

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: COOPERATION FRAMEWORK 2025- 2029 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

S T R A T E G I C P R I O R I T Y	1	NST 2 Strategic Priorities	Agenda 2063 - African Union	Sustainable Development Goals
		1. Climate -resilient, productive, and modernized agri -food systems.	Goal 1 : A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens.	Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
		2. Industrial development and export promotion.	Goal 4 : Transformed Economies.	Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
		3. High-end, eco -friendly, and diversified tourism.	Goal 5 : Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production.	Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
		4. Renewable and clean energy transition and universal access to electricity.	Goal 9 : Continental financial and monetary institutions are established and functional.	Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all
		5. Increased access to Water for socioeconomic development.	Goal 18 : Engaged and empowered youth and children.	Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
		6. Enhanced transport connectivity for economic growth and trade.	Goal 20 : Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development.	Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
		7. Enhanced urbanization and settlements for agglomeration benefits.		Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
		8. Digital transformation.		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
		9. Resilient and broadened financial sector for private sector growth.		Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
		10. Building resilience to climate change and sustainable management of the environment and natural resources.		
		11. Creation of productive and decent jobs.		

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 (2024)	Target (2029)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
OUTCOME 1 : By 2029, people in Rwanda, especially the most vulnerable groups ⁵ have	Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	Urban (index)	0.07	0.054	EICV, MPI Thematic Report, NISR Every 5 years	UNDP	Rwanda's economy remains stable, allowing for sustained economic growth and investment.	Economic downturns could hinder growth and funding for future programmes supporting
		Rural (Index)	0.17	0.132				
		National (Index)	0.15	0.115				
	Number of new decent and productive jobs created	Number	1,374,204	250,000	Labour Force Survey, NISR Quarterly	ILO		

⁵ Women, girls, children, youth, low -income households, rural communities, elderly, refugees and asylum seekers, stateless persons, informal sector workers, migrants, historically marginalised people, people with low education attainment, people with disabilities.

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2024)	Target (2029)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
improved livelihoods and benefit from competitive, diversified, and resilient inclusive economic growth that promotes gender equality, sustainable production and consumption	Unemployment rates disaggregated by men, women and youth	% Male	13.1	10.3	Labour Force Survey, NISR Quarterly	ILO	▪ Continued commitment from the GoR to implement policies that support inclusive economic growth and gender equality. ▪ Vulnerable people access resources such as capital, training & markets.	▪ vulnerable groups. ▪ Slow or insufficient infrastructure development limits growth. ▪ Natural disasters and adverse effects of climate change could disrupt production practices.
		% Female	17.3	12.7				
		% Youth	20.5	14.6				
		% Total	16.8	12.4				
	Volume of external development finance inflows	Billion USD	3.013	4.485	External Development Finance Report, MINECOFIN Yearly	UNDP		
	Amount of finance resources mobilized (in USD) for climate and nature finance to increase climate resilience and promote sustainable development	Billion USD	4.8	7.8	NDC implementation & Finance flow framework, MINECOFIN Yearly	UNDP		
	Gini Coefficient	Index	0.43	0.39	EICV, NISR Every 5 years	UNDP		
Output 1.1: Strengthened public and private systems that foster creation of decent jobs that are inclusive and productive within a resilient, green and diversified economy.	Resources leveraged through innovative financing instruments supported by the UN in collaboration with public and/or private sector in support of economic sectors' initiatives	US \$ (cumulative)	10,000,000	24,000,000	UN Programme Reports, Yearly	UNDP	▪ Effective collaboration and partnership between public and private sectors established to align interests and share resources. ▪ An appropriate regulatory framework in place to support and incentivize businesses to provide decent jobs and adopt sustainable practices. ▪ A growing market	▪ Economic instability could lead to reduced investments in job creation and sustainable practices, impacting the overall objective. ▪ Policies may not be effectively implemented or enforced, leading to a lack of real progress in job creation. ▪ Opportunities may not be equally distributed, resulting in most
	Extent that policy measures are in place to enable the enhancement and/or implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement with UN's support (SDG 13.1)	Scale (1 -4)	1	4	UN Programme Reports, Yearly	UNDP		
	Percentage of large, micro, small and medium enterprises engaged in exporting activities	%	25.0%	30.50%	Integrated Business Enterprise Survey Report (IBES), NISR, Yearly	ITC, IOM		
	Annual income growth rates of micro, small and medium enterprises	Micro (%)	-27.6% (2022)	6%	Integrated Business Enterprise Survey Report (IBES), NISR,	FAO		
		Small (%)	17.9% (2022)	22.90%				
		Medium (%)	33.9% (2022)	40.50%				

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2024)	Target (2029)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
					Yearly		demand for green jobs and services that promote sustainability, driving the development of new industries. continued investment in green technologies and sustainable practices by both public institutions and private enterprises promote job creation.	vulnerable and marginalized groups being excluded from decent job opportunities. Rapid technological advancements could outpace the workforce's ability to adapt, leading to job displacement rather than creation.
	Total value of domestic exports	Million USD	438.78	4,446	Formal External Trade in Goods Report, NISR, Yearly	UNECA		
	Hectares of degraded land under rehabilitation and/or restoration with support of the UN (SDG 15.3)	Ha	10,000	15,000	UN Programme Reports, Yearly	UNEP		
	Change in national GHG emissions from established business as usual (SDG 13.2)	MtCO2e	7.42 to 6.59	12.06 to 7.50	Environment and Natural Resources Joint Sector Review Reports, MoE, Every 2 years	UNEP		
	Percentage Increase in number of households protected from climate - related hazards (SDG 12.3)	%	9%	40%	Environment and Natural Resources Joint Sector Review Reports MoE, Yearly	UNDP		
	Number of policy instruments and mechanisms instituted to foster gender mainstreaming, greening and decent work in job creation	Number # (Cumulative)	2	2	UN Programme Reports, Yearly	UNDP		
Output 1.2: People in Rwanda, especially the most vulnerable groups, are equipped with employable skills and have access to and utilise	Number of households accessing clean and affordable energy sources with support of the UN	Male headed (#)	0	14,000	UN Programme Reports, Yearly	UNDP	Communities actively participate in exploiting opportunities, ensuring programs are relevant and effective. Financial institutions provide inclusive financing options,	Disparities in access to resources and opportunities based on location, gender, or socio - economic status, limiting benefits for the most vulnerable. Local job market does not align with
		Female headed (#)	0	6,000				
		Total (#)	0	20,000				
	Number of capacity - strengthening initiatives facilitated to enhance the creative and arts industry with a focus on harnessing the potential of young people and vulnerable populations	Number (cumulative)	1	3	UN Programme Reports, Yearly	UNDP		
	Number of MSMEs utilising innovative digital technologies to enhance productivity, competitiveness and	Number # (Cumulative)	0	300	UN Programme Reports, Yearly	FAO		

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2024)	Target (2029)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
sustainable productive resources, innovation, and financing to improve their livelihoods and build resilience.	profitability with UN support						including microloans and grants, that cater to the needs of the vulnerable	the skills being taught, negating the benefits of skilling programs.
	Percentage of population employed in market-oriented agriculture	Total (%)	47.8%	76.80%	Labour Force Survey, NISR Quarterly	FAO		
	Percentage of population employed in priority emerging sub-sectors	ICT %	0.1%	2.6%	Labour Force Survey, NISR Quarterly	FAO		
		Creative industry %	0.2%	2.7%				
		Manufacturing %	5.6%	10.6%				

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

S T R A T E G I C P R I O R I T Y	2	NST 2 Strategic Priorities <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced quality and market relevance of education. Enhanced quality of health strengthened health systems and reduced stunting. Increased access to Sanitation and Hygiene services for improved wellbeing. Enhanced graduation from poverty and increased resilience 	Agenda 2063 - African Union <p>Goal 1: A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all citizens;</p> <p>Goal 2: Well educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation;</p> <p>Goal 3: Healthy and well-nourished citizens;</p> <p>Goal 17: Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life;</p> <p>Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children.</p>	Sustainable Development Goals <p>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p> <p>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p> <p>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</p> <p>Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p> <p>Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p> <p>Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all</p> <p>Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</p> <p>Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable</p>
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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 (2024)	Target (2029)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
OUTCOME 2: By 2029 people in Rwanda,	Percentage of women aged 15 -49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence	Physical	37.0%	34%	Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS), NISR,	UNFPA	GoR maintain strong political will and commitment to	Economic downturns could lead to budget cuts for social services,
		Sexual	23.0%	20%				

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2024)	Target (2029)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
especially the most vulnerable, are empowered as productive human capital, accessing and utilising inclusive, resilient, gender-transformative and quality social services.					Ever 5 Years		improving the quality and inclusiveness of social services. ▪ Sufficient funding and resources allocated to strengthen social service delivery, particularly for vulnerable populations. ▪ Effective policies in place that promote gender equality and inclusiveness in access to social services, particularly for vulnerable and marginalized groups. ▪ Effective collaboration and coordination among various sectors (health, education, social protection) established to ensure holistic service provision.	impacting accessibility and quality. ▪ Deep-rooted societal norms and perceptions may hinder the acceptance of gender - transformative approaches and equal access to services, especially for women, vulnerable and marginalized groups. ▪ Inadequate infrastructure can limit access to quality social services, particularly in remote or underserved regions.
	Universal Health Service Coverage (UHC) Index	%	49 (2021)	> 80%	Tracking Universal Health Coverage, Global Monitoring Report, WHO, Yearly	WHO		
	Percentage of adolescent girls aged 15 -19 who have begun childbearing	%	5.2% (2020)	4% (2029)	Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS), NISR, Ever 5 Years	UNFPA		
	Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	# of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births	106	65	Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS), NISR, Yearly	UNFPA		
	Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	# of U5 deaths per 1000 live births	45	25	Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS), NISR, Ever 5 Years	UNICEF		
	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations (SDG 3.3.1)	Total	0.2	0.1	UNAIDS Estimates, Yearly	UNAIDS		
		All ages	0.3 F, 0.2 M	0.2 F, 0.1 M				
		15 – 24	0.6 F, 0.3 M	0.3 F, 0.1 M				
		15 – 49	0.5 F, 0.2 M	0.2 F, 0.1 M				
		00 - 14	0.1 F, 0.1 M	0.1 F, 0.1 M				
	Prevalence of stunting among under five children	%	33.1%	15.0%	Rwanda Demographic Health Survey (RDHS), NISR, Ever 5 Years	UNICEF		
	Percentage of primary three (P3) learners meeting global proficiency benchmarks in Mathematics, English and Kinyarwanda	Math (%)	75.2%	85.0%	Learning Achievement in Rwandan Schools (LARS), NESA,	UNICEF		
		English (%)	49.4%	70.0%				
		Kinyarwanda (%)	68.5%	90.0%				

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2024)	Target (2029)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
	(SDG 4.6.1)				Ever 2-3 Years			
	Percentage of youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)	Male (%)	21.5%	21.5%	Labour Force Survey, NISR, Yearly	UNICEF		
		Female (%)	36.1%	28.5%				
		Total (%)	29.0%	25.0%				
Output 2.1: Strengthened systems that provide inclusive, resilient, and gender-transformative quality social services.	Resources leveraged through innovative financing instruments supported by the UN in collaboration with public and/or private sector in support of social sectors' initiatives	Value (cumulative)	5,927,857	30,927,857	UN Programme Reports, Yearly	UNFPA	▪ Sufficient financial, human, and material resources allocated to build and maintain quality social service systems. ▪ Social services will be designed and delivered based on the needs and preferences of the communities they serve, ensuring services are relevant and accessible. ▪ Multiple stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, VIOs and community organizations, collaborate effectively to enhance service provision.	▪ Stakeholders may resist adopting innovative, inclusive, and gender - transformative practices, limiting progress toward empowerment goals. ▪ Coordination among different sectors and providers is inadequate, leading to fragmented service delivery, making it difficult for users to navigate available services. ▪ Insufficient data availability, accessibility and analysis hinders informed decision - making and the ongoing improvement of social service systems.
	Increase in allocations to social sectors as % of national budget (SDG 1.a.2)	Total	25.7%	29%	law of Finances and budget execution rates, UNICEF, Yearly	UNICEF		
		Social protection	3.50%	5.5%				
		Education	13.9%	16%				
		Health	6.60%	7.5%				
	Number of policy instruments and mechanisms instituted to enhance quality, access, inclusiveness and use of social services (SDG 2.1; SDG 3.1; SDG 1.3)	Number (Cumulative)	0	15	UN Programme Reports, Yearly	WHO		
	Proportion of research findings translated into policy and practices with the UN support (SDG 17.3)	Number (Cumulative)	0	80%	RBC Programmatic reports (HSSPV indicator), Yearly	WHO		
	Number of integrated national plans and strategies developed or upgraded to integrate climate change adaptation considerations, gender -responsiveness and resilience in social sectors while prioritising most vulnerable populations	Number (Cumulative)	0	5	UN Programme Reports, Yearly	UNEP		
Number of innovative and data -driven approaches and initiatives developed for scale -up to enhance quality, availability, inclusiveness and access to social services for all	Number (Cumulative)	0	6	UN Programme Reports, Yearly	UNFPA			

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2024)	Target (2029)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS					
	Number of innovative data management systems including processes and frameworks developed or upgraded for strengthened data analysis, utilization, evidence-based policy and programme design and implementation across all sectors (SDG 17.3)	Number (Cumulative)	0	6	UN Programme Reports, Yearly	UNFPA							
Output 2.2: Increased access to and utilisation of inclusive, gender-responsive, quality social services improve livelihoods and wellbeing of all people in Rwanda including the most vulnerable.	Percentage of children aged 6 - 23 months and women aged 15 - 49 years receiving the minimum dietary diversity	Children 6 -23 mo (%)	22.0%	50%	Comprehensive Food Security & Vulnerability Analysis, NISR Every 3 Years	WFP	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Sufficient financial resources and technical assistance allocated to support the effective functioning of social services.▪ Adequate infrastructure in place to facilitate access to services, including transportation, healthcare facilities, and educational institutions.▪ Communities aware of available social services and their benefits, leading to increased demand and utilization, particularly among vulnerable populations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Economic challenges, such as inflation or limited funding, could strain resources allocated for social services, affecting quality and accessibility.▪ Vulnerable populations might not have their needs adequately represented or prioritized, leading to insufficient service provision.▪ Certain regions or demographic groups may continue to face barriers to accessing social services, resulting in unequal benefits.					
		Women (%)	32.0%	45%									
	Level of client satisfaction with service delivery in the Health Sector	Percentage	75.30%	82.1%	Rwanda Governance scorecard, RGB Yearly	WHO							
	Proportion of the population aged 15 and over with digital literacy	Number	20.4%	45%	ICT Annual Sector Report MINICT, Yearly	UNDP							
	Number of implemented initiatives/proof of concepts ready to scale designed to prevent GBV (incl. violence and harassment at work) and VAC, addressing harmful social norms and gender discriminatory roles and practices, with joint UN support. (UNSDG Output Indicator: 5.2.1_9	Number (cumulative)	0	5	UN Programme Reports Yearly	UN Women							
									Male (#)	0	6,000	UN Programme Reports Yearly	UN Women
									Female (#)	0	15,000		
									PWD (#)	0	1,000		
		Total (#)	0	22,000									
	Percentage of people covered in social	Total (#%)	11.4%	-	EICV,	UNICEF							

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2024)	Target (2029)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
	protection programmes				NISR Every 3 Years			
	Percentage of households with access to improved drinking water and basic sanitation facilities (SDG 6.3)	Basic Sanitation (%)	72.1%	80.0%	WATSAN Joint Sector Review Report, MININFRA Yearly	UNICEF		
		Improved drinking water (%)	82.3%	98.0%				

TRANSFORMATIONAL GOVERNANCE

S T R A T E G I C P R I O R I T Y	3	NST 2 Strategic Priorities 1.Enhanced Rule of Law 2.Enhanced service delivery, governance, inclusive citizen participation and implementation 3.Enhanced PFM transparency and accountability 4.Strengthened National unity, resilience, culture and values 5.Sustained peace and security	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 (2024)	Target (2029)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
OUTCOME 3: By 2029, people in	Increase the quality-of-service delivery	%	75.79 %	85%	Rwanda Governance Scorecard, RGB, Yearly	UNDP	▪ Sustained political stability supports governance	▪ Resistance from political actors to fully embrace

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2024)	Target (2029)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
Rwanda benefit from transparent and accountable governance that fosters inclusive, equitable socio - economic transformation, human rights, gender equality, unity, peace and security.	Overall ranking of Rwanda in the Governance index in Africa	Rank	12	7	Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG), Yearly	UNDP	reforms, enabling transparent and accountable institutions to function effectively.	transparency and accountability, hindering reforms and progress.
	Respect for Human rights & Core International Conventions	%	95.54%	97.38%	Rwanda Governance Scorecard, RGB, Yearly	OHCHR		
	Level of citizen satisfaction with access to justice	%	86.02%	88.3%	Rwanda Governance Scorecard, RGB, Yearly	UNDP		
Output 3.1: Strengthened capacities of national and sub - national institutions and systems to deliver inclusive, rights-based, gender-transformative, resilient quality services for all people while promoting unity, peace and security.	Percentage of evidence -based interventions supported aiming at improving efficiency and resilience of services including national and subnational capacities within public institutions (SDG 5.3 revised)	%	86.36%	89%	Rwanda Governance Scorecard, RGB, Yearly	UNDP	▪ MDAs and local government entities remain committed to enhancing their capacities in support of inclusive governance strengthening, protection of human rights, accountability and transparency. ▪ Partners in development prioritise governance programming	▪ Changes in political priorities could hinder capacity - building efforts and disrupt service delivery. ▪ Institutional resistance or reluctance to embrace reforms for accountability and transparency.
	Number of initiatives through SSTC contributing to regional and continental integration supported by the UN	# (cumulative)	2	4	UN Programme Reports Yearly	IOM		
	Percentage of measures to strengthen accountability including social accountability in the management of public funds, service delivery and other sectors at national and sub national level (SDG 16.2)	%	86.36%	90.4%	Rwanda Governance Scorecard, RGB, Yearly	UNDP		
	Number of gender -responsive laws, policies, plans, national reports and cross - border initiatives in place that promote and protect human rights	# (cumulative)	0	8	Rwanda Governance Scorecard, RGB, Yearly	UNDP		
Output 3.2: By 2029, people in Rwanda, especially the most vulnerable, live in a	Number of functional, transformative and people centred digital solutions, including AI supported with the intent of bridging the digital divide	# (cumulative)	3	7	UN Programme Reports Yearly	UNDP	▪ GoR prioritize peacebuilding initiatives and fostering social	▪ Regional instability disrupts peace and security initiatives, impacting social

RESULTS	INDICATORS		Baseline (2024)	Target (2029)	DATA SOURCES [Frequency]	AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA	ASSUMPTIONS	RISKS
united, peaceful, secure and inclusive environment with equitable access to gender-responsive and resilient quality services.	Percentage of people meaningfully engaging and participating in decision making process, including national unity, community resilience, gender equality, regional and international Peace and Security, disaggregated by gender, age and sector	%	88.36%	90.4%	Rwanda Governance Scorecard, RGB, Yearly	UNDP	cohesion to create a united and secure environment for all citizens. ▪ Robust legal frameworks and policies in place promote equality, human rights, and the protection of vulnerable groups.	cohesion. ▪ Persistent economic inequalities could lead to social tensions and undermine efforts toward inclusivity and unity.
	Percentage of people's satisfaction on service delivery in transformational governance	%	86.43%	89.06%	Rwanda Governance Scorecard, RGB, Yearly	UNDP		
	Percentage of non -state actors meaningfully participating in policy formulation, and implement strategies and programs	%	80.66%	85.1%	Rwanda Governance Scorecard, RGB, Yearly	UNDP		
	Percentage of case backlog in the court system	%	62.00%	30.00%	Rwanda Governance Scorecard, RGB, Yearly	UNDP		