

Joint SDG Fund

Template for the Joint Programme Annual Progress Report

SDG FINANCING PORTFOLIO – COMPONENT 1

Cover page

Reporting period: June 30 – December 31, 2020

Country: Rwanda

Joint Programme (JP) title: Enhancing Development Finance and Effectiveness in Rwanda through Integrated and Innovative Approaches for National Priorities and the SDGs

Short title: Integrated National Financing Framework in Rwanda

Start date (month/year): June 2020

End date (month/year): July 2022

RC (name): **Fodé Ndiaye**

Government Focal Point (name and ministry/agency): **Richard Mushabe, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning**

Representative of Lead PUNO (name and agency): **Maxwell Gomera, UNDP**

List of PUNOs: **UNDP, UNICEF**

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Budget (Joint SDG Fund contribution): **USD 1,000,000**

Overall budget (with co-funding): **USD 1,867,000**

Annual Financial Delivery Rate: 13.68%

Rate of Committed Funding : 29.07%

	Expenditures Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Committed Resources Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Transferred Funds Jan 2020 – Dec 2020	Annual Financial Delivery Rate (%)	Committed Funding Rate (%)
UNDP	44778	104000	280000	15.99%	18.93%
UNICEF	23630	41331	220000	10.74%	18.79%
All Agencies	68408	94331	500000	13.68%	29.07%

Short description of the Joint Programme (max 1 paragraph):

The Joint Program is expected to deliver transformative results to accelerate progress in the realization of the National Strategy for Transformation (NST 1) and the SDGs by facilitating systemic change in how planning, budgeting, financing, monitoring and accountability functions are executed. Achievement of interlinked outputs and activities structured around the pillars of the INFF will contribute to a comprehensive financing architecture to implement the national development agenda towards achieving the SDGs and increased resources mobilized. In Rwanda the INFF focuses on refining the financing framework and associated policies to accelerate the progress towards the NST1 and SDG implementation, (ii) building and strengthening institutional capacities (human, systems and tools) to accelerate NST1/SDGs delivery; (iii) Creating an enabling environment to promote innovative financing mechanisms and SDG-aligned private investment and business operations; and (iv) strengthening the capacity of legislative organs and citizens to monitor SDG implementation and effective management of public finances, particularly around cross-cutting themes such as nutrition and climate change.

Executive summary

- Following a high-level launch in September 2020, both UNDP and UNICEF commenced all of the key activities and concluded implementation agreements with key government and CSO partners. Through the Development Partners Coordination Group, the UN has positioned the INFF as a key tool for reassessing gaps in the national development plan financing strategy and co-led advocacy with World Bank to ensure public investments and social protection programmes are more inclusive, gender sensitive, and climate-responsive following a “build back better” approach.
- Initial assessment and diagnostic works are underway, following guidance notes issued by UN DESA. UNDP has in particular supported tracking and analysis of all external financial flows for the prior fiscal year, as well as COVID-related aid resources mobilized by both the government and CSOs in the 2020.
- Sensitization and partnerships around the INFF process with other donors commenced, resulting in the EU Commission committing additional resources toward core staffing, and relevant experts from the IMF, World Bank, and GiZ indicating willingness to support the process at technical level.
- The National Parliament and relevant committees have been engaged and capacitated on various SDG budgeting monitoring and accountability aspects, including nutrition budget analysis and expenditure tracking, gender budgeting, and climate-change and environment public expenditure. The country’s main human rights umbrella CSO was supported to ensure child and adolescent participation in planning and budgeting processes in at least four districts and to promote more broad public awareness and citizen’s budget briefs for more transparent public spending.
- UNDP supported internal consultations in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning around key pathways and capital mobilization strategies to operationalize a dedicated Blended Finance Facility in Rwanda, building on a finalized feasibility study.
- An agreement was forged between UNDP and Rwanda Finance Ltd to develop a road map and strategy for promoting sustainable finance within the larger Kigali International Finance Center initiative. This assessment aims to help mobilize new investment and private resources toward SDG fulfilment and to identify key pilot areas for innovative financing instruments such as social impact and corporate green bonds.
- UNDP and UNICEF have engaged Government and other stakeholders on financing reforms needed to ensure smooth implementation of SDGs. For instance, discussions with institutions in charge of defending children’s rights reached an agreement on promoting private sector engagement in the financing for Early Childhood Services.

Some aspects of programme implementation have been delayed to the COVID-19 pandemic and relatively stringent lockdown measures in Rwanda, compared to other countries. This has affected the hiring of consultants and implementation of activities necessitating field visits. In addition, the first Technical Committee meeting could not be convened in 2020 as planned due to restrictions as well as other urgent matters arising for our main counterpart. The work plan for the next six months will reflect strategies to adapt and reflect the new “normalcy”.

The Government of Rwanda has domesticated the SDGs into its medium-term development strategy, the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) (2017-2024). The Joint Programme objectives have been articulated to align with seven strategic interventions cutting across all three pillars of the NST1, namely Economic Transformation, Social Transformation and Transformational Governance:

- Create decent and productive jobs for economic development and poverty reduction;

- Develop and enhance strategic partnerships with private sector companies;
- Strengthening multi-sectoral coordination with an emphasis on social cluster sectors
- Identify innovative sources of financing for priority sectors
- Strengthen and promote gender equality and ensure equal opportunities for all Rwandans
- Strengthen the functioning of clusters, sector working groups and joint development action forums to enhance coordination in planning and implementation
- Reinforce mechanisms at decentralized levels for citizens, particularly women and youth, to effectively contribute to district planning and prioritization

Specifically, the JP aims to contribute to SDGs 1, 5, 8, 13, 16 and 17 with relevant selected SDG targets in the focus of this JP being:

1. SDG target 1.b. Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions
2. SDG target 5.c. Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
3. SDG target 8.1. Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.
4. SDG target 13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning;
5. SDG target 16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels;
6. SDG target 16.7. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels;
7. SDG target 17.1. Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection;
8. SDG target 17.14. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development; and
9. SDG target 17.17. Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

Major Risks and Challenges

(i) Contextual Risks

Implementation delays may arise due to external, contextual risk factors beyond UN control requiring key stakeholders to shift their focus and capacities away from the programme. Among the potential risks identified include increased prevalence of climate-related shocks and natural disasters (drought, landslides, pestilence outbreak) in Rwanda and public health emergencies. Like other countries, for example, COVID-19 pandemic is affecting Rwanda and may have significant socio-economic effects. If not subdued in the short term, this may affect the medium-term financing landscape and outcome areas.

(ii) Programmatic Risks

The timing and the quality of the outputs could be affected by limited engagement by non-core stakeholders.

(iii) Fiduciary Risks

The limited fiscal space to expand Government's investment in the NST and SDG agenda may hinder the sustainability of the results.

A. Annual Progress (MAXIMUM 7 PAGES)

A.1 The overview of progress and challenges

A.1.1. Overall self-assessment

Provide a self-assessment on the overall JP progress in the last year.

- Above expectations (expected annual results fully achieved and additional progress made)
- On track (expected annual results achieved)
- Satisfactory (majority of expected annual results achieved)
- Not-satisfactory (majority of expected annual results not yet achieved)

For the past six months, the JP enabled the INFF process to be officially launched at the highest possible levels, most of the core activities initiated through concluding MOUs and consultancy agreements with implementation partners, and initial work toward the INFF diagnostics and road map development has also commenced.

A.1.2. Overall progress and key developments to date

The programme was officially launched on 21 September 2020 by the Government of Rwanda in collaboration with the UNCT graced by the Right Honorable Prime Minister. The event was covered by the mainstream media at the national level, and an editorial piece on the importance of the INFF to finance the SDGs was also published. A detailed outline of the governance arrangements for the INFF process in general and for the JP, in particular, was shared and endorsed at the launch. Following the launch further technical discussions with government solidified the governance structure of the INFF and UN advocated for a reinvigation of the National SDG Implementation Task Force that has since been dormant.

Technical consultations between various units/sections of UNDP and UNICEF were carried out between July and September 2020, to coordinate the articulation of various interventions under specific outputs of the JP work plan and identify the agency that would be leading as relevant. Specific discussions were held on Private Sector Engagement and Climate Financing. Following consultations and endorsement by MINECOFIN, UNDP concluded recruitment of a national consultant and is in the final stages of recruiting an international consultant for undertaking the core INFF assessments and financing strategy. Meanwhile, work has already commenced on updating an annual analysis of Rwanda's external financing flows and supporting better tracking of COVID-19 aid and how it is affecting trends in aid mobilization. In addition, Rwanda started to map private SDG investment opportunities in different priority sectors with the Rwanda Development Board, that will serve as an important input to the INFF road map. It has also initiated dialogue with the Private Sector Federation and Banking Association on potential dialogues and training activities for the corporate sector around SDG financing and corporate citizenship initiatives such as the Gender Seal.

Implementation arrangements were concluded with different local partners: (i) Rwanda Finance Ltd. to support an assessment of enabling environment for blended finance and green finance within the local financial sector; (ii) COLLECTIF DES LIGUES ET ASSOCIATIONS DE DÉFENSE DES DROITS DE L'HOMME AU RWANDA "CLADHO" to enhance child and adolescent participation; (iii) ADEPE (a non- governmental and non -profit making organization legally recognized) and (iv) National Child Development Agency and regulatory bodies for the rice and extractive sectors to promote private sector engagement in the financing for Early Childhood Services. In addition to already conclude agreements, in this period initial discussions commenced with Resilience that could serve as potential implementation partner to elaborate and promote guidelines and specific sector-focused covenants for promoting Corporate Social Responsibility investments. This would leverage existing funding from the Embassy of the Netherlands and reduce duplication of efforts. UNDP also started discussions with the Ministry of Environment and the Parliament on promoting environment and climate change budgeting reforms and building legislative accountability on the SDG financing agenda, including Rwanda's commitments under the Paris Agreement. The agenda for an initial sensitization workshop was already drafted and is being scheduled in Q1 2021.

A.1.3. Changes

Was the JP document modified in the past year?

Yes

No

NA

A.1.4. Challenges

Did the JP face any major challenges in the past year?

Yes

No

Working conditions under COVID-19 pandemic situation for both the UN and the Government of Rwanda have been constrained by continually evolving needs for remote working, movement restrictions and limited travel both nationally and internationally. This has led to delays in the recruitment of consultants especially international ones expected to conduct missions to Rwanda and help convene the first Technical Committee meeting. The uncertainties created by limited options for people's movement in the inception phase of JP increased the risk of delayed implementation of some technical and diagnostic works that requires international experts to visit Rwanda, or of field activities targeting certain districts.

As this situation appears likely to persist, more emphasis will be placed on convening virtual meetings and encouraging remote work wherever possible. Increased cost of internet communication for core staff and

greater reliance on local experts and staff will be incorporated into budget revision. Moreover, as UNDP is planning to change the hiring modality of consultants by introducing "the International Personnel Services Agreement, or I-PSA" from 15th February 2021, it will be easier to contract personnel to work remotely, from their home country or on a retainer, thus giving more flexibility in sourcing global expertise.

A.1.5. COVID-19 and other strategic alignment

During the development of the proposal in February and March 2020, the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic was unclear yet already incorporated into the work plan activities and risk matrix. COVID-19 has changed Rwanda’s financing landscape increasing the level of debt distress from low to moderate and contributing to a deteriorating sovereign risk rating. Current expenditure has had to prioritize short-term responses to ensure food security and public safety, which has put more pressure on the already constrained fiscal space options to finance SDG related priorities including social sectors for children. For the fiscal year 2020/2021, the government has increased budget allocations for social sectors in response to increased needs during the pandemic period. In addition, there are significant ongoing efforts to support economic recovery through more support to the private sector. The latter is implemented through Economic recovery Fund¹. In addition, the Government has been going through a major public sector reform which includes the rationalization of the public services and the merger of some of the Government institutions. This exercise is likely to affect even the key Government officials, and changes in the senior management. While this situation has potentially a very low risk on the programme implementation, if new people both at managerial and technical level are appointed, it may affect timely implementation as a result of transition management.

The analytical works planned and partially underway will take into consideration the impact of COVID-19 on all national financing flows, and in particular, external resources mobilized. Changing needs and priorities will also be reflected in expected revisions to the NST1 and SDG sectoral costing exercises. Budget and fiscal space analyses for social sectors for children, ECD, and climate change will also reflect the medium-term impacts of COVID-19 on sources and uses of public funds. The National Parliament and relevant committees have been engaged and capacitated on various SDG budgeting monitoring and accountability aspects, including nutrition budget analysis and expenditure tracking, gender budgeting, and climate-change and environment public expenditure. The country’s main human rights umbrella CSO was supported to ensure child and adolescent participation in planning and budgeting processes in at least four districts and to promote more broad public awareness and citizen’s budget briefs for more transparent public spending.

A.2 Update on priority issues

A.2.1. Progress on Integrated National Financing Framework/SDG financing building blocks

Implementation stages	Planned (0%)	Emerging (1-49% progress)	Advancing (50-99% progress)	Complete (100% progress)	Previously completed	Not applicable	Comments/ Notes
1. Inception phase	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Assessment & diagnostics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Financing strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Monitoring & review	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Governance & coordination	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

MINECOFIN approved the terms of reference for developing the Assessment & Diagnostics and the Financing Strategy and experts identified to initiate the work based on internal stock taking and mapping conducted by UNDP and UNICEF staff. A "Feasibility Study for the Set-up of a Blended Finance Facility in Rwanda" was also finalized and consulted upon with MINECOFIN to move toward operationalization and consultant mission planned for Q1 2021. The report presents a BFF set-up structure and roadmap for implementation that is deemed feasible in the Rwandan context; meets market demand and requirements; is suitable for the target groups envisaged and garners sufficient interest from stakeholders. The implementation of the INFF will largely

¹ <https://www.bnr.rw/browse-in/economic-recovery-fund/>

depend partly on the findings of this study and also discussions with other stakeholders such as MINECOFIN and Private Sector Federation will take into account some of the recommendations drawn from this report. Set-up of a BFF has been recommended in order to:

- improve the quality of project preparation, giving rise to well-prepared and well-structured projects;
- play an active role in matchmaking between projects and available de-risking projects;
- support MINECOFIN in preparing, coordinating, and realizing synergies between projects;
- contribute to the development of a vibrant private sector; and
- build a knowledge base for blended finance transactions.

In the period under review, UNICEF renewed its partnership with the CSO CLADHO (human rights organisations umbrella) for increased citizen engagement, including child and adolescent participation in planning and budgeting processes, for the duration of the JP (output 4) in 10 districts and at national level. Under its PSE workstream, UNICEF also reached out to rice cooperatives to start organizing the scale-up of the private sector shared value approach for the promotion of ECD services in rice plantations (JP output 3). To this end, UNICEF engaged the National ECD Programme (now NCDA) and Rwanda Agriculture Board to sign and renew MoUs for the shared value approach in the rice sector. The MoU was signed to streamline the implementation with the Government institutions and the Programme Cooperation Agreement were finalized and signed allowing the implementation to kick off in January 2021.

The UNDP commissioned a **“Feasibility Study for the Set-up of a Blended Finance Facility in Rwanda.”** The report presents a BFF set-up structure and roadmap for implementation that is deemed feasible in the Rwandan context; meets market demand and requirements; is suitable for the target groups envisaged and garners sufficient interest from stakeholders. The implementation of the INFF will largely depend partly on the findings of this study and also discussions with other stakeholders such as MINECOFIN and Private Sector Federation will take into account some of the recommendations drawn from this report.

Seed funding was used to design a \$8.95 million multi-partner and cross-cutting investment programme that will support social entrepreneurs across Rwanda to expand a network of privately operated health facilities down to sub-national levels. The project will empower over 5 million vulnerable Rwandans across 7,000 villages through better access to healthcare and create over 5,000 decent jobs—mostly for women. The project thrusts at improving access to finance, business support, and solar energy access for health clinics through a partnership approach with the private sector. This will boost resilience of the health system to COVID-19 and other threats, including malaria and Ebola, enabling better surveillance, rapid testing, and ‘last mile’ vaccination capabilities at community level. The programme has secured co-funding from USAID and SDG Funds have enabled additional outreach to leverage additional impact funders and private sector partners including Abbott, UBS Optimus Foundation, and Differ Group.

The Government of Rwanda has played a leading role in private sector development initiatives and public-private project implementation to date. Investment has also been bolstered by projects co-funded with external development finance. It is recognised that for Rwanda to achieve upper-middle-income status by 2035 and high-income status by 2050, new ways of mobilising finance and investment will be required. Despite Rwanda’s strong performance in private sector facilitation, smoothing the ‘ease of doing business’, and attracting foreign investment, analysis indicates investors still face challenges in the Rwandan context. Set-up of a BFF has been recommended in order to:

- improve the quality of project preparation, giving rise to well-prepared and well-structured projects;
- play an active role in matchmaking between projects and available de-risking projects;
- support MINECOFIN in preparing, coordinating, and realizing synergies between projects.
- contribute to the development of a vibrant private sector; and
- build a knowledge base for blended finance transactions.

Seed funding was also used to design a \$8.95 million multi-partner and cross-cutting investment programme that will support social entrepreneurs across Rwanda to expand a network of privately operated health facilities down to sub-national levels. The project will empower over 5 million vulnerable Rwandans across 7,000 villages through better access to healthcare and create over 5,000 decent jobs—mostly for women. The project thrusts at improving access to finance, business support, and solar energy access for health clinics through a partnership approach with the private sector. This will boost resilience of the health system to COVID-19 and other threats, including malaria and Ebola, enabling better surveillance, rapid testing, and ‘last mile’ vaccination capabilities at community level. The programme has secured co-funding from USAID and SDG Funds have

enabled additional outreach to leverage additional impact funders and private sector partners including Abbott, UBS Optimus Foundation, and Differ Group.

A.2.2. Thematic focus

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting | <input type="checkbox"/> Social protection | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health & nutrition | <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity | <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Children & youth | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change & nature | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Blue economy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other..... |

A.2.3. Gender marker

Did your Joint Programme feature Gender Results in the past year at the outcome or output level?

- Yes
 No

Briefly explain: During the programme design with the local implementing partners and the government agencies, the gender dimension has been at the center and mainstreamed to ensure inclusiveness of both girls and boys or women and men. Under this programme, technical support was envisaged to be provided to women-owned Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to access credit, the Economic Recovery Fund, as well as other innovative green financing instruments. At least 60 percent of the target MSMEs in this intervention will be owned by women and people living with disabilities.

Gender Marker total average scoring from 0 to 3 (as defined in the JP document): **2**

The new MoU signed between CLADHO (CSO implementing partner) and the Government of Rwanda specifically the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) has specific gender marker of promoting analytical works around gender budget statements in Rwanda’s planning and budgeting process. Private sector engagement activities including promoting CSR investment will mainstream gender considerations and targets into the design of training and piloting. Under the programme documents developed to implement JP initiative with CLADHO and ADEPE, gender consideration was critically reviewed as it is stipulated in UNICEF’s guidelines and criteria for partnerships. In addition to engaging both girls and boys in participatory decision-making process, the programme will also strengthen gender mainstreaming in planning, budgeting and reporting, building on existing Gender Budget Statements developed by all government agencies as a part of the budget preparation process. During the engagement of the UNICEF with the Parliamentarians around Nutrition budget analysis and tracking, specific topics on gender budgeting were covered and the Rwandan Parliamentarians were briefed by the high-level representative from Rwanda’s Gender Monitoring office about key considerations of Gender in planning processes and budget hearings as well as during advocacy activities.

A.2.4. Vulnerable groups

Will the JP directly impact marginalized and/or vulnerable groups through a dedicated outcome or output?

- Yes
 No

List of marginalized and vulnerable groups	Dedicated Outcome	Dedicated Output	Status (planned/in progress/complete)
Women and girls	1	1.1	In progress
Children	1&2	1.1.; 1.2.; 2.1.	In progress
Youth	1&2	1.1.; 1.2.; 2.1; 2.2	In progress
Persons with disabilities	2	2.2.	In progress
Older persons			
Minorities (incl. ethnic, religious, linguistic...)	2	2.2.	In progress
Indigenous peoples			
Persons of African Descent (when understood as separate from minorities)			
Migrants			
Refugees & asylum seekers	2	2.2	In progress
Internally displaced persons			
Stateless persons			
Persons deprived of their liberty			
Peasants and rural workers			
Human rights defenders (incl. NGOs, journalists, union leaders, whistleblowers...)			

LGBTI persons (sexual orientation and gender identity)			
Persons affected by (HIV/AIDS, leprosy)			
Persons with albinism			
Victims or relatives of victims of enforced disappearances			
Victims of (slavery, torture, trafficking, sexual exploitation, and abuse)	2	2.2	In progress

A.2.5. Learning and sharing

- The Joint Programme has provided space for learning and sharing amongst PUNOs, UNCT and RCO teams.
- The agencies pitched all their programme interventions vs INFF and which complement JP implementation and documentation.
- A joint INFF technical team has been formed comprising members from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the RCO, UNDP and UNICEF. The INFF technical group serves as a platform to share knowledge and information on the progress and current trends in INFF.
- Various tools have been developed collaboratively with the PUNOs and MINECOFIN including the ToRs, concept note, and governance structure. This strengthens ownership and capacity enhancing for quality delivery to the INFF.
- PUNOs and RCO have participated in the various yammer groups on knowledge sharing and have benefited from other country experiences, and trainings including leveraging the private sector and partnership with IFIs.

A.3 Update on events and partnerships

A.3.1. Events

Type of event	Yes	No	Comments
JP launch event	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	As Rwanda celebrated the 75th birthday of the United Nations, on the 21 st September 2020, another milestone was observed: the launch of a process to forge an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) . At the high-level launch event organized by the RCO & UNCT in partnership with the EU delegation in Rwanda & the Ministry of Finance and Economic, graced by the Prime Minister of Rwanda, and attend by the Ministers of Finance and Economic Planning, Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Trade and Industry, and Health, on the table was a discussion with senior members of the diplomatic community and development partners on how partnerships were vital to create the future all Rwandans wish to see. More than 70 dignitaries including, Ambassadors and Ministers, the Private Sector, DPs and CSO leaving no one behind participated. More highlevel ownership was garnered which will accelerate implementation.
Annual donors' event*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The annual donor was held jointly with the JP launch as above. All the Joint SDG donors were part of the launch. Subsequently, individual donor partners have been engaged on bilateral basis including European Union, Switzerland, and Germany.
Partners' event **	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The partners event was jointly held with official launch of the INFF. Other partners that are non-resident in Rwanda have been communicated virtually on Rwanda's implementation of INFF on a number of occasions.

*the Fund donor countries are Denmark, European Union, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland. Please note that this event can be held together with a launch event or partners' event.

** Key advocacy outreach events with high level JP partners.

A.3.2. Partnerships

Did your Joint Programme facilitate engagement with diverse stakeholders (e.g. parliamentarians, civil society, IFIs, bilateral/multilateral actor, private sector)?

- Yes
 No

Relevant partnerships include:

- Strengthened collaboration with the National Child Development Agencies to increase the role of private companies in promoting child rights through the early childhood development initiative among Rice cooperatives and the mining companies in Rwanda
- Partnerships with civil society organizations namely CLADHO and ADEPE to support the implementation of key JP critical interventions namely strengthening accountability and participatory budgeting and private sector engagement for SDG monitoring.
- Collaboration and engagements were initiated with the World Bank to collaborate on PFM diagnostic work through Human Capital Sectors Public Expenditure Reviews (PERs), and stronger collaboration was established IMF to support the broader INFF process in Rwanda through technical advice and strategic consultations.
- In December 2020, UNICEF strengthened its collaboration with the Parliament of Rwanda through the Women Parliamentarian Forum (FFRP) by organizing a three-day high-level training on nutrition budget analysis in an integrated and multisectoral approach. The workshop was a strong opportunity to think about transformational public budgeting by also emphasizing on the most challenging public issue of under-five chronic malnutrition (stunting).
- UNDP successfully engaged the local EU Commission in the INFF inception phase resulting in a commitment to co-fund an embedded Technical Adviser position in MINCEOFIN to support the INFF process. Additional discussions were held around aligning EU programming in Rwanda particularly around public financial management and private sector development to the activities in the JP that can create synergies such as operationalizing the Blended Finance Facility and promoting more local corporate investment in the SDGs.
- During the Development Partners Coordination Group meeting convened on the 25 September 2020, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning Acting DG, National Development Planning and research Department (NDPRD), gave a presentation on the INFF, as a strategic tool to inform the financing of the NST1 and the Government of Rwanda SDG implementation. Emphasizing that the INFF would build on what was already in place, including existing governance structures as well as existing assessments and diagnostics and thus a need to reassess the broader resource mobilization strategy in light of COVID-19 trends and impacts.
- The JP strengthened partnerships and engagement with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, IMF and EU, PUNOs. Various consultations and engagement led to the financial support of the EU towards the effective implementation of INFF.
- From 7th-9th December 2020²³, UNICEF in collaboration with the Parliament of Rwanda through Women Parliamentarian Forum (FFRP) organized three days high level workshops on nutrition budget analysis in an integrated and multisectoral approach. The workshop has been a strong opportunity to think about transformational public budgeting, by also emphasizing on the most challenging public issue of under-five chronic malnutrition (stunting).
- The UNDP started discussions with the Ministry of Environment and the Parliament for foreseeable partnerships in implementing the INFF especially in the domains of mutual interest such as environmental mainstreaming and raising awareness on the SDGs agenda. A workshop for Members of Parliament will be organized in the first quarter of 2021.

A.3.3. Additional financing

- Yes
 No

Source of funding	Yes	No	Co-funding or Co-financing?	Name of organization	Amount (USD)	Comments
Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Donors/IFIs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Co-financing	European Union	150,000	Technical Assistance
Private sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
PUNOs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Other partners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

²

https://www.parliament.gov.rw/index.php?id=32&L=0&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=2120&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&cHash=9aced4d9e06e3400808d8d30b3757da5

³ <https://taarifa.rw/rwanda-mps-scan-through-nutrition-budgeting/>

A.4 Strategic communications

Did the JP develop a strategic communications plan?

Yes

No

- Link to RC's speech: <https://rwanda.un.org/en/92187-remarks-un-resident-coordinator-mr-fode-ndiaye-un-75th-anniversary-and-launch-integrated>
- Link to EU Ambassador's speech: https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/rwanda_en/85575/UN75:%20Speech%20of%20the%20EU%20Ambassador%20to%20Rwanda,%20Nicola%20Bellomo
- Link to PM's speech: https://www.primature.gov.rw/index.php?id=2&no_cache=1&tx_drblob_pi1%5BdownloadUid%5D=812
- Youtube Link to the whole event: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AIaU3PFDCjo>
- Article on INFF launch by Prime Minister <https://www.newtimes.co.rw/news/ngirente-calls-unified-front-fighting-covid-19-future-crises>
- Editorial on Financing the 2030 Agenda "How Rwanda is playing its part" - The New York Times <https://www.newtimes.co.rw/opinions/financing-2030-agenda-how-rwanda-playing-its-part>

B. Annual Results (MAXIMUM 3 PAGES)

B.1. SDG acceleration

List up to 3 main SDG targets that your Joint Programme primarily focused in 2020.

1. SDG: SDG target **1.b**. Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions
2. SDG target **16.6**. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels
3. SDG: SDG target **16.7**. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels;
4. SDG target **17.17**. Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

SDG:

To support the achievement of **SDG 1.b**, UNICEF strengthened its collaboration with Rwanda's Parliament in nutrition budget analysis, with the primary mission of increasing the capacity of parliamentarians in analyzing how the Rwanda's budget responds to social sector needs, especially in stunting reduction. The latter is strongly associated with the poverty rates as well and the literacy of the mothers/children's guardian. In addition, analytical works on public investments in social sectors in 2020/21 (Health, Education, Social Protection and WASH) were conducted and produced in the form of budget briefs to identify the areas in need for improvements as the country moves to maximize the impact of public financing in poverty reduction, gender equality and broad-based growth. To support Rwanda's efforts to accelerate **SDGs 16.6** and **16.7**, UNICEF in collaboration with the National Children Development Agency (NCDA), the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning are strengthening governance and accountability through increased engagement of children and young people in decision making process. In addition, UNICEF in collaboration with the International Budget partnership (IBP) has strengthened the capacity of key players in budget transparency in Rwanda, those include, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the office of Auditor General, and the Parliament) to foster, public budget transparency, stronger budget oversight and increase in participatory planning both at local and central government levels. These initiatives are strategically contributing to strengthening the citizens centered INFF governance and monitoring framework in Rwanda.

To accelerate the achievement of **SDG 17.17**, UNICEF and UNDP have undertaken the following activities:

- Exploratory field visits and stakeholder meetings were held which identified entry points on early childhood development in the rice and extractive sectors,
- Establishing operational framework to provide safe and stimulating environment for children around private companies mainly rice cooperatives and mining,

- UNICEF organized a peer to peer engagement that enabled private sector stakeholders to learn and share experience from a business champion in the tea sector.
- Established technical team of experts to support the execution planned activities.
- UNDP and MINECOFIN commissioned the Blended Finance Facility Study which made an assessment and modeling of national financing flows to inform INFF development & resource mobilization strategy
- This study has been approved and the next step will be the kick-start operationalization of a Blended Finance Facility in Rwanda. During this period UNDP also led discussions among DPs to improve partnerships around private sector development and “build back better” approaches to COVID-19 economic recovery, serving as Co-Chair with the World Bank for an ongoing DP coordination group.

Cross-sectionally, UNICEF in collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) has developed a concept note for strengthening SDG monitoring during 2021 and beyond. These interventions will support the generation of quality and timely evidence in support of the government self-monitoring toward the realization of SDGs.

- In order to support the Government of Rwanda to achieve SDG target 17.17 which is related to encouraging and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships; the UNDP and MINECOFIN commissioned the Blended Finance Facility Study which made an assessment and modeling of national financing flows to inform INFF development & resource mobilization strategy Strengthen policy and regulatory framework for blended finance mechanisms. In addition to that, after this study has been approved the next step will be the kick-start operationalization of a Blended Finance Facility in Rwanda.
- In the spirit of fulfilling the SDG target **16.7**. “Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels”; UNDP is in discussions with the Parliament, Chamber of deputies to organize a workshop for Members of Parliaments and thereafter to District council Officials on the Development of tools and trainings to strengthen their oversight capacity in public investments monitoring and social services delivery. The aim is to equip them with capacity to establish/enhance participatory budgeting tools (district level budget briefs, budget scorecard, gender budget statements) to improve citizen engagement in national and sub-national planning and budgeting processes.

B.2. Contribution to Fund’s global results

Output 1.1: SDG Policy and Financing framework and associated policies are refined to accelerate the progress towards the NST1 and SDG implementation. Under this output, UNDP embarked on activities that comprise diagnostic works on INFF specifically, and the following activities have been carried out under the " Blended Finance Facility Feasibility" Study:

- (i) An assessment and model national financing flows to inform the development of an integrated financing framework
- (ii) Strengthening the policy and regulatory framework for blended finance mechanisms in Rwanda
- (iii) Supporting the elaboration of a resource mobilization strategy

B.3. JP Outputs and outcomes

o Achievement of outputs

Under output 1.1 on refining SDG Policy and Financing framework and associated policies to accelerate the progress towards the NST1 and SDG implementation, the support to MINECOFIN contributed in develop, design and disseminate the Citizens budget guide of 2020/21 which highlights the public investment in national priorities (including on gender). The citizens budget guide is an important and strategic document for budget transparency. An analysis of the 2020/21 national budget was conducted and translated into a series of briefs on social sector budgets and thematic areas (Education, Health, WASH, Social Protection and Nutrition). Consultations and discussions with key stakeholders were organized to discuss preliminary findings including exploring the consideration of COVID-19 in the 2020/21 budgeting process.

To support the achievement of **output 1.2 relating to strengthening institutional capacities to accelerate NST1/SDG delivery; the JP** contributed to building the capacity of local government officials in nutritional governance through public financial management (PFM) and result based management (RBM). In addition, mentorship and cascaded capacity building tools were developed. An assessment is planned in Q1, 2021 to explore those using innovations in implementing NST1 especially targeting nutrition and other poverty reduction measures. Further to the **Output 2.1. on enabling environment to promote innovative financing mechanisms and SDG-aligned private sector investment and operations,** the key

stakeholders were engaged for smooth implementation. In that regard, MoUs with National Child Development Agency (NCDA) and Rwanda Mining Authority were renewed and/or signed to support operationalization of a shared value approach for investments in ECD services in Rice cooperatives and Mining. CSO namely ADEPE was also engaged to support promotion of ECD among the private companies mainly rice and mining. **With regards to output 2.2. relating to building the capacity of legislative organs and citizens to monitor SDG implementation**, the capacity of 105 Parliamentarians and 15 support staffs was strengthened in nutrition budget analysis linked with SDG Monitoring and public funds efficiency and ensuring that no one is left behind. Further to INFF governance at decentralized levels a new implementation agreement was signed between UNICEF and CLADHO (Civil Society Organization) to support capacity building interventions within 55 children and adolescent committees at grass root level and district's councils. The activities of strengthening capacities in accountability were kicked off in January 2021. This partnership will also support the districts to develop a district level citizens guide to enhance participatory budget and decentralized level planning in 11 districts.

○ **Achievement of outcomes**

Under the 1st outcome one of the JP, **"Rwanda will have created a stronger financing architecture to accelerate progress toward SDG implementation and the national development agenda"** the JP contributed to developing and ensuring the high-level approval of INFF road map (concept note). To date, the Government of Rwanda through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning has an approved INFF road map and associated governance structures which provide strategic guidance. In the recruitment of local and international technical experts to support the operationalization of INFF process is underway.

With regard to 2nd outcome of JP **"Resources for the achievement of the national development and SDG agenda are mobilized and managed effectively"** The budget analysis has indicated that the annual national budget increase for 2020/21 amounts to 5% of GDP in real terms, down from 15% in 2019/2020. The reduction in percentage increase of national budget is attributed to a high inflation rate and negative economic growth which severely affected the economic growth and domestic fiscal space.

B.4. Strategic Documents

Did the JP produce strategic documents in the last year (policy, strategies, analyses/assessments, methodological documents, and other relevant documents)?

Yes

No

INFF Concept note: Approved and endorsed by the Government of Rwanda

- Programme Cooperation Agreement with ADEPE and CLADHO
- Six budget briefs analysing public investments in social sectors in the fiscal year 2020/21
- Different set of ToRs for the recruitment of key experts
- Blended Finance Facility Feasibility Study
- Rwanda National Economic Recovery Plan
- Draft FY 2019/2020 External Development Finance Report

C. Plan for the Next Year of implementation (MAXIMUM 2 PAGES)

C.1 Upcoming activities

Output 1.1: SDG Policy and Financing framework and associated policies are refined to accelerate the progress towards the NST1 and SDG implementation

Planned activities

- Provide technical support to the mid-term review (MTR) of NST1 and building scenarios to inform the second phase of NST1 and beyond.
- Update the fiscal space analysis for social sectors (Health, Social Protection, Education and WASH) and support the elaboration of Rwanda's WASH Financing Strategy to enhance more efficient and effective budget allocations, including modeling the fiscal impacts of COVID-19 and links to social transformation outcomes.
- Refine medium-term cost scenarios of NST1 and SDG targets, with a special focus on integrated and multi-sectoral approach on ECD (ECD costing and Financing)

Output 1.2: Institutional capacities are strengthened to accelerate NST1/SDG delivery

Planned activity:

- Strengthen the capacity of planners and budget officers and managers at national level and in a limited number of selected districts in performance-based budgeting and integrating SDG results into existing monitoring and budget execution systems

Output 2.1: Enabling environment to promote innovative financing mechanisms and SDG-aligned private sector investment and operations is enhanced

- Expedite the implementation of capacity building initiatives for private sector and critical institutions (rice and mining) to align business operations and investments to SDGs;
- Continue engagement with private sector by strengthening new private sector engagement models namely promotion of shared value approaches, including documentations and lessons learning

Output 2.2. The capacity of legislative organs and citizens to monitor SDG implementation is strengthened

- Support monitoring of SDG implementation through enhanced data analysis,
- Strengthen the oversight capacity (development of tools- budget briefs, trainings) targeting Parliament and District Councils in public investments monitoring, accountability and social services delivery as well gender equality,
- Enhance the existing participatory budgeting tools (District level budget briefs, budget scorecard, gender budget statements) to improve the citizens’ engagement including youth and women in national and sub-national planning and budgeting processes.

Throughout 2021, the implementation path of the JP is expected to take very good shape due to the fact that much preparatory work and the engagements successfully took place in 2020. The annual targets defined under the four outputs re expected to be achieved as indicated the programme document and in relation to the previously mentioned planned activities:

- SDG Policy and Financing framework and associated policies are refined to accelerate the progress towards the NST1 and SDG implementation
- Institutional capacities are strengthened to accelerate NST1/SDG delivery

Planned activity:

- Enabling environment to promote innovative financing mechanisms and SDG-aligned private sector investment and operations is enhanced
- The capacity of legislative organs and citizens to monitor SDG implementation is strengthened

As a result of working toward the full achievement of these outputs, the JP will contribute to the realization of the following outcomes:

- Comprehensive financing architecture to accelerate progress toward SDGs and Rwanda’s national development goals and
- a more integrated approach to planning, budgeting and financing and capacity building for enhanced coordination and implementation

C.2. Expected changes

C.3. Risks and mitigation measures

Are there any changes made/expected to be made to the Risk Matrix?

- Yes
- No

Annex 1: Consolidated Annual Results

1. JP contribution to global programmatic results (annual)

Joint SDG Fund Global Outcome 2: Additional financing leveraged to accelerate SDG achievement (Update table below)

Indicators	Target 2020	Result 2020	Target 2021
2.1: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scope (for other/ additional sector/s or through new sources/means)	No target set in 2020	Ref to note below	6.7% of GDP Ratio of external financing and 2.5% of GDP of domestic financing and 20.4% of GDP of Domestic revenue and grants
2.2: Ratio of financing for integrated multi-sectoral solutions leveraged in terms of scale (for the same multi-sectoral solution.)	No target set in 2020		6.7% of GDP Ratio of external financing and 2.5% of GDP of domestic financing and 20.4% of GDP of Domestic revenue and grants

Note: The European Union contributed to INFF USD 150,000 which will be used for Technical Assistance.

Joint SDG Fund Global Output 4: Integrated financing strategies for accelerating SDG progress implemented (Update table below and provide details as requested)

Indicators	Target 2020	Result 2020	Target 2021	List of strategies/ frameworks developed
4.1: #of integrated financing strategies that were tested (disaggregated by % successful / unsuccessful)	0	0	1	- INFF Financing and Resource mobilization strategy is expected to be developed in 2021.
4.2: #of integrated financing strategies that have been implemented with partners in lead disaggregated by (1) government/public partners (2) civil society partners and (3) private sector partners	0	0	1	- The implementation of recommendations from the Blended finance strategy feasibility study is expected to be done in 2021 after discussions with key stakeholders.
4.3: # of functioning partnership frameworks for integrated financing strategies to accelerate progress on SDGs made operational	1	4	1	- MoUs and Programme Cooperation Agreements with NGOs to implement activities under OUTPUT 2.1. and OUTPUT 2.2 were developed and signed - MoUs were signed between CLADHO and MINECOFIN, UNICEF and NCDA to support smooth implementation of planned activities

2. Selected global performance indicators (annual)

2.1. Did your Joint Programme contribute to the improvement of the overall UNCT coherence in 2020?

- Yes, considerably contributed
 Yes, contributed
 No

Explain briefly: The JP has led to collective advocacy by the UNCT to the Government to support implementation of a funding mechanism to catalyze priority investments, crowding in the private sector and other domestic resources to finance NSTI.

2.2. Did your Joint Programme contribute to reduced transaction costs for the participating UN agencies in interaction with national/regional and local authorities and/or public entities compared to other Joint Programmes?

- Yes,
 No
 N/A (if there are no other joint programmes in the country)

Explain briefly: The UNCT has endorsed UNDP and UNICEF representation on INFF which strengthens coordination and coherency of UN efforts. This enhances division of labour with regards to UN Agencies comparative advantages and promotes joint communications and learning.

2.3. Was your Joint Programme aligned with the UNCT Results Groups in 2020?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: The JP is aligned to the UNCT Result groups (RG1 & RG3). However, there is need to ensure that the JP results/outcomes are well captured in the UNINFO moving forward to facilitate timely planning, monitoring and report of the UN contribution through the JP in Rwanda.

3. Results as per JP Results Framework (annual)

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2020 Target	2020 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected 2021 target	Expected final target (if different from 2021)
Outcome 1: Rwanda will have created a stronger financing architecture to accelerate progress toward SDG implementation and the national development agenda						
Outcome 1 indicator Extent to which INFF is operationalized in Rwanda	Government committed to develop INFF and a concept note available	INFF Road map developed and approved	INFF road map (concept note) was conceptualized and approved by the Government of Rwanda through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning Governance structures were put in place to	The recruitment process was slightly delayed due to COVID-19 and associated prevention measures However, there is good progress in overall to	Target: INFF developed and approved	

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2020 Target	2020 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected 2021 target	Expected final target (if different from 2021)
			provide strategic guidance throughout the INFF process. The recruitment of local and international technical experts to support the operationalization of INFF process is underway.	operationalize the INFF according to different pillars.		
Output 1.1 GoR- SDG Financing framework and associated policies are refined to accelerate progress towards the NST1 and SDG implementation						
Output 1.1.1 indicator Number of policies and frameworks developed and revised	0	1	1	The recruitment of consultants to develop the INFF financing strategy was delayed due to COVID19 pandemic.	2	
Output 1.1.2 indicator Number of gender sensitive assessments and reviews nationally validated from which recommendations are included in the resource mobilization strategy and other national planning frameworks.	0	1	UNICEF supported MINECOFIN to develop, design and disseminate the Citizens budget guide of 2020/21 which highlights the public investment in national priorities (including on gender). The citizens budget guide is an important and strategic document for budget transparency, the latter contributes to budget efficiency and serves a tool for both domestic and external resource mobilization.		2	
Output indicator 1.1.3. Number of budget analysis or costing	0	1	UNICEF has conducted the analysis of the	No	1	

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2020 Target	2020 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected 2021 target	Expected final target (if different from 2021)
analyses conducted on cross-cutting thematic areas such as ECD, Nutrition, Climate change			2020/21 national budget and produced a series of briefs across social sectors and thematic areas: Education, Social protection, Health, WASH and Nutrition, as well as a National Budget Brief. Consultations and discussions with key stakeholders were organized to discuss preliminary findings including exploring the consideration of COVID-19 in the 2020/21 budgeting process.			
Output 1.2 National planning, budgeting and financing processes are more aligned and institutional capacity is strengthened to accelerate NST1/SDGs delivery						
Output Indicator 1.2.1: Number of government staff using innovative approaches to implement NST1 and SDGs (disaggregated by sex).	0	30	UNICEF strengthened the capacity of 160 local government officials in nutritional governance through public financial management in 2020. An assessment is planned in Q1, 2021 to explore further scale-up with the support of the JP.	COVID-19 and associated measures have constrained the implementation of face to face capacity building interventions as well timely assessment.	40	
Outcome 2: Resources for the achievement of the national development and SDG agenda are mobilized and managed effectively						

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2020 Target	2020 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected 2021 target	Expected final target (if different from 2021)
Outcome Indicator 2.1: Annual increase of the national budget (%)	7	10	The assessment has indicated that the annual budget increase for 2020/21 amounts to 5% in real terms.	The reduction in percentage increase of national budget is attributed to a high inflation rate and negative economic growth which severely affected the economic growth and domestic fiscal space	11	
Output 2.1 Enabling environment to promote innovative financing mechanisms and SDG-aligned private sector investments and operations is enhanced.						
Output Indicator 2.1.1 Number of blended finance mechanisms established	0	1	The feasibility study was completed and approved by MINECOFIN therefore, the next step will be to discuss on how to establish blended finance mechanisms.	The process of approval of the study took longer time than anticipated due to communications and meeting constraints as consequences of lockdown.	1	
Output Indicator 2.1.2 A framework to engage private sector on integrated SDG based business models.	N/A	0	UNICEF has signed/renewed an MoU with National Child Development Agency and Rwanda Mining Authority to support operationalization of a shared value approach for investments in ECD services in Rice cooperatives and Mining. A CSO was also engaged to support		1	

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2020 Target	2020 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected 2021 target	Expected final target (if different from 2021)
			promotion of ECD among the private companies mainly rice and mining.			
Output 2.2 The capacity of legislative organs and citizens to monitor SDG implementation is strengthened						
Output Indicator 2.2.1: Number of accountability actors empowered to monitor SDG implementation (Parliament, District council, citizens)	NA	60 Parliamentarians, 20 District council members, 50 youth committee members	<p>UNICEF provided capacity building to 105 parliamentarians and 15 support staffs in nutrition budget analysis linked with SDG Monitoring and public funds efficiency and ensuring that no one is left behind.</p> <p>A new implementation agreement was signed between UNICEF and CLADHO (Civil Society Organization) to support capacity building interventions within 55 children and adolescent committees at grass root level and district's councils. The activities of strengthening capacities in accountability were kicked off in January 2021.</p>		30 District council members, 50 youth committee members	
Output Indicator 2.2.2: Number of participatory and gender sensitive budgeting tools adopted and enhanced.	1	1 (enhancement of existing Tool)	Linked with the above, CLADHO will support the districts to develop a district level citizens guide to support		1 (enhancement of existing Tool)	

Result / Indicators	Baseline	Expected 2020 Target	2020 Result	Reasons for variance from planned target (if any)	Expected 2021 target	Expected final target (if different from 2021)
			<p>participatory budget and decentralized level planning in 11 districts. Child sensitive budget documents will also be produced to support children and young people engage in decision making. UNICEF supported MINECOFIN with the design and dissemination of the citizens of the national budget 2020/21 across all decentralized entities and in 17 schools to facilitate public access to government budget information.</p>			

Annex 2: List of strategic documents

1. Strategic documents that were produced by the JP

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
Social Sectors Budget briefs (Education, social protection, Health, Social Protection, Nutrition)	October, 2020	Budget briefs aims at monitoring the public investments (budget allocations) in social sectors and overall national budget framework (National budget brief, Social Protection, WASH, Education, and Nutrition). The briefs further analyse the macro-economic performance, and the size and composition of budget allocations to priority sectors for children and propose action recommendation to the government for increased prioritization of children in government’s budgeting. Joint programme has been instrumental through enabling the dissemination and a landmark to increase relevance of the briefs for SDG financing.
The Socio-economic Impact of COVID-19 in Rwanda	July 2020	This analysis aimed to know the potential socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 crisis and the subsequent response; the UN has undertaken a joint inter-disciplinary quick analysis of the likely impact of COVID-19 on macroeconomic fundamentals, trade and economic resilience, private sector, health outcomes, food security, social service delivery, household livelihoods, poverty and vulnerabilities. The joint programme has been instrumental in enabling partnership between PUNOs, efforts were easily mobilized to develop this piece of analysis.
INFF concept note	August 2020	The concept note produced by MINECOFIN outlines the INF Expected Benefits to Rwanda, examples of benefits already accrued in selected Countries, Generic scope for conducting an INFF , Current Status for preparation of Rwanda INFF as well as its Governance Framework & Anticipated Roles and Responsibilities.
Blended Finance Facility Feasibility Study	April 2020	UNDP, in cooperation with MINECOFIN, contracted Carnegie Consult to undertake a feasibility study for set-up of a BFF in Rwanda. This report presents a BFF set-up structure and roadmap for implementation that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is deemed feasible in the Rwandan context - meets market demand and requirements - is suitable for the target groups envisaged - garners sufficient interest from stakeholders

2. Strategic documents for which JP provided contribution

Title of the document	Date (month; year) when finalized	Brief description of the document and the role of the JP in finalizing it
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Economic Recovery Plan	May 2020	The ERP includes allocating public resources through the Economic Recovery Fund (ERF) to support firms in the sectors hardest hit by the pandemic by providing subsidized loans to eligible businesses through banks and microfinance institutions. The JP has been instrumental in reassessing the COVID-19 impact to inform the development landscape and resource needs.
A Thousand Health Posts in the Land of a Thousand Hills: Promoting Universal Health Coverage by Catalysing Investments in Financially and Environmentally Sustainable Primary Health Care’	November 2020	The JP proposed a blended financing solution that will enable up to 1000 private HPs to benefit by 2024, accelerating the government’s timeline for achieving its SDG targets, and paving the way for replication for other social infrastructure development partnerships under the GoR’s INFF. To achieve this, clear and immediate financing gaps in the local market will be plugged in the short-term, including concessional resources to scale up start-up loans and the lack of a suitable financing scheme to support HPs in off-grid locations acquire solar energy systems. The JP therefore aims to accelerate progress in the implementation of national priorities and SDGs through implementation of innovative solutions for effective delivery of SDGs; Identify innovative sources of financing for priority sectors and promote private SDG financing models.
Blended Finance Facility and Innovative Health Financing in Rwanda	December 2020	The Report provides with the mechanisms to be put in place that should serve to de-risk existing investment barriers and thereby help crowd in additional private investment, ensure the continuation of critical existing private lending support to the health sector, and promote broader market uptake or replication of a product offer.

Annex 3: List of strategic communication documents

1. Have you created a strategic communication plan for the Joint Programme?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: A comprehensive communications plan for the Joint program was developed which details 3 phases; the launch of the project, documentation of implemented programs, and end project results documentation and Dissemination.

2. What percentage of the annual budget towards communications was utilized from the total budget? (Note that the entire JP comms budget must be min 5% of the total JP budget): 0.17%

Explain briefly: The budget so far used for communication activities was for the launch of the project.

3. Have visibility outcomes increased due to the provided funding for JP strategic communications?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: Visibility of the JP was high particularly during the launch. The presentation was done by the Government official as ownership and also event was highly attended by Government Officials, Donors & Development Partners, NGOs, CSOs and media. Due to COVID-19, materials were in soft copy format.

4. Does the Country Profile Page on the Joint SDG Fund website contribute to your JP outreach?

- Yes
 No

Explain briefly: Relatively internally but more to be done to increase the outreach. RCO and PUNOs need to integrate it in the communications plan to earn impact.

5. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about your JP were published by an external media outlet (Non-UN published)?

Total number:3

Explain briefly: The launch was aired on National Television as coverage of the event. Media interviews were limited due to COVID-19 preventive measures and published in The New times publication.

6. How many articles (interviews, human interest stories, press releases, expert insights, etc) about the Joint Programme were published by the UNCT and JP PUNOs?⁴

Total number:3

⁴

https://www.parliament.gov.rw/index.php?id=32&L=0&tx_news_pi1%5Bnews%5D=2120&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News&tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&cHash=9aced4d9e06e3400808d8d30b3757da5

⁴ <https://taarifa.rw/rwanda-mps-scan-through-nutrition-budgeting/>

Explain briefly: As One UN, UNDP published an Op-Ed on the Joint Program, a joint TV program show hosted RC & EU Ambassador was held on UN75 Anniversary but touched on the launch of the JP. The same was aired on National Radio.

7. Have you received an increase of social media followers?

Yes

No

Total number: (Not mandatory)

Explain briefly: There is no dedicated social media pages for the JP however, numbers have increased on UN Rwanda Twitter page due to various content including the launch of the JP.

Multi-Media Faucets

Title of the document	Date when finalized (MM/YY)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
Video	September 2020	A video on UN contribution was screened during the UN75 Anniversary and the launch of the JP https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Ze2a-23D94&t=65s

Social Media Campaigns

Title of the document	Type (FB/Twitter/LinkedIn/Etc.)	Brief description and hyperlink (if it exists)
Launch of JP	Twitter	Presentation of the JP during the launch where the Ministry of Finance attended the UN75 anniversary and launch the @RwandaGov led Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)

Annex 4: Updated JP Risk Management Matrix

Risks	Risk Level: (Likelihood x Impact)	Likelihood: Certain - 5 Likely - 4 Possible - 3 Unlikely - 2 Rare - 1	Impact: Essential - 5 Major - 4 Moderate - 3 Minor - 2 Insignificant - 1	Mitigating measures	Responsible Org./Person
Contextual risks					
<p>Implementation delays may arise due to external, contextual risk factors beyond UN control requiring key stakeholders to shift their focus and capacities away from the programme. Among the potential risks identified include increased prevalence of climate-related shocks and natural disasters (drought, landslides, pestilence outbreak) in Rwanda and public health emergencies. Like other countries, for example, COVID-19 pandemic is affecting Rwanda and may have significant socio-economic effects. If not subdued in the short term, this may affect the medium-term financing landscape and outcome areas.</p>	Low	2	2	<p>Strong coordination and collaboration with all partners will be maintained, having the Steering Committee as a decision-making organ in place, which includes government partners and can act fast on any changes in context.</p> <p>The M&E and reporting systems of the Joint programme are also linked to Government annual targets as much as possible, which will ensure commitment of the Government to the programme, in case of a change in context.</p> <p>UNDP and UNICEF will be involved in an ad hoc Technical Working Group on monitoring the socioeconomic impact related to COVID-19 and supporting UN support toward a broader GoR response. The agencies will engage in continuous dialogue</p>	RCO
Programmatic risks					

<p>The timing and the quality of the outputs could be affected by limited engagement by non-core stakeholders.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Core stakeholders will continue to strengthen and widen synergies and complementarities with other ongoing partnerships and programs to avoid overlaps and to ensure stakeholders are motivated to implement this joint program.</p>	<p>MINECOFIN, UNDP & UNICEF</p>
<p>Institutional risks</p>					
<p>Changes in mandate of government ministries and agencies. The Government of Rwanda is going through a major public sector reform which includes rationalization of services and people, and merger of some government institutions, this exercise is likely to affect even the key government officials, and changes in the senior management. While this situation has potentially a very low risk on the programme implementation, if new people both at managerial and technical level are appointed, it may affect timely implementation as a result of transition management.</p>	<p>low</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>The RCO and PUNO will continue to engage with the MINECOFIN on any changes. The INFF is also spearheaded by the Office of the Prime Minister, which will be appraised on the progress</p>	<p>RCO & MINECOFIN</p>
<p>Fiduciary risks</p>					
<p>The co-funding of the programme by the different PUNO's is reliant on their yearly allocation of regular resources, and in some cases the approval of pipelined projects, funded by external donors.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>The programme is already engaged in plans aimed at developing resource mobilization strategies and broadening partnership with other stakeholders to increase the current investments in NST priorities.</p>	<p>UNDP & UNICEF</p>

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