

# 2022 UN ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

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Rwanda



MARCH 2023

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# FOREWORD



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We are thrilled to present the Annual Results for 2022 of the implementation of our United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF, 2018 - 2024) for Rwanda. This report reflects our collective efforts to support the country's development priorities, which are fully aligned with the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1, 2017-2024) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This report brings you amazing stories from various communities showcasing the impact of the UN's work, working together with Government and different partners, leaving no one behind. More than the stories and numbers published, there is a fundamental transformation happening in people's lives, communities, and institutions for the betterment of livelihoods and strengthening of the institutional capacities.

2022 was a year of extremes for the global economy with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and most recently Ukraine crisis and associated cost of living crisis. Edged agricultural commodity markets, energy costs, and food prices remain elevated even after retreating from their record highs hitting the hardest vulnerable countries and the most vulnerable people. These crises have also impacted Rwanda's economy and its people with overall inflationary pressures remaining high. The economic shocks have demanded for the work of the UN Rwanda team to be more agile, and intentional and to be driven by a human-centred approach that prioritizes improving the quality of life and expands opportunities for everyone, especially those who are most vulnerable and marginalized in a sustainable manner. We have shown remarkable resilience and creativity, adapting to new realities, and finding innovative ways to continue serving people. Our health interventions, for instance, focused not only on containing the spread of the Coronavirus disease and the vaccination drive, but also on ensuring that people had access to essential health services, such as immunization, maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health, and mental health support. We worked closely with local health workers, community leaders, and civil society organizations to ensure that no one was left behind.

Similarly, our education programs supported the Government's efforts to improve the quality of education and increase access to education for vulnerable groups as well as contributing to the national school feeding programme. In agriculture, we supported smallholder farmers to increase their productivity and access to markets as well as enhance the use of digitisation to boost the sector's growth. We also reinforced Rwanda's efforts to build resilience to climate change, increase investment in green financing and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

In peace-building, we continued to support the authorities in promoting social cohesion and national unity as well as strengthened the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework.

We have also facilitated the development of the country's Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF), which will aim to meet the development needs of the country as well as mobilize the resources required to meet the SDG financing gap through developing innovative approaches. For example, a blended finance facility, social bonds, and a green bank.

Furthermore, our economic growth initiatives focused on supporting small and medium-sized enterprises, women and youth entrepreneurs, cross-border traders, and farmers. We promoted inclusive and sustainable value chains that created jobs, increased income, and improved livelihoods. Through collective action, we have also worked towards creating positive and sustainable impact in nutrition, disability inclusion, and institutional capacity building, thus promoting the well-being and empowerment of individuals and communities while fostering inclusive societies. Lastly, on data and statistics, in partnership with the National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR) and other partners, we have achieved a ground-breaking milestone with the use of digital technology to conduct the 5th Population and Housing Census survey reducing the analysis period from 2 years to 6 months.

Going forward, as we renew our commitment to supporting Rwanda's development priorities, we are mindful of the contextual developments that will shape the next phase of our new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. These developments include the results of the recent 5th Population and Housing Census 2022, the upcoming Common Country Analysis (CCA) update, the preparation of the 2024 National election, and the unfolding political, social, economic, and security situation in the region. We are committed to working closely with the Government and all our Partners to ensure that our support is aligned with these contextual developments and that we continue to make progress toward the SDGs.

As we reflect on our achievements, opportunities, challenges, and lessons learned, we remain committed to putting people first in everything we do. Our UN collective leadership, the dedication of UN colleagues, and our esteemed Partners have been instrumental in our achievements. We are grateful for the trust and financial and human resources provided by our partners through strategic partnerships and synergies. Most importantly, we acknowledge the invaluable cooperation with the Government – together, we stand stronger to build a better future. Lastly, we are honoured to walk this path with the people of Rwanda toward a brighter and more equitable future.

Turi Kumwe! Enjoy the read!

**Ozonnia Ojielo**  
UN Resident Coordinator

# UN COUNTRY TEAM IN RWANDA

The UNCT in Rwanda is made up of all the heads of UN agencies, funds, and programs that are operating in the country, with a total of 22 agencies and 14 physically present. The UNCT has the responsibility of ensuring the achievement of results outlined in the UNSDCF, in support of the National Strategy for Transformation and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UN Resident Coordinator serves as the chair of the UNCT, leading and coordinating the UNSDCF. The Resident Coordinator oversees the planning, implementation, collective delivery, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting through the established Results Groups.



## KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

### MINISTRIES & GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

Office of the President, Office of the Prime Minister, Parliament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of National Unity and Civic Engagement, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of ICT and Innovation, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Youth and Culture, National Child Development Agency, National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, Rwanda Development Board, Rwanda Governance Board, National Council of Persons with Disability, and National Commission on Human Rights.

### KEY FUNDING PARTNERS

Sida, Swiss Development Agency, Embassy of the Netherlands, Korea International Cooperation Agency, Joint SDG Fund, Peace Building Fund, Central Emergency Response Fund, COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund, United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, United Nations Democracy Fund, the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, Norway Embassy of Japan, Embassy of the People's Republic of China, Embassy of the Republic of Korea, European Union, The United States Agency for International Development, German Agency for International Cooperation, International Fund for Agricultural Development.

### KEY NON - FUNDING PARTNERS

African Union Commission / NEPAD, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, African Development Bank, International Climate Initiative of the German Environment Ministry, International Water Management Institute, OPEC Fund for International Development, Global Green Growth Institute, Rwanda Civil Society Platform, Private Sector Federation, Smart Africa Secretariat, SDG Center, African Continental Free Trade Area Secretariat, the US State Department - Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), Government of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France.

# KEY DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

## NATIONAL CONTEXT



**13.2**  
MILLION

of population (2022)<sup>1</sup>



**69.6**  
YEARS

Life expectancy at birth<sup>2</sup>



**3.6**

Fertility rate<sup>3</sup>



**38.2**

national poverty line (EICV2016/17)<sup>4</sup>



**0.53**

human development index (2021)<sup>5</sup>



**\$822.3**

GDP per capita (current US\$)<sup>6</sup>

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TRENDS



**124/163**

SDG index rank<sup>7</sup>



**59.4**

SDG index score<sup>8</sup>



**98.8**

spillover score<sup>9</sup>



### Dashboards:<sup>8</sup>

- SDG achieved
- Significant challenges remain
- Major challenges remain
- Information unavailable
- Challenges remain

### Trends:

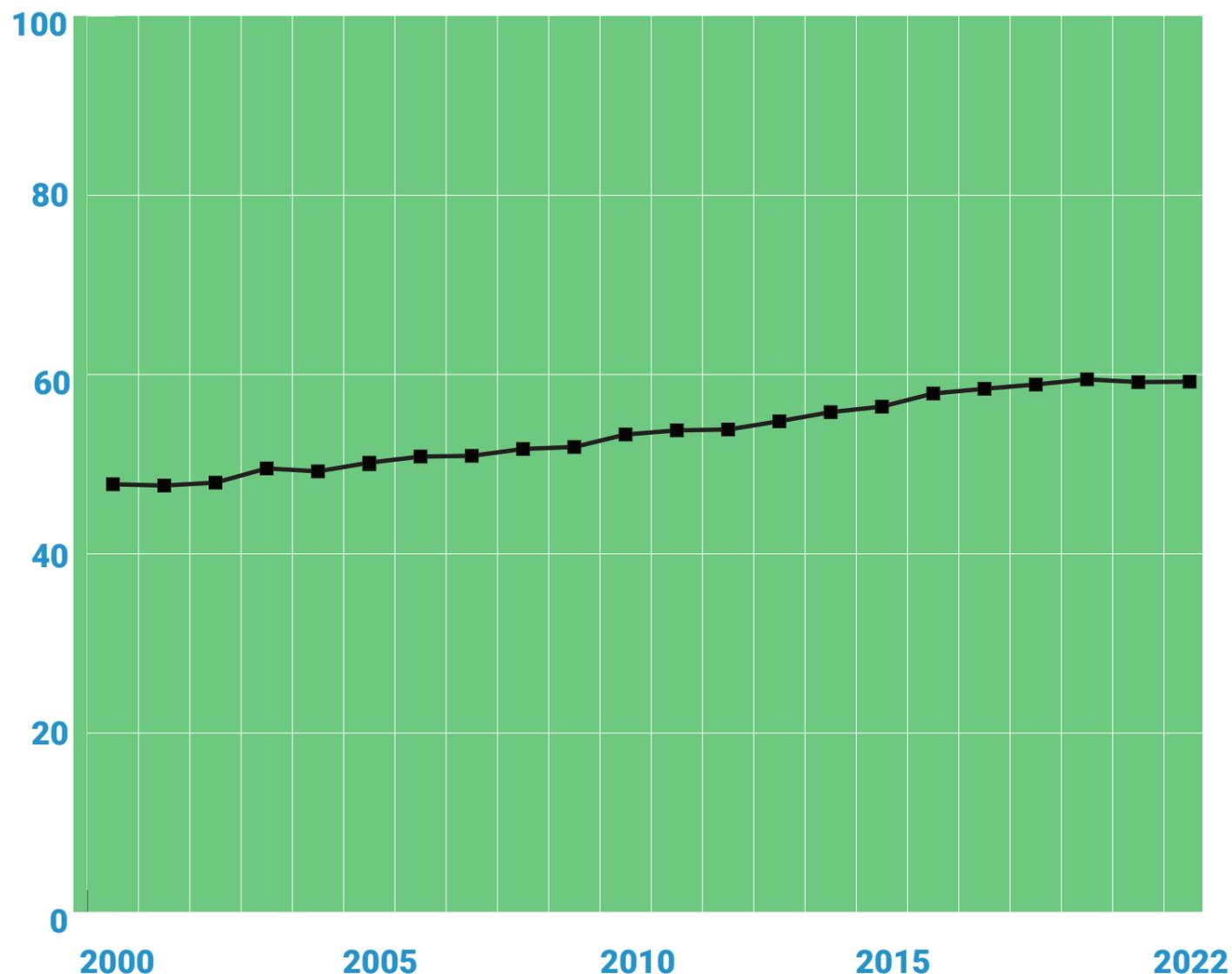
- ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- Stagnating
- ↓ Decreasing
- ↗ Moderately improving
- Trend information unavailable

<sup>1</sup>National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR, 2022)  
<sup>2</sup>Life expectancy has increased by 18.7 years between 2002 and 2022 (51.2 vs 69.9), NISR 2022  
<sup>3</sup>Fertility rate: decreased by 2.3 between 2002-2022 (5.9 vs 3.6), NISR 2022  
<sup>4</sup>National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR, 2022)

<sup>5</sup>Sustainable Development Report (2022)  
<sup>6</sup>United Nations Development Programme (2021)  
<sup>7</sup>Sustainable Development Report (2022)  
<sup>8</sup>Sustainable Development Report (2022)  
<sup>9</sup>Sustainable Development Report (2022)

# OVERALL SCORE - RWANDA

The overall score measures the total progress towards achieving all 17 SDGs. As of 2022, Rwanda had achieved 59.4% of the SDGs, compared to just 47.1% in 2000. <sup>10</sup>



# REGIONAL CONTEXT

2022 SDG INDEX SCORE <sup>11</sup>

Rank	Country	Score
118	Kenya	61.0
124	Rwanda	59.4
128	Ethiopia	58.0
130	Tanzania	57.4
136	Uganda	54.9
141	Burundi	54.1
155	Djibouti	50.3
156	Madagascar	50.1
157	Democratic Republic of the Congo	50.0
160	Somalia	45.6
163	South Sudan	39.0
-	Eastern Africa	52.7
-	Africa	55.9
-	World	66.0

## GREAT LAKES REGION DEVELOPMENTS

Over the past months, the resurgence of the March 23 Movement (M23) has had significant regional implications. In addition to contributing to a deterioration of the security situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), it has triggered tensions among neighboring countries, resulting in a political and diplomatic crisis between the DRC and Rwanda, characterized by a significant rise in cross-border security incidents. Peace efforts led by countries and regional organizations as well as relevant stakeholders in the region have multiplied, including notably in the context of the East African Community (EAC)-led Nairobi Process and the Luanda mediation efforts on behalf of the African Union.

The adoption of a roadmap for the pacification of Eastern DRC during the Tripartite Summit, marked an important milestone in efforts to maintain the channel of dialogue between the DRC and Rwanda and to preserve the positive results progressively achieved in the region in recent years. Reducing the persistent threat posed by armed groups, building trust among the leaders of the region, and putting a stop to the illegal exploitation and trade of natural resources have become even more urgent today if the gains made in recent years are to be preserved, and to ensure a structural transformation and inclusive prosperity in the region (OSEGL, 2022).

<sup>10</sup> Sustainable Development Report (2022)  
<sup>11</sup> Sustainable Development Report (2022)

**CHAPTER II**

**UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO NATIONAL PRIORITIES THROUGH THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK**

©WFP Rwanda/ Bahaji.



**EXPENDITURE IN 2021/2022**

**TOTAL UN BUDGETARY EXPENDITURE IN 2021/2022**

US\$  
**73.72**  
MILLION

**OUTCOME 1**  
\$7.56 million

10.26 %



**OUTCOME 2**  
\$9.00 million

12.21 %



**OUTCOME 3**  
\$38.78 million

52.61 %



**OUTCOME 4**  
\$12.66 million

17.18 %



**OUTCOME 5**  
\$3.28 million

4.44 %



**OUTCOME 6**  
\$2.40 million

3.26 %





©UNICEF Rwanda/UN0307916/Muellemmeister.

## 2.1 OVERVIEW OF COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS



**100%**

**CITIZEN**  
satisfaction with  
access to legal aid<sup>12</sup>



**42.8%**

**WOMEN**  
in decision-making  
organs across all levels.  
(compared to 40% in 2020)<sup>13</sup>



**\$1,190**

**MILLION**  
recorded as total loan  
and grants received  
in refugee settings



**21,363**

jobs created  
(9,759 women & 11,604 men)



**\$5,728**

**MILLION**  
Cost avoidance across  
all categories generated  
by BOS II in two years.



**85.37%**

is the delivery rate  
of the UN Rwanda  
in 2021/2022

In 2021, the UNCT Rwanda reviewed and updated the UNDP II - 2018-2023 into the UNSDCF 2018 - 2024, in line with the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) ending in 2024, considering emerging issues and opportunities identified in the Common Country Analysis (CCA) 2021, MTPR 2021, and the impact of COVID-19, while adhering to the UNSDCF guidelines. The UNSDCF outlines how UN agencies in the country will support the national development agenda and coordinate their efforts. The Joint Work plan was also revised to include activities under the UN COVID-19 Socioeconomic Response Plan and to enhance effective partnerships as outlined in the UN Secretary-General's Our Common Agenda.

The UN in Rwanda has incorporated a mandatory "humanitarian-development-peace nexus" marker in UNINFO. The purpose of this is to map existing joint activities and programs that align with the different dimensions of the nexus, at both the output and outcome levels. Interventions that address the humanitarian-development nexus are primarily found in the Social Transformation Pillar. This report documents progress made in the implementation of the UNSDCF between July 2021 and June 2022, at the output and outcome levels.

<sup>12</sup> Rwanda Governance Scorecard (2022)  
<sup>13</sup> Based on National Gender Statistics Report 2021



Two visually impaired kids at the Hillside Hope School in Musanze holding their white canes. ©UNDP Rwanda/Alice Kayibanda

Contributing Agencies

**1** UNDP, FAO, UNHCR, UN-HABITAT, UNECA, WFP, IFAD, ITC, UN WOMEN, IOM, UNIDO, UNEP, UNCDF, UNESCO, UNFPA, ILO, UNHCR

KEY RELATED SDGs



## 2.2 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

### STRATEGIC PRIORITY I ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION



#### OUTCOME 1



**4.72**  
MILLION  
labor force (2022)<sup>14</sup>



**\$103,411**  
mobilized among 2,083  
women farmers within 12 months



**2,861**  
youth led business supported  
(1,909 women & 952 men)

#### FAUSTINE, WOMAN ENTREPRENEUR IN MAHAMA REFUGEE CAMP



Faustine, a female entrepreneur in Mahama refugee camp, joined the REFAD<sup>15</sup> programme in 2021. Trained in business, saving, and investing, she expanded her tailoring business through the bank's loan scheme.



Despite the challenges of life as a refugee, I am optimistic about my life, courtesy of the knowledge and skills I gained, which have enabled me to expand my business. I feel fulfilled and hopeful.

Faustine, Mahama Refugee Camp.

#### LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

A total of 83,409 individuals, 42,057 of whom are women, from both refugee camps and host communities have improved their digital and financial skills. Additionally, 20,504 individuals, 10,487 being women, have enhanced their access to formal finance by opening and actively utilizing accounts at Equity Bank and Umutanguha Finance Company. The cumulative amount of USD 1,190,507 has been recorded as the total loan and grant amount received by entrepreneurs who have received assistance in refugee settings.

#### CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Through the establishment of village savings and lending associations, women have been able to enhance their access to finance, resulting in the mobilization of funds among beneficiaries within a period of 12 months. These funds have been used to access small loans for income-generating activities and to acquire assets to improve their living standards. One successful initiative led by women called "Green Mountain Arabica Coffee (GMAC)," has been linked to Rabo Foundation in partnership with the UN. This partnership has resulted in a capital investment of USD 500,000 to procure quality machines to produce higher-quality coffee. This investment has increased access to the international market for coffee, resulting in increased revenue for the initiative.

<sup>14</sup> NISR (2022)

<sup>15</sup> Expanding Financial Access & Digital and Financial Literacy for Refugees' Programme



**0.42**

Gini Index<sup>16</sup>



**89.5%**

employment with the main job  
in the informal sector



**20,504**

**WOMEN**  
improved their access  
to formal finance

## POLICY ADVOCACY

The UN has supported Rwanda in developing a national strategy for the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). The launch of a campaign for national sensitization for AfCFTA will help to raise awareness among the Rwandan population about the opportunities and benefits that can be derived from the Agreement. Worth noting that Rwanda plans to use market access studies to engage exporters and inform them about opportunities in other countries. This will be instrumental in helping Rwandan businesses to take advantage of the market access provisions provided by the AfCFTA.

The UN's collaboration with the Government and the private sector to organize a conference and gender café series is a commendable effort. These initiatives will provide a platform for sharing experiences and opportunities related to AfCFTA and help women to overcome the challenges they face in accessing opportunities under the Agreement. Overall, Rwanda's efforts to leverage the AfCFTA to boost its trade and economic growth are commendable, and the UN's support is instrumental in achieving this goal.

## CROSS-BORDER TRADE

In the border area between Goma (DRC) and Rubavu (Rwanda), 1553 farmers, including 827 men and 726 women, have been able to increase and improve their production, nutritional status, hygiene practices, and health conditions through capacity building and training in sustainable horticulture production. By providing farmers with agricultural inputs such as seed varieties, fertilizers, and pesticides, they are better equipped to produce high-quality horticulture crops. In addition, farmers have been given knowledge of business development concepts and sustainable and market-led value chains. This will enable them to better understand the market demands and respond accordingly. The use of online mobile phone applications has also been instrumental in linking farmers with e-commerce platform owners, thus enabling them to engage in online trading and generate income.

## YOUTH CONNEKT

A significant impact has been made in supporting youth-led businesses and cooperatives, creating employment opportunities, and providing mentorship to young people. Through boot camps-TVET, youth-led businesses have been supported, with 67% being led by women and jobs having been created, 46% have been taken up by women. In addition, beneficiaries have been mentored through the YouthConnekt mentorship program.

<sup>16</sup> Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (IIVCS, 2016/2017)



A young man waving a Kenyan flag, happy to participate to The YouthConnekt Africa Summit in Kigali, Rwanda. ©Urugwiro



A farmer, Beatrice Mukazayire, 44, and a mother of four in Huye district using a motor irrigation pump provided under the project of Anticipatory Actions to fight drought. ©FAO/Eugene Uwimana

Contributing Agencies

2 UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, UNHCR, WFP, IOM

KEY RELATED SDGs



# STRATEGIC PRIORITY I ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION



## OUTCOME 2



**16,951**  
**HOUSEHOLDS**

are expected to reduce carbon emissions (41% refugees) as a result of using improved cookstoves.



**4,952<sub>Ha</sub>**

improved land management through afforestation woodlots



**4.9**

of public expenditure on environment nature resources

### CONVENING ROLE AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

The UN is actively involved in promoting sustainable development and addressing environmental and social issues through convening and technical assistance. For example, the UN has supported the country in implementing its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through piloting hydroponic and aquaponics agriculture, connecting households to solar off-grid energy for lighting, and restoring thousands of degraded wetlands. These efforts help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve livelihoods, and enhance ecosystem services. The UN also played a key role in organizing the COP27 in Egypt, where the Green Investment Facility and sustainable finance roadmap were announced. The aim is to mobilize more than USD 100 million to support green investment and attract private sector participation in a zero-emissions program.

Additionally, the UN has introduced other energy solutions to reduce the amount of biomass used for cooking, such as distributing giant LPGs for bulk cooking to 20 schools in project areas. This not only contributes to reduced deforestation and clean cooking practices but also improves cooking time management and reduces the risk of respiratory diseases caused by smoke. Moreover, the UN has drafted a joint strategy for greening the humanitarian response, including providing access to renewable energy for economic independence, improved quality of life, and improved livelihoods for both refugee and host communities. Lastly, the UN has distributed improved cook stoves to households. These stoves have contributed to cleaner cooking practices and reduced deforestation, as they use 60% less firewood than traditional three-stone stoves, thereby reducing the amount of wood collected from forests.

### IMPROVED COOKING STOVES



Nikuze, a hardworking mother had to walk for hours every day just to collect enough firewood for her family. But with a clean cooking stove, Nikuze's life became a little easier.



I no longer trek long distances to collect firewood, neither do I take a lot of time cooking. I now have more time to take care of my children, no more smoke and I don't cut down trees anymore. So, I am also contributing to address climate change consequences.

Nikuze Chantal, Kamonyi District

Marie Chantal Nikuze, a resident in Mbayaya in Kamonyi received an improved cooking stove. © UNDP Rwanda/Alice Kayibanda



## STRATEGIC PRIORITY II SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION



### OUTCOME 3



**89.3%**

**PRIMARY SCHOOL**  
net attendance rate  
(6-11 years)<sup>17</sup>



**22.3%**

**SECONDARY SCHOOL**  
net attendance rate  
(12-17 years)<sup>18</sup>



**46,000**

**PEOPLE**  
gained access  
to basic sanitation and  
handwashing facilities

#### Contributing Agencies

3

UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNFPA, WHO, WFP, IOM, UNFPA, UNAIDS, FAO

#### KEY RELATED SDGs



### IMPROVING SURVIVAL AND WELLBEING OF NEWBORNS



Doctors and nurses from various hospitals across the country received mentorship and training on improving the quality of maternal and new born care. They commended the initiative.



The quality of new-born care has significantly improved since this mentorship; it is incredible how seemingly minor adjustments to the management of newborn babies can make a huge difference. We now use data much more often to track how the baby is faring. This will help reduce newborn mortality.

Noella Uwera, neonatal nurse at Kacyiru Hospital.

A happy mother with her new born. UNFPA supported health system strengthening programs to ensure every pregnancy is wanted & every childbirth is safe.  
©UNFPA/Alain Mwizerwa

### CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

It is commendable to see that Rwanda has made progress in improving its regulatory framework for medical products, with the Rwanda Food and Drug Authority (RFDA) now able to perform the required functions to ensure safe and effective medical products.

It should be noted that capacity building of healthcare workers on COVID-19 case management was crucial in strengthening the country's response to the pandemic. High-tech robots were also provided with the capacity to screen between 50 and 150 people per minute, deliver medication and food to patients, and detect patient abnormalities. This is an innovative solution that can help improve access to healthcare services and enhance the efficiency of care delivery. Additionally, it is encouraging to see efforts to provide HIV/SRH information to refugee adolescents and young people (20,000 refugee adolescents and young people aged 10-24 reached), This will help promote their health and well-being.

### POLICY ADVOCACY

The UN supported the adoption and implementation of new guidelines for antenatal care to improve the quality of care for pregnant women and newborns. This approach can significantly reduce pregnancy complications and the risk of stillbirths, resulting in positive labour and birth outcomes.

The release of the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) is also a positive development as it provides evidence to inform decision-making related to food security and vulnerability. The decrease in national stunting rates from 34.9% in 2018 to 32.4% in 2021 is encouraging and suggests that efforts to address malnutrition are making progress. Additionally, the implementation of a comprehensive financing strategy for the WASH sector, coupled with a thorough climate risk assessment, has yielded significant progress in improving access to basic water supply, as well as basic sanitation and handwashing facilities.

<sup>17</sup> NISR (2022)  
<sup>18</sup> NISR (2022)



**19,5%**

**CHILDREN**  
receiving minimum  
acceptable diet



**538**

**HEALTH PROVIDERS**  
capacitated in 16 districts on the  
management of nutrition commodities



**1,692**

**CHILDREN**  
with disabilities accessed learning  
in inclusive model schools  
(872 boys & 820 girls)



**82.3%**

**HOUSEHOLDS**  
have access  
to basic drinking water<sup>19</sup>



**72%**

**HOUSEHOLDS**  
have access  
to basic sanitation

## LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

The progress made in improving access to education and basic needs for vulnerable populations is commendable; children with disabilities have been able to access learning in inclusive schools. This is an important step towards ensuring that all children, regardless of their abilities, have access to quality education. The fact that physical accessibility has also been improved in 30 schools and that 3,700 teachers (1,998 men and 1,702 women) have been trained in inclusive pedagogy is a significant achievement, as it will help ensure that schools are more accessible and welcoming for all students.

In addition, the cash transfer approach to support vulnerable families during the COVID-19 pandemic was an important step toward alleviating financial stress and improving the standard of living for those struggling. 15,000 refugee families and 1,774 vulnerable women-headed households have benefited from this program.

The initiative to extend broadband internet connection to schools is also a positive development, as it has the potential to support improved learning for children by providing access to digital resources and technology-based teaching skills. 1,941 teachers have been capacitated to apply technology-based teaching skills and use digital resources to support learning for over 30,000 children; this will help bridge the digital divide and ensure that all children have access to quality education.

## TECHNICAL SUPPORT

The UN's commendable support in constructing permanent handwashing facilities in schools has benefited numerous children, promoting hygiene and reducing health risks, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, 36 health centers have been equipped with durable handwashing facilities, which will play a crucial role in preventing the spread of nosocomial and other communicable diseases within health facilities.

The UN's efforts to strengthen the capacity of health providers in half of the districts to manage nutrition commodities is a valuable contribution towards reducing food losses and ensuring that the nutritional value, food quality, and safety of commodities are maintained. This will significantly aid in preventing malnutrition and other health issues that arise due to poor nutrition.

<sup>19</sup> NISR (2022)



A financial institution representative trains a refugee entrepreneur on how to access and use her bank account using a mobile phone, as part of UNCDF's digital financial inclusion and resilience programme in Rwanda ©UNCDF Rwanda/ Jessica Massie

Contributing Agencies

4 UNICEF, UNFPA, UN WOMEN, UNHCR, IOM, UNDP, WFP, WHO, FAO

KEY RELATED SDGs



## STRATEGIC PRIORITY II SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION



### OUTCOME 4



**20,735**  
HOUSEHOLDS

benefited from the cash transfers to meet food and other family needs



**91%**  
CHILDREN

under-five registered at birth



**2,575**  
PEOPLE

are capable of providing basic community-based prevention of violence against children

### CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Preventing and responding to violence, including gender-based violence, violence against children, and human trafficking, is critical for ensuring the safety and well-being of individuals and communities. Through community-based support, campaigns, and mass media, more people are now equipped with the knowledge and skills to identify and address these issues. Over 1 million Rwandans have been able to increase their awareness and more than 2,500 targeted service providers are now capable of providing basic prevention and response interventions.

### CONVENING ROLE AND POLICY ADVOCACY

The transformational intervention strategy adopted by MINALOC and the UN has led to the introduction of innovative and integrated solutions to address identified gaps at policy/strategic, system, and community levels. This is important in achieving key social protection priorities in Rwanda, including enhancing graduation and eradicating extreme poverty.

The high-level policy forum on shock-responsive social protection is a great example of how policymakers and technical staff can work together to agree on operationalizing policy commitments and developing national guidelines. These efforts have led to the approval of the new revised VUP Programme Document by the Cabinet, which will lead to the introduction of categorical grants (disability, child, and elderly grants) and will enhance shock-responsive social protection elements across social protection programs.

The technical assistance provided for the revised strategy for vaccine distribution across all districts of the country is also an important achievement. With vaccination coverage rates of 69.9% (one dose) and 67.1% (second dose) by the end of June 2022, Rwanda is well ahead of the average coverage rate in Africa, which is 44.9% (second dose) as of December 2022.

### NO ONE SHOULD BE LEFT BEHIND



David is a lively 12-year-old boy with Down Syndrome. When he was an infant, David's father blamed his mother for his disability and regularly beat her. Unable to cope, she left baby David outside his paternal grandparents' home. David was later admitted to a residential care home for children with disabilities and is thriving, with a sense of hope to realise his dreams.



I now go to school. I know how to write numbers 1,2,3 and 4. I like sweets ... I love to play 'ikiyoni'... I love Oliver [David's friend] and my teacher. My future is bright

David.

David, a child living with disabilities, was placed in family-based alternative care under the Tubarerere Mu Muryango Programme ©Ismael Ddumba/ Nyanza



A man convicted of Genocide crime incarcerated in Ririma prison discloses in a letter addressed to a Genocide survivor every detail of his crimes during 1994 genocide against the Tutsi.  
©UNDP Rwanda/Alice Kayibanda

Contributing Agencies

5 UNDP, UN WOMEN, IOM, UNICEF, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNHCR

KEY RELATED SDGs



# STRATEGIC PRIORITY III TRANSFORMATIONAL GOVERNANCE



## OUTCOME 5



**80%**  
**REFUGEES**  
born in Rwanda  
have IDs



**11,327**  
**VULNERABLE**  
community members were  
supported through the UN/CSOs  
Strengthening Programme



**0.811**  
Gender parity index<sup>20</sup>

### CONVENING ROLE

UN Rwanda is supporting the government's efforts to produce knowledge products that spark strategic policy discussions and suggestions. The 2021/2022 Mid-Term Review (MTR) of NST1, used the 2019 VNR as the basis for crafting recommendations. Furthermore, the UN is helping the Government to prepare its 2nd VNR Report for the July 2023 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development in New York. This report will provide an important opportunity for Rwanda to share its progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and highlight areas where more work needs to be done.

### CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

The digitalisation of the justice system has had a positive impact on the legal sector and promoted peaceful coexistence. It has enabled vulnerable groups, such as refugees and the poorest families, to access timely and quality justice services while increasing awareness of their rights. This has resulted in a significant improvement in citizens' satisfaction with access to public information from 78% (RGS 2021) to 89.99% (RGS 2022), and holding leaders accountable from 72% (RGS 2021) to 87.83% (RGS 2022).

Safety and Security retained its position as the top-performing pillar (with a score of 95.53%), followed by Rule of Law, Political Rights and Civil Liberties, Anti-Corruption, Transparency and Accountability (87.31%), Participation and Inclusiveness, Economic and Corporate Governance, and Quality of Service Delivery (77.69%). The Investing in Human and Social Development pillar had the lowest score (75.81%) but showed improvement (0.58%) compared to the previous edition. However, this pillar still faces challenges in addressing issues related to social protection for people with disabilities and climate change resilience.

### CHANGE IN BEHAVIOR



Owing to the role they play in behavioural change and influencing perceptions, media and public influencers have been engaged through trainings and workshops to advance gender equality by using their platforms to raise awareness, challenge stereotypes, and promote positive change.



We acknowledge our important role in reshaping the social and gender norms, and from what was discussed here, I believe those who attended today's meeting will become agents of change in our newsrooms and on our social media platforms.

Edmund Kagire, Journalist and Social Media Influencer

Local Journalist during a workshop organized by the UN Rwanda on gender equality.  
©UNDP Rwanda/Alice Kayibanda

<sup>20</sup> Rwanda Governance Scorecard (2022)



A numerator using a smart phone to collect data during the recent population census  
©National Institute of Statistics Rwanda

Contributing Agencies

6

UNDP, UNFPA, WFP, UN WOMEN, IOM, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF

KEY RELATED SDGs



## STRATEGIC PRIORITY II TRANSFORMATIONAL GOVERNANCE



### OUTCOME 6



**74%**  
**REFUGEES**

born in Rwanda have birth certificates



**70%**  
**CELLS**

are now using Civil Registration and Vital Statistics system (compared to 10% in 2021)<sup>21</sup>



**18**  
**MONTHS**

is the time saved by NISR's digital census to release data

### CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) has made significant strides in improving data collection and analysis in Rwanda. The successful implementation of the 5th Rwanda Population and Housing Census; the first-ever digital census in Rwanda demonstrates the country's commitment to harnessing technology to improve data accuracy and efficiency. Gender-disaggregated data has been strengthened, enabling policymakers to develop gender-sensitive policies and programs. The publication of the National Gender Statistics Report 2021 and the Gender thematic report from the Establishment census is a positive step toward ensuring inclusivity in policymaking.

The release of the WASH Index statistics report is also an important development that provides valuable insights into the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in Rwanda. The capacity building of the Rwanda Governance Board (RGB) has led to the release of several assessment reports, including the Rwanda Governance Scorecard (RGS 2021 and 2022), Rwanda Media Barometer (RMB 2021), and Citizen Report Card (CRC 2021), which will inform evidence-based planning and public policy.

### POLICY ADVOCACY

Rwanda has strengthened its national gender policy frameworks with the development of the National Men Engage and Gender Transformative Strategy for Gender Equality and the National Strategy for Accessing Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa Facility. These frameworks aim to promote men's and boys' engagement in gender equality initiatives and address the gender credit gap for women-owned businesses.

### USE TECHNOLOGY IN CENSUS OPERATIONS



President Paul Kagame and the First Lady share their family information with Yusuf Murangwa, the Director of National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda  
©Urugwiro

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda was supported to conduct the national census with the use of mobile technologies to ensure reliable and timely release of data.



We will use technology in census operations in replacement of paper questionnaires, to reduce the time between data collection and publication of census results. It's the first time Rwanda is using mobile technologies. The collaboration of the public is key in ensuring accurate information, which informs national planning and eventually decision making.

Yusuf Murangwa, the Director General, NISR.

<sup>21</sup> Cell is an administrative entity in Rwanda

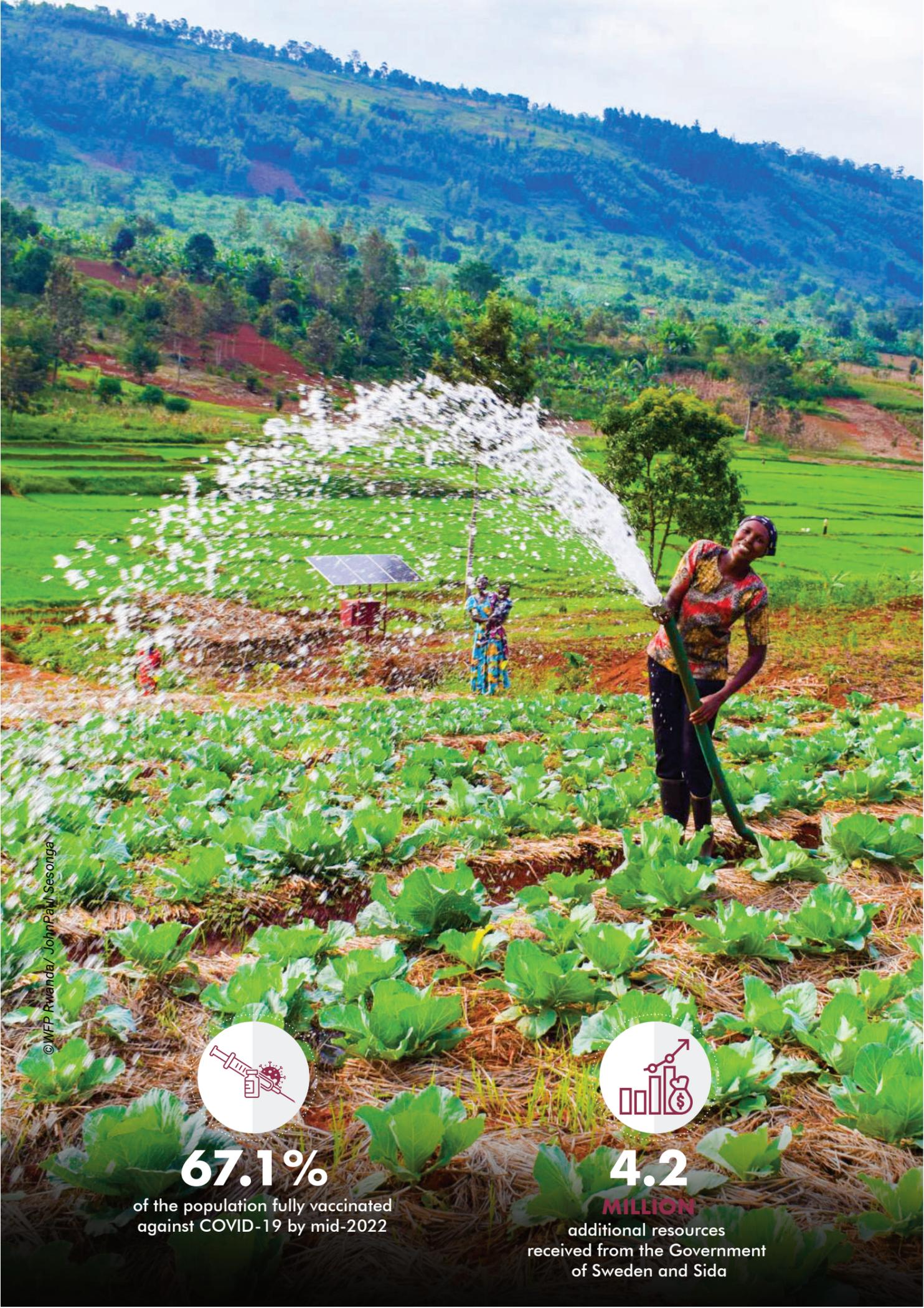
## 2.3 SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

During the reporting period, the UN in Rwanda received high-level missions to strengthen its partnership with the Government. Rwanda hosted the Commonwealth Head of Government Meeting (CHOGM), which more than 4,000 delegates, including Heads of Government, Vice Presidents, and Prime Ministers, attended. From the UN side, we hosted the President of the 76th United Nations General Assembly His Excellency Abdulla Shahid (PGA), and the UN Deputy Secretary-General (DSG), Ms. Amina Mohammed, and other UN principals who all appreciated the work done by the leadership and the people of Rwanda in the developmental efforts of the country. Furthermore, in partnership with the Government, the UN hosted the 8th Africa Regional Forum for Sustainable Development graced by H.E President Paul Kagame in the presence of the Deputy Secretary-General, Ministers, and UN senior officials to discuss the best way to build forward better from COVID-19 to achieve the SDGs. The DSG's interaction with the Rwanda UNCT and the Africa Resident Coordinators and the Africa RCs' mini-retreat (35 physically present in Kigali) all held discussions centering on how to better position the UN to continue partnering with Governments, the private sector, and CSOs in the important journey of the SDGs, leaving no one behind.

Mr. Huang Xia, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes region also held discussions focusing on sub-regional issues and the approved UN Strategy for the Great Lakes, with the Government, which was received by President Kagame. Ms. Bintou Keita, the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Head of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo thanked Rwanda's positive support provided after the volcanic eruption. Mr. Filippo Grandi, the UNHCR High Commissioner had engagements highlighting the role of his organization and Governments of the sub-region in managing the refugees' situation with Government officials, with the President of the Republic who received him, and with the Donors who promised more support. He also visited the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) center in Gashora and engaged the UN Country team.

All these important meetings have happened in person in the country attributed to the tremendous results of the Government and its partners, including the UN, in fighting COVID-19 with a rate of 67.1% of the fully vaccinated population by mid-2022. The UN continues its advocacy for vaccine equity and welcomed the African initiative for setting up vaccine manufacturing in Rwanda. On innovative financing, strong partnerships have been forged by the UN which helped advance the SDGs and leveraged financing for the 2030 Agenda. The UN and Equity Group Holdings, Equity Group Foundation, and Equity Bank Rwanda signed a letter of intent to collaborate in accelerating the implementation of the SDGs. The signed partnership promotes social inclusion and improves economic outcomes for human development contributing to the socio-economic transformation of the country. Indeed, the private sector is crucial in scaling up the implementation of Agenda 2030, enhancing resource mobilisation, and moving from funding to financing.

Sweden's Ambassador to Rwanda and the UN Resident Coordinator signed an amendment to the agreement of cooperation with the Government of Sweden and Sida about USD 4.2 million. Through this partnership, Sweden enabled the UN to allocate funding to several joint programs including those in the areas of inclusive economic growth, climate resilience, gender equality, and governance to facilitate reaching the SDGs.



**67.1%**

of the population fully vaccinated against COVID-19 by mid-2022



**4.2**

**MILLION**  
additional resources received from the Government of Sweden and Sida



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



## 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

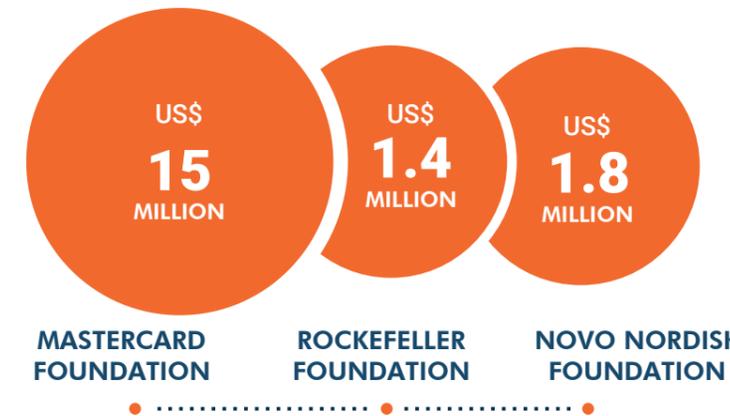
The Government of Switzerland through the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with an amount of about USD 5.4 million for the implementation of the third phase of the Joint Nutrition Project which aims at effectively fighting stunting in the country. We highly appreciate the continued partnership and financial support from both Governments. The agreements complement the additional support and resources from the Netherlands through the SDG Fund, as well as KOICA, Japan, USA, and other Development Partners and global UN Funds (SDG-Fund and PBF).

To further strengthen national financing, a dedicated Joint Programme (JP) is providing financial (collectively USD 867,000) and technical support to Rwanda's Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) elaboration process for the financing of NST1/2 priorities, and the SDGs. This collaboration has facilitated diagnostic works on the funding landscape, capacity building in Public Financial Management (PFM), and the development of innovative financing strategies. This includes a dedicated Green Investment Facility being set up to mobilize significant investments in green growth and sustainable energy transformation, as well as a dedicated Blended Finance Facility. Whilst the INFF's draft Integrated National Financing Strategy (INFS) and Roadmap are currently under review by the GoR. Once operationalized, the INFS will provide the basis for the GoR to activate policies and instruments to mobilize, invest, and influence public and private financing from both domestic and international sources. The JP has also supported SDGs 13 and 16. The Government has taken necessary actions to fulfill its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) through the implementation of the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy to mainstream climate action in planning and budgeting and the costing of sectoral targets, e.g., education, health, social protection, WASH sectors<sup>22</sup>. The creation of the Kigali International Finance Centre, the Rwanda Innovation Fund, and Rwanda's National Climate Fund (FONERWA) are all good examples of Rwanda's commitment.

Through the Inter-Agency Diversity and inclusion task team for Rwanda, the UN produced a situation analysis of the policy and institutional environment of people with disability. This policy, a legal and institutional scan that included gender analysis has informed the evidence-based resource mobilization through a joint project proposal developed and funded by the UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Secretariat through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund from December 2021. The process which was extensive and participatory involved Government institutions overseeing social protection in Rwanda, Umbrella Organizations of Persons with Disabilities, and some of their member organizations and UN agencies. It has brought light to the specific conditions of women living with disability, their safety, and the extent to which national policies and laws mainstream gender and protect women living with disability against any form of discrimination.

The UN in Rwanda has been able to leverage private sector partnerships with the Mastercard Foundation (USD 15 million), the Rockefeller Foundation (USD 1.4 million), and the Novo Nordisk Foundation (USD 1.8 million) in support of smallholder farmers and home-grown school feeding in Rwanda. The UN has also been supporting the Government in developing a Financing Strategy for the National School Feeding Programme that focuses on developing a robust costing for the programme, identifying various Government, private sector, and external sources of funding for the programme and identifying strategies for closing the funding gap in the next decade.

Moreover, the UN established a partnership with a Centre of Excellence in China and the Government of China to leverage South-South and triangular cooperation to enhance learning and exchange on disaster risk management and climate resilience actions.



Also, Key analytical works were undertaken in the areas of child poverty, public finance, and social protection to inform policy updates. These include the Multidimensional Child Poverty in Rwanda: Multidimensional Overlapping Deprivation Analysis (MODA), Fiscal Space Analysis for Social Sectors, budget briefs for 2022/23, and Community Health Investment case. Stronger collaboration was also fostered between key national stakeholders to advocate for more integrated programme planning and delivery through national systems.

At baseline, 56.6% of households said that shocks affected their well-being and ability to provide for themselves (resilience) and this was reduced to 37.5% at the end-line. At baseline, 45.6% of households were Households earning below RWF 5,000 and this reduced to 7.7% at the end-line (AISPR, 2022b).

UN Rwanda has also brokered partnerships with Equity Bank, Umutanguha Microfinance, and Fintech companies to support the creation of appropriate financial products to facilitate vulnerable and marginalized populations to have access to and use them. This not only contributed to inclusive economic growth, but also particularly the Goal of Ending Poverty (Goal 1), achieving Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls (Goal 5), promoting Inclusive, and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment, and Decent Work for All (Goal 8), and Partnerships for the goals (Goal 17). Over this reporting period, all the above and many more contributions strengthened the partnership with the UN for renewed multilateralism.

UN Rwanda has facilitated partnerships with financial institutions to create financial products that are accessible to and usable by vulnerable and marginalized populations. This has contributed to inclusive economic growth and progress towards several SDGs, including Ending Poverty (Goal 1), achieving Gender Equality and Empowering Women and Girls (Goal 5), promoting Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Full and Productive Employment, and Decent Work for All (Goal 8), and fostering Partnerships for the Goals (Goal 17). These and other contributions have strengthened UN partnerships and supported a renewed commitment to multilateralism during the reporting period."

<sup>22</sup> link

## 2.4 RESULTS OF THE UN WORKING MORE AND BETTER TOGETHER

### UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

During the reporting year, UNCT Rwanda successfully implemented the Delivering as One approach by working together as a unified team. The implementation of the Business Operation Strategy (BOS) has allowed for joint planning, monitoring, and reporting of results across 14 UN agencies. This has generated cost efficiencies and quality gains in operational support to program implementation. The BOS has been operationalized through five working groups that focus on human resources, finance, procurement, administration, logistics, and ICT.

UN Development Coordination Office (DCO) has provided valuable technical support and advice to RCO/UNCT for implementing the BOS and Common Premise agenda, enabling UN agencies to work together more efficiently and effectively. By collaborating, UN agencies have increased their negotiating power, leading to better prices and services such as lighting and cleaning, benefiting all UN agencies.

Other successful negotiations include agreements with banks on foreign transfer rates and highly competitive rates on long-term agreements (LTAs) for goods and services. LTAs not only save time but also reduce bureaucracy, allowing agencies to avoid seeking multiple quotations each time they need to hire a company or consultant.

The RC and participating UN agencies (PUNOs) have also been promoting the establishment of UN common premises at the country level. Progress has been made on One UN House, with a governance structure established, a Letter of Intent signed by 12 agencies, and a consultancy firm being recruited to coordinate the project. As well, the local salary survey conducted in September 2022 is currently being analysed by a consultant.



#### LESSONS LEARNED

#### CHALLENGES



BOS1 had an immediate impact on the quality and consistency of data, enabling the identification of opportunities for common services.



Increased efficiency from leveraging existing LTAs – e.g., expedite procurement of goods.



A strengthened nexus between Operations and Programme is needed, requiring teamwork and Joint Working Plans and Joint Procurement Plans for applicable areas.



Timely reporting of BOS results and impact is crucial for bringing visibility to achievements such as cost avoidance, encouraging agencies' contribution to the efficiency agenda, and learning from challenges.



A whole UN system buy-in is crucial for achieving cost avoidance through enabling bulk negotiations with service providers.



Different delegated authorities for expenditure across agencies, while some agencies can decide on a shared opportunity locally, others must consult their HQ, leading to delays and disruptions in collaborative working.



Turnover of focal point necessitates frequent orientation to new staff on using the BOS online platform.



The absence of full-time staff dedicated to coordinating BOS planning and reporting creates delays in reporting. A dedicated staff such as a United Nations Volunteer could solve this problem.

## 2.5 KEY LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the reporting year, the UNCT worked tirelessly to combat the spread of COVID-19 in Rwanda, while ensuring that no one is left behind and reducing the country's vulnerability to future pandemics. The UN programs designed useful measures that can be applied in other outbreaks or unexpected crises. Effective coordination and governance, operational health systems, practical ICT innovation, appropriate guidelines, discipline, and the people at the forefront fighting the pandemic were all valuable lessons learned.

The COVID-19 pandemic also provided an opportunity for strengthening collaboration among partners to develop a common plan that ensures the provision and continuity of quality health essential services, including reproductive health, maternal, newborn, and child health services. Increased UN investment in strengthening emergency coordination structures and capacities should be prioritized. Ebola preparedness planning and mobilization of required staff, supplies, equipment, and training have progressed quickly thanks to the recent COVID-19 response experience.

The UN Joint Programmes remain great platforms to collectively support the government's efforts in line with the Government agenda and SDGs. There is potential for greater synergies, and more benefits could be realized if more UN agencies were involved. It is also essential to harmonize collective monitoring and evaluation activities with partners for consolidated impact reporting and communication.

Active presence and strong leadership at the highest levels of both the Government and the UN in steering programs fostered a stronger sense of ownership, nurtured better coordination, and strengthened accountabilities amongst stakeholders including the program's beneficiaries, and enhanced the achievement of UNSDCF's outputs with more emphasis on the most vulnerable persons. The active participation of the UN agencies in the National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) Steering Committee was an opportunity to collectively work together with the Government and other development partners, build consensus and advance the national priorities for strengthening the national statistical systems to ensure transparent and accountable planning and decision-making for the people of Rwanda.

Gender-based violence prevention and response efforts face challenges such as social norms, cultural beliefs, and women and girls' economic dependence. However, engaging men in the economic empowerment of women created a conducive environment for women, reduced gender-based violence and gender power relation conflicts, and granted families and communities more time for productive work for their socio-economic well-being. Trained and equipped community-based volunteers provide a critical resource in the prevention and response to violence.

Providing a comprehensive package of nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive social protection is necessary to build resilience for vulnerable and food-insecure people. A costing analysis of the social protection interventions at the community level needs to be conducted, and interventions need to be scaled up to other communities. Likewise, a finance and resource mobilization strategy for a comprehensive, shock-responsive social protection system in Rwanda should be developed.



A technician shows a leg prosthesis produced in his workshop.  
©UNDP Rwanda/Alice Kayibanda

## 2.6 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

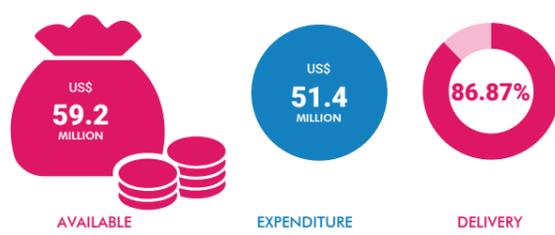


Pillar	Available Resources (US\$)	Expenditure (US\$)	Delivery Rate
<b>Economic Transformation</b>	<b>21,139,457.00</b>	<b>16,575,879.00</b>	<b>78.41%</b>
Outcome 1	11,146,556.00	7,567,824.00	67.89%
Outcome 2	9,992,901.00	9,008,055.00	90.14%
<b>Social Transformation</b>	<b>59,234,153.00</b>	<b>51,456,822.00</b>	<b>86.87%</b>
Outcome 3	45,131,561.00	38,786,904.00	85.94%
Outcome 4	14,102,592.00	12,669,918.00	89.84%
<b>Transformational Governance</b>	<b>5,987,548.00</b>	<b>5,689,837.00</b>	<b>95.03%</b>
Outcome 5	3,570,795.00	3,280,454.00	91.87%
Outcome 6	2,416,753.00	2,409,383.00	99.70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>86,361,158.00</b>	<b>73,722,538.00</b>	<b>85.37%</b>

### Economic Transformation



### Social Transformation



### Transformational Governance



The UN has provided technical assistance, policy advice, and catalytic funds to stimulate financing from various sources, including bilateral donors, pooled funding mechanisms, core and non-core resources by UN agencies, governments, philanthropists, the private sector, and others.

The Rwanda Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) has been a great funding opportunity for development partners who support UN reforms, thanks to the governments of Sweden, Switzerland, Netherlands, and Koica for promoting the fund. The UN has mobilized partners to strengthen joint programs and initiatives, including disability and inclusion, COVID-19 response and recovery, SDG acceleration, and universal health coverage.

Joint programming has been at the heart of the UN's resource mobilization strategy, where UN agencies design programs together to generate more impact. The UN plans to continue bilateral dialogues with development partners, build partnerships, and strengthen resource mobilization efforts to meet the financing gap by the end of 2024. Joint programming and private sector engagement remain top priorities to address the funding gap between the UNSDCF and NST1.

According to the table below, the cumulative data of resource mobilization for the UNSDCF 2018-2024 Common Budgetary Framework shows the progress made in mobilizing funds to support Rwanda's transformation agenda. It is crucial to sustain this momentum to achieve the NST1 objectives and ensure a resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and now the reeling effects from the war in Ukraine.

## UNSDCF 2018-2024 Common Budgetary Framework

UNSDCF Strategic Results Area	Total Budget (US\$)	Mobilised (US\$)	To be Mobilised (US\$)
Economic Transformation	131,492,669	84,430,271	47,062,398
Social Transformation	443,937,384	326,086,372	117,851,012
Transformational Governance	55,661,074	49,227,966	6,433,108
<b>Total</b>	<b>631,091,127</b>	<b>459,744,609</b>	<b>171,346,518</b>
<b>Financing gap June 2022 in %</b>			<b>27.15%</b>



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## CHAPTER III

# UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR NEXT YEAR

In 2023, the UNCT will continue to focus on the implementation of the three pillars of the UNSDCF: economic, social, and transformational governance, prioritizing the Leave No One Behind principle, the UN Secretary-General's "Our Common Agenda," and "Efficiency Agenda." This will be complemented by supporting evidence-based policymaking, resource mobilization, implementation, and monitoring, informed by key developments such as the 2022 national census results, CCA update in 2023, INFF 2023, and the upcoming presidential elections in 2024.

The UN will continue its support for Rwanda's transition to an Inclusive Green Economy through climate-resilient projects and initiatives, like PAGE, Ireme Invest, and Intego, by providing capacity-building and policy advice as well as mobilising resources and catalytic partnerships. Domesticating and fully leveraging the benefits of the AfCFTA in Rwanda will also be a priority. This will centre around technical support for policy frameworks to align with the objectives of the agreement, addressing trade and non-trade barriers, harnessing regional trade, advancing economic transformation, and unlocking strategic partnerships with the private sector.

The UN will prioritize a One Health approach involving the ministries of health, agriculture, infrastructure, and environment to tackle the global health threat of antimicrobial resistance. The focus will be on strengthening essential health services, preparedness, and response to epidemics. Emphasis will also be laid on boosting the national school feeding programme and designing innovative ways to address stunting in the affected areas of the country.

The government is set to operationalise multiple reforms in the social protection sector so that the programmes are shock-responsive, climate-sensitive, and streamlined to the National Graduation Strategy. The UN will continue to monitor this process to provide guidance, technical assistance and mobilise donor support. The UN will also support the government in digitization of governance systems, such as digital e-courts, and IECMS upgrade. Upgrading health systems, establishing a data hub, and analysing the 5th Population and Housing Census data will also be a priority. The UN will advocate for more inclusive statistical surveys to ensure marginalized groups are included in disaggregated data.

A continued enhancement of women's economic empowerment initiatives is vital, as it enhances their access to economic resources and opportunities, and increases their entrepreneurship skills, financial literacy, market linkages, and digital literacy. By supporting women-owned MSMEs, joint initiatives will strengthen the capacity of women, to break the negative social norms that hinder their full participation in politics including those marginalized by multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. In addition, addressing the burden of unpaid care work will also be continued through policy advocacy. This will be supplemented with designing multi-sectoral, holistic, and innovative approaches against GBV as well as advancing sexual and reproductive health and rights among women and girls.

The UN in Rwanda will prioritize regional stability by promoting peace and preventing conflict in Rwanda and the Great Lakes Region. This will entail exploring new joint programs, including national and regional frameworks for disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration, and resettlement (DDR/RR) to contribute to sustainable peace and stability in the region. Additionally, the UN will strengthen the Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus through cross-sectorial collaboration in existing and future joint programs.

The UN System in Rwanda will continue to ensure that UN working conditions, including security and recruitment approaches, make the UN an attractive employer for both women and men in Rwanda.

# ACRONYMS

AfCFTA	The African Continental Free Trade Area	MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
ANC	Antenatal Care	MINEMA	Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management
BOS	Business Operation Strategy	MINIJUST	Ministry of Justice
CCA	Common Country Analysis	MODA	Multidimensional Child Poverty Analysis
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis	MOH	Ministry of Health
CHOGM	Commonwealth Heads of Government	MSMEs	Micro-small and medium sized enterprises
COVAX	COVID-19 Vaccines	NCDA	National Child Development Agency
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019	NCPD	National Council for Persons with Disabilities
CRC	Citizen Report Card	NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	NICU	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations	NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
DHIS-2	District Health Information System-2	NSDS	National Strategies for the Development of Statistics
EHR	Electronic Health Record	NST	National Strategy for Transformation
EU-INTPA	European Union- International Partnerships	OMT	Operations Management Team
FBF	Fortified Blended Food	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
GBV	Gender-based violence	RBC	Rwanda Biomedical Center
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment	RCP	Regional Consultive Process
GIGA	Global and Innovation Gateway	RCPCH	Royal College of Pediatrics and Child Health
GMO	Gender Monitoring Offices	REB	Rwanda Basic Education Board
GoR	Government of Rwanda	RFDA	Rwanda Food and Drug Authority
HSSP IV	Fourth Health Sector Strategic Plan	RGB	Rwanda Governance Board
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework	RPIP	Rwandan Perinatal Improvement Programme
IPC	Infection Prevention and Control	UHC	Universal Health Coverage
ITU	International Telecom Union	UNJP	UN Joint Programme
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency	UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
LODA	Local Administrative Entities Development Agency	USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas	VSLAs	Village Savings and Loans Associations
MIGEPROF	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotions	VUP	Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources	WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government	WASH FIT	Water Sanitation and Hygiene for Health Facilities Improvement Tool







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