VFL
Views from
the Frontline
2019

Report

National Conclusions

From
Data Analysis & Key Findings
In
(Rwanda)

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Date
30th September 2019

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ABOUT VFL 2019

1.1 Overview of the global project

Views from the frontline (VFL) 2019 is the largest independent global review of Disaster Risk reduction at the local level. It aims to strengthen the inclusion and collaboration between at risk people, civil society and government in the design and implementation of policies and practices to reduce risks and strengthen resilience.

VFL 2019 establishes a local baseline and local monitoring process to measure progress towards achieving an inclusive *"people-centred"* approach to resilience-building, as promoted within the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and other frameworks part of the Agenda 2030. In so doing, VFL 2019 aims to increase awareness and strengthen accountability of governments and inter-governmental bodies for a people-centred approach. VFL 2019 takes a *systems-wide* perspective that recognizes different actors have different but interconnected responsibilities at different administrative levels. Local-level interviews are complemented by survey questions targeting key informants working on the sub-national/national institutional and political environment. Questions on the *"enabling environment"* are designed to increase awareness and assess progress on wider institutional factors essential to scale out local action, putting a political spotlight on gaps and challenges to be addressed in through mutually-reinforcing actions by different actors at different scales. The whole process is led by local actors themselves, building their capacity to monitor and utilize local risk information.

1.2 Overview of VFL 2019 in Rwanda

Views from the frontline (VFL) 2019 Project in Rwanda was designed to contribute to the implementation of Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) through the process of including the vulnerable groups in risks assessments, providing local action planning technical support and seed funds to implement resilience-building actions, providing evidence to inform the design of

more effective climate adaption and poverty alleviation, and building the capacity to civil society organizations to take part in resilience processes. It contributes to the monitoring of these goals providing local data on different disaster risks. I t was conducted in three Rwanda districts, within fifteen communities.

2. COUNTRY'S GENERAL CONTEXT

Rwanda is hilly and highly prone to disasters, landlocked and densely populated country with serious problems related to land scarcity.

Geographically, Rwanda is situated East of Central Africa between $10^0 04$" and $20^0 51$" latitude south and between $28^0 53$" and $30^0 53$" longitude East.

2.1. Socio-demographic Data

Rwanda has an area of 26,338 km2. Using the 2019 population of 12.63 million people, the population density of Rwanda is 1242.0 people per square mile (479.5 people per square kilometer), which ranks 14th worldwide with a natural growth rate of 3.1% (MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS AND FINANCES, Oct 2018). Rwanda is the most densely populated African country, and its annual income per capita of about US$210 (2000 estimates) makes it one of the poorest countries in Africa.

2.2. Physical Data

2.2.1 Relief

Rwanda is a very hilly country, with steep slopes ravaged by massive and devastating soil erosion which is exacerbated by over stripping of land, deforestation, and inadequate use of land improvement techniques. The country has an altitude of between 900 m and 4,500 m. Rwanda relief has earned the nickname of the "Land of a Thousand Hills".

2.2.2 Climate

With more or less constant temperatures throughout the year (16 – 17 ^{0}C in the high altitudes, 18 ^{0}C – 21 ^{0}C in the central plateau and 20^{0}C – 24^{0}C in the eastern and western lowlands), Rwanda has an equatorial-continental temperate type of climate classified as AW3, according to the

Köppen classification. The country has four seasons which are determined by the variability of rainfall. However, the rainfall is quite irregular and gives rise to prolonged drought periods, especially in the regions of Bugesera, Mayaga and Umutara, causing serious setbacks to agricultural activities that are totally dependent on rainfall.

2.3 Economic and socio-cultural data

Rwanda economy is based mainly on Agriculture. In fact, this sector occupies 91.1% of the active population and produces 43.5% of GDP and 80% of the country`s exports, principally from coffee and tea (MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, 1998). Land resource is, therefore, the most important factor of production and survival for the nation and the entire population, and it will remain the backbone of the national economy for a long time to come.

However, due to its scarcity, land as a natural resource does not offer many alternatives in terms of increased arable land. In fact, agricultural land is estimated at around 1,380,000 ha, which is about 52% of the country's surface area. Together with the reclaimed part of the Akagera National Park, i.e. a surface area of 194,000 ha, and the entire Umutara Game Reserve, around 15,000 ha, for agriculture, livestock and forestry, the total surface area of arable land comes to 1,589,000 ha, or 60% of the national territory; Marshland area is estimated at around 165.000 hactares.

3. VFL 2019 AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN RWANDA.

The implementation of VFL 2019 project was undertaken in three main steps such as Preparation, Data collection, Analysis and use of findings phases:

3.1.   Preparation phase

This phase includes the selection of National Advisory Committee who are experts from different humanitarian backgrounds and project management specialists to advice on VFL2019 good implementation, the selection of survey sample and Partners organizations, and training of partner organization. The selection process for POS was based on legal status, the capacity of the Partner Organizations looking at their past performances and recommendations from different sponsors, their capacity to submit the necessary documents on time, their past experience in managing the community projects, their working plan and budget explanations, their trust and connections with the selected communities.

3.2. Data collection

This phase aimed to conduct structured conversations to systematically gather local actor's preservatives so as to direct local actors in a risk assessment and inform more effective resilience-building. After confirming communities, Partner Organizations coordinated with village authorities and local civil society organizations for the selection of respondents and face-to-face surveys were scheduled. VFL2019- related information materials have been provided to the village authorities and civil society organizations. Furthermore, enumerators and facilitators started the survey.

Data collection was done through Random Household, Community Consultations

(Focus group),Civil society and Local Government surveys according to the questionnaires.

Analysis and use of Findings

4. VFL 2019 IS RELEVANT TO BUILDING RESILIENCE IN RWANDA

 View from the frontline (VFL2019) will contribute to the implementation and monitoring of Sendai Framework for Disaster risk Reduction specifically in its priorities 1,2,3, 4 which are: Understand disaster risk, Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience, Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to build back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, and other Processes, Agreements, Conventions such as: Paris Agreement, Humanitarian Agenda will provide useful information on disaster risks from the case studies, best practices. This will help the development of local resilience planning processes. In another hand, VFL processes will strengthen the inclusion and collaboration between at-risk people, civil society and governments in the design and implementation of policies and practices to reduce risks and strengthen resilience in Rwanda, By the local action plans VFL2019 will ensure best actions and practices that contribute to community resilience by engaging and measuring the achievements and the targets of global frameworks and also identify critical gaps that need to be addressed.

5. SELECTION OF RISK AREAS, COMMUNITIES AND SAMPLE SIZE

5.1 Brief Details on the Selected Risk Areas:

5.1.1 Factors used to select the risk area:

The survey took areas located in the most vulnerable parts of the country, and they represent different multi-hazards environments of Rwanda. The **identification of an administrative level** to be an 'area' was done depending considering a potential region/district that has more than 10 areas, this was carried out by **vulnerability map** where areas with more vulnerabilities criteria were taken into account. Thereafter, the **hazard map** was done to identify hazards which were assessed each area.

5.2 Brief Details about the Selected Communities:
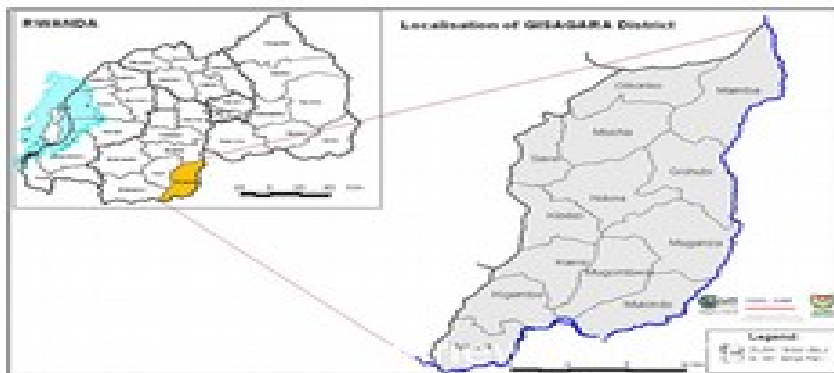
Gisagara district selected area
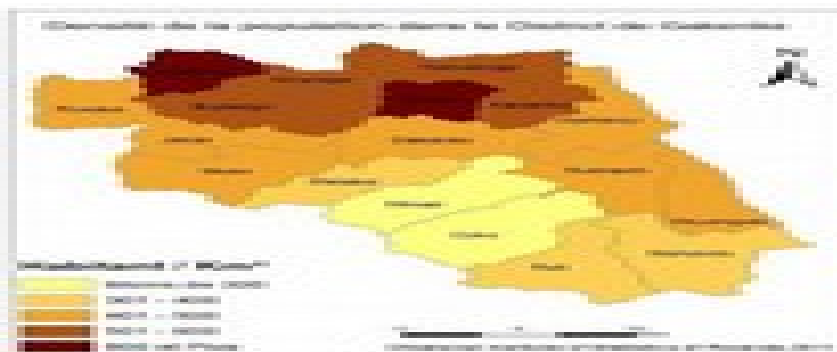
Gakenke district selected area

Gasabo district selected area

5.2.1   Factors used for rural and urban communities' selection:

Using the National risk Atlas of Rwanda, Vulnerability and hazard map of Rwanda the NAC has selected 15 communities in three districts and also have taken account of the factors below:

-Be a balance of urban and rural,

-Have high poverty level

-Be where you and Partners Organisations have established trust and connections

-Be a balance where there have been previous Disaster Risk Reduction interventions and where there have been less interventions

-Be balanced where there are active and inactive governments

The NAC selected these community under the guidance of the VFL2019 implementation handbook and given the experience from past projects performance and also knowledge of local context.

5.3 **Total Sample Size identification**:

This part includes the selection of survey sample, where three risk areas are selected, depending on Rwanda country size and its risk profile. Within these areas, 15 communities were chosen: seven are urban and eight are rural.

In each community:

I. A random sample of households has been taken depending to the population size and the budget
II. Ten local government representatives have been interviewed
III. Ten Civil society organizations have been interviewed
IV. Five group discussions have been held

- State the numbers of Random Households (RHS), Civil Society (CS), Local Government (LG) and Community Consultation (CC) per risk area and communities are presented in the table below:

Risk Areas	Communities	Urban/Rural	Partner Organisation	Sample Size			
				RHS	LG	CS	CC
Gakenke	Kageyo	Urban		75	10	10	5
	Kabaya	Urban		75	10	10	5
	Nyabutaka	Rural		65	10	10	5
	Murambi	Rural	Igire Rwanda Organisation	65	10	10	5
	Nyamabuye	Rural		65	10	10	5
Gisagara	Taba	Urban		90	10	10	5
	Rwakabuye	Urban		100	10	10	5
	Mpinga	Rural		80	10	10	5
	Mukoni	Rural		80	10	10	5
	Rwamutabazi	Rural	Aides aux devoirs	65	10	10	5
Gasabo	Muhozi	Urban		100	10	10	5
	Ramba	Urban		100	10	10	5
	Karama	Urban	Green house movement	100	10	10	5
	Rubungo	Rural		100	10	10	5

	Kayumba	Rural		100	10	10	5
TOTAL				**1260**	**150**	**150**	**75**

5. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS AT THE COMMUNITY AND NATIONAL LEVEL

Risk Areas	Communities	Findings	Conclusion
Gasabo district	Muhozi	In this community 11 local government survey, 12 civil society representatives and 149CC was conducted by and respondents stressed that major threats are: **Finding 1:** Droughts have been stressed by Local government authorities as the main threat **Finding 2**: Almost 50% of respondents have lived there for more than 10 years and Heavy rainfall and Erosion being major threats **Finding 3**: Civil society interviewed 60% acknowledge famine and food insecurity as the main threat in the area **Finding 4**: Consultations held with community members show that environmental effects caused heavy rainfall	 - There is differences in perception of respondents in matters related to the threats - Half said threats have decreased other said they have remained the same barriers being; dependency, government instability, disparity in wealth and income - There is lack of ecosystem management and restoration, lack of drainage channels - There is lack of government commitment to emphasize the environment measures and raising awareness

		which lead to displacements and impoverishment	
	Ramba	12 civil society members, 11 local government representatives and 174 community members have been interviewed	
		Finding 1: More than 12% of respondents have stated that despite awareness and advocacy still the early pregnancy is a problem	- There is lack of actions to reduce poverty and employment but also awareness raising education and training
		Finding 2: members of community have stated that dependency and orphans' have led to early pregnancy and prostitution despite education	- There is lack of social protection especially children but also attitudinal issues
		Finding 3: More than 25% of respondents stated that heavy rainfall and droughts are the main threats face this community	- There is lack of education about climate change adaptation, lack of drainage channels and lack of mobilization to members of this community for not living in high risk zones
		Finding 4: Over 40% Respondents stated they have lived there for more than ten years and the disasters have remained the same but sometimes decreased a little bit	- There is lack of stakeholders engagement to reach this community and talk about climate change issues and cope with changes
			- There is lack of government

		Finding 5: Respondents stated that landslides and erosion are repetitive and caused building destruction	policy to prohibit people building in highly slopped geographical areas
	Karama	The interviewers reached 13 CSOs, 13 local government representatives and held 114 community members respondents	
		Finding 1: Almost 30% of Respondents stated that they have faced famine resulting from droughts and this has also led to the environmental impact	- There is a lot of deforestation but also surveyors remarked extreme poverty in this area
		Finding 2: 24% of respondents stated that erosion have caused losses and building destructions	- There is poor natural resource management high migration level which cause poverty because of displacement and lack of education
		Finding 3: CSos and Governmental representatives agreed that the threats have been remained the same over the past 5years such as droughts/famine however there are actions to reduce poverty and education	- There is a need to include community in the processes of risks and development plans but also a need to change the attitudinal issues

		Finding 4: Respondent also stated that there is conflict which has led to disabilities , displacements, and hopelessness about 33.3%, 33.3%, 33.3% respectively	- There is lack of coordination between institutions and different stakeholders but also psychological intervention
		Finding 5: 5% of this community are alcoholic and 80% have lived in this community for more than 5 years and feel integrated and sometimes the government intervene but threats remains	- There is lack of change in attitudinal issues but also government programs to educate them become inclusive in the development processes
	Rubungo	Interviewers have reached have reached 14 Local government representatives, 9 CSOs representatives and 202 community members	
		Finding 1: 32% of CSOs and local government representatives emphasized droughts as major threat to this community while community members prioritized heavy rainfall	- There is difference between perception of CSOs, government representatives and communities
		Finding 2: 29% stated that heavy rain have caused crop damage	- There is a need for disaster preparedness and contingency - planning

		although there was advocacy	
		Finding 3: 22% of respondents tackled erosion which caused crop damage at 31% however there were no measures to prevent this	- There is a lack of behaviour change amongst community to prevent this threat
		Finding 4: 6.67% of respondents stated food insecurity and 11,11%infrastructure damage	- There is lack of contingency planning for long time to prevent this because they are routine
		Finding 5: 4.5% respondents pointed out early pregnancy as a result of alcoholism, family problems and poverty	- There is lack of health promotion and lack of policies
	Kayumba	10 local government representatives,11 CSOs,113 community members have been consulted	
		Finding 1: 37% of civil society respondents stated that heavy rainfall is major threat to this community while 32% of local government representatives stated erosion and 27% of community respondent emphasized on heavy rainfall as the main threat	- There is a common perception of the these respondents about the threats faces this community therefore the government lacks integrated development plans with reduction of risk measures to adapt to climate change

		Finding 2: 18.52% of respondents from community members revealed environmental effects	- There is lack of government policy regarding environment protection and restoration
		Finding 3: 3% of women revealed corruption which led to loss of basic services	- There is lack of measures to protect vulnerable groups but also personal actions
		Finding 4: 85% or household respondent have lived in this community between 5 and 10 years and more, the threats have been remained the same and in some case reduced a little	- There is a need to change the attitudinal issues and strengthen community capacities to participate in risk reduction processes
Gisagara District	Taba	The questionnaire was responded by10LG, 12CSOs, 114 CC representatives	
		Finding 1: Civil society, community members and local government prioritized drought as the main threat to this community	- There is lack of early warning systems to deal with this threat and avoid hunger
		Finding 2: Community members stressed that they are facing hunger and food insecurity every year	- There is lack of coordination include government to put contingency plans and measures to overcome this hunger
		Finding 3: More than 60% of households	- There is a need of ecosystem management and restoration

		interviewed stated that threats have increased	
		Finding 4: Over 6% of the respondents are drug addicted which cause increase in prostitution and hopelessness	- There is lack of child protection and committee establishment
		Finding 5: More than 6% of crop have been damaged	- There is lack of distribution of emergency equipments and stock management
	Lwakabuye	Questionnaire distributed and responded by 12 LG, 10 CSOs, 114 CC	
		Finding 1: More than 53% of respondents pointed out droughts s the major threat to this community	- There is lack of early warning systems to deal with this threat and avoid hunger
		Finding 2: 4.2% of respondents stated that there is corruption in this community although there is government policy	- There is no reporting mechanisms and protection of reporters
		Finding 3: About 3% of respondents reported disease and epidemics	- There is lack of first aid kits, children protection and committee establishment and contingency planning
		Finding 4: Households interviewed pointed out there is a loss of clean water sources	- There are problems of irrigation and training of community members about natural resources management and community self empowerment
		Finding 5: This	

		community have had changing rainfall patterns which cause environmental effect, economic and livelihood loss	- There is a lack of livelihood diversification and risk assessment
	Mpinga	11 LG, 10 CSOs, 120CC have been interviewed in this community **Finding 1**: 90% of respondents stated droughts as major threats to this community **Finding 2**: CSOs stated there actions to reduce poverty and community self management however more other community respondent said they are poor **Finding 3**: Interviewers found migration at 3% of this community citizens as a result of conflict and famine **Finding 4**: Most of respondents stated that droughts, erosion and heavy rain fall persists and cause famine **Finding 5**: Local	- There is lack of irrigation systems and drainage channels - There is lack of coordination between government and community members to inclusively implement policies together - There is no clear plans from the government and incentives to motivate these citizens stay - There is no clear plan to end this problems because these community members have lived there almost more than ten years - There is lack of community self

		government said this community characterized by lack of peace and order, lack of discipline, early pragnency and school drop out	management and contingency planning
	Mukoni	11 LG, 11 CSOs and 88 Community Consultations was held **Finding 1**: 31% of government respondents prioritised erosion as the main threat to this community	- There is lack of drainage channels and irrigation systems but also the policy to prohibit people leaving high risk zones
		Finding 2: 28%CSOs and 31% Community consultation stated the droughts as the major threat to this community	- There is common perception of these stakeholders regarding this threat
		Finding 3: More than 30% of community members interviewed fear unemployment	- There is no clear plans and activities to create jobs for current and future generations
		Finding 4:46% of the respondents said there are not getting resources from government to address risks	- There is lack of government to allocate some of its drr budget to reach community leaders to be able to address the risks
		Finding 5: Community members stated that alcoholism has led to conflict and sexual violence to 33.33% and 22.22% of respondents respectively	- There is lack of community self management but also local government action

		10 LG, 9CSOs and 67 Community interviews have been held	
		Finding 1:More than 53% of respondents stated droughts as the major threat to this community however 32% stated heavy rain fall	- There two main seasons one for heavy rain and one for summer which cause droughts
		Finding 2: More than 25% of respondents said droughts are causing food insecurity in this community	- There is lack of irrigation systems, food security actions and protect water tanks
		Finding 3: 25% of respondents pointed heavy rain to cause catastrophes and building destruction and flooding	- There is lack of early warning systems
		Finding 4: Almost 28% of respondents stated erosion has been cause of crop damage	- There is no clear plans to overcome this since it is routine
		Finding 5: Households reached almost 50% of them stated they have lived in this community for 5 to 10 years and are still poor and some very poor	- There is lack of actions to reduce poverty and no good policy to create jobs to overcome unemployment
	Lyamutabazi		
Gakenke district	Kageyo	8 LG, 10CSOs and 159 Community respondents have been interviewed	

		Finding 1:Heavy rain fall has been the major threat to the community about 15% of respondents have stated	- There are no irrigation because this heavy rain have caused building destructions
		Finding 2: Almost 10% of respondents stated there is too much early pregnancy which cause school drop out and hopelessness	- There are no measures to protect vulnerable groups and coordination with government
		Finding 3: More than 20% of civil society, community groups respondents stated heavy rain as the major threat to the community	- There is a common perception of the respondents about this threat
		Finding 4: 4% Respondents of the respondents stated deforestation as a threat however there is also reforestation policy	- There is lack of coordination between stakeholders to implement the policy at community level
		Finding 5: About 4% stated there is also crimes in this community which cause human rights violations, injuries and hopelessness	- There is lack of government action but also to strengthen security institutions and implementation of policy
	Kabaya	17 CSOs, 11 LG and 115 Community consultations have been interviewed	

		Finding 1: Erosion and landslides are the main threats to this community	- There is lack of drainage channels and lack of infrastructures
		Finding 2: Community respondents stated that disaster losses have remained the same over the last 5to 10 years	- There are no regular assessment from the government to talk to the community and assess the most significant risks
		Finding 3: 34% of respondents stated that government does not include communities when designing policies to reduce risks and threats	- There are communication issues and economic policies
		Finding 4: 13% stated landslides as threat to this community however there is investment infrastructures improvement	- There is a problem of mapping and design where to invest and help the most vulnerable areas
		Finding 5: Almost 6% of respondents stated they don`t have access to water although there water and sanitation programme	- There is lack of improved waste management, distribution of emergence tool kits but also investment infrastructure
	Nyabutaka	22 LG, 15 CSOs and 80 Community consultations was conducted	
		Finding 1: 24% of respondents stated erosion and landslides as major threats in this community	- There are no drainage channels and people are living in high risk zones

		Finding 2: households surveyed saw young population in this community and high level of poor quality housing	- There are no plans on the side of government as well as other stakeholders
		Finding 3: 19.84% confirmed heavy rain fall as a serious threat	- The whole community does not take cautious measure to mitigate these threats
		Finding 4: 3.19% of crops are damaged on yearly basis according to the respondents	- There are no measures to cope with climate change adaptation to sustain crops
		Finding 5: Government representatives stated there is investment infrastructure improvement and mitigation works while other stated too much landslides and erosion	- There is contradictions between respondents
	Murambi	20 LG, 5 CSOs and 127 community consultation was held in this community	
		Finding 1: 20% of government representatives stated erosion as the main threat to this community; factors being deforestation	- There is poor natural resources management
		Finding 2: Almost 25% of respondents stated that	- There is lack of technological infrastructures to alert citizens

		disaster have remained the same or increased a little over the 5 to 10 years factors being lack of access to technology	about possible hazards
		Finding 3: 4.21% of respondents stated early pregnancy as threat and factors being poverty and attitudinal issues	- There is lack of community order and government action
		Finding 4: 3.16% of respondents stated deforestation as another threat to this community factors being geographical situation and lack of policy	- There is lack of awareness raising and reforestation
		Finding 5: 46.4 of households respondents do not have access to resources from government to address risks and threats	- There is lack of legally recognised mechanisms to engage community in resilience building
	Nyamabuye	11 LG, 11 CSOs and 93 community respondents have been interviewed	
		Finding 1: 17%of respondents prioritised heavy rain fall as the main threat to this community	- There are too much deforestation and very bad geographical situation
		Finding 2: 9% of respondents stressed poverty as the main threat factors being lack of	- There must be relocation for the citizens because they are living in high risk zones

		resources and geographical situation	
		Finding 3: 4.7% pointed out corruption resulting from disparities in wealth and income but also dependency	- There is lack of coordination with government and authorities but also community self management
		Finding 4: 4.76% respondents reported epidemics and disease factors being lack of policies and marginalisation	- There is lack of contingency planning and distribution of emergence tool kits
		Finding 5: 7.41% of respondents stated unemployment as a threat factor being lack of facilities, poverty	- There is lack of action for poverty reduction and employment and local financial resources for drr/response but also business development

5.1.1 Picture and Quotations from communities

Photo taken from Gasabo district in the community of Rubungo

Photo taken from Gisagara District in the community of Mpinga after disaster destroyed houses and other infrastructures

Photo taken from Gisagara district in the community of Taba after a heavy windstorm

Photo taken in Gakenke district in the community of Kageyo

5.2 **Draw out findings and conclusions at the National level**

Findings	Conclusion
The surveys was conducted in three districts and 5 communities in each which means 15 communities in total have been reached **Finding 1:** 161 CSOs, 184 LG, 130 CC and 1289 Random household representatives have been interviewed and heard in these communities to collect their perceptions on threats faced by local citizens; more than 25% of respondents stated droughts, floods, heavy rainfall, erosion, landslides, crop damages as the main threats to the communities factors being different whether man made or natural	- There were some contradictions between some of the respondents specifically local communities and government regarding their inclusion in plans and decision making

Finding 2: 36.21% of the respondents stated threats have been increased in the last 10 years and 26.85% stated the threats remained the same over the last ten years	- There is no clear plans and activities designed to reduce risks of threats and also there is lack of stakeholders coordination to inclusively implement policies and plans at local level
Finding 3: 9.7% of the respondents fear floods and 8.95% fear unemployment for future generations factors being, limited early warning systems, debts and government instability	- There is lack of confidence towards the policies and strategies in place but also their implementation at local level

5.2.1. Quote of the National Advisory Committee members/on the VFL process and the national finding

"We need Coordination with government and different stakeholders to tackle every source of disaster and also the disaster education across the country" stated by Muvara Gahima Vincent a member of National Advisory Committee to VFL2019 who is also a National University of Rwanda Lecturer

"There is need of Early warning systems to put in place by government in collaboration with stakeholders to help communities get notified in case of possible hazards" stated by Mwizerwa Eric a member of National Advisory Committee and work at the Ministry of Emergency Management

a. Prioritised conclusion at the Community level
- There were some different perceptions between some of the respondents specifically local communities and government regarding their inclusion in plans and decision making

- There is no clear plans and activities designed to reduce risks of threats and also there is lack of stakeholders coordination to inclusively implement policies and plans at local level

- There are too much hopelessness especially from young people considering very high population growth and non investment infrastructure for drr

b. Prioritised conclusion at the National level
- There is lack of mitigation strategies and involvement of communities in all stages of planning for disaster reduction
- There is lack of CSO s, Government and INGOs to effectively engage the vulnerable communities to review and assess the most vulnerable threats, strengthen the capacity of communities to help them participate in resilience processes

- There is need for DRR stakeholders be tasked to engage the vulnerable communities in assessing the most significant threats, planning of actions, implementation of actions to reduce risks and monitoring progress towards resilience.
- There is lack of Building partnerships that work to ensure coherence between strategies to reduce risks adaptation to climate change.

These conclusions are made following the findings highlighted above

#2 **Formation Process of National Advisory Committee**

(a.The NCO has approached different stakeholders who have different backgrounds in matters related to disaster assessment and academia) The objectives of NAC was to help the project achieve effective results such that they are able to exemplify the results at national level and help bridge the gaps between policies and practices.

#3 **List the members of the NAC**

a.1. **Ndacyayisaba Noella** is a member of civil society platform and she has contributed to the selection of competent POs

2. **Patric Mugisha** is an expert and disaster management specialist in Rwanda Red Cross he shared to the NAC his experience in disaster training courses and collaborations at national level on where to inject VFL findings and results.

3. **Murungi Angelique** is a director of disaster management department in Rwanda Red Cross and has done a lot of trainings in disaster related issues. She shared with NAC the disaster mapping in Rwanda.

4. **Muvara Gahima Vincent** is currently a lecturer at National University of Rwanda and he has shared with NAC the disaster papers and literature review for the guidance to the NCO

5. **Nsabimana Christophe** is currently a civil engineer by profession and he has designed and supervised the reconstruction of more refugees camp projects and houses constructed for people who live in high risk zones in Rwanda. He shared knowledge to the NAC where to focus when mapping the survey areas and the approaches

6. **Nikuze Susane** is member of civil society organizations movement for climate change and she shared with NAC her experience in climate related issues and her general background in working with communities.

7. **Abamariya Marie Claire** is a local government leader who work directly with communities dairy she gave advices to the NAC on how to collaborate with communities and ensure their safety and their participation.

8. **Uwitonze Jean Pierre** is a project specialist he shared he is knowledge in project management for the project to be successful and achieve its results effectively.

9. **Ngezahimana Jean Bosco** is a statistics special analyst at National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda and he contributed to the NAC his experience in surveys and other statistical tools and materials. As he has worked in different projects funded by European Union

10. **Mwizere Rukundo Eric** is a government official in the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management he has acquired a huge knowledge in disaster related issues in the whole country of Rwanda as he is working countrywide he gave the advice advices on where, who to contact, who will be respondents and pledged national collaboration to use the findings

The NAC Committee is composed of 7 men and 4 women

No	Names	Sex
1	Ndacyayisaba Noella	Female
2	Patric Mugisha	Male
3	Murungi Angelique	Female
4	Muvara Gahima Vincent	Male
5	Nsabimana Christophe	Male
6	Nikuze Suzane	Female
7	Abamaliya Marie Claire	Female
8	Uwitonze Jean Pierre	Male
9	Ngezahimana Jean Bosco	Male

10	Mwizere Rukundo Eric	Male
11	Jean de Dieu Musengamana	Male

Next steps

The next step will be the local action planning workshops and the implementation of community action plans with the purpose to involve the communities in the survey to reflect on the findings and design, implement evidence based actions to build their own community`s resilience.

6. REFERENCES

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