



UNITED
NATIONS
RWANDA

**United Nations Development Assistance Plan
(UNDAP II)**

**Annual Report
July 2018-June 2019**



United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP II)

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AESA	Agro-Ecological System Analysis
ARC	American Refugee Committee
ARCMoW	Africa Regional Committee for Memory of the World
ART	Antiretroviral therapy
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AGSSWG	Agriculture Sub-Sector Working Group on Gender
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ASIP-II	Agriculture Sector Investment Plan
BEFS	Bioenergy and Food Security Assessment
BEmONC	Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care
BOS	Business Operations Strategy (of the UN)
CBHI	Community-based Health Insurance
CBO	Community-based Organization
CC	Climate Change
CDC	US Center for Disease Control
CRC	Citizen Report Card
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Systems
CSDB	Civil Society Organization Development Barometer
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DaO	Delivering as One
DGIE	Directorate General of Emigration and Immigration
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DIDIMAC	District Disaster Management Committee
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAC	East African Community
ECD	Early Childhood Development
Enabel	Belgian Development Agency
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
EICV	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey
EVD	Ebola Virus Disease
FARG	Fund for Neediest Survivors of Genocide Against the Tutsi in Rwanda
FFS	Farmer Field School
FNG	Fill the Nutrient Gap
FNS	Food and Nutrition Security
FONERWA	Fund for Environment and Climate Change in Rwanda
FP/PPFP	Family Planning / Post-partum Family Planning
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GBVIMS	Gender-based Violence Information Management System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoR	Government of Rwanda
GMIS	Gender Management Information System
GMO	Gender Monitoring Office
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HBS	Helping Baby Survive
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HLPF	High Level Political Forum
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HMS	Helping Mother Survive
HRTT	Health Resource Tracking Tool
HSSP	Health Sector Strategic Plan
ICRP	Integrated Childs Rights Policy
IECMS	Integrated Electronic Case Management System
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
JP RWEE	Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress toward the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women
LODA	Local Administrative Entities Development Agency
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
Meteo	Rwanda Meteorology Agency
MIDIMAR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs
MIGEPROF	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MINEMA	Ministry of Emergency Management
MINICOM	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructure
MINIJUST	Ministry of Justice
MINIYOUTH	Ministry of Youth and Culture
MINICT	Ministry of Information and Communication Technology
MINISANTE	Ministry of Health
MINIYOUTH	Ministry of Youth
MITEC	Ministry of Information, Technology and Communication
MIYCN	Maternal, Infant and Youth Child Nutrition
MLS	Mobile Learning System
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoH	Ministry of Health
MNCH	Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health
MSMEs	Micro, and Small-to-Medium Enterprises
NCC	National Commission for Children
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NECDP	National Early Childhood Development Programme
NGM	National Gender Machinery
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIRDA	National Industrial Research and Development Agency
NISR	National Institute for Statistics of Rwanda
NPDM	National Platform of Disaster Management
NPPA	National Public Prosecution Authority
NST	National Strategy for Transformation
NURC	National Unity and Reconciliation Commission
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODL	Occupations In-Demand List
OMT	Operations Management Team (of the UNCT)
PASP	Post-Harvest and Agribusiness Support Project
PCPCH	UK's Royal College of Pediatrics and Child Health
PEA	Poverty Environment Actions for the Sustainable Development Goals
PER	Public Expenditure Reviews
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PPM	Payment Provider Mechanisms
PPOC	Programme, Planning and Oversight Committee
PSF	Private Sector Federation
PSTA4	Fourth Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture
QCPR	Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review
RAB	Rwanda Agriculture Board
RBC	Rwanda Biomedical Centre
RCA	Rwanda Cooperative Agency
RCSP	Rwanda Civil Society Platform
RDB	Rwanda Development Board
RDDP	Rwanda Dairy Development Project
RDHS	Rwanda Demographic and Household Survey
RDRCC	Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission
REB	Rwanda Education Board
REC	Reaching Every Child
REMA	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
RGB	Rwanda Governance Board
RGS	Rwanda Governance Scorecard
RIB	Rwanda Investigative Bureau
RMC	Rwanda Media Commission
RMNCAH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health
RNP	Rwanda National Police
RSSB	Rwanda Social Security Board
RYAF	Rwanda Youth in Agribusiness Forum
RMNCAH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEDIMAC	Sector Disaster Management Committee
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
VUP	Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme
WASAC	Water and Sanitation Corporation
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WATSAN SSP	Water and Sanitation Sector Strategic Plan
WEAI	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index
YC	YouthConnekt



United Nations Organization and Agency Acronyms

FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDAP	United Nations Development Assistance Plan, UNDAP II 2018-2023
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	UN Environment
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN Habitat	United Nations Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNV	United Nations Volunteers Programme
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

The Resident Coordinator's Foreword



The report in your hands critically analyzes the results of our joint efforts – UN and its partners - and draws their lessons during the very first year of implementation of the United Nations Development Assistance Plan 2018-2023, supporting the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) and the Sustainable Development Goals. However, as transformation is a process, the report also highlights outcomes of previous work that have now borne fruit.

The year has also seen UN changing to better fit-for-purpose, as indicated in the resolution 72/279 of 31st May 2018 on UN reforms, approved by the General Assembly. On January 1st, 2019, we started implementing the UN Reforms, with an impartial, empowered and full time Resident Coordinator, separated from the function of UNDP Resident Representative. The aim is to improve our coordination and strengthen our cooperation framework and accountability to better contribute to the country's development trajectory for the benefits of its population, leaving no one behind. Of course, we will build on the excellent context: Rwanda, being a Delivering-as-One country since 2008, with a clear vision and well-established coordinating mechanisms and partnership with the UN. In addition, national actors, including the President of the Senate, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, the Minister in the Office of the President and other Government of Rwanda officials, have provided guidance and views, and the development partners, recommendations. The clear objective is how the UN in Rwanda can deliver more and better, remain relevant and be efficient and effective, thus playing its role for the benefits of the people.

Through partnership, capacity building, contributing to institutions and system building, nurturing innovations and catalytic work, One UN Rwanda has continued to deliver a broad range of operations. During the reporting year, we provided coordinated support to various important processes, yielding important discussions on critical issues and laying the ground for national, regional and global advocacy, such the Voluntary National Review (VNR). The Government of Rwanda presented its first VNR in July 2019, at the high-level political forum in New York. This important stock taking exercise is also an opportunity to better define the roadmap to accelerate the SDGs implementation as per the Decade of Action for the Agenda 2030 adopted during the September 2019 General Assembly, including by tackling the critical question of financing through the integrated national financing framework; addressing the data gap and ensuring readiness to report on the SDGs.

We have continued our joint efforts in the three pillars of the UNDAF II: economic transformation, social transformation and transformational governance. We have contributed to the creation of decent jobs, increasing resilience and mitigating the effects of climate change, improving health, nutrition and education, and enhancing gender equality and youth participation. As a response to the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo, we partnered with the Government to design and implement a preparedness and response plan. As a way of strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus work, we have continued our operations with refugees in the camps across the country, as well as with host communities. All this action is grounded on deepening our partnerships with the Government, but also with the private sector, civil society and development partners. We thank our donors and partners that are contributing to the implementation of the UNDAF.

We can assure all our partners of our increased efficiency with our Business operations (BOS II). The collective leadership and dedicated and professional staff are real assets to our joint work, and I am very proud of what we have achieved together during this first year of UNDAF implementation.

We have a vision, "the One UN strategically and effectively supports Rwanda to achieve inclusive, equitable and sustainable development and a high quality and standard for life for everyone". We have a fundamental

principle of leaving no one behind and promoting diversity and inclusion and human rights. We have a clear roadmap in the “Decade of Action for the SDGs” and our cooperation framework. Therefore, we need to scale-up our interventions and act with a sense of urgency. This is the only way for us to jointly deliver on our promise by reaching the SDGs. I know that with the clear vision of the country, well-functioning institutions and systems and a UN team more than ready to play its role, in strong cooperation, Rwanda will be successful in the SDGs, leaving no one behind.



UN Women initiated the Girls Take Over initiative which aims to foster young women’s mentorship, and empower them to aspire to leadership roles in the future.

Credit: UN Women



1

Executive Summary





One UN in Rwanda

The United Nations Development Assistance Plan 2018-2013 (UNDAP II) outlines areas of collaboration with the national development agenda in Rwanda by the United Nations (UN), known as 'One UN'. The UNDAP is informed by and responds to frameworks including the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union Agenda 2063, and the East African Community (EAC) Vision 2050. The UNDAP has three Strategic Priority areas (Economic Transformation; Social Transformation; and Transformational Governance) aligned to the Government of Rwanda's national development priorities. Through the UNDAP, the UN provides capacity building; facilitates knowledge sharing and partnerships; collects and analyzes data; and provides direct programming and normative supports to work towards these priority areas.

UNDAP II Results

Strategic Priority 1, Economic Transformation, aims to ensure that people in Rwanda enjoy an improved quality of life sustained by a modern economy that is globally competitive, knowledge-based and environmentally sustainable. One UN in Rwanda has contributed to more inclusive economic growth that has generated decent work and promoted quality livelihoods through agriculture supports, creating work opportunities, strengthening institutions' capacity to implement inclusive urbanization policies, and providing financial supports. This included rural women's economic empowerment and agriculture initiatives through which 14,931 farmers were provided with training to uptake agricultural technologies, increase production, improve post-harvest handling and storage and provide households with a consistent source of income..

One UN has also supported and strengthened smallholder farmers in cooperatives and producers' groups using a value chain approach and covering topics from crop production and post-harvest handling and storage, to cooperative governance and business management. For example, since 2016 One UN has linked more than 50,000 smallholder farmers from 162 cooperatives to institutional buyers in the maize market and 120 cooperative leaders in the potato value chain have utilized their trainings to secure 375 micro-loans with a total value of RWF 370,179,356.

The UN has helped to equip local partners with the technical capacity to develop and implement evidence-based, inclusive policies and programmes for increased sustainable industrialization and trade competitiveness. In addition, the UN collaborated with the Government of Rwanda (GoR) to devise and implement policies that create decent work, promote innovation, and facilitate inclusive urbanization and the safe migration of people and their secured livelihoods. Alongside supporting sustainable urbanization, the UN also contributed to the trade competitiveness of Rwanda including the promotion of sustainable tourism and supporting the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

The UN has strengthened regulatory frameworks, technical and coordination capacity for gender-sensitive and equitable management and mainstreaming of the environment, natural resources and climate change while promoting green growth. This has been done through supporting the Rwanda Chamber of Commerce and Industry on resource efficiency, supporting a study on climate resilience and the subsequent establishment of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for the Paris Agreement.

One UN also supported the development of the Bioenergy and Food Security Assessment, a baseline assessment of sustainable bioenergy potential and related production and investment costs to further the sustainable use of natural resources and climate change adoption. This was done alongside direct interventions with the Rwanda Agriculture Board to control pests and diseases affecting banana crops, which improved sustainable production practices.

The UN has provided technical assistance to governmental experts to strengthen capacity on integrating climate information into policies. In partnership with stakeholders, One UN supported the development of a Weather and Crop Calendar Application. Increasing awareness in the areas of Disaster Risk Management plays an important role in disaster preparedness, and as such, the UN supported MINEMA for a capacity assessment on Disaster Risk Management involving the National Platform of Disaster Management and disaster management committees at the sector, district and regional levels



Strategic Priority 2, Social Transformation, aims to ensure that Rwanda's human capital development is enhanced to harness its demographic dividend and achieve a high standard of life. Towards this strategic priority, One UN has worked to ensure all Rwandan citizens, particularly the most vulnerable, enjoy increased and equitable access to quality education, health, nutrition and WASH services. The UN has improved technical capacity through advocacy and policy engagement efforts, direct technical and financial support, and by equipping health facilities with adequate resources. The UN has also supported health facilities for comprehensive HIV prevention and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services, provision of ART and viral hepatitis treatment, and reporting on malaria indicators.

Within the health sector, One UN has supported the adoption of new inclusive policy documents, drafting of health guidelines that meet global guideline standards, improvement of civil registration and vital statistics systems, and integration of refugees into national health systems. One UN has also supported a national M&E system that includes health sector strategic plan and health-related SDG indicators.

In the education sector, the UN has worked to increase children's (aged 0-6) access to ECD, improved pedagogical skills amongst primary school teachers, increased the proportion of teachers with ICT qualifications, incorporated integrated school feeding programmes into schools, and supported the integration of education facilities in refugee hosting areas into national systems. One UN has also increased the number of functional district water boards and improved water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure in refugee and hosting areas.

One UN has also supported social protection interventions that include nutrition, child, gender and shock-sensitive measures and targeting criteria, the establishment of a community case management and referral system for child-gender-nutrition sensitive social protection and increased household cover by social protection measures. Alongside these efforts, the UN has supported the integration of children without adequate parental care into family-based care, built entrepreneurship capacities for HIV+ women and girls including former sex workers, provided awareness raising on birth registration and increased national capacity to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), child abuse, exploitation and neglect.

Strategic Priority 3, Transformational Governance,

aims to ensure that people in Rwanda live safe dignified lives in a country governed by rule of law, gender responsive accountable governance and inclusive participation. The UN has supported the development of gender budget tracking tools for use by state institutions and increased skill building on gender budget planning and execution amongst government staff. One UN has also supported skill-building initiatives for women candidates participating in the electoral process and media houses with gender mainstreaming editorial policies. Within the justice sector in Rwanda, One UN has encouraged the use of an upgraded Integrated Electronic Case Management System through capacity building and increased the Rwanda Bar Association and other legal aid providers' assistance and representation on legal aid cases for victims of SGBV. The UN has embarked on new innovative approaches to address social and cultural norms that perpetuate gender inequalities, including the launch of Gender Cafés and the Girls Take Over Initiatives.

Finally, One UN in Rwanda has supported the actionable use of data and strengthened democratic processes in order to improve public service accountability to citizens. For example, the UN provided technical support to the National Institute of Statistics to decentralize their processes and encourage use of data. Similarly, the UN's continued investment in the strengthening of civil society organizations (CSOs) contributed to an increase from 67.3% in 2018 to 74.3% in 2019 in terms of the reported 'vibrancy' of CSOs and non-state actors in Rwanda. One UN activities have also promoted citizen participation in decision making through elections by supporting voter and civic education ahead of the senatorial elections which took place in 2019 and in preparation of local elections scheduled in 2021. UN supports to the media sector also contributed to improvements in media sector performance and local government responsiveness to citizens over the reporting period.



Communicating as One

During the first year of UNDAF II implementation, the interagency UN Communication Group continued to lead on joint communication efforts and a joint communication strategy was developed. Throughout the year, different media was used to inform and advocate for UN priorities and work towards the SDGs.

Partnerships and Resource Mobilization

One UN strengthened existing partnerships and initiated new relations with partners and donors. One UN set up the Sustainable Development Fund 2018-2023 to support investment in SDG acceleration and transformative change through joint resource mobilization, allocation and disbursement of donor resources to the fund. The UN mobilized approximately USD \$21 million over the reporting period.

Business Operations

The UN improved the quality of banking services and secured more favorable exchange rates over the reporting period, saving approximately USD \$960,000 in 2018-2019. In addition, the UN implemented a common human resource roster to improve the efficiency of recruitment across agencies. With regards to procurement, the BOS I closed in June 2018 with a 91% satisfaction rate. Improved efficiencies were achieved through a common vendor database and joint procurement planning between agencies.

Monitoring and Evaluation

When planning for the UNDAF II, strong emphasis was put on the design of the results framework, setting realistic goals and indicators at different levels to create conditions for measuring One UN's contributions in areas such as policy research, technical advice, advocacy and humanitarian support in the three strategic areas of work. The UN set up UN Info which is used by agencies to plan and report on their activities, indicators, achievement and expenditures, linking the activities to the SDGs, and worked to improve the outcome reporting.

Financial Overview

The total indicative budget for UNDAF II was estimated at USD \$630,691,127, of which USD \$252,655,776 (40%) was available at the signing of the UNDAF. The available resources for 2018-2019 were USD \$106,977,198 and the expenditures amounted to USD \$84,858,084. Delays in implementation was the main reason for the 79% delivery rate.

Lessons Learned and Ways Forward

The alignment to national agendas and the SDGs is crucial to ensure that the UN is relevant and effective in its work; this requires close coordination between UN agencies, the Government and its institutions. Coordination is key to avoiding duplication and increasing synergies among UN agencies and partners. Looking forward, the UN will continue to strive towards making coordination more efficient through the mechanisms that have been set up, such as Steering Committees for joint programmes, the SDG task force, UN Communication Group, and through stream-lining the joint processes to ensure more coherent planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting together with agencies and partners.



2

**One UN in
Rwanda**



The United Nations Development Assistance Plan, UNDAF II 2018-2023, outlines the areas of collaboration with the national development agenda in Rwanda by the United Nations (UN), under the umbrella known as 'One UN'. The UNDAF is informed by and responds to global and regional normative frameworks, including the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union Agenda 2063, and the East African Community (EAC) Vision 2050.

Figure 1: Sustainable Development Goals in Rwanda



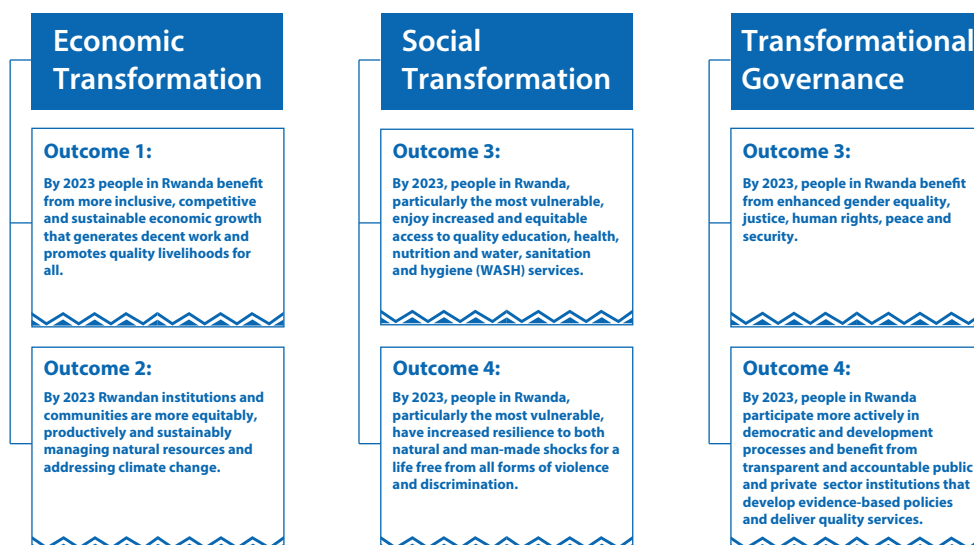
General Assembly Resolution 72/279 elaborated on leveraging the role of the UN Development Assistance Framework to move from an assistance framework to a cooperation framework. UNDAF was developed to build on the strong relationship between UN agencies and stakeholders in Rwanda. The process brought together Government, bilateral and multilateral partners, civil society organizations, the private sector and media to review progress, challenges and lessons and identify key areas of strategic intervention for the UN system in Rwanda.

Three Strategic Priority Areas for the UNDAF 2018-2023 were identified:

- 1 Economic Transformation**
- 2 Social Transformation**
- 3 Transformational Governance**

These results areas are aligned to the GoR's national development priorities as outlined in the Vision 2050, the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) 2017-2024 and the Sector Strategic Plans and District Development Strategies, grounded on Agenda 2030, African Union Agenda 2063 and EAC Vision 2050. Leveraging the UN system's comparative advantage in Rwanda, the UNDAF II consists of six Outcomes and 25 Outputs, each with defined results and means of measurement and verification.

Figure 2: Strategic Priority Areas & Outcomes



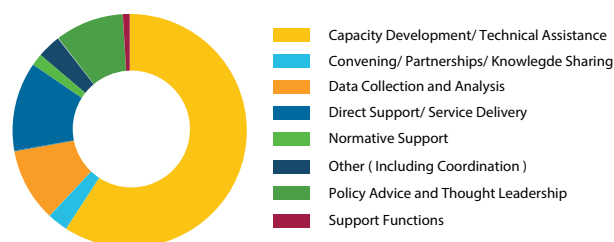
The UNDAF is aligned to 'the five Ps' of Agenda 2030: People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace and Partnerships. There is a common focus across the six outcomes on contributing to national development efforts to address inequalities and vulnerabilities, and ensuring the rights of the most vulnerable people in the country are met. This is based on the full application of the UN's core programming principles, with "leave no one behind" as the overarching principle, underpinned by human rights; gender equality and women's empowerment; sustainability and resilience; disability and inclusion.

One UN works in different ways to ensure that these principles are mainstreamed in UN activities. The UNCT reports on an annual basis on the UN Gender Equality Scorecard and there is a joint Gender Technical Working Group that supports the work on mainstreaming gender across the UNDAF, including the integration of gender indicators, gender reporting, and capacity building for gender mainstreaming. One UN works on strengthening the integration of persons with disability in its activities. In 2019, a new strategy on disability and inclusion was rolled out globally. The strategy will support the UNCT in its work to develop the work on inclusion and empowerment of persons with disabilities.

One UN took important steps towards the UN reform objective on prevention and resilience when integrating the humanitarian development nexus in the UNDAF II. One UN advocated for the inclusion of refugees and returnees in the UNDAF

II, and there are baseline and target indicators that speak to refugee inclusion in all three of the UNDAF pillars. In the planning phase of the UNDAF II, an identified gap related to humanitarian aspects at the national level was a lack of policies and strategies aimed at including refugees in the national planning mechanisms. The UN provides support to improve this, and during the first year of UNDAF II implementation, the UNCT drafted a UN strategy to strengthen the humanitarian, development and peace and security nexus to ensure increased joint coordination and programming within the UN and with the Government, integrating development and humanitarian aspects into national and local systems, programmes and emergency interventions.

Figure 3: Distribution of Key Activity by QCPR Functions¹



¹ The Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of operational activities is a policy instrument that defines the ways that the UN development system operates to support programme countries in their development efforts.



3

UNDAP II 2018-2023 Results



Strategic Priority 1 – Economic Transformation

By 2023 people in Rwanda enjoy an improved quality of life sustained by a modern economy that is globally competitive, knowledge based and environmentally sustainable.

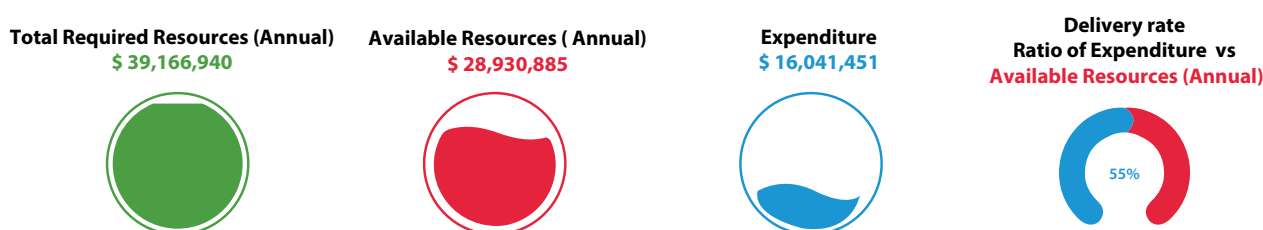
Under this strategic priority, the UN contributes through two outcomes to ensure that Rwandans enjoy an improved quality of life sustained by a modern economy that is globally competitive, knowledge-based and environmentally sustainable. Initiatives are linked to the national economic transformation pillar within the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), which pursues accelerated and inclusive economic development founded on the private sector, knowledge, and Rwanda’s national resources.

Most of the work within the strategic priority is conducted through the Joint Programme on Youth and the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress

toward the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in Rwanda (JP RWEE), as well as through the Joint Programme on Enhancing Climate Resilient and Integrated Agriculture in Disaster Prone Areas and Poverty Environment Actions for SDGs (PEA)².

Private sector partners and community-based organizations (CBOs) have also worked in hand with the UN and Government of Rwanda (GoR) to increase the economic inclusion of refugees, women and youth. This chapter will provide an overview of One UN’s strategies for economic transformation in Rwanda and highlight key results achieved within the first year of UNDAP II implementation.

Figure 4. Strategic Priority 1 Resources and Delivery Rate



²The contributing agencies are FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITC, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNECA, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNIDO, UN Women, and WFP. Agencies have worked closely with the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA), Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), Ministry of Environment (MoE), Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), Ministry of Public Service and Labour (MIFOTRA), Ministry of Trade and Industry (MINICOM), Ministry of Information Technology and Communication and Innovation (MITEC), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Youth and Culture (MYCT(MoY), Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC), Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration (DGIE), Gender Monitoring Office (GMO), National Identification Agency, Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA), Rwanda Development Board (RDB), Rwanda Standards Board (RSB), Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB), Rwanda Housing Authority, Special Economic Zones Authority of Rwanda, Business Development Fund (BDF), Rwanda Meteorology Agency (Meteo), Rwanda Rural Rehabilitation Institute, City of Kigali, Rwanda Development Organization, Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), the Rwanda Green Fund (FONERWA), the Center for Excellence in Biodiversity, the National Industrial Research and Development Agency (NIRDA), the Private Sector Federation (PSF), the National Women’s Council (NWC), and the University of Rwanda. National partners include Imbutu Foundation, ICCO Cooperation, CARE International, Akilah Institute, TradeMark East Africa, trade unions, Duterimbere microfinance, New Faces New Voices, Rwanda Men’s Resource Centre, Association of Rwandese Journalists, American Refugee Committee, and Smart Africa Secretariat.

Outcome 1. By 2023 people in Rwanda benefit from more inclusive, competitive and sustainable economic growth that generates decent work and promotes quality livelihood for all.

In order to promote Rwanda's economic transformation, One UN is committed to strategies which align with the SDG targets to generate decent work and employment opportunities (SDG 4, 8), increase agricultural yields and mediate post-harvest losses for Rwanda's primarily agrarian population (SDG 2), increase access to economic resources and financial services (SDG 1, 2) particularly for women and vulnerable groups (SDG 5, 8), and reduce extreme income inequalities (SDG 1, 10). The UN also promotes a supportive and enabling policy environment for the achievement of inclusive economic growth (SDG 8, 9, 10, 11). This is achieved through the following priority areas and strategies:

- **Agriculture:** Through policy advocacy and programming, increase agricultural productivity for rural farmers, with a focus on increasing inclusion of youth and women smallholder farmers in agricultural supply chains at the national and intra-regional level.
- **Decent work:** Creating fair employment opportunities, fostering skills development, and promoting entrepreneurship and financial inclusion for all.
- **Sustainable urbanization and rural settlements:** Fortifying national and local institutions' technical capacity to implement inclusive and sustainable urbanization policies and plans.
- **Trade and industrialization:** Equipping national institutions, private sector and communities with the technical capacity to develop and implement evidence-based policies and programmes for increased industrialization and trade competitiveness.
- **Financing for development:** Supporting national institutions to ensure that they have increased technical capacity to identify, access and use different partnership modalities and sources of finance to achieve their development objectives.

Growing on progress made within previous cooperative development frameworks, the country has realized significant development outcomes within the 2018-2019 reporting period. The following sections will profile key contributions made by One UN to Rwanda's progress and changing demographics in the 2018-2019 reporting period. Through inclusive policies and programmes focused on economically empowering women, youth and rural farmers, One UN has contributed to decreases in income inequality.

Rural women's economic empowerment

Rural women often have restricted access to productive resources such as land, agricultural inputs, finance and credit, extension services, and technology, which in turn limits agricultural output and, subsequently, undermines household food and nutrition security. While a variety of government and non-government programmes are helping to increase women's political participation, access to rights, access to credit and markets, and involvement in on- and off-farm activities, patriarchal gender norms continue to constrain women's time and opportunity to engage in new market and community activities.

Outcome 1 Indicators: Expected Gini coefficient, private investment as share of GDP, and urban population in Rwanda



GINI COEFFICIENT

Gini coefficient reported as 0.45 at baseline decreased in 0.429



PRIVATE INVESTMENT SHARE OF GDP

Private investment as share of GDP has decreased from 15% to 12.9%



URBAN POPULATION

Percentage of population living in urban areas increased from 17% to 18.4% in 2018-19

Activities within the area of economic transformation have a strong focus on the economic empowerment of rural women and youth. The Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE) was conceived to address the challenges faced by rural women farmers. JP RWEE has systematically documented its context and alignment with rural women's needs at the international, national, and community levels and utilized human rights-based approaches, focusing on inclusion through the recruitment and integration of the most marginalized women in Rwandan society - including single mothers, HIV+ women and former sex workers - into formally registered cooperative groups.

Furthermore, as food security and climate change have become intertwined, the role of rural women has gained relevance given their important role in agriculture and as contributors to resilient food systems. Therefore, the goal of this joint programme is to secure rural women's livelihoods and rights in the context of the SDGs by: improving household food and nutrition security, increasing incomes to secure and sustain their livelihoods, and increasing women's participation in communities and rural institutions, to shape laws and create a more gender-responsive policy environment. The results cross-cut results groups, though recent achievements have fallen within the economic transformation pillar.

Through JPRWEE and other agricultural programming, 14,931 rural farmers were provided with training for the effective uptake of small agricultural technology, including post-harvest handling and storage and climate resilient agricultural techniques, representing a 51% increase from baseline. Similarly, 5,168 farmers accessed agricultural inputs and technologies over the reporting period. Qualitative evidence indicates that activities supported through JP RWEE are positively received by participants and national stakeholders, and notable progress has been made in increasing women's production and access to finance, thereby increasing women's experienced incomes and financial independence.

This was supported by One UN through the initiation of savings groups, provision of extension services and quality seeds, as well as training for improved methods of production. In 2018, 1,713 female beneficiaries were accessing extension services and 1,496 were accessing innovative food processing units for maize, sorghum and cassava. A 2019 external review demonstrated how access to trainings and improved agricultural inputs and technologies has contributed to a reported 2-8x increase in production, improved diet and nutrition, and attributable income gains, particularly through women's group savings.

Increased incomes through agribusiness and food processing for selected value chains

Since 2009, One UN has supported smallholder farmers in cooperatives using a holistic value chain approach covering topics including crop production, post-harvest handling, cooperative governance and business management. The provision of trainings and equipment to farmers, coupled with diagnostic studies on farmer practices and the natural environment with local research institutes and agro-dealer networks, has improved the quantity and quality of harvest and supported better access to high-value markets - a key result under SDG 2. Key achievements within the reporting period include increases in farmer incomes due to sales of marketable surplus on premium prices and commercial viability.



“

The JP RWEE supported us with the installation of greenhouse to grow tomatoes alongside with the support of an agronomist. they have helped us to make more efficient use of water in face of droughts and have also increased crop quality and yields due to the absence of toxic pesticides residues and overall soil. we now are able to grow more tomatoes and sell them at a higher price; it has been life changing

Josephine Mushimiyimana, woman beneficiary from Rwanda

”

Over the last 3 years, the UN has linked more than 50,000 smallholder farmers from 162 cooperatives to institutional buyers in the maize market and 120 cooperative leaders in the potato value chain have utilized their trainings to secure 375 micro-loans with a total value of RWF 370,179,356 (USD \$ 406,791)³.

In 2018, approximately 12,000 metric tons of maize and beans with a total value of USD \$3.2 million was sold by UN-supported smallholder farmers' cooperatives. These sales were facilitated by the UN through forward delivery contracts with private sector buyers and agro-processors. In addition, 33,975 metric tons of improved seed varieties were sold to buyers through 290 operational farming contracts.

Contract compliance exceeded 190%, representing an improvement over previous years as farmers improved the quality of their produce through application of learned skills, and value chain actors began operating more openly and transparently to the benefit of smallholder farmers. Productivity increased from 11.5 to 23.1 tons per hectare over the reporting period, and potato production doubled from 30,000 to 60,000 tons in Musanze, Rubavu, Nyabihu and Burera districts.

Increased inclusion of women in food value chains was also facilitated by One UN, some results include:

Twitezimbere Cooperative in Nyaruguru harvested 12 metric tons of maize and 3 metric tons of beans alone and sold 5 metric tons of maize to Africa Improved Foods, receiving RWF 61,094,310 (USD \$ 67,137) in sales revenue in one season.

Kubinya harvested 420 kilograms of tomatoes and sold them for RWF 786,440 (USD \$864); coupled with a savings of RWF 632,000 (USD \$695), the cooperative paid medical insurance for its 31 members.

Amongst four cooperatives accessing greenhouses, a total of RWF 4,131,900 (USD \$4,541) in income was generated in 2018.

The duration of storage for crops was a benefit seen by JP RWEE participants, allowing farmers to sell crops at periods of higher price. As noted by one group member supported through the One UN joint initiative: “[h]ermetic storage bags that were provided help us in storing our harvests for a long period of time without being damaged by insects and pests, and it maintains the quality of our harvests, which we can sell to gain money and satisfy our needs.”

³Exchange rate of RWF 910 per USD \$1 drawn from the UN Operational Rate from 30 June 2019, the final month of the reporting period: <https://treasury.un.org/operationalrates/OperationalRates.php>.



*Elizabeth Kagoyire, Vice President
of Terimbere Mutegarugore
Cooperative in Ngoma District.
Credit: WFP*

“

When I first heard of JP RWEE, I heard that it was a programme intended to empower rural women, to help them to have self-confidence and build savings. I was selected to join and we have received so many trainings and benefits. I was trained on nutrition and modern agricultural practices, and provided with seeds for beans and avocado trees, as well as trainings on post-harvest handling and hermetic storage bags to keep our harvest and maintain its quality over time. We even received trainings on gender equality.

Now, I am so grateful for this programme. It found me in bad days, when I was feeling hopeless and isolated because at the time my husband was sick, and it was only me who would take care of him. I also had to work to feed my children and pay their schools fees. It wasn't easy. I have a son who was in the middle of secondary school, but I had to tell him to stay home for the first term because of school fees. When JP RWEE started and I joined the savings and lending group, I borrowed RWF 5,000 and started selling tomatoes. I quickly gained a profit of RWF 5,000 and paid back the loan, and I am still selling tomatoes. Now I pay for school fees for my children, I pay medical insurance, and I feed my family.

”

Inclusive agricultural policies

One UN has helped to equip national institutions, private sector partners and communities with the technical capacity, skills and knowledge to develop and implement evidence-based, inclusive policies and programmes for increased sustainable industrialization and trade competitiveness. The UN collaborates with the GoR through its contribution to the Agriculture Sector Working Group (AGSSWG). In the AGSSWG the UN provided substantial inputs to the processes of development of the Gender Strategy for the 4th Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture (PSTA-IV) and the relaunching of the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) in Rwanda.

Technical assistance was provided in the processes of developing strategic and policy documents, such as the support to MINAGRI to develop the Rwanda Livestock Master Plan, PSTA-IV and its Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (ASIP-III). To make the Rwandan livestock sector a key driver in ensuring food security and economic transformation, the UN was approached by MINAGRI to provide assistance in developing a comprehensive livestock master plan that would pull together all the documents regarding the sector into a single focused plan. Such a plan would make it possible to establish a competitive livestock industry capable of contributing to food security as well as to improving the wellbeing of the population.

Strengthening the Value Chain – Roots & Tubers Project

Elly Muhawenimana, 45 years old, is a Farmer Field School (FFS) facilitator and a member of the Cooperative of Agricultural Facilitators in Rubavu. In 2017, Elly participated in the One UN and Rwanda Agriculture Board 'Roots and Tubers' project, acquiring a set of skills that have since transformed his welfare. He learned potato production techniques through FFS, including Agro-Ecological System Analysis (AES), fertilizer and pesticide application, positive selection training, and post-harvest handling techniques. Elly continues to apply the skills learned in order to increase his own potato production, and has also begun to extend his learning to other farmers in the community: "Before joining FFS and undertaking potato positive selection training, I didn't know how to deal with the technical problems on my field. But with the acquired skills during this training, I can now manage my potato field in a professional way with minimal technical support. I am among the experts in potato production."

Elly has now installed an FFS in the sector and trained 30 FFS group members (17 men and 13 women) on different topics. The group has installed a demonstration plot of 1 acre and managed to harvest 242 kilograms of potato seeds (a considerable production of 24.2 Tons/ha) and stored the clean seeds for the next planting seasons. Elly then transferred his skills to farmers in Busasamana sector, another sector of Rubavu district, training them in potato positive selection. He managed to carry out positive selection on 12 hectares owned by 10 farmers, resulting in the harvesting of 4.5 tons of potato seeds for coming seasons.

Decent employment, entrepreneurship and financial inclusion for all

The UN conducted trainings to increase entrepreneurship skills and access to new financial products, particularly for the most vulnerable. The UN collaborated with the GoR to implement policies that create decent work, promote innovation (SDG 8), and facilitate inclusive urbanization (SDG 11) and the safe migration of people and their secured livelihoods (SDG 10). During the reporting period, the proportion of the population living in urban areas increased from 17% to 18.4%, while unemployment rates decreased from 18.8% in 2016 to 14.5% in 2019.

As proven by various research, women's inclusion and access to resources has a multiplier effect in their households, contributing to many SDGs. It is in that spirit that One UN has been supporting New Faces New Voices (NFNV) Rwanda Chapter in setting up a Women's Investment and Financing facility (Rugoli Fund). The UN has also engaged networks of Women Living with HIV (WLHIV) to unlock barriers affecting their economic empowerment.

The UN trained 65 WLHIV (including former sex workers) in entrepreneurship, business skills, tailoring and handicrafts, through an 8-months course, allowing them to gain income generating skills and toolkits, such

as sewing machines. Further, 217 women living with HIV were supported through trainings by Sevota and ANSP+ on gender responsive budgeting and entrepreneurship.

Through strong partnerships, One UN contributed to refugees' increased self-reliance and improved Rwanda's balance of trade:

ENTREPRENEUR DEVELOPMENT



3,200 refugees were trained by Inkomoko Entrepreneur Development in bookkeeping, cash flow, and inventory management, and applied their knowledge to increase revenues.

ECONOMIC INCLUSION



138 qualified refugee entrepreneurs received business loans worth RWF 85,960,000 to grow their businesses through Inkomoko, supporting refugees' access to new financial products.

MARKET ACCESS



150 refugee women in Mahama and Kigeme camps were trained to produce high-quality woven baskets and were facilitated through the global MADE51 campaign to participate in the global artisan economy, selling to both local and international export markets.

Through its support to YouthConnekt (YC), the UN continued to influence the YC movement across Africa, contributing to a more secure and bright future via capacitating young people to have access to greater social and economic opportunities, including jobs. Within the reporting period, 8,300 jobs were created by 600 young entrepreneurs trained in entrepreneurship boot camps offered through YC.

One UN worked with GoR in creating and enhancing capacities of youth through the Rwandan Youth in Agribusiness Forum (RYAF) and supported technical knowledge and experience sharing through the "Strengthening youth roles and access in the Agricultural sector in Rwanda" project. As a result of One UN's convening power, 21 youth organizations and networks participated in national policy dialogue, advocacy and programming, including in humanitarian settings (700% of target of 3).

The UN provided technical support to the Rwandan Ministry of Public Service and Labour in the review of the labour code, on items addressing social dialogue and collective bargaining. The new labour mobility law (°66/2018) was approved on 30/08/2018 and regulates labour in Rwanda, providing clear provisions on non-discrimination and equality at the workplace, equal remuneration for work of equal value, and occupational health and safety for working conditions for pregnant or breastfeeding women. It provides a mandate for labour inspectors to identify discrimination, including sexual harassment and unequal pay, with respect to training, terms and conditions of employment, and termination.

“

It is important that we conduct workshops on migration management because it builds and enhances the capacities of key stakeholders in labour mobility management and diaspora engagement. We thank the UN and the Government of Rwanda for allowing us to carry out trainings and initiatives as such. It not only builds capacity but also contributes to the national development of Rwanda.

”

Labour Market Analyst at Rwanda Development Board (RDB) from a capacity building workshop on labour mobility management

A Safe Labour Mobility Policy was derived from the law and approved by the GoR on 13/06/2019. The UN provided technical support and capacity building for Government officials and civil society, improving their understanding of migration management and labour mobility practices. In addition, One UN supported an exchange of expertise on labour migration with Mauritius, conducted studies of available labour market opportunities, required skills in Rwanda and labour mobility in the EAC in relation to the common market protocol, revising the occupations in-demand list (ODL) for Rwanda as a result of the findings. The UN and GoR are now implementing elements of the policy through a specific intervention focused on skills development and labour mobility to third countries, as well as on capacity building provided to GoR officials on ethical recruitment, preparation, negotiation and implementation of bilateral labour agreements, and benchmarking of best practices in the area of labour and skills

Access to New Markets through Digital Tools

Access to new markets was provided through digital solutions such as an online agri-marketplace providing real-time price information to producers and traders: 438 farmers use the application. The UN also rolled out RuralInvest Toolkit to train 18 experts from public & private institutions on how to evaluate the profitability of small-to-medium sized agri-businesses.



Conduction of needs assessments as part of the “Diaspora engagement to support TVET”.

Credit: IOM

Trade competitiveness

In 2018/2019, Rwanda’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was estimated to be RWF 8.596 billion, an increase of 9.5% compared to 2017/2018. The service sector contributed 48% of the GDP, the agriculture sector 28%, the industry sector 17%, and 7% was attributed to adjustment for taxes less subsidies on products. Growth is strongest in the construction, manufacturing and service sectors, at 10% and 9%, respectively, while the agriculture sector only grew at 6%, limited by the country’s territory. Despite improvements in productivity, Rwanda still faces many challenges in the agriculture sector due to a shortage in land, degradation and soil erosion, strong dependence on rainfalls and vulnerability to climate shocks. Agriculture value added as a proportion of the GDP decreased from 34.63% to 28% within the reporting period.

Considering this context, the UN collaborated with the GoR to analyze economic trends and devise policies that promote increased trade competitiveness, within and outside of agriculture, including the promotion of sustainable tourism (SDG 8). One UN has been active at the regional level, providing support for the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), and supporting the areas of energy and tourism.

The 22nd Meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts, with 270 senior government officials, experts and representatives from the private sector from the 14 member states identifying solutions to increase the dynamism of regional markets, was held in November 2018 in Kigali on implementing the AfCFTA.

One UN in Rwanda also provided technical support to the Rwanda Development Board (RDB) to explore new opportunities within the tourism sector. Support was given to RDB to publish on new market opportunities, such as “Rwanda Tourism Satellite Accounts: Estimating the economic value addition of tourism to the national economy”, and the UN supported a workshop on sports tourism.

Sustainable urbanization policies and plans

The UN provided technical support to the development of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) Methodology, an instrument designed to facilitate the implementation of the National Urbanization Policy in Rwanda. Specifically, UN developed a strategic plan for the SDF, which translates all SDF recommendations into implementable actions towards sustainable urbanization. In addition, a spatial design lab and decision room, with hard- and software, was installed in the Ministry of Infrastructure to facilitate the collaborative design of development scenarios for infrastructure and urban development.

Strategies for Kigali’s unplanned and underserved settlements were developed and approved by the City of Kigali in November 2018 with support by UN agencies. The strategy guides the city in preparations for upgrading underserved and unplanned settlements’ infrastructure and housing and improving the quality of life in informal settlements. It proposes a set of interventions in line with the needs of the different informal settlement categories. In addition, through the Urban Low Emission Development Strategy programme (Urban LEDSI), the UN supported the GoR to develop country and city profiles for three model cities (City of Kigali, Muhanga and Rubavu), providing entry points for supporting vertical integration and multi-level governance for climate action. Emphasis was placed on climate resilient actions, including wetland management, waste management, green space and water harvesting.

As a result, 76% of economic activities and settlements in the wetlands within the City of Kigali have been removed, relocating residents from disaster-prone living situations and contributing to achievements under SDG 11, to make cities and human settlements safe, resilient and sustainable.

One UN has also developed multiple studies and reports to guide and support national-level discussions on sustainable urbanization. The UN developed a background document that introduced, conceptualized and launched the Third National Urban Forum in February 2019 and which contributed to discussions amongst more than 3,000 participants on the New Urban Agenda. Among the participants were the Minister of Infrastructure, Minister of Environment and the Mayor of the City of Kigali, UN and other partners. A multi-level governance study for climate action in Rwanda was conducted and explored how the Rwandan government are organized to deliver low-carbon, climate-resilient development.

Development finance

Rwanda expressed its intent to be among a select group of global pioneer countries undertaking Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFF). Initiated at the end of 2019, the INFF development process is bringing together public and private actors to accelerate Rwanda’s sustainable development through a strategic process of increasing investment, managing risks, and bringing more coherence and integration to planning priorities. The process is expected to build a wide constituency for reform - generating a national dialogue around financing priorities beyond a narrow set of experts and decision makers and building momentum for accelerating progress in reaching medium-term planning priorities and the SDGs. An Oversight Committee is being established under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance and technical advisory services from the UN is supporting a stock-taking analysis and development of a detailed roadmap and strategy for sourcing the financing needed for the country’s development.

According to MINECOFIN, in order to reach the targets outlined in the NST1, the share of private investment needs to grow from 14.4% of the share of total financing to 21.2% by 2024. In this context, blended finance is emerging as an increasingly important approach for leveraging scarce public and development resources to mobilize significant private investment.

To date, over \$131 billion of investments in developing countries can be considered a product of blended finance transactions. The Government of Rwanda, with the support of the UN and other development partners, started testing ways to leverage blended finance mechanisms to fund the NST1 through a development impact bond for an existing social enterprise operating private rural health clinics. In 2019, the UN and MINECOFIN commissioned a feasibility study for the setup of a dedicated Blended Finance Facility, validating a need for a centralized mechanism to coordinate the preparation and brokering of projects with potential to be financed using blended structures.

Global climate finance flows are also increasing, accounting for \$530 to \$550 billion per year. Yet this is just a trickle of the \$2.4 trillion needed annually by 2035 to keep global warming consistent with levels under the Paris Agreement. The Government of Rwanda and the UN are at the forefront of efforts to innovate green and climate finance to fuel the country's vision for a rapid transition to a green economy.

Currently, Rwanda has in place a dedicated national fund for climate and the environment (FONERWA) which is being supported by the UN and by national budget funding and external grants. Starting in 2019, the UN is supporting the feasibility phase and design of a specialty climate financing facility to serve as an innovative model based on the global green banking experience, to unlock new private investment in key green sectors such as energy, clean cooking, and agriculture.

Accelerating domestic savings and increasing tax revenues are also key government priorities. To support these aims, the UN supported two strategic economic studies to assess the scope for boosting domestic savings and investments, as well as the feasibility of a tax regime for agriculture. While agriculture accounts for 28 per cent of GDP and 46 per cent of the working age population, its contribution to domestic revenue generation is minimal. The study gives workable solutions and addresses key equity concerns, as subsistence farmers in rural areas are among the poorest. The findings of these studies are expected to be incorporated into the reform road/financing strategy being developed under the INFF process.

Outcome 2. By 2023, Rwandan institutions and communities are more equitably, productively and sustainably managing natural resources and addressing climate change.

One UN is committed to ensuring that all strategies and policies that promote economic transformation are underpinned by knowledge of climate change and the practice of adaptation and mitigation methods to promote the resilience and safety of the poor and those in vulnerable situations (SDG 1, 2, 11, 13). This includes protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers and lakes (SDG 6, 15), facilitating access to and use of clean energy sources (SDG 7), supporting civil society participation in urban planning and resource management (SDG 11), and reducing the country's material and carbon footprint (SDG 12, 13).

The UN contributes to the achievement of this outcome and SDG achievement through the following priority areas and strategies:

- **Regulatory frameworks and coordination for the environment and natural resources:** Contributing to the development of a comprehensive results-based management system for the environment and natural resources sector, as well as Rwandan cities' capacity enhancement to design and implement their Urban Low Emission Development Strategies.
- **Sustainable use of natural resources and climate change adaptation:** Ensuring institutions and communities in target areas, including refugees, are better able to use their enhanced technical capacity, skills and knowledge for the sustainable use of natural resources, climate change adaptation methods and renewable energy.
- **Disaster Risk Management:** Supporting national level and decentralized institutions, as well as communities, to enhance their technical capacities, skills and knowledge to reduce, manage, respond to and recover from natural disasters and mitigate impacts of climate change.

While Rwanda has embarked on ambitious campaigns to curb the use biomass fuel for cooking, incorporate renewable energy sources into the national energy mix, and increase access to off-grid solutions, there is still a need to ensure both access and uptake of reliable and clean energy solutions in

order to meet SDG 7 and other goals that sustainable energy supports.

For example, a key outcome that the UN contributes to is the reduction of biomass as a source of energy for cooking, which remains high and under-influenced within the reporting period. In addition, the percentage of public expenditure in environment, natural resources, biodiversity, and climate change has remained stagnant at 6.2%.

Outcome 2 Indicators: Biomass energy used for cooking, disaster and emergency preparedness



BIOMASS ENERGY USAGE FOR COOKING

Percentage of households using biomass as a source of energy for cooking roughly accounts for 99% (female)/ 98% (male)



DISASTER AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

National Institutional structure for disaster and emergency preparedness and response is partially functional in accordance to international standards (the Sendai Framework)

However, with UN contributions, Rwanda has made other steps towards improving the country's disaster preparedness, aligning policies and institutional structures with international standards defined within the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030. Detailed below are the UN contributions to integrating environmental and climate considerations into national frameworks and capacities.

Mainstreaming environment

The UN strengthened regulatory frameworks, technical and coordination capacity for gender-sensitive and equitable management and mainstreaming of the environment, natural resources and climate change while promoting green growth. As part of Rwanda's mainstreaming of environment and climate change efforts, the PEA programme supported the training of the private sector through the Rwanda Chamber of Commerce and Industry on resource efficiency and cleaner production techniques.

Among 103 private companies trained, about 33 industries have fully complied with energy and water use efficiency strategies, which has reduced their operation costs between 20 to 30%.

The UN provided technical and financial support to a multi-level governance study for climate action in Rwanda. The study was implemented during the reporting period and explored the ways in which different tiers of Rwandan government are organized to deliver low-carbon, climate resilient development to make some initial, tentative recommendations for how these arrangements could be enhanced. This activity contributed to the establishment and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). The NDCs are the most important component of the Paris Agreement and represent efforts by each signatory country to reduce national emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Groundwater and biodiversity are of great importance to the country and continent, with emphasis on their preservation in the African Water Vision 2050 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. With financial support from the UN, the Rwanda National Committee for the Intergovernmental Hydrological Program and the Center of Excellence in Biodiversity and Natural Resources Management organized a national training course for more than 60 stakeholders on integrated groundwater resource management, biodiversity assessment and mapping.

Sustainable use of natural resources and climate change adaption

One UN supported the development and national capacity building for the Bioenergy and Food Security Assessment (BEFS), a baseline assessment of sustainable bioenergy potential and related production and investment costs. Twenty-four experts from government institutions, academia, NGOs and the private sector were trained to conduct the BEFS for selected bio-energy supply chains (agricultural and livestock residue, wood, charcoal and biogas) and the results will be used to reduce dependence on biomass.

UN work with Refugees & Host Communities

One UN collaborated with RAB to control pests and diseases that affect banana production in the five districts of Gisagara, Muhanga, Karongi, Rwamagana and Rubavu. The intervention provided clean planting materials to farmers and contributed to the revitalization of bananas farm: 300 Congolese refugees from Mugombwa camp and 1,424 farmers from the host communities of Mugombwa sector received clean banana planting materials to build the livelihoods of both refugees and host communities.

Farmers, district agriculture officers, agronomists, social and economic development officers, and the farmer promoters were trained on production practices, such as improved banana husbandry practices and prevention and control of common banana pests and diseases in Rwanda.

Technology for climate change adaptation

One UN provided technical assistance to 224 experts (36% female) from different government institutions and academia to strengthen their capacities on new methods of producing and integrating weather and climate information into policy and practices. Training was provided on data collection and analysis of weather and climate information and collaboration fostered amongst national partners for information dissemination to farmers. Better weather forecasts, use of crop models, development of crop calendars and advanced software training enabled the agencies to improve their data sets and increase their capacity to provide tailored weather and climate information to the agricultural users.

Technology & Climate Change Adaption

Together with partners, the UN supported the development of a Weather & Crop Calendar Application. The application works to digitize the newly built crop calendars and combines them with weather data from the agencies through application of Open APIs. The application also provides free-of-charge actionable agriculture advice free-of-charge and alerts farmers and different users of the agricultural sector on their smart or feature phones through SMSs and voice-recorded messages. With access to this information, farmers are better able to plan the planting and harvesting of their crops according to the changing weather conditions.

Response and recovery to climate change and natural disasters

One UN supported MINEMA for a capacity assessment on Disaster Risk Management (DRM) involving the National Platform of Disaster Management at the national level (NPDM), the Sector Disaster Management Committee (SEDIMAC) and the District Disaster Management Committee (DIDIMAC) at regional and district level. Professionals from METEO and MINEMA were trained to enhance technical skills on disaster risk reduction, management and response to natural disasters and strategies for minimizing gender-differentiated impacts. Increasing awareness in the areas of DRM plays an important role in disaster preparedness, and therefore, sensitization activities were conducted on DRR in multi-media and through simulation exercises with multiple stakeholders, including school children.



Credit: FAO

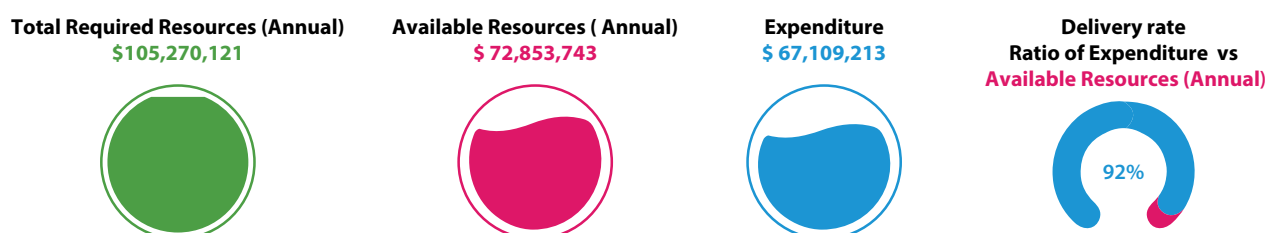
Strategic Priority 2 – Social Transformation

By 2023 Rwanda’s human capital development is enhanced to harness its demographic dividend and achieve a high standard of life.

This chapter will provide an overview of One UN’s strategies for social transformation in Rwanda and highlight key results achieved within the first year of UNDAP II implementation.

The UN contributed through two outcomes to ensure that Rwanda’s investments in human capital development fully appreciate and that citizens can achieve a high standard of life through access to critical services and freedom from violence and discrimination. Initiatives are linked to the national social transformation pillar within the NST1, which pursues a stable, secure and prosperous society. The pillar is founded on broad objectives to reduce poverty and ensure a healthy and educated population⁴.

Figure 5. Strategic Priority 2 Resources and Delivery Rate



⁴Agencies contributing to this strategic priority are FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITC, UNAIDS, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN Habitat, UNHCR, UNIDO, UN Women, UNV, WFP and WHO. Government partners include MoH, Rwanda Biomedical Center (RBC), Rwanda Education Board (REB), MINEDUC, National Institute of Statistics (NIS), MINEMA, Rwanda Social Security Board (RSSB), City of Kigali, MINECOFIN, MINEMA, MINAGRI, MIGEPROF, MINALOC, Ministry of Justice (MINIJUST), MININFRA, GMO, REMA, PSF, the Network of Rwandan Parliamentarians on Population and Development (RPRPD), University of Rwanda, National Council on Persons with Disabilities, National Early Childhood Development Programme (NECDP), National Electoral Commission, Rwanda Rural Rehabilitation Initiative, Local Administrative Entities Development Agency, National Commission for Children, National Gender Machinery (NGM), Rwanda Investigative Bureau, Legal Aid Forum (LAF), Rwanda National Police and Ministry of Defense. One UN collaborates with development partners such as the President’s Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the US Center for Disease Control (CDC), the Belgian Development Agency (Enabel), GIZ and various international and national CBOs, foundations and private sector partners, including the UK’s Royal College of Pediatrics and Child Health (PCPCH), Imbuto Foundation, Save the Children, ARC, OXFAM, World Vision, Gardens for Health, ADRA, African Humanitarian Action, Global Humanitarian Development Foundation, IRDO, Equity Bank and Plan International.

Outcome 3. By 2023 people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable, enjoy increased and equitable access to quality education, health, nutrition and WASH services.

The UN seeks to ensure all Rwandan citizens, particularly the most vulnerable, enjoy increased and equitable access to quality education, health, nutrition and WASH services. In line with the SDGs, activities are designed to improve the population's access to sufficient and nutritious food (SDG 2), quality integrated family planning, reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health services, evidence-based prevention and treatment for communicable and non-communicable diseases (SDG 3), equitable sanitation and hygiene (SDG 6), and safe and inclusive learning environments for all (SDG 4).

One UN has focused on the following areas to increase technical and institutional capacity to expand coverage of basic services, support national healthcare systems in line with Universal Health Coverage principles, and support institutional capacity to plan, implement and monitor delivery of services:

- **Integrated Health Services:** Increasing technical and institutional capacity to expand the coverage of quality health services in Rwanda through advocacy and policy engagement efforts, direct technical and financial support, and by equipping health facilities with adequate resources.
- **Prevention of Infectious Diseases:** Supporting health facilities to provide comprehensive HIV prevention and prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) services, antiretroviral therapy (ART), viral hepatitis treatment, and reporting on malaria indicators.
- **National Health Systems:** Developing accessible and high-quality national healthcare through influencing strategic/policy documents on health, drafting health guidelines that meet global guideline standards, supporting civil registration and vital statistics systems (CRVS), integrating refugees into national health systems, and supporting a national M&E system that includes the Fourth Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP IV) and health-related SDG indicators.
- **Nutrition & Food Security Interventions:** Reducing malnutrition and food insecurity through nutrition services, nutrition-sensitive agriculture training and messaging for refugees and host communities, and engagement in national and sub-national coordination platforms for planning, implementing and tracking progress on 'stunting'.
- **Access to Inclusive Educational Services:** Increasing children's access to early childhood development (ECD) and improving the quality and inclusivity of basic education through teacher training on pedagogy and ICT, integrated school feeding programmes, and integration of education facilities in refugee hosting areas into the national system.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** Elevating water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructures and practices through functional district water boards, sanitation and hygiene policies, and improved WASH infrastructure in refugee and hosting areas.

Though still within the first year of the UNDAP II, some slight outcome-level change has been realized within the 2018-2019 reporting period:

Outcome 3 Indicators: Primary net enrolment, contraceptive prevalence rate, minimum acceptable diet, food security



PRIMARY NET ENROLMENT

Net enrolment rate in primary education, percent female, increase from 98.1 to 98.5%



CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE RATE

Contraceptive prevalence rate, percent total, 46.7% at baseline



MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE DIET

Percentage of children receiving minimum acceptable diet, 16.7% to 17%



FOOD SECURITY

Percentage of households that are food secure, percent, total 80% to 81.3%

One UN has set out to support the GoR in its ambitious goal of reaching universal basic water, sanitation and hygiene services by 2024, building the evidence-base and disseminating guidelines and key messaging to the community. Around 50,000 additional households now have basic sanitation as a result of UN contributions. However, nationally, the proportion of the population using basic sanitation services dropped from 83% to 70% within the reporting period, highlighting a great need to focus on this sector, particularly in rural areas where WASH infrastructure and practices are not as present.

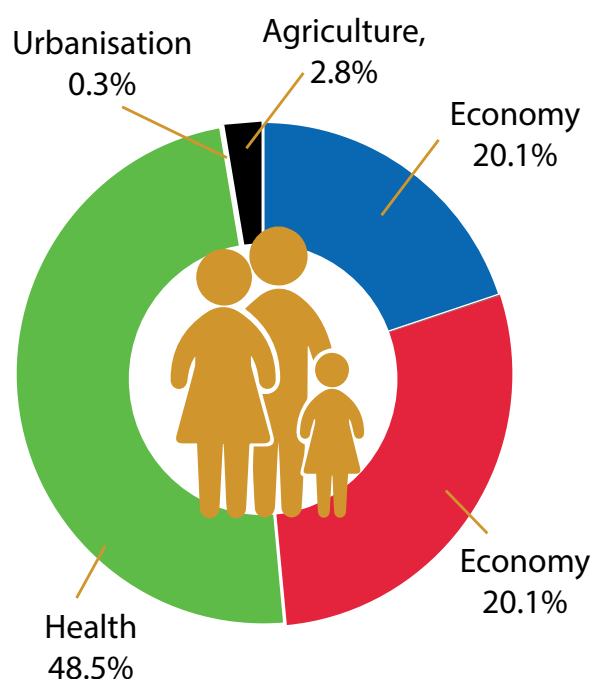
Expanding access to Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health services

The UN generated evidence, provided policy advice, and convened workshops with the GoR, development partners, youth and religious leaders in order to develop the first-ever integrated Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) policy. This policy provided orientation to

priority actions that were further elaborated in two five-year strategic documents: one for promoting Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) and the other for promoting family planning and adolescent sexual and reproductive health (SRH). For example, GoR's parliament is in the process of updating the reproductive health law to remove the requirement for parental consent for a young person (<18) to access SRH services including contraceptives. This result will contribute to the overall HSSP IV targets.

These strategic documents were also informed by evidence generated by studies conducted with support from the UN, including a study on barriers to family planning, a survey on availability of reproductive health commodities at service delivery points, and an assessment of expenditures on family planning, among others. In the latter study, the evidence generated availed evidence on the economic benefits of expanding family planning services. The study, the Business Case for Family Planning in Rwanda, was conducted in collaboration with Ministry of Health (MoH) and highlighted that each dollar (\$1.00) spent on family planning in Rwanda generated a cross-sector savings of \$112.00.

Figure 6. Return on Investment in Family Planning Model



Ambitious Model

In November 2018, the UN supported the GoR to host the International Conference on Family Planning, a platform where global leaders make pledges regarding their future. During the conference, pledges were made to provide approximately USD \$257 million to projects that take a comprehensive and integrated approach to sexual and reproductive health and family planning.

Alongside government engagement and advocacy, the UN has contributed to the expansion of health services in Rwanda through providing direct support to programmes improving the quality of care in SRH and family planning services. For example, the UN collaborated with the GoR to upgrade the status of the Sovu Health Post located in Sovu sector, Ngororero district, the only sector without a health center across the country. The Sovu Health Post was upgraded to the level of health center through construction and provision of new facilities and equipment to host maternity services, antenatal care services, outpatient consultations, family planning, and laboratory testing.

With collaboration with the MoH, Rwanda Biomedical Center (RBC), Imbuto Foundation and other development partners, the UN supported the

Maternal Child Health Week and the campaign Baho Neza which combined sensitization activities with direct service provision resulting in the registration of 35,803 new users of family planning services. One UN has also provided direct support to equip health facilities in rural areas in support of the expansion of health services in Rwanda, yielding marked results. In 2019, all designated Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (BEmONC) were operational twenty-four hours a day, seven days per week. As a result of service provision intensification, 98% of live births were attended by a skilled health professional and 297 health facilities are prepared with necessary equipment for safe child birth.

In addition to government engagement, advocacy and direct support, the UN has supported the expansion of quality health services through the provision of technical capacity building and training of health services personnel. The UN has supported three health interventions over the reporting period to improve the quality of medical education through capacity building – specifically, through a partnership with the University of Rwanda (UR) for the implementation of a competency-based midwifery curriculum and launch of the first master-level midwifery programme.



Dr. Ellen Mackenzie from the school of Public Health at the Bloomberg University, The UNFPA Executive Director Dr Nathalia Kanem; H.E Mrs. Martine Moise the First Lady of the Republic of Haiti; H.E Mrs. Jeannette Kagame the First Lady of the Republic of Rwanda. Credit: UNFPA



MIDWIVES CERTIFIED IN HELPING MOTHERS

129 midwifery graduates and midwifery tutors certified in Helping Mother Survive (HMS) and Helping Baby Survive (HBS) training programs



MEMBERS OF UR PURSUED MASTER'S & DOCTORATE

6 faculty members of UR pursued Master's (5) and Doctorate (1) degrees related to midwifery



Midwife taking care of a new born at KIREHE Hospital. Credit: RBC-RHCC

Similarly, the UN provided direct support to the expansion of the Mobile Learning System (MLS) in twenty-six (26) new health facilities in the Karongi District. This initiative aimed to support the sustainable transfer of midwifery knowledge and skills. The MLS represents an innovative approach to improving access to quality training materials for midwives and other health service providers in remote areas with poor infrastructure, poor internet connectivity and lack of experienced midwife professionals.

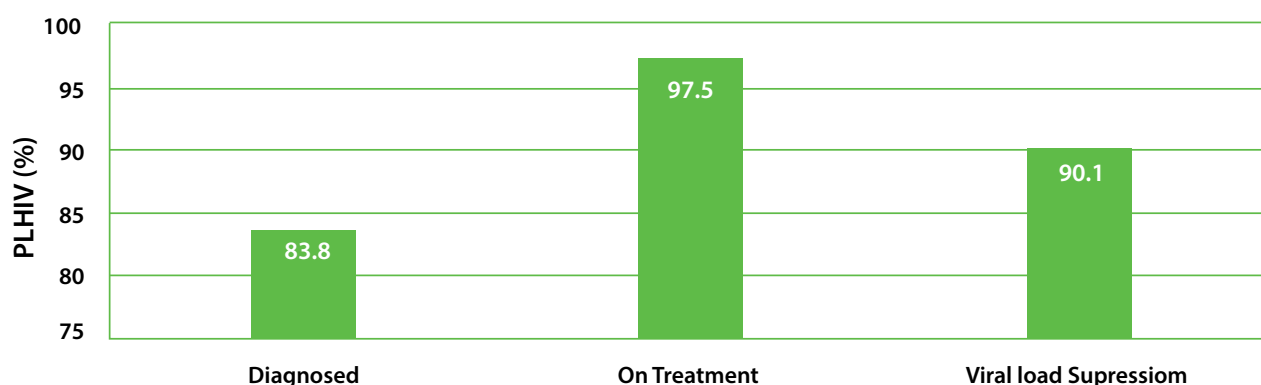
Alongside training and technical support in the area of midwifery, the UN has also provided training on the Reaching Every Child (REC) strategy to 962 immunization health workers – including vaccinators at refugee camp health clinics.

The UN built the capacity of health workers in the use of vaccine stock management tools. Additionally, the UN supported the MoH and RBC to conduct mentorship programmes in 52 health facilities over the reporting period; as a result, 23 trained district mentors gained knowledge on family planning indicators, definitions, Health Management Information System (HMIS) reporting form approaches, and knowledge on Family Planning / Post-Partum Family Planning (FP/PPFP) data reporting.

Prevention of infectious diseases

Figure 7 illustrates progress made towards the Fast-Track 90-90-90 targets in Rwanda: 83.8% of people living with HIV know their status; of these, 97.5% are on treatment; and for those on treatment, 90.1% are virally suppressed. The UN contributed to the results through provision of normative guidance, capacity building of service providers in new treatment guidelines and collaboration with civil society organizations in community mobilization.

Figure 7: Progress towards 90-90-90 targets in Rwanda, 2019.



By the end of 2019, out of the estimated 210,000 adults living with HIV in Rwanda, 198,906 (78,851 males and 120,051 females) were enrolled on antiretroviral therapy (ART) treatment.

For pediatric ART, 6,886 children out of an estimated 14,486 children living with HIV were actively on treatment. Factors contributing to these results include the adoption of 'test and treat' policies in 2016, an enabling policy and legal environment, a strong health system that supports effective service delivery and scale-up of programmes aimed at treatment literacy, peer support, reduction of stigma and discrimination, management of side effects, better drugs and differentiated service delivery to support adherence among those on treatment. Within the reporting period, the percentage of households in target areas providing ART treatment services for general and key populations increased from 77% to 96%.

With regards to PMTCT services, 9,805 women in of PMTCT received ART in 2019, representing a coverage rate of over 95% of women in need of PMTCT – showing a 2% increase in coverage from baseline. Retention on ART in PMTCT settings in 2019 was at 94.5%. The efforts in PMTCT resulted in a mother-to-child transmission rate of ~4% - surpassing the target of 5%.

A total of 2,814,967 HIV tests were conducted between 2018-19 across Rwanda. An increase in testing yield from 0.58% in 2018 to 0.69% in 2019 was registered. The increase in yield indicated better targeting for HIV Testing Services across the country. More effort is required to identify the remaining 6% of people living with HIV who do not know their status yet in order to reach 90% in diagnosing HIV positive people in line with the Fast-Track 90-90-90 targets by 2020. New testing strategies were introduced in the period under review to accelerate progress towards the Fast-Track targets. To date progress towards diagnosing people living with HIV has been slower than anticipated, which has been attributed to persistent stigma and discrimination towards key populations, which prevents them from accessing HIV testing services.

The UN contributed to reducing stigma related to testing and treatment to observe the above-mentioned changes within the reporting period through technical support and training. For example, the UN strengthened the capacity of local stakeholders (including health care workers and service providers from civil society organizations) through training programs and the development of guidelines and curricula.

Over the reporting period, the UN also worked to increase community engagement through a community-based approach of using young peer volunteers in Huye District. More than 300 young volunteers were identified, trained and mentored and are mobilizing their peers in the communities to access HIV prevention services, including testing and treatment adherence and follow-up support.

The UN provided direct support to an HIV self-testing programme targeting hard to reach male partners of clients accessing antenatal care and PMTCT services in seven (7) low performing clinics in Kigali. The initial findings indicate improvements in rates of partner testing from an average of 70% to more than 95%. In parallel, the UN supported a study to understand barriers to male partner testing and acceptability of self-testing. Furthermore, UN supported the evidence generation to guide future programming in HIV prevention, care and treatment. These include the Female Sex Workers size estimation exercise as a key basis for planning and monitoring of interventions targeting Female Sex Workers.



We have had the opportunity to foster rich conversations, identify challenges and learn from the sessions that have taken place. At the beginning of this conference, we identified three main pillars: innovation, community and political leadership. We must continue building on this leadership, with the support of our partners, to accelerate progress and attain results.



Former Minister of Health, Dr. Diane Gashumba, participant of the UN-supported International Conference on AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (ICASA 2019)

In refugee camps, UN initiatives contribute to the prevention of infectious diseases. The UN implemented SRH services in Mahama Refugee Camp including family planning and HIV/AIDS counseling, testing, screening and management services for STIs. In addition, the UN initiated the development of three permanent youth friendly centers managed by a full-time midwife in charge of adolescent SRH in refugee camps, contributing to the prevention of HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancies.



SRH SERVICES

> 4,311 adolescents and young people have used SRH services



DISTRIBUTION OF CONDOMS

636,724 male condoms and 78 female condoms distributed to young people



HIV TEST

611 boys and 782 girls were tested for HIV and 58 boys and 167 girls were screened and treated for STIs



MODERN CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

431 of adolescent girls used modern contraceptive methods

Technical support was also provided to the GoR to ensure that the RMNCAH policy and strategic plans for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health, HIV, Tuberculosis (TB), results-based management, health financing, and private sector engagement are aligned with the global evidence base and focused on high impact interventions to reduce child mortality and new HIV infections among young children and adolescents. These plans guide implementation with the goal of achieving SDG targets, and through the UN's technical support will be aligned with global standards and evidence base.

In addition to technical support for the RMNCAH and CBHI, the UN also supported the GoR in the development of the One Health policy document - a guiding document for strengthening systems to prevent, prepare, detect, respond to, and recover from primarily infectious diseases.

This policy includes issues such as antimicrobial resistance that threatens human health, animal health and environmental health collectively, and was approved by MoH and MINAGRI.

National health systems

Consistent with Universal Health Coverage (UHC) principles and SDG target 3.8, Rwanda has achieved close to universal population coverage of health insurance to ensure financial risk protection. Although the country has met the Abuja Declaration target by devoting about 17% of government resources to finance health services, the country relies on external funds which account for ~60% of health financing.

The UN supports Rwanda's national health systems to be better able to effectively develop and implement key health policies and strategies in line with UHC principles. The UN's contribution to this output has been provided in the form of technical support to the development of key policies in Rwanda.

The UN has supported this output through activities supporting the Community-Based Health Insurance (CBHI) policy and associated reforms that are instruments for accelerating progress towards achieving UHC in Rwanda. The UN's support for the CBHI policy is part of the broader support provided to the Rwanda Social Security Board (RSSB) for the CBHI management systems strengthening and review of Payment Provider Mechanisms (PPMs). The UN supported RSSB to harmonize CBHI SOPs.

The implementation of the policy expected to foster an enabling environment for institutional and operational collaboration and coordination among human, animals and environment by ensuring prevention, control, response and recovery from zoonotic diseases, food safety hazards, antimicrobial resistance and other public health issues through multi-sectoral collaboration in capacity building, research and innovation as well as community services.

The UN has also supported key stakeholders' capacity to monitor the implementation of policies. Over the reporting period, the key performance indicators for measuring health services and associated policies' performance are essentially collected through the Health Management Information System (HMIS), Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV), Health Resource Tracking Tool (HRTT) and Public Expenditure Reviews (PER). Through UN contributions to national and district monitoring and reporting, the proportion of private health facilities submitting complete reports on malaria indicators increased from 45% to 60% within the reporting period.

With support from the UN, the GoR is developing an electronic patient management system for MNCAH. The system's various modules have been developed through a consultative process and include antenatal, postnatal, intrapartum, nutrition, immunization, integrated management of newborn and childhood illnesses, family planning, sexual and reproductive health, gender-based violence, and early childhood development. The software customization for the modules is in progress, and will ultimately guide health workers in providing services as per protocols, while making real-time data available and sending direct messages (both educative and for follow-up) to beneficiaries and service providers.

Nutrition and food security interventions

The UN has supported the financial and technical capacity of service providers to increase coverage and uptake of nutrition interventions and improve food security outcomes in Rwanda through technical support. In collaboration with GoR, the UN facilitated the development of the new National Nutrition Policy as well as the national Early Childhood Development (ECD) Strategic Plan which included providing extensive technical support to ensure the quality of these key documents. Both documents provide evidence-based guidance to direct the future implementation of nutrition and ECD interventions. In addition, the UN has provided an evidence base and tools for use by the GoR and stakeholders involved in food and nutrition security (FNS) interventions.

For example, the UN developed a nutrition-sensitive school meal reference tool and diet models from different sectors. Similarly, the UN conducted the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis – with a particular focus on Rwanda's refugee populations. The FNG tool analyzed the nutrition and food security status of refugee camp groups and identify the barriers to accessing nutritious foods. The final report serves as a reference tool for programme implementation of related organizations.

Alongside technical support, the UN has also provided supply chain assistance to the National Fortified Blended Food Programme. This activity has meant that the specialized nutritious foods under the programme were delivered on-time to all thirty (30) participating district pharmacies, eventually being distributed to over 62,000 children aged 6-23 months and 10,000 pregnant women in Ubudehe 1-2 bands.

Furthermore, the UN has supported the capacity development of healthcare professionals with respect to maternal, infant and young child nutrition (MIYCN) by providing 'training of trainers' workshops over the reporting period. The UN trained thirty-three (33) national experts on Nutrition Sensitive Agricultural practices aimed at maximizing agriculture's contribution to nutrition outcomes. The participants of this program received resource materials on implementation, monitoring and evaluation of nutrition-sensitive food systems interventions. The UN has thus contributed to an overall slight increase, or stabilization, in the proportion of children receiving the minimum acceptable diet within the reporting period (from 16.7% to 17%), and an increase of 1% in the percentage of households that are food secure (from 80% to 81.3%).

Access to inclusive educational services

The percentage of children aged 0-6 years old participating in Early Childhood Development (ECD) has increased from 13% at baseline to 20%; notably this is 4% above the target for 2018-19. Driving this change is an 7% increase in the number of ECD spaces available, from 4,501 in 2018 to 4,819 spaces, reaching a cumulative 43,066 children aged 0-6 years in 2019. The UN's support for community-based awareness-raising initiatives and direct service 4has contributed to the increase in participation in ECD programmes.



ECD CENTERS WERE SUPPORTED

9 district model ECD centers were supported with an integrated package of ECD support services



CAREGIVERS RECEIVED TRAINING ON QUALITY ECD

1,409 caregivers received training on quality ECD service provision



FATHERS ENGAGED IN CHILDREN'S CARE

57% of children have fathers engaged in their care compared to 49% in 2015



FAMILIES PARTICIPATING IN ECD

The number of families participating in ECD programme increased from 9,735 in 2018 to 19,629



CHILDREN AGED 3-6 YEARS RECEIVED INTEGRATED ECD SERVICES

5,329 children aged 3-6 years (2,694 boys, 2,635 girls) continued to receive integrated ECD services in Mahama Refugee Camp, while 1,684 children graduated to primary school in January 2019



BOYS & GIRLS UNDER 3 YEARS RECEIVED EARLY STIMULATION

1,195 (573 boys, 622 girls) under 3 years of age in Mahama Refugee Camp received early stimulation, nurturing care, and learning in 72 home-based groups

The UN has contributed to these results through evidence-based advocacy and stakeholder engagement. ECD has emerged as one of Rwanda's main development priorities and one of the foundational issues in the National Strategy for Transformation by 2023. This has created an enabling environment both at national and district levels. Establishment of the National ECD Programme has been instrumental in proving strategic direction to the programme and coordinating key thematic areas of health, nutrition, WASH, social and child protection, education for optimal child development.

In the position of co-chair for the national ECD coordinating structure, the UN has advocated for key programme issues such as coordination, integration of key services and leveraging of resources. Support has focused on the National Early Childhood Development Programme (NECDP), which held the first ever international ECD conference in Rwanda focusing on research in ECD and human capital development. This provided a platform for different partners to share new knowledge on ECD and lessons for taking ECD to scale. The UN also provided technical support to NECDP to convene coordination meetings, strengthening national coordination among different sectors for holistic child development.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services

GoR has set an ambitious goal of reaching universal basic water, sanitation and hygiene services by 2024. The 2019 Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) Update shows 58% of the population nationally uses at least a basic water service (82% urban, 53% rural). Nationally, 67% of the population uses a basic sanitation service (52% urban, 70% rural). Open defecation rates are holding steady at just 2%. Overall, progress remains positive in Rwanda, but too slow to reach the SDGs by 2024 as planned in the Water and Sanitation Sector Strategic Plan (Watsan SSP). Rwanda's rate of increase needs to progress by five-fold for water and two-fold for sanitation to achieve universal basic services by 2030. Further, inequalities remain for both water and sanitation. For example, 27% of the poorest use basic sanitation services while 62% of the richest use the same. Handwashing with soap remains at 4.3%, based on the 2014 DHS, as no new data is available.

Generally, policies are strong with the Watsan SSP in line with the SDGs, although data is lacking on water quality and safely managed water, sanitation and hygiene.

Inadequate financing, monitoring and coordination continue to constrain the sector. With support from the UN, the GoR completed the development of a WASH Management Information System that will enable the sector to gather and analyze data on services provided and on assets managed. Comprehensive district data collection also began, aiming to be concluded in all 30 districts by 2020.

In addition to regular Joint Sector Reviews, coordination in the WASH sector has been strengthened this year. MININFRA led a sector analysis workshop, the first deep dive held in several years, which resulted in a consolidated four-year Action Plan to be managed by the WatSan SWAP Secretariat.

The UN focused on strengthening the national systems towards making and sustaining progress, through financial contributions to the development of the system as well as support through participating in the task team that guided its design, through providing a full-time Management Information System specialist to help MININFRA finalize the system and support the implementation start.

To advocate for strategic financial planning, One UN in Rwanda has begun to build evidence and published the first “WASH Budget Brief” in 2018. Furthermore, the UN contributed to the sector Joint Sector Reviews and the MININFRA-led sector analysis workshop. The UN was also co-chairing the Environmental Health Technical Working Group, coordinating the harmonization of partner efforts to promote hygiene and sanitation in terms of monitoring, messaging and approaches.

The UN made evidence available to improve water quality and promote sustained basic water supply services, in line with the SDGs. It supported GoR to conduct a “Rapid Assessment on Drinking Water Quality” in support of the Rwanda Utility Regulatory Authority. The resulting baseline on water quality in rural areas will serve as the basis to strengthen the regulations of water services provision and to establish an SDG baseline for water quality in rural areas.

The UN financially supported the MoH to double its staff capacity on Environmental Health, and to develop and disseminate a latrine construction guidance brochure to all of Rwanda’s 14,837 villages in Rwanda. This provided all households a simple technical resource to improve latrine quality and enable the achievement of SDG 6 on basic sanitation services. Around 50,000 additional households now have basic sanitation and 655,000 people in eight districts (25 per cent of the districts’ population) were reached with key hygiene messages.

The UN support was focused on national systems strengthening in order to most effectively utilize limited financial resources. Therefore, some efforts have been made to strengthen district water boards, where significant investment will be required to develop, pilot and scale guidelines and capacity building to achieve functional water boards, which are so critical to sustainable WASH services.

The number of districts with functional district water boards increased from 15 to 30 within the reporting period. The UN will also continue to build evidence and advocate for sustainable financing of recurrent costs, as well as leveraging additional financial resources through innovative mechanisms. Further analysis indicates little attention has been paid to inclusion of people with disabilities in WASH services. The UN has agreed with MININFRA to develop a national guideline for disability inclusion in WASH in 2020.

Outcome 4. By 2023 people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable have increased resilience to both natural and man-made shocks and enjoy a life free from all forms of violence and discrimination

The UN seeks to ensure all Rwandan citizens, particularly the most vulnerable, live a life free from violence and discrimination (SDG 5, 16) with access to social protection systems (SDG 1, 5) that increase resilience to natural and man-made shocks. As such, One UN works to strengthen government protection schemes and improve violence prevention and response mechanisms. Under this strategic outcome, the UN has focused on the following activity areas:

- **Social Protection Systems:** Increasing social protection interventions that are modeled to include nutrition, child, gender and shock-sensitive measures and targeting criteria and supporting establishment of community case management and referral systems for child-gender-nutrition sensitive social protection.
- **Violence Protection and Response:** Integrating children without adequate parental care into family-based care, awareness raising on birth registration and increasing capacity to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), child abuse, exploitation and neglect.
- **Institutional Capacity and Resilience to Shocks:** Preparing contingency plans for refugee influx and returnee data sourcing and national action plans for strengthening core capacities in line with International Health Regulations and the Sendai Framework for DRR.

Within the reporting period, One UN has made significant contributions to the registration of children under five years of age for both the Rwandan and refugee populations in the country, increasing the proportion registered from 56% to 96%.

Social protection systems

Over the reporting period, social protection interventions addressing nutrition, child and gender-sensitive measures have increased from six (6) to seven (7), meeting the associated 2018-19 set targets. At baseline, the community case management and referral system did not have protocols in place; over this reporting period, there is now partial integration of child-gender-nutrition sensitive social protections through UN technical assistance. Specifically, a draft version of the community case management and referral system for child-gender-nutrition sensitive social protection has been developed and shared to the GoR for implementation over the reporting period.

The target for households covered by social protection measures has been exceeded:



85,478 households were covered by social protection measures at baseline, whilst at the end of the reporting period, 272,873 households were ultimately covered (a 319% increase). This is higher than the target of 204,606 households for 2018-19.

UN agencies have supported the achievement of this output through advocacy and government/partner engagement. After a design and piloting phase supported by the UN, the GoR adopted the gender and child-sensitive expanded public works scheme into the Social Protection Strategic Plan 2018-2024 and scaled it up to 225 sectors. UN advocacy and awareness raising improved the institutional capacity of GoR to implement gender- and nutrition-sensitive social protection through the public works programme. Specifically, GoR expanded the direct support component under the public works social protection programme to include persons with labour constraints (e.g. women and persons with care responsibilities in the household) and persons with disabilities. Public works has now been made more flexible, part time and closer to home. These government engagement activities contributed to the programme ultimately reaching 2,065 households, thereby improving access to food security and quality of life for participants of the public works programme.

In addition, the UN developed budget briefs for social sectors (education, health, social protection and WASH) and generated evidence for increased public investment in social protection. The budget briefs supported evidence-based budgeting and have been useful tools to monitor public spending in priority sectors for children and young people in Rwanda. The GoR has been increasing the budget for the social sectors in the recent years, partly as a result of these budget briefs; in 2019-20 the national budget for social sectors increased by 4.7% from RWF 703.8 billion in 2018/19 to RWF 737.1 billion in 2019/20. For context, this increase maintains the social sector's budget share of the national budget at around 26%, which has remained relatively constant since 2016.

SGBV prevention and response

Service providers have strengthened capacities and knowledge to prevent and respond to Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) as a result of UN activities over the reporting period. In 2018-19, 22% of women aged 15-49 reported experiencing SGBV; this had reduced to only 15% reporting SGBV in 2019-20. In all refugee camps in Rwanda, the most recent figures represent 789 recorded incidents of SGBV.

Improved service provider capacities include sixty UN-supported community based SGBV prevention and response groups located in refugee camps. The UN provides capacity building and training supports to these programs on a regular basis to encourage timely identification, reporting and response for SGBV survivors. For example, in Mahama Refugee Camp, the UN and its partner worked to support the construction of a SGBV 'safe-space', implementation of a SGBV 'hotline', and wrap-around capacity building supports for fifteen (15) healthcare service providers on case-management and referral pathway procedures.

Overall, UN-supported activist groups reached over 30,000 persons of concern at the household level through door-to-door visits and sensitization meetings, addressing topics related to SGBV mitigation and response. Similarly, drama groups performed sketches related to SGBV prevention at the community-level and reached over 25,000 persons of concern.

Further capacity building and awareness raising activities have contributed to camp-based capacities related to SGBV response and preventions. Refugee leaders and SGBV survivors were provided training sessions aimed at behavior change against SGBV and HIV in the community. Participating SGBV survivors also received psychosocial support and were directed to appropriate services such as psychosocial support and associated health, legal and materials support.

The intervention also included the use of posters, leaflets, billboards and videos to raise awareness and improve protection-related knowledge in the refugee communities. As a result, there has been an 46% increase in the number of individuals with improved knowledge and awareness of SGBV prevention and response within the reporting period.

Other similar UN interventions have strengthened service provider and community capacities to prevent and respond to SGBV by focusing on the ease of reporting. The UN has introduced an email address that can be used to report protection cases, sexual exploitation and abuse, and fraud cases in camps. Complaint boxes have been installed in all camps to facilitate residents reporting protection-related cases alongside 'complaint desks' to ensure that refugees have access to the appropriate protection services.

Establishing accessible and inclusive social protection schemes

In 2014, the GoR carried out a gender equity study of the Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP) which concluded that the traditional public works scheme, previously called Classic Public Works, demanded hard physical work far from the homes of those participating. This type of work arrangement posed challenges with regard to participation of eligible households for the following reasons: (1) being less well adapted to the needs of extremely poor households with only one worker and eligible female-headed households, who are less likely to participate than male-headed ones and; (2) not being designed mainly for those who are labour constrained having some caring responsibilities to meet the specific needs of women and children.

To address these limitations, GoR, with UN support, commissioned a Child- Sensitive Social Protection Options Paper, which presented a total of six (6) options to improve the child sensitivity of social protection programmes in Rwanda. GoR then selected the following two options as priority interventions: (1) developing a new range of public works that is more flexible and part time and can be carried out closer to home (Expanded Public Works, also referred to as Flexible Public Works); and (2) provision of childcare and nutrition services for children of public works participants (via mobile crèches at the worksite for children in the age range of 6-24 months).

One UN took a lead to pilot these child sensitive social protections innovations in three sectors of two districts in Rwanda in the financial year 2015/16. The Expanded Public Works design pilot was able to provide a range of work options that were less restrictive for families with young children (or dependent adults) in their care and more relevant to making the programme child- and gender-sensitive. Participation was made easier since workers were drawn from selected cells of the pilot sector close to worksites, and tasks undertaken were less onerous than road building and terracing.

After the pilot, the GoR decided to implement another expanded works pilot across 30 sectors in 2016-17, with continued UN support. In 2019, the GoR included the Expanded Public Works option in the new social protection strategy (2018-24) as a public works option. This public works option is planned to be scaled up faster than the traditional option. Even though the childcare option via mobile creche at the worksite was not quickly adopted by the government as piloted by the UN, the advocacy continued and has more recently resulted in two childcare programmes being initiated by GoR as pilots to strengthen child cognitive development and improved nutrition outcomes for vulnerable children.

The UN further contributed to violence prevention and response improvements through partner and government engagement efforts. Specifically, the UN worked with local government institutions (including Isange One Stop Centres, Rwanda National Police, Rwanda Investigation Bureau, and MINEMA) providing training to strengthen institutional efforts to prevent SGBV and improve the mitigation and response to SGBV cases.

Training was provided to a total of 538 partners over the reporting period, including GoR agencies, focused on case-management, psychosocial support methodologies, SGBV mainstreaming strategies, clinic management approaches to rape, referral pathways, and use of the Gender-based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS).

Prevention and response to violence against children, child abuse, exploitation and neglect

At baseline, a total of 2,933 vulnerable children without adequate parental care were reintegrated into family-based care; this increased to 3,240 in 2019-20, exceeding the target of 3,068. About 1,600 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) continued to be closely monitored and supported. In addition, it is estimated that 100% of community members countrywide understand the importance of birth registration (as it relates to child protection) as a result of UN advocacy and sensitization activities.

In this context, the UN has contributed to the capacity of service providers to respond to and prevent violence against children, child abuse, exploitation and neglect through government engagement efforts over the reporting period.

Specifically, support provided to GoR 2018-19 has resulted in a shift from an 'issue-based approach' to building a child protection system that ensures coordinated and streamlined prevention and response services for children. At the national level, a strong national framework guides child protection through the Integrated Child Rights Policy (ICRP) and its new implementation strategy. At the decentralized levels, support has led to strengthening 30 professional and 29,674 community-based child protection workers, thereby improving coordination and monitoring at all levels and addressing social norms that drive violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.

14,211 beneficiaries were reached through the UN-supported IZU programme which worked to raise awareness on birth registration, adoption and foster care, reporting abuse and preventing violence through child protection volunteers. This programme contributed to a 96% birth registration rate for children under five years old.

Institutional capacity and resilience to shocks

The UN engages directly with the GoR to influence legislation and national practices. Through technical and financial support, the UN is working closely with the GoR to strengthen the capacity of national institutions and local actors to protect refugees and find solutions for them. Considering the adoption of Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework by the GoR in February 2018, UNHCR in collaboration with MINEMA is expanding strategic partnership with other key institutions, notably the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Local Government, Education, Health, Private Sector, district authorities, to strengthen protection and solutions for refugees, in line, particularly with the GoR Leaders' Summit Commitments.

The UN has contributed to institutional preparedness and response capacity to man-made shocks and health emergencies through capacity building activities focused on GoR and associated partners. For example, One UN has supported the MoH and Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) to implement and improve the emergency surveillance system, as well as strengthened institutional capacities for safe case-management and containment practices for confirmed Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) cases.



UN supported the Rusizi District Council to raise awareness and promote dialogue district wide, among the community, migrants and cross border traders, local and border agencies on Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) surveillance, preparedness and response. Credit: IOM



376 health facilities reached



1,298 health workers trained on EVD preparedness



2,874 health workers vaccinated



3,168 personal protective equipment kits distributed

Institutional capacity building activities have been conducted alongside awareness raising activities at the community level, focused on embedding an understanding of early detection and reporting practices to support timely and effective emergency response. Awareness raising campaigns on national and local media reached approximately 6,000,000 individuals across the country over the reporting period.



Children drink nutritious porridge at a UN-supported early childhood development centre.

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Strategic Priority 3 – Transformational Governance

By 2023, people in Rwanda live safe dignified lives in a country governed by rule of law, gender responsive accountable governance and inclusive participation.

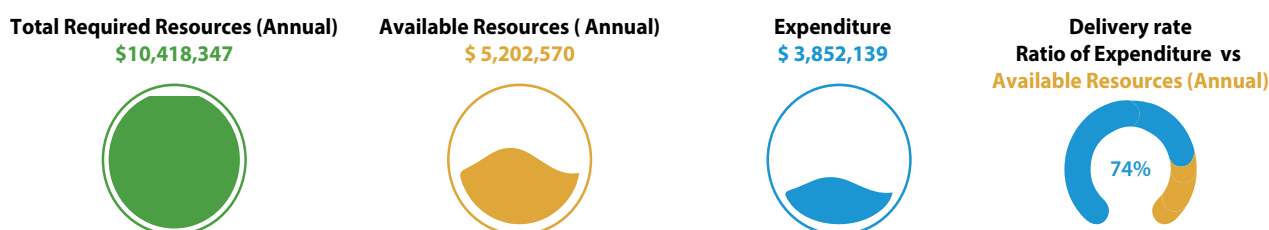
Under the strategic priority of ‘Transformational Governance’, One UN seeks to consolidate good governance and justice as building blocks for equitable and sustainable national development – in full alignment with the NST 1.

The UN contributes to this through two outcomes, supporting Rwanda to ensure that by 2023, more people live safe and dignified lives in a country governed by rule of law, with gender-responsive, accountable governance and inclusive participation.

Implementation under this priority is done primarily through One UN support to the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) for data generation and use of evidence-based planning and through the Joint Programme for Leveraging the Full Potential of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment to achieve Rwanda’s transformation⁵.

This chapter will provide an overview of One UN’s strategies for governance transformation in Rwanda and highlight key results achieved within the first year of UNDAP II implementation⁶.

Figure 8. Strategic Priority 3 Resources and Delivery Rate.



Outcome 5. By 2023, people in Rwanda benefit from enhanced gender equality, justice, human rights, peace and security

The UN seeks to ensure all Rwandan citizens, with a focus on women and girls, have full and equal opportunity to leadership and decision-making roles in political, economic and public life (SDG 5) by revising and eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices (SDG 10) and promoting the rule of law (SDG 16).

⁵The annual report for the Joint Programme for Leveraging the Full Potential of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment to achieve Rwanda’s transformation is available at MPTF Office Gateway: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/project/00120074>

⁶Agencies contributing to this strategic priority are FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF and UN Women, always in cooperation between each other as well as with implementing partners such as: the Forum for Women Parliamentarians, MINECOFIN, PSF, MIGEPROF, GMO, NGM, NWC, MINIJUST, RGB, Unity and Reconciliation Commission, Rwandan Parliament, Media High Council, NEC, RNP, Association of Rwandese Female Journalists (ARFEM), Rwanda Media Commission (RMC), WMP, TradeMark East Africa, RCS, Rwanda National Police (RNP), NPPA, RBA, LAF, RGB, NCPD, MITEC, NURC, and MINEMA.

This is done through the following activity areas:

- **Supporting the national gender machinery:** Increasing women's representation and participation in electoral processes through advocacy and mentorship, development of gender budget tracking tools for use by state institutions, and skill building on gender budget planning and execution.
- **Expanding coverage of quality justice systems:** expanding and upgrading monitoring and registration systems and increasing the representation of and for vulnerable groups within the legal system.
- **Promote social cohesion:** developing more restorative justice reforms, laws and policies to prevent and respond to counter-trafficking, and building mutual trust amongst Rwandans.

Within the reporting period, One UN has made significant contributions to increasing the levels of trust in security organs by over 6% and cohesion and mutual trust amongst Rwandans by 18% within the reporting period.

Outcome 5 Indicators: citizen satisfaction and trust



Level of satisfaction with access to legal aid, percent total, remained stagnant at 64.4%



Level of satisfaction in the use of ICT in justice delivery, percent total, dropped from 82.85% to 80.23%



Level of citizen trust in security organs, percent, total, increased from 89.78% to 96.5%



Level of cohesion and mutual trust amongst Rwandans, percent, total, increased from 75.8% to 93.87%

Supporting the national gender machinery

The UN has worked to strengthen the political participation of women at all levels of the government through building capacity and training initiatives. In the lead up to the 2018 legislative elections for the chamber of deputies and the 2019 senatorial elections, the UN supported voter and civic education in order to promote citizen participation in decision-making.

The proportion of the population who believe decision-making is inclusive remains high at 76.8%. Through targeted capacity building and education, the UN contributed to reaching 62% women of the 521 candidates in 2018 elections and ultimately 61% of the new deputies. On a more local level, the increase in women in leadership roles has continued its upward trajectory with the percent of women district mayors increasing from 20% to 26.7%.

Through its support, the UN, the 2019 senatorial elections were also transparent, fair, peaceful and led to strong representation of women in government. The elections resulted in the lower chamber having 61% women representation and the upper chamber having 38.5% women representation. With the election, the participation of women in the cabinet jumped from 40% to 50%, surpassing the 45% target set for 2023. The UN is working not only to increase women's participation in government leadership, but also to support these female leaders after they are elected with follow-on capacity building and training initiatives. As part of this effort, the UN provided 45 female parliamentarians with a transformational leadership journey through a training which builds on leadership capacities, promotes gender equality in exercising leadership and facilitates applying gender lenses in their legislative roles.

Alongside capacity building and training activities, the UN supported the GoR to implement policy with a progressive gender lens through evidence-based budgeting tools and policy standards. Through the UN's work with the National Gender Machinery (NGM), a series of improvements to government policies and budgeting mechanisms have been implemented with the goal of increasing gender equality.

The programme has been instrumental in advocating for reforms that contributed to repealing a number of discriminatory legal provisions, institutionalizing Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) and Gender Budget Statements (GBS) as well as strengthening the capacity of the NGM to implement its mandate.

The UN also contributed to building the capacity to analyze, implement and report on gender responsive plans and budgets, monitoring gender budget statements and developing gender profiles

and strategies for selected public institutions. The UN will continue to support the NGM to address the remaining gaps, especially in mainstreaming gender in district planning and accountability frameworks such as District Development Strategies, Performance Contracts as well as procurement processes.

While Rwanda has made significant progress to close the gender gap in terms of the policy, legal and institutional frameworks, gender inequalities persists in terms of public spending and through persistent negative social norms and gender stereotypes. Towards the goals of mainstreaming gender equality, all 30 district development plans and NST1 Sector Working Groups are adequately working to implement concrete interventions in terms of laws, policies, institutions, capacity, accountability, budget allocations and expenditures through the lens of gender. Overall, 23 state institutions have budget planning processes which meet gender responsiveness minimum standards.

Expanding coverage of quality justice systems

The UN has supported the technical and financial ability of public institutions and civil society organizations to increase the coverage of justice through technical support, contributing to a maintained level of citizen satisfaction of over 80% in the use of ICT in justice delivery. One UN helped implement the Integrated Electronic Case Management System (IECMS) with GoR and USAID, which is now being used across all justice sector institutions in Rwanda. With the IECMS, the issue of case backlogs was addressed improving the speed, accessibility and cost of justice processes.

The UN provided additional trainings on the use of ICT and the IECMS in justice delivery. In particular, 60 staff from justice sector institutions benefited from a training on electronic judgement execution and 30 justice practitioners from military tribunals received extensive training on the use of the IECMS, thereby increasing capacities of 14 institutions in electronic case management. An international conference on the use of ICT in justice delivery was funded by the UN to showcase how the IECMS has reduced cost and time for access to justice.

Even with the IECMS, case backlogs remain an issue for the justice sector in Rwanda while, as revealed by

the 2019 Rwanda Governance Scorecard, the level of satisfaction (arrest and detention) scored as low as 63.8%. The satisfaction rate is partly justified by the conditions of arrest and detention, but also using heavy sanctions disproportionate to the crimes committed. The UN, in partnership with the Ministry of Justice, supported the drafting of the first criminal justice policy which will bring together the policy orientation on criminal justice which was found in multiple instruments and will introduce alternative measures to imprisonment which are instrumental in building a fair justice system in the country.

Alongside general technical and financial support to the implementation of the IECMS, the UN has also supported a skill and needs assessment for female lawyers to highlight key capacity building areas that the Rwanda Bar Association should focus on to address existing gender gaps. The assessment issued recommendations for policy making and programming in order to empower female lawyers and support their representation and advancement in the profession.

This included ensuring women advocates were given priority in providing legal aid to vulnerable people, representing 94 out of 161 legal cases (58.3%). Through experience and participation, the gender parity gap within the Rwanda Bar Association will be addressed, increasing women's role in promoting human rights and access to justice.

Further technical support and capacity building has been provided by the UN in the area of human rights, with 28 staff from the Rwanda Correctional Services from 14 prisons trained on the application of the ICCPR and its Optional Protocols.

Furthermore, UN technical and financial support in monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the 2015 Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations increased Rwanda's readiness for the 2020 UPR. Since the start of UNDAP II, the GoR has increased its level of implementation of the 2015 UPR recommendations from 50% to 82% fulfillment. The UN paired this technical support and capacity building with government engagement activities. Forums for discussion with the Government, Civil Society and development partners on the UPR process were organized, providing strategic recommendations on how the country could fast track its fulfilment of human rights ahead of the 2020 UPR. In its efforts to increase access to justice to people and in particular the poor and most

vulnerable, 86 prisoners from 5 selected prisons, 45 people with disability and 711 survivors of SGBV received legal aid, thanks to the partnership between the UN and the Rwanda Bar Association, as well as work with the RCN Justice et Democratie and Haguruka Association for the Defence of Women and Children's Rights in Rwanda. Citizen satisfaction with access to legal aid was maintained at a 64.4% satisfaction rate.

The UN also initiated a dedicated partnership with the UPR CSOs coalition to promote citizens' voice in the UPR process and realistic reporting. The support to the UPR process does not only facilitate the state engagement with international human rights mechanisms, but also provides a platform for healthy dialogue and joint action on human rights promotion in Rwanda. The UN activities defined above contributed to improvement in the public's perception of security and justice services in Rwanda. Specifically, citizen trust in security organs increased from 89.78% to 96.5% within the reporting period.

The UN has also supported activities focused on expanding the coverage of justice services in refugee communities. Refugees in Rwanda have access to legal assistance as well as legal remedies. Close to 1,000 refugees in camps and urban areas received legal assistance including detainees, SGBV survivors and protection cases. Sensitization sessions on national laws, including child protection and SGBV, have been conducted on a monthly basis. The UN continued working with the Legal Aid Forum and MINEMA on the finalization of the Conflict Resolution Guidelines.

Promote social cohesion



Rwanda is also a good example of a nation that came from the darkness of human evils towards the lights of a nation risen. A nation that forces the admiration that the good can come from the worst, a unified, strong and resilient nation with very impressive social and economic development in Africa. A nation that has a story to tell. The fact that Germany and Israel ambassadors stand together also shows that hatred has no place in human behavior, no place in the relations between nations. We are all human beings looking for the best as stated in our agenda 2030: for the people, the planet and the prosperity.



RC Speech, Holocaust Day

Twenty-five-years after the Genocide against the Tutsi, Rwanda has managed to restore peace and security. UN initiatives have supported improvements in social cohesion; specifically, the level of cohesion and mutual trust among Rwandans increased from 75.8% to 93.87% over the reporting period. However, the legacy of genocide remains heavy both on the side of the victims, who cannot easily recover from the loss and trauma, and to the genocide perpetrators for the burden of guilt and the fear to be rejected by society. With more than 12,000 genocide convicts expected to be released between 2020 and 2023 to reintegrate into their communities of origin, the UN supported the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission and Prison Fellowship Rwanda in implementing initiatives ensuring the smooth reintegration of genocide convicts and peaceful cohabitation with the victims and their families.

In addition to these support initiatives, the UN has supported a research study on the reintegration of genocide prisoners that was carried out in eight (8) prisons and eight (8) districts and the results were produced and disseminated to inform future work.

Four prisons benefited from social healing initiatives (Ngoma, Rwamagana, Bugesera, and Musanze) and 250 prisoners were assisted to write confession letters of crimes committed during genocide and to meet the families they offended during the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi, for truth telling and seeking for forgiveness. Additionally, the UN supported four clubs of unity and reconciliation to operate in four prisons, with 1,800 prisoners benefitting from them.



In order to rebuild the nation, the Government of Rwanda chose to promote unity and reconciliation, while also investing in healing and social cohesion.
Credit: UNDP

At the community level, 50 community facilitators/mediators improved their trauma handling skills through trainings, and reconciliation dialogues initiated between families of genocide prisoners and genocide survivors in four Districts (Ngoma, Rwamagana, Bugesera and Musanze). As a result of these efforts, 500 families have been reconciled and are now living in peace. The support to peaceful reintegration and social cohesion is key to sustaining the peace dividend, considered as an enabler for economic transformation.

In partnership with the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC), community healing and social reintegration sessions were conducted in the areas mostly affected by the Genocide against Tutsi, targeting 4,100 genocide survivors, perpetrators and their families, leading to repentance and forgiveness. Furthermore, 498 youth from different background who are affected by the Genocide have been supported in seven (7) districts through social healing activities.

Social cohesion starts with the norms and culture reinforced by society at household level. In that context, the UN has also launched a new platform to foster social cohesion by addressing cultural norms that perpetrate gender inequalities. In October, the UN in partnership with Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung officially launched the first Gender Café in Rwanda gathering over 100 participants. The Gender Café is a quarterly platform and space for citizens to have spontaneous dialogue on gender disparities and solutions to address these issues. Under the theme of "Positive Masculinity," the first Gender Café stimulated participants' reflection on how masculine attitudes and behaviors contribute to gender inequality, while also raising awareness about their powerful role in changing the status quo.

Alongside these initiatives, the UN has supported counter-trafficking efforts through technical assistance to legislation and capacity building for institutions combating trafficking in persons. The UN, in collaboration with other development partners and CSOs, made significant achievements in supporting the Government of Rwanda in its efforts to end Trafficking in Persons (TIP). Ending TIP has been a priority for Rwanda in recent years, and increased efforts to combat trafficking resulted in Rwanda being upgraded to Tier 2 in the U.S. Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report published in June 2018.

The UN provided technical input to law n° 51/2018 of 13/08/2018, which was passed in 2018 by the government relating to the prevention, suppression and punishment of trafficking in persons and exploitation of others. The UN has also facilitated the establishment of a Technical Committee which brings together representatives from relevant government institutions including the Ministry of Justice (MINIJUST), National Public Prosecution Authority (NPPA), Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB), Rwanda National Police (RNP), The Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration (DGIE), National Commission for Children (NCC), Gender Monitoring Office (GMO) and Ministry of Gender Family Promotion (MIGEPROF) to increase coordination and information sharing. GoR further created specific units within RIB and NPPA to work on trafficking. In addition, a national referral mechanism has been developed by the UN in collaboration with GoR and is currently being used to inform a Ministerial Order on Victims Assistance.

Furthermore, through the support of UN in Rwanda, a baseline study on trafficking in Rwanda was conducted and several tools developed, such as a legal framework guide for practitioners and a directory of identified service providers. Capacity building and awareness raising activities have been conducted, including a Training of Trainers for law enforcement agencies and cascaded trainings within their institutions, trainings and awareness-raising sessions for government institutions, teachers, civil society organization, protection partners working with refugees, amongst others in order to spread awareness on the law, relevant data, and institutional protections offered.

A clear best practice which the UN has adopted in its interventions to combat trafficking is to work closely with the government and to use existing local structures (e.g. Umuganda for awareness raising, platforms provided by religious organizations). It has also proven important to increase the knowledge of a wide target population, including not only government officials but also grassroots leaders, opinion leaders, community members, vulnerable groups' such as refugees, camp representatives, civil society representatives, religious leaders, teachers and parents.

UN supported cross border activities in Rusizi district.
Credit: IOM





Furthermore, strong partnerships are key to combat trafficking, which has been supported through the Technical Committee, but also through other activities such as the training of trainers with Rwanda National Police (RNP), Rwanda Investigative Bureau (RIB), Directorate General of Emigration and Immigration (DGIE) and the National Public Prosecution Authority (NPPA), which received very positive feedback. During trainings, exercises such as scenarios has been proven necessary to ensure that participants understand the definition of trafficking versus other related crimes.

From the UN support, there has been a significant shift in knowledge, behaviors, attitudes and practice of relevant stakeholders. For instance, the new law in combination with increased capacity, awareness and coordination, has positively transformed the attitude and the response towards trafficking in persons of the GoR and the general population. It is envisioned that this will result in more identified cases, more prosecuted perpetrators and better supported victims. In addition, the trainings have increased the knowledge and capacities of relevant actors regarding the development and implementation of effective, evidence-based counter-trafficking policies, regulations and programmes.

Progress is still needed in this area: for example, the reporting period exhibited limited indicator updates, with only one evidence-based product on unity and reconciliation produced and disseminated ahead of its 2019-20 target. In addition, there were delays on the regulatory framework for alternatives to prison (expected to be in place by the close of the reporting period).

Outcome 6. By 2023, people in Rwanda participate more actively in democratic and development processes and benefit from transparent and accountable public and private sector institutions that develop evidence-based policies and deliver quality services.

This outcome builds on outcome five, primarily focusing on improving the transparency of democratic processes and systems (SDG 5, 10, 16, 17).

This is done through the following activity areas:

- **Supporting the use and application of data:** involves activities that support national data collection exercises and sectoral MISs and administrative data systems (CRVS, GMIS, HMIS, WASH-MIS and ID registration for refugees), generation of SDG indicator data, national development strategies and frameworks that have integrated the Demographic Dividend (DD) study recommendations, production of citizen report cards.
- **Strengthening democratic processes:** involves activities that support civic and voter education and vibrancy of CSOs in policy formulation.
- **Improving public service delivery's accountability to citizens:** involves activities that support training for media professionals (media barometer) and community radio stations, as well as the establishment of mechanisms for safety of journalists and an increase in complaints received that have been effectively resolved by the media self-regulatory body.
- **Supporting government institutions capacity to plan service delivery:** involves activities that develop a national strategy for local government capacity building, increase number of district-level officials with knowledge on planning and budgeting in all districts, increase child-focused budget briefs, and increase satisfaction with local administration service delivery.

Within the reporting period, One UN has made contributions to citizen satisfaction in their access to public information, which increased from 78% to 86.83%, as well as satisfaction with election participation from 87% to 91.4%.



Citizen satisfaction in their access to public information increased from 78% to 86.83%



Increase in satisfaction with election participation from 87% to 91.4%



Decrease in proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive from 77.01% to 76.8%



Decrease in percentage of refugees above 16 years with valid ID cards from 55% to 40%



Decrease in citizen satisfaction with holding leaders accountable from 81.6% to 75.8%



Decrease in percentage of people satisfied with timeliness and quality of services at the local level from 74.3% to 70.54%

Supporting the use and application of data

The UN, in collaboration with partners, has supported the Government of Rwanda to increase its generation and utilization of data in order to inform planning and improvements in the service delivery at both national and local levels. For example, the national statistical systems were previously over-centralized to NISR. Over the reporting period, the UN provided direct financial and technical supports to decentralize the NISR's data generation and utilization. This effort included assistance in areas like generating vital statistics and support to stakeholders to have basic infrastructure for the Rwanda Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS), cross institutional Gender Management Information System (GMIS) managed by the Gender Monitoring Office (GMO), and Governance Research and Innovation support to the Rwanda Governance Board (RGB).

Similarly, the UN has supported the GoR's country reviews such as the national review on the progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, setting new strategic priorities on gender equality, and the country progress report to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in June 2019. More so, the 2019 Citizen Report Card (CRC) and the Rwanda Governance Score Card (RGS) were produced, thus availing data on the status and trends of the most important aspects of governance in the country to inform policy-making processes.

For instance, the Citizen Report Card of 2019 informed the Imihigo evaluations related to annual performance.

Rwanda Governance Scorecard (RGS)

In partnership with the Rwanda Governance Board, One UN supported the production and dissemination of governance data through the Rwanda Governance Scorecard (RGS) and the citizen report card (CRC) which depict the state of governance and the state of service delivery in the Country. In the RGS 6th Edition (2019) which is built on eight pillars, security and safety lead with 94.29%. The pillar of political rights and civil liberties is ranked 2nd with overall performance of 85.17%. Rule of law among best performing pillars, ranking 3rd with overall performance of 84.70%.

The Citizen Report Card (CRC) is a participatory social audit tool based on user feedback on public service delivery. It engages citizens in assessing the quality of public services with the aim of tracking progress and informing policy making planning and budgeting for responsive governance in Rwanda. This tool is important for the monitoring of SDGs domestication at local level as it covers all the development sectors. Both the CRC and the RGS facilitated quality and quantitative monitoring and reporting on SDGs and were used during the 2019 SDGs voluntary national review process.

In addition, One UN supported impact assessments on service delivery to people living with disability and media reforms.

The main goals for the assessment of media reforms was to analyze the impact of the 2013 media sector reforms on media sector development in Rwanda and assess the level of the contribution of the media reforms in national socio-economic and political transformation. For example, the results revealed that the contribution of Access to Information Law to the promotion of transparency and accountable governance stand at 77.2% in 2019 and the contribution of the media policy and various laws to media performance and socio-economic development scored 80.1%. From the support, there is generally an increased generation and utilization of data at both national and local levels. Furthermore, there is strategic prioritization by the GoR on accountable governance normative frameworks on gender, citizen's engagement, SDGs and service delivery.

Such enlightening reviews include Beijing +25 review, State of Gender Equality in Rwanda, Voluntary National Review of SDGs, and the 5th edition of the Rwanda Governance Scorecard.

Moreover, these policy instruments have guided recorded improvements associated with citizen participation guiding policy in establishing innovative systems that aim to boost citizen views and opinions in service delivery and for citizen to demand for accountability to local government leaders such as e-citizens system, which also enhance citizen consultation and contribution to development, and informed enhancement of Inteko z'Abaturage as a home grown solution. Through the UN's support to national data collection and reporting, the UN has contributed to an increase in citizen satisfaction with access to public information from 78% to 86.83% within the reporting period.

Strengthening democratic processes and vibrancy of civil society organizations

The UN's continued investment in the strengthening of civil society organizations contributed to an increase from 67.3% in 2018 to 74.3% in 2019 in terms of vibrancy of CSOs and non-state actors in Rwanda. Through its CSOs strengthening facility, the UN support was provided through capacity building of CSOs in the form of targeted workshops and coaching support. In addition to capacity building activities, policy dialogues were supported to provide a platform for civil society engagement in policy processes which contributed to the increased performance in CSOs vibrancy. The UN also supported civil society bodies such as the Rwanda Civil Society Platform (RCSP). RCSP was supported to develop a 5-year strategic plan and capacity development plan to enable them to deliver better on their mandate of civil society coordination, building capacities of CSOs and promoting CSO engagement in policy processes. In response to leave no one behind, UNDP supported Disabled Persons Organizations and Disability Rights CSOs in implementing flagship initiatives aimed at empowering persons with disabilities and addressing stigma and discrimination.

To promote citizen participation in decision making through elections, the UN supported voter and civic education ahead of the 2019 senatorial elections and in preparation of local elections scheduled in 2021.

Particular focus was put on reinforcing inclusiveness of women, youth and people with disability in electoral processes. The National Electoral Commission enhanced further capacity to increase public participation and engagement in the electoral process, increased the trainers at national and decentralization levels by empowering 138,076 members of Coordination Committees to continue building the capacities of other community members. As a result, One UN contributed to increase citizen satisfaction in their participation in elections by 4%.

Significant progress was also made in sustaining women's political participation. In collaboration with the forum of political organizations, the UN supported leadership trainings for women members of the 11 registered political parties to enhance women participation in political processes and build the next generation of women leaders.

Through this initiative, 210 women leaders and members in political parties increased capacity in leading for change and engaging in decision making organs to share the national political and development agenda. These trainings are particularly targeting women from the local level to address the existing gender gaps at local government level.

Underlying women's political participation and decision-making at national and local levels is women's economic empowerment. An assessment of women's participation in public procurement in Rwanda, conducted by One UN and New Faces New Voices, has shown that only 13% of public tenders are owned by women, which represents only 5% of all public tenders in terms of value. Furthermore, few companies have women as shareholders, members of the board of directors, or senior managers. In light of these results, the UN and its partners are taking steps to advocate for gender responsive procurement and to unlock financial barriers that impede women to create and profit from current and emerging economic opportunities.

Through advocacy and training, the UN continues to effectively position female farmers and cooperatives for stronger engagement in higher segments of the agriculture value chain. In the reporting period, 1,662 women from 20 cooperatives received business development and management training and 18 of the participants successfully developed business plans which were found bankable and funded by the UN through Imbutu Foundation for a total of USD \$20,288.

To promote women's economic empowerment in the private sector, the One UN rolled out the gender equality seal. This initiative builds the capacities of private companies to identify the gender gaps and develop measures to address them.

In 2019, the gender equality seal programme reached a critical milestone with 10 institutions completing the gender organizational diagnosis and approving their gender equality actions plans. These ten institutions were awarded for embracing the initiative and taking the lead in creating a more equitable work environment for women and men. Additionally, a forum of exchange with 90 young girls and CEOs of companies was established to inspire young girls to join traditionally male dominated jobs and become entrepreneurs.



Girls from FAWE Girls School after visiting a factory in the Kigali Free Trade Zone, as part of the Entrepreneurship Study Tours to inspire young girls to join traditionally male-dominated jobs and leadership positions.

Credit: UNDP

Improving public service delivery's accountability to citizens

For increased professionalism and vibrancy in the media sector, One UN in Rwanda supported the Media High Council (MHC) to assess strategic needs of media practitioners, media houses and media stakeholders to inform the capacity building strategic plan for the upcoming five years (2020-2024). The review findings of Rwanda Media Barometer, which measures media performance every three years, indicated significant progress towards the performance of the media sector in the last five years, with media performance increasing from 60.7% in 2013 to 72.4% in 2018.

The UN continue to support capacity building to increase specialized journalists on investigative news reporting through various government programmes,

uplifting the voice of citizens and especially those living in remote areas. The practical knowledge gained by journalists led to the production and publishing of 177 stories in several areas which include women participation in government programmes and agriculture services. In addition, the UN continue to support the implementation of the code of ethics in the media sector to build a professional and responsible media. Following the 2013 media reforms, which resulted in the shift from state regulation to a media self-regulatory body, the support led to the reinforcement and strengthening of the Rwanda Media Commission (RMC) operations through consistent monitoring of their published content and services.

In 2019, 49 media-related complaints were received, of which 46 were resolved and 3 are still being processed. Since the establishment of RMC in 2013, RMC has received 364 cases and resolved 361 of them, representing a 99% success rate.

One UN also supported an impact assessment on media reforms in order to analyze the impact of the 2013 media sector reforms on media sector development in Rwanda and assess the level of its contribution in the national socio-economic and political transformation. The results of the Impact assessment revealed that the 'Access to Information Laws' contribution to the promotion of transparency and accountable governance stands at 77.2% in 2019, and the contribution of the media policy and various laws to media performance and socio-economic development scored 80.1%.

For instance, the indicator on contribution of access to information law measure journalists and citizens ability to access information from public and private organs as result of media reforms of 2013.

Whilst the UN has contributed to gains in this area, further work is needed. For example, the proportion of the population who believe decision-making is inclusive has reduced slightly from 77.01% to 76.8% over the reporting period.

In its continued efforts to strengthen national monitoring mechanisms for SDG 16.10.1, the UN supported an assessment of safety of journalists in Rwanda to gather evidence-based data that would help inform policy actions and interventions on the status of journalists and other media workers in Rwanda. This was prepared for submission to Voluntary National Review Task Force for inclusion

in Rwanda's report to the High-Level Political Forum in 2019. Technical capacities of journalists have also been strengthened on safety of journalists based on the UN Action Plan for Safety of Journalists with special focus on gender and sexual harassment in the media. Additionally, the UN improved capacities of journalists in media houses on investigative journalism to enhance and contribute to transparency, accountability, and good governance in private and public institutions in Rwanda.

Supporting government institutions capacity to plan service delivery

Significant progress was made towards strengthening the capacity of local government to implement the decentralization policy and consolidate national development for SDG achievement. With One UN support, MINALOC organized a high-level leadership training for 98 local government leaders (Mayors and Vice Mayors) on building high performing teams for sustainable development. In addition, to fast track the domestication of the SDGs with focus on the poorest districts, the UN launched the proximity coaches'

initiatives to avail support to local communities to identify and strategically exploit local potential.

The support focused on promoting local innovative solutions to solve community concerns. This support led to having twenty-two community initiatives awarded as innovations for sustainable transformation in the eight targeted districts.

In order to strengthen democratic values and principles in Rwanda, the UN has continuously increased citizens' capacity in public participation and social accountability. In 2018, the governance and decentralization sector strategic plan (2018-2024) revealed that key development challenges are due to the limited capacity of local government to consult with citizens through local councils and the lack of quality assessment of the participation of citizens. Similarly, the CSO Development Barometer (CSDDB) indicated that there was a need to strengthen citizen participation in CSOs. Drawing on those conclusions, the UN has worked to strengthen participation in CSOs, increase inclusion of refugee populations, and build the capacity of youth and people with disabilities. These efforts contributed to a substantive increase in political participation from 65.6% in 2018 to 72.7% in 2019.



Support to refugees and migrants throughout the predeparture, departure, arrival and resettlement stages.
Credit: IOM

In line with the government's commitment to issue valid ID cards to all eligible refugees, the UN has worked with the National Identification Agency to capture biometric data of refugees 16 years and older. Moreover, civil registration remains one of key aspects of UN's protection intervention. During the reporting period, refugees were oriented in accessing civil registration, including birth, marriage and death registration.



> 6,000 birth certificates issued to refugee children



65 marriage certificates issued to refugees

The UN in partnership with the National Gender Machinery, National Electoral Commission, the Forum for Political Organizations and Pro-FEMMES focused on voter and civic education and capacity building of women, youth and people with disabilities. The UN led the national review of the disability categorization and in order to leave no one behind, UNDP supported disabled persons organizations in implementing flagship initiatives aiming at fighting stigma and empowering persons with disabilities.

UN in collaboration with partners, carried out an assessment of barriers for youth to participate in planning and budgeting processes. The assessment identified barriers at home, at school, and in the community. At home, the main identified barrier for youth was parents' and caregivers' attitude of decision-making on issues affecting or benefiting from children without their involvement. At school, the teachers and the schools in general do not give enough space for youth to participate. Lastly in the community, youth lack space and capacity for participation in decision-making and lack of representation in different councils.

Following the results of the assessment, a training tool was developed for decentralized government

and youth groups. The tool focused on enhancing capacities amongst district officials to facilitate sessions with youth during their planning and budgeting process, and for the youth, the tool focused on enhancing their understanding in the planning and budgeting cycle and enhanced their skills and confidence in expressing their needs.

Trainings of youth representatives were carried out in ten districts. Instrumental during the training was the development of District-level Citizen's Budget Brief – a simplified, user-friendly version of a district budget. Youth were included and consulted for the first time in 2019 during the "National Planning and Budgeting Call Circular 2020/2021" by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. Also, representatives of youth through the National Youth Council and National Child's Council, will be reviewing the current annual decentralized government plans and budgets and be involved in evaluating if youth and children's needs were taken into account.

In its continued effort towards building African Knowledge societies and to advance efforts towards achievement of SDG 11 target on safeguarding worlds cultural heritage, the UN supported Rwanda to engage in a regional expert consultation towards implementation of recommendations concerning preservation of, and access to, historical and cultural documentary heritage. This engagement enabled the revival of Africa Regional Committee for Memory of the World (ARCMoW).

Technical support was also provided towards preparation of guidelines and tools that will ensure efficient and effective coordinated approach for identification, preservation of, and provision of access of digitalized genocide archives at the Genocide Archives of Rwanda – Kigali Genocide Museum of Rwanda. The developed guidelines included preservation and accessibility guidelines and indexing and cataloguing guidelines for Digital Genocide Archive collections for Rwanda.

Additionally, human capacities of curators, archivist and librarians were strengthened through AEGIS Trust with practical skills on indexing and cataloguing genocide archives at Kigali Genocide Archives of Rwanda. This was done to enable proper identification, preservation, and safeguarding of documentary heritage and raise awareness of the importance of preservation of our heritage as an invaluable asset of humanity and an expression of the richness and diversity of people's cultures in Rwanda. "



The UN supported disabled person's organizations in implementing flagship initiatives aiming at fighting against stigma and empowering persons with disabilities.
Credit: UNDP





4

Communicating as One



Communicating as One is a key component of operating as One UN, and as a part of the UN Reform greater attention than ever is being given to UN system-wide advocacy, communication and partnerships. During the first year of the implementation of the UNDAF II, the interagency UN Communication Group continued to lead on joint communication efforts, in close collaboration with the Result Groups that are leading on the work for each strategic priority. A joint communication strategy was developed, parting in the following core strategies to strengthen outreach and communication: Joint advocacy on common issues; Joint communication of results; One UN Rwanda website; One UN Social Media; Joint field visits; and Enhanced partnerships with the media. There is now a dedicated communication person in the RCO, supporting the implementation of the strategy, and there is an increased budget for joint communication activities. Communication is also to a greater extent integrated into the joint programmes.

Throughout the year, different media was used to inform and advocate around UN priorities and work towards the SDGs – printed, audio, visual media as well as social media and a quarterly digital newsletter, 'Turi Kumwe'. Social media continue to serve as a cost-efficient tool for communication, and it is being used to communicate UN activities and results, as well as for advocacy purposes. The One UN twitter account @UNRwanda increased its followers by 2,300, to 9,000.

The One UN Rwanda website continues to serve as the one-stop center for all news and information on the joint activities. In May 2019, as a part of the UN Reforms and to increase efficiency and coherence across the UN, the One UN Rwanda website – as one of the first in the world – was migrated to a centralized platform. In addition to increased cost-efficiency and increased coherence for UN globally, the new website links to the internal planning and monitoring tool UN Info and displays information on One UN Rwanda's and partners' work, including the contribution to the sustainable development goals, in a very user-friendly way.


The Collaboration with the printed media as well as TV/radio continued, with the UN and its priorities being displayed in media through interviews, articles and debate articles around important topics.

Communication of Results and Advocacy

The communication of results, to inform about UN's work and contribution to the NST1 and the SDGs in Rwanda, continued through media, social media, websites and joint activities. Communication of UN's work is important also for increased accountability, and not only Government, development partners and potential donors have been targeted, but also the public.

In addition to informing about results, communication is a mean to deliver results, to increase knowledge and to advocate for prioritized issues. With the aim of showcasing the One UN contribution to Rwanda's development and receive support, the UN collaborated in the organization of joint field visits, showcasing especially joint activities, for partners and donors. The UN also used its status as a high-level voice, to advocate for human rights, gender equality and sexual reproductive health, among other topics, in various for a and during international days and events, such as International Women's Day, the Youth Connekt Africa Summit, Human Rights day and the International Conference on Family Planning where Government increased domestic funding in family planning.

To change laws, policy and behaviors, it has proven important to increase the knowledge of a wide target population, including government officials as well as grassroots leaders, community members, civil society representatives, religious leaders, teachers, parents and vulnerable groups such as refugees. A clear best practice in the UN communication work to get a large reach and raise awareness and knowledge has been the close collaboration with a variety of actors and the use of existing local structures to reach out and raise awareness and knowledge, e.g. Umuganda (monthly community-work) and platforms provided by religious organizations. To work with beneficiaries, especially youth, has also proven to be an important strategy to enhance effectiveness of advocacy strategies as several examples in this report have shown.



5

Partnerships and Resource Mobilization



During the reporting period, One UN strengthened existing partnerships and initiated new relations with partners and donors in country, bilaterally as well as multilaterally. The partnerships are based on a mutual interest in supporting national priorities for the growth of the country and benefits of its people.

The UN Resident Coordinator (RC) continued to co-chair the Development Partner meetings, where development partners in Rwanda discuss substantial issues on how to support the country in achieving transformative change and the Agenda 2030. The RC and several heads of agency also participated in the regular Development Partner Group, chaired by MINECOFIN, and the annual Development Partner Retreat, where representatives from Government, development partners, private sector and civil society exchange views and agree on recommendations to enhance development in Rwanda. In addition, the RC co-chaired the first SDG Task Force meeting, where the Government of Rwanda, DPs and the UN will join forces to accelerate achievement of the SDGs.

Joint Efforts on Resource Mobilization – the Sustainable Development Fund

In 2018, One UN Rwanda set up the Sustainable Development Fund 2018-2023 (SDF) to support investment in SDG acceleration and transformative change through joint resource mobilization,

allocation and disbursement of donor resources to the fund – under the direction of the RC. The fund is expected to reduce fragmentation and transaction costs, address unproductive competition, facilitate scale and partnerships and provide incentives for pursuing system-wide priorities, strategic positioning and coherence to achieve national SDG commitments. A condition to access funds from the SDF is that the programme or initiative is jointly implemented by two or more UN agencies, which provides an incentive to increased coordination⁷.

During the reporting period, the Kingdom of the Netherlands contributed USD \$750,447 to the joint programme Leveraging the Full Potential of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment to Achieve Rwanda's Transformation, through the fund. The funds have contributed to the results under the social transformation pillar of the UNDAF II. Discussions on further support, as a loosely earmarked contribution to the fund in support of the UN Reform and the UNDAF implementation, advanced with the Swedish Embassy⁸.

Further progress was made on resource mobilization outside of the SDF. With contributions from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), the Global SDG Fund, the UN Peacebuilding Fund, Switzerland, the USA, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Sweden, the UN mobilized a total of approximately \$21 million, moving the funding availability from USD \$252 million at the signature of the UNDAF on the 31st July 2018, to approximately USD \$273 million at the end of 2019⁹.

⁷Financial information from the fund is available at MPTF Office Gateway: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/RW200>

⁸Leading to an agreement being signed with Swedish Embassy in 2019, for a multiyear partnership contributing SEK 60 million loosely earmarked to outcomes 1,2,5 and 6.

⁹Note that some agreements were signed during the second half of 2019, i.e. after this reporting period.



6

Business Operations



Operating as One allows the UN to focus on delivering results as effectively and efficiently as possible. The BOS II intends to optimize and build on the first BOS (2013-2018) successes on monetary savings, though goes beyond to focus more on the quality of the common services, such as timeliness, responsiveness, flexibility and professionalism. The BOS II has five pillars of service: common procurement, information and communication technology, human resources, finance and common premises. Additionally, innovative approaches including the development of common platforms and databases are encouraged to further enhance the effectiveness of the UN in Rwanda. A common gender sensitive and human rights-based approach, leaving no-one behind is also applied to the business operations, notably towards ensuring that gender and human rights is integrated into the work done in human resources and procurement processes. The savings for the BOS II is projected to be USD 8.5 million for the five years.

Most results that can be seen within joint business operations comes out of processes that started during the BOS I implementation. The most significant results are:

- **Cost-savings and enhanced programme delivery as a result of timely and cost-effective financial services:** Through joint negotiation, the UN now has improved quality of the banking services and more favorable exchange rates. Savings on banking services and FX transactions during 2018-2019 were estimated to be USD 959,576 – money that is being used for programme activities. Also, as a result of negotiation, the banks offered remuneration from the current accounts, which saved an amount of USD 300,928.94 for two years.
- **Human Resources:** There is inter-agency collaboration in recruitment processes, and a common HR Roster has been set up to shorten recruitment and selection procedures, saving time and money and fostering collaboration instead of competition amongst UN agencies.
- **Procurement:** The BOS I closed with a 91% satisfaction rating from relevant staff on the enhanced efficiencies with collaborative procurement and the UN continued to record time and resource savings during the reporting period. To further improve efficiencies, a common vendor database was established and there is joint procurement planning between agencies. The establishment of new joint long-term agreements (LTAs) and renewed existing agreements for common services, like banking and internet have permitted the UN to get better deals, using economies of scale and negotiating discounts. The UN now has LTAs across 16 common services categories, resulting in savings of \$128,788 for 2018-2019.
- **ICT:** Achievements within ICT have created an enabling environment for delivery of UNDAPII outcomes and a more efficient delivery of the BOS. Through joint negotiation, the UN has achieved cost savings on a reliable internet connection (costs reduced by more than 45%). In addition, there is a common online platform for the OMT, allowing the team to share and collaborate on documents and hold meetings online, thereby increasing team productivity and reducing transport requirements and the UN's carbon footprint.

A clear advantage of Operating as One is that the UN agencies have increased efficiency through collaborating smartly and leveraging available resources and expertise of different agencies in favor of leaner processes and coordinated implementation as One UN in Rwanda.



7

Monitoring and Evaluation



Transparency and accountability in resource use and results achievement are important drivers of the UN Reforms, and monitoring of results is a necessity to follow up on, and accelerate, the achievements of the UNDAP towards the implementation of the SDGs. Therefore, monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAP II progress is crucial, allowing the Government and UN Member States, beneficiaries, partners and other stakeholders in Rwanda and globally to better understand One UN's activities and contributions to positive change in the country.


When planning for the UNDAP II, strong emphasis was put on the design of the results framework, setting realistic goals and indicators at different levels to create conditions for measuring One UN's contributions in areas such as policy research, technical advice, advocacy and humanitarian support in the three strategic areas of work. Uniquely positioned as a partner in pushing forward Rwanda's development priorities and progress on the SDGs, One UN holds itself accountable to making contributions to national-level outcomes. However, since measurement of development indicators is a long-term, collaborative endeavor, the UN collects and analyzes additional data to report on key achievements on output level along the way. Also, due to the nature of the data, annual data is not available for all indicators.

To facilitate effective planning, monitoring, reporting and learning, the UN set up a shared web-based system, UN Info, at the start of UNDAP II. All agencies now plan and report on their activities, indicators, achievement and expenditures through annual joint work plans in UN Info, always linking the activities to the SDGs. UN Info is linked to the One UN website, displaying how the UN's work in Rwanda contributes to the SDGs, and there the system generates a variety of reports that facilitate analysis of progress and need for revisions in the Result Groups⁸.

While implementation takes time, UN Info is now fully functional and can be used for analysis at different levels, e.g. regular follow-up and annual reporting. A similar system is being set up to monitor the implementation of the Business Operations Strategy.

To facilitate joint, coordinated and coherent planning, monitoring and reporting of UNDAP II results, a Monitoring and Evaluation Facilitation Task Team, chaired by a head of agency and supported by the RCO, was added to the management structure of the UNDAP II in 2019. The task team supports the UNCT and the Results Groups in monitoring and evaluation processes and strategies and suggests measures for improvement, as needed. The task team will also support the UNCT through organizing opportunities for reflection on progress and gather feedback from key partners in the annual review, as well as through guiding the annual planning processes and any strategic or operational adjustments. In addition, the task team will contribute to building capacity among UN staff on results-based management and other related issues. An example of this were the results-harvest workshops that were held in the Result Groups to prepare for this annual report.

¹⁰Available through <https://rwanda.un.org/en/sdgs>



8

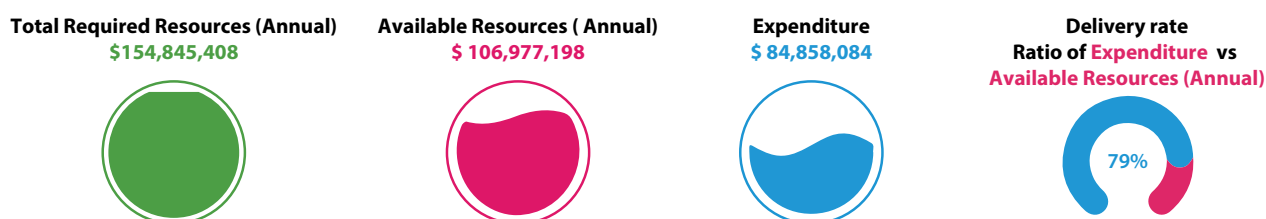
Financial Overview



The indicative budget for UNDAF II was estimated to USD \$630,691,127, of which USD \$252,655,776 (40%) was available at the signing of the UNDAF. 43% of the budget relates to humanitarian response, while the remaining 56% is the indicative budget for development programmes. The balance was planned to be mobilized through various initiatives, including resource mobilization for joint programmes.

The common budgetary framework for the first year of the UNDAF II had an indicative budget of USD \$154,925,408, with available resources summing up to USD \$106,977,198. Available resources for 2018-2019 amounted to 69.1% of the required, evenly distributed between the strategic priorities. The funding gap led to agencies needing to make prioritizations in their original plan for the year, and while some of the original activities were canceled, other have been postponed.

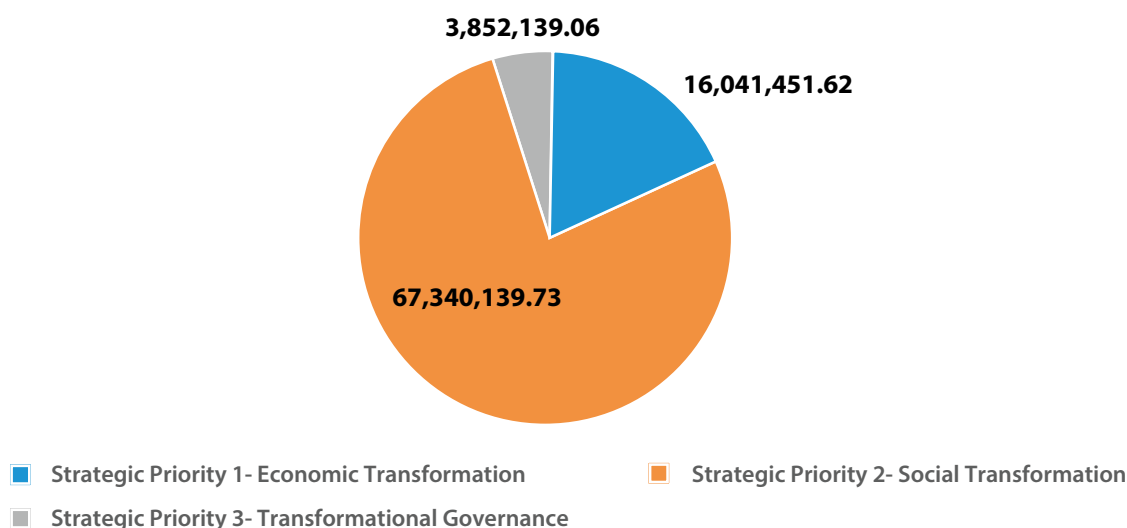
Figure 9: Required Resources, Available Resources, Expenditure and Delivery rate:



As shown above, the delivery rate is 79% (USD \$84,858,084 in expenditure), with delays in the implementation being the main reason to the 21% gap in delivery (activities have been shifted to the workplan for 2019-2019). Late implementation project starts, by the UN and/or its partners and lack of funding (e.g. delays in signing donor agreement) were two of the reasons to the delays.

The strategic priority with the largest expenditures is, without doubt, the Social Transformation pillar, due to the nature of the activities (see figure 10).

Figure 10: Expenditure per Strategic Priority Area (USD\$, 2018-2019).



A large share of the programmes within social transformation consists of support to education, nutrition and health, with a large reach among the population. The smallest share of the expenditures occurred within transformational governance. This is a strategic priority with less contributing agencies, but it is also traditionally an area of work which requires less funding, with a large focus on technical support to policy work.

See complete UNDP financial report in the annex.

Figure 11: Total Required Budget – Available & To Be Mobilized Resources vs. Expenditure

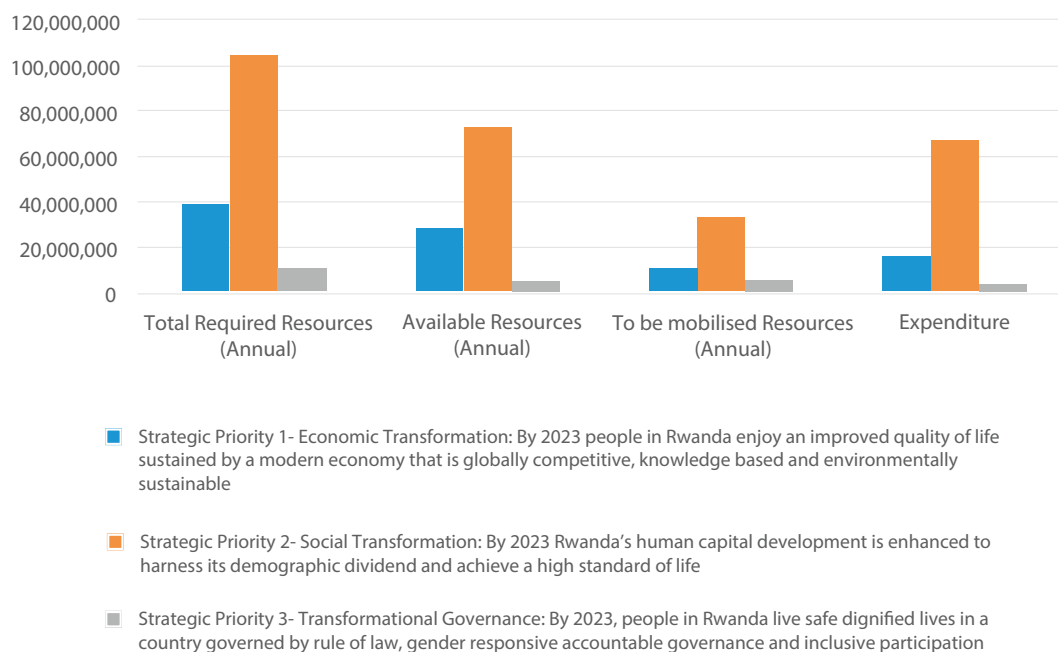


Figure 12: UN Expenditure 2018-2019 by District (Top 10)

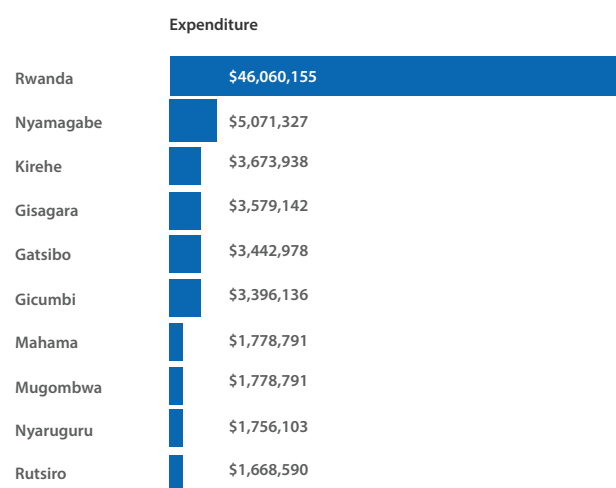
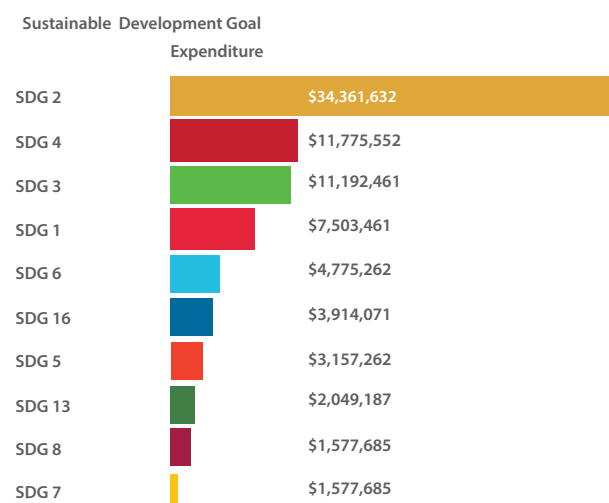



Figure 13: UN expenditure 2018-2019 per Sustainable Development Goal (Top 10)





Credit WFP



9

Challenges and Lessons Learned



Many lessons learned and challenges from this first year of implementation are the same across all strategic priorities. While the alignment to national agendas and the SDGs is crucial to ensure that the UN is relevant and best fit for purpose in everything that is being done in Rwanda, it also requires close coordination not only between UN agencies, but also with Government and its institutions at all levels, and with a variety of other actors – civil society, religious leaders, private sector, development partners to mention some.

The importance of political commitment – which is often strong in Rwanda – cannot be stressed enough. As an example, political commitment on maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health has been instrumental and provided a niche for moving unfinished agendas forward, especially among adolescents. The coordination and building of partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders, formation of coalitions and allies have also been a key enabler for successful advocacy and policy dialogue. On the downside – coordination can be time consuming, and lengthy coordination processes in combination with challenges such as discontinuity and cuts in funding has created delays in implementation.

Integrating activities with established government initiatives has also proven successful. For example, a clear best practice which the UN has adopted in its interventions to combat trafficking is to work closely with the government and to use existing local structures (e.g. Umuganda for awareness raising, platforms provided by religious organizations).

Looking forward, the UN will continue to strive towards making coordination more efficient through the mechanisms that have been set up, such as steering committees for joint programmes, the SDG task force, etc., and through stream-lining the joint processes to ensure more coherent planning and implementation together with partners. Although there is evidence of increased synergies between UN agencies due to joint planning and implementation during the last year, there is still a large potential to improve this further in the existing programmes and through elaborating new joint programmes. In addition to the gains with integrating programming through joint programmes, such joint efforts have proven to be a crucial factor when liaising with potential partners for resource mobilization purposes.

The internal UNDAF coordination, where the result groups have an important and strategic role, will be supported by a larger RCO team and agency working groups on communication, monitoring and evaluation, and disability and inclusion. To further improve coordination and ensure long-term planning, there is also a need to explore the possibilities for extended funding and implementation cycles, i.e. longer agreement periods, with implementing partners.

Efforts will continue to improve the integration of the guiding principles, from planning to implementation and reporting, in programmes and as well as operations, with a special focus on gender and the leaving no one behind perspectives, emphasizing specifically on disability and inclusion during 2019/2020. To help guide the work, a disability and inclusion task force will be appointed by the UNCT, and both principles have been integrated into the new Business Operations Strategy.

In communication, the UNCT will continue to work for joint communication for development, and there will be an increased focus on social media as a platform for dialogue with audiences and to increase participation. The work to bring communication and monitoring & evaluation closer together will continue, by further strengthening the storytelling of results, and the organization of joint field visits.

In terms of resource mobilization, the landscape of development finance has changed in the past years, with the global recognition of the fact that official development assistance (ODA) alone is not a sufficient resource to finance highly ambitious development agendas of developing nations, like Rwanda. In addition, other sources of finance – primarily from private and non-traditional sources – are on the rise, and One UN will continue to build and strengthen partnerships with the private sector, foundations and philanthropies to sustain funding for the UNDAF II in Rwanda and align contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals. The UN will also support the Government in Rwanda in the new global initiative Integrated National Financing Framework, aiming to identify areas for strengthening the management of financing and to ensure blended financing for SDGs. In terms of programmatic challenges and learnings, there is strong agreement within the UN that integrated programming, across strategic priorities/sectors and in humanitarian and development settings, is necessary to contribute to long-lasting change.

The advantages of working with youth led groups are mentioned across all strategic priorities, and the need to link livelihoods/employment with support in accessing jobs and entrepreneurship development is strong. While the UN's work on this is advanced in the development context, and there are examples of success in the humanitarian context, it needs to be widened and further strengthened to ensure refugees' self-reliance.

While Government relations are well-functioning, and the collaboration with Government at different levels is seen as crucial, some UN agencies encounter low involvement by local Government. This seem to drive from a lack of knowledge and understanding of how local government is contributing to international agendas. Conduction of studies on the role of local government involvement and evidence-based advocacy could be a way forward to overcome these challenges.

The UN will continue to support the Government of Rwanda in its implementation of the SDGs. A crucial factor in doing this is the accessibility to data. The UN will continue to support the National Institute of Statistic with the development of indicators and data, which will also inform the UNDP II reporting going forward.





Financial Report 2018-2019

	Total Required Resources (Annual)	Available Resources (Annual)	To be mobilized resources (Annual)	Expenditure
	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019	2018-2019
Strategic Priority 1 - Economic Transformation: By 2023 people in Rwanda enjoy an improved quality of life sustained by a modern economy that is globally competitive, knowledge based and environmentally sustainable	39,166,940	28,930,885	10,236,055	16,041,451.62
Outcome 1.1 - By 2023 people in Rwanda benefit from more inclusive, competitive and sustainable economic growth that generates decent work and promotes quality livelihoods for all	20,908,676	14,770,081	6,138,595	10,383,217.30
Output 1.1.1 - Institutions and communities, especially small-scale farmers, rural youth and women in target areas have the requisite technical capacities and inputs for innovative and sustainable agriculture production and productivity	3,813,938	3,267,782	546,156	2,505,478
Output 1.1.2 - Farmers, especially youth and women in target districts have acquired increased skills and knowledge for agribusiness and food processing for selected value chains	8,078,185	5,840,185	2,238,000	1,514,036
Output 1.1.3 - National institutions, private sector and communities are equipped with the technical capacity, skills and knowledge to develop and implement evidence based, inclusive policies and programmes for increased sustainable industrialization and trade competitiveness	2,313,500	1,339,500	974,000	3,075,855.15
Output 1.1.4 - Private and public institutions have the requisite technical and financial capacity to create decent employment, foster skills development, empower and promote entrepreneurship and financial inclusion for all, especially women and youth	5,326,961	3,493,000	1,833,961	2,334,632.77
Output 1.1.5 - National institutions have acquired increased technical capacity to identify, access and use different partnership modalities and sources of finance to achieve national development objectives	1,005,978	486,000	519,978	616,612.78
Output 1.1.6 - National and local institutions are equipped with the technical capacity to implement knowledge-based, inclusive and sustainable urbanization policies and plans	370,114	343,614	26,500	336,602.60
Outcome 1.2 - By 2023 Rwandan institutions and communities are more equitably, productively and sustainably managing natural resources and addressing climate change and natural disasters	18,258,264	14,160,804	4,097,460	5,658,234.32
Output 1.2.1 - National institutions have strengthened regulatory framework, technical and coordination capacity for gender sensitive and equitable management and mainstreaming of environment, natural resources and climate change, while promoting green growth	5,908,500	5,743,500	165,000	3,072,969.48
Output 1.2.2 - Institutions and communities in target are better able to use their technical capacity, skills and knowledge for the sustainable use of natural resources and climate change adaptation methods including the use of renewable energy	11,262,764	7,330,304	3,932,460	1,454,644.98
Output 1.2.3 - National, decentralized institutions and communities have acquired technical capacity, skills and knowledge to reduce, manage, respond to and recover from climate change and natural disasters	1,087,000	1,087,000	0	1,130,619.86

Strategic Priority 2 - Social Transformation: By 2023 Rwanda's human capital development is enhanced to harness its demographic dividend and achieve a high standard of life	105,270,121	72,853,743.51	32,416,377.49	67,340,139.73
Outcome 2.1 - By 2023 people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable, enjoy increased and equitable access to quality education, health, nutrition and WASH services	97,164,543	65,713,792	31,450,751	56,578,673.85
Output 2.1.1 - National and district level service providers have increased technical and institutional capacity to expand the coverage of quality integrated family planning, reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health services for all, including in humanitarian settings	6,797,352	4,526,552	2,270,800	4,162,639.64
Output 2.1.2 - Service providers have strengthened technical capacity to deliver comprehensive HIV/TB/Malaria/ Hepatitis prevention, care and treatment services for all, with particular focus on children, adolescents, young people, women and key populations	5,185,304	3,038,444	2,146,860	2,146,658.21
Output 2.1.3 - National health systems are better able to effectively develop, coordinate, implement, monitor and finance key health policies and strategies in line with Universal Health Coverage principles	9,918,542	4,483,224	5,435,318	1,423,327
Output 2.1.4 - Service providers and communities have the required financial and technical capacity to increase coverage and uptake of nutrition interventions and improve food security, with specific emphasis on the poorest households, children U5, women and refugees	41,019,378	36,219,106	4,800,272	27,019,529
Output 2.1.5 - Service providers have increased technical capacity to deliver and increase the uptake of high quality and inclusive early childhood development, pre-primary, primary and secondary education for all children	26,056,644	14,063,969	11,992,675	17,266,176
Output 2.1.6 - National and sub-national institutions have strengthened technical and institutional capacity to plan, implement and monitor delivery of services inclusive of water, sanitation and hygiene for all, including in humanitarian settings	8,187,323	3,382,497	4,804,826	4,560,344
Outcome 2.2 - By 2023 people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable have increased resilience to both natural and man-made shocks and enjoy a life free from all forms of violence and discrimination	8,105,578	7,139,951.51	965,626.49	10,761,465.88
Output 2.2.1 - The national social protection system effectively delivers child, gender and nutrition-sensitive safety nets for vulnerable families in target areas and ensures socio-economic inclusion and shelter for vulnerable groups	2,428,749	3,180,258	-751,509	3,543,120
Output 2.2.2 - Violence Prevention and response: Service providers and communities have strengthened capacities and knowledge to prevent and respond to SGBV, violence against children, child abuse, exploitation and neglect	3,772,529	3,055,393.51	717,135.49	3,368,631.88
Output 2.2.3 - Resilience to shocks: National and sub-national institutions and communities have enhanced resilience and increased technical and institutional capacities to prepare and respond to man-made shocks and health emergencies	1,904,300	904,300	1,000,000	3,849,714

Strategic Priority 3 - Transformational Governance: By 2023, people in Rwanda live safe dignified lives in a country governed by rule of law, gender responsive accountable governance and inclusive participation	10,418,347.12	5,202,570.05	5,215,777.07	3,852,139.06
Outcome 3.1 - By 2023, people in Rwanda benefit from enhanced gender equality, justice, human rights, peace and security	5,654,992.12	2,493,517.05	3,161,475.07	1,632,498.53
Output 3.1.1 - National gender machinery, state and non state institutions have the requisite technical and financial capacity to advance gender equality, women's economic empowerment, political participation and decision making at national and local levels	1,165,000	578,000	587,000	247,387.73
Output 3.1.2 - Targeted public institutions and civil society organizations are technically and financially able to increase coverage of quality justice for all whilst upholding the application of human rights commitments with specific focus on vulnerable groups including women, children and refugees	3,176,052.12	772,048	2,404,004.12	341,181.80
Output 3.1.3 - National, sub-national institutions and civil society organizations (CSOs) are better equipped to develop and implement mechanisms that promote social cohesion, a culture of peace, safety and security, including effective counter-trafficking policies and programs	1,313,940	1,143,469.05	170,470.95	1,043,929
Outcome 3.2 - By 2023, people in Rwanda participate more actively in democratic and development processes and benefit from transparent and accountable public and private sector institutions that develop evidence based policies and deliver quality services	4,763,355	2,709,053	2,054,302	2,219,640.53
Output 3.2.1 - Government institutions and civil society organizations at the national and subnational level have increased technical and financial capacity to generate, disseminate and use quality disaggregated data aligned to the SDGs to inform policies and programmes in development and humanitarian settings	3,284,355	1,534,053	1,750,302	653,176.93
Output 3.2.2 - Public and private institutions, civil society organizations and communities have acquired strengthened technical capacity, skills and knowledge to effectively facilitate and participate in democratic (electoral) processes	855,000	716,000	139,000	1,049,877.26
Output 3.2.3 - Public and private institutions and communities have strengthened technical capacity, skills and knowledge to increase coverage and access to information for citizens active participation in development planning and monitoring of service delivery	289,000	204,000	85,000	242,188.34
Output 3.2.4 - Public and private institutions in all sectors, particularly at the local level, are technically able to plan, budget, implement and report on service delivery for increased transparency and accountability	335,000	255,000	80,000	274,398

UNDAP II Indicators (2018-2019)

Strategic Priority 1 - Economic Transformation: By 2023 people in Rwanda enjoy an improved quality of life sustained by a modern economy that is globally competitive, knowledge based and environmentally sustainable

Outcome 1.1 - By 2023 people in Rwanda benefit from more inclusive, competitive and sustainable economic growth that generates decent work and promotes quality livelihoods for all

Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 1.1-1 - Gini coefficient (Ratio)					
		National	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	0.45	0.429
	Indicator 1.1-2 - % Post harvest crop losses (Percent)					
		National	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	30	-
	Indicator 1.1-3 - Agriculture value added as % of GDP (Percent)					
		National	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	34.63	28
	Indicator 1.1-4 - Number of new decent jobs created (Number)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	-	-
	Indicator 1.1-5 - % of population living in urban areas (Percent)					
		National	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	17	18.4
	Indicator 1.1-6 - Private investment as a share of GDP (Percent)					
		National	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	15	12.9
	Indicator 1.1-7 - % of total employment with main job in informal economy (Percent)					
		Employed	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	91	-

Output 1.1.1 - Institutions and communities, especially small-scale farmers, rural youth and women in target areas have the requisite technical capacities and inputs for innovative and sustainable agriculture production and productivity

Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 1.1.1-1 - Number of women and men farmers provided with training for effective uptake of small scale agricultural technology in the targeted districts (disaggregated by type of technology-post harvest etc) (Number)					
		Male	Rwanda	Planned	-	8150
				Actual	9860	14931
		Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	9650
				Actual	4642	13374
	Indicator 1.1.1-2 - Number of agricultural officers in target areas with skills to promote climate smart agricultural practices (Number)					
		Female/male	Rwanda	Planned	-	2600
				Actual	2500	-
	Indicator 1.1.1-3 - Number of agriculture related policies and strategies that are developed or revised to be responsive to sustainable agriculture (Number)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	13
				Actual	12	-
	Indicator 1.1.1-4 - Number of women and men farmers in target areas with access to improved agricultural inputs and technologies (Number)					
		Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	7650
				Actual	5617	5168
		Male	Rwanda	Planned	-	6950
				Actual	5031	5708

Output 1.1.2 - Farmers, especially youth and women in target districts have acquired increased skills and knowledge for agribusiness and food processing for selected value chains

Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 1.1.2-1 - Number of women and men farmers / cooperative members skills developed on quality assurance and standards in target areas (Number)					
		Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	2
				Actual	-	400
		Male	Rwanda	Planned	-	3
				Actual	-	600
	Indicator 1.1.2-2 - Number of targeted cooperatives with at least 50% either youth or women members that have capacity (management, organizational and entrepreneurial) to engage in value chain addition e.g. food processing (Number)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	628
				Actual	536	-
	Indicator 1.1.2-3 - Number of targeted population who are using market information from E-soko and other market information systems e.g. Buy From Women (disaggregated by sex and age) (Number)					
		Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	7600
				Actual	1687	1687
		Male	Rwanda	Planned	-	3400
				Actual	1457	1457
	Indicator 1.1.2-4 - Number of new financial products developed (to support value chain finance and/or rural clients) (Number)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	2
				Actual	-	-

Output 1.1.3 - National institutions, private sector and communities are equipped with the technical capacity, skills and knowledge to develop and implement evidence based, inclusive policies and programmes for increased sustainable industrialization and trade competitiveness

Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 1.1.3-1 - Number of MSMEs, companies equipped with business and e-commerce skills (disaggregated by ownership-gender and age) (Number)					
		Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	25
				Actual	-	-
		Male	Rwanda	Planned	-	25
				Actual	-	-
	Indicator 1.1.3-2 - Number of trade barriers documented or trade policies and strategic plans developed/revised (Number)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	1
				Actual	-	1
	Indicator 1.1.3-3 - Number of MSMEs supported to meet the minimum standards and certification (disaggregated by gender and age of the owner) (Number)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	3
				Actual	-	-

Output 1.1.4 - Private and public institutions have the requisite technical and financial capacity to create decent employment, foster skills development, empower and promote entrepreneurship and financial inclusion for all, especially women and youth

Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 1.1.4-1 - Number of target population with entrepreneurship skills (disaggregated by sex, rural/urban, age range) (Number)					
		Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	8560
				Actual	-	2150
		Male	Rwanda	Planned	-	4560
				Actual	-	1050
	Indicator 1.1.4-2 - Number of people reached through new financial products (e.g. new products, UN Supported Women's Investment Funds) (disaggregated by sex, age and rural/urban) (Number)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	10500
				Actual	-	-

Output 1.1.4 - Private and public institutions have the requisite technical and financial capacity to create decent employment, foster skills development, empower and promote entrepreneurship and financial inclusion for all, especially women and youth						
	Indicator 1.1.4-3 - Percentage of accredited courses available through open and distance E - learning at the University of Rwanda (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	60	
			Actual	25	100	
	Indicator 1.1.4-4 - Percentage of diaspora professionals identified that engaged/signed agreements for skills development/transfer to TVET institutions in Rwanda (disaggregated by sex and sector) (Percent)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	-	30	
	Indicator 1.1.4-5 - Number of youth led organizations and networks participating in national policy dialogue, advocacy and programming, including in humanitarian settings (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	3	
			Actual	1	21	
	Indicator 1.1.4-6 - Number of former youth street vendors newly trained through TVET (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	-	-	
	Indicator 1.1.4-7 - Number of informal economy workers with improved incomes and working conditions in selected sectors (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	500	
			Actual	-	-	
	Indicator 1.1.4-8 - Number of people in the creative industries engaged in productive employment, entrepreneurship and decent work through capacity building, skills development and policy implementation strategies (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	100	
			Actual	2	2	
Output 1.1.5 - National institutions have acquired increased technical capacity to identify, access and use different partnership modalities and sources of finance to achieve national development objectives						
Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 1.1.5-1 - Comprehensive partnership for industrialization between private sector, government, DFIs, UN, civil society agreed on (Yes/No)					
	National	Rwanda	Planned	-	No	
			Actual	No	No	
	Indicator 1.1.5-2 - Extent to which governments' resource mobilization strategy for diversifying sources of finance is implemented (Text)					
	National	Rwanda	Planned	-	Strategy developed	
			Actual	No coherent strategy in place	Strategy developed	
	Indicator 1.1.5-3 - Amount of resources leveraged for economic inclusion of refugees (Current USD)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	-	3423183	
Output 1.1.6 - National and local institutions are equipped with the technical capacity to implement knowledge-based, inclusive and sustainable urbanization policies and plans						
Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 1.1.6-1 - Rwanda's centre of excellence for smart and sustainable urban solutions operational (Y/N) (Yes/No)					
	Urban	Rwanda	Planned	-	No	
			Actual	Rwanda Smart City Master Plan approved by MITEC (Under mobilisation of fund)	No	
	Indicator 1.1.6-2 - Number of Kigali City staff with capacity to implement the 'Citywide upgrade informal settlement sites in cities strategy' (Number)					

Output 1.1.6 - National and local institutions are equipped with the technical capacity to implement knowledge-based, inclusive and sustainable urbanization policies and plans						
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	0
				Actual	0	0
		Indicator 1.1.6-3 - National urbanization policy implemented through spatial development framework (Yes/No)				
		Urban	Rwanda	Planned	-	Decision Room installed
				Actual	National urbanization policy approved and adopted by cabinet	0
		Indicator 1.1.6-4 - Number of rules and regulations for effective and efficient labour mobility strengthened (Number)				
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	-	1
Outcome 1.2 - By 2023 Rwandan institutions and communities are more equitably, productively and sustainably managing natural resources and addressing climate change and natural disasters						
Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
		Indicator 1.2-1 - Percentage of public expenditure in environment, natural resources, biodiversity, climate change, as part of total public expenditure (Current USD)				
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	6.2	6.2
		Indicator 1.2-2 - Percentage of households using biomass as a source of energy for cooking (disaggregated by sex of HH) (Percent)				
		Female/male	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	-	99.05/97.6
		Indicator 1.2-3 - National institutional structure for disaster and emergency preparedness and response fully functional in accordance to international standards (the Sendai Framework) (Yes/No)				
		National	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	Partially functional	Partially functional
Output 1.2.1 - National institutions have strengthened regulatory framework, technical and coordination capacity for gender sensitive and equitable management and mainstreaming of environment, natural resources and climate change, while promoting green growth						
Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
		Indicator 1.2.1-1 - Extent to which all 30 districts and priority sectors (agriculture, urbanization, industry and energy) achieve their ENR & CC targets (Percent)				
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	20
				Actual	-	57.2
		Indicator 1.2.1-2 - Extent to which a comprehensive RBM system established and effectively used for the ENR sector (Percent)				
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	33% of KPI and 90% of non-KPI indicators reported
				Actual	RBM & E system set up but not operationalized	RBM&E system set up but not operationalized
		Indicator 1.2.1-3 - Number of cities in Rwanda that have developed and approved their Urban Low Emission Development Strategies (Urban LEDS) (Number)				
		Urban	Rwanda	Planned	-	Vertical Integration Study completed
				Actual	0	1

Output 1.2.2 - Institutions and communities in target are better able to use their technical capacity, skills and knowledge for the sustainable use of natural resources and climate change adaptation methods including the use of renewable energy						
Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 1.2.2-1 - Number of new Ha of forest restored with the support of UN (Number)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	250
				Actual	-	-
	Indicator 1.2.2-2 - Number of SMEs with the capacity to implement RECP (Number)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	30
				Actual	1	-
	Indicator 1.2.2-3 - Number of cooperatives and households involved in renewable energy (Number)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	-	-
Output 1.2.3 - National, decentralized institutions and communities have acquired technical capacity, skills and knowledge to reduce, manage, respond to and recover from climate change and natural disasters						
Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 1.2.3-1 - Level of alignment of national DRR framework with Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030 according to assessment indicators (Text)					
		National	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	-	-
	Indicator 1.2.3-2 - Percent of funds raised to address needs for response and recovery in joint GoR/UN emergency appeals (Percent)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	10
				Actual	10	-
Strategic Priority 2 - Social Transformation: By 2023 Rwanda's human capital development is enhanced to harness its demographic dividend and achieve a high standard of life						
Outcome 2.1 - By 2023 people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable, enjoy increased and equitable access to quality education, health, nutrition and WASH services						
Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 2.1-1 - Net enrolment rate in primary education. (Percent)					
		Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	98.3
				Actual	98.1	98.5
		Male	Rwanda	Planned	-	98
				Actual	97.8	98
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	98.2
				Actual	98	98
	Indicator 2.1-2 - Net enrolment rate in pre-primary education (Percent)					
		Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	24.4
				Actual	20.6	21.2
		Male	Rwanda	Planned	-	24.4
				Actual	20.2	20.4
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	20.9	20.8
	Indicator 2.1-3 - Transition rate from primary to lower secondary (Percent)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	82
				Actual	74.5	-
		Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	82
				Actual	73.7	-
		Male	Rwanda	Planned	-	82
				Actual	75.4	-

Outcome 2.1 - By 2023 people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable, enjoy increased and equitable access to quality education, health, nutrition and WASH services

		Indicator 2.1-4 - Contraceptive prevalence rate (Percent)				
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	46.7	-
		Indicator 2.1-5 - Proportion of pregnant women attending four ANC clinic (Percent)				
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	44	-
		Indicator 2.1-6 - Percentage of HIV+ patients receiving ART (Percent)				
		Pregnant women	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	93	97.5
		Indicator 2.1-7 - Percentage of children receiving minimum acceptable diet. (Percent)				
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	16.7	17
		Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	16.3	16.3
		Male	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	17.1	17.1
		Indicator 2.1-8 - 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Percent)				
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	-	67
		Rural	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	37	53
		Urban	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	60	83
		Indicator 2.1-9 - Proportion of population using basic sanitation services (Percent)				
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	83	70
		Rural	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	81.3	52
		Urban	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	93.5	70
		Indicator 2.1-10 - Percentage of households that are food secure. (Percent)				
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	80	81.3
		Urban	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	90.5	81.3
		Rural	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	77	81.3
Output 2.1.1 - National and district level service providers have increased technical and institutional capacity to expand the coverage of quality integrated family planning, reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health services for all, including in humanitarian settings						
Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
		Indicator 2.1.1-1 - Number of health facilities with capacity to provide essential new born care services. (Number)				
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	-	297
		Indicator 2.1.1-2 - Percentage of health centers with at least 2 providers who have capacity to provide IMCI. (Percent)				
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	30
				Actual	15	-
		Indicator 2.1.1-3 - Incidence of no stock out of contraceptives in service delivery point (Percent)				
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	94
				Actual	93	98.7

Output 2.1.1 - National and district level service providers have increased technical and institutional capacity to expand the coverage of quality integrated family planning, reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health services for all, including in humanitarian settings						
	Indicator 2.1.1-4 - Percentage of supported health facilities offering the minimum package of youth-friendly adolescent services, including in humanitarian settings. (Percent)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	55	
			Actual	50	53	
Output 2.1.2 - Service providers have strengthened technical capacity to deliver comprehensive HIV/TB/Malaria/ Hepatitis prevention, care and treatment services for all, with particular focus on children, adolescents, young people, women and key populations						
Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 2.1.2-1 - Percentage of health facilities in target areas providing comprehensive HIV prevention including PMTCT services. (Percent)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	92	
			Actual	91	-	
	Indicator 2.1.2-2 - Number of health facilities in target areas providing treatment for viral Hepatitis. (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	80	
			Actual	60	-	
	Indicator 2.1.2-3 - Proportion of private health facilities submitting complete report on malaria indicators. (Percent)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	47	
			Actual	45	60	
	Indicator 2.1.2-4 - Percentage of health facilities in target areas providing ART treatment services for general and key populations (Percent)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	80	
			Actual	77	96	
Output 2.1.3 - National health systems are better able to effectively develop, coordinate, implement, monitor and finance key health policies and strategies in line with Universal Health Coverage principles						
Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 2.1.3-1 - Number of health related strategic/policy documents developed, revised or disseminated. (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	6	
			Actual	4	4	
	Indicator 2.1.3-2 - Number of guidelines developed/revised in line with global guidelines. (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	2	
			Actual	-	-	
	Indicator 2.1.3-3 - Comprehensive Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system in place. (Yes/No)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	-	-	
	Indicator 2.1.3-4 - Number of health facilities in refugee hosting areas recognized as part of the national health system and able to service refugees and Rwandan nationals. (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	3	
			Actual	1	-	
	Indicator 2.1.3-5 - National M&E system that includes HSSP IV and health-related SDG indicators in place. (Yes/No)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	-	-	

Output 2.1.4 - Service providers and communities have the required financial and technical capacity to increase coverage and uptake of nutrition interventions and improve food security, with specific emphasis on the poorest households, children U5, women and refugees

Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 2.1.4-1 - Proportion of health centres providing nutrition services (by type of service). (Percent)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	100	
			Actual	60	-	
	Indicator 2.1.4-2 - National and sub-national multi-sectoral coordination platform for planning, implementing and tracking progress on stunting in place and functional. (Yes/No)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	0	
			Actual	0	-	
	Indicator 2.1.4-3 - Rwanda food-based dietary guidelines developed and disseminated. (Yes/No)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	0	
			Actual	0	-	
	Indicator 2.1.4-4 - Number of of national food and nutrition security policies/strategies updated or programmes supported. (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	2	
			Actual	2	2	
	Indicator 2.1.4-5 - Number of smallholder farmers exposed to nutrition messaging (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	-	-	
	Indicator 2.1.4-6 - Proportion of refugee households receiving food and nutrition assistance. (Percent)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	100	
			Actual	100	100	

Output 2.1.5 - Service providers have increased technical capacity to deliver and increase the uptake of high quality and inclusive early childhood development, pre-primary, primary and secondary education for all children

Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 2.1.5-1 - Percentage of children 0-6years old in target areas who participate in organized ECD programmes. (Percent)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	16	
			Actual	13	20	
	Indicator 2.1.5-2 - Number of primary school teachers with improved pedagogical skills. (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	300	
			Actual	-	-	
	Indicator 2.1.5-3 - Percentage of teachers (primary/secondary) with ICT qualifications for teaching nationally. (Percent)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	15	
			Actual	2	-	
	Indicator 2.1.5-4 - Number of education facilities in refugee hosting areas (attended by both refugees and Rwandan nationals) that are fully integrated in national education system and run by national authorities. (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	6	
			Actual	6	-	
	Primary education	Rwanda	Planned	-	6	
			Actual	6	-	
	Secondary education	Rwanda	Planned	-	5	
			Actual	5	-	
	Indicator 2.1.5-5 - Number of schools providing integrated school feeding programmes combining education, nutrition and WASH components to girls and boys (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	104	
			Actual	104	104	



Output 2.1.6 - National and sub-national institutions have strengthened technical and institutional capacity to plan, implement and monitor delivery of services inclusive of water, sanitation and hygiene for all, including in humanitarian settings						
Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 2.1.6-1 - Number of districts with functional district water boards. (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	20	
			Actual	15	30	
	Indicator 2.1.6-2 - Sanitation and hygiene policies are aligned with SDGs. (Yes/No)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	-	1	
	Indicator 2.1.6-3 - Number of WASH infrastructures in refugee hosting areas/settlements maintained and fully operated by national actors. (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	2	
			Actual	-	-	
Outcome 2.2 - By 2023 people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable have increased resilience to both natural and man-made shocks and enjoy a life free from all forms of violence and discrimination						
Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 2.2-1 - 1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable (Percent)					
	Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	-	-	
	Male	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	-	-	
	Persons with disabilities	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	-	-	
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	8.7	-	
	Indicator 2.2-2 - % of women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced violence (by type). (Percent)					
	Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	-	22	
	Indicator 2.2-3 - 16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age (Percent)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	56	96	
	Male	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	56	96	
	Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	56	96	
	Indicator 2.2-4 - National institutional structure for disaster and emergency preparedness and response fully functional in accordance to international standards (Text)					
	National	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	Partial functional	UN (UNHCR) works with Government and partners to assess the likelihood of refugee inflows, determine the impact of inflows on national response mechanisms, take preparedness actions. UNHCR engages	

Output 2.2.1 - The national social protection system effectively delivers child, gender and nutrition-sensitive safety nets for vulnerable families in target areas and ensures socio-economic inclusion and shelter for vulnerable groups

Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 2.2.1-1 - # of social protection interventions that are modelled to include nutrition, child, gender and shock-sensitive measures and targeting criteria (Number)					
		Other flows	Rwanda	Planned	-	7
				Actual	6	7
	Indicator 2.2.1-2 - Community case management and referral system for child-gender-nutrition sensitive Social Protection developed (Text)					
		National	Rwanda	Planned	-	Draft developed. Community case management and Referral system in Refugee camps improved for child-gender-nutrition sensitive social protection and lessons shared with UNICEF, GOR to inform the nation
				Actual	No (separate systems in place)	Yes (partly integrated for child-gender-nutrition sensitive SP) through UNICEF Technical Assistance
	Indicator 2.2.1-3 - # of households covered by selected social protection measures (by measure) (Number)					
		National	Rwanda	Planned	-	104606
				Actual	85478	310989
		Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	-	-
		Male	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	-	-

Output 2.2.2 - Violence Prevention and response: Service providers and communities have strengthened capacities and knowledge to prevent and respond to SGBV, violence against children, child abuse, exploitation and neglect

Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 2.2.2-1 - # of children without adequate parental care who are reintegrated into family-based care. (Number)					
		National	Rwanda	Planned	-	3068
				Actual	2933	3240
		Male	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	-	-
		Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	-	-
	Indicator 2.2.2-2 - % community members who understand the importance of birth registration in targeted districts. (Percent)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	-	100
		Male	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	-	-
		Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	-	-

Output 2.2.2 - Violence Prevention and response: Service providers and communities have strengthened capacities and knowledge to prevent and respond to SGBV, violence against children, child abuse, exploitation and neglect						
	Indicator 2.2.2-3 - # of individuals that have improved knowledge and awareness on SGBV prevention and response (by target group). (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	15500	
			Actual	23956	34970	
	Male	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	-	13060	
	Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	-	21910	
	Indicator 2.2.2-4 - # of service providers with the capacity to respond to cases of SGBV, child abuse, exploitation and neglect. (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	5965	
			Actual	29983	1819	
	Male	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	-	-	
	Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	-	-	
Output 2.2.3 - Resilience to shocks: National and sub-national institutions and communities have enhanced resilience and increased technical and institutional capacities to prepare and respond to man-made shocks and health emergencies						
Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 2.2.3-1 - Annually updated contingency plan in place for potential refugee influx and returnee Data Sourceement (to mirror contingency planning for a potential refugee influx and returnee Data Sourceement). (Text)					
	National	Rwanda	Planned	-	Updated plan	
			Actual	Yes	Yes	
	Indicator 2.2.3-2 - National action plan for strengthening core capacities developed in line with the International Health Regulations (2005). (Text)					
	National	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	No (JEE/IHR assessment is in preparation phase; followed by drafting of IHR action plan).	Screening at PoE is reinforced with installation and functioning 3 Camera and thermo scan M/C Hand Washing structure are operational in 3 PoEs 3 ambulance are dedicated to EVD management are procure	
	Indicator 2.2.3-3 - Health Disaster Risk Management plan is developed for Disaster Risk Reduction in health sector in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Text)					
	National	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	No: No action taken so far	Joint Risk Assessment Training conducted in the context of One Health.	
	Indicator 2.2.3-4 - # of people trained to enhance their skills and increase resilience to climate-related shocks (Number)					
	Male	Rwanda	Planned	-	1594	
			Actual	-	900	
	Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	-	1100	
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	-	2000	

Strategic Priority 3 - Transformational Governance: By 2023, people in Rwanda live safe dignified lives in a country governed by rule of law, gender responsive accountable governance and inclusive participation

Outcome 3.1 - By 2023, people in Rwanda benefit from enhanced gender equality, justice, human rights, peace and security

Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 3.1-1 - Citizen satisfaction with access to legal aid. (Percent)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	64.4	64.4	
	Indicator 3.1-2 - Level of citizen satisfaction in the use of ICT in justice delivery. (Percent)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	82.85	80.23	
	Indicator 3.1-3 - Level of Citizens trust in security organs (RNP). (Percent)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	89.78	96.5	
	Indicator 3.1-4 - Level of cohesion and mutual trust among Rwandans. (Percent)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	75.8	93.87	
	Indicator 3.1-5 - Gender Gap Index (GGI). (Index)					
	Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	0.822	-	
	Indicator 3.1-6 - Percentage of women holding positions in decision making organs. (Percent)					
	Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	40	-	
	Indicator 3.1-7 - Number of state institutions (disaggregated by ministries and districts) whose budget planning process and implementation meet gender responsiveness minimum standards (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	23	-	

Output 3.1.1 - National gender machinery, state and non state institutions have the requisite technical and financial capacity to advance gender equality, women's economic empowerment, political participation and decision making at national and local levels

Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 3.1.1-1 - Gender budget tracking tool for use by state institutions developed (Text)					
		National	Rwanda	Planned	-	Advocacy starts with GMO to develop a gender budget tracking tool
				Actual	No	-
	Indicator 3.1.1-2 - Number of government institution with at least 2 staff who have skills to systematise gender budget planning and execution tracking and reporting. (Number)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	28
				Actual	7	-
	Indicator 3.1.1-3 - Number of women candidates with skills and capacities to participate in electoral process. (Number)					
		Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	543
				Actual	430	-
	Indicator 3.1.1-4 - Number of women and girls reached out to through mentorship program in leadership and entrepreneurship. (Number)					
		Female	Rwanda	Planned	-	8700
				Actual	7900	-
	Indicator 3.1.1-5 - Proportion of media houses with gender mainstreaming editorial policies in place (UNESCO). (Percent)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	8
				Actual	5	-

Output 3.1.2 - Targeted public institutions and civil society organizations are technically and financially able to increase coverage of quality justice for all whilst upholding the application of human rights commitments with specific focus on vulnerable groups including women, children and refugees

Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 3.1.2-1 - Number of staff in justice institutions with skills to effectively use the upgraded IECMS (disaggregated by institution - police, prosecutors, correction services, Bar association, military courts and judiciary). (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	1836	
			Actual	1534	2478	
	Indicator 3.1.2-2 - Proportion of legal aid cases received and duly assisted and represented by Rwanda Bar Association and other legal aid providers disaggregated by sex, age and population group (refugees, inmates, SGBV victims etc.). (Percent)					
	Injured victims	Rwanda	Planned	-	69	
			Actual	57.2	100	
	Indicator 3.1.2-3 - Percentage of juvenile justice actors/ institutions at all levels with skills and knowledge to effectively handle cases that pertain to minors, including children under 3 detained with their mothers. (Percent)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	10	
			Actual	10	-	
	Indicator 3.1.2-4 - Extent to which eligible asylum seekers have access to the individual Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedure (in respect of national law) fully functional. (Percent)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	15	
			Actual	15	99.7	
	Indicator 3.1.2-5 - Level of implementation of 2015 UPR recommendations. (Percent)					
	Implementation	Rwanda	Planned	-	70	
			Actual	50	82	

Output 3.1.3 - National, sub-national institutions and civil society organizations (CSOs) are better equipped to develop and implement mechanisms that promote social cohesion, a culture of peace, safety and security, including effective counter-trafficking policies and programs

Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 3.1.3-1 - Percentage increase in crime reporting by communities to the police. (Percent)					
	Injured victims	Rwanda	Planned	-	6	
			Actual	5	-	
	Indicator 3.1.3-2 - Number of evidence based products on unity and reconciliation produced and disseminated. (Number)					
	Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-	
			Actual	-	1	
	Indicator 3.1.3-3 - Regulatory and policy framework for alternative measures to imprisonment are in place (Text)					
	Mixed	Rwanda	Planned	-	YES	
			Actual	No	No	
	Indicator 3.1.3-4 - Number of anti-trafficking in persons policies, laws, tools or international agreements and capacity for identification, treatment and referral of victims of trafficking strengthened. (Number)					
	Implementation	Rwanda	Planned	-	2	
			Actual	-	-	

Outcome 3.2 - By 2023, people in Rwanda participate more actively in democratic and development processes and benefit from transparent and accountable public and private sector institutions that develop evidence based policies and deliver quality services

Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 3.2-1 - 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group (Percent)					
		National	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	77.01	76.8
	Indicator 3.2-2 - Percentage of refugees above 16 years with valid ID cards. (Percent)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	55	40
	Indicator 3.2-3 - Percentage of citizen satisfaction in their participation in elections. (Percent)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	87	91.4
	Indicator 3.2-4 - Percentage of people satisfied with access to public information. (Percent)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	78	86.83
	Indicator 3.2-5 - Percentage of citizens satisfaction with holding leaders accountable. (Percent)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	81.6	75.8
	Indicator 3.2-6 - Percentage of people satisfied with timeliness and quality of services at the local level. (Percent)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	74.3	70.54

Output 3.2.1 - Government institutions and civil society organizations at the national and subnational level have increased technical and financial capacity to generate, disseminate and use quality disaggregated data aligned to the SDGs to inform policies and programmes in development and humanitarian settings

Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 3.2.1-1 - Number of main national data collection exercises supported (Number)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	1
				Actual	4	1
	Indicator 3.2.1-2 - Sectoral MISs and administrative data systems fully functional (CRVS,GMIS,HMIS, WASH-MIS and ID registration for refugees in place but not fully functional).. (Text)					
		Implementation	Rwanda	Planned	-	YES
				Actual	No	YES
	Indicator 3.2.1-3 - Percentage of SDG indicators for which data is available and monitored (Percent)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	30
				Actual	23	30
	Indicator 3.2.1-4 - Number of national development strategies and frameworks that have integrated the Demographic Dividend (DD) study recommendations. (Number)					
		Implementation	Rwanda	Planned	-	2
				Actual	-	3
	Indicator 3.2.1-5 - Number of citizens report cards produced and disseminated (Number)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	5
				Actual	4	5



Output 3.2.2 - Public and private institutions, civil society organizations and communities have acquired strengthened technical capacity, skills and knowledge to effectively facilitate and participate in democratic (electoral) processes						
Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 3.2.2-1 - Proportion of communities members (disaggregated by sex) benefiting from civic and voter education. (Percent)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	85
				Actual	84	-
	Indicator 3.2.2-2 - Vibrancy of CSOs in policy formulation (Percent)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	70
				Actual	67.3	74.3
Output 3.2.3 - Public and private institutions and communities have strengthened technical capacity, skills and knowledge to increase coverage and access to information for citizens active participation in development planning and monitoring of service delivery						
Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 3.2.3-1 - Percentage of media professionals that access training appropriate to their needs (media barometer). (Percent)					
		Journalist	Rwanda	Planned	-	75
				Actual	61	61
	Indicator 3.2.3-2 - Number of community radio stations with technical skills and knowledge to impart accurate messages. (Number)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	4
				Actual	4	-
	Indicator 3.2.3-3 - A national mechanism for safety of journalists established and functional. (Text)					
		Other flows	Rwanda	Planned	-	Members identified
				Actual	National mechanism discussed	-
	Indicator 3.2.3-4 - Percentage of complaints cases received per year that have been effectively resolved by media self regulatory body. (Percent)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	80
				Actual	78.16	-
Output 3.2.4 - Public and private institutions in all sectors, particularly at the local level, are technically able to plan, budget, implement and report on service delivery for increased transparency and accountability						
Progress Tracker	Total number of Indicators	Subgroup	Geography	Status	Baseline	2018-2019
	Indicator 3.2.4-1 - National strategy for local government capacity developed. (Text)					
		Other flows	Rwanda	Planned	-	YES
				Actual	No	Yes
	Indicator 3.2.4-2 - Level of citizen satisfaction with service delivery in local administration. (Percent)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	75
				Actual	72.9	-
	Indicator 3.2.4-3 - Number of district-level officials with increased knowledge on planning and budgeting in 14 districts. (Number)					
		Total	Rwanda	Planned	-	-
				Actual	-	50
	Indicator 3.2.4-4 - Number of child-focused budget briefs and analysis on child-sensitiveness of national budgets developed. (Number)					
		National	Rwanda	Planned	-	5
				Actual	4	6

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