

ANNEX IV: PEOPLE AT RISK OF BEING MOST LEFT BEHIND

Who is left behind?	Furthest Behind/Most at Risk?	Why? (Drivers)	What and how to respond? (Recommendations)	Supporting Institutions
Women	Rural poor women, women with disabilities, FHH	Culture, poor targeting, violence	Scaling up GEWE at all levels, policy addressing drivers of women vulnerabilities	UN agencies UNWOMEN, MIGEPROF, INGOs
Youth	Youth living with disability, young women and vulnerable youth from rural areas.	Labour market imperfections, lack of proper skills	Overseeing implementation of existing policies, involving all UN agencies in JPs	UN agencies, UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, UNV, KOICA, MYCULTURE, MIFOTRA, BDF,
Young girls	Pregnant minors, drug abusers, orphans	Lack of guidance, weak family bonds, technology/internet, bad men, boys	Scaling up national and family support schemes and enforcing law enforcement frameworks	MIGEPROF, UNWOMEN, UNICEF
Persons With Disabilities	Rural areas, refugees in all categories	Stigma, discrimination, poor enforcement of laws and conventions, poor knowledge of disability	Strategies to enforce laws and regulations, education on rights and access to justice	UNDP, UNICEF, NUDOR
Infants and Children	Infants and children with disabilities, chronic or acute illnesses and/or with undernutrition.	Extreme poverty, food insecurity limited access to health services and vaccination, low education of mothers and sensitisation	Increased support to vulnerable infants because of disability and diseases	UNICEF, MIGEPROF, MoH, ECDC
Refugees	Widow, women, young refugees, refugee children, disabled refugees	Stigma, poverty, exclusion	Integration in national programme initiatives	UNHCR, MINEMA
Migrants	Irregular migrants, victims of trafficking in person	Poverty, political forces, trafficking, child labour, organ trade	Laws on abuse of migration principles and enforcing conventions on migration	IOM, MINEMA
Aging population	Rural areas, those with terminal illnesses	Poverty, exclusion, minority	Policy framework	MINALOC, RSSB, UNFPA
Internally Displaced People	In hilly areas, in informal settlements in Kigali	Climate change effects, floods,	Early warning schemes, and planning for disaster management adaptation and mitigation of effects of climate change	MINEMA, IOM, UNHCR
Urban poor	In high-risk zones and informal settlements, mostly in urban areas	Climate change effects, floods,	Early warning schemes, and planning for disaster management adaptation and mitigation of effects of climate change	MININFRA, UNHABITAT
Small -holder farmers	In rural areas owning mostly less than, 0.4ha of arable land	Climate change effects, poverty, food insecurity, social security	Early warning schemes, and planning for disaster management adaptation and mitigation of effects of climate change	MINAGRI, UNDP, FAO
People Living with HIV	Female Sex workers and men who have sex with men	Stigma, poverty, exclusion, drug abuse	More inclusive and friendly, differentiated testing and treatment services. Focused HIV precision prevention programs. Targeted social protection interventions empowering sex workers to mitigate health and safety risks afferent to sex work	UN Women, UNAIDS, UNICEF, RBC, MoH, MIGEPROF
Historically marginalised people	All categories including children, youth, women and men located in urban or rural settings	Culture, Extreme poverty, inadequate representation in governance structures, low education, landlessness.	Integrated programming that factors historical and cultural differences that drive poverty of the HMP group.	All UN agencies, MINUBUMWE, MYCULTURE
LGBTQ	In refugee camps and rural societies and those living with HIV	Poverty, Stigma and discrimination that drives them deep underground and limits their access to services	Cultural education and counselling with support through programmes that have access to the group	RBC, MoH, UNAIDS, UNHCR