

Annex 5: Cooperation Framework 2018- 2024 Results Framework

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continued political will, peace, and security necessary for investor confidence.</li> <li>- The economy recovers rapidly and successfully from the impact of COVID-19</li> <li>- The UN has the technical skills, capacity, and resources necessary to spur private sector growth and engagement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rwanda's geographical location leaves it susceptible to political instability in the region which may lead to a loss of trading partners and FDI.</li> <li>-Unpredictable financial resources to facilitate implementation.</li> <li>-The economy recovers slower than anticipated from the impact of COVID-19</li> <li>-The UN has limited technical skills, capacity, and resources necessary to spur private sector growth and engagement.</li> </ul>	
	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						
Refugees								
1.5 % of Total employment with main job in informal sector.	Total	91.0	85.0	NISR Labour force Survey [Quarterly]	UNDP, UNHCR			
	Male							
	Female							
	Youth							

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		PWD						
		Refugees						
	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			

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	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 vulnerable groups in target districts have acquired skills and knowledge for agribusiness and food processing and participate productively in selected value chains.	1.2.1: Number of farmers and farmers' organizations' members with acquired skills in quality assurance and standards in targeted value chains.	Total	5	20	MINAGRI Annual Project Report [Annual]	WFP, FAO, ITC	- Local and foreign investors are willing and ready to invest in prioritized value chains.	- Limited access to finance to fund value chain development - Limited investor interest in prioritized value chains
		Male	3	12				
		Female	2	8				
		Cooperatives						
	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				
		Youth						
	1.2.4: Number of new financial products developed to support agricultural value chain finance.		0	10	MINAGRI Annual Reports [Annual]	IFAD, FAO, WFP		

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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.	- Tarrif and non-tarrif 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								
PWD								
1.3.5: Number of UN supported projects implemented to facilitate				Programme Progress Reports [Annual]	UNIDO, UNCDF, ITC			

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	AfCFTA readiness and local enterprise competitiveness						
	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		
	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 (Disaggregated by gender, rural/urban, age, disability, vulnerability).	Total	64,400	Joint Programme Progress Reports Gikondo Transit Centre Reports [Annual]	UNDP, ITC, IOM, UNW	- National policies and regulatory frameworks are conducive for investors including youth and women.	- Limited access to finance to fund start-ups and entrepreneurship development - Limited investor interest in prioritised sectors. -Economic growth and economic recovery plans remain exclusive
		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 (Disaggregated by	Total	85,000	BNR Annual Report.	UNCDF, ITC, UNHCR		
		Male		ITC Progress Reports [Annual]			
Female							

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	gender, rural/urban, age, disability, refugees)	Youth					
		PWD					
		Urban People					
		Rural people					
		Refugees					
	1.4.3: % of accredited courses available through open E-learning at the University of Rwanda. (Disaggregated by college)	CASS			University of Rwanda Annual Report, frequency [Annual]	UNESCO	
		CAVM					
		CBE					
		CMHS					
		CoE					
		CST					
	1.4.4: Percentage of diaspora professionals engaged through formal agreements for skills development and transfer in targeted institutions. (Disaggregated by institutions)	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	1	10	AfriYan Progress Reports [Annual]	UNFPA		

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	programming, including in humanitarian settings.						
	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. (Disaggregated by type of partners)	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 (Disaggregated by type of UN and GoR Mobilised, development	Government of Rwanda		GoR Annual Budget Report UN Rwanda Annual Report [Annual]	UN RCO			
	UN Rwanda						

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	and humanitarian assistance)	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		
	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	- Technologies needed for green growth are available, accessible, and affordable.	- Technologies needed for green growth are limited and unaffordable - Limited private sector investment in urbanization
		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			
OUTCOME 2: BY 2024, RWANDAN INSTITUTIONS AND COMMUNITIES ARE MORE EQUITABLY, PRODUCTIVELY, AND SUSTAINABLY	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	- Green growth and climate change are outcompeted by other national priorities - Limited financing available to support to climate finance and green growth are available
		Total	83.3	54.0		UNDP		



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MANAGING NATURAL RESOURCES AND ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL DISASTERS	2.2 % of households using biomass as a source of energy for cooking. (Disaggregated by sex of HH).	Male HH			Energy Joint Sector Review Report [Annual]		and green growth are available	
		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	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 Report [Annual]	UNDP			

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enabling green growth								
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			
OUTCOME 3: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA, PARTICULARLY THE MOST VULNERABLE, ENJOY INCREASED AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION, HEALTH,	3.1 Net enrolment rate in pre-primary and primary education (Disaggregated by gender and vulnerability)	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						

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseli	Target	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBL E  FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
			ne (2021)	(2024)				
NUTRITION AND WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) SERVICES		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 (Disaggregated by gender and vulnerability)	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						
	3.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate (Disaggregated by geographical location)	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	General population	44.0	51.0	Demographic and Health Survey [5 years]	WHO, UNFPA		
		Urban	44.3	-				

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
	(Disaggregated by geographical location)	Rural	43.9	-				
	3.4 Percentage of HIV+ patients on ART (Disaggregated by age and vulnerability)	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 (Disaggregated by gender and vulnerability)	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 (Disaggregated by geographical location and vulnerability)	General Population	83.0	100.0	EICV UNHCR Programme Reports [4 years] [Annual]	UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, IOM		
		Urban	93.5	100.0				
		Rural	81.3	100.0				
		Refugees	100.0	100.0				

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS	
	3.7 Percentage of households that are food secure  (Disaggregated by geographical location and vulnerability)	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 institutional capacity to expand coverage of quality integrated family planning, reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health services for all, including in humanitarian settings.	3.1.1: Number of health facilities with capacity to provide essential newborn care services. (Disaggregated by type of health facility)	Total	0	367	MoH HMIS Reports [Annual]	WHO, UNICEF	- Resources and interventions are sufficient to support adequate design and delivery of required maternal, child and reproductive health services	- Health sector emergencies disrupt delivery of essential maternal, child and reproductive health services	
		Hospitals							
		Health Centers							
	3.1.2: Number of health facilities with at least 2 health care providers who have capacity to provide Care for Child Development (CCD) (Disaggregated by type of health facility)	Total	15	100	MoH Annual Reports [Annual]	WHO			
		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.	Total	50	75	Health Joint Sector Review Report [Annual]	UNFPA, WHO, UNHCR			
		Hospitals							
		Health Centers							

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
	(Disaggregated by type of health facility)							
	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. (Disaggregated by type of health facility)	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 (Disaggregated by type of health facility)	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]		
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 strengthening for COVID-19 prevention and response supported		% Of health workers trained in C-19 case			RBC Programme Reports National C-19 Preparedness and	WHO		

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	by the UN (Disaggregated by type of support)	management			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	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	0	1	MoH Annual Reports [Annual]	UNFPA			

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emergencies' response.	(CRVS) system in place. (0=No, 1=Yes)							
	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, community led-monitoring and all relevant health-related SDG indicators disaggregated by age and sex in place. (0=No, 1=Yes)		0	1	Health Joint Sector Review Report [Annual]	WHO, UNAIDS		
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	- 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.	- 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		0	1	Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Annual Country	WFP, FAO			



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	malnutrition in place and functional. (0=No, 1= Yes).			Assessment Report [Annual]				
	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						
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	3.5.1: Number of children 24 – 59 months in target areas who attend an organized ECE program			UNICEF Programme Reports MIGEPROF Programme Reports. [Annual]	UNICEF	- Universal basic education and its quality remain a high priority for the Government of Rwanda. - Resources and facilities such as technology and infrastructure is equitably availed to all learning institutions	- Inadequate financial and human resources to 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	Total	14	15	UNHCR Programme Reports [Annual]	UNHCR			

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
	system and run by national authorities.							
	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 [Annual]	UNICEF		
OUTCOME 4: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA,	4.1: Percentage of eligible poor population benefiting from social	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	- Demands increasing natural disasters and emergencies outweighs available resources and capacities to respond and manage shocks.

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
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	protection income support schemes	VUP ePW	29,768	90,000			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	- Population remains unresponsive to behaviour change programmes for resilience
		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 (Disaggregated by type of violence and disability)	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. (Disaggregated by gender and vulnerability)	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				

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
	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 vulnerable people and families in target areas ensuring socioeconomic inclusion and safety for vulnerable groups.	4.1.1: Number of social protection policies, programmes and system components developed and/or reviewed to better integrate gender, child, nutrition, and shocks. (Disaggregated by component)	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 protection safety nets and programmes.	- Limited financing for national and local social protection safety nets and programmes. - Inadequate targeting of social protection programmes
		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		
4.1.3: Number of innovative social protection approaches tested at community level				UN agencies report on social protection [Annual]	WFP, UNICEF			
		Total						

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
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 (Disaggregated by gender and vulnerability)	Boys			NCDCA 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.
		Girls						
		PWD						
	4.2.2: Percentage increase in birth registration against annual national/district birth rates (Disaggregated by gender and vulnerability)	Total			NIDA Annual Report UNHCR Annual Report [Annual]	UNICEF, UNHCR		
		Boys						
		Girls						
		PWD						
		Refugees						
	4.2.3: Number of individuals that have improved knowledge and awareness on SGBV and trafficking in persons prevention and response. (Disaggregated by gender and vulnerability)	Total	0	46,250	Programme Progress Reports UNHCR Annual Report [Annual]	UNFPA, UNWOMEN, IOM, UNHCR		
		Male	0	46,250				
		Female	0	92,500				
		PWD						
		Refugees						
	4.2.4: Percentage of reported SGBV, trafficked persons, child protection, child abuse, exploitation and neglect incidents receiving targeted services (Disaggregated by type of support).	Medical			One stop Centre Reports IOM Project Monitoring reports [Annual]	UNFPA, UNWOMEN, IOM		
		psycho-social						
		Legal						

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
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	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 prioritized by all stakeholders. - Health emergencies' preparedness is fully recognized as a national priority by the GoR.	- National disaster risk management and response systems and structures are inadequately financed or prioritized. - Demands of Health emergencies and natural disasters outweigh DRM and DRR capacities
	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		
	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		
	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		
OUTCOME 5: BY 2024, PEOPLE IN RWANDA BENEFIT FROM ENHANCED GENDER EQUALITY, JUSTICE, HUMAN	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	- 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		

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
RIGHTS, PEACE, AND SECURITY	5.3 Level of Citizens confidence in security organs (Disaggregated by types)	Maintaining security			Rwanda Governance Scorecard. [Annual]	UNDP	Rwanda remains open and willing to engage with the UN on sensitive governance issues such as human rights and justice.	
		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						
		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					

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS	
		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,	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			



RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS	
political participation and decision making at national and local levels.	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 successfully gold and silver levels of the approved gender equality management systems (Disaggregated by type of organisation)	Total			Programme Reports [Annual]			UNDP
		Public						
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,	5.2.1: Number of institutions in the justice sector that fully rolled out the IECMS at national level (Y/N). (Disaggregated by institution)	Total	1,543	3040	Programme Reports [Annual]	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- JRLOS actors willingly engage with the UN to realise targets of justice, human rights commitments</li> <li>- JRLOS institutions have the capacity to implement adopted policies and strategies</li> </ul>	
		RNP/RCS						
		NPPA						
		Military Courts						
		Judiciary						
		Bar Association						
	Total	57.2	85			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- JRLOS actors unwilling to engage with the UN to realise targets of justice, human rights commitments</li> <li>- JRLOS institutions have the limited capacity to implement human rights commitments</li> </ul>		

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
children, migrants, and refugees.	5.2.2: Proportion of legal aid cases received and duly assisted and represented by Rwanda Bar Association and other legal aid providers (Disaggregated by gender, age, and population group).	Male			Programme Reports [Annual]	UNDP, IOM, UNW	
		Female					
		Below 18					
		Refugees					
		Inmates					
		Migrants					
		Victims of Trafficking					
		PWD					
		SGBV Victims					
		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.	10	30	Programme Reports [Annual]	UNICEF	
	5.2.4: Level of implementation of 2015 UPR recommendations.	50	95	UPR State Report [Annual]	OHCHR		
	5.2.5: Percentage of the reports timely submitted by the Government to Treaty Bodies and regional mechanisms			OHCHR Programmes Report [Annual]	OHCHR		
	5.2.6: Percentage of shadow reports submitted by NCHR and CSOs to			OHCHR Programmes Report [Annual]	OHCHR		

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
	international and regional human rights mechanisms						
	5.2.7: National Human Rights Action Plan is revised and integrating the UPR recommendations including disability rights	NHRAP revised (Y/N)			OHCHR Programmes Report [Annual]	OHCHR	
		% 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,	5.3.1: Percentage decrease in national crime rate		5	15	Rwanda National Police Report [Annual]	UNDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political will and Government commitment to national and regional peace and security grows and is sustained.</li> <li>- National commitment to supporting the Humanitarian-Peace-Development nexus continues.</li> </ul>
	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 Alternativ					
-Precarious regional insecurity affects internal peace and security - Unity and reconciliation is not fully realised.							

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
including effective counter-trafficking.		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 AfCFTA Online Monitoring tool. [Annual]	IOM, UNDP		
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	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			

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS	
DELIVER QUALITY SERVICES	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 Reports MOH HMIS Annual Reports. [Annual]	UNFPA, WHO				
6.1.4: Number of national development strategies and frameworks that have integrated the Demographic Dividend	NST 1			Agencies Programme Reports MoH Annual Report MINEDUC Annual Report MINICOM Annual Report	UNFPA			
	HSSP							
	ESSP							

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
	(DD) study recommendations (Y/N) (Disaggregated by key strategies)	PSDYE			MINECOFIN Annual Report [Annual]			
	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 (Disaggregated by gender and vulnerability)	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			
		Total	61	85		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. (Disaggregated by gender)	Male			Rwanda Media Barometer [3 Years]		- 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
		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	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 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		

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Baseline (2021)	Target (2024)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
transparency and accountability	6.4.4: Number of private sector institutions supported to strengthen their corporate governance systems and structures			Agencies Programme reports [Annual]	UNDP		