



UNITED
NATIONS
RWANDA



UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

UNSDCF 2018 – 2024



TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS.....	II
UNITED NATIONS RWANDA VISION 2030.....	III
JOINT STATEMENT.....	IV
PARTNERING MINISTRIES.....	V
COMMITMENT AND SIGNATURES.....	VII
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	IX
1. RWANDA PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 AGENDA.....	01
1.1 COUNTRY CONTEXT.....	01
1.2 NATIONAL VISION FOR 2030 AGENDA.....	02
1.3 PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS.....	03
1.4 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES.....	05
1.4.1 SOCIAL DIMENSION.....	05
1.4.2 ECONOMIC DIMENSION.....	06
1.4.3 ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION.....	08
1.4.4 PEACE, SECURITY AND PARTNERSHIPS.....	08
1.4.5 FINANCING FOR SDGS.....	09
1.4.6 MARGINALIZED AND VULNERABLE GROUPS.....	10
2. UNITED NATIONS RWANDA SUPPORT TO THE 2030 AGENDA.....	13
2.1 UNITED NATIONS RWANDA VISION 2030.....	13
2.2 THEORY OF CHANGE.....	16
2.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK 2018 - 2024.....	18
2.4 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOMES AND PARTNERSHIPS.....	18
2.4.1 STRATEGIC PRIORITY I: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION.....	19
2.4.2 STRATEGIC PRIORITY II: SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION.....	21
2.4.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITY III: TRANSFORMATIONAL GOVERNANCE.....	23
2.5 SYNERGIES BETWEEN COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOMES.....	25
2.6 SUSTAINABILITY.....	27
2.7 UN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES AND PARTNERSHIPS.....	27
2.8 UNCT CONFIGURATION.....	28
3. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.....	29
3.1 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS.....	30
3.2 JOINT WORKPLANS.....	31
3.3 THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE.....	32
MANAGEMENT, COORDINATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK.....	32
3.4 FUNDING THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK.....	37
3.5 COMMUNICATION FOR THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK.....	38
4. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING.....	39
4.1 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY.....	40
4.2 MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION.....	40
4.3 RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES.....	41
5. COMMITMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.....	44
ANNEXES.....	39
ANNEX I: COOPERATION FRAMEWORK 2018- 2024 RESULTS FRAMEWORK.....	46
ANNEX II: UNSDCF THEORY OF CHANGE.....	69
ANNEX III: SUMMARY OUTPUT DESCRIPTIONS.....	76
ANNEX IV: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING PLAN.....	90
ANNEX V: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK.....	92
ANNEX VI: LEGAL ANNEX.....	100

ABBREVIATIONS

AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area	MINUBUMWE	Ministry of National Unity and Civic Engagement
AR	Annual Review	MoE	Ministry of Environment
AU	African Union	MoH	Ministry of Health
BOS	Business Operations Strategy	MSMEs	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
CCA	Common Country Analysis	MTPR	Mid-Term Performance Review
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund		
CF	Cooperation Framework	NCUDA	National Child Development Agency
CoK	City of Kigali	NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	NGM	National Gender Machinery
COP	Conference of Parties	NGO	Non-Government Organisation
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework	NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
CSO	Civil Society Organisation	NST 1	National Strategy for Transformation 2017 - 2024
DHS	Demographic Health Survey	OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
DITT	Diversity and Inclusion Task Team		
DP	Development Partners	OMT	Operations Management Team
DPCG	Development Partners Coordination Group	PASP	Post-harvest and Agri-business Support Project
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo	PBF	Peace-Building Fund
DRM	Disaster Risk management	PMT	Programme Management Team
EAC	East African Community	PRICE	Project for Rural Income through Exports
EN	Environmental Conservation	PSC-F	Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources	PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
ERF	Economic Recovery Fund	PSF	Private Sector Federation
ERP	Economic Recovery Plan	QCPR	Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review
EVD	Ebola Virus Disease	RAB	Rwanda Agriculture Board
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation	RBC	Rwanda Biomedical Council
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	RC	Resident Coordinator
FONERWA	Rwanda Green Fund	RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
FTT	Facilitation Task Team	RDB	Rwanda Development Board
GBV	Gender Based Violence	RDRC	Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
GGCRS	Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy	REB	Rwanda Education Board
GoR	Government of Rwanda	REMA	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
GTRG	Gender Technical Reference Group	RGs	Results Groups
HDP	Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus	RMTF	Resource Mobilisation Task Force
HR	Human Rights	RNP	Rwanda National Police
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach	RRB	Rwanda Reconciliation Barometer
HRTF	Human Rights Task Force	RRF	Results and Resources Framework
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
IECMS	Integrated Electronic Case Management System	SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based violence
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	SP	Strategic Priority
IGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region	SWG	Sector Working Groups
ILO	International Labour Organisation	ToC	Theory of Change
INFF	Integrated National Financing Framework	ToR	Terms of Reference
INGO	International Non-Government Organisation	UN	United Nations
IOM	International Organisation for Migration	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
ITC	International Trade Centre	UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
JP	Joint Programme	UNCG	United Nations Communication Group
JRLOS	Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order Sector	UNCT	United Nations Country Team
JSC	Joint Steering Committee	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
JWP	Joint Workplan	UNDPAP	United Nations Development Assistance Plan
KPI	Key Performance Indicators	UNDG	United Nations Development Group
LNOB	Leave No One Behind	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
LODA	Local Administrative Entities Development Agency	UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
MAF	Management and Accountability Framework	UNEG	United Nations Evaluation Group
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
MEFTT	Monitoring and Evaluation Facilitation Task Team	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
MHC	Media High Council		
MIGEPROF	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources	UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
MINEMA	Ministry of Emergency Management	UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
MINICOM	Ministry of Trade and Industry		
MINICT	Ministry of ICT & Innovation	UNW	UN Women
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructure	UPR	Universal Periodic Review
MINIYOUTH	Ministry of Youth & Culture	VNR	Voluntary National Reporting
MINIJUST	Ministry of Justice	WASAC	Water and Sanitation Corporation
		WASH	Water, sanitation, and hygiene
		WFP	World Food Programme
		WHO	World Health Organization

UNITED NATIONS RWANDA

VISION 2030

"The United Nations strategically and effectively supports Rwanda to achieve inclusive, equitable and sustainable development and a high quality and standard of life for everyone."

UNSDCF 2018 - 2024 OBJECTIVE

The United Nations Country Team is committed to supporting the Government of Rwanda towards the achievement of the National Strategy for Transformation (2017 – 2024) and Sustainable Development Goals' targets, and promotion of regional integration, peace and security, by addressing Africa Union Agenda 2063 and East African Vision 2050. In this regard, the United Nations in Rwanda is committed to contributing towards resilient economic and social transformation of Rwanda underpinned by good governance, observance of human rights, justice, peace and security; gender equality and equity, effective participation in inclusive and sustainable economic development and decent job creation as well as equitable access to and utilization of quality basic social and protection services in a sustainable and climate-resilient ecosystem.



Rwandan coffee plays a major role in the economy of the country, contributing significantly to foreign exchange earnings and to the monetization of the rural economy.
©Rwanda Development Board

JOINT STATEMENT

In its resolution 72/279 of 31 May 2018, the United Nations General Assembly created a dedicated, impartial, independent, empowered, and sustainable development-focused coordination function for the United Nations Development System (UNDS). The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) is the most important instrument for planning and implementation of development activities at the country level. The Framework is in line with Member States' call for a United Nations development reform to boost coordination in supporting countries to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

This Joint Statement represents a collective agreement of the United Nations agencies in Rwanda, in support of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for 2018-2024. The objective of the Joint Statement is to:

1. Ensure the most adequate, needs-based, demand-driven, and responsive configuration of support to Rwanda in implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the collective promise to leave no one behind.
2. Enhance coordination, transparency, efficiency, and impact of United Nations development activities, aligned to Rwanda's National Strategy for Transformation 2017 – 2024 (NST1).

The UNSDCF articulates the United Nations' collective response to support the Government of Rwanda in addressing national priorities and gaps in the pathway towards meeting NST 1 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets. The Cooperation Framework (CF) is a vehicle for supporting development and social transformation. It offers options to reframe economic policies and practices around resilience, sustainability for inclusive, diversified and job-intensive economic development, and promoting access to and utilization of basic social and protection services that advance gender equality, human rights and well-being of people in Rwanda, and protect the planet. The CF also promotes the spirit of partnerships that is at the core of the 2030 Agenda with strengthened focus on inclusion, advancing gender equality and women's empowerment as well as tackling inequalities.

The Cooperation Framework seeks to support transformative governance by ensuring that national stakeholders are more accountable towards the people of Rwanda, in a context where respect for human rights and rule of law are recognised and adhered to. The CF tailors responses to national priorities, ensuring that all United Nations entities, whether present on the ground or not, can effectively support national implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (RC), the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Rwanda carried out a consultative Common Country Analysis (CCA) in 2021 and Mid-Term Performance Review (MTPR) of the United Nations Development Assistance Plan 2018 – 2023 (UNDAP II) in 2021, that identified critical development areas and mapped out United Nations system capacities and resources that are required to effectively deliver on the Cooperation Framework.

The UNCT organized discussions on capacities and resources needed to provide support to Rwanda to implement results articulated in the Cooperation Framework. The United Nations development system in Rwanda is committed to harnessing its comparative advantages to support the Government and non-State actors in achieving NST1 and SDG targets while upholding core programming principles.

PARTNERING MINISTRIES

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda

Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International
Cooperation
Ministry of National Unity and Civic Engagement
Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
Ministry of Public service and Labour
Ministry of Emergency Management
Ministry of Trade and Industry
Ministry of Local Government
Ministry of ICT & Innovation
Ministry of Youth & Culture
Ministry of Infrastructure
Ministry of Environment
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Health



COMMITMENT AND SIGNATURES

UNITED NATIONS IN RWANDA

We, the undersigned, commit to work together in pursuing the strategic priorities laid out in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2018-2024, towards achieving the 2030 Agenda. In line with the National Strategy for Transformation, our goal is to collectively contribute to transform the country's economy and improve the quality of life of all Rwandans, leaving no one behind.



For the Government of the Republic of Rwanda

DocuSigned by:
Honorable Dr. Uzziel Ndagijimana
F76BD37D8C004D3...
Dr. Uzziel Ndagijimana
Minister of Finance and Economic Planning



For the United Nations in Rwanda

DocuSigned by:
Fodé Ndiaye
513F292A73844E...
DS

Mr. Fodé Ndiaye
UN Resident Coordinator

DocuSigned by:
Mama Keita
5E30A3AD3396439...
Ms. Mama Keita
ECA Director of the Office for Eastern Africa



DocuSigned by:
Dieng Sow
858E4C0C6796482...
Ms. Coumba Dieng Sow
FAO Representative



DocuSigned by:
Mr. Ahmed Baba Fall
32855830F44E402...
Mr. Ahmed Baba Fall
UNHCR Representative



DocuSigned by:
Ms. Julianna Lindsey
C6A3909087934CD...
Ms. Julianna Lindsey
UNICEF Representative



DocuSigned by:
Ms. Jennet kem
E2812C0841FC4AF...

Ms. Jennet Kem
UN Women Representative

DocuSigned by:
Ms. Edith Heines
D2ABE57D528F424...

Ms. Edith Heines
WFP Representative



DocuSigned by:
Brian C Chirombo
183C10030389482...

Dr Brian C Chirombo
WHO Representative



DocuSigned by:
Helene Fors
8EB4C455A0ED41A...

Ms. Helene Fors
IOM Representative



Andre Habimana

Mr. Andre Habimana
UNIDO Representative



DocuSigned by:
Dr. Betru Tekle Woldesemayat
3EA102D478DF434...

Dr. Betru Tekle Woldesemayat
UNAIDS Country Director



DocuSigned by:
Mr. Maxwell Gomera
A8FF56E31EE2442...

Mr. Maxwell Gomera
UNDP Representative



DocuSigned by:
Kwabena Asante-Ntiamoah
5FE3228302784D3...

Mr. Kwabena Asante-Ntiamoah
UNFPA Representative



DocuSigned by:

0C9A150302B946B...

Frank Turyatunga
Acting Director, UNEP Africa Office

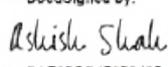

Digitally signed by Hubert Gijzen
DN: cn=Hubert Gijzen,
o=UNESCO-Nairobi, ou=DMP,
em=h.gijzen@unesco.org,
c=KE
Date: 2022.06.17 13:10:27
+05'00'

Prof. Hubert Gijzen
UNESCO Regional Director and Representative

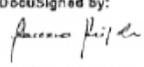



Mr. Omar Sylla
UNHABITAT Director, Regional Office for Africa


United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

DocuSigned by:

DAE8B0D4F9B3496...

Mr. Ashish Shah
Director of Country Programmes
International Trade Centre


DocuSigned by:

A7D48C865D6143B...

Mr. Francesco Rispoli
IFAD Representative


DocuSigned by:

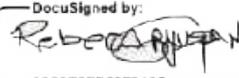
3563B86DF9A48E...

Ms. Lucy Ndungu
UNV Regional Manager, East and Southern Africa

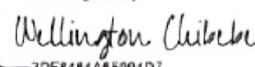

DocuSigned by:

7792C7411DDF469...

Ms. Preeti Sinha
UNCDF Representative


DocuSigned by:

96B3E0EB23F946C...

Ms. Isabelle Durant,
UNCTAD Deputy Secretary-General


DocuSigned by:

3DF8464A65094D7...

Mr. Wellington Chibebe
ILO Director



International
Labour
Organization



The landmark Kigali Convention Centre (KCC) is the first and largest Convention Centre in the region, and the leading destination for events in Rwanda.
©Ministry of ICT & Innovation

Executive Summary

The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2018-2024 for Rwanda was developed to support Rwanda's National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) 2017-2024 with the 2030 Agenda at its core. The NST1 is expected to contribute towards the realization of Rwanda's Vision 2050, which aspires to transform the country's economy and improve the quality of life of all Rwandans. Focus is placed on human capital development by harnessing economic benefits of the demographic dividend; enhancing competitiveness and economic integration; increasing agriculture production and productivity; and urbanisation, all underpinned by accountable governance and effective capable state institutions. The UNSDCF is the UN's vehicle for accelerating achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other regional aspirations such as the Africa Union Agenda 2063 and East Africa Community Vision 2050.

Rwanda has demonstrated commitment to enhanced delivery and realization of the SDGs through national ownership, integration, and implementation of SDGs. The Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2020 details that Rwanda has performed well in eight SDGs and in 2021, Rwanda's progress on SDGs was ranked 130 among 165 countries with a global index score of 57.5%. There is acknowledgement that the Government has made good progress in implementing the SDGs including domestication and alignment to the NST1. However, more needs to be done particularly in this Decade of Action and due to the adverse effects of COVID-19. In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, United Nations agencies are partnering with the Government, and non-state actors to ensure effective response to the pandemic, particularly in key areas of health; food security; continuity of education and essential service; social protection; humanitarian response; immediate economic support to the most affected and leveraging digital innovation in coordination and common services. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) will continue engaging various stakeholders to reduce the current and long-term effects of COVID-19, especially the potential negative socioeconomic impacts on the most vulnerable.

This Cooperation Framework (CF) is informed by the Common Country Analysis (CCA) conducted in 2021, Mid-Term Performance Review (MTPR) of the United Nations Development Assistance Plan 2018 – 2023 (UNDAP II) in 2021, UNCT Retreat (2021) and Development Partners Retreat (2021). The Cooperation Framework also extrapolates on the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) and blended financing towards the SDGs, and the modifications carried out from the current UNDAP II and the financing aspect. The CF consultative process builds on the CCA and MTPR tasks, which engaged more than 150 stakeholders including central and local Government officials, private sector and cooperatives, civil society organisations and special interest groups such as women, youth, people with disabilities and refugees. In addition to consultations with UNCT members, UN Rwanda technical staff, the UNSDCF validation process included a presentation of the CF to the Joint UN Steering Committee.¹

Based on the findings from the above consultative process, particularly the updated CCA and MTPR, going forward, the United Nations system in Rwanda will focus on supporting the Government and its partners to address critical challenges affecting the country, in particular, resilience among the most vulnerable and sustainability of development. Through the Cooperation Framework (CF), the UN will adopt strategies that will: harness Rwanda's demographic dividend through human capital development to address persistent social and economic challenges and to leverage emerging opportunities, especially in digital transformation. Inclusive economic growth will take centre stage with the UN supporting mechanisms to enable those left behind and most affected by the pandemic to access and benefit from the economic recovery plan, while ensuring the plan mainstreams the impact of climate change in the process of "building back better". Strengthening emergency and disaster risk response and management systems and capacity, including enhancing

¹The Committee is established as the highest decision-making organ on Cooperation Framework between the UN and the Government of Rwanda and also includes Development Partners, sector ministers, CSOs, Private sector and UN agencies.

the effectiveness of shock-responsive social protection systems will be a priority in UN's technical and financial assistance approach to building resilience. Promotion of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus will be further strengthened through support to mechanisms that integrate refugees and returnees in social and economic sectors, while promoting social cohesion.

Peace and security will remain of strategic importance, especially in the regional context with strategic support provided to regional social and economic integration. All support will be underpinned by continued technical and financial assistance to promote inclusive democratic governance, rule of law, justice and human rights. To further foster inclusive governance, development processes informed by reliable evidence provided through robust data systems that harness data science will be supported. Resources mobilisation for all these focus areas will be a priority of the UN to support all Government efforts to strengthen its frameworks and capacities oriented toward financing for the SDGs.

The CF Theory of Change (ToC) is based on the logic that sustaining transformative social and economic development, and inclusive governance, including socioeconomic and environmental governance, is a precondition for the realization of inclusive and sustainable development and social transformation across Rwanda that includes promotion of shared prosperity and increased investment in building human well-being and resilience.

Actualization of three strategic priorities; economic transformation, social transformation, and transformational governance, will lead to a transformed Rwandan society where people have improved quality of life and resilience. Peace and security are an important precondition for this change to happen. The three strategic priorities are fully aligned with national development priorities, as articulated in the NST1.

**STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1
ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION**

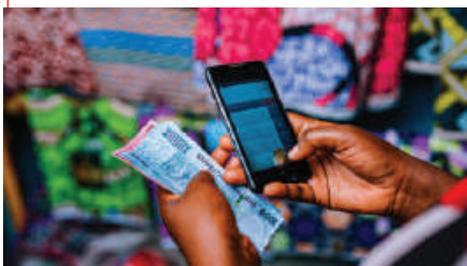


OUTCOME 1

By 2024, people in Rwanda benefit from more inclusive, competitive, and sustainable economic growth that generates decent work and promotes quality livelihoods for all.

OUTCOME 2

By 2024, Rwandan institutions and communities are more equitably, productively, and sustainably managing natural resources and addressing climate change and natural disasters.



**STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2
SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION**



OUTCOME 3

By 2024, people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable, enjoy increased and equitable access to quality education, health, nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

OUTCOME 4

By 2024, people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable, have increased resilience to both natural and man-made shocks and live a life free from all forms of violence and discrimination.



**STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3
TRANSFORMATIONAL GOVERNANCE**



OUTCOME 5

By 2024, people in Rwanda benefit from enhanced gender equality, justice, human rights, peace, and security.

OUTCOME 6

By 2024, 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.



The outcomes will be realised through twenty-four outputs that: are interrelated and multi-sectoral; embody the nexus of change; strengthened; and create new and innovative partnerships including with the private sector, civil society, academic and research institutions at national and international levels. UN support will be offered in an integrated and coordinated manner to ensure progress in one area contributes to progress in other priority areas.

Leveraging the UN system's comparative advantages, the UNSDCF will use its convening power to apply results—focused programming, capacity development and coherent policy support. Robust and coherent advocacy and communications, as well as streamlined business operations, will underpin the implementation.

For sustainability and national ownership, the UNSDCF governance structure will ensure strong national engagement with the Joint Steering Committee as the highest governing body and Strategic Priority co-leadership with line ministries. Implementation will be supported by various inter-agency groups including facilitation teams leading programmes through the Programme Management Team, Results Groups, and thematic task forces.

Operations will be guided by the Business Operations Strategy (BOS II) under the stewardship of the Operations Management Team and the United Nations Communication Group will implement a joint communication's strategy for visibility, accountability, and advocacy. These management and coordination structures will be facilitated by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office.

A Monitoring, Reporting, Evaluation and Learning Plan will support agency specific RBM activities to mutually reinforce each other, with shared roles and responsibilities. The CF will be reviewed and reported against annual JWPs and evaluated prior to the start of the subsequent planning cycle. Over the six years, indicative contribution through the UNSDCF is USD 631,091,127 of which S\$ 368,488,446 (58 %) was mobilised and USD 262,602,681 (42 %) will be mobilised.

RWANDA PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2030 AGENDA

1.1 COUNTRY CONTEXT

Rwanda is a landlocked country located in central Africa bordered by Uganda to the north, Tanzania to the east, Burundi to the south, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to the west. Rwanda has a surface area of 26,338 Km², is largely mountainous and often referred to as 'the land of a thousand hills'. The country's population density is one of the highest in Africa having increased from 321 to 416 persons/ Km² between 2002 and 2012². Administratively the country is structured into 30 districts in four provinces comprising of East, West, North, South and the City of Kigali.

The Rwandan State is an independent, sovereign, democratic, social, and secular Republic. The principle governing the Republic is "government of the people, by the people and for the people". Rwanda recognizes a multi-party system of Government with power sharing between political organizations while state powers are held by the three branches of Government: executive, legislative, and judiciary. The three branches are separate and independent from one another but are all complementary. The highest level of citizen participation in decision-making in Rwanda is through election of the President of the Republic and members of parliament both chambers of Deputies and the Senate (CCA, 2021).

The aftermath of the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsis was characterized by widespread poverty. The share of the population living in poverty was estimated at 70 %, up from 47 % during the 1991 household survey, infant mortality had risen from 87 (per 1,000 live births) before the genocide to 131 in 1997 and maternal mortality had quadrupled. Agricultural output had recovered to only 78 % of pre-war levels, leaving many households highly food-insecure and dependent on irregular food aid. Real per capita GDP had not caught up with its pre-war level and, even worse, was lower than its level in 1960³.

By 2000 the emergency period, which was characterized by settling people, putting in place institutions and bringing back production of food and cash crops ended. In 2002 the Government launched a 3-year Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and adopted the long-term plan Vision 2020. It was characterized by significant progress in social sectors like health and education while productive sectors like agriculture, infrastructure, and Industry where a huge challenge. The PRSP was followed by two cycles of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) from 2008 to 2018. These aimed to accelerate economic growth, creating employment, increasing income. By the time Rwanda drew the second EDPRS in 2013, then aligned to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Rwanda had caught up and progressed beyond the pre-Genocide economic conditions (CCA, 2021).

Rwanda has experienced the second fastest growth of GDP in Eastern Africa after Ethiopia in the last 5 years. However, with the onset of the pandemic the country experienced a significant drop in economic activities of all major sectors, with education and strategic sectors (travel and hospitality) declining the most. In 2020, Rwanda's GDP stood at -3.4% down from 9.4% in 2019 (MINECOFIN, 2021).

²Rwanda Vital Statistics Report, 2019, National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR)

³World Bank Rwanda Poverty Assessment, 2015



AfCFTA could be the Marshall Plan for the African Economic Recovery
©UNECA

1.2 NATIONAL VISION FOR 2030 AGENDA

Rwanda's Vision 2050 articulates the long-term strategic direction for “the Rwanda we want” which aspires to transform its economy and improve the quality of life of all Rwandans. The vision sets a pathway for the country to reach upper middle income status by 2035 and high income by 2050. This ambition will be realised through human capital development by harnessing economic benefits of the demographic dividend; enhancing competitiveness and economic integration; increasing agriculture production and productivity; and urbanisation, all underpinned by accountable governance and effective capable state institutions.

The first seven years of the path to Rwanda's Vision 2050 are actualised through the NST1. The NST1 provides a platform and pillars for accelerated transformation of the economy and society towards the prosperity sought by Vision 2050. The NST1 is founded on the adoption of home-grown solutions based on Rwandan culture, values, and the country's unique development context. The Strategy also prioritizes the role of the private sector as the driver of economic growth while emphasizing sustainability of results and inclusiveness of development for all by advancing equality and without leaving anyone behind.

The NST1 integrates global and regional commitments that guide its design and implementation. These frameworks include: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); African Union Agenda 2063 and its First 10-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023; East African Community (EAC) Vision 2050; and the COP 21 Paris Agreement on Climate Change. In addition to these commitments, Rwanda's development agenda continues to strengthen its alignment to continental and regional frameworks that emerged during the first half of the NST1. Key adjustment to the national development agenda integrates frameworks such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement; UN Strategy for Peace Consolidation, Conflict Prevention and Conflict Resolution in the Great Lakes Region; the Global Compact for Refugees and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM); UN Food Systems Summit; and the COVID-19 Economic Recovery Plan (ERP) and COP 26 Glasgow Agreement on Climate Change.

1.3 PROGRESS TOWARDS THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Rwanda has demonstrated its commitment to enhanced delivery and realization of the SDGs firstly through national ownership, integration, and implementation of the SDGs. Guided by the GoR's domestication roadmap, the SDGs were domesticated and integrated in Vision 2050, NST1 and related sector and district strategies. Moreover, a dedicated SDGs taskforce bringing together Ministries, Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations, and the Private Sector was established to serve as the nucleus and focal point for ensuring inter-agency collaboration and coordination. Furthermore, hosting of the SDG Centre for Africa with the mandate to support the continent is a testament of Rwanda's commitment to deliver on Agenda 2030 (CCA, 2021).

Rwanda is further commended for its SDG integration into national COVID-19 recovery plans. However, more still needs to be done particularly in this Decade of Action and with adverse effects from COVID-19. Following implementation of the integrated strategies, the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2021 produced by the Sustainable Development Goals Centre for Africa report that Rwanda is on track on two SDGs, SDG 13 Climate Action and SDG 8 Decent Work. Rwanda has been the first country to submit the revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement with an ambition to reduce emissions by 38% based on business as usual.

In addition, the Government with the support of the UN has revised the National Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS), the Government National Adaptation Plan. The strategy is well aligned with the Vision 2050 and the NDCs. Moreover, the strategy guides all economic sectors to achieve green investment towards a low carbon economy in Rwanda (UN Rwanda, CCA 2021). Of concern is the vulnerability of the majority of the population to climate change and disasters due to continued high reliance on agriculture and natural resources for economic livelihoods.

ASSESSMENT OF SDGs TRENDS IN RWANDA - 2020



SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being; SDG 5: Gender Equality; SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 16: Peace Justice and Strong Institutions and SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals are moderately improving.

Progress in these SDGs has mostly been accelerated by robust institutional and policy frameworks; strong national coordination structures; entrepreneurship; digital transformation; green growth and climate change adaptation and mitigation; scaling-up WASH services; shock-responsive social protection; engagement of non-traditional partners such as private sector; and mainstreaming gender equality (CCA, 2021).

Meanwhile, performance in six SDGs is stagnating: SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 2: Zero hunger; SDG 4: Quality education; SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy; SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities; and SDG 15: Life on land.

No recent data is available for three SDGs: SDG 10: Reduced inequalities; SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production; and SDG 14: Life below water. Overall, in 2021 Rwanda's progress on SDGs was ranked 130 among 165 countries with a global index score of 57.5 %⁴.

At the 2021 Development Partners Retreat, nine accelerators were highlighted to advance the realization of the SDGs, improving the quality and inclusiveness of economic growth: Boosting agriculture performance; the green transition; human capital development including quality and inclusion of the education and TVET; ensuring readiness for AfCFTA; digitalization; the right mix of financing; successful implementation of the UPR recommendations and developing the private sector.

As part of efforts to support the country to produce reliable, accurate, and timely data as well as information for monitoring and reporting on Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, UN continues to provide technical and financial support to the Government. The Joint Programme (JP) on data development, remains a valuable flagship program for data generation, analysis and dissemination to support national policy priorities and the SDGs monitoring, including key data collection exercises and generation of reports including the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2019-2020, gender-based violence data and the production of a gender thematic report from the labour force survey 2020, and the Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV) 2019-2020, development and integration of Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) modules of Electronic Medical Records (EMR) and the upgrade of Rapid SMS into RapidPro system for real-time data monitoring of community health programmes⁵.

Moreover, the UN has advanced the use of digital solutions to reinforce the existing disease surveillance systems for rapid reporting, data management and analysis resulting in faster response, improved completeness and timeliness of reports and increased proportion of identified contacts. In addition, through the UNDESA-NISR-UN Rwanda SDG initiative, the UN will continue to enhance collaboration with NISR through the UNDESA and NISR-SDG dashboard initiative. The initiative brings together SDG data sources from UN Info, UNDESA and NISR. In 2021, 23 global indicators were displayed on the UN Rwanda website (UN INFO 1.0), now being revamped to UNINFO 2.0. UNDESA global dashboard has more indicators and will show better the country's progress of SDGs implementation. Rwanda will have comparable SDGs data across countries; promoting sustainability in data collection for agreed-upon indicators and sources; and transparency of the UN's work in tracking and monitoring the SDGs.

⁴Sustainable Development Report 2021, Cambridge University

⁵The EMR and Rapid Pro are ready for rollout in health facilities and communities in all 30 districts.

1.4 CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The UNCCA and UNDAF II Mid-term Performance Review (MTPR) identified critical challenges and opportunities that can potentially inhibit or accelerate progress towards achievement of the NST1 and SDG targets. The challenges and opportunities cut across the five dimensions of the 2030 Agenda, namely, Social, Economic, Environment, Peace, Partnership and Sustainability.

1.4.1 SOCIAL DIMENSION



Population Dynamics: Rwanda Human Development Index (HDI) is 0.543 (2019). It is regarded as a low human development country ranking 160 out of 189⁶. Projections based on the 2012 Census show a rapidly growing population, dominantly youthful with a median age of 19 years and 41 % below 15 years. This is a result of rapid demographic shifts influenced by relatively high but declining fertility rates and sharp reductions in child mortality, and a rapidly growing urban population⁷. The population growth rate estimate is 2.3 % per annum.

Health Status: In the past two decades, Rwanda has made significant progress in most of the health indicators specifically in the reduction of maternal, newborn and child mortality. For example, maternal mortality declined from 1,071 per 100,000 in 2000 to 203 per 100,000 in 2020 (RDHS⁸) and under-five mortality declined from 158 per 1000 live births in 2000 to 45 per 1000 live births in 2020. The levels of stunting for children under five years of age is still high, estimated at 33 % in 2020, requiring more efforts to address this challenge, which the Government has identified as a high priority. Life expectancy rose to 68 years in 2020, fertility rate declined from 6.1 in 2005 to 4.1 in 2019/2020 (DHS 2019/2020); married women using modern methods of family planning increased from 47.5 % in 2015 to 58% in 2019/2020 while the unmet need for family planning decreased from 19% in 2015 to 14% in 2019/2020.

A major challenge the health sector has faced is the response to COVID-19. There has been increased expenditure in the health sector and away from other health services to procure equipment, test and manage COVID-19 cases and ensure continuity of essential health services. As at the end of October 2021, over 3.3 million people had received the first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine and at least 13.3% of the total population was fully vaccinated. Rwanda is lagging behind as the target per international recommendations is 40% by end December 2021 for fully vaccinated persons. Nonetheless, the burden to the health sector and the economy caused by COVID-19 has provided a platform for harnessing technology and innovations as evident in use of technologies in the country's COVID-19 response⁹.

Going forward strengthening health systems, to ensure that they are resilient to and prepared for dealing with the current pandemic and future shocks is key. As well as Universal Health Coverage and supporting efforts to build human capital as a driver of achieving Agenda 2030. The UN should support the Government to develop and implement sustainable financing mechanism for the health sector.

⁶Human Development Report, UNDP 2020

⁷Demographic dividend: Unlocking Rwanda's Potential to Reap the Demographic Dividend, 2017 (NISR and UNFPA)

⁸Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (NISR 2019-20)

⁹Use of drones in awareness raising, robots for identification Covid-19 cases identification and treatment, mobile application for banking, transport and commercial purposes,

Education Status: Rwanda has nearly reached universal primary education with a net enrolment rate of 98.5% (98.4% boys: 98.6% girls). Access to pre-primary increased over the past 5 years from 13% to 29.8% (MINEDUC, 2019), because of a reduction of supply-related bottlenecks. However, quality of education remains an issue, with the 2018 Learning Achievement in Rwandan Schools (LARS) study noting significant issues in students' literacy and numeracy.

Going forward, efforts will focus on improving the quality and relevance of education at all levels to ensure education fully contributes to the transformation and development of Rwanda.

The low level of Human Capital Index (HCI) published by the World Bank is mainly driven by the poor performance of the education sector where the learning adjusted years of schooling stood at 3.9 before COVID-19. In addition, quality and inclusion (including children with disabilities) in education need and capacity of TVET to prepare young people to access jobs remain issue to be tackled. Education has a long gestation period to deliver benefits to the economy and sustainable development since learning loss generated by the pandemic may reduce students' productivity in the long run by 10 to 30%¹⁰.

1.4.2 ECONOMIC DIMENSION



Macroeconomic Performance: From the last CCA in 2017, agriculture accounted for over a quarter of GDP. However, by 2019, GDP has been driven by industry, services and agriculture where agriculture contributed 24%, industry 18% and services accounted for over half of all economic activity. Real GDP growth is projected at 10.2% in 2021 up from sharp contraction of 3.4% in 2020 with the onset of COVID-19 pandemic. The recovery is attributed to a recently accelerated vaccination campaign targeting high-infection areas, continued Government support and the pickup in industrial production¹¹. Going forward, risks about the path of the COVID-19 pandemic remain significant; pandemic scars owing to school disruptions, learning losses, protracted unemployment, and rising poverty, especially among women, which pose a significant challenge and risk reversing hard-won economic and social gains over the last two decades. Accelerating structural and economic reforms are needed to mitigate pandemic scars and ensure more inclusive, resilient, green and sustainable growth over the medium term tackling poverty and inequalities. Growth is expected to return to its pre-pandemic trend by 2023 once the services sector fully recovers¹².

¹⁰Common Country Analysis, 2020, UN Rwanda

¹¹World Bank Rwanda Economic Update, 2022

¹² IMF Country Report, 2022

Transboundary & Regional Context: Cross-border spread of COVID-19 has been a major threat to the pandemic control efforts. At the beginning of the outbreak, most of the cases were imported. As the outbreak evolved, the imported cases gradually declined as the local cases increased. Fortunately, capacities, learnings, and procedures in place built during Ebola Virus Disease preparedness, including prevention and control at the border entry points, facilitated the Government and its partners to respond rapidly to the COVID-19 crisis (CCA, 2021).

Going forward, the effective implementation of the Economic Recovery Plan (ERP) and Economic Recovery Fund (ERF) will be critical complemented by fiscal consolidation and private sector led growth. In addition, UN in collaboration with Government and Development Partners continue with deliberate efforts that support vulnerable groups to ensure we leave no one behind and sustain the development agenda.

Regional Trade: Rwanda's economic engagement in the regional and global economy has increased dramatically over the past two decades. Exports have grown rapidly and diversified over the past decade, with declining dependence on traditional exports (tea, coffee, and minerals) and increase in industrial goods such as apparel and leather products, mechanical appliances, agro-processing, and beverages. Growth of trade in services has also been particularly marked with national revenue from services exceeding goods in some years.

Regional dialogue is paramount on addressing socio-economic and political challenges as well as pushing forward the country's development agenda. UN can support processes to remove obstacles to trade at national, cross-border and regional level, with the view to use trade as an engine of development and means to implement the SDGs. Support small scale cross-border trade to combat poverty and enhance social cohesion, particularly among women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Support the realization of the AfCFTA and implementation of the UN's Strategy for Peace Consolidation, Conflict Prevention and Conflict Resolution in the Great Lakes region.

Preliminary estimates indicate potential positive gains in trade resulting from trading under the AfCFTA for most of the sub-regional economies (UNECA, 2021). For Rwanda, UNECA estimates indicate potential export gains amounting to 25% of pre-ratification levels while bilateral exports to Ethiopia could increase by 55%. The trend of intra-continental trade for Rwanda – similarly for most of the sub-regional economies – is already on a positive trajectory, with increased exports from and imports to African countries. The sectors identified in Rwanda's AfCFTA Strategy that could experience expansion in trade and investment under AfCFTA include agro-processing and agro-products, mining and mineral processing, construction materials, textiles and processed fuels. The labour-intensive nature of these sectors implies potential for job creation even for the unskilled and semi-skilled labor force. Additionally, informal cross-border trade is bound to increase, potentially benefiting women who are heavily involved in the activity especially at Rwanda's borders with the Democratic Republic of Congo. This could imply increased incomes for women cross-border traders, with ultimate reduction in poverty and gender inequality along income lines (UNECA, 2021).



Agroforestry system in Nyabihu district ©FAO/Teopista Mutesi

1.4.3 ENVIRONMENT DIMENSION

Climate and Environment: Rwanda is already experiencing the effects of climate change which are expected to be more severe in future; and especially if the loss of forests continues. Rainfall has become increasingly intense and irregular and changes in rainfall patterns are predicted to increase by 5% to 10%¹³. Changes in temperature and precipitation and their distributions are the key drivers of climate and weather-induced disasters that negatively affected Rwandans and the national economy, including through droughts, floods, and landslides which results in damage to infrastructure, loss of lives and property (including crops) and contribute to soil erosion and water pollution.

Climate Finance: Government operationalized the Rwanda Green Fund (FONERWA) in 2012, which aims to mobilize and manage domestic and international climate finance, and secure sustainable financing to support projects toward the implementation of the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy. To date, FONERWA has mobilized more than USD 161.7 million from its Development Partners and the Government.

1.4.4 PEACE, SECURITY AND PARTNERSHIPS

Humanitarian, Development and Peace: There is a gradual shift from a humanitarian approach to a more developmental focus with emphasis on sustainable livelihoods and social cohesion. This reorientation of focus has resulted in more attention and efforts around social and economic integration of refugees. This has included renewed focus on enhancing educational opportunities at the secondary and tertiary level and an effort to design vocational training courses at Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) schools in line with market needs. Clean energy in camps and refugee hosting areas is also a priority for the GoR. The key to successfully integrating this new approach to humanitarian, development and peace – triple nexus – is to better engage all the UN agencies in Rwanda based on their mandates, comparative advantages and joint principles.

Going forward, there is need to promote a HDP nexus approach in existing and new programmes. Integrating components of resilience and capacity to respond to emergency, as well as mitigation of disaster, in development interventions is key. As well as promoting trade and financial inclusion as a driver for peacebuilding and development in Rwanda and in the region, including among refugees. Provide needs-based humanitarian support and incentives for refugees and other beneficiaries to become self-reliant as well as support interventions promoting peaceful reintegration and reconciliation.

¹³Rwanda Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability analysis, 2018, NISR, MINAGRI, WFP, UNICEF, EU and USAID

The UN has also been instrumental in supporting refugees' inclusion in national child protection systems by ensuring that the national child protection workforce understand and are equipped to handle and refer child protection cases pertaining to specifically refugees. The GoR and the UN in Rwanda envision that by 2030 all refugees and host communities will be able to fulfil their productive potential.

Governance & Rule of Law: Over the last decade, Rwanda has shown impressive progress in governance in general and particularly in justice and rule of law. The rule of law indicator of the Rwanda Governance Scorecard scored 83.7% in 2017 and was about 88% in 2020. Rwanda has recorded substantive achievements in key areas such as safety and security and performance of the judiciary. The fight against corruption has also taken centre stage in the Rwandan administration and the Rwandan Society in general, which explains the trust by citizens in the control of corruption. The Rwanda Governance Scorecard evaluates the incidence of corruption at 87.2% in 2020 against 80.5% in 2017. Such progress is also recognized by international common perception measurements of corruption such as the annual corruption index where Rwanda has improved its score in terms of fighting corruption from 55 in 2017 ranked 48/100 to 54 in 2020 ranked 49/100.¹⁴

Governance and Institutions require further capacity building to monitor and learn on human rights and good governance. In addition, leveraging technology to enhance citizen participation in decision making, accountability processes, including youth and the civil society should be prioritized.

1.4.5 FINANCING FOR SDGS



In an environment of declining development assistance ensuring national institutions have increased technical capacity to identify, access and use different partnership modalities and sources of finance to achieve national development objectives has become a priority for the Government and the UN in Rwanda. Relevant institutions, particularly the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) are working with the UN and partners to enhance mobilization of development finance and effectiveness in Rwanda through integrated and innovative approaches for implementation of national priorities and the SDGs¹⁵. The initial total cost of the NST1 2017-2024 was USD 40.7 bn funded by public resources (51%) and private resources (49%). The domestic private resources will represent 60% of the private resources and the FDI, 40%. Rwanda is also hosting the SDG Centre for Africa (SDGC/A) in support of continental efforts to deliver on the SDGs.

¹⁴Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2020/index/rwa>

¹⁵The NST1 is the main mode of operationalizing the SDG requiring about US\$40 million; of which 59% is projected to be financed through public resources while 41% will represent private sector resources. The Government through the Financial Sector Development Strategic Plan (2018-2024) will pursue to raise savings and investments, access to finance, financial inclusion, modern payment system, skills development, establishing and maintaining Rwanda as an international financial service center to achieve Rwanda's vision of becoming a strong private led economy in 2030. A key policy intervention for savings mobilization is the establishment of Rwanda Long-term saving scheme – LTSS/EJOHEZA which aims at providing each Rwandan (non-salaried informal sector workers, public and private sector salaried employees and unpaid workers) an equal right and opportunity to accumulate savings for old age based on their own unique cash-flows and savings capacity. A Capital Markets Master Plan (CMMP) was also established in 2016 and sets out the steps which the Government intends to undertake to exploit the tools of capital market finance to unleash the full potential of the economy and to enable Rwanda to play its role as a financial hub within the economy of East Africa. Furthermore, the Government is leveraging on various other financing mechanisms to raise additional public and private finance such as the Green Financing and Climate change financing, remittances, and blended Finance.

Rwanda is among the 15 countries globally, pioneering the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF). The UN is glad to have partnered with European Union on this important initiative aligned with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development. The UN JP on INFF which is financed through the Joint SDG fund amounts up to USD 1million, with an additional USD 867,000 from UNDP and UNICEF. The JP is designed to identify financing gaps and to provide solutions to implement NST1, overall realization of the SDGs and Vision 2050. The INFF is expected to lead to a paradigm shift in raising funds to implement the NST1 and its locally owned action plan for all 17 SDGs. The INFF is also an important platform for the UN to promote blended finance and green financing, digital innovations, and financial regulatory reforms to ensure an enabling environment for private-led development and more inclusive finance.

Through the INFF and other UN programming, the ecosystem for private SDG financing is being strengthened including through partnerships with Rwanda Finance and other financial regulatory bodies to enhance financial regulatory frameworks, corporate social responsibility, SDG aligned investment models, and mapping of SDG investment areas. This will help crowd in new sources of capital and business partners while ensuring the Rwandan economy in a post COVID-19 world effectively pivots toward more gender-inclusive, and green growth trajectories. The creation of the Kigali International Finance Center, the Rwanda Innovation Fund, and Rwanda's National Climate Fund (FONERWA) are all clear examples of financial innovations and greening of the financial service sector in ensuring Rwanda's transformation to a climate neutral and resilient future¹⁶. Additional strategies under support by the UN are also expected to include a road map for greening the financial sector and promoting SDG-aligned, socially responsible investment. These initiatives, as well as a dedicated multi-agency partnership to crowd in private and impact finance for primary health care demonstrate an increasing recognition of the need for the UN to promote a shift from funding to financing as a means toward achieving the SDGs.

1.4.6 MARGINALIZED AND VULNERABLE GROUPS

Human Rights, Inequality and Discrimination: In January 2021, the human rights records of Rwanda were reviewed for the third time by the working group on Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the Human Rights Council. 284 recommendations were formulated to the GoR. The Government later accepted 160 recommendations, deferred the response to 49 recommendations and noted 75 recommendations. The recommendations accepted by the Government offers the UN and its partners an opportunity for reinforcement of cooperation with Rwanda in the human rights domain.

The cooperation in this domain is even more important now as the COVID-19 pandemic has had a negative impact on economic, social and cultural rights and civil and political rights. COVID-19 has negative repercussions on the rights to work, to health, to education, and to food. Regarding civil and political rights, restrictive measures such as the state of emergency, border closures due to COVID-19 or travel restrictions in certain areas of the country have limited the monitoring and human rights protection capacities.

Ensuring Human Rights-Based Approach and LNOB principle is integrated across all UN interventions, including in data-generation and in the COVID-19 response and recovery plans is key. Promote innovation, inclusivity in Human Rights programs and find new ways for human rights education, using online and other means of remote communication, taking into consideration the digital breach. UN to support the Government to entrench commitments to conventions on human rights and to ensure the implementation of UPR recommendations.

¹⁶A dedicated Green Investment Facility is being set up to mobilize significant investments in green growth and sustainable energy transformation, as well as a dedicated Blended Finance Facility and a 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.

Leaving No One Behind (LNOB): Key groups still lag behind the general population in the development agenda. Many of those left behind mostly belong to vulnerable or marginalised groups exposed to various risk factors shown below.

 WHO IS LEFT BEHIND?	 FURTHEST BEHIND/MOST AT RISK?	 WHY? (DRIVERS)
 Women	Rural poor women, women with disabilities, female household heads	Culture, poor targeting, violence
 Youth	Youth living with disability, young women, vulnerable youth from rural areas.	Labour market imperfections, lack of proper skills
 Young girls	Pregnant minors, drug abusers, orphans	Lack of guidance, weak family bonds, technology/internet, abusive men & boys
 Persons With Disabilities	Rural areas	Stigma, discrimination, poor enforcement of laws and conventions, poor knowledge of disability
 Infants and Children	Infants and children with disabilities, chronic or acute illnesses and/or with undernutrition including Low Birth Weight babies,	Extreme poverty, food insecurity limited access to health services and vaccination, low education of mothers and low awareness on health and nutrition matters
 Refugees	Widows, Women, young refugees, children, refugees with disabilities	Stigma, poverty, exclusion
 Migrants	Irregular immigrants, victims of trafficking, stranded migrants	Poverty, political forces, trafficking, child labour, organ trade
 Aging population	Rural areas, those with terminal illnesses	Poverty, exclusion, minority
 Internally Displaced People	In hilly areas, in informal settlements	Climate change effects, floods
 People Living with HIV	Female Sex workers	Poverty, drug abuse, stigma
 LGBTQ	In refugee camps	Cultural demonstration effect

Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women: The UN continues to partner with Government and Non-Government institutions to address all forms of gender discriminatory provisions in Rwandan Laws. Rwanda is ranked in the 9th position globally and top in Africa but went down 3 places on the 2020 Global Gender Gap Report compared to the 2019 report. The country is still among the top 4 countries in the world for political empowerment, thanks to a high share of women (above 50%) among both parliamentarians and ministers. However, the country still needs more concerted efforts to address social norms and culture rooted stereotypes that perpetuate gender inequalities

Going forward the removal of all forms of barriers to empowerment and meaningful participation of women and girls, particularly vulnerable groups at local level, as well as engaging men and boys is key. Measures aimed at increasing gender equality in participation in economic activities and hence equally reaping the same benefits, as men remain paramount.

Support must be channeled towards coordinated and concerted efforts to address social norms and culture rooted stereotypes that perpetuate gender inequalities. Combating GBV in collaboration with partners should remain key for the UN, not least with increase in GBV due to COVID-19.

The pandemic has not only had a direct impact on health and taken a toll on human life; it has also elevated the vulnerabilities of women. Prior to the COVID-19 crisis, labor statistics were on largely positive trends according to the Labour Force Survey (LFS, 2019). For example, unemployment had declined among women from 22.7% in 2016 to 17% in 2019, while the employment-to-population ratio and labour force participation rate were also increasing. However, according to the LFS (2020), the unemployment rate among women aged 16 years and above had increased to 25% up from 14% in February 2020, while for men it was estimated at 19% from 13% because of the rise of unemployed population due to COVID-19. This underscores the severity of socioeconomic impact of the pandemic on women, the majority operating in the informal sector, which occupies 91.2% of employed women.

CHAPTER 2

UNITED NATIONS RWANDA SUPPORT TO THE 2030 AGENDA



The poorest and most vulnerable people in Rwanda have benefited from the "Green Village" concept, a Rwandan government initiative which is supported by UNDP and UN Environment, that aims to tackle the African country's growing natural resource challenges, including deforestation, soil erosion, access to water and unsustainable land use.
©UNDP Rwanda/Alice Kayibanda

2.1 UNITED NATIONS RWANDA VISION 2030

“The UN strategically and effectively supports Rwanda to achieve inclusive, equitable and sustainable development and a high quality and standard of life for everyone”.

The United Nations Country Team is committed to supporting the Government of Rwanda (GoR) towards the achievement of NST1 and SDG targets, and promotion of regional integration, peace and security, by addressing Africa Union Agenda 2063 and East African Vision 2050.

In this regard, the United Nations is committed to contributing towards resilient economic and social transformation of Rwanda underpinned by good governance, observance of human rights, justice, peace and security; gender equality and equity, effective participation in inclusive and sustainable economic development and decent job creation as well as equitable access to and utilization of quality basic social and protection services in a sustainable and climate-resilient ecosystem.

Through the UNSDCF 2018 – 2024, the UN in Rwanda will continue to provide technical support and resources in development and humanitarian settings towards achievement of the NST1 targets. In the remaining years of the NST1, priority will be placed on building greener, more resilient, sustainable, and inclusive societies. In this regard strategic focus will be laid on:

Partnerships and Financing: The UN will continue strengthening its solidarity, partnerships and coordination in support of Vision 2050 and Agenda 2030 with investments in innovation and new funding mechanisms. Continuous efforts to **strengthen partnership** within the UN, with Government, Private Sector, NGOs, INGOs and other partners is key to our common roles as stakeholders of sustainable development. Moreover, strategic **partnerships for financing** nationally, regionally, and globally to build back from the COVID-19 pandemic to recovery through collaboration at different levels will take centre stage.

Advancing the Green Agenda: The Government and private sector will continue to be supported to **scale up green investments** through innovative **climate financing**, complemented by strategic policies and regulatory reforms to increase the productivity of Rwanda’s natural capital as well as its climate resilience. Moreover, through an upcoming investment protocol, the UN will support the GoR explore opening a green investment in Rwanda through the **AfCFTA**. Key is enhancing inter-African trade and greater inclusion of youth and women, small and medium enterprises.

Structural transformation and a decarbonised/**green recovery plan** will be facilitated to accelerate the move towards green trade and industrialisation, climate-smart agriculture, and multilateral global trade. Downstream support will continue to focus on awareness creation of the importance of renewable, clean energy, reliable and affordable access to sustainable technologies.

UN agencies will also endeavour to create linkages between Rwanda’s food systems and climate action agendas and provide support to Government priorities promoted at the UN Food Systems Summit and COP26. This includes achieving Rwanda’s agricultural production targets in an environmentally sustainable manner that promotes livelihoods resilient to climate change.

Fostering innovation and digitalization as an emerging way of working through more efficient and less costly means. The UN will continue to support Rwanda's trajectory towards embracing technology across all sectors, with critical focus on **bridging the digital divide** by enabling marginalised and most vulnerable groups to benefit from technological advancements, including development of required infrastructure. **Technology and innovation** will be used to support delivery towards a green, resilient, sustainable, and inclusive society. Promotion of **eGovernance** including online service delivery, solutions that contribute to green energy, as well as support to **digital policy** coherence and implementation. The UN will provide technical support, resources, share Knowledge and leverage from its regional and global assets and networks.

Leveraging support for Data and Statistics: UN Agencies will work together to enhance national capacities for **generation of statistics and real time data** and enable further **data disaggregation** necessary for more effective evidence-based analysis, policy formulation and programme design. UN analytical capacities will be leveraged across sectors to support the next generation of assessment and planning through **advanced analytics and data science**. The UN will invest in our ability to support utilization of data to support advocacy, policy development, and programme design for accelerated delivery of NST1 and SDG targets.

Champion the tackling of Inequality as top priority, including within the **COVID-19 socio-economic recovery** efforts ongoing and building resilience among most affected. The UN role to ensure systematic **investment in social protection**, to tackle job losses and livelihoods will remain pivotal. Strengthening social justice is key, and our role in promoting a **human rights-based approach (HRBA)** to building back better is now more important. To contribute to this complex situation, resilience, inclusion, and environment must be included in macroeconomic policies. Smarter mechanisms to find integrated solutions will be prioritised to go beyond structural solutions. Inclusivity is key. We must ensure that no one is left behind. Gender, rural/ urban divide will be tackled in all their dimensions as part of the recovery process.

Putting Young People at the Centre: Our human capital is the youth in Rwanda and on the African continent that make up to 70 % of the population; they must be at the heart of every policy and sustainable development solutions. **Harnessing this demographic dividend** calls for targeted holistic investments in both social and economic spheres for youth development. The UN role in convening and coordinating Development Partners' investment in human capital is crucial, as well as in physical, financial and technology capital. Multi-sectoral responses to COVID-19 effects will be priority. The UNCT and partners will lead support to youth in economic activities, social wellbeing, sexual and reproductive health, mental health and tailored programs. **Youth leadership and participation** will be targeted through the UN role in creating and supporting spaces for youth and youth-led organizations to be at the table designing, implementing, and monitoring programmes and policies at national and local levels.

Promoting the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus approach in existing and new programmes. Integrating components of **resilience and capacity to respond to emergency**, as well as mitigation of disaster, in development interventions is key. Also **integrating regional trade and financial inclusion** as drivers for peacebuilding and development in Rwanda and in the region, including among refugees works. Coupled with needs-based humanitarian support and **socio-economic integration of refugees** and other beneficiaries for self-reliance will be further reinforced. Interventions promoting peaceful reintegration and reconciliation will be supported.

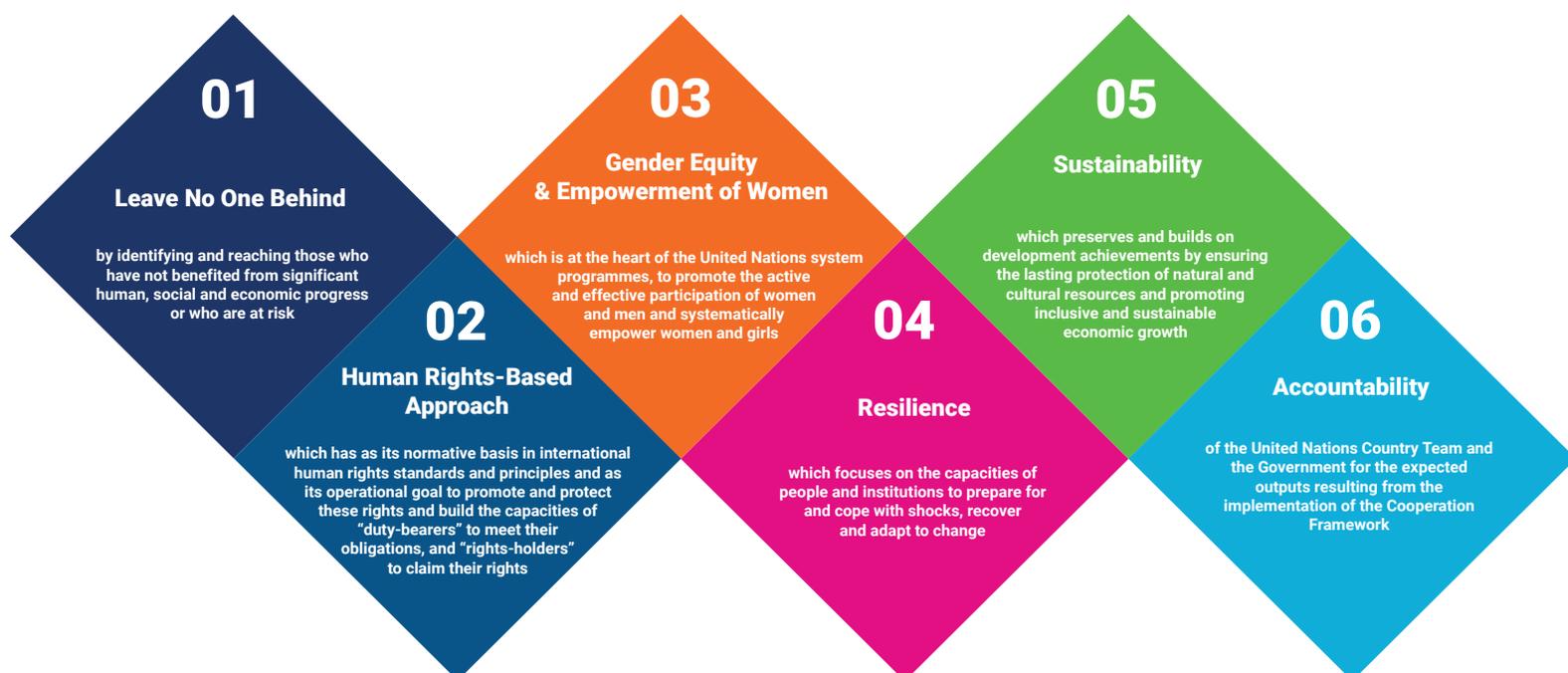
2.2 THEORY OF CHANGE

The Cooperation Framework theory of change is based on the logic that sustaining transformative social and economic development, and inclusive governance, including socioeconomic and environmental governance, is a precondition for realization of inclusive and sustainable development and social transformation across Rwanda that includes promotion of shared prosperity and increased investment in building human well-being and resilience. Actualisation of these three strategic priorities - Economic transformation, Social transformation, and Transformational governance - will lead to a transformed Rwandan society where people have improved quality of life and resilience. Peace and security are an important precondition for this change to happen. The three strategic priorities are fully aligned with national development priorities, as articulated in the NST1.

In this regard, the GoR will continue to demonstrate its political will and commitment towards sustained good governance, particularly in bringing government closer to the people for effective engagement and participation, promoting the rule of law and human rights, strengthening effective public policy, resource mobilisation and management, improving service delivery, promoting a programmatic approach to planning, and ensuring peace and security across the country and with neighbouring states.

Through cooperation and strategic collaboration, the United Nations system will provide targeted policy and technical support to strengthen national, local government, civil society and private sector capacities in line with national, regional and international obligations and commitments.

To effectively contribute towards addressing the three strategic priorities of the Cooperation Framework, the United Nations system in Rwanda will particularly focus on capacity building at national, local government, sector and community levels, guided by the six fundamental programming principles that ensure coherence and relevance in the evolving context:



Achieving the strategic results of the Cooperation Framework at various levels and realizing the vision will be subject to the fulfilment of some key assumptions:

- National policies and frameworks remain conducive for economic and social transformation, as well as transformational governance.
- International, Regional and National political will to implement international, continental and sub-regional protocols and agreements prevail.
- Financial resources and technical capacities are available to ensure realization of cooperation commitments.
- Traditional and innovative financing needed for catalyzing investments are available, accessible, and utilized.
- The economy recovers rapidly and sustainably from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Social sectors (health, education, WASH) are adequately resourced and remain functional.
- Political will, peace, and security prevail nationally and regionally.

However, some critical areas in which the UN system will continue to work with the Government of Rwanda include:

- Response to exogenous shocks and building responsive and resilient institutions, systems and communities beyond the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent adverse effects of the socio-economic development drivers.
- Response to regional conflicts and other sources of instability affecting the development agenda.
- Response to the climate change and other natural disasters and enhance mitigation, adaptation and resilience.
- contributing to analysis, identification of financial constraints, unlocking financial flows to support the domestic resources and external finance for the right sustainable financing mix to implement key interventions.
- Response to enhance the human capital.
- Response to boosting the agriculture performance.
- Response to finding the best ways for a greener, resilient and more inclusive growth tackling poverty and inequalities.
- Response to accelerating access and use of technology in leveraging of ICTs for development.
- Response to better positioning Rwanda in regional integration including the AfCFTA.

2.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK 2018 - 2024

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1 ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

OUTCOME 1

By 2024, people in Rwanda benefit from more inclusive, competitive, and sustainable economic growth that generates decent work and promotes quality livelihoods for all.

OUTCOME 2

By 2024, Rwandan institutions and communities are more equitably, productively, and sustainably managing natural resources and addressing climate change and natural disasters.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2 SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

OUTCOME 3

By 2024, people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable, enjoy increased and equitable access to quality education, health, nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

OUTCOME 4

By 2024, people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable, have increased resilience to both natural and man-made shocks and live a life free from all forms of violence and discrimination.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3 TRANSFORMATIONAL GOVERNANCE

OUTCOME 5

By 2024, people in Rwanda benefit from enhanced gender equality, justice, human rights, peace, and security.

OUTCOME 6

By 2024, 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.

2.4 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOMES AND PARTNERSHIPS

The three strategic priorities of the UNSDCF are fully and strongly aligned to all 18 NST1 strategic priorities, 16 of the SDGs and five pillars of Rwanda's Vision 2050 as illustrated below.

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES	STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1 ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION	STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2 SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION	STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3 TRANSFORMATIONAL GOVERNANCE
NST1 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create resilient, decent, and productive jobs. 2. Accelerate sustainable urbanization. 3. Rwanda as a globally competitive knowledge-based economy 4. Promote Industrialization, exports, and trade. 5. Domestic savings & positioning as a financial services hub. 6. Modernise and increase productivity of agriculture and livestock. 7. Sustainable management of the environment and natural resources to transition to a green economy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shock resilient social protection for poverty eradication 2. Enhance food security and eradicate of malnutrition 3. Enhance demographic dividend with quality healthcare 4. Enhance demographic dividend with quality education 5. Modernized households by providing universal access to adequate infrastructure & services. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Values, unity, self-reliance & peace 2. National Safety and Security and development nexus. 3. Economic Diplomacy, regional integration, and international cooperation 4. Justice, Law and Order 5. Strengthen capacity, service delivery, transparency, and accountability 6. Citizen participation and engagement in development
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS			
VISION 2050 Pillars	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Competitiveness and Integration 2. Agriculture and Wealth Creation 3. Urbanisation and Agglomeration 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human Development 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accountable and Capable State institutions

2.4.1 STRATEGIC PRIORITY I: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Under this Strategic Priority, the UN seeks to contribute through two outcomes to ensure 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 in the NST1 that pursues accelerated inclusive economic development founded on the private sector, knowledge, and Rwanda's natural resources. The Strategic Result Area addresses SDGs 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, and 17.



COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 1: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA BENEFIT FROM MORE INCLUSIVE, COMPETITIVE, AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH THAT GENERATES DECENT WORK AND PROMOTES QUALITY LIVELIHOODS FOR ALL

If Rwanda's public and private institutions' capacities are strengthened to increase innovation and investments in agriculture and livestock production and commercialization, and value chains become more inclusive, then sustainable and resilient agriculture production and productivity will be realised. Furthermore, if relevant public institutions develop and implement responsive and inclusive policies and regulations that attract and increase investment in climate-smart industrialization and trade that is competitive at a continental level, it will contribute to promoting inclusive economic growth by creating resilient decent jobs especially among women and youth. Moreover, if people, especially women's and youths' skills are enhanced, they have improved access to finance and non-financial services and utilize innovative practices and technologies to leverage natural and productive resources, entrepreneurship will increase and most of the vulnerable will have resilient employment and diversified livelihoods.

If all the above happens in inclusive, sustainable, climate-resilient urbanized settings across Rwanda and national institutions and private sector have the required technical capacity to mobilise innovative and blended financing needed to implement interventions required to deliver all these results and more:

Then Rwanda will realise inclusive and climate-resilient economic growth that ensures all people in Rwanda have high quality and diversified livelihoods.

The UN is committed to implementing and supporting strategies which align with the SDG targets to generate decent work and employment opportunities, increase agricultural yields and mediate post-harvest losses for Rwanda's primarily agrarian population, increase access to economic resources and financial services particularly for women and vulnerable groups, and reduce extreme income inequalities. The UN will also promote a supportive and enabling policy environment for the achievement of inclusive economic growth. To deliver against these strategic goals, strategies and interventions that focus on increasing agriculture productivity and commercialization, enhancing competitiveness through inclusive trade and industrialization, promoting entrepreneurship, and creating decent jobs, development financing and sustainable urbanization are the main areas of focus under outcome one. Increases in agricultural productivity would also be enabled through the promotion of climate sensitive community assets such as terraces and irrigation systems as well as early warning systems that foster environmentally resilient livelihoods in Rwanda's food system.

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 2: BY 2024, RWANDAN INSTITUTIONS AND COMMUNITIES ARE MORE EQUITABLY, PRODUCTIVELY, AND SUSTAINABLY MANAGING NATURAL RESOURCES AND ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL DISASTERS.

If environmental and natural resources (ENR) governance including institutions, laws, and regulations are strengthened to better design, implement, and monitor interventions and actors in the ENR sector. Plus, this is complemented by the private sector and population being more conscious about the climate and they integrate sustainable ENR management practices in their businesses and daily lives. Additionally, if natural resources including forests, soils, water, air, minerals, and biodiversity are well managed and protected, and renewable energy is promoted, affordable and accessible for all and natural resources, particularly in food systems, are utilized, produced and consumed sustainably in a circular economy where materials are recycled, reused or repurposed. Also, if people, especially the most vulnerable to climate change, have access to reliable energy and technology, timely, integrated climate change and early warning systems and have capacity, skills, and knowledge to prevent, respond and recover from climate shocks.

Then all people in Rwanda including those most vulnerable to climate change will be able to mitigate, adapt and remain resilient to the adverse impacts of climate change.

The UN is committed to ensuring that all policies and strategies that promote economic transformation are underpinned by knowledge of Climate Change (CC) and the practice of adaptation and mitigation methods that promote resilience and safety of the poor and those in vulnerable situations. This includes protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems, including forests, wetlands, rivers, and lakes, facilitating access to and use of clean energy sources, supporting civil society participation in urban planning and resource management, and reducing the country's carbon footprint. The UN contributes to the achievement of this outcome and relevant SDGs through implementation of projects and programmes that focus on sustainable use of natural resources, climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Partnerships

The effective implementation of inclusive economic growth, environment and natural resources conservation reforms will depend on meaningful partnerships with a wide range of actors in the public and private sector as well as civil society and Development Partners.

The UN will engage with key public institutions involved in policy, strategy and programmes relevant to the focus areas under outcomes one and two of economic transformation. These include: MINECOFIN, MINEMA, MINAGRI, MINEDUC, MINICOM, MoE, MINICYOUTH, MINICT, RDB, REMA, FONERWA and Meteo Rwanda among others.

Given the strategic importance of the private sector in economic transformation, the UN will continue existing partnerships with private sector entities and foster collaboration with new partners in the various sectors including financial institutions, agro-processing, manufacturing, export development, trade, ICT, construction, tourism, and hospitality among others.

Strong collaboration with funding partners will also be required to maximize synergies, minimize potential duplication, and ensure policy coherence. Cooperation with funding partners will include large multilaterally and bilaterally funded programmes that have inclusive and sustainable private sector development as a key objective. The UN will also develop and strengthen partnerships with international and local NGOs, academia and institutions involved in developing relevant focus areas including agriculture, employment, entrepreneurship, industrialization, financial inclusion, climate change and urbanization.

Contributing UN agencies include: UNDP; FAO; UNHCR; UNWOMEN; WFP; UNHABITAT; UNECA; IOM; IFAD; ITC; UNIDO; UNCDF; UNEP; UNESCO; UNFPA; UNCTAD; ILO, UNICEF.

2.4.2 STRATEGIC PRIORITY II: SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

The UN's overall vision for social transformation is that Rwanda's human capital is enhanced to harness its demographic dividend and achieve a higher standard of life that is resilient to shocks and free from violence and discrimination. This vision is fully aligned to the goal of the NST1 pillar, which seeks to develop Rwandans into capable and skilled people with quality standards of living and a stable and secure society. Through this Cooperation Framework, the UN system in Rwanda contributes to the achievement of this vision through outcomes three and four. This Strategic Priority contributes to SDGs 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10 and 11.



COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 3: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA, PARTICULARLY THE MOST VULNERABLE, ENJOY INCREASED AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION, HEALTH, NUTRITION AND WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE SERVICES.

If Rwanda's national and sub-national service providers in the health sector have the capacity required to deliver and scale up inclusive quality reproductive healthcare services and provide priority infectious disease prevention and response. In addition to the national health system being sustainably financed to deliver key health policies and programmes, quality health services will be accessed by citizens, including those most in need.

Furthermore, if national, and sub-national service providers across all sectors, communities, and private sector have the necessary resources to provide high quality and comprehensive nutrition services and ensure food security for especially the poorest households and children. Whilst, if service providers in the education sector have the prerequisite technical capacity and resources to deliver inclusive quality education to all levels of learners; and if national and sub-national institutions have the necessary technical and institutional capacity to deliver and monitor inclusive water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, including in humanitarian settings.

Then, Rwanda will reap from its demographic dividend through enhanced human capital capable of delivering and benefiting from social and economic development.

To address the challenges that hinder Rwanda from achieving equitable human capital development, outcome three aims to ensure that people in Rwanda, specifically the most vulnerable, benefit from increased and equitable access to quality education and health, nutrition, and WASH services. The UN will continue to provide technical and financial means to strengthen health systems, infectious diseases prevention and control, food security and nutrition as well as access to quality basic and secondary education and WASH.

The interventions in this outcome will cover all districts of Rwanda with some programmes overlapping to ensure interventions target the most vulnerable groups in society including people in rural areas, women, children, adolescents, people with disabilities, high risk populations such as girls, victims of conflict and other humanitarian crises such as refugees in camps, immigrants, and internally displaced people, among others.

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 4: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA, PARTICULARLY THE MOST VULNERABLE, HAVE INCREASED RESILIENCE TO BOTH NATURAL AND MAN-MADE SHOCKS AND LIVE A LIFE FREE FROM ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION.

If Rwanda's national social protection system is adequately and sustainably financed, and remains resilient and adaptive to shocks, then social protection systems will effectively contribute to poverty eradication. In addition, if the social protection system is built on strong policy and a robust regulatory environment that promotes equitable access through a rights-based and gender-responsive approach to accessing social safety nets, the targeted groups, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, are empowered to effectively utilize social protection services. Furthermore, if violence prevention and response mechanisms provide effective and timely support to vulnerable people, especially, women and girls, victims, and survivors of GBV in all its forms; and if people, especially most vulnerable have access to reliable, emergency warning systems and acquire the capacity, skills, and knowledge to prevent and respond to disasters and other emergencies.

Then all people in Rwanda including the most vulnerable will be more resilient to socioeconomic shocks and live lives free from violence and discrimination.

In response to natural, climate change induced and man-made shocks, emergencies and all forms of violence and discrimination, through outcome four, the UN aims to enhance the resilience of the people of Rwanda, especially the most vulnerable by focusing on strengthening social protection systems; reinforcing violence prevention and response; and building institutional capacities, food systems, and the general population's resilience to shocks, including those related to refugee influxes and others. Particularly, this outcome targets the poorest and most vulnerable households, women-headed households, food insecure people, persons with disabilities, refugees, returnees, migrants and victims of trafficking.

Partnerships

Advancing access to government-led basic social services will require the UN to strengthen existing partnerships and develop new ones to build national, state, and local government capabilities to deliver quality social services. To help address the adverse impacts of climate change, natural disasters, and health emergencies the UN will work with responsible national institutions and local government. The UN will further work collaboratively with other relevant social and productive sector ministries to address challenges in infrastructure development and to achieve food security and improved nutritional status and to build food systems resilience at the household and community level. Specifically, the UN will collaborate with LODA, MINEMA, MIGEPROF, MINAGRI, MINALOC, MINEDUC, MININFRA, MINIJUST, MoE, MoH, NCDA, NISR, RAB, RBC, REB, RNP, WASAC, District authorities and others.

The UN will further sustain its engagement with civil society, non-governmental organizations, and related networks, as well as the private sector, women and youth, academia, and traditional and community leaders to secure their ownership in advancing social development priorities. The UN will also deepen its partnerships and coordination with funding partners and international financial institutions to maximize long-term funding for holistic development interventions.

Contributing UN agencies include UNICEF; UNESCO; UNHCR; UNFPA; WHO; WFP; IOM; UNAIDS; FAO; UNDP; WFP; UNWOMEN; WHO; FAO; UNHABITAT; UNIDO; UNECA.

2.4.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITY III: TRANSFORMATIONAL GOVERNANCE

This Strategic Priority is fully aligned to the NST1, which seeks to consolidate good governance, justice, law and order, regional integration, peace and security as building blocks for equitable and sustainable national development. The UN contributes to this vision through outcomes five and six by leveraging its strategic position and comparative advantage towards ensuring that by 2024, more people in Rwanda live safe and dignified lives in a country governed by rule of law, with gender-responsive accountable governance and inclusive participation. Interventions in this area respond to SDGs 5, 16 and 17.



COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 5: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA BENEFIT FROM ENHANCED GENDER EQUALITY, JUSTICE, HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACE, AND SECURITY

If Rwanda's public institutions and private sector mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment in their policies and practices; and societal norms, attitudes and behaviours around gender equality are transformed; and women are empowered to actively contribute to social life, economy, and leadership, gender equality will be realised. Moreover, if state and non-state actors are strengthened to implement and monitor human rights obligations; and people are empowered to claim their rights and access to justice, while the Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order sector (JRLOS) is capacitated to deliver on its mandate effectively and efficiently; and if people and institutions at regional, national, and sub-national levels are empowered to effectively promote and fulfil peace and security obligations and commitments.

Then Rwanda will achieve gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights of people, including the most vulnerable and excluded will be fulfilled, equitable and timely justice will be accessed while national and regional peace and security will be sustained, and all Rwandans will live in a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society.

The United Nations' system will continue to contribute to transformational governance in Rwanda by ensuring all citizens, especially women, girls and the most vulnerable have full and equal opportunity to leadership and decision-making roles in political, economic, and public life by revising and eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting the rule of law. The NST1 states that "Transformational Governance pillar builds on the strong governance architecture to consolidate and provide building blocks for equitable transformational and sustainable national development".

This underscores the importance of effective rule of law, the prevalence of peace and security as well as social cohesion as the backbone of Rwanda's economic transformation and poverty eradication. The UN working through partnerships will invest in promoting gender equality and empowering women expanding access to justice, promoting and enabling realization of human rights commitments, promoting social cohesion and addressing all barriers to unity and reconciliation, peace, safety and security in both national and regional contexts. Outcome five will also serve as the main driver for the United Nations efforts to bridge the humanitarian-peace-development nexus.

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME 6: BY 2024, 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

If Rwanda public institutions, private sector, media and civil society organisations produce and disseminate data that can be used as evidence to guide development policy and programme design, implementation, and monitoring; if people and media have access to data and information needed to edify their contribution in development and democratic processes; if people especially women, youth, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are empowered to demand and participate in governance and key decision making processes; if public and private institutions have the required technical skills, Knowledge, and tools to deliver services effectively and efficiently as well as people are empowered to claim quality services; if the private sector is empowered to fast-track inclusive economic development; and if there is strong national, regional and international political will for implementation of the Regional and Sub-regional Strategies such as the UN Strategy for Peace Consolidation, Conflict Prevention and Conflict Resolution in the Great Lakes region and the AfCFTA.

Then Rwandans will benefit from and participate in functional, inclusive, representative, accountable, transparent, and citizen-oriented development processes and democratic systems across all levels of government institutions, thereby increasing sustainable development and peace.

Sustained transformative and inclusive governance is a precondition and key accelerator for equal opportunities, enabling inclusive and equitable economic, environmental, social and political systems while building resilience. The UN will continue to contribute to strengthening accountable, inclusive, and effective institutions that perform conscious and efficient public interventions to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies. Outcome six aims to contribute specifically to improving transparency of democratic and development processes and systems that foster equality, promote peace, and ensure delivery of quality services. Contributions to this outcome will be realized through four inter-linked outputs, with a broad range of strategies and implementing partners. Focus areas include support for the availability and use of data to inform policies and programmes, strengthening participation in the development process, enhancing access to information, and promoting accountability for improved service delivery.

Partnerships

The UN will work mostly with upstream partners in government, mainly at the national level to address pertinent governance issues such as legal and institutional reforms aiming to contribute to transformational governance. These will be mostly ministries and national agencies. Some of the relevant national partners will include: MINAGRI, MINECOFIN, MINEDUC, MINIJUST, MINICYOUTH, MINUBUMWE, MINEMA, ILPD, MHC, NCUA, NEC, NGM, NISR, NIDA, RBC, RGB, RIB, RDRC, RNP.

The UN will work closely with the parliament to strengthen their legislative and oversight role and will coordinate with relevant Government institutions and organizers of democratic and inclusive development processes. In its support to reconciliation and peacebuilding, the UN will engage appropriate ministries and partners at all levels of government.

Throughout its work, the UN will continue to partner with CSOs particularly those representing the most vulnerable societal groups, such as women, youth, and people with disabilities. The UN will strengthen their capacities to undertake monitoring and oversight functions to ensure accountability among Rwandan institutions, but also to advocate for inclusion of those groups and the citizenry at large in inclusive political and decision-making processes. Finally, to ensure that these processes are advanced in compliance with international standards and obligations, the UN will continue to coordinate with relevant international actors to ensure the free flow of information and to secure continued support for national stakeholders.

Contributing UN agencies include UNDP; UNWOMEN; IOM; UNICEF; UNHCR; UNFPA; UNESCO; OHCHR; WHO; UNESCO; FAO.



Passion fruit farming in Rwamagana
©FAO

2.5 SYNERGIES BETWEEN COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOMES

The strategic priorities and outcomes of this Cooperation Framework are integrated and interlinked for sustainable development. The progress in one outcome will require or contribute to progress in the other five outcomes. The synergies in the six outcomes are evidently linked to the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, environment and social) and the seven aspirations of the AU Agenda 2063 (inclusive sustainable development; integration; good governance; shared values; peace and security; human capital; and partnerships). The Cooperation Framework focuses on the marginalized and the most vulnerable and aims at building strong, accountable, and sustainable institutions and systems that promote resilience.

Human rights commitments: Through cooperation the UN supports the Government to meet its obligations and commitments as a State, party to key human rights instruments at regional and international levels, under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and through national instruments such as the National Human Rights Action plan. Through specific outcomes, the UN will continue to support the Government in its efforts to submit regular reports and engage effectively with these mechanisms. The human rights recommendations will further inform the planning and implementation of activities across all three strategic priorities.

Humanitarian commitments: As a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) Country, Rwanda will continue to be supported as a host government to drive the search for durable solutions for challenges facing refugees and host communities alike. As such, the Government and its partners are supported to apply a development approach throughout the refugee cycle (contingency planning through assisting refugees in protracted situations, to refugee inclusion in national social protection mechanisms, to identifying durable solutions). This includes enabling refugees' integration in national systems and structures. The UN also supports the annual update of the contingency plan for potential refugee influx and returnee movement.

This plan serves as a coordination and planning instrument for humanitarian response to refugees in Rwanda. While seeking to meet humanitarian needs, it also serves as a transition plan towards sustainable refugee programming and incorporates resilience components. As such, the plan contributes to the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response in Rwanda, which is an aspect that cuts across all outcomes of the Cooperation Framework.

Development and peace action: Regional cooperation remains a priority for the GoR with prioritisation of promoting national and regional peace for resilient and sustainable development. To this end, Rwanda collaborates with continental and regional bodies including African Union, East African Community (EAC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (IGLR), and others that address issues from trade to regional peace, security, and development. Rwanda is signatory to the 2013 Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework (PSC-F) for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the region. The framework seeks to transform the region by finding durable solutions to the protracted conflict and insecurity that has rocked Eastern DRC and spilled into the region.

Rwanda, which borders Eastern DRC, has experienced cycles of conflict with reported involvement of negative forces, at times drawing in communities that live mostly in the border districts. To implement the PSC-F, Rwanda cooperates with neighboring countries on security and development to disarm, demobilize, repatriate, reintegrate and resettle ex-combatants, and support community recovery, reconciliation, and livelihood projects for sustainable peace. The United Nations Strategy for Peace Consolidation, Conflict Prevention and Conflict Resolution in the Great Lakes Region (S/2020/1168) was adopted by the Executive Committee of the Secretary-General in 2020. Under the auspices of the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General to the Great Lakes and as a signatory of the PSC-F, Rwanda is implementing interventions in all outcomes, but mostly outcome five, aimed to advance the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, providing best practices and lessons for current and future programming.

The September 2021 UN Food Systems Summit in New York City catalysed momentum to transform the way the world produces, consumes, and thinks about food in the framework of five crosscutting action tracks.¹⁷ Food systems is a lens that allows Governments, UN and other stakeholders to view interventions in a comprehensive manner and identify synergies across cooperation framework outcomes, particularly economic and social transformation. In Rwanda, the UN will continue to support processes that contribute to healthy, resilient, and inclusive food systems.

Strengthening resilience: Rwanda's society and economy continues to be exposed to shocks from natural disasters mostly as adverse impacts of climate change and health-related emergencies as experienced with the Ebola Virus Disease in 2018/19 and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. These shocks not only expose gaps in socio-economic development interventions such as those in social protection, GBV prevention, employment, and entrepreneurship and others, but also regress progress in various sustainable development indicators. This situation has heightened this Cooperation Framework's focus on integrated disaster risk reduction, health-emergencies preparedness, and climate change adaptation, focused on building environmental, economic and social resilience at national, local government and community levels within all sectors.

Through technical and financial support, the UN through partnerships with Development Partners will promote resilience to shocks and enhance graduation from poverty and extreme poverty through improving and scaling up core and complementary shock-responsive social protection programs. Climate change adaptation and mitigation will be addressed through support to implementation of the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy, with the objective of mainstreaming climate action across all sectors of the economy.

Strategic guidance and resources will be provided in critical areas including climate financing, cyclical production and consumption, climate-resilient agriculture and behavioral change needed for more climate consciousness and awareness. The youth resilience plan will also be supported to restore the gains and accelerate youth economic empowerment by supporting the youth resilience fund among other interventions to strengthen resilience of economic growth.

¹⁷1) Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all; 2) Shift to sustainable consumption patterns; 3) Boost nature-positive production; 4) Advance equitable livelihoods; and 5) Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress.

SGBV prevention and response mechanisms will be further strengthened to address the increasing incidence of related crimes and to provide restorative support to victims of violence, including teenage mothers, victims of trafficking and online-abuse, among others. Furthermore, the UN will continue to support in strengthening the preparedness and responsiveness of the health sector to emergencies, ensuring the health system has the technical capacities and resources needed to prevent spread and provide treatment during and after outbreaks. As part of the “building back better”, the UN will continue to support the implementation of the Economic Recovery Plan (ERP) with most focus on ensuring most-vulnerable groups, such as women-owned enterprises and refugee-owned businesses, among others are included in the ERP.

2.6 SUSTAINABILITY

Preparation of the Cooperation Framework took into consideration Rwanda’s medium and long-term development priorities, trajectory, gaps, challenges, emerging issues and opportunities on the path to 2030. These aspects were gathered from the 2020 CCA, the MTPR of the UNDAP II, both of which undertook extensive consultations with various stakeholders in state and non-state institutions and local communities. Structuring the UN’s support to Rwanda’s path to sustainable development around strategic priorities and outcomes that mirror the NST1 contributes to ownership by the Government and non-stakeholders that form the bulk of the partners who will implement almost all interventions in this Cooperation Framework. Furthermore, implementation through both upstream approaches with the national Government, complemented by downstream support to local governments, community-based organisations, and other local partners, not only ensures development solutions meet both duty-bearers and rights-holders’ needs, but also strengthens national and local capacities, and institutional arrangements to deliver beyond UN support. Going forward, the UN will also focus on supporting mechanisms that will focus on scaling-up models, best practices and other proven interventions supported through the Cooperation Framework and preceding programme cycles. This multi-pronged approach, including prioritisation of resilience in the “building back better” will create a good foundation for sustainability of both interventions and results under all outcomes.

2.7 UN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES AND PARTNERSHIPS

In October 2020, the UN in Rwanda celebrated the 75th anniversary of the United Nations under the theme: The Future we Want, the UN we Need: Reaffirming our Commitment to Multilateralism. This theme underpins the UN75 Declaration that reemphasizes the UN’s vital normative foundations, global legitimacy, and unparalleled convening power. The declaration offers a positive vision and twelve commitments to action across the global agenda, including COVID-19 pandemic response, climate action, prevention of violent conflict in fragile states, protecting biodiversity, upholding arms control and disarmament agreements, enhancing democratic governance, improving digital trust and security, and safeguarding human rights and the rules-based international order.

The UN in Rwanda has a longstanding relationship with the Government of Rwanda and its people in the areas of socio-economic development, humanitarian response, and promoting peace and security. This engagement with the government, as well as its partners has contributed to establishment of the UN as a trusted and essential partner in Rwanda’s path to Vision 2050. This strategic positioning and impartiality are why the UN is permanently situated as the co-chair of the Development Partners Coordination Group, the highest-level coordination body in-country, responsible for overseeing the entire aid coordination system in Rwanda. This strategic position provides ever-growing opportunity for the UN to leverage its comparative advantages which include:

- A trusted partner of the Government with well-established and cordial relationships with Civil Society Organizations, Development Partners, and the citizenry.
- Convening Power with a globally recognized mandate, impartial status, neutrality, credibility, and ability to bring together different actors for dialogue and collaboration.
- Broad mandate with strong complementary capacities and on-the-ground operational capabilities enabling provision of holistic tailor-made support in all provinces and districts of Rwanda.
- Global and regional assets and knowledge position the UN well to leverage expertise, best experiences and model practices across the world and apply them to the local context.
- Resource mobilization for national development priorities is accelerated, more coordinated and coherent through strategic mechanisms such as the SDG Fund.
- Robust Monitoring and Reporting System using UN Info provides clear local and global reporting, monitoring and accountability mechanisms, facilitating measurement of progress towards SDG targets.
- Coordination and Coherence of development assistance through the UN RC co-chairing the JSC, DPCG and DPs Meetings.
- Fully functional Resident Coordinator Office supporting the UN Country team and the RC to better focus on strategic issues and more effective and efficient coordination.

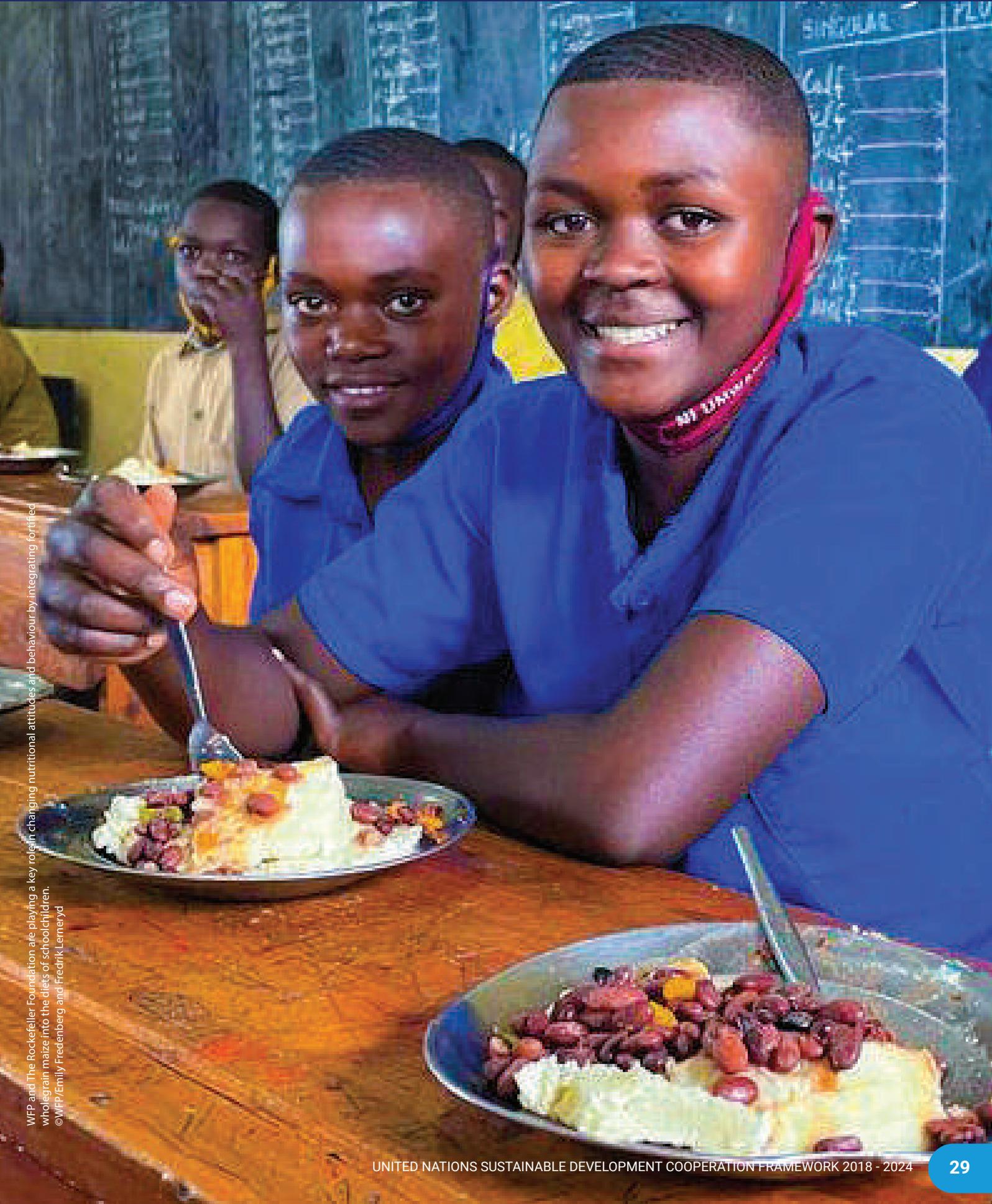
2.8 UNCT CONFIGURATION

Under the leadership of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, the UNCT made up of 22 UN agencies in Rwanda carried out an assessment and mapped out the UN system capacities and resources that are required to effectively deliver on the Cooperation Framework's strategic priorities, outcomes, and outputs.

As indicated in the Joint Statement United Nations entities show commitment and readiness to avail technical and financial resources to support implementation of this Cooperation Framework. Furthermore, considering this Cooperation Framework is an update to the UNDAP II to ensure full alignment in timing with the NST1, as well as enhance relevance and impact of the UN system in the evolving national sub-regional and regional contexts, as well as compliance with the UNSDCF guidelines, all existing Agencies operating in Rwanda including those with and without physical presence remain unchanged. In addition, as mentioned in the MTR, the agencies without physical presence are more included in the implementation of the CF.

All the UN agencies involved fit the mission of the Cooperation Framework, as agreed upon during the process of the CF and during the approval of the UN Joint Steering Committee. Of course, as instructed by DCO, AIEA initially signatory of the UNDAP II is no longer a member of the UNCT.

COOPERATION FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



WFP and The Rockefeller Foundation are playing a key role in changing nutritional attitudes and behaviour by integrating fortified wholegrain maize into the diets of schoolchildren.
©WFP/Emily Fredenberg and Fredrik Lernerbyd

3.1 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

The UN support will be implemented through an integrated and coherent manner of effective coordination. The Cooperation Framework applies a nexus of change, partnerships and innovations. With the Government of Rwanda as the principal partner for implementation of the Cooperation Framework, the UN system will build on existing effective relationships and establish new partnerships to support informed multi-stakeholder engagements and leverage emerging technologies to expedite implementation, monitoring and reporting.

The coordination and implementation modalities for the Cooperation Framework have been rationalized through a streamlined architecture, to align further with the Paris Declaration, Accra and Busan on Aid Effectiveness agenda. The implementation strategy is informed by lessons from previous programme cycles and UN reforms, including implementation of the General Assembly resolution A/72/L.52 in the context of the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) of operational activities for repositioning of the UN system, as well as the mechanisms for Development Partners coordination in Rwanda.

The key UN Sustainable Development Group approved functions under the Standard Operating Procedures are retained and strategically organized to enhance accountability, reduce transaction costs and improve coherence and synergies in planning, programming, implementation, and reporting of the Cooperation Framework. Synergies between programmes and operations are also enhanced through the Business Operations Strategy II (BOS II). A new resource mobilisation strategy, partnership and coordination arrangements are set to optimize available UN Country Team competencies and resources. This flexible coordination mechanism, aligned to national coordination structures does not preclude the existence of agency-specific coordination mechanisms, but complements them for effective operations.

The Development Partners Coordination Group (DPCG) comprising representatives of the Development Partners, the Government, the CSOs and NGOs holds quarterly meetings co-chaired by the Minister of MINECOFIN and the UN RC, as well as a Development Partner representative on a rotational basis. All accredited UN agencies participate in this meeting. Additionally, there is an annual retreat chaired by the Minister of MINECOFIN with the UN RC and a Development Partner representative, as co-chairs on a rotational basis.

The Development Partners also hold monthly meetings co-chaired by the UN Resident coordinator and a Development Partner designated on an annual rotational basis to discuss issues of common interest. This is open to all UN agencies participation. An important component of the Development Partners Engagement is the Government-led streamlining of aid delivery (a division of labour) aimed to ensure a set of common benefits for the Government and Development Partners.

Sector Working Groups (SWGs) serve as technical working groups through which the Government and all its stakeholders meet to discuss sector and cross-sector planning and prioritization, according to strategic plans and development programmes. SWGs continue to be co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the relevant line ministry and a representative from the lead funding agency. For the cooperation framework, Results Groups will continue to liaise with SWGs, on common UN positions for representation, strategic policy dialogue and reporting.



UN Joint Programme: 'Accelerating Integrated Policy Interventions to Promote Social Protection in Rwanda'
Field visit for joint monitoring of community level interventions by national, district and sector level stakeholders
©United Nations Rwanda

3.2 JOINT WORKPLANS

The Cooperation Framework will be operationalized through joint workplans (JWP) that describe the specific results to be achieved. The joint workplans also form an agreement between the UN agencies and each implementing partner including on use of available resources. UN agencies in collaboration with partners will develop, monitor, and report on the annual joint workplans. The JWPs will ensure greater alignment with national priorities, support country capacities to deliver development results and ensure transparency and accountability in their implementation. The joint workplans translate Cooperation Framework outcomes into concrete, measurable and time-bound outputs that provide clear, normative-operational linkages to enable the attribution of the United Nations contribution to national priorities.

Joint workplans will continue to be developed at Results Group levels, with each workplan directly linked to each strategic priority. The Cooperation Framework will advance harmonization and simplification of UN operations while strengthening inter-linkages between the UNSDCF and agency-specific planning frameworks. Developed using a results-based management framework with specific, measurable, attainable, realistic, and time-bound indicators, joint workplans will ensure a coordinated and consistent response, while aligning programming with national, regional, and global frameworks.

Monitoring and reporting the actions and results of the joint workplans will be done through UN INFO. This will continue to provide clear local and global reporting, monitoring and accountability mechanisms and facilitate measurement of progress towards SDG targets.

The UN will coordinate with relevant government partners in the formulation of joint workplans. To maximize coordinated engagement with and support to government-led coordination structures, the consolidated Cooperation Framework joint workplans will represent the UN's collective contribution to the NST1 and SWG work planning and annual reporting processes.

Joint Programmes (JPs) will be drawn from UNSDCF outcomes and areas of synergies between two or more agencies. This ensures agencies' priorities are consistent with the Cooperation Framework and in line with UN reforms. Additionally, annual Joint Programme Workplans (JPW) developed in line with joint programmes will be comprehensive and derived from individual agencies work plans, looking to define synergies and complementarity to better harmonize key actions for implementation. The JPWs are signed between the RC and the respective agencies and communicated to the Government, allowing for easier adjustments during annual reviews. Agencies will continue to sign bilateral work plans with their counterparts and share copies of the agreements with the Office of the Resident Coordinator. The JPs will be steered by the UNDG guidance and informed by UNSDCF analysis and synergies around a) Data b) Institutions c) Themes d) Geographies. The JPs will include results frameworks and budgets, aligned to the UNSDCF result framework, and a steering committee for each JP will provide oversight, operational and strategic guidance. The JPWs and JPs will inform the UN's work on joint advocacy, communication, partnerships and resource mobilisation, as well as ensure improved accountability of the UNCT and agencies' commitment towards the UNSDCF implementation. JPWs and JPs are reported via the UN INFO system, hosted by the Office of the Resident Coordinator, and form the basis for the UNSDCF annual reporting.

Leverage on Regional Assets: The UNCT will leverage regional assets through a) the Africa Regional Collaborative Platform (RCP), a single mechanism for coordination within the region to foster collaboration on sustainable development. In collaboration with DCO and the Africa RCP, the UNCT will select Opportunity and Issues Based Coalition (OIBC)¹⁸ to prioritize during the implementation of the UNSDCF; b) knowledge management hubs for UNCT to access and leverage on regional assets such as technical and policy support to respond to emerging national needs to advance the implementation of UNSDCF; c) system-wide reporting platform at the regional level that is accessible to the public, and which UN Rwanda data and information can be posted and accessed by the public; d) data ecosystem that generates real time disaggregated data to inform evidenced based decisions and policies.

3.3 THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

MANAGEMENT, COORDINATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

The Joint Steering Committee is responsible for providing strategic guidance and orientation for the Cooperation Framework and its implementation ensuring alignment to national priorities. The Joint Steering Committee is chaired by the Minister of MINECOFIN and co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator. The High-Level Joint Steering Committee, that convenes twice a year includes Development Partners, sector ministers and heads of UN agencies. The Office of the Resident Coordinator provides operational assistance for the functioning of the Joint Steering Committee, in collaboration with MINECOFIN.

Specific Joint Steering Committee roles and responsibilities include:

- To provide strategic direction and oversight of the UNSDCF for its alignment, with national, regional and international development processes, mechanisms and goals such as Vision 2050, NST1; and links with other processes, such as the VNR and UPR.
- To serve as an accountability mechanism of UNSDCF in the delivery of collective system support to the 2030 Agenda.
- To serve as a forum to discuss national policies, strategies, and UN agenda pertaining to the achievement of international commitments of Rwanda such as (1) Agenda 2030; (2) Addis Ababa Action Agenda; (3) Paris Agreement on Climate Change; (4) Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk management.

¹⁸RCPs will be working along seven OIBCs: 1. Strengthened integrated data & statistical systems for sustainable development; 2. Ensuring effective & efficient macroeconomic management & accelerated inclusive, economic transformation & diversification; 3. Harnessing demographic dividends, gender and youth for development; 4. Leveraging new technologies & enabling digital transitions for inclusive growth & development; 5. Fostering climate action and resilience; 6. Towards peace, security, and the respect of human rights; and 7. Displacement and migration

- Periodically, to discuss optimal ways to organize the response and presence of the UN in country to address specific national needs and priorities.
- To ensure the alignment of the Strategic Documents of UN agencies with the UNSDCF and based on the approval of the UNSDCF send an endorsement letter to the Executive Boards of the respective UN agencies.
- To support any UN joint endeavor that improves coordination, harmonization, coherence, effectiveness and efficiency.
- To Provide strategic guidance to the Joint SDG taskforce and any other subsidiary bodies set up to support the implementation of the CF towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals or specific endeavor, such as the Integrated National Financing Framework.
- To approve the Cooperation Framework including the Common Budgetary Framework and discuss the UN setting at country level.
- To monitor progress, challenges and opportunities, and steer the direction of implementation.
- To review the UN Country Results Report, including through the implementation of the JPs and the BOS.
- To support resource mobilization for the UNSDCF as well as development financing opportunities.
- To hold a JSC review at least once a year. The RC presents the UN Country Results Report, evaluation reports, and evaluation management responses and action plan.
- To invite relevant participants in ad hoc meetings to support a better understanding of the context and adjustments, if need be, of the UN work.

The Joint SDG Task Force is a joint UN-GoR technical level group that was established by the Joint Steering Committee in July 2018 to coordinate and provide strategic and technical advice on implementation of the Rwanda SDGs domestication agenda. The task force is jointly coordinated by MINECOFIN and the UN, and reports to the Joint Steering Committee. The task force provides technical recommendations on planning, funding, implementation, monitoring and reporting of the SDGs, including supporting the voluntary national reporting (VNR) processes and updating of Rwanda's SDG domestication roadmap among others.¹⁹

¹⁹UNDSS is a member of the UNCT. In addition, the WB, IMF and IRMCT are members of the SMT and not of the UNCT. Even though WB has agreed in principle to join UNCT and UNCT has also agreed.

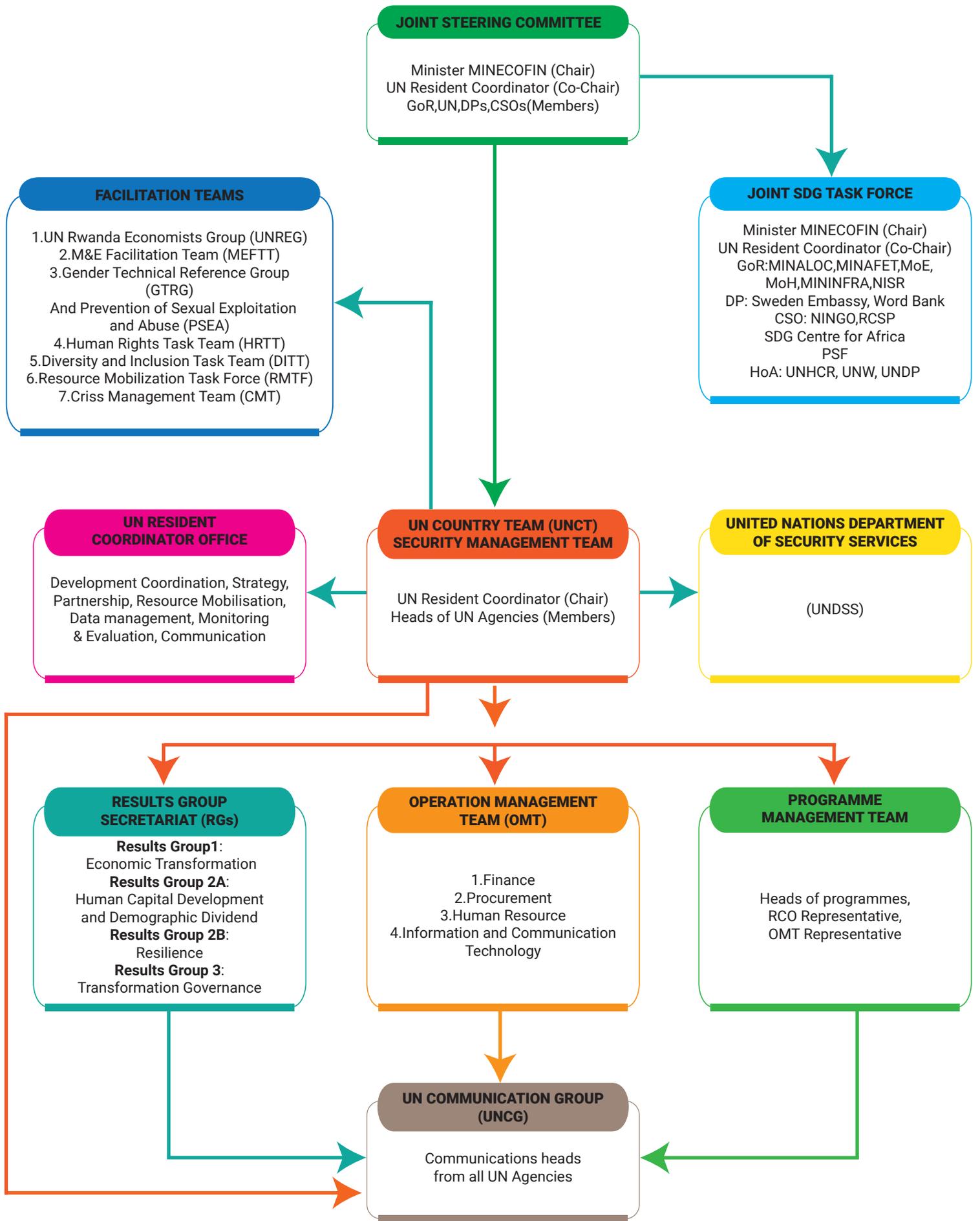


Figure 1: UNSDCF Management and Coordination Mechanism

UN Country Team (UNCT) composed of all Heads of UN Agencies operating in Rwanda, is responsible for ensuring achievement of results in addition to adherence to the UNSDCF and Delivering as One process. Chaired by the UN RC that leads and coordinates implementation of the Cooperation Framework, the UNCT oversees the planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting through the Results Groups. The UN Resident Coordinator Office provides the administrative, secretariat, and coordination for the UNCT agenda. In addition to periodic quarterly meetings, the UNCT holds specific meeting dedicated to discussing strategic issues to better position the UN in the country, build new partnerships, spearhead innovations in finance and in doing business, and approve position papers on key issues.

UNSDCF Results Groups (RGs) are responsible for results programming, planning, coordination, implementation, monitoring and reporting. There are four results groups each responsible for coordination of programmes in each of the three strategic priorities. RG 1 coordinates economic transformation; RG 2A coordinates the human capital and demographic dividend programming in outcome three of social transformation; RG 2B coordinates the resilience programming in outcome four of social transformation; and RG 3 coordinates the transformational governance strategic priority. The Results groups are chaired by a head of agency supported by an alternate for one year on a rotational basis, with the alternate taking over after a year. The chair appoints the RG secretariat coordinator from his/her agency to facilitate the work of the group. The agency chairing an RG is also responsible for providing all necessary secretariat facilitation and services, with support from the Resident Coordinator's Office, when available. The RG ensures oversight, accountability and coherence on strategy, policy, programming, communication, advocacy and resource mobilization and reporting. More specifically, they are responsible for developing joint workplans, joint programmes, joint analysis of policy environment to ensure programmes are responsive, mainstreaming of normative programming principles, tracking progress and reporting results across Cooperation Framework outcomes, joint communication, planning and reporting on the SDG fund.

UN Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) provides administrative, secretariat and coordination for the UNCT agenda. In collaboration with MINECOFIN the UNRCO also provides operational assistance to the functioning of the Joint Steering Committee. In addition, the UNRCO team provides oversight and coordination support to the results group secretariates as well as have representation, for mostly coordination and reporting purposes, in all facilitation teams, the operations management team and the communications group.

Programme Management Team (PMT) provides guidance and inputs for decision-making at UNCT level on all matters pertaining to UNSDCF programming, encompassing planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation systems and processes in Rwanda. Chaired by one Agency, the PMT is composed of heads of programmes/most senior programme staff from each of the UN agencies engaged in the UNSDCF. Other members of the PMT include: RCO Representative; OMT Representative; and UN Agencies without physical presence. It is responsible for ensuring the mainstreaming of UN programming principles namely: Human Rights Based Approach; Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Environmental Sustainability; Culture and Development; Capacity Development; Results Based Management, during formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of UNSDCF and its ensuing Joint Programmes.

Operations Management Team (OMT) is a strategic group that leads UN Rwanda operations and guides the UNCT on efficiency and effectiveness matters and on synergies between operations and programmes. The OMT consists of operations managers of UN agencies in Rwanda and is chaired by a Head of Agency, on an annual rotational basis. It works closely with UNSDCF results groups. The primary instrument for the OMT operation is BOS II. The BOS is a results-based framework that focuses on joint business operations with the purpose of eliminating duplication, leveraging the common bargaining power of the UN and maximizing economies of scale. The BOS II was launched in 2019 and runs to 2023. The BOS focuses on common services that are implemented jointly or delivered by one UN entity on behalf of one or more other UN entities.

Common services of collaboration include Common Administration services including common Facilities/Premises, Common Finance services, Common Logistics services, Common Procurement services, Common ICT services, Common Human Resources services. The UN Agencies participating in the Rwanda BOS II include: UNHCR, UN WOMEN, WFP, WHO, FAO, IOM, UN, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and any other UN or affiliated organization operating in Rwanda. The Security Advisor or the Deputy Security Advisor of UNDSS and the UN Doctor are also members of the OMT.

UN Communications Group (UNCG) is an interagency group of communication experts nominated by their respective UN agencies as well as from the RGs. These experts represent all communication endeavors from both RGs and agencies to ensure all relevant communication is well coordinated and coherent. The UNCG is chaired by a “communication champion” that is an agency head. The UNCG will provide coordination and implementation of a Joint Communications Strategy through this programming cycle. Among the roles of the UNCG are joint communication creating opportunities for joint advocacy, communicating results as one for visibility, building partnerships and resource mobilization. To deliver on this role the UNCG has adopted seven core strategies including: joint advocacy on common issues; joint communication of results; maintenance and updates of the One UN Rwanda website; Use One UN social media channels; joint field visits; enhanced partnerships with media; and diversifying the media channel portfolio, especially radio.

Facilitation Task Teams (FTTs) also called task forces are technical working groups set up as part of the implementation structure of this Cooperation Framework. FTTs bring together technical persons, with expertise in select fields from various agencies to deliberate common issues, share knowledge, exchange practices, or undertake a specific task on behalf of UNCT. FTTs will mostly be interagency policy advisory teams. The task teams perform various tasks including formulation of UNCT position papers and reviewing strategic documents for approval by the UNCT. This structural model allows for creation of statutory and ad hoc task teams around strategic themes such as programming, partnerships, resource mobilisation, M&E, economic transformation, gender, human rights, communication, crisis management and others. This flexible arrangement enables the UN to be more dynamic in a rapidly changing environment, and to better anticipate and adjust to remain relevant and responsive. It also helps re-allocate any additional resources during peak times of the programme cycle. The composition of membership is informed by the agenda.

Management and accountability framework (MAF)²⁰ is a foundational piece in the reinvigoration of the Resident Coordinator system. It provides a clear, unambiguous framework for management and accountability within UN Country Teams at national level, the regional and global levels, and across the three levels to ensure a consistent approach across countries in a way that remains faithful to the letter and spirit of the General Assembly resolution on the repositioning of the UN development system. The dual accountability system – at the centre of the reform effort – ensures that UN Agency representatives remain fully accountable to their respective entities on individual mandates, while periodically reporting to the RC on their individual activities and on their respective contributions to the results of the UN development system towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and NST1, based on the UNSDCF. The MAF may be reviewed, as required, to ensure alignment with evolving reform processes and products in order to address issues arising from implementation.

²⁰<https://unsdg.un.org/resources/management-and-accountability-framework-un-development-and-resident-coordinator-system>

3.4 FUNDING THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

The UNCT will continually update the Results and Resources Framework (RRF). The RRF will emphasize the allocation of resources in the context of larger flows to support NST1 and SDGs through the UNSDCF outcomes. UN resources will play a complementary and catalytic role to: address barriers to SDG financing; facilitate dialogue with diverse partners and enable the government to identify new sources of SDG financing; and better align existing financial resources with domesticated SDG plans.

The RRF responds to the requirements of the funding compact agreed by Member States, committing the United Nations Development System to more transparency and accountability for its expenditure, more effectiveness and efficiency in the use of limited resources, and clearer communication on work and achievements. The RRF represents a consolidation of the agreed, costed results of the Cooperation Framework including operations and communications. It includes required amounts, available resources and resource mobilization needs. It will function as a financial planning, resource management and mobilization tool of the UNCT, Government, and other stakeholders.

The UN in Rwanda finances its activities from various sources which include pooled Funding mechanisms (Rwanda Sustainable Development Fund, the Joint SDG Fund, Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and Peace Building Fund (PBF) and by UN Agencies core and non-core resources²¹(including all partners supporting UN Agencies).

Joint Resource Mobilization Strategy is geared towards contributing to the overall realization of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It will broaden the financing base to support the implementation of this CF, the NST1 and the National Economic Recovery Plan (ERP), specifically in the context of COVID-19. Over the six-year period, initiatives articulated in the Cooperation Framework required a total of USD 631 million of which USD 252 million was projected to have been available upon commencement while the remainder USD 376 million were additional resources that needed to be mobilized. Thanks to joint and agency resource mobilisation efforts, the financial funding of the Cooperation Framework has been reduced to USD 254 million to be mobilized, during the next three years.

The Rwanda Sustainable Development Fund (SDF) has been created to support investment in SDG acceleration and transformative change with joint resource mobilization, allocation, and disbursement of funding partner resources to the SDF under the direction of the UN RC. The SDF reduces fragmentation; reduces transaction costs; addresses unproductive competition; facilitates scale and partnerships; and provides incentives for pursuing system-wide priorities, strategic positioning, and coherence to achieve national SDG commitments through the Cooperation Framework.

The SDF will serve as one of the vehicles for new resources pooled by funding partners to support the unfunded portions of the Cooperation Framework. It will complement the parallel resource base (core and non-core funds of individual agencies), under the guidance of the Joint Steering Committee, with delegated resource allocation to UNCT and the leadership of the RC. In addition to facilitating realization of the UNSDCF outcomes by strengthening planning, coordination processes, the SDF will ensure channelling of consistent and predictable joint funds towards the highest priority needs.

Over the six-year period, initiatives articulated in the UNSDCF to achieve the planned results require USD 631,091,127 of which USD 376,069,600 was mobilized. The gap of USD 255,021,527 constituting 40% are the resources required to be mobilised to implement the UNSDCF.

²¹UN Agencies core and non-core resources includes (regular, thematic, vertical, and other resources etc)

Table 1: UNSDCF 2018 - 2024 Common Budgetary Framework

Total UNSDCF Budget (Humanitarian, Development & Peace)	Strategic Pillar	Budget (US \$) per Pillar	% Of the Grand Total	Mobilized (US \$)	% Of Pillar budget mobilized	To be mobilized	% Gap per Pillar
	Economic Transformation	131,492,669	21%	65,949,763	50%	65,542,906	50%
	Social Transformation	443,937,384	70%	266,852,219	60%	177,085,165	40%
	Transformational Governance	55,661,074	9%	43,267,618	78%	12,393,456	22%
	Grand Total	631,091,127		376,069,600		255,021,527	
	Total Funding Gap	40%					

The common budgetary framework contains amounts that address humanitarian, development and peace programming. These are funds available from all sources and include core budget funds as well as funding partners’ contributions received in country; funds allocated from agency headquarters or from regional level; and funds received through global funding mechanisms or multi-donor trust funds. Funds will continue to be mobilized through various initiatives including a joint UN Resource Mobilization Strategy.

The common budgetary framework has an indicative budget. Agencies’ budgets are reviewed and elaborated further in the Joint Work Plans. Agencies’ specific interventions and budgets are reflected and aligned to the UNSDCF Results Framework.

3.5 COMMUNICATION FOR THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

The Cooperation Framework’s implementation, progress, results achievement, challenges, and lessons learned will be communicated and reported to various stakeholders at national, local and within sectors through a joint UN communications strategy. The strategy will leverage emerging technologies to reach and interact with various stakeholders, particularly youth and those in rural areas.

CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING



An elder woman receiving her 1st dose of COVID-19 Vaccine
©WHO

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

UN agencies will provide support to design and implementation of interventions that deliver the outputs in the Cooperation Framework. UN assistance will include technical support, cash assistance, supplies, commodities and equipment, procurement services, transport, advocacy, research and studies, consultancies, capacity building, organizational development, monitoring and evaluation, training activities and staff support.

Funding for programme implementation will be allocated every fiscal year based on annual progress reviews and in accordance with this Cooperation Framework. Budgets for programmes will be detailed in annual joint workplans and reviewed quarterly prior to disbursement. By mutual consent between the Government and the UN agencies, funds not earmarked for specific activities may be re-allocated to other priorities and programmatically worthwhile activities.

Independent audits will be commissioned by the UN system and undertaken by private audit services, in line with the UN guidelines and standards for auditing. Government and other national implementing partners will cooperate with UN agencies in monitoring and reporting on all activities supported by the direct implementation modality and cash transfers. They will facilitate access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for cash administration.

4.2 MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

The UN in Rwanda is committed to strengthening management for results and measurement of the impact of supported programmes. Results-based management (RBM) principles are used in planning, monitoring and evaluation of the Cooperation framework to ensure a strong focus on achieving development and humanitarian results, based on robust evidence.

A Results Framework (RF) has been developed for the Cooperation Framework clearly defining the results, baseline, targets, indicators and means of verification, as well as risks and assumptions. The Joint Work Plans and Joint Programmes and their respective M&E plans will be fully guided by the UNSDCF results framework. Progress towards achieving the outcomes will be continuously monitored based on the indicators and targets in the results matrix. The targets are as annualised as possible in the Joint Workplans. The RF will be regularly updated and shared with all implementing and funding partners. Substantive changes to the RF, including key indicators identified, will be tracked throughout the UNSDCF cycle. The targets will be reviewed annually and adjusted in collaboration with the Results Groups.

Specific emphasis is made on measurement of results of the UN's contribution in the areas of policy research, technical advice and advocacy in respective thematic areas. A variety of M&E approaches are used to assess the results including quantitative and qualitative studies, partner surveys, in depth analysis on respective areas. In view of the UN's normative role in promoting human rights, there is an emphasis on measuring the changes for most vulnerable groups and key populations, in collaboration with key national partners. National monitoring and evaluation systems are fully utilized to the extent possible. Joint research, surveys, studies and reviews will continue to be conducted to enhance monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Where possible, the UN supports national efforts in these areas and utilises their data for evidence-based decision-making.

UN INFO (UN information system) is a highly accessible global online reporting system hosted in the UN development operations coordination office for reporting on the UNSDCF and BOS. It is the core reporting system for the Cooperation Framework. The system provides data and overview of who does what, where, with what kind of resources; it produces a basis for the Annual UN Country Results Report, and others, which can be used for programme management and accountability. This online planning, monitoring and reporting tool for UN programmes and operations digitizes the UNSDCF RF and Joint Workplans, as well as the BOS. It increases transparency by providing an overview of the UN's contribution in Rwanda. It is the key tool for the UN to share progress on its contribution with the Government, other partners and the general public. It allows the UN System to review and report systematically and collectively, forecasting disbursements against available resources. It also identifies operational support requirements.

Joint Workplan mid-year reviews will be conducted internally every end of the calendar year, to assess progress and status of the JWPs. The internal mid-year reviews are led by respective RGs and progress updates recorded in UN INFO.

UNSDCF Annual Review (AR) will be conducted through the rigorous and consultative process of compiling and producing the UN's Country Annual Results Report. The annual review process will engage the UN, the Government of Rwanda, partners, civil society organizations and the private sector and other key implementing partners. The annual reviews assess the progress and contribution towards achievement of cooperation framework outcomes and outputs. Each RG will report progress on the annual targets based on JPs and JWPs. The UNSDCF annual review will report on performance at output levels, progress towards outcomes, financial expenditure, major achievements, challenges, and take stock of lessons learnt and good practices. The ARs provide opportunity to assess performance and make recommendations related to the planning assumptions, risks and emerging opportunities; continued relevance of the Cooperation Framework results to national priorities; and any recommendations to the subsequent JWPs, including related strategies, partnerships and resource allocations. Feedback from the AR process informs annual planning processes and commitments for the subsequent year, including any strategic and operational adjustments required for the UNSDCF.

UNSDCF Final Evaluation will be conducted as per the periodicity agreed with the Government and the UN. Thematic outcome and programme evaluations will be conducted in identified results areas and their recommendations used to inform the final evaluation. The UNSDCF Final Evaluation will be conducted in the last quarter of 2023 and synchronized with the final evaluation of the NST1. This will aim to share data across the Cooperation Framework and the national strategy while ushering in the planning phase for the next programme cycle. The recommendations will inform the next programming period. The final evaluation will be based on the core UN Evaluation Group Criteria: relevance, efficiency, sustainability, and effectiveness.

4.3 RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The UNSDCF Results Framework contains risks and assumptions for each of the outcomes and outputs in the Result Matrix. In addition, the updated CCA conducted a detailed risk assessment of the current country context. The critical risks identified by the assessment that will guide UNSDCF planning, and implementation include the following:

Macroeconomic stability: Vulnerability to exogenous shocks related to the after-effects of the COVID-19 pandemic could reverse recent economic gains. Fiscal slippages could occur with increased expenditure required to contain the pandemic and at the same time caution the socioeconomic front against shortfalls in domestic revenues and slowed economic activity. This could lead to higher deficit and debt path, resulting in increased domestic borrowing from the private sector, crowding out productive sectors, which in turn will depress investment and growth leading to income losses for households and economy at large.

Regional and global influences: Current disputes with neighboring countries have to varying extents interfered with cross-border trade. This negatively affects livelihoods of youth, women, and traders as well as supplies to ordinary consumers, mostly in cities. Also, continued instability in Eastern DRC, continues to affect Rwanda. Precarious regional stability poses risks to reaping full dividends of regional integration.

Public Health: The pandemic remains a major risk impacting supply chains across sectors. In the health sector this could significantly affect institutions especially in their systems ability to respond to health emergencies and meet demand for essential health services.

Food and nutrition security, agriculture: The level of food insecurity is about 20 %, whilst stunting has reduced to 33 %, remaining very high (DHS, 2020). Though the rate of exclusive breastfeeding is high, complementary feeding remains sub-optimal as only 22 % of children aged 6-23 months are fed a minimum acceptable diet. Addressing stunting and overall child nutrition is still a major priority to be able to meet SDG targets. However, agricultural productivity is still low, and dependency on climate-sensitive produce is high.

Environment and climate: Land degradation is still rampant, biodiversity and ecosystem services continue to be depleted, wetlands degraded, and unsustainable production and consumption still prevalent. Climate change is increasing the frequency and severity of floods, landslides and droughts.

Financing: With falling ODA, fiscal space narrowing and overall contraction of growth, alternate sources of financing to meet the demands and objectives of the SDGs and NST1 are now even more critical. Efforts at Blended financing, and INFF need to be accelerated. Possibilities of philanthropic sources of finance as well as non-financial sources remain to be fully explored.

Leaving No one behind: Poverty has reduced from over 60 % to 38.3 over the last 25 years. However, extreme poverty is still around 16 %. Inequality using the Gini coefficient also reduced from 0.494 in 2017 to 0.437 in 2018. Performance of SDG1 and 2 is dependent on the rate of reducing poverty which now has been undermined by the latent effects from COVID-19 that have translated into a contraction of the economy which by extension continues to be a threat to the principle of leaving no one behind.

Despite these critical risks, various existing and emerging prospects provide opportunities for the UN system to leverage in delivering its commitments in line with the Cooperation Framework. Key opportunities include:

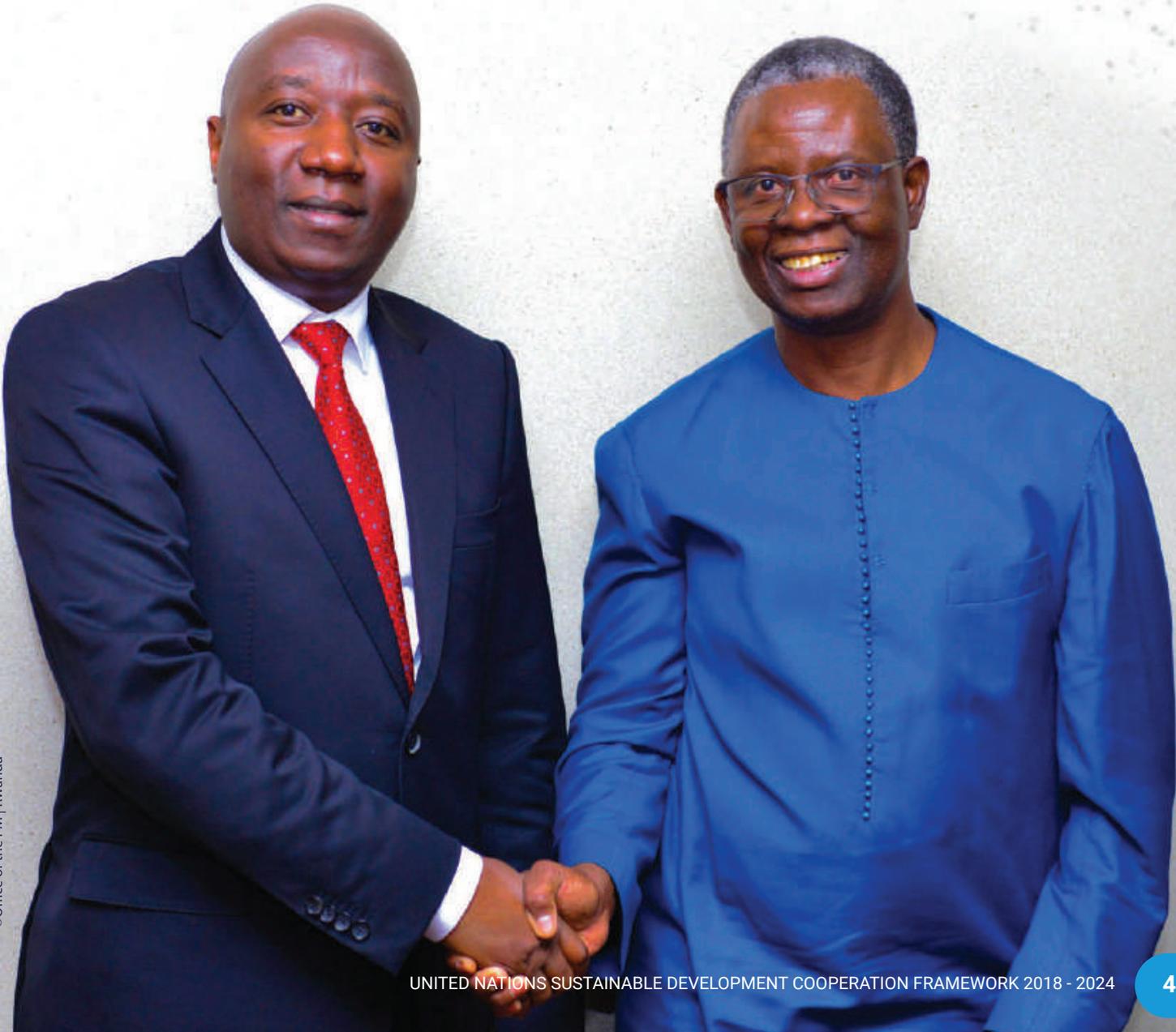
Political Stability: Stability has been prerequisite to investment and rapid economic growth since 1994. The prevailing peace, security and political will to ensure human rights, justice and rule of law and order are observed to provide space for continued cordial relations with the state and constructive engagement on development and humanitarian issues between UN and GoR.

Infrastructure and access to social services: Roads network in Rwanda is good and access to education and health improved. Access to health is improving despite multiple challenges in the sector. With the advancement of digital transformation, availability of a countrywide national fiber backbone and close to full network coverage, there is immense opportunity to advance bridging the digital divide among those left behind to leverage emerging technologies to extend services to the vulnerable groups, especially in rural areas.

Private Sector Development: Given the political will and the passion to stimulate rapid economic growth, domestic and foreign direct investment the support to the private sector is a priority in policy and strategy. Combined with advancements in regional and continental integration through facilities such as the AfCFTA, private sector development will be a key driver of social and economic development going forward.

Displacement and Migration: Rwanda's responsive migration and refugees hosting, and management policies and structures provide suitable working environment to advance the humanitarian-peace-development nexus.

COMMITMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT



The Prime Minister of Rwanda, Edouard Ngirente received in audience Dr. Fodé NDIAYE, the UN Resident Coordinator in Rwanda. Their discussions focused on strengthening the development partnership between Rwanda & UN.
©Office of the PM | Rwanda

The Government will support the UN system agencies' efforts to mobilise financial resources required to meet the needs of this UNSDCF 2018 - 2024 and will cooperate with the UN system agencies including: encouraging Governments of potential funding partners to make available to the UN system agencies the funds needed to implement unfunded components of the Cooperation Framework; endorsing the UN system agencies' efforts to raise funds for the programme from other sources, including the private sector both internationally and in Rwanda; and by permitting contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations in Rwanda to support the programmes which will be tax exempt for the funding partner to the maximum extent permissible under applicable law.

Cash assistance for travel, stipends, honoraria, and other costs shall be set at rates commensurate with those applied in the country, but not higher than those applicable to the United Nations system (as stated in the international civil service commission circulars).

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements entered with the UN system agencies.

Without prejudice to these agreements, the Government shall apply the respective provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the "General Convention") or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the "Specialized Agencies Convention") to the Agencies' property, funds, and assets and to their officials and experts on mission. The Government shall also accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government. In addition, it is understood that all United Nations Volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the Agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention.

The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is any claims and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

- a) Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the UN or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement.
- b) Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13th February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21st November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this document or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: COOPERATION FRAMEWORK 2018- 2024 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

STRATEGIC PRIORITY

1

NST 1 Strategic Priorities

1. Create resilient, decent, and productive jobs.
2. Accelerate sustainable urbanization.
3. Rwanda as a globally competitive knowledge-based economy
4. Promote Industrialization, exports, and trade.
5. Domestic savings & positioning as a financial services hub.
6. Modernise and increase productivity of agriculture and livestock.
7. Sustainable management of the environment and natural resources to transition to a green economy.

Agenda 2063 - African Union

- Goal 1:** A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens.
Goal 4: Transformed Economies.
Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production.
Goal 9: Continental financial and monetary institutions are established and functional.
Goal 18: Engaged and empowered youth and children.
Goal 20: Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development.

Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
Goal 15: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

SDG Targets: 1.4, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 4.4, 4.3, 5.5, 6.3, 6.5, 6.6, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 8.10, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 10.1, 10.2, 10.4, 10.5, 10.7, 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7, 12.2, 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.8, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9, 17.1, 17.3, 17.4, 17.7

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS	
OUTCOME 1: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA BENEFIT FROM MORE INCLUSIVE, COMPETITIVE, AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH THAT GENERATES DECENT WORK AND PROMOTES QUALITY LIVELIHOODS FOR ALL	1.1 Gini coefficient		0.429	0.400	NISR EICV Report [3 Years]	UNDP	- Continued political will, peace, and security necessary for investor confidence. - The economy recovers rapidly and successfully from the impact of COVID-19 - The UN has the technical skills,	- Rwanda's geographical location leaves it susceptible to political instability in the region which may lead to a loss of trading partners and FDI. -Unpredictable financial resources to facilitate	
	1.2 % Post harvest crop losses (Disaggregated by cereal, legume, tuber, horticulture products)		Maize	30.0	5.0	NISR Seasonal Agriculture Survey [Annual]			FAO
			Beans	-					
			Potatoes	-					
	1.3 % contribution of Agriculture, Trade, and Industry to GDP		Agriculture	34.6	48.0	NISR GDP National Accounts Report [Quarterly]			FAO
			Industry						
			Trade						
	1.4 National Unemployment rate (Disaggregated by gender, age, disability, refugees)		Total	16.7		NISR Labour force Survey [Quarterly]			UNDP, UNHCR
			Male	16.1					
			Female	17.5					
Youth			21.0						
		PWD							

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
	1.5 % of Total employment with main job in informal sector.	Refugees			NISR Labour force Survey [Quarterly]	UNDP, UNHCR	capacity, and resources necessary to spur private sector growth and engagement.	implementation. -The economy recovers slower than anticipated from the impact of COVID-19 -The UN has limited technical skills, capacity, and resources necessary to spur private sector growth and engagement.
		Total	91.0	85.0				
		Male						
		Female						
		Youth						
	PWD							
1.6 % of population living in urban areas.		17		NISR Population and Housing Census [Every 10 years]	UNHABITAT			
1.7 Total Investment as a percentage of GDP (Disaggregated by FDI / domestic)	Total	25.2		NISR GDP National Accounts Report [Quarterly]	UNECA			
	FDI	0.0						
	Domestic	13.5						
Output 1.1: Institutions and communities, especially small-scale farmers, youth, and women in target areas have the requisite technical capacities and inputs for innovative, sustainable, climate-resilient, and integrated agriculture production and productivity	1.1.1: Number of smallholder farmers provided with training for effective uptake of modern small-scale agricultural technologies in the targeted districts. (Disaggregated by type of technology i.e., GAP, PHHS, IPM)	GAP			MINAGRI SPIU Annual report [Annual]	WFP, FAO	- Technologies needed for green growth are available, accessible, and affordable.	- Unpredictable weather patterns negatively impact agriculture productivity. - Farmers are not receptive to new technologies and farming practices. - Economic growth policies are not inclusive or responsive to needs of the most vulnerable
		PHHS						
		IPM						
		Total	14,502	63,300				
	1.1.2: Number of capacitated agriculture officers in target area with skills required to promote climate smart agricultural practices	Total	2,500	3,000	MINAGRI SPIU Annual report [Annual]	FAO		
		Male						
		Female						
	1.1.3: Number of agriculture-related policies, strategies and guidelines that are responsive to climate-resilient and sustainable agriculture.		12	17	MINAGRI Annual Report [Annual]	FAO		
	1.1.4: Number of smallholder farmers in target areas with access to improved agricultural inputs and technologies. (Disaggregated by gender and age)	Total	10,648	60,100	MINAGRI & MINICOM Annual Reports [Annual]	WFP, FAO, IFAD		
		Men	5,031	28,500				
Women		5,617	31,600					
Youth								
Output 1.2: Smallholder farmers, especially youth, women and most	1.2.1: Number of farmers and farmers' organizations' members with acquired skills in quality assurance and	Total	5	20	MINAGRI Annual Project Report [Annual]	WFP, FAO, ITC	- Local and foreign investors are willing and	- Limited access to finance to fund value chain
		Male	3	12				
		Female	2	8				

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
vulnerable groups in target districts have acquired skills and knowledge for agribusiness and food processing and participate productively in selected value chains.	standards in targeted value chains.	Cooperatives					ready to invest in prioritized value chains.	development - Limited investor interest in prioritized value chains
	1.2.2: Number of targeted cooperatives/farmer organisations with enhanced management, organizational and entrepreneurial capacity to engage value addition		536	908	MINAGRI and MINICOM Annual Reports [Annual]	FAO, ITC		
	1.2.3: Number of users accessing market information through supported market information systems e.g., Buy from Women (Disaggregated by gender and age)	Total	3,144	26,000	MINAGRI and MINICOM Annual Reports [Annual]	IFAD, FAO, ITC, UNW		
		Male	1,457	5,400				
		Female	1,687	20,600				
1.2.4: Number of new financial products developed to support agricultural value chain finance.		0	10	MINAGRI Annual Reports [Annual]	IFAD, FAO, WFP			
Output 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, climate conscious industrialization and continental trade competitiveness.	1.3.1: Number of MSMEs with increased business and e-commerce skills (Disaggregated by ownership-gender and age).	Total		250	Programme Progress Reports [Annual]	UNIDO, UNCDF, ITC, UNW	- International, Regional and National political will to implement international continental and sub-regional protocols and agreements e.g., WTO, AfCFTA, EAC - Technologies needed for green growth are available, accessible, and affordable.	- Tariff and non-tariff barriers continue to arise, hindering regional trade. - Technologies needed for green growth are limited and unaffordable.
		Male-owned		125				
		Female-owned		125				
		Youth-owned						
	1.3.2: Number of trade related policies and strategic plans developed/ revised.		1	5	MINICOM Annual Reports [Annual]	UNECA, ITC		
	1.3.3: Number of MSMEs supported to meet targeted minimum standards and certification. (Disaggregated by ownership-gender and age).	Total		15	RSB and MINICOM Annual Reports [Annual]	UNIDO, UNCDF, ITC		
		Male-owned						
		Female-owned						
		Youth-owned						
	1.3.4: Number people benefiting from programmes targeting cross-border trade and border communities (Disaggregated by gender, age, disability)	Total			IOM Programme Progress Report [Annual]	IOM		
Male								
Female								
Youth								
1.3.5: Number of UN supported projects implemented to facilitate AfCFTA readiness and local enterprise competitiveness				Programme Progress Reports [Annual]	UNIDO, UNCDF, ITC			
1.3.6: Number of industries supported to mainstream climate change adaptation in their operations and production processes				Programme Progress Reports [Annual]	UNIDO, UNEP, UNDP			

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
	1.3.7 Number of SMEs supported through "Open Call" process			NIRDA progress reports [Annual]	UNIDO		
Output 1.4: Private and public institutions have the requisite technical and financial capacity to create resilient decent employment, foster innovation, skills development and promote entrepreneurship and financial inclusion for all, especially women, youth and other vulnerable groups.	1.4.1: Number of target population trained in Entrepreneurship and Vocational skills <i>(Disaggregated by gender, rural/urban, age, disability, vulnerability).</i>	Total		64,400	Joint Programme Progress Reports Gikondo Transit Centre Reports [Annual]	UNDP, ITC, IOM, UNW	
		Male		22,100			
		Female		42,300			
		Youth					
		PWD					
		Urban People					
		Rural people					
	Former street vendors						
	1.4.2: No. of people supported to access and use new financial products <i>(Disaggregated by gender, rural/urban, age, disability, refugees)</i>	Total		85,000	BNR Annual Report. ITC Progress Reports [Annual]	UNCDF, ITC, UNHCR	
		Male					
		Female					
		Youth					
		PWD					
		Urban People					
		Rural people					
	Refugees						
	1.4.3: % of accredited courses available through open E - learning at the University of Rwanda. <i>(Disaggregated by college)</i>	CASS			University of Rwanda Annual Report, frequency [Annual]	UNESCO	
		CAVM					
		CBE					
		CMHS					
CoE							
1.4.4: Percentage of diaspora professionals engaged through formal agreements for skills development and transfer in targeted institutions. <i>(Disaggregated by institutions)</i>	Total			IOM Programme Reports [Annual]	IOM		
	IPRCs						
	Hospitals						
	Financial institutions						
1.4.5: Number of youth-led organizations and networks participating in national policy dialogue, advocacy, and programming, including in humanitarian settings.		1	10	AfriYan Progress Reports [Annual]	UNFPA		

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS	
	1.4.6: Number of new and revised regulations for efficient administration of labour migration strengthened			IOM Annual Report [Annual]	IOM			
	1.4.7: Number of mechanisms provided for the prevention and protection of migrant workers against abuse and exploitation.			IOM Annual Report [Annual]	IOM			
Output 1.5: National institutions have increased technical capacity to identify, access and use various domestic and international innovative modalities and sources of financing NST1 and SDGs.	1.5.1: Number of partnerships for funding and financing development and humanitarian programmes established between the UN and strategic partners. <i>(Disaggregated by type of partners)</i>	CSO			Programme for country partnership's programme document [Annual]	UN RCO	- Existence of conducive National policies and strategies to enhance domestic resource mobilisation. - Traditional and innovative Financing (private, public or blended) needed for catalyzing investments are available, accessible and utilized.	-Insufficient domestic resource available for mobilisation. - Shrinking ODA and funding options for development plans
		DP						
		Private sector						
		DFI						
	Philanthropy							
1.5.2: Extent to which national capacities are strengthened to implement resource mobilization strategy for diversified sources of finance				INFF Programme Report [Annual]	UNDP			
1.5.3: Amount (USD) of resources mobilised for implementation of NST1 <i>(Disaggregated by type of UN and GoR Mobilised, development and humanitarian assistance)</i>	Government of Rwanda			GoR Annual Budget Report UN Rwanda Annual Report [Annual]	UN RCO			
	UN Rwanda							
	Development programming							
	Humanitarian assistance	3,423,183	20,000,000					
Output 1.6: National and local institutions are equipped with the technical capacity to design and implement knowledge-based, inclusive, and sustainable climate-resilient urbanization policies, strategies, and plans.	1.6.1: Rwanda's centre of excellence for smart, inclusive and sustainable urban solutions operational (Y/N).	N	y	Urbanization Joint Sector Review & Programme progress Report [Annual]	UN-HABITAT	- Technologies needed for green growth are limited and unaffordable - Limited private sector investment in urbanization		
	1.6.2: Number of Government staff with capacity to upgrade informal settlement sites in cities	Total	0	33	Urbanization Programme Progress Reports [Annual]		UNHABITAT	
		City of Kigali	0	5				
		Satellite cities	0	9				
		Sectors	0	19				
1.6.3: National urbanization policy implemented through the spatial development framework (Y/N)				Urbanization Programme Progress Reports [Annual]	UN-HABITAT			

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS	
OUTCOME 2: BY 2024, RWANDAN INSTITUTIONS AND COMMUNITIES ARE MORE EQUITABLY, PRODUCTIVELY, AND SUSTAINABLY MANAGING NATURAL RESOURCES AND ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL DISASTERS	2.1: Percentage of public expenditure on environment, natural resources, biodiversity, climate change, as part of total public expenditure.	2.5	8.0	MINECOFIN Annual Assessment Reports [Annual]	UNDP	- Green growth and climate change continue to be GoR priorities - Innovative and blended financial instruments for support to climate finance and green growth are available	- Green growth and climate change are outcompeted by other national priorities - Limited financing availed to support to climate finance and green growth are available	
	2.2 % of households using biomass as a source of energy for cooking. (Disaggregated by sex of HH).	Total	83.3	54.0	Energy Joint Sector Review Report [Annual]			UNDP
		Male HH						
		Female HH						
	2.3 Extent to which government institutions are capacitated to implement disaster risk management plans i.e., have disaster risk management policy, strategy, and action plan.			MINEMA Annual Report [Annual]	UNDP			
2.4 National Institutions strengthened for coordination and Implementation of the revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)			REMA - National NDC Implementation Report [Annual]	UNDP				
Output 2.1: National and sub-national institutions have strengthened regulatory frameworks, technical and coordination capacity for gender-sensitive and equitable management and mainstreaming of environment, natural resources management, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation, while enabling green growth	2.1.1: Percentage of districts and priority sectors (agriculture, urbanization, industry, and energy) achieve their ENR & CC targets.	0	100	Joint Sector Review Reports, District Performance contract evaluation reports [Annual]	UNDP	- Nationally Determined Contributions are fully adopted and efficiently monitored	- Limited awareness of Nationally Determined Contributions limits adoption - Limited climate financing hinders NDCs implementation	
	2.1.2: Percentage level of completion of establishment and use of a comprehensive RBM in the ENR sector			Energy Joint Sector Review Report [Annual]	UNDP			
	2.1.3: Number of districts in Rwanda with Urban Low Emission mainstreamed in their development strategies			Urbanization Joint Sector Review & Programme progress Report. [Annual]	UNDP, UNHABITAT			
	2.1.3: Number of climate tagging systems established and operational			Energy Joint Sector Review	UNDP			

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS	
				Report [Annual]				
Output 2.2: Public and Private Institutions and communities are better equipped with technical capacity, skills, and knowledge for sustainable use of natural resources and climate change adaptation methods including the use of climate-resilience solutions.	2.2.1: Number of new Ha of forest restored with the support of UN.	0	1,250	Programme Report [Annual]	UNDP	- Innovative and blended financial instruments for support to climate finance and green growth are available	- Limited financing availed to support to climate finance and green growth are available - Limited awareness of and access to green-technologies among the population - Inadequate climate-conscious behavior	
	2.2.2: Number of SMEs with the capacity to implement Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) systems	1	149	Programme Report [Annual]	UNEP, UNIDO			
	2.2.3: No. of cooperatives and households involved in renewable energy	Cooperatives		25	Energy Joint Sector Review Report. [Annual]			UNDP, UNEP
		Households						
		Refugees						
	2.2.4: Percentage reduction in greenhouse gas emissions relative to the business-as-usual emissions			REMA - National NDC Implementation Report [Annual]	UNDP			
2.2.5 Number of tea factories supported in the implementation of low carbon transformation			MOE and NAEB Reports [Annual]	UNIDO				

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

STRATEGIC PRIORITY

2

NST 1 Strategic Priorities

1. Shock resilient social protection for poverty eradication
2. Enhance food security and eradicate of malnutrition
3. Enhance demographic dividend with quality healthcare
4. Enhance demographic dividend with quality education
5. Modernize households by providing universal access to adequate infrastructure & services
6. Prevent and respond to violence

Agenda 2063 - African Union

- Goal 1:** A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens;
- Goal 2:** Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation;
- Goal 3:** Healthy and well-nourished citizens;
- Goal 17:** Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life;
- Goal 18:** Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children.

Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7:** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
- Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

SDG Targets: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.7, 3.8, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.7, 5.1, 5.2, 5.6, 6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 11.5, 13.1, 16.9

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
OUTCOME 3: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA, PARTICULARLY THE MOST VULNERABLE, ENJOY INCREASED AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION, HEALTH, NUTRITION AND WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) SERVICES	3.1 Net enrolment rate in pre-primary and primary education <i>(Disaggregated by gender and vulnerability)</i>	Pre-primary Total	20.9	38.1	Education statistics yearbook [Annual] UNHCR Programme Report [Annual]	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR	- Innovative and blended financial instruments for support to social transformation are available -Political will for support to and prioritisation of social transformation by the Government of Rwanda grows and is sustained.	-Competing priorities reduce investment in social services.
		Pre-primary Refugees	66.0	73.0				
		Pre-primary PWD						
		Primary Total	98.0	99.0				
		Primary Refugees	78.0	84.0				
		Pre-primary PWD						
		Primary Boys	97.8	99.0				
	Primary Girls	98.1	99.0					
	3.2 Transition rate from P6 to S1 disaggregated <i>(Disaggregated by gender and vulnerability)</i>	Total	74.5	92.2	Education statistics yearbook [Annual] UNHCR Programme Report [Annual]	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR		
		Boys	75.4	92.2				
		Girls	73.7	92.2				
		PWD						
Refugees								

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
	3.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate <i>(Disaggregated by geographical location)</i>	Total	46.7	60.0	Demographic and Health Survey [5 years]	UNFPA		
		Urban	51.1	-				
		Rural	46.7	-				
	3.4 Proportion of Pregnant women attending four antenatal care clinics <i>(Disaggregated by geographical location)</i>	General population	44.0	51.0	Demographic and Health Survey [5 years]	WHO, UNFPA		
		Urban	44.3	-				
		Rural	43.9	-				
	3.4 Percentage of HIV+ patients on ART <i>(Disaggregated by age and vulnerability)</i>	Children 0 -14	55.0	> 95.0	EPP Spectrum Annual Report [Annual]	UNAIDS		
		Persons 15+	94.0	> 95.0				
		Pregnant women	93.0	> 95.0				
		0 – 14 yrs. (100/100) cases	100.0	100.0				
		15 > yrs. (1453/1467 cases)	99.0	100.0				
	3.5 Percentage of children receiving minimum acceptable diet <i>(Disaggregated by gender and vulnerability)</i>	Total	16.7	25.0	CFSVA [3 Years]	WFP, UNICEF		
		Female	16.3	25.0				
		Male	17.1	25.0				
		Refugees						
	3.6 Proportion of population using basic drinking water, sanitation services and hygiene services including humanitarian situations <i>(Disaggregated by geographical location and vulnerability)</i>	General Population	83.0	100.0	EICV [4 years] UNHCR Programme Reports [Annual]	UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, IOM		
		Urban	93.5	100.0				
		Rural	81.3	100.0				
		Refugees	100.0	100.0				
	3.7 Percentage of households that are food secure <i>(Disaggregated by geographical location and vulnerability)</i>	General Population	80.0	88.0	CFSVA [3 Years] Food Security Outcome Monitoring Report [Annual]	WFP		
Urban		90.5	99.5					
Rural		77.0	85.5					
Refugees		90.0	90.0					
Output 3.1: National and sub-national level service providers have increased technical and	3.1.1: Number of health facilities with capacity to provide essential newborn care services. <i>(Disaggregated by type of health facility)</i>	Total	0	367	MoH HMIS Reports [Annual]	WHO, UNICEF	- Resources and interventions are sufficient to support	- Health sector emergencies disrupt delivery of essential
		Hospitals						
		Health Centers						

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline	Target	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
			(2021)	(2024)				
institutional capacity to expand coverage of quality integrated family planning, reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health services for all, including in humanitarian settings.	3.1.2: Number of health facilities with at least 2 health care providers who have capacity to provide Care for Child Development (CCD) <i>(Disaggregated by type of health facility)</i>	Total	15	100	MoH Annual Reports [Annual]	WHO	adequate design and delivery of required maternal, child and reproductive health services	maternal, child and reproductive health services
		Hospitals						
		Health Centers						
	3.1.3: Incidence of no stock out of contraceptives in service delivery point.		93	96	Service Delivery point survey Report. [Annual]	UNFPA		
	3.1.4: Percentage of supported health facilities offering the minimum package of youth-friendly adolescent services, including in humanitarian settings. <i>(Disaggregated by type of health facility)</i>	Total	50	75	Health Joint Sector Review Report [Annual]	UNFPA, WHO, UNHCR		
Hospitals								
Health Centers								
3.1.5: Number of parents with children (0-35 months) reached with nurturing care services				RBC Annual Reports NCD Agency Reports [Annual]	UNICEF, WHO			
Output 3.2: Service providers have strengthened technical capacity to deliver comprehensive COVID-19/HIV/TB/Malaria/Hepatitis prevention, care, and treatment services for all, with particular focus on children, adolescents, young people, women, and key populations.	3.2.1: Percentage of health facilities in target areas providing PMTCT services. <i>(Disaggregated by type of health facility)</i>	Total	91	95	MoH HMIS Reports [Annual]	WHO, UNICEF, UNAIDS	- Resources, including technology and interventions are sufficient to support adequate design and delivery of required infectious disease prevention and response measures	- Limited resources disrupt infectious disease prevention and response measures
		Hospitals						
		Health Centers						
	3.2.2: Number of targeted health facilities providing treatment for viral Hepatitis <i>(Disaggregated by type of health facility)</i>	Total	60	200	MoH Hepatitis Programme Reports [Annual]	WHO		
		Hospitals						
		Health Centers						
	3.2.3: Percentage of private health facilities submitting complete reports on malaria indicators.		45	55	MoH Malaria Programme Reports. [Annual]	WHO		
3.2.4: % of health facilities in target areas providing services for key populations including female sex workers etc.	Total	77	90	UN Agencies Programme Reports [Annual]	UNAIDS, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF			
	Hospitals							
	Health Centers							
3.2.5: Level of national health system		% Of health		RBC Programme	WHO			

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
	strengthening for COVID-19 prevention and response supported by the UN <i>(Disaggregated by type of support)</i>	workers trained in C-19 case management			Reports National C-19 Preparedness and Response Programme Reports [Annual]		
		# Of health facilities supported with C-19 management equipment					
		% Of provincial & district hospital laboratories with capacity for PCR testing for SARS-CoV-2					
	3.2.6. Percentage of health workers trained in the principles of respect for human rights and non-discrimination			OHCHR Annual Report [Annual]	WHO		
Output 3.3: National health systems are better resourced to effectively develop, coordinate, implement, monitor, and finance key health policies and strategies in line with Universal Health Coverage principles and health emergencies' response.	3.3.1: Number of health related strategic and/or policy documents developed, revised or disseminated	4	12	Health Joint Sector Review Report [Annual]	WHO, UNICEF	-Political will for support to and prioritisation of improving quality of care in the health sector grows and is sustained. -Adequate technical expertise in the health sector exists and improves	-Competing national demands outweigh prioritisation of improving quality of care in the health sector. - Inadequate technical expertise in the health sector.
	3.3.2: Number of guidelines developed and/or revised in line with global health guidelines.	0	10	Health Joint Sector Review Report [Annual]	WHO		
	3.3.3: Comprehensive Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) system in place. (0=No, 1= Yes)	0	1	MoH Annual Reports [Annual]	UNFPA		
	3.3.4: Number of health facilities in refugee hosting areas recognized as part of the national health system and able to service refugees and Rwandan nationals.	4	7	UNHCR Programme Reports [Annual]	UNHCR		
	3.3.5 National M&E system that includes HSSP IV,	0	1	Health Joint	WHO, UNAIDS		

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS	
	community led-monitoring and all relevant health-related SDG indicators disaggregated by age and sex in place. (0=No, 1= Yes)			Sector Review Report [Annual]				
Output 3.4: National and sub-national level service providers, communities and private sector have the required financial and technical capacity to increase coverage and uptake of nutrition interventions and improve food security, with specific emphasis on poorest households, children under 5 years, adolescents, women, and refugees.	3.4.1: Proportion of health centers tracking nutrition status by type	Acute malnutrition (wasting)			MoH HMIS Reports UNICEF Programme Reports [Annual]	WFP, UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adequate levels of coordination of programmes and resources to deliver food and nutrition services exist. - Beneficiaries of food and nutrition support programmes adopt behaviours contributing to reduction in stunting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adverse climate change impact agriculture productivity and subsequent food security. - Beneficiaries of food and nutrition support programmes do not adopt behaviours contributing to reduction in stunting. - limited interest and participation of private sector in the coordination platform.
		Chronic malnutrition (stunting)						
	3.4.2: National and sub-national multisectoral coordination platform for planning, implementing, and tracking progress on stunting in place and functional. (0=No, 1= Yes).	National	0	1	MIGEPROF Annual Reports. MoH Annual Reports [Annual]	UNICEF		
		Sub-national	0	1				
	3.4.3: National coordination platform to facilitate private sector engagement in addressing malnutrition in place and functional. (0=No, 1= Yes).		0	1	Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Annual Country Assessment Report [Annual]	WFP, FAO		
	3.4.4: Proportion of public or government supported schools providing school feeding to girls and boys.		104	104	MINEDUC SDMS Reports. National Education Statistics Yearbook [Annual]	WFP		
3.4.5: Proportion of refugee households receiving food and nutrition assistance.	Food Assistance	100	100	WFP Programme Reports. UNHCR Programme Reports [Annual]	WFP, UNHCR			
	Nutrition Assistance							
ANNEX III: SUMMARY OUTPUT DESCRIPTIONS								
Output 3.5: Service	UNSDCF OUTCOME 1: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA BENEFIT FROM MORE INCLUSIVE, COMPETITIVE, AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH THAT GENERATES DECENT WORK AND PROMOTES QUALITY AND LIVELIHOODS FOR ALL			UNICEF programme Reports MIGEPROF	UNICEF	- Universal basic education and its quality remain a high	- Inadequate financial and human resources to	

Increasing agriculture production and productivity: The Cooperation Framework contributes to efforts to increase agricultural production and productivity particularly for women and youth farmers. The UN provides technical assistance for the development of policies and frameworks that increase the inclusion of women smallholder farmers into agricultural production supply chains at the national and intra-regional level. Small-scale farmers, members of cooperatives, rural youth, and women in target areas, continue to be provided with the necessary skills, knowledge

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS	
increase uptake of high quality and inclusive early childhood development, pre-primary, primary, secondary, and tertiary education for all children and adolescents				Programme Reports. [Annual]		priority for the Government of Rwanda. - Resources and facilities such as technology and infrastructure are equitably available to all learning institutions	support quality education service delivery. - Specific needs of poorest and rural children are not effectively addressed by education programmes and strategies	
	3.5.2: Number of teachers in Giga schools trained in digital literacy and use ICT in education.			MINICT Giga Annual Report. [Annual]	UNICEF			
	3.5.3: Percentage of teachers with ICT qualifications for teaching nationally (Disaggregated by type of school)	Total	2	60	UNESCO Annual Country Report. [Annual]			UNESCO
		Primary						
		Secondary						
	3.5.4: Number of education facilities in refugee hosting areas attended by both refugees and Rwandan nationals that are fully integrated in the national education system and run by national authorities.	Total	14	15	UNHCR Programme Reports [Annual]			UNHCR
3.5.5: Percentage of schools (public and private) in target areas equipped with capacity to implement CSE toolkit lesson plans. (Disaggregated by type of school)	Total		30	UNFPA-UNESCO Programme Implementation Report [Annual]	UNFPA, UNESCO			
	Private							
	Public							
Output 3.6: National and sub-national institutions have strengthened technical and institutional capacity to plan, implement and monitor delivery of inclusive water sanitation, and hygiene services for all, including in humanitarian settings.	3.6.1: Number of districts with functional district water boards.	15	30	MININFRA Sector Strategic Plan Annual Reports. [Annual]	UNICEF	-General personal Hygiene and handwashing behaviour is sustained. - Planned interventions are adequately resourced and sufficient to deliver the targeted change	-Adverse effects of climate change affect WASH infrastructure and availability of natural water sources. - Planned interventions are inadequately resourced and insufficient to deliver the targeted change	
	3.6.2: WASH Sector Financing strategy is in place			WASH Sector Financing Strategy [Annual]	UNICEF, WHO			
	3.6.3: Number of WASH infrastructures in refugee hosting areas/settlements maintained and fully operated by national actors			UN Agency Programme Reports. [Annual]	UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF			
	3.6.4: Additional number of people who gained access to basic drinking water source			UNICEF Programme Reports [Annual]	UNICEF			
	3.6.5: Additional number of people who gained access to basic sanitation services			UNICEF Programme Reports	UNICEF			

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS	
				[Annual]				
OUTCOME 4: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA, PARTICULARLY THE MOST VULNERABLE, HAVE INCREASED RESILIENCE TO BOTH NATURAL AND MAN-MADE SHOCKS AND LIVE A LIFE FREE FROM ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION	4.1: Percentage of eligible poor population benefiting from social protection income support schemes	VUP DS	107,000	107,000	Social Protection Joint Sector Review Report [Annual]	UNICEF	- Current national inter-ministerial support for UN-led joint programmes on shock-responsive social protection and national disaster management policies and frameworks continues. - Current IFI and bilateral funding as well as development partner support continues at the same levels in the short to medium term	- Demands increasing natural disasters and emergencies outweighs available resources and capacities to respond and manage shocks. - Population remains unresponsive to behaviour change programmes for resilience
		VUP ePW	29,768	90,000				
		VUP cPW						
		FARG DS	23,000	28,090				
		RDRC DS	3,000	3,500				
	PWD							
	4.2: Percentage of women and girls aged 15-49 who have ever experienced violence <i>(Disaggregated by type of violence and disability)</i>	Sexual Violence	22.0	15.0	Demographic and Health Survey [5 years]	UNFPA UNWOMEN		
		Physical violence	35.0	30.0				
		IPV	37.0	32.0				
		PWD						
	4.3: Percentage of children under-five registered at birth. <i>(Disaggregated by gender and vulnerability)</i>	Total	56.0	85.5	NIDA Annual Report UNHCR Annual Report [Annual]	UNICEF, UNHCR		
		Boys	56.0	85.5				
		Girls	56.0	85.5				
		PWD						
Refugees	100	100.0						
4.4 Percentage change in number of victims of trafficking reported				IOM Progress Reports [Annual]	IOM			
4.5: National institutional structure for disaster and emergency preparedness and response fully functional in accordance with international standards. (Y/N)		N	Y	MINEMA annual Report [Annual]	UNDP			
4.6: Percentage reduction in cost of damage resulting from natural disasters				MINEMA Annual Report [Annual]	UNDP			
Output 4.1: The national social protection system is agile, shock-responsive and has resilient financing to effectively deliver child, gender, and nutrition-sensitive safety nets for	4.1.1: Number of social protection policies, programmes and system components developed and/or reviewed to better integrate gender, child, nutrition, and shocks. <i>(Disaggregated by component)</i>	Policies			UN agencies report on social protection [Annual]	WFP, UNICEF	- Actors, including private sector and other non-traditional actors, are willing to invest in financing for national and local social	- Limited financing for national and local social protection safety nets and programmes. - Inadequate targeting of
		Programmes						
		System components						
4.1.2: Number of sectors with community case management and referral system for child-gender-nutrition sensitive social protection in place				LODA Annual Report. [Annual]	UNICEF			

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS	
vulnerable people and families in target areas ensuring socioeconomic inclusion and safety for vulnerable groups.	4.1.3: Number of innovative social protection approaches tested at community level			UN agencies report on social protection [Annual]	WFP, UNICEF	protection safety nets and programmes.	social protection programmes	
Output 4.2: Violence prevention and response service providers and communities have resilient capacities and knowledge to prevent and respond to SGBV including cyber violence, violence against children, child abuse, human trafficking, exploitation, and neglect.	4.2.1: Percentage of children without adequate parental care who are reintegrated into family-based care, against the total population of identified children in need <i>(Disaggregated by gender and vulnerability)</i>	Total			NCA Annual Report UNHCR Annual Report [Annual]	UNICEF, UNHCR	- Violence prevention and response systems and mechanisms are fully functional and willing to collaborate with UN supported interventions to address persistent issues in SGBV - Government attention to SGBV and related crimes is sustained	- Violence prevention and response systems and mechanisms are fully not functional or responsive -Population unresponsive to behavior change needed to address SGBV and related crimes.
		Boys						
		Girls						
		PWD						
	4.2.2: Percentage increase in birth registration against annual national/district birth rates <i>(Disaggregated by gender and vulnerability)</i>	Total			NIDA Annual Report UNHCR Annual Report [Annual]	UNICEF, UNHCR		
		Boys						
		Girls						
		PWD						
	4.2.3: Number of individuals that have improved knowledge and awareness on SGBV and trafficking in persons prevention and response. <i>(Disaggregated by gender and vulnerability)</i>	Total	0	46,250	Programme Progress Reports UNHCR Annual Report [Annual]	UNFPA, UNWOMEN, IOM, UNHCR		
		Male	0	46,250				
		Female	0	92,500				
		PWD						
	4.2.4: Percentage of reported SGBV, trafficked persons, child protection, child abuse, exploitation and neglect incidents receiving targeted services <i>(Disaggregated by type of support)</i> .	Medical			One stop Centre Reports IOM Project Monitoring reports [Annual]	UNFPA, UNWOMEN, IOM		
psycho-social								
Legal								
Output 4.3: National and sub-national institutions and communities have enhanced resilience and increased technical, institutional, and individual	4.3.1: Annually updated contingency plan in place for potential refugee influx, returnee, and migrant movement (Y/N)			MINEMA Annual Report [Annual]	UNHCR, IOM	- National disaster risk management and response systems and structures are adequately financed and	- National disaster risk management and response systems and structures are inadequately financed or	
	4.3.2: National action plan for strengthening core capacities developed and reviewed annually in line with the 2005 International Health Regulations (Y/N)			International Health Regulations Annual Report [Annual]	WHO			

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
capacities to prevent, prepare and respond to shocks and emergencies	4.3.3. Number of disaster contingency and preparedness plans and procedures supported at central and district level in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.			UN Agencies reports [Annual]	WFP, WHO, UNDP	prioritized by all stakeholders. - Health emergencies' preparedness is fully recognized as a national priority by the GoR.	prioritized. Demands of Health emergencies and natural disasters outweigh DRM and DRR capacities
	4.3.4 Level (%) of alignment of the national DRR framework with Sendai Framework for DRR 2015- 2030 according to assessment indicators	0	100%	MINEMA and Meteo Reports UN Agencies reports [Annual]	UNDP		
	4.3.5 Percentage of funds raised through joint GoR-UN emergency appeals to addressed needs of disaster and emergency response and recovery.	10	15	UN Agencies reports [Annual]	UN RCO		

TRANSFORMATIONAL GOVERNANCE

STRATEGIC PRIORITY

3

NST 1 Strategic Priorities

1. Values, unity, self-reliance & peace
2. National Safety and Security and development nexus.
3. Economic Diplomacy, regional integration, and international cooperation
4. Justice, Law and Order
5. Strengthen capacity, service delivery, transparency, and accountability
6. Citizen participation and engagement in development.

Agenda 2063 - African Union

- Goal 11:** Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched;
- Goal 12:** Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place;
- Goal 13:** Peace Security and Stability is preserved.
- Goal 14:** A Stable and Peaceful Africa.
- Goal 16:** African Cultural Renaissance is pre-eminent.
- Goal 17:** Full Gender Equality in all spheres of life.
- Goal 18:** Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children.

Sustainable Development Goals

- Goal 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girl
- Goal 8:** Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all
- Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17:** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

SDG Targets: 1.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 8.6, 10.2, 10.3, 13.2, 16.1, 16.3, 16.2, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.8, 16.10, 16.9, 17.18, 17.19

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
OUTCOME 5: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA BENEFIT FROM ENHANCED GENDER EQUALITY, JUSTICE, HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACE, AND SECURITY	5.1 Citizen satisfaction with access to legal aid.		64.4	75.0	Citizens Report Card [Annual]	UNDP	- Political stability prevails, providing a conducive environment for the transformational governance agenda - The Government of Rwanda remains open and willing to engage with the UN on sensitive governance issues such as human rights and justice.	- Precarious regional stability affects internal peace and security. - Political will to engage with the UN on sensitive governance issues such as human rights and justice reduces.
	5.2 Level of citizen satisfaction in the use of ICT in justice delivery.		82.9	90.0	Rwanda Governance Scorecard. [Annual]	UNDP		
	5.3 Level of Citizens confidence in security organs (Disaggregated by types)	Maintaining security			Rwanda Governance Scorecard. [Annual]	UNDP		
		RDF						
		RNP	89.8	94.0				
	5.4 Level of social cohesion and mutual trust among Rwandans. (Disaggregated by social cohesion and trust)	Social cohesion	75.8	85.0	Rwanda Reconciliation Barometer [5 Years]	UNDP		
		Trust among Rwandans						
5.5 Gender Gap Index (Disaggregated by subindices)	Global gender gap	0.8	0.9	WEF Global Gender Gap Report [4 Years]	UN WOMEN			
	Economic participation							
	Educational attainment							

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS	
		Health and survival							
		Political empowerment							
	5.6 % of women holding positions in decision making organs.		Total	40.0	44.0	National Gender Statistics Reports [Annual]			UN WOMEN
			Lower chamber	63.7	63.7				
			Senate	38.0	40.0				
			Cabinet	40.0	45.0				
			Districts Mayors	20.0	30.0				
			PSF Chambers						
	5.7 Number of state institutions whose budget planning process and implementation meet gender responsive planning and budgeting principles.	Allocation	Ministries	8.0	17.0	Programme Reports [Annual]			UN WOMEN
			Districts	15.0	30.0				
Budget expenditure		Ministries	10.0	17.0					
		Districts	15.0	30.0					
Output 5.1: National gender machinery, public, and private institutions and other non-state actors 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.	5.1.1: Percentage rate of execution of GBS by budget institutions				Programme Reports [Annual]	UN WOMEN	- The National Gender Machinery continues to exist and have technical expertise and resources to deliver on their mandates. - Target groups are willing and able to engage in gender-related behavioral change interventions	- Limited national capacity to mainstream gender in policies, strategies and programmes. - Target groups are not willing and or are unable to engage in gender-related behavioral change interventions	
	5.1.2: Number of government institutions capacitated to systematize gender budget planning, execution tracking and reporting.		7	47	Programme Reports [Annual]	UN WOMEN			
	5.1.3: Proportion of media houses with gender mainstreaming editorial policies in place.		5	30	Programme Reports [Annual]	UNDP			
	5.1.4: Number of women empowered to participate and lead in development and democratic processes.		430	1,060	Programme Reports [Annual]	UN WOMEN			
	5.1.5: Number of women and girls reached out to through mentorship program in leadership and democratic processes.		7,900	10,000	Programme Reports [Annual]	UN WOMEN			
	5.1.6 Number of private companies and public institutions implementing	Total			Programme Reports	UNDP			
Public									

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
	successfully gold and silver levels of the approved gender equality management systems <i>(Disaggregated by type of organisation)</i>	Private			[Annual]			
Output 5.2: Targeted public institutions and civil society organizations are technically and financially able to increase coverage of timely and quality justice for all whilst upholding application of human rights commitments with specific focus on vulnerable groups including women, children, migrants, and refugees.	5.2.1: Number of institutions in the justice sector that fully rolled out the IECMS at national level (Y/N). <i>(Disaggregated by institution)</i>	Total	1,543	3040	Programme Reports [Annual]	UNDP	- JRLOS actors willingly engage with the UN to realise targets of justice, human rights commitments - JRLOS institutions have the capacity to implement adopted policies and strategies	- JRLOS actors unwilling to engage with the UN to realise targets of justice, human rights commitments - JRLOS institutions have the limited capacity to implement human rights commitments
		RNP/RCS						
		NPPA						
		Military Courts						
		Judiciary						
	5.2.2: Proportion of legal aid cases received and duly assisted and represented by Rwanda Bar Association and other legal aid providers <i>(Disaggregated by gender, age, and population group).</i>	Bar Association						
		<i>Total</i>	57.2	85	Programme Reports [Annual]	UNDP, IOM, UNW		
		Male						
		Female						
		Below 18						
		Refugees						
		Inmates						
		Migrants						
Victims of Trafficking								
5.2.3: Number of staff in justice institutions at all levels with skills and knowledge to effectively handle cases that pertain to minors, including children under 3 detained with their mothers.	PWD							
	SGBV Victims							
5.2.4: Level of implementation of 2015 UPR recommendations.		10	30	Programme Reports [Annual]	UNICEF			
5.2.5: Percentage of the reports timely submitted by the Government to Treaty Bodies and regional mechanisms		50	95	UPR State Report [Annual]	OHCHR			
5.2.6: Percentage of shadow reports submitted by NCHR and CSOs to international and regional human rights mechanisms				OHCHR Programmes Report [Annual]	OHCHR			
5.2.7: National Human Rights Action	NHRAP			OHCHR Programmes Report [Annual]	OHCHR			
				OHCHR	OHCHR			

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
	Plan is revised and integrating the UPR recommendations including disability rights	revised (Y/N)			Programmes Report [Annual]			
		% of disability rights integrated						
	5.2.8: Number personnel trained in human rights in the JRLoS, NHRIs and CSOs.				OHCHR Programmes Report [Annual]	OHCHR		
5.2.9: Online UPR monitoring system developed and operationalized				OHCHR Programmes Report [Annual]	OHCHR			
Output 5.3: Targeted regional, national, sub-national and civil society institutions are better equipped to develop and implement mechanisms that promote regional and national social cohesion, peace, safety, and security, including effective counter-trafficking.	5.3.1: Percentage decrease in national crime rate		5	15	Rwanda National Police Report [Annual]	UNDP	- Political will and Government commitment to national and regional peace and security grows and is sustained. - National commitment to supporting the Humanitarian-Peace-Development nexus continues.	-Precarious regional insecurity affects internal peace and security - Unity and reconciliation is not fully realised.
	5.3.2: Number of evidence-based products on unity and reconciliation produced and disseminated.		0	3	Ministry of national unity and civic engagement Annual Report. [Annual]	UNDP		
	5.3.3: Regulatory and policy framework for alternative measures to imprisonment are in place and number of alternative measures operationalized.	Regulatory framework (Y/N)	N	Y	Ministry of Justice Annual Report [Annual]	UNDP		
		# Of Alternative measures						
	5.3.4: Number of anti-trafficking in persons policies improving protection systems and service delivery for victims of trafficking		0	3	Ministry of Justice Annual Report [Annual]	IOM		
	5.3.5: Number of upgraded border procedures operating in accordance with international standards and based on integrated border management principles in targeted points of entry		0	1	IOM Project Reports [Annual]	IOM		
	5.3.6: Number of national policies and frameworks aligned with regional, continental, and global framework on migration, trade and social cohesion.				GSM Annual Report Social Cohesion Report GLS Evaluation Report	IOM, UNDP		

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS	
				AfCFTA Online Monitoring tool. [Annual]				
OUTCOME 6: BY 2024, 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	6.1: Proportion of the population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive. (Disaggregate by gender and age)	Total	77.0	80.0	Rwanda Governance Scorecard (RGS) [Annual]	UNDP	- Political stability prevails, providing a conducive environment for the transformational governance agenda - The Government of Rwanda remains open and willing to promote inclusive democratic and development	- Political instability prevents a conducive environment for the transformational governance agenda - Government officials unopen to inclusive democratic and development processes
		Male						
		Female						
		Youth						
	PWD							
	6.2: Percentage of citizens satisfied with levels of citizen participation and inclusiveness in national development				RGS [Annual]	UNDP		
6.3: Percentage of citizens satisfied with access to public information	78.0	80.0		RGS [Annual]	UNDP			
6.4: Percentage of citizens satisfied holding leaders accountable	81.6			RGS [Annual]	UNDP			
6.5: Percentage of citizens satisfied with the quality-of-service delivery	74.3	79.0		RGS [Annual]	UNDP			
Output 6.1: 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 SDGs to inform policies and programmes in development and humanitarian settings.	6.1.1: Number of main national data collection exercises supported.	4	4	Joint Programme Reports [Annual]	UNFPA, WFP, UNWOMEN	- NISR and other government institutions have requisite support from other development partners. - Data availability remains a national priority for evidence-based planning and decision making.	-Limited resources to support data production and dissemination. -Limited technical capacities to harness data science.	
	6.1.2: Sectoral MISs and administrative data systems fully functional (Y/N) (Disaggregated by systems)	CRVS			Joint Programme Reports MOH HMIS Annual Reports NISR [Annual] Reports NIDA Annual Reports GMO Annual Reports [Annual]			UNFPA, WHO, UNWOMEN, IOM
		GMIS						
		HMIS						
WASH-MIS								
BMIS								
Refugees ID Registration System								
6.1.3: Percentage of Health SDG indicators for which data is available and monitored.	23	70		Agencies Programme Reports NISR Annual	UNFPA, WHO			

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
				Reports MOH HMIS Annual Reports. [Annual]			
	6.1.4: Number of national development strategies and frameworks that have integrated the Demographic Dividend (DD) study recommendations (Y/N) <i>(Disaggregated by key strategies)</i>	NST 1		Agencies Programme Reports MoH Annual Report MINEDUC Annual Report MINICOM Annual Report MINECOFIN Annual Report [Annual]	UNFPA		
		HSSP					
		ESSP					
		PSDYE					
	6.1.5: Number of citizens report cards produced and disseminated	4	9	Programme Reports [Annual]	UNDP		
Output 6.2: Public and private institutions, civil society organizations and communities have strengthened technical capacity, skills, and knowledge to effectively facilitate and participate in democratic and development processes.	6.2.1: Number of development and humanitarian initiatives supported in close collaboration with local private companies			Programme Reports [Annual]	UNDP	- Government and non-state actors commit to fair and transparent electoral processes and inclusive development processes - CSO have access to resources required to deliver against expected results	- CSO have limited resources required to deliver against expected results - Inadequate space for CSOs to influence national policies
	6.2.2: Level of satisfaction with effectiveness of CSOs in meeting societal needs <i>(Disaggregated by gender and vulnerability)</i>	Total		Civil Society Development Barometer [4 years]	UNDP		
		Male					
		Female					
		PWD					
Refugees							
6.2.3: Number of persons with disabilities benefiting from socio-economic empowerment through funded community development support			Programme Reports [Annual]	UNDP			
6.2.4: Level of satisfaction with state and private sector engagement in development processes			Civil Society Development Barometer [4 years] Rwanda Governance Scorecard (Annual)	UNDP			

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
Output 6.3: Public and private institutions as well as civil society organisations have strengthened technical capacity, skills, and knowledge to increase coverage and access to information required for active citizen participation in decision making processes, development planning, implementation and monitoring of service delivery.	6.3.1: Percentage of media professionals that access training appropriate to their needs for inclusive citizen participation. <i>(Disaggregated by gender)</i>	Total	61	85	Rwanda Media Barometer [3 Years]	UNDP	- Laws governing access to information are recognized and adhered to by all state and non-state actors - Media houses have access to resources required to deliver against expected results - Inadequate awareness of laws governing access to information limit public access to information - Media houses lack resources required to deliver against expected results
		Male					
		Female					
	6.3.2: Number of community radio stations with technical skills and knowledge to impart accurate messages.	4	20	UNESCO Programme Report [Annual] Rwanda Media Barometer [3 Years]	UNESCO		
	6.3.3: Percentage of recorded complaints received per year that have been resolved by media self-regulatory body.	78.16	85	Rwanda Media Council Annual Report [Annual]	UNDP		
6.3.4: Level of satisfaction with participation of non-state actors in accountable governed systems and processes			RGS [Annual]	UNDP			
Output 6.4: Public and private institutions in all sectors, particularly at the local level, are technically able to plan, budget, implement and report on inclusive and sustainable service delivery with increased transparency and accountability	6.4.1: Number of district-level officials with increased knowledge on planning and budgeting in 14 districts.	0	60	Agencies Programme reports [Annual]	UNDP	- Private and public institutions are committed to transparent and accountable governance - Resources are available to implement development plans - Private institutions not willing to engage in accountable or transparent corporate governance - Limited resources to implement development plans	
	6.4.2: Number of child-focused budget briefs and analysis on child-sensitiveness of national budgets developed.			UNICEF Programme Reports [Annual]	UNICEF		
	6.4.3: Number of climate resilience indicators integrated in districts' annual action plans			Ministry of Environment Annual Reports. [Annual]	UNDP		
	6.4.4: Number of private sector institutions supported to strengthen their corporate governance systems and structures			Agencies Programme reports [Annual]	UNDP		

ANNEX II: UNSDCF THEORY OF CHANGE

<p>African Union Agenda 2063</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Africa We Want: <i>Inclusive growth; sustainable development; integration; political unity, pan-Africanism, good governance; democracy; human rights; justice; rule of law; peaceful; cultural identity; common heritage; shared values; ethics; people-driven development; reliance on human potential (women, youth, children); strong, united; influential global partners</i></p>		
<p>VISION 2050</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The Rwanda We Want: Prosperity and High Quality of Life for All Rwandans</p>		
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</p>	<p>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Goal 15: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>	<p>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable</p>	<p>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girl Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">IMPACT [NST 1 2017 – 2024 Priorities]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create resilient, decent, and productive jobs 2. Accelerate sustainable urbanization 3. Promote Industrialization, exports & trade 4. Financing the SDGs 5. Domestic savings & positioning as a financial services hub 6. Modernise and increase productivity of agriculture and livestock 	<p style="text-align: center;">SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shock resilient social protection for poverty eradication 2. Enhance food security and eradicate of malnutrition 3. Enhance demographic dividend with quality healthcare 4. Enhance demographic dividend with quality education 	<p style="text-align: center;">TRANSFORMATIONAL GOVERNANCE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Values, unity, self-reliance & peace 2. Justice, Law and Order 3. Partnerships for development 4. Responsible institutions and efficient service delivery 5. Economic governance for enhance transparency and accountability 6. Economic Diplomacy, regional integration, and international cooperation 7. National Safety and Security and development nexus

	7. Sustainable management of environment and natural resources to transition to a green economy		5. Modernized households by providing universal access to adequate infrastructure & services 6. Prevent and respond to violence			
OUTCOMES	<p>Outcome 1: By 2024, people in Rwanda benefit from more inclusive, competitive, and sustainable economic growth that generates decent work and promotes quality and resilient livelihoods for all</p>	<p>Outcome 2: By 2024, Rwandan institutions and communities are more equitably, productively, and sustainably managing the environment, natural resources and addressing climate change.</p>	<p>Outcome 3: By 2024, people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable, enjoy increased and equitable access to quality education, health, nutrition and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services.</p>	<p>Outcome 4: By 2024, people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable, have increased resilience to both natural and man-made shocks and live a life free from all forms of violence and discrimination.</p>	<p>Outcome 5: By 2024, people in Rwanda benefit from enhanced gender equality, justice, human rights, peace, and security.</p>	<p>Outcome 6: By 2024, 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.</p>
Outcome Theory of Change Statements	<p><i>IF public and private institutions' capacities are strengthened to increase innovation and investments in productive and commercial agriculture and value chains become more inclusive.</i></p> <p><i>IF public institutions develop and implement responsive policies and regulations that attract and increase investment in climate-smart industrialisation and trade that is competitive at a continental level and promote inclusive economic growth by creating resilient decent jobs and entrepreneurship especially among women and youth.</i></p> <p><i>IF People, especially women's and youths' skills are enhanced, have improved access to finance and non-financial services and utilize innovative practices and technologies to leverage natural and</i></p>	<p><i>IF environmental and natural resources (ENR) governance (institutions, laws, and regulations) is strengthened to better design, implement, and monitor interventions and actors in the ENR sector.</i></p> <p><i>IF the private sector and population are conscious about the climate and they integrate sustainable ENR management practices in their businesses and daily lives.</i></p> <p><i>IF natural resources including forests, soils, water, air, minerals, and biodiversity are well managed and protected.</i></p>	<p><i>IF national and sub-national service providers have the capacity required to deliver and scale up inclusive quality reproductive healthcare services and priority infectious disease prevention and response.</i></p> <p><i>IF the national health system is sustainably financed to deliver key health policies and programmes.</i></p> <p><i>IF national and sub-national service provider, communities, and private sector have the necessary resources to provide high quality and</i></p>	<p><i>IF the national social protection system is adequately and sustainably financed, remains resilient and adaptive to shocks.</i></p> <p><i>IF the social protection system is built on strong policy and a robust regulatory environment that promotes equitable access through a rights-based and gender-responsive approach to accessing social safety nets.</i></p> <p><i>IF targeted groups, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised are empowered to effectively utilise social protection services.</i></p> <p><i>IF violence prevention and response mechanisms provide effective and timely support to vulnerable people, especially, women and girls, victims, and</i></p>	<p><i>IF Public and Private sector mainstream GEWE in their policies and practices.</i></p> <p><i>IF societal norms, attitudes and behaviours around gender equality are transformed.</i></p> <p><i>IF women are empowered to actively contribute to social life, economy, and leadership.</i></p> <p><i>IF state and non-state actors are strengthened to implement and monitor human rights obligations.</i></p> <p><i>IF people are empowered to claim their rights and access to justice.</i></p> <p><i>IF the Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order sector (JRLOS) is capacitated to deliver on its mandate effectively and efficiently.</i></p> <p><i>IF people and institutions at regional, national and</i></p>	<p><i>IF public institutions, private sector, media and CSOs produce and use useful data that can be used as evidence to guide development policy and programme design,</i></p> <p><i>IF people and media have access to data and information needed to edify their contribution in development and democratic processes</i></p> <p><i>IF People especially the women, youth, people with disabilities and other vulnerable and marginalized groups are empowered to demand and participate in governance and key decision making processes.</i></p> <p><i>IF public and private institutions have the required technical skills, Knowledge, and tools to deliver services effectively and efficiently as well as people are empowered to claim quality services</i></p>

	<p>productive resources for resilient employment and diversified livelihoods.</p> <p>IF national institutions and private sector have the required technical capacity to mobilise innovative and blended financing needed for implementation of sustainable development goals.</p> <p>and IF all the above happens in inclusive, sustainable, climate-resilient urbanized settings across Rwanda.</p>	<p>IF renewable energy is promoted, affordable and accessible for all and natural resources are utilised, produced and consumed sustainably.</p> <p>IF circular economy is promoted, waste recycled, reused or repurposed</p> <p>And</p> <p>IF people, especially the most vulnerable to climate change have access to reliable energy and technology, timely, integrated climate change and early warning systems and have capacity, skills, and knowledge to prevent, respond and recover from climate shocks.</p>	<p>comprehensive nutrition services and ensure food security for especially the poorest households and children.</p> <p>IF service providers have the prerequisite technical capacity and resources to deliver inclusive quality education to all levels of learners.</p> <p>and IF national and sub-national institutions have the necessary technical and institutional capacity to deliver and monitor inclusive WASH services, including in humanitarian settings.</p>	<p>survivors of GBV in all its forms.</p> <p>and</p> <p>IF people, especially most vulnerable have access to reliable, emergency warning systems and have capacity, skills, and Knowledge to prevent and respond to disasters and other shocks.</p>	<p>sub-national levels are empowered to effectively promote and fulfil peace and security obligations and commitments.</p>	<p>IF the private sector is empowered to fast-track inclusive economic development</p> <p>IF there is strong national, regional and international political will for implementation of the Regional and Sub-regional Strategies (e.g. Peace Consolidation, Conflict Prevention and Conflict Resolution in the Great Lakes region, AfCFTA)</p>
	<p>Then inclusive and climate resilient economic growth will contribute to creation of decent jobs and ensure all people in Rwanda have high quality and diversified livelihoods.</p>	<p>Then all people in Rwanda including those most vulnerable to climate change will be able to mitigate, adapt and remain resilient to climate change.</p>	<p>Then, Rwanda will enhance its human capital for social and economic development.</p>	<p>Then all people in Rwanda including the most vulnerable will be more resilient to socioeconomic shocks and free from violence</p>	<p>Then GEWE will be realised, human rights of people, including the most vulnerable and excluded will be fulfilled, equitable and timely justice will be accessed while national and regional peace and security will be sustained.</p>	<p>Then Rwandans will benefit from sustained development grounded on democratic values and accountable systems.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">ASSUMPTIONS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National policies and regulatory frameworks are conducive for investors including youth and women. ▪ Local and foreign investors are willing and ready to invest in prioritised value chains. ▪ International, Regional and National political will to implement international continental and sub-regional protocols and agreements e.g., WTO, AfCFTA, EAC ▪ Existence of conducive National policies and strategies to enhance domestic resource mobilisation. ▪ Technologies needed for green growth are available, accessible, and affordable. ▪ Continued political will, peace, and security necessary for investor confidence. ▪ The economy recovers rapidly and successfully from the impact of COVID-19 ▪ The UN has the technical skills, capacity, and resources necessary to spur private sector growth and engagement. ▪ Traditional and innovative Financing (private, public or blended) needed for catalyzing investments are available, accessible and utilized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and the national green growth and climate Resilience Strategies are well understood and effectively mainstreamed by both public and private sectors. ▪ Innovative and blended financial instruments to support climate finance and green growth continually available to Rwanda. ▪ Institutions and policy frameworks for management of ENR, climate change mitigation and adaptation are functional. ▪ New financing mechanism like green bonds, carbon markets are explored and harnessed ▪ The UN has and provides the technical skills, capacity, advisory services and resources necessary to support the green growth agenda. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health, education, nutrition, and WASH services are adequately resourced and functional. ▪ Private sector is extensively engaged in social service provision. ▪ ICT solutions exist and continue to grow and be leveraged in the delivery of social services. ▪ Key and vulnerable population groups are willing and able to engage with programmes ▪ Duty bearers and rightsholders recover rapidly and successfully from the impact of COVID-19 ▪ The UN has the technical skills, capacity, and resources necessary to harness the demographic dividend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National social protection system's policies and frameworks continue to be adaptive. ▪ Development partners and GoR continue to invest resources in social protection. ▪ SGBV prevention and response systems and mechanisms remain functional. ▪ Institutions and policy frameworks for DRM are functional. ▪ The UN has the technical skills, capacity, and resources necessary to support resilience across social and economic sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Political will, peace, and security prevail nationally and regionally. ▪ Relevant institutions are aware and committed to human rights obligations ▪ Target groups, especially women, youth, persons with disability are willing and capacitated to engage and benefit from programmes. ▪ Service delivery within the JRLOS is enhanced for quality and timely access to justice for all ▪ Discriminatory mindsets and behaviours are inexistant or strongly sanctioned ▪ Duty bearers and rightsholders recover rapidly and successfully from the impact of COVID-19 ▪ The UN has technical skills, capacity, and resources necessary support justice, human rights, peace & security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National structures are willing to engage in accountable governance discourse. ▪ Capacities for robust data production and dissemination exist. ▪ Access to information frameworks are functional. ▪ Private sector and media capacities and financial sustainability are enhanced. ▪ CSOs remain actively engaged in development and democratic processes ▪ Target groups and actors such as youth and private sector willingly engage with programmes ▪ National and local partners remain committed to success of programmes. ▪ Technical capacities and political will for quality service delivery are enhanced and sustained ▪ The UN has technical skills, competencies, and resources necessary to support strengthening of accountable governance and service delivery.
---	--	--	---	---	---	--

OUTPUTS	<p>Output 1.1: Institutions and communities, especially small-scale farmers, youth, and women in target areas have the requisite technical capacities, inputs and access to finance for innovative, sustainable, climate-resilient, and integrated agriculture production and productivity.</p>	<p>Output 2.1: National and sub-national institutions have strengthened regulatory frameworks, technical and coordination capacity for gender-sensitive and equitable management and mainstreaming of environment, natural resources management, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation, while enabling green growth.</p>	<p>Output 3.1: National and sub-national level service providers have increased technical and institutional capacity to expand coverage of quality integrated family planning, reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health services for all, including in humanitarian settings.</p>	<p>Output 4.1: The national social protection system is agile, shock-responsive and has resilient financing to effectively deliver child, gender, and nutrition-sensitive safety nets for vulnerable people and families in target areas ensuring socioeconomic inclusion and safety for vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Output 5.1: National gender machinery, public, and private institutions and other non-state actors 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.</p>	<p>Output 6.1: 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 SDGs to inform policies and programmes in development and humanitarian settings.</p>
	<p>Output 1.2: Smallholder farmers, especially youth, women and most vulnerable groups in target districts have acquired skills and knowledge for agribusiness and food processing and participate productively in selected value chains.</p>	<p>Output 2.2: Public and Private Institutions and communities are better equipped with technical capacity, skills, and knowledge for sustainable use of natural resources, harnessing nature-based solutions and climate change adaptation methods including the use of climate-resilience solutions.</p>	<p>Output 3.2: Service providers have strengthened technical capacity to deliver comprehensive COVID-19/HIV/TB/Malaria/Hepatitis prevention, care, and treatment services for all, with particular focus on children, adolescents, young people, women, and key populations.</p>	<p>Output 4.2: Violence prevention and response service providers and communities have resilient capacities and knowledge to prevent and respond to SGBV including cyber violence, violence against children, child abuse, human trafficking, exploitation, and neglect.</p>	<p>Output 5.2: Targeted public institutions and civil society organizations are technically and financially able to increase coverage of timely and quality justice for all whilst upholding application of human rights commitments with specific focus on vulnerable groups including women, children, migrants, and refugees.</p>	<p>Output 6.2: Public and private institutions, civil society organizations and communities have strengthened technical capacity, skills, and knowledge to effectively facilitate and participate in democratic and development processes.</p>
	<p>Output 1.3: National institutions, private sector and communities are equipped with the technical capacity, skills, and</p>		<p>Output 3.3: National health systems are better resourced to effectively develop,</p>	<p>Output 4.3: National and sub-national institutions and communities have enhanced resilience and increased technical,</p>	<p>Output 5.3: Targeted regional, national, sub-national and civil society institutions are better equipped to develop and</p>	<p>Output 6.3 Public and private institutions as well as civil society organisations have strengthened technical capacity, skills, and knowledge to</p>

	<p>knowledge to develop and implement evidence-based, inclusive policies and programmes for increased sustainable, climate conscious industrialization and continental trade competitiveness.</p>		<p>coordinate, implement, monitor, and finance key health policies and strategies in line with Universal Health Coverage principles and health emergencies' response.</p>	<p>institutional, and individual capacities to prevent, prepare and respond to shocks and emergencies</p>	<p>implement mechanisms that promote regional and national social cohesion, peace, safety, and security, including effective counter-trafficking.</p>	<p>increase coverage and access to information required for active citizen participation in decision making processes, development planning, implementation and monitoring of service delivery.</p>
	<p>Output 1.4: Private and public institutions have the requisite technical and financial capacity to create resilient decent employment, foster innovation, skills development and promote entrepreneurship and financial inclusion for all, especially women, youth and other vulnerable groups.</p>		<p>Output 3.4: National and sub-national level service providers, communities and private sector have the required financial and technical capacity to increase coverage and uptake of nutrition interventions and improve food security, with specific emphasis on poorest households, children under 5 years, adolescents, women, and refugees.</p>			<p>Output 6.4: Public and private institutions in all sectors, particularly at the local level, are technically able to plan, budget, implement and report on inclusive and sustainable service delivery with increased transparency and accountability.</p>
	<p>Output 1.5: National institutions have increased technical capacity to identify, access and use various domestic and international innovative modalities and sources of financing NST1 and SDGs.</p>		<p>Output 3.5: Service providers have increased technical capacity to deliver and increase uptake of high quality and inclusive early childhood</p>			

			development, pre-primary, primary, secondary, and tertiary education for all children and adolescents			
	<p>Output 1.6: National and local institutions are equipped with the technical capacity to design and implement knowledge-based, inclusive, and sustainable climate-resilient urbanization policies, strategies, and plans.</p>		<p>Output 3.6: National and sub-national institutions have strengthened technical and institutional capacity to plan, implement and monitor delivery of inclusive water sanitation, and hygiene services for all, including in humanitarian settings.</p>			

adolescents, women, and refugees.		Food Assistance	100	100	Yearbook [Annual]	
	3.4.5: Proportion of refugee households receiving food and nutrition assistance.	Nutrition Assistance			WFP Programme Reports. UNHCR Programme Reports [Annual]	WFP, U
ANNEX III: SUMMARY OUTPUT DESCRIPTIONS						
Output 3.5: Service	UNSDCF OUTCOME 1: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA BENEFIT FROM MORE INCLUSIVE, COMPETITIVE, AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH THAT GENERATES DECENT WORK AND PROMOTES QUALITY AND LIVELIHOODS FOR ALL				UNICEF programme Reports / IIGEP/PROF	UNICEF
in ca	<p>Increasing agriculture production and productivity: The Cooperation Framework contributes to efforts to increase agricultural production and productivity particularly for women and youth farmers. The UN provides technical assistance for the development of policies and frameworks that increase the inclusion of women smallholder farmers into agricultural production supply chains at the national and intra-regional level. Small-scale farmers, members of cooperatives, rural youth, and women in target areas, continue to be provided with the necessary skills, knowledge to practice good agricultural practices and equipment to reduce post-harvest losses. Specific capacity building on innovative farming methods, including climate-smart agricultural practices are part of the supported initiatives. key focus will include engaging the private sector in the development and adoption of climate-resilient agricultural technologies. This involves the provision of agricultural inputs and innovative technologies including resilient breeds and crop varieties to farming households.</p> <p>SDG Targets: 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 8.1, 13.1, 15.2, 15.3</p> <p>Contributing UN Agencies: FAO, WFP, IFAD, UNWOMEN, UNCDF</p> <p>Partners: MeteoRwanda, MINECOFIN, MINAGRI, MoE, MINICT, PASP, PRICE, PSF, RDDP, REMA, FONERWA, Imbuto Foundation</p> <p>Budget: USD 20,642,620</p>				NET NATIONS SUSTAINABLE D	
	<p>Increasing agriculture commercialization, and resilience: Efforts to increase agricultural commercialization and resilience particularly for women and youth farmers will be prioritized. The UN will increase technical assistance for further inclusion of youth and women smallholder farmers into agricultural value chains at the national and intra-regional level. Small-scale farmers, members of cooperatives, rural youth, and women in target areas, continue to be provided with the necessary skills, knowledge to engage in agribusiness, and increase their access to market information, especially through digital platforms. Support to smallholders in value addition and market linkages are areas of increasing focus; with private and public buyers increasingly interested in procuring quality products from smallholder farmers allowing them to move up the value chain and increase their income. This demand can also unlock opportunities from other supply chain actors, such as input suppliers and financial institutions. The capacities of responsible institutions and their staff will be increased to provide enhanced agricultural improvement services, research and technology transfer services, supply of agro-inputs, extension services and agricultural financial services in target areas. Furthermore, the UN will continue to build capacities of the stakeholders along the export-oriented agriculture and livestock production value chains, enhancing their ability to engage in value-addition, quality assurance and standards for quality production and exports.</p> <p>SDG Targets: 2.3, 2.4, 8.1, 8.2, 8.4, 9.3, 10.1, 12.3</p> <p>Contributing UN Agencies: FAO, WFP, ITC, IFAD, UNIDO, UNCDF, UNWOMEN, UNCTAD</p> <p>Partners: MINECOFIN, MINAGRI, MINEDUC, MINICOM, PASP PRICE, PSF, Imbuto Foundation</p> <p>Budget: USD 27,775,000</p>					
	Enhancing trade competitiveness and industrialization: The UN will further					

strengthen and equip national institutions with technical capacity, skills, and knowledge to develop evidence-based inclusive policies and programmes for increased sustainable green industrialization and trade competitiveness. Meanwhile private sector, including micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) will be supported to implement the inclusive policies and strategies. There is a specific focus on the promotion of innovation and technology upgrades, exploration of new value chains in the 4th industrial revolution, as well as creating linkages and networks for learning and knowledge exchange. UN contributes to the development of capacities for improved industrial intelligence, which is supported with emphasis on international benchmarking, data collection analysis and management, monitoring and evaluation, and competitiveness analysis. This is being integrated into enhancing the capacities of MSMEs with specific assistance to youth and women entrepreneurs to expand and apply their business development and business management skills. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) signed in March 2018 in Kigali by 44 African countries has provided immense opportunities for regional economic integration. Special focus will be laid on supporting Rwanda's readiness to competitively participate in regional and continental markets. With respect to this MINICOM and MINAFFET are being supported to develop respectively an AfCFTA implementation strategy and an Economic Diplomacy strategy, with the aim to foster access to markets via increased trade competitiveness, investments attractiveness, and to fast-track industrialization. In the bid to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, tackling more specifically, biodiversity conservation, waste management and pollution, support to trade and industrialization will focus on growing the circular economy by providing access to knowledge and skills necessary for cyclical production and consumption technologies that promote sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing, and recycling existing materials and products for as long as possible.

SDG Targets: 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 8.1, 8.2, 8.4, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 17.1

Contributing UN Agencies: UNIDO, UNWOMEN, ITC, IOM, UNCTAD, UNECA

Partners: MINECOFIN, MINICOM, MoE, MINICT PRICE, PSF, RDB, REMA, FONERWA, New Faces New Voices

Budget: USD 7,900,000

Promoting resilient, decent employment and entrepreneurship: The UN continues to work with private and public institutions to contribute to creating decent work and employment, foster skills development, empower and promote entrepreneurship and financial inclusion for all. MSMEs will continue to be supported to enhance their financial capabilities and access finance, especially for youth and women-owned businesses. Mechanisms that will support these key groups access finance from the Economic Recovery Fund (ERF) are a priority for the UN. The COVID-19 pandemic exposed various gaps in the resilience of businesses, especially for those in the informal sector and women-owned enterprises. Thus, the Cooperation Framework will place emphasis on more than decent job creation but devise interventions to grow the resilience of jobs and MSMEs, especially youth and women-owned businesses. Efforts will be prioritized in formalizing businesses, supporting establishment of the Youth Resilience Fund, as well as re-skilling and up-skilling the labour force as a contribution to strengthening the match with the fast-evolving labour market needs. In addition, efforts are being placed on building national capacity by engaging diaspora professionals for skills transfer. Support to entrepreneurship development will leverage opportunities in innovation and information and communication technology (ICTs) as one of the priority sub-sectors with high potential for growth and competitiveness. In this regard, the UN will

provide technical and financial support in the realization of the Kigali Innovation City. The University of Rwanda will continue to be reinforced to enhance higher education online. A key area of focus entails the provision of technical assistance to enhance the engagement of the private sector and financial institutions to increase the accessibility of traditional and innovative models and sources of finance for women, thereby implementing gender equality considerations into their business. Assistance will be provided to increase potential livelihood opportunities and off-farm jobs to rural men and women farmers living in poverty.

SDG Targets: 4.4, 4.3, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 8.10, 9.3, 10.1, 10.2, 10.4, 10.5, 10.7, 12.2

Contributing UN Agencies: UNDP, ITC, IOM, UNCDF, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, UNHABITAT, UNCTAD, ILO, UNIDO

Partners: MINECOFIN, MINEDUC, MINICOM, MINICYOUTH, MINICT, PRICE, PSF, RDB, Imbuto Foundation, New Faces, New Voices

Budget: USD 13,230,377

Accelerating development financing: Rwanda's vision and progress towards middle-income status implies a potential reduction in official development assistance (ODA) and subsequent need to identify alternative financing modalities for development. The UN will therefore work to contribute to ensuring that national institutions have increased technical capacity to identify, access and use different partnership modalities and sources of finance to achieve their development objectives. The government, through MINECOFIN is being supported to develop and implement an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF). The INFF will strengthen development finance mobilisation and effectiveness through integrated and innovative approaches to support implementation of national priorities and the SDGs. The UN will support the effective implementation of the Economy Diplomacy Strategy and the National AfCFTA strategies, and thereby enhance trade and investment opportunities, in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA). The UN will continue to contribute to designing and implementation of development financing solutions using innovative and blended finance mechanisms, in line with the NST 1 and the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action. Guided by its new resource mobilisation, the UN will ensure a coherent coordinated approach to soliciting, acquiring, utilisation monitoring and managing of financial inflows and development cooperation support in the shifting ODA landscape. Priority will be given to formation of relations with traditional and non-traditional partners such as the private sector, philanthropists and development financial institutions as well as increasing domestic resource mobilization and broadening resource channels in this Cooperation Framework.

SDG Targets: 17.1, 17.3, 17.4, 17.7

Contributing UN Agencies: UNDP, UNIDO, UNHCR, UNCTAD

Partners: MINECOFIN, MINEMA, FONERWA

Budget: USD 12,093,303

Promoting sustainable urbanization and rural settlement: Through its technical resources, the UN is supporting the government, specifically districts and national spatial planning authorities, in addressing any proliferation of unplanned and underserved settlements. National and local institutions will continue to be supported in fortifying their technical capacity to implement knowledge-based, inclusive, green and sustainable urbanization policies and plans, as well as in their data collection capacities to measure the contribution of cities in total GDP. The collaboration contributes to the NST1 priorities on urbanization and development of modern infrastructure and towns as a catalyst for national development. The UN's

contribution will include specifically enhancing the capacities for the implementation of the National Informal Urban Settlement Upgrading Strategy and the National Urbanization Policy; as well as drafting and reviewing existing labour instruments for promotion of safe labour mobility, including rural-urban migration. In this Cooperation Framework technical assistance will also focus on technical support to greening of urban areas and leveraging emerging trends in urbanization for accelerated development of secondary cities, with focus on opportunities such as sports tourism and the meetings, incentives, conferences, and exhibitions (MICE) sub-sector.

SDG Targets: 8.9, 9.1, 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.6, 11.7

Contributing UN Agencies: UNHABITAT, UNESCO, IOM,

Partners: MINECOFIN, MoE, RDB, REMA, MINEMA, FONERWA, Districts, CoK

Budget: USD 1,435,000

UNSDCF OUTCOME 2: BY 2024, RWANDAN INSTITUTIONS AND COMMUNITIES ARE MORE EQUITABLY, PRODUCTIVELY, AND SUSTAINABLY MANAGING NATURAL RESOURCES AND ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL DISASTERS

Strengthening regulatory frameworks and coordination of environment and natural resources (ENR) management: Rwanda's economy is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change that are likely to adversely affect the ability of physical and biological systems to sustain human socioeconomic development. The logic and precondition underlying this outcome is that if the country's natural resources (forests, soils, water, air, minerals, and fisheries) are well managed and protected; renewable energy and natural resources are utilized and consumed efficiently and sustainably; people will benefit from the sustainable economic use of natural resources and have access to reliable climate and early weather warning information. This requires that environmental governance is enhanced with stronger institutional capacity to design, implement and monitor environmental laws and regulations at central and local levels, then Rwandans will be able to mitigate and adapt to climate change. In this regard UN agencies will provide technical assistance to national and local government institutions to develop improved gender-sensitive regulatory frameworks and enhance their technical and coordination capacity for equitable ENR management. Additionally, ENR and climate change will be further mainstreamed in inclusive economic policies and strategies, specifically the Economic Recovery Plan (ERP), to accelerate green growth. The UN will also continue to contribute to implementation of a comprehensive results-based management system for the ENR sector, as well as support enhancing cities' capacities to mainstream ENR management in their district development strategies (DDS). Also, through this Cooperation Framework, technical support will be strengthened around growing innovative and blended financing mechanisms for climate action for realization of Rwanda's National Determined Contributions (NDCs) and implementation of the Green Growth and Climate Resilience strategy (GGRS).

SDG Targets: 2.4, 2.5, 6.3, 6.5, 6.6, 7.2, 7.3, 8.4, 8.9, 9.4, 11.6, 12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 12.7, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.7, 15.8, 15.9

Contributing UN Agencies: UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNESCO, UNEP

Partners: MeteoRwanda, MINECOFIN, MoE, RDB, REMA, FONERWA, Districts, CoK

Budget: USD 14,096,293

Sustainable use of natural resources: Promoting development of sustainable energy production and use as well as reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at

national and community levels are a primary focus of this Cooperation Framework. The UN will support interventions that increase investment in renewable energy research, production and access for all groups including the most vulnerable to climate change. In the private sector, technical support will address the production and use of low-carbon energy, greening industrialization, transport, and climate proofing mining. As pivotal managers of ENR, especially in rural areas, women have the experience and knowledge to build the resilience of their communities and households. Women in rural areas and informal settlements in urban areas will thus be targeted and supported to effectively participate in building community resilience and CC adaptation.

SDG Targets: 2.4, 2.5, 6.3, 6.5, 6.6, 7.2, 7.3, 8.4, 8.9, 9.4, 12.2, 12.5, 12.7, 12.8 13.1, 13.3, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.5, 15.6

Contributing UN Agencies: UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, UNHCR

Partners: MINECOFIN, MINICOM, MoE, MINEMA, RDB, REMA, FONERWA, Districts

Budget: USD 34,320,76

UNSDCF OUTCOME 3: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA, PARTICULARLY THE MOST VULNERABLE, ENJOY INCREASED AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION, HEALTH, NUTRITION AND WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE SERVICES.

Institutional and technical capacities enhancement in the health sector: Increasing technical and institutional capacity of national and district level health service providers to ensure delivery of quality integrated family planning, reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health services for all, including in humanitarian settings, will remain a priority for the UN in the Cooperation Framework. Technical support will continue to be provided in the review, design and development of national policies, strategies, and protocols in line with global health guidelines. Capacities of health workers at national and sub-national levels will be built to enable them to implement all updated policies, strategies, and guidelines. As part of the COVID-19 response technical capacities of health facilities including among other testing and treatment will be a priority focus of the UN going forward. Additionally, scaling up and ensuring continuity of access to essential reproductive health services will be supported by the UN.

SDG Targets: 3.1, 3.2, 3.7, 5.6

Contributing UN Agencies: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR

Partners: MoH, NCDA, NISR, RBC, CSOs

Budget: USD 31,148,965

Improving infection diseases prevention and control: In responding to the gaps identified around HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, COVID-19 and hepatitis, service providers will be supported to improve their capacity to deliver comprehensive prevention, care and treatment services for all. Populations of focus include children, adolescents, young people, women, key populations at risk of HIV, and other vulnerable groups. Capacities to prevent and manage non-communicable diseases (NCDs) will be reinforced within Rwanda's health system to counter the emerging prevalence of common NCDs. The UN will also orient technical and financial support towards enhancing the health system's resilience and capacity to respond to COVID-19 and other health emergencies in the future.

SDG Targets: 3.3, 3.4,

Contributing UN Agencies: WHO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNHCR

Partners: MoH, NCDA, NISR, RBC, CSOs

Budget: USD 8,614,451

Improving quality and coverage of healthcare services: At the national level, the UN continues to contribute to enable health systems to develop more effectively, coordinate, finance, implement and monitor key health policies and strategies in line with Universal Health Coverage principles. Technical support is dedicated to monitoring and evaluation of health services delivery as well as to revision and development of strategic policies such as the health financing strategic plan, e-health strategic plan, updating of the Community Based Health Insurance Strategy and the next Health Sector Strategic Plan. Support will be provided to further expanding health insurance coverage to include more vulnerable groups such as migrants and more refugees. The UN will also support Rwanda in increasing equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines and treatment, as well as domestic production of vaccines.

SDG Targets: 3.8

Contributing UN Agencies: UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNHCR

Partners: NIDA, MINALOC MoH, MINEMA, NCDA, NISR, RBC, CSOs

Budget: USD 27,804,951

Increasing coverage of nutrition services and food security: A multisectoral approach will be used at national and community levels to enhance uptake of nutrition interventions and improve food security. This includes information and techniques on diversification and intensification of food production and education on consumption of nutritious food. The UN will contribute to addressing gaps in programme design such as in targeting and coverage of food and nutrition security programmes. This will include building nutrition-sensitive social protection projects and systems that will enable vulnerable communities to respond to, and recover from, shocks and build their resilience. Additionally, continued support will be provided to the National School Feeding Programme and ensuring provision of food and nutrition assistance to refugees and returnees and other vulnerable groups including poorest households, children under five, pregnant and nursing women and girls and people with disabilities. Support will be provided in improving duty bearer capacities for the prevention of chronic malnutrition, identification and management of acute malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, as well as infant and young child feeding counselling, including in refugee settings. The UN will also intervene to enhance the role of Community Health Workers in early identification of malnutrition including growth monitoring. Moreover, increasing private sector participation in addressing nutrition and food security will be addressed. Interventions will also help the National Child Development Agency (NCDA) to improve national capacities to plan, monitor and implement multisectoral nutrition programmes and to document best practices and lessons. At the national level, the UN will strengthen nutritional surveillance at district and central levels, using new technologies to enable provision of timely food and nutrition security information for advocacy and awareness-raising. Also, by leveraging UN expertise in vulnerability analysis, early warning, emergency preparedness and asset creation, the Government will be assisted to fully manage and operationalize responsive evidence-informed processes and programmes.

SDG Targets: 2.1, 2.2

Contributing UN Agencies: WHO, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, UNHCR

Partners: LODA, MINEMA, MIGEPROF, MINAGRI, MINALOC MINEDUC, MoH, NCDA, RAB, RBC, REB, CSOs

Budget: USD 182,881,014

Enhancing access to quality of education: Education service providers will be reinforced by the UN to increase technical capacity to deliver and increase the uptake of high quality and inclusive early childhood development and pre-primary, primary and secondary education for all children. Emphasis will be placed on ensuring children aged 0-6 years in target districts participate in organised ECD and pre-primary education programmes. At the primary and secondary school levels, teachers will be capacitated to improve their and pedagogical skills through the implementation of a teacher development framework. This is in addition to various capacity development initiatives, including inclusive education and information and communication technology (ICT) in education. Initiatives will also continue to increase access to primary education and learning outcomes for vulnerable groups such as refugees and children with disabilities. Extending education access for refugee communities will be pursued, by advocating for the integration of schools in the national education system. In response to the impact of COVID-19 on the education system, the UN will focus on addressing all disruptions to the students' learning, including support to increasing and improving schools' infrastructure and controlling the spread of COVID-19 in the school's settings. Dedicated support will also be directed towards leveraging the high catalytic potential of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and digitalization of the education sector.

SDG Targets: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.7

Contributing UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNFPA, WHO, WFP

Partners: MINEDUC, MINICT MININFRA, NISR, REB, CSOs

Budget: USD 61,407,971

Expanding WASH capacity and services: Through provision of high-quality advice and funding, the UN will contribute to enhancing technical and institutional capacity to plan, implement and monitor delivery of inclusive water, sanitation, and hygiene services for all, including in humanitarian settings. As part of the UN's contribution to preventing further spread of COVID-19, actions will include strengthening WASH in institutions such as schools and health facilities. Focus will be on handwashing with soap and menstrual hygiene management, which not only will aim to fulfil the human right to water and sanitation, but also make significant contributions to improve nutrition, health, education, ECD, and women and girls' empowerment. Technical assistance will aim to build the national capacities to plan, manage and monitor a system-approach that increases coverage and ensures sustainable WASH for all, including modelling at district level to generate evidence of effective approaches which can be scaled up. Moreover, interventions will be building capacities of WASH stakeholders in assessment, prevention, mitigation, and management of health risks associated with water, sanitation, and hygiene. Specific interventions will be provided to national and district level administration in responding to humanitarian needs of refugees and COVID-19 prevention.

SDG Targets: 6.1, 6.2, 6.4

Contributing UN Agencies: UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, UNESCO, IOM

Partners: MINALOC MINEDUC, MININFRA, MoH, MINEMA, NISR, RBC, REB, WASAC, CSOs

Budget: USD 30,723,796

UNSDCF OUTCOME 4: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA, PARTICULARLY THE MOST VULNERABLE, HAVE INCREASED RESILIENCE TO BOTH NATURAL AND MAN-MADE SHOCKS AND LIVE A LIFE FREE FROM ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION.

Strengthening social protection systems and expanding coverage: The UN system in Rwanda will reinforce the national social protection system to effectively deliver shock-responsive, child-, gender- and nutrition-sensitive safety nets for vulnerable families in target areas and ensure socio-economic inclusion and shelter for vulnerable groups. The UN agencies will collaborate with other development partners to support the Government leverage existing social protection programmes to reduce impact of COVID-19 on most vulnerable households and those most exposed to risks of natural disasters, thereby contributing to increased household and community resilience. Specifically, the UN will continue to promote expansion of the scope of the public works component of the national social protection scheme, VUP. Technical assistance will integrate interventions for emergency preparedness, design, and coordination of continuity of social protection service deliver and relief response after occurrence of shocks and emergencies. Critical elements of the UN's action include improving social protection monitoring and evaluation systems, targeting integrated core social protection, nutrition-sensitive measures, and access to social care services with integrated case management and community mobilization. Enhancing the evidence base on child poverty and social protection, including analysis on benefits, financing and budgeting of the sector and updating of child poverty measurements. Towards expanding coverage, the UN will provide technical and financial assistance to scale up child and gender-sensitive social protection options in urban and rural areas. Building the capacity to increase year-round access to food by extremely vulnerable and poor households will be a priority. Further, the UN will promote policy harmonization to reinforce integration and improve the delivery of social protection and basic social and nutrition services. This will reduce risks of child deprivation and develop human capital of most vulnerable children. The efforts include policy advocacy for inclusion of refugee populations into national social protection structures.

SDG Targets: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 10.1, 10.4

Contributing UN Agencies: WFP, UNICEF, IOM, FAO, UNHCR, UNHABITAT

Partners: LODA, MINEMA, MIGEPROF, MINAGRI, MINALOC, MININFRA, MINIJUST, MoH, NCD, NISR, CSOs

Budget: USD 58,599,219

Strengthening violence prevention and response: The COVID-19 pandemic increased prevalence of domestic violence and sexual violence, especially among minors resulting in a substantial increase in the teenage pregnancies across the country. Therefore, the UN will strengthen its efforts towards the prevention of all forms of violence against women and children, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), as well as child abuse, exploitation, and neglect. Going forward interventions to address cyber-violence and human trafficking will be prioritized. In partnership with a broad-range of government institutions and civil society organisations, UN agencies will work with service providers and communities to increase their capacities and knowledge to prevent and respond to these rights violations through a system-strengthening approach. Specific targets in this area for the UN include the reintegration of children without adequate parental care into family-based care rather than institutional care arrangements. It also includes socio-economic rehabilitation and reintegration and access to justice for victims of SGBV. Child protection initiatives, in the form of increased awareness of the importance of birth registration in targeted districts, will also take place. At the community level, including in refugee camps, there will be a focus on behaviour change, legal and women's rights literacy, the identification and promotion of positive social norms on SGBV prevention and response, and anti-trafficking. Health

service providers, security organs and judiciary capacities to provide required medical, psychosocial, and legal support to victims will also be strengthened. Well-targeted interventions will be implemented for teenage mothers and people living with specific vulnerabilities, physical disabilities or chronic diseases that could perpetuate their vulnerability to SGBV, either directly or indirectly.

SDG Targets: 5.1, 5.2, 10.2, 10.3, 16.1, 16.2

Contributing UN Agencies: UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, IOM, WHO

Partners: MIGEPROF, MINALOC MINEDUC, MINIJUST, MoH, NCDA, NISR, RBC, RNP, CSOs

Budget: USD 26,241,609

Strengthening Disaster risk management and response: The UN assists the Government to strengthen national and sub-national institutions and communities' capacities and enhances their resilience to natural disasters, man-made shocks, and health emergencies. The need for effective capacity of systems to inform harmonized early action to respond quickly to shocks, disasters and emergencies is growing exponentially. While the national capacity for disaster preparedness has improved over the past decade, increasing natural hazards combined with climate change and the high population density leave many people prone to disaster such as landslide, flood, flash flood and drought. Many of the people vulnerable to disasters are from female-headed and poor rural farmers' households, therefore community contingency plans will be strengthened to address gender-differentiated needs. Community level approaches are necessary to ensure stronger resilience to climate change and natural disasters. Interventions will further align the national disaster risk reduction (DRR) framework with the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030. Furthermore, the UN will continue to support development of annual updated contingency plans for potential refugee influx and returnee movement; a national action plan for reinforcing core capacities in line with International Health Regulations; and a Health Disaster Risk Management plan aligned with the Sendai Framework. Humanitarian assistance will continue to be provided to refugees, returnees, and migrants. To address immediate food needs while building greater self-reliance, the UN will direct adequate resources to meet the food and nutritional needs of refugee and returnee populations. Adequate resources will also be allocated to implementation and expansion of income-generation activities, including for host communities. Resources will be availed for life-saving basic assistance to the refugees and all necessary social services and infrastructure will be developed and maintained in and around camps. Support in humanitarian settings will be provided through more integrated approaches that promote inclusive planning and bridge the nexus between humanitarian interventions and development. As part of mitigation of refugee influxes and contributing to peaceful co-existence with neighboring countries the UN will also support interventions that improve cross-border trade in areas with high potential for conflict.

SDG Targets: 1.5, 11.5, 13.1, 16.9

Contributing UN Agencies: UNHCR, WHO, WFP, FAO, UNECA, UNIDO, UNDP, IOM

Partners: MINEMA, LODA, MINAGRI, MINALOC, MININFRA, MoH, NISR, RBC, RNP, WASAC, CSOs

Budget: USD 16,515,408

UNSDCF OUTCOME 5: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA BENEFIT FROM ENHANCED GENDER EQUALITY, JUSTICE, HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACE, AND SECURITY

Gender equality mainstreaming and policy influencing: Rwanda has made significant progress in advancing gender equality across almost all domains. However, the global gender gap index (GGI) has slightly declined in recent years mostly due to lower performance in the economic participation of women index. Addressing specific gaps identified by this GGI will form a substantial part of UN's work in GEWE going forward. In advancing the commendable progress made in gender equality and towards closing the remaining gaps, the UN continues to provide technical assistance to the national gender machinery (NGM) in its coordination role as well as state and non-state institutions and the media. This seeks to advance gender equality, women's economic empowerment, political participation, and decision-making at national and local levels and in the private sector. Specifically, the UN will reinforce its contribution to national partners for the implementation of relevant laws and policies. This will be actualized through complementing interventions such as strengthening capacities of staff at national and sub-national levels in gender budget planning, execution tracking and reporting. Furthermore, interventions will prioritize actions in addressing social norms and cultural change that inhibit GEWE through awareness raising and enhanced engagement of men, media, CSOs and faith-based organisations. In addition, women and girls will receive outreach through mentorship programmes in leadership, entrepreneurship, and affirmative procurement. Most support will focus on increasing women's participation in the private sector, with key interventions targeting increasing the number of women in senior managerial positions. While in political participation interventions will aim to increase women in leadership at local government levels.

SDG Targets: 1.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 8.6, 10.2, 10.3

Contributing UN Agencies: UNWOMEN, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA

Partners: MINECOFIN, MINEDUC, MINIJUST, MINIYOUTH, NGM, NISR, RGB, RNP, NEC

Budget: USD 5,790,000

Improving the Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order Sector: The UN will provide technical and financial assistance to targeted public institutions and civil society organizations to enhance their capacities to increase coverage of quality justice for all, whilst upholding the application of human rights commitments. Access to legal aid will be supported to focus mostly on enhancing access to justice for most vulnerable groups including women, children, people with disabilities, refugees, migrants, and incarcerated people with limited financial capacity. Staff in the justice and rule of law sector including police, prosecutors, correction services, Bar Association, military courts, and judiciary will be supported to build technical skills to effectively use the upgraded Integrated Electronic Case Management System (IECMS). Moreover, support will be provided to scale up use of the system across the country. Additionally, the UN will support the justice system in developing a mechanism to address the case backlog in the judiciary, mostly attributed to the time lost during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns. Juvenile justice actors and institutions at all levels will be capacitated to further strengthen their skills and knowledge to effectively handle cases that pertain to minors, including children under three detained with their mothers. The UN will also provide concerted efforts to improved case management systems for victims of trafficking and support interventions to address safe and efficient migration. To advance Rwanda's human rights commitments, the UN will continue to provide technical assistance in the implementation of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations. Furthermore, implementation of the National Human Rights Action plan will be supported to accelerate addressing identified gaps in human rights and a human rights strategy to guide implementation of and mainstreaming human rights in the

Cooperation Framework will be developed.

SDG Targets: 16.3, 16.4, 16.10

Contributing UN Agencies: UNDP, IOM, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNWOMEN, UNESCO, OHCHR

Partners: MINIJUST, MINUBUMWE NISR, RGB, RNP, MHC, CSOs

Budget: 16,219,907

Fostering social cohesion, peace, security, and safety: To consolidate the peace that Rwanda has well-preserved over time, the UN will support and work with Government to strengthen policy environment and internal and regional infrastructure for sustained peace and security, border management, cross-border resilience and effective support to migrant and protection of refugees. Through cooperation and assistance, national, sub-national institutions, and civil society organizations, will be better equipped to develop and implement mechanisms that promote social cohesion, a culture of peace, freedom of expression, safety and security, including effective counter-trafficking policies and programmes. Through facilities such as the Peace Building Fund (PBF), technical and financial support will be provided to implementation, revision and development of regulatory and policy frameworks for correction, rehabilitation and reintegration. The UN will provide financial assistance in the production and dissemination of evidence-based products on unity and reconciliation as part of fostering social cohesion. In promoting safety, anti-trafficking in persons, policies, laws, tools or international agreements will be enhanced, along with the capacity for identification, treatment and referral of victims of trafficking. The UN will also contribute to securing cross-border social, economic, and commercial activities. Contributions will also seek to ensure that border processes are operating according to integrated management procedures that will also facilitate regional trade under the auspices of the AfCFTA while enhancing regional cooperation through models such as the One Stop Border Post (OSBP). Furthering regional peace and security, the UN will provide technical and financial support to national institutions and communities to implement the UN strategy for Peace Consolidation, Conflict Prevention and Conflict Resolution in the Great Lakes Region. Interventions under this component of the Cooperation Framework aim to advance the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, providing best practices and lessons for current and future programming.

SDG Targets: 16.1, 16.2, 16.8

Contributing UN Agencies: UNDP, IOM, UNWOMEN, UNHCR

Partners: MINECOFIN, MINIJUST, NISR, MINUBUMWE, MINEMA, RGB, RNP, MHC

Budget: USD 6,125,000

UNSDCF OUTCOME 6: BY 2024, 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

Enhancing data for development: Sound and timely data and statistics are essential for design of effective policies for better lives. Data and statistics provide the essential basis for understanding the practicalities of development process, the interactions and feedbacks between different systems, and the factors that should shape decisions. Data are also vital for answering larger questions about the development process. To support the generation and dissemination of data for development in Rwanda, the UN will work on data for development initiatives with government institutions, other development partners and civil society organizations,

and will do so at national and subnational levels. Specifically, assistance will aim to increase technical and financial capacity to generate, disseminate and use quality disaggregated data aligned to the SDGs. This is to inform policies and programmes in development and humanitarian settings. Most of the support will be directed towards implementation of the Third National Strategy for the Development of statistics of Rwanda (NSDS 3) 2019 – 2024. This includes support to key national surveys such as the fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census scheduled for 2022. Further, UN will contribute to the reinforcement of sectoral management information and administrative data systems to ensure their functionality. The sectors, national development strategies and frameworks will continue to be supported to further integrate the Demographic Dividend Study recommendations. Supported interventions will go beyond data production, and further promote evidence-based planning, policy making and decision making at all levels. Dialogue will be promoted among key actors to ensure that multi-sector responses are developed to tackle the identified issues or capitalize on the emerging opportunities in a sustainable manner. Also, through this Cooperation Framework, selected public institutions, including the Rwanda National Institute of Statistics (NISR), will be supported to build their data science and data analytics capacity to increase the utility of data gathered through surveys and administrative data produced by various public and private entities.

SDG Targets: 16.7, 16.9, 17.18, 17.19

Contributing UN Agencies: UNFPA, UNWOMEN, WHO, IOM, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO

Partners: MINECOFIN, NISR, MOH, NIDA, MINEDUC, MINICOM

Budget: USD 15,046,691

Participation in democratic and development processes: Empowering citizens and non-state institutions to actively engage and participate in decision-making is fundamental for transformative and inclusive governance together with access to basic, equitable and quality social and protection services. It also requires facilitation of private investment that promotes inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction, conservation, and management of the environment, and promoting people's well-being and resilience, including in humanitarian settings. To support the democratic participation and inclusion of citizen in development processes, the UN will continue to provide technical and financial support to enhance capacities of civil society organisations in their advocacy and service delivery roles. Special attention will be paid to, and concerted support provided to interventions that increase the inclusion of habitually excluded groups from development planning and decision-making processes. Groups such as youth, people with disabilities, women, refugees, and others will be prioritized to ensure diversity and inclusion in leadership and decision-making processes at all levels. ICTs and media will be leveraged for more effective citizen participation in democratic and development processes. Interventions will be provided to promote transparent and peaceful local government elections by ensuring equitable empowerment of relevant stakeholders with particular focus on the citizens. The UN will design and support implementation of interventions that aim to increase private sector participation in development and humanitarian initiatives.

SDG Targets: 16.7

Contributing UN Agencies: UNDP, UNESCO, UNWOMEN

Partners: MINECOFIN, MINALOC, MINEMA, NISR, RGB, PSF, CSOs

Budget: USD 5,311,750

Improving access to information and service delivery: The UN in partnership with development partners, will work with public and private institutions, CSOs, communities and media, in order to further develop the technical capacity, skills and knowledge that will facilitate and enhance access to information for more effective participation in development processes and improve public service delivery. The UN will continue to support enhancing professionalism in the media sector, including technical and financial support for implementation of the strategic plan for development to improve media professionalism standards and enhance media sustainability (2020-2024). To enhance inclusion in the media sector, gender mainstreaming will continue to be supported to not only increase female representation in the sector but to improve the inclusivity in both the practice and content from media channels ensuring all demographics have access to balanced information. Specific strategies including equipping national and community-based media houses with technical skills and knowledge to impart accurate messages will be supported. On the supply side, the UN will support strengthening the technical capacity, skills and knowledge of public and private institutions and communities to increase coverage and access to information. Increased access to reliable, relevant information will facilitate citizens' active participation in development planning, monitoring of service delivery and ensure improvements required for quality service delivery are realised.

SDG Targets: 16.6, 16.7, 16.10

Contributing UN Agencies: UNDP, UNESCO

Partners: MINALOC, NISR, RGB, MHC

Budget: USD 3,600,000

Improving public and private accountability: Good governance, including professional corporate governance in the private sector is required to enhance accountability and improve responsiveness to development needs, including public service delivery. Complemented by accountable and capable public institutions, service delivery across all sectors of the economy and society, including health, education and others would be improved and development agenda accelerated. The UN will provide support to ensure that public and private institutions in all sectors, particularly at the local level, are better able to plan, budget, implement and report on service delivery for increased transparency and accountability. Dedicated attention will be paid on the qualitative interaction between rights holders and duty bearers with the aim of ensuring citizen-centred development at all levels. A key emphasis will be on providing technical assistance to the design and implementation of the capacity development strategy for local governments. In addition, capacity development efforts will target district-level officials to increase their knowledge of planning and budgeting, including gender-responsive budgeting, child-focused budget briefs and analysis of the child-sensitiveness of national budgets. Meanwhile key interventions such as the gender seal certification will continue to enhance gender accountability in the private sector.

SDG Targets: 13.2, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7

Contributing UN Agencies: UNDP, UNICEF

Partners: MINECOFIN, MINALOC, MINEMA, NISR, RGB, PSF, CSOs

Budget: USD 3,567,726

ANNEX IV: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING PLAN

Activity Description	Main Objective	Responsible Working Groups	Lean UN Agencies	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Monitoring									
Baseline data collection per Cooperation Framework outcome and output indicator	Ensure baseline data and target values are fully provided at the beginning of UNSDCF including all available disaggregation	MEFTT, RGs RCO	RCO						
Joint field monitoring and learning visits to IPs in intervention locations	Monitor progress of delivering as one, document challenges and devise actionable recommendations	RGs	UNCT						
Biennial Results Groups programmes review and Updating UN INFO	Monitor progress towards achievement of SDGs, document challenges and devise actionable recommendations	RGs, RCO	RCO						
Joint Workplan Compilation	Integrate recommendations in JWPs for follow-on years	RGs	UNCT						
BOS II and Communication Strategy Review	Review progress and performance of the BOS II and Communication strategy	OMT, UNCG	UNCT						
Cooperation Framework Annual Review	Internal reflection on overall progress towards UNSDCF outcomes and devise strategies to accelerate implementation	PMT, RCO	UNCT						
Develop and Update Cooperation Framework risk management plan	Monitor and mitigate the impact of risks. Improve the overall efficient implementation of the UNSDCF	RGs, PMT	UNCT						
Review and update Common Country Analysis	Strengthen situational monitoring through reflection on the changes in Country context, operating environment	PMT, RCO	RCO						
Assessment for UN institutional commitments on: Gender Scorecard, Human Rights Scorecard and Climate Change Scorecard, Inclusion Scorecard	Ensure gender, human rights & CC baseline data and targets are fully provided at the beginning of the Cooperation Framework, including relevant agency disaggregation	GTRG, PSEA, HRTT, DITT	UNCT						
Results Reporting									
Preparation and production of Country Annual Results Report	Provide overview of Cooperation Framework achievements at the outcome level, key challenges, risks and key adaptation	RGs, RCO	RCO						

Activity Description	Main Objective	Responsible Working Groups	Lean UN Agencies	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
Collation of gender, human rights and climate change performance reports	Provide overview of progress towards achievement of relevant commitments and action plans, identify key challenges and recommendation in Gender and PESA SWAP reports	GTRG, PSEA, HRTT, DITT	RCO						
Evaluation									
Mid-term performance review of UNSDCF	Determine the progress and performance of the preceding programme cycle to inform design of the UNSDCF	RCO	RCO						
Joint Programmes' Evaluations	Evaluate performance, progress and contribution of JPs	RGs	UNCT						
Final Evaluation of the Cooperation Framework	Evaluate the UNSDCF's relevance, cohesiveness, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability considering SDGs & NST1	PMT, RCO	RCO						
Learning									
Joint assessments, special studies and diagnostics	Strengthen evidence generation to inform the UNSDCF implementation and/or SDG policy advocacy initiatives	RGs	UNCT						
RBM Capacity building for Results Groups	Build M&E capacities of the RGs and IPs	MEFTT, RCO	RCO						
Establish Knowledge management system for the Cooperation Framework	Develop an electronic data management system to enable sharing of lessons, progress and other information that can inform implementation	RCO	RCO						

ANNEX V: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

RESULTS	COMMON BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK			
	CONTRIBUTING UN AGENCIES	TOTAL REQUIRED (Jul 2018_June 2023)	MOBILISED (Jul 2018_ Dec 2021)	TO BE MOBILISED (Jan 2022 - June 2024)
OUTCOME 1: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA BENEFIT FROM MORE INCLUSIVE, COMPETITIVE, AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH THAT GENERATES DECENT WORK AND PROMOTES QUALITY LIVELIHOODS FOR ALL	UNDP	14,263,293	10,104,996	4,158,297
	FAO	7,800,000	9,266,497	(1,466,497)
	UNHCR	2,654,892	2,828,881	(173,989)
	UNWOMEN	5,620,000	1,778,504	3,841,496
	WFP	11,250,000	8,388,254	2,861,746
	UNHABITAT	1,745,000	638,510	1,106,490
	UNECA	-	314,561	(314,561)
	IOM	250,000	1,400,000	(1,150,000)
	IFAD	25,000,000	10,124,999	14,875,001
	ITC	4,700,000	-	4,700,000
	UNIDO	2,600,000	-	2,600,000
	UNCDF	1,910,120	1,100,000	810,120
	UNESCO	442,995	-	442,995
	UNFPA	200,000	331,997	(131,997)
	UNCTAD	3,300,000	-	3,300,000
	ILO	1,340,000	100,000	1,240,000
	Total Outcome 1	83,076,300	46,377,199	36,699,101
Output 1.1: Institutions and communities, especially small-scale farmers, youth, and women in target areas have the requisite technical capacities and inputs for innovative, sustainable, climate-resilient, and integrated agriculture production and productivity	WFP	5,000,000	3,749,631	1,250,369
	FAO	3,850,000	6,160,306	(2,310,306)
	IFAD	10,000,000	3,124,999	6,875,001
	UNWOMEN	1,020,000	905,999	114,001
	UNCDF	772,620	400,000	372,620
	Total Output 1.1	20,642,620	14,340,936	6,301,684
Output 1.2: Smallholder farmers, especially youth, women and most vulnerable groups in target districts have acquired skills and knowledge for agribusiness and food processing and participate productively in selected value chains.	WFP	6,250,000	4,638,622	1,611,378
	FAO	3,950,000	3,106,191	843,809
	ITC	400,000		400,000
	IFAD	15,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000
	UNIDO	700,000		700,000
	UNCDF	275,000	150,000	125,000
	UNWOMEN	600,000	200,373	399,627
	UNCTAD	600,000		600,000
Total Output 1.2	27,775,000	15,095,186	12,679,814	

Output 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, climate conscious industrialization and continental trade competitiveness.	UNIDO	1,300,000		1,300,000
	UNWOMEN	1,500,000	280,000	1,220,000
	ITC	3,600,000		3,600,000
	UNCTAD	1,500,000		1,500,000
	UNECA	-	314,561	(314,561)
	IOM	-	200,000	(200,000)
	Total Output 1.3	7,900,000	794,561	7,105,439
Output 1.4: Private and public institutions have the requisite technical and financial capacity to create resilient decent employment, foster innovation, skills development and promote entrepreneurship and financial inclusion for all, especially women, youth and other vulnerable groups.	UNDP	4,739,918	8,114,996	(3,375,078)
	ITC	700,000		700,000
	IOM	200,000	1,200,000	(1,000,000)
	UNCDF	862,500	550,000	312,500
	UNHCR	884,964	1,537,086	(652,122)
	UNESCO	302,995		302,995
	UNFPA	200,000	331,997	(131,997)
	UNWOMEN	2,500,000	392,131	2,107,869
	UNHABITAT	500,000	100,000	400,000
	UNCTAD	800,000		800,000
	ILO	1,340,000	100,000	1,240,000
	UNIDO	200,000		200,000
	Total Output 1.4	13,230,377	12,326,211	904,166
Output 1.5: National institutions have increased technical capacity to identify, access and use various domestic and international innovative modalities and sources of financing NST1 and SDGs.	UNDP	9,523,375	1,990,000	7,533,375
	UNIDO	400,000		400,000
	UNHCR	1,769,928	1,291,795	478,133
	UNCTAD	400,000		400,000
	Total Output 1.5	12,093,303	3,281,795	8,811,508

Output 1.6: National and local institutions are equipped with the technical capacity to design and implement knowledge-based, inclusive, and sustainable climate-resilient urbanization policies, strategies, and plans.	UNHABITAT	1,245,000	538,510	706,490
	UNESCO	140,000		140,000
	IOM	50,000		50,000
	Total Output 1.6	1,435,000	538,510	896,490
OUTCOME 2: BY 2024, RWANDAN INSTITUTIONS AND COMMUNITIES ARE MORE EQUITABLY, PRODUCTIVELY, AND SUSTAINABLY MANAGING THE ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE	UNDP	24,890,719	12,546,969	12,343,750
	UNEP	8,650,000	-	8,650,000
	UNIDO	-	-	-
	UNHABITAT	1,190,000	867,000	323,000
	UNESCO	32,000	-	32,000
	UNDP/UNEP/PEAS	2,050,000	-	2,050,000
	FAO	2,350,000	2,334,889	15,111
	UNHCR	9,253,650	3,823,705	5,429,945
	Total Outcome 2	48,416,369	19,572,563	28,843,806
Output 2.1: National and sub-national institutions have strengthened regulatory frameworks, technical and coordination capacity for gender-sensitive and equitable management and mainstreaming of environment, natural resources management, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation, while enabling green growth	UNDP	8,839,293	8,320,615	518,678
	UNHABITAT	1,190,000	867,000	323,000
	UNESCO	17,000		17,000
	UNEP	2,000,000		2,000,000
	UNDP/UNEP/PEAS	2,050,000		2,050,000
	Total Output 2.1	14,096,293	9,187,615	4,908,678
Output 2.2: Public and Private Institutions and communities are better equipped with technical capacity, skills, and knowledge for sustainable use of natural resources and climate change adaptation methods including the use of climate-resilience solutions.	UNDP	16,051,426	4,226,354	11,825,072
	UNEP	6,650,000		6,650,000
	UNIDO	-		-
	FAO	2,350,000	2,334,889	15,111
	UNESCO	15,000		15,000
	UNHCR	9,253,650	3,823,705	5,429,945
	Total Output 2.2	34,320,076	10,384,948	23,935,128
OUTCOME 3: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA, PARTICULARLY THE MOST VULNERABLE, ENJOY INCREASED AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION, HEALTH, NUTRITION AND WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) SERVICES	UNICEF	113,071,655	60,364,708	52,706,947
	UNESCO	1,060,000	-	1,060,000
	UNHCR	58,054,693	45,388,155	12,666,538
	UNFPA	10,580,000	3,356,700	7,223,300
	WHO	12,530,800	3,926,675	8,604,125
	WFP	144,250,000	112,389,943	31,860,057
	IOM		396,000	(396,000)
	UNAIDS	950,000	526,270	423,730
	FAO	2,084,000	1,577,400	506,600
	Total Outcome 3	342,581,148	227,925,851	114,655,297

Output 3.1: National and sub-national level service providers have increased technical and institutional capacity to expand coverage of quality integrated family planning, reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health services for all, including in humanitarian settings.	WHO	3,282,000	96,450	3,185,550
	UNICEF	19,461,384	11,252,442	8,208,942
	UNFPA	5,260,000	1,566,111	3,693,889
	UNHCR	3,145,581	1,228,166	1,917,415
	Total Output 3.1	31,148,965	14,143,169	17,005,796
Output 3.2: Service providers have strengthened technical capacity to deliver comprehensive COVID-19/HIV/TB/Malaria/ Hepatitis prevention, care, and treatment services for all, with particular focus on children, adolescents, young people, women, and key populations.	WHO	2,582,000	3,884,456	(1,302,456)
	UNICEF	3,649,219	1,800,387	1,848,832
	UNAIDS	950,000	526,270	423,730
	UNFPA	20,000	291,918	(271,918)
	UNHCR	1,413,232	5,488,845	(4,075,613)
	Total Output 3.2	8,614,451	11,991,876	(3,377,425)
Output 3.3: National health systems are better resourced to effectively develop, coordinate, implement, monitor, and finance key health policies and strategies in line with Universal Health Coverage principles and health emergencies' response.	UNICEF	1,216,336	557,674	658,662
	WHO	4,396,900	3,100,180	1,296,720
	UNFPA	2,800,000	250,000	2,550,000
	UNHCR	19,391,715	9,060,144	10,331,571
	Total Output 3.3	27,804,951	12,967,998	14,836,953
Output 3.4: National and sub-national level service providers, communities and private sector have the required financial and technical capacity to increase coverage and uptake of nutrition interventions and improve food security, with specific emphasis on poorest households, children under 5 years, adolescents, women, and refugees.	WHO	1,536,000	1,647,175	(111,175)
	UNICEF	31,971,805	13,721,035	18,250,770
	FAO	2,084,000	1,577,400	506,600
	WFP	144,250,000	108,586,992	35,663,008
	UNHCR	3,039,209	8,538,575	(5,499,366)
	Total Output 3.4	182,881,014	134,071,177	48,809,837
Output 3.5: Service providers have increased technical capacity to deliver and increase uptake of high quality and inclusive early childhood development, pre-primary, primary, secondary, and tertiary education for all children and adolescents	UNICEF	39,272,518	26,482,057	12,790,461
	UNESCO	1,040,000		1,040,000
	UNHCR	18,395,453	9,225,091	9,170,362
	UNFPA	2,500,000	1,248,671	1,251,329
	WHO	200,000	81,670	118,330
	WFP	-	3,802,951	(3,802,951)
	Total Output 3.5	61,407,971	40,840,440	20,567,531

Output 3.6: National and sub-national institutions have strengthened technical and institutional capacity to plan, implement and monitor delivery of inclusive water sanitation, and hygiene services for all, including in humanitarian settings.	UNICEF	17,500,393	6,551,113	10,949,280
	WHO	533,900	20,000	513,900
	UNHCR	12,669,503	11,847,334	822,169
	UNESCO	20,000		20,000
	IOM		396,000	(396,000)
	Total Output 3.6	30,723,796	18,814,447	11,909,349
OUTCOME 4: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA, PARTICULARLY THE MOST VULNERABLE, HAVE INCREASED RESILIENCE TO BOTH NATURAL AND MAN-MADE SHOCKS AND LIVE A LIFE FREE FROM ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION	UNICEF	20,885,451	10,674,664	10,210,787
	UNFPA	-	1,830,040	(1,830,040)
	UNHCR	41,232,535	8,237,826	32,994,709
	IOM	50,000	2,650,000	(2,600,000)
	UNDP	8,912,250	-	8,912,250
	WFP	18,750,000	9,708,670	9,041,330
	UNWOMEN	5,400,000	2,046,249	3,353,751
	WHO	1,756,000	2,050,000	(294,000)
	FAO	2,470,000	1,728,919	741,081
	UNHABITAT	1,200,000	-	1,200,000
	UNIDO	300,000	-	300,000
	UNECA	400,000	-	400,000
	Total Outcome 4	101,356,236	38,926,368	62,429,868
Output 4.1: The national social protection system is agile, shock-responsive and has resilient financing to effectively deliver child, gender, and nutrition-sensitive safety nets for vulnerable people and families in target areas ensuring socioeconomic inclusion and safety for vulnerable groups.	WFP	15,000,000	9,608,670	5,391,330
	UNICEF	8,838,630	3,180,513	5,658,117
	IOM	50,000	50,000	-
	FAO	1,250,000	1,228,919	21,081
	UNHCR	32,260,589	2,476,353	29,784,236
	UNHABITAT	1,200,000	-	1,200,000
	Total Output 4.1	58,599,219	16,544,455	42,054,764
Output 4.2: Violence prevention and response service providers and communities have resilient capacities and knowledge to prevent and respond to SGBV including cyber violence, violence against children, child abuse, human trafficking, exploitation,	UNICEF	12,046,821	7,494,151	4,552,670
	UNHCR	8,594,788	4,571,130	4,023,658
	UNFPA	-	1,830,040	(1,830,040)
	UNWOMEN	5,400,000	2,046,249	3,353,751

and neglect.	IOM	-	1,600,000	(1,600,000)
	WHO	200,000	50,000	150,000
	Total Output 4.2	26,241,609	17,591,570	8,650,039
Output 4.3: National and sub-national institutions and communities have enhanced resilience and increased technical, institutional, and individual capacities to prevent, prepare and respond to shocks and emergencies	UNHCR	377,158	1,190,343	(813,185)
	WHO	1,556,000	2,000,000	(444,000)
	WFP	3,750,000	100,000	3,650,000
	FAO	1,220,000	500,000	720,000
	UNECA	400,000		400,000
	UNIDO	300,000		300,000
	UNDP	8,912,250		8,912,250
	IOM	-	1,000,000	-
	Total Output 4.3	16,515,408	4,790,343	12,725,065
OUTCOME 5: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA BENEFIT FROM ENHANCED GENDER EQUALITY, JUSTICE, HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACE, AND SECURITY	UNDP	10,611,750	2,890,130	7,721,620
	UNWOMEN	5,700,000	3,692,098	2,007,902
	IOM	950,000	10,320,000	(9,370,000)
	UNICEF	2,125,910	1,246,313	879,597
	UNHCR	8,197,247	1,829,914	6,367,333
	UNFPA	20,000		20,000
	UNESCO	530,000	-	530,000
	OHCHR	-	152,822	(152,822)
	Total Outcome 5	28,134,907	20,131,277	8,003,630
Output 5.1: National gender machinery, public, and private institutions and other non-state actors 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.	UNWOMEN	5,500,000	3,692,098	1,807,902
	UNDP	-	-	-
	UNESCO	270,000		270,000
	UNFPA	20,000	-	20,000
	Total Output 5.1	5,790,000	3,692,098	2,097,902
Output 5.2: Targeted public institutions and civil society organizations are technically and financially able to increase coverage of timely and quality justice for all whilst upholding application of human rights commitments with specific focus on vulnerable groups including women, children, migrants, and refugees.	UNDP	5,536,750	1,050,522	4,486,228
	IOM	-	100,000	(100,000)
	UNICEF	2,125,910	1,246,313	879,597
	UNHCR	8,197,247	1,829,914	6,367,333
	UNWOMEN	100,000	100,000	-
	UNESCO	260,000		260,000
	OHCHR	-	152,822	(152,822)

	Total Output 5.2	16,219,907	4,479,571	11,740,336
Output 5.3: Targeted regional, national, sub-national and civil society institutions are better equipped to develop and implement mechanisms that promote regional and national social cohesion, peace, safety, and security, including effective counter-trafficking.	UNDP	5,075,000	1,839,608	3,235,392
	IOM	950,000	10,220,000	(9,270,000)
	UNWOMEN	100,000	369,000	(269,000)
	UNHCR		968,582	(968,582)
	Total Output 5.3	6,125,000	13,397,190	(7,272,190)
OUTCOME 6: BY 2024, 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	UNDP	11,111,750	9,769,204	1,342,546
	UNFPA	4,020,000	3,560,642	459,358
	UNWOMEN	900,000	244,000	656,000
	WHO	-	386,000	(386,000)
	IOM	-	250,000	(250,000)
	UNESCO	850,000	-	850,000
	UNICEF	3,787,984	4,619,191	(831,207)
	UNHCR	6,056,433	2,671,076	3,385,357
	FAO	800,000	-	800,000
	WFP	-	1,636,228	(1,636,228)
	Total Outcome 6	27,526,167	23,136,341	4,389,826

<p>Output 6.1: 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 SDGs to inform policies and programmes in development and humanitarian settings.</p>	UNFPA	4,020,000	3,560,642	459,358
	UNWOMEN	600,000	244,000	356,000
	WHO	-	386,000	(386,000)
	IOM	-	250,000	(250,000)
	UNDP	1,500,000	1,059,038	440,962
	UNESCO	50,000		50,000
	UNICEF	2,020,258	3,757,278	(1,737,020)
	UNHCR	6,056,433	2,671,076	3,385,357
	FAO	800,000		800,000
	WFP	-	1,636,228	(1,636,228)
	Total Output 6.1	15,046,691	13,564,262	1,482,429
<p>Output 6.2: Public and private institutions, civil society organizations and communities have strengthened technical capacity, skills, and knowledge to effectively facilitate and participate in democratic and development processes.</p>	UNDP	4,711,750	5,340,798	(629,048)
	UNESCO	300,000		300,000
	UNWOMEN	300,000		300,000
	Total Output 6.2	5,311,750	5,340,798	(29,048)
<p>Output 6.3: Public and private institutions as well as civil society organisations have strengthened technical capacity, skills, and knowledge to increase coverage and access to information required for active citizen participation in decision making processes, development planning, implementation and monitoring of service delivery.</p>	UNDP	3,100,000	2,160,424	939,576
	UNESCO	500,000		500,000
	Total Output 6.3	3,600,000	2,160,424	1,439,576
<p>Output 6.4: Public and private institutions in all sectors, particularly at the local level, are technically able to plan, budget, implement and report on inclusive and sustainable service delivery with increased transparency and accountability</p>	UNDP	1,800,000	1,208,945	591,055
	UNICEF	1,767,726	861,913	905,813
	Total Output 6.4	3,567,726	2,070,858	1,496,868
	TOTAL for UNSDCF	631,091,127	376,069,600	255,021,527

ANNEX VI: LEGAL ANNEX

Whereas the Government of Rwanda (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”) has entered into the following:

- a) With the United Nations Development Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNDP), a basic agreement to govern UNDP’s assistance to the country Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) which was signed by both parties on 2nd February 1977. Based on Article I, paragraph 2 of the SBAA, UNDP’s assistance to the Government shall be made available to the Government and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UNDP organs, and subject to the availability of the necessary funds to the UNDP. Decision 2005/1 of 28 January 2005 of UNDP’s Executive Board approved the new Financial Regulations and Rules and along with them the new definitions of ‘execution’ and ‘implementation’ enabling UNDP to fully implement the new Common Country Programming Procedures resulting from the undg simplification and harmonization initiative. Considering this decision this UNSDCF 2018-2024 together with UNDP CPD concluded hereunder constitute a project document as referred to in the SBAA.
- b) With the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) a Basic Cooperation Agreement (BCA) concluded between the Government and UNICEF on 24th December 1993.
- c) With the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) a Country Co-operation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNHCR on 10th August 1993.
- d) With the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), a Country Co-operation Agreement concluded between the Government and UNFPA on 17th October 2008.
- e) With UNIDO the Agreement between the Government of Rwanda for the establishment of the UNIDO Office as established on 14 February 1977.
- f) With the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations the Agreement for the opening of the FAO Representation in Rwanda on 23rd April 1985.
- g) For all agencies: Assistance to the Government shall be made available and shall be furnished and received in accordance with the relevant and applicable resolutions and decisions of the competent UN system agency’s governing structures [UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, UNFPA, UNIDO, FAO, WHO, UN WOMEN, UNAIDS, UNECA, IOM, IFAD, ILO, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNV, UNCTAD, ITC, UNCDF, and IAEA].

The UNSDCF 2018 - 2024 will, in respect of each of the United Nations system agencies signing, be read, interpreted, and implemented in accordance with and in a manner, that is consistent with the basic agreement between such United Nations system agency and the Host Government.

The Government will honour its commitments in accordance with the provisions of the cooperation and assistance agreements outlined in the paragraph on the Basis of the Relationship.

Without prejudice to these agreements, the Government shall apply the respective provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations (the “General Convention”) or the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies (the “Specialized Agencies Convention”) to the Agencies’ property, funds, and assets and to their officials and experts on mission. The Government shall also accord to the Agencies and their officials and to other persons performing services on behalf of the Agencies, the privileges, immunities and facilities as set out in the cooperation and assistance agreements between the Agencies and the Government.

Also, it is understood that all United Nations Volunteers shall be assimilated to officials of the Agencies, entitled to the privileges and immunities accorded to such officials under the General Convention or the Specialized Agencies Convention. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims, which may be brought by third parties against any of the Agencies and their officials, experts on mission or other persons performing services on their behalf and shall hold them harmless in respect of any claims

and liabilities resulting from operations under the cooperation and assistance agreements, except where it is mutually agreed by Government and a particular Agency that such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or misconduct of that Agency, or its officials, advisors or persons performing services.

Without prejudice to the generality of the fore- going, the Government shall insure or indemnify the Agencies from civil liability under the law of the country in respect of vehicles provided by the Agencies but under the control of or use by the Government.

- (a)** Nothing in this Agreement shall imply a waiver by the United Nations or any of its Agencies or Organizations of any privileges or immunities enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising of this Agreement.
- (b)** Nothing in or relating to this document will be deemed a waiver, expressed or implied, of the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and its subsidiary organs, including WFP, whether under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of 21 November 1947, as applicable, and no provisions of this document or any Institutional Contract or any Undertaking will be interpreted or applied in a manner, or to an extent, inconsistent with such privileges and immunities.



UNITED NATIONS
RWANDA



CONTACTS
www.rwanda.un.org
[@UNRwanda](https://twitter.com/UNRwanda)

