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**PBF PROJECT final report**

**rwanda**

**FINAL 2021**

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| **Project Title: “**Support to the reintegration of ex-FDLR combatants and dependents repatriated to Rwanda from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in November 2018”.  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** 00119360 | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  RUNO: UNDP (Convening Agency)  RUNO: UN WOMEN  NUNO: RDRC (Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission) |
| **Date of first transfer:** 20 December 2019  **Project end date:** 30 June 2021 with an extension of 3 months ending on 30 September 2021  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** **The project is operationally closed** | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**  **Recipient Organization Amount**  **Total: 1,499,998**  UNDP:$ 1 010 650  UN Women: $ 489 348  **Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget**:  Overall, the actual delivery of the project at completion reached 99.84%%. Both RUNOs have transferred all resources to NUNO except GMS and direct project management fee. Out of the total budget of $ 1,499,998 received from PBF both RUNOs spent $1,495,968 with a remaining balance of $4,031 non-spent. Therefore, for both RUNOs (UNDP and UNWOMEN), the delivery rate of the project is at 99.84%.  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **Gender-responsive Budgeting: Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment:**  The Amount spent on activities focussed on gender equality and/ or women’s empowerment:  $590,095.68 of which (UN Women spent $489,348.45 and UNDP spent $100,747.34) | |
| **Project Gender Marker:** GM2  **Project Risk Marker:** Low  **Project PBF focus area:** 1.2 DDR | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: Alexis Ndayisaba (UNDP) and Janviere Mukantwali (UN Women) in consultation with RDRC reviewed by UNDP Deputy Resident Representative and UN Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO)  Project report approved by:   Bernardin Uzayisaba, Head of Sustainable Growth Unit, UNDP  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: | |

**PART I: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

The project overall achievements can be summarised in the following progress made against the approved Annual Work Plan: The project has impacted the livelihoods of 1,635 people including 554 Ex-combatants, 249 women and 832 children from all districts of the country by improving their socio-economic conditions and those of their host communities. The project has also increased the capacity of beneficiaries, supported creation of cooperatives and income generating activities to address the pressing challenges of their communities. In addition, the project provides health services to all ex-combatants, increased the access to justice and legal system, helped promote gender equality and women empowerment of beneficiaries as well as those of the host communities. This has also resulted into a reduction of gender-based violence among the communities hosting the combatants and their dependents. The project design was informed by the vulnerability screening and rapid livelihood assessment of beneficiaries and their dependents to analyse their respective livelihoods situation and identify their needs in order to tailor interventions adequately. Key achievements under the project are:

* 163 ex-combatants who were pursuing a six-month skills training in three types of trades in MUTOBO TVET Centre, namely masonry (57 men), tailoring (56 people including 50 men and 6 women) and crop farming (50 men) graduated in September 2022. Alongside this group, another group of both Ex-combatants and their dependents comprised of 100 women and girls and 145 men/boys who enrolled in 10 vocational training centres across the country graduated as well at the end of September 2022. On the completing the training, the trainees were provided with various material kits based on their respective fields and RDRC started providing support in projects’ formulation for those who would like to start their own businesses.
* Increased access to finance of 1,053 ex-combatants and dependents (733 men, 320 women) who were supported through income generating activities. Start-up capital was provided to the beneficiaries (30.4% women). The majority of beneficiaries (95%) invested in agriculture and animal husbandry while a small proportion invested in other businesses including petty trade, tailoring, etc.
* Increased access to health insurance to all beneficiaries of the project (Ex-combatants and dependents) following their subscription to health insurance for the fiscal year 2020/2021. In total 1127 persons among them 751 men (Ex-combatants), 257 women, 37 men (civilians), 41 people living with disabilities (men) and 82 adult children (49 girls and 33 boys) acquired health insurance subscription. This was due to sensitization campaign on psycho-social services and related government programs, including health, family planning, hygiene, and sanitation insurance.
* 555 ex-combatants and their dependents (including 237 women, 42.70%) were trained on marketable skills of their choice which included tailoring, hair dressing, welding etc. After graduating, they received toolkits tailored to their trade to enhance their business opportunities further.
* 49 RDRC staff (23 women & 26 men) were trained in gender responsive planning, implementation, and Monitoring and Evaluation in the DDR process.
* Out of 135 ex-combatant’s cooperatives, 77 benefited from a special grant of 2 million FRW which was awarded to each cooperative to help them recover from the negative impacts caused by COVID-19 pandemic. This has increased access of Ex-combatants to the economic recovery resources through their cooperatives.
* There was increased awareness on the returning and reintegration opportunities to combatants and their dependents through dissemination of inspirational human-interest testimonies from women ex-combatants and dependents for instance ex-combatants’ role in peace building and economic empowerment success stories. The project used TV, Radio and newsletter to disseminate these stories and thus sensitizing other combatants who are still active in DRC to peacefully return.
* Completion of the rapid livelihood assessment of beneficiaries and their dependents to assess their respective livelihoods and identifying their needs in order to tailor interventions accordingly.
* The project has improved the livelihoods of 1053 beneficiaries (320 women & 733 men). This includes 18 people living with disabilities (all men), 43 different illnesses and the most vulnerable in need of emergency support to cater for basic needs including food, shelter and to start small income generating activities (IGAs) and increase family income. Mothers with more than five children under 18 years received additional financial support to cover specific needs of women and their children. Those include supplement food, pads, etc. The above numbers were recorded from the Vulnerability assessment which also identified 21 female victims of GBV who were provided with psychosocial support. In addition, the victims received medical support through individual counselling, social advice, and referrals to hospitals to address medical issues based on their individual needs. This group is mostly composed of ex combatants’ wives, widows and single mothers who needed particular attention and support.

Gender is increasingly mainstreamed in the reintegration processes as a result of the development and implementation of two gender mainstreaming frameworks. Since 2021, the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for RDRC as well as the Gender Mainstreaming Manual in DDR. The strategy and the manual are both developed to respond more effectively to the needs of women and girls in the reintegration processes of Ex-combatants and their dependents.

The project has improved gender responsiveness by not only targeting women who are usually few among ex-combatants (only one of the targeted ex-combatants in the 65th phase) but also extending the same package to dependents of ex-combatants, of which the great majority are female spouses. This is a different approach from the previous initiatives which only included spouses and children as indirect beneficiaries.

As a result, the needs of women and girls are continuing to be the focus to ensure their equal participation in and benefit from the project activities. For example, TVET centers were supported to adapt their facilities to be more gender sensitive and to promote the participation of mothers. As part of this, the centers have been equipped with various basic materials including milk, food, pads, diapers and other related materials and facilities that allow mothers to breastfeed their babies during the day at schools. This practice is not common in such centers. It is envisioned that this will lead to an increased participation of mothers and a decrease in dropout rates.

**Project Positive Human Impact**

A child holding a toy object

Description automatically generated with low confidenceThe project has improved livelihoods of the ex-combatants and their dependents through skills enhancement in various trades and financial literacy and provided toolkits and coaching for sustainable outcome. Despite the challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, the beneficiaries were supported to improve their skills, access health services, revive their cooperatives after the pandemic shocks and engage in income generating activities among others. Furthermore, the project has continued to provide necessary items to fulfil basic needs of the beneficiaries. This includes food, medical services, house rent as well as medical support to 43 former combatants with different health conditions. In addition, skills and capacity development have been rolled out to support the economic empowerment of the Ex-combatants and their dependents for example, ex-combatants and their dependents (100 women and 145 men) have been enrolled in 10 training centers across the country to increase their technical skills in a trade of their choice, with most choosing tailoring and carpentry. The skills acquired, and tool kits provided to beneficiaries will allow the graduates to initiate their own businesses and start generating income. The aforementioned initiatives and activities were paramount to the improvement of the beneficiaries’ socio-economic situation, with increased and full access to health-insurance and an income to cover their basic needs.

*Woman graduate awarded a sewing machine .*

*Photo credit: UNDP*

Through this project, Ex-combatants and their dependents have increased access to legal services and have received support to benefit from the justice system. In total, 13 beneficiaries (10 men and 3 women) have benefited from coaching sessions by a lawyer contracted by RDRC. The lawyer worked closely with MAJ (Maison d’Acces a la Justice) which is a government’s decentralized justice system created to ensure universal access to legal advice and assistance. As part of this, individual coaching was provided. Legal support is effective in terms of bringing harmony, peace and good relations between beneficiaries, their relatives and the community in general.

Social cohesion between Ex-combatants, their dependents and other community members has been promoted as 99% of them were fully integrated into their communities. Through the DDR project, beneficiaries gained access to social and economic services through central and local government institutions. This has been evidenced by returning Ex-combatants, and respective community members working together especially on income generating activities such as agricultural cooperatives, group micro credit schemes, and labour-intensive community infrastructure rehabilitation.

On the other hand, RDRC continued to broadcast the bi-weekly radio programme called “ISANGE MU BANYU, ***Welcome to Yours***" which focuses on Ex-combatants in reintegration process. On a quarterly basis, RDRC organized radio and television talk shows that focus on the RDRC activities where ex-combatants are invited to share their experiences. RDRC also published and disseminated on their website (<http://demobrwanda.gov.rw/index.php?id=118>), a quarterly newsletter named “Abadahigwa”. All those publications and radio messages aimed at sharing experience on effective reintegration especially for women and their families which contribute to sustainable peace building. The shared information also contributes to the sensitization of those who are still in the Congo (DRC) to return home and benefit from sustainable peace and reintegration package back in their communities.

At institutional level, RDRC has strengthened its capacities to respond to victims of SGBV, human trafficking and forced marriages. All staff working on this project (7) are now able to provide psycho-social support services to beneficiaries. In total, 40 RDRC staff were trained and this resulted in increased access to SGBV support services for ex-combatants and their dependents.

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

**Outcome 1: 1,635 ex-combatants and their dependents increasingly access support services provided by National and local government institutions through development plans that contribute to SDGs 1,2,3,4 and 5**

**Current status of the outcome progress:** Fully achieved

**Progress summary:**

Through this project, ex-combatants and their dependents benefited from equal access to services delivered by the national and local government institutions, including healthy children born in DRC that were accompanied by RDRC staff to be registered and receive a birth certificate. This allows children to fully benefit from existing services including schools, health facilities, transport facilities, etc. *In addition,* Ex-combatants and their dependents had increased their understanding of programmes and services available at community level including subscription for health insurance, awareness on SGBV, hygiene and sanitation, family planning and other health-related issues. 555 participants including 237 women (42,7%) who attended the meetings committed to full subscription to health insurance for their family members. All ex-combatants including their family members are now covered by health insurance (fiscal year 2020-2021) including the most vulnerable such as victims of SGBV.

A picture containing person

Description automatically generatedThrough contracts with several health service providers, RDRC provided medical support to 43 ex-combatants and their dependents (1 woman, 42 men) with different health conditions and disabilities that affected their everyday life. All ex-combatants (553 men and 1 woman) were also screened by RDRC medical committee team which identified 43 chronically ill ex-combatants (42 men and 1 woman). To increase their access to medical services, the project supported the beneficiaries with free medical services depending on their needs.

Disabled ex-combatant who benefited from a house with his wife and child.

Photo credit: UNDP

Social cohesion between Ex-combatants, their dependents and other community members has been promoted and **99.04%** of Ex-combatants and their families declared that they were well received into respective communities. A total number of **763** Ex-combatants and their dependents (Male: 550; Female: 213) were visited countrywide in 30 districts by RDRC staff in partnership with local authorities (Social protection officers) and representatives of Ex-combatants at district and sector levels in order to promote social cohesion as the backbone of their reintegration process. Findings from this monitoring showed that working together in mixed groups comprised of returning ex-combatants, and community members, especially on economically productive activities such as agricultural cooperatives, group micro credit schemes, and labour-intensive community infrastructure rehabilitation, were found to be strategic channels and good practices to fight against negative stereotypes and build trust among community members. The support from government also helped Ex-combatants and their dependents to fully integrate into their communities through increased access to social protection programmes and economic services rendered by central and local government institutions and this has contributed to improving the capacity of beneficiaries to advance their own social and economic reintegration with support from families and communities.

There was also an increased access by Ex-combatants and their dependents to legal aid and advisory support, representation, and assistance through effective partnership of RDRC with the Ministry of Justice (MAJ), local government entities and the mediators. In total, 13 cases (10 men and 3 women) were heard in courts with the support from MAJ (Maison d’Accès à la Justice/ decentralized legal organs with lawyers assisting citizens with legal issues) acting as the link between the Ministry of Justice and Local Government. This partnership enabled beneficiaries to benefit from support in a sustainable manner which goes beyond the duration of the project. Land issues constitute the major problem emerging from the reintegration process of ex-combatants and their dependents. Other ad hoc issues raised by ex-combatants, or their dependents were resolved through intra-family dialogues or community mediation.

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Description automatically generated

Improved quality of services was observed towards SGBV victims and other beneficiaries suffering from PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) and depression as a result of the capacity strengthening of RDRC staff , coaching and provision of holistic package including individual counselling and orientation of beneficiaries to specialized services: 40 RDRC staff (23 women, 17 men) were trained on psycho-social support services with focus on support to victims of SGBV, human trafficking and forced marriages. A total number of 151 ex combatants and their Dependents (130 males and 21 gender-based violence) suffering from PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder), Depression and 21 cases of Sexual Gender Based Violence were provided with psycho-social services including individual counselling, advocacy, and orientation to the existing specialized programmes that facilitate mental health such as Isange One Stop Center (IOSC).

A victim of GBV in Karongi who benefited from medical and psycho-social support.

Photo credit: UNDP

**Additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome.**

The results achieved under this outcome are gender inclusive for both Ex-combatants and their dependents. The participation of women and girl's stand at more than 30% which is the requirement for this project. The percentage of participation for women and girls stand at 42.7 % for the sensitization campaigns on available support services and related government programs, including health and psychosocial support available, and 30.4 % for the financial support to fulfil basic needs and initiate income generating activities for effective reintegration. Women were invited together with their husbands to attend sensitization meetings. On the agenda, participants discussed issues on power relations withing the family, possible causes of domestic violence and existing laws protecting people from any form of violence and discrimination. Participants were also informed about the access to family planning services at the health centre as well as at community level where community health workers provide advice and ensure distribution of needed products. Couples were reminded that both men and women have an important role in family planning contrary to popular belief that it is only a women’s concern. Women representation at the sensitization meetings stands at 42.7%, while they represent 30.4% for the financial support to fulfil basic needs and income generating activities for effective reintegration.

In terms of psycho-social support, the project targeted both men and women and provided individual support case by case. The RDRC medical rehabilitation unit supported continue to support GBV survivors as part of the medical support provision to ensure that survivors, whether ex-combatants or dependants receive the appropriate care. In addition, RDRC staff including 46.5% of women (17 women, 23 men) out of 40 staff) were trained in providing psycho-social support services, with a focus on support to victims of SGBV, human trafficking and forced marriages. This training has improved the access to support service for SGBV victims.

**Outcome 2: 1,635 ex-combatants and their dependents benefit from inclusive local development programmes that generate opportunities to advance their social and economic reintegration within the framework of SDGs 1,2,3,4, and 5**

**Current status of the outcome progress:** Fully Achieved

**Progress summary**

A group of people posing for a photo

Description automatically generatedSignificant progress was made to accelerate the socio-economic integration of the beneficiaries. In 2020, the project conducted the vulnerability support window (VSW) screening to identify vulnerable ex-combatants and dependents to be supported. Based on the findings, the project delivered individually tailored skills training to eligible ex-combatants and dependents. Sensitization meetings were also organised for the beneficiaries on the marketable skills of their choice. In addition, the project has provided reintegration support to demobilized ex-combatants including start-up capital for income generating activities including in agri-business, farming, livestock and other small businesses.The project has supported the capacity building for the beneficiaries (with a focus on young mothers) including on life skills and through vocational skills training. In total, 246 ex-combatants and dependents (102 women, 144 men) have been enrolled and graduated from 10 vocational training centres based in 10 districts of their choice as indicated in the following table:

*A group of TVET trainees who graduated in Gaculiro. Photo credit: RDRC*

**Vocational skills training beneficiaries by school and gender**

| **School** | **M** | **F** | **Total** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Don Bosco TVET Nyamagabe | 11 | 26 | 37 |
| IPRC Huye | 23 | 0 | 23 |
| KAYENZI TVET | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| NYANZA TVET | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| ETEFOP Musanze | 19 | 22 | 41 |
| Gacuriro TVET | 29 | 17 | 46 |
| IPRC KARONGI | 28 | 0 | 28 |
| Tyazo TVET | 20 | 34 | 54 |
| Nyamata TVET | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| **TOTAL** | **144** | **102** | **246** |

A person sitting at a table

Description automatically generated with low confidenceAmong 102 women, 100 graduated in tailoring and 2 in hair dressing. During the monitoring at Ntyazo vocational training centre (Tailoring: 20, Welding: 2). The centre has 5 programmes: construction, masonry, electricity, welding, and tailoring. When asked about why they didn’t join other courses, the main reasons were that: 1) it is easy to do tailoring as you can even do it from home, while performing other responsibilities; and that 2) parents, spouse, relatives, or friends discouraged them to join other training courses/programs, as they are considered to be “men’s”. This shows that there is still a need for mindset shift to overcome gender stereotypes which limit women’s access to resources and opportunities.

*A woman who received start-up capital to initiate a business in tailoring in Kamonyi. Photo credit: RDRC*

To support a successful continuation of their respective trades, all graduates were provided with material kits adapted to trades (tailoring, crop farming, construction, masonry, and welding). They committed to work together in cooperatives to increase the production and further run their own businesses.

A group of people standing under a tent

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

The graduation ceremony was held on October 1st, 2021, at the Integrated Polytechnic Regional College (IPRC) in Huye. The UN Resident Coordinator and the Minister of State in charge of Social Affairs at the Ministry of Local Government were Guests of Honour. The Minister on her speech implored ex-combatants to use their skills and join forces with other Rwandans to develop the country. In total, the graduation ceremony was attended by over 200 people.

*Graduation ceremony in Huye. Photo credit: UN Women*

The project has also enhanced gender-responsiveness by catering for dependents of ex-combatants especially their female spouses. This is different from previous initiatives which considered spouses and children as indirect beneficiaries, thereby, putting the needs of women and girls at the centre to ensure that they benefit from the project activities. For example, TVET centers were supported to adapt their facilities to be more gender sensitive and to promote the participation of mothers. As part of this, the centers have been equipped with various resources (including babysitters, milk, food, pads, diapers and other related materials) and facilities that allow mothers to breastfeed their babies during the day at schools. This culture is not common in such centers and these advantages have contributed to increased participation of mothers in the trainings.

To effectively achieve a sustainable integration and income-generation for the beneficiaries, skills building, and business development is vital. RDRC conducted monitoring and coaching of 146 cooperatives countrywide in partnership with Local authority leaders (Director of Business Development and Director of Agriculture and Natural resources at District levels.

A group of people with dogs

Description automatically generated with low confidenceThis partnership allowed beneficiaries to receive technical advice on the implementation of government programmes to empower cooperatives and farmers. This enhanced their capacities and income generating activities further. For example, beneficiaries who received support in crop farming, animal husbandry and petty trade, benefited from a refresher training on good agricultural practises including seed spacing, manure quantities, watering methods and appropriate storage to mention a few. Good agricultural practises contributed to increased production and reduced post-harvest losses. They were also advised on the benefits of working in cooperatives for mutual support and peer learning.

In addition, the project has closely monitored and provided technical advice on the use of emergency support. Monitoring visits were organized in all districts to ensure the money is used as per the agreement. The emergency support of RWF 200,000 (equivalent to 215 USD) was provided for each household of the 1,053 beneficiaries identified as the most vulnerable beneficiary). It was recorded that out of 1053 beneficiaries, 997 beneficiaries (233 women, 764 men) created and initiated/maintained small income generating activities including on small businesses, farming, livestock, or technical fields (carpentry, blacksmith, etc) which represent 94.7% success.

Additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome.

The RDRC technical team was equipped with skills to mainstream gender in their work to improve a gender-sensitive support to the reintegration of ex-combatants and their dependents in the society. Initially, the implementation was delayed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to restrictions, the assessment was delayed as it required travelling but the preparatory work was completed in time. As part of the preparatory work, a specific data collection tool was developed for the team to collect data on GBV, forced marriages and unwanted pregnancies with a focus on safeguarding the confidentiality. The RDRC team included both male and female staff and ensured the inclusion of staff with capacities in gender analysis to ensure gender responsive a gender-responsive data collection and analysis.

To involve and engage youth under this outcome, 82 youth (48 women, 33 men) dependents (older children of ex-combatants) were supported to improve technical skills which will equip them with valuable skills in trades and financial literacy to build their future. They graduated after six months of training and were among those who received tool kits on respective trades. The vulnerability screening assessed 1127 out of 1635 of ex-combatants and their dependents and below is a disaggregation of the findings: All the support provided by the project was based on these findings. The remaining group that could not be screened are those who joined the army or have justice cases as well as children under 18 years old.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Assessment** | **Total** | Female | Male |
| **Total nr of beneficiaries** | **1127** | **306** | **821** |
| Civilians | **37** | 0 | 37 |
| Children | **82** | 49 | 33 |
| Ex-combatants | **751** | 0 | 751 |
| Dependents | **257** | 257 | 0 |
| **Screening of vulnerability** | | | |
| Victims of GBV (incl. 1 forced marriage) | **21** | 21 | 0 |
| Chronically ill | **43** | 1 | 42 |
| Teen mothers | **0** | 0 | 0 |

**Outcome 3: Combatants remaining in armed groups outside Rwanda and their dependants benefit from awareness raising and sensitization programmes**

**Current status of the outcome progress:** Fully Achieved

**Progress summary:**

Significant progress was made in terms of producing and disseminating knowledge and findings from the project implementation. The project has supported the RDRC communication team in communications activities including a bi-weekly talk show aired at Radio Rwanda called "Isange mu banyu" ("Welcome among yours"). The aim of the talk show was to raise awareness externally by showcasing success stories and among current combatants to sensitize them to return. In addition, quarterly radio and television talk shows focused on the RDRC activities and provided a platform for ex-combatants to share their experiences on how they are benefiting from the DRR process. Relevant authorities also took this opportunity to provide information on issues that may deter combatants to return home.

With the support of the project, RDRC continued to publish:

* A monthly magazine on their website (<http://demobrwanda.gov.rw/index.php?id=118>), quarterly newsletter named “Abadahigwa”.
* Broadcast weekly radio programmes on RBA (Rwanda Broadcasting Agency). These programmes are aimed at sensitizing remaining combatants in DR Congo to be awarere of the efforts of the DDR Programmes in rwanda and as result they can also opt for a peaceful return to their country.

The project helped beneficiaries produce and share their experiences on sustainable peace building, including stories about a change in their livelihood from the forests of DRC to their life in their current communities and their whole reintegration process. Skills development gained from training vocational centres and the most vulnerable disabled ex-combatants who were offered housing. Only 8 cases were identified, and all were supported with health insurance (Mutuelle de Sante) and financial in-kind support for their reintegration. Additionally, the project provided further support including monthly financial allowance for the most vulnerable people that were identified as category 1 of Ubudehe. The Ubudehe is a socio-economic categorization ranging from 1 to 4 (1 being among the poorest and 4 being among the wealthiest).

The information sharing also contributed to the sensitization of those who are still in the forests of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Messages were shared to encourage combatants to return to Rwanda, reassuring that they are welcome and eligible to benefit from the progress that the country has made and also contribute to sustainable peace building.

**Additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:**

The newsletter developed by RDRC is disseminated on a quarterly basis through the RDRC web site. Each newsletter includes at least two stories from female ex-combatants or dependents, aimed at mobilizing other women to return from DRC. The publications during the reporting period included stories from women and how they have benefitted from skills training on income generating activities implemented by cooperatives.

Recipients of the publications are stakeholder organizations including Government institutions, UN Agencies and other entities working in the areas of governance, peace building and social justice. Hardcopies of the newsletters are kept at the RDRC Office and Mutobo Training centre to share with visitors and distribute during events organized by RDRC.

**Outcome 4: 670 females’ ex-combatants and dependents (women and girls) benefit from tailored and sustainable support**

**Current status of the outcome progress:** Fully Achieved

**Progress summary:**

Gender has increasingly been mainstreamed in RDRC as the results of staff skills development in gender-responsive planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in the DDR processes as well as in the development of gender responsive tools such as the gender responsive manual in DDR and the gender mainstreaming strategy for RDRC and its implementation plan (2022-2026). In 2021, the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for RDRC as well as the Gender Mainstreaming Manual in DDR were finalized. The strategy and the manual are both developed to respond more effectively to the needs of women and girls in the reintegration processes of ex-combatants and their dependents.

To enhance gender-responsive M&E capacities, 49 out of 50 staff (26 men, 23 women) were trained by the Rwanda Management Institute in gender response M&E and committed to apply skills gained in the following cycle of planning. The objective of developing those tools, is to offer a guidance for the Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Commission (RDRC) to ensure gender inclusive and conscious outcome. The strategy will also guide to the monitoring and evaluation of the gender-responsiveness of interventions, and how it has helped to respond to the specific needs of women and girls for successful reintegration in the communities. These tools will also help staff to advise beneficiaries in cases when they face GBV related conflicts.

To link the reintegration process with the current National Actional Plan of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR 1325) on Women and Security, a TV talk show was held under the theme: “Role of women in peace and security in Rwanda”. The live talk show aired on April 4th 2021. The talk show was organized in partnership with the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, Rwanda National Police, Rwanda Defence Force, Unity Club, national Unity and Reconciliation for a harmonized approach. Female ex-combatants who participated shared their experiences and role in sustainable peacebuilding through different interventions including UN peace keeping missions and social and economic reintegration success stories.

**Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome**

As a result of below interventions, there is an increased ownership and commitment of RDRC to mobilize other security organs towards implementation of the National Action Plan of UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR 1325) on Women Peace and Security. The Ministry of Defence, National Police and Rwanda demobilization are members of the Steering committee and through the TV talk show, important dialogues were held on achievements, lessons learned, and how to address the remaining gaps in the future planning and reporting on the 1325 UN Security Council Resolution.

Further results include the development of the gender strategy for RDRC and the gender responsive manual in DDR. These provide important tools and frameworks to facilitate gender mainstreaming in the reintegration processes, and to respond to the specific needs of women and girls for successful reintegration in the communities. The strategy and manual will also contribute to measure and evaluate the gender-responsiveness of interventions. The manual was translated from English to Kinyarwanda to enhance its use and reach. RDRC staff can now access these tools and frameworks to increase their capacity on how to apply gender mainstreaming in their work. The training of RDRC staff in gender responsive monitoring and evaluation frameworks were conducted in two batches and are now completed. A total number of 49 staff including 46.94 % (26 men and 23 women) increased their knowledge and skills on planning, monitoring with respect to the gender principle-They committed to apply the new knowledge in the next RDRC planning cycle.

At institutional level, figures show that there are opportunities to sustain gains including strategic documents developed with the support of the project (e.g.: Gender mainstreaming strategy)

| **Categories** | **Female** | **Male** | **Total** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Overall institutional staff | 33 (42%) | 46 (58%) | 79 |
| Commissioners | 1 (20%) | 4 (80%) | 5 |
| Secretary General and Heads of Departments | 3 (50%) | 3 (50%) | 6 |
| Professional staff (63) | 28 (44%) | 35 (56%) | 63 |
| Support staff (11) | 4 (36%) | 7 (64%) | 11 |

*Data extracted from: the RDRC Gender Mainstreaming Strategy*

This table shows that among the total 79 staff of the Commission, 42% are women whereas 58% are men. Figures also note with appreciation that there is gender parity at the Heads of Departments level, who oversee the daily operations of the Commission at the technical level. Women occupy 3 seats (50%), and men occupy 3 seats (50%) as well. In addition, the existence of RDRC Monitoring Information System (MIS) that includes all information about their beneficiaries (the full profiling, including sex disaggregation, age, education, addresses, and contacts) constitutes an opportunity to produce sex disaggregated data. The MIS will provide evidence for a gender responsive tool in gender analysis, planning, budgeting, and reporting.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Monitoring:  Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes | The Project Document (Prodoc) provided baseline indicators to work on. For ensuring a proper monitoring, project coordinators had to organize both online communication for document quality assurance and budget monitoring face to face meetings to assess progress, identify challenges and strategies to overcome the gaps. UNDP and UN Women project coordinators joined RDRC staff on field during sensitization sessions and follow up of small projects initiated by ex-combatants and dependents with the financial support of the project.  The project conducted a rapid livelihood assessment of beneficiaries and their dependents to analyse their respective livelihoods situation and identify their needs in order to tailor interventions accordingly.  A documentary was produced documenting the experiences of ex-combatants and their dependents on their reintegration process, including on their income generating activities and skills development. This video was presented by the Resident Coordinator (RC) at the high-level meeting held on the 26 July 2021 with the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC). Another video documenting key achievements of the project was also developed. |
| Evaluation: Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?  Yes | Evaluation budget:     $30,000.00  The Final evaluation was conducted between October 2021 and February 2022. A national independent Consultant was hired for that purpose. The RUNOs collaborated in developing the ToRs, and specifically UNWOMEN ensured that gender-sensitive approaches are applied throughout the evaluation process. RDRC supported in the provision of data, guidance and review to make coherence with the existing policies and strategies. |
| Catalytic effects (financial):  No additional non PBF could be leveraged by the project during the reporting period. | The project has been catalytic and mobilized in kind contribution from decentralized government institution to address challenges of ex-combatants, their dependents and hosting communities. The community work has been also contributed to the project success. However, the co-financing was note determined. |
| Other: | Given the delays as a result of the COVID-19 crisis and related prevention measures including lockdown and restrictions on travelling, a special agreement was made with PBF to extend the project duration with 3 months (to 30 September 2021). This allowed full completion of activities that had been delayed including the vocational trainings (which remained closed for nearly 1 year during the COVID-19 crisis. |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

1. **Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:**

 No monetary adjustments have been done per se a part from shifting activities based on their likelihood of implementation considering lockdown period.

1. **Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:**

  UNDP and UN Women worked jointly with RDRC to address delays due to COVID-19. The work plan has been revised accordingly and a strategy to speed up implementation was agreed upon including an operational project extension.

1. **Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):**

☒ Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

☒ Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

☐ Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

☐ Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

☐ Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

☐ Other (please describe):

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Outcome 1  1,635 ex-combatants and their dependents increasingly access support services provided by National and local government institutions through development plans that contribute to SDGs 1,2,3,4and 5 | Indicator 1.1   1a % of combatants and their dependents that access support services provided by National and local government institutions by the end of the project disaggregated by sex, age and disability compared to the % within the communities | 85%; Female ex-combatants:90% Male dependants:20%, Female dependants:12% | 90%; Female ex-combatants100% Male dependants:50%, Female dependants:90% | Quarterly report on access to support services offered by national and local government Institutions | Female ex-combatant: 100% (1 case)  Male dependents: 85.19 % (351 out of 412 cases)    Female dependents: 46.93 (314 out of 669) |  |
| Indicator 1.2   1b % of ex-combatants who are satisfied with the information on/and the support services provided by national and local governments by the end of the project (disaggregated by sex, age and disability) | 78% of all ex-combatants both male and female, 70% of the dependants both males and females | 85% of all ex-combatants both male and female, 80% of the dependants both males and females | Quarterly feedback on of the ex-combatants who are satisfied with the information on/ and support services provided | 75% of both males and females among Ex-combatants and dependents are satisfied by services and information provided by national and local governments. | It is however important to mention that the achievements of the project as perceived by the beneficiaries is not based on the actual project objectives but rather on their expectations, which they wish could be addressed by the project, regardless of whether they are beyond the scope of the project. |
| Output 1.1  RDRC capacity enhanced to optimize and scale-up reintegration of ex-combatants | Indicator 1.1.1   Percentage (%) of ex-combatants and their dependents participating in mainstream programs in National and Local Development Plans, by the end of the project and in line with the validated gender responsive strategy. | 78.7% | 85% of both male and female ex-combatants and dependents. | Monthly Progress on participation of ex-combatants and dependents in mainstream programs. | The evaluation was not able to find the exact number of ex-combatants and dependents from 65 Phase who took up new roles and responsibilities, there are several examples that attest that Both ex-combatants anddependents have taken up new roles at the community and local administration levels and beyond. These roles include enrolment of some ex-combatants into Rwanda Defense Force (RDF), security responsibility at the sector and cell levels and leadership positions within cooperatives and other community spaces. Cases of ex-combatants and dependents involved in cooperative management were reported in almost all the Nine districts that the evaluation covered. For instance, in Mbazi sector, Huye district, Nyamasheke sector, Nyamasheke district and Nyamyumba, Rubavu district, ex-combatants are in charge of security in the security committees in their respective villages.. |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2  Number of sensitization activities with ex-combatants and their dependents families organized including sensitization on gender and women,s rights | 0 | 3 | Quarterly feedback on the ex-combatants and their dependents reporting social acceptance by their communities  All report reports contain sex disaggregated data | 2 out 3 planned sensitization meetings were organized targeting 555 ex-combatants and dependents including. 237 women and girls (42.70%). They discussed about available support services and related government programs, including health and psychosocial support available. | The sensitization meetings were delayed due to COVID-19 which hindered meetings. As restrictions were relaxed, two meetings were held. |
|  | Indicator1.1.2b: Gender disaggregated data available for ex-combatants and their dependents | no | yes | Yes.  RDRC conducted assessment of the vulnerability support window and reported desegregated data: cases assessed: 1127 with 751 Males, 257 females, 37 civilians who are only men, and 82 children under 18 Years old (female: 49, male: 33).  Cases supported: 1030 with 716 males and 314 female. GBV cases: 21 all women  Chronically ill: 43(42 males and 1 female) |  |
|  | Indicator 1.1.3: Number of National and local initiatives introduced for mainstreaming support services that benefit both men and women as ex-combatants and/or dependents | 0 | 3 | Quarterly feedback on ex-combatants and their dependents reporting social acceptance by their communities. | Two initiatives showing social acceptance included:  1) Working in mixed groups made of returning ex-combatants and respective community members) on economically productive activities such as agricultural cooperatives, group micro credit schemes, and  2) Labour-intensive community infrastructure rehabilitation |  |
|  | Indicator 1.1.4: % of ex-combatants and their dependents who report social acceptance by their communities, disaggregated by gender, age and disability | 78.7% | 90% | Quarterly feedback on ex-combatants and their dependents reporting social acceptance by their communities. | **99.04%** of ex-combatants and their family members declared being fully reintegrated into respective communities. This was reported through the monitoring visit made to **763** Ex-combatants and their dependents (Male: 550; Female: 213) in all 30 districts |  |
| Output 1.2  Support services are provided to ex combatants and their dependents by national and local government institutions | Indicator 1.2.1 | All RDRC staff working on the project participate and complete the psysho-social refresher training  50% | 100% | Capacity enhancement of the RDRC staff in psycho-social support-Training report | 100% of the staff working on the project (7 professionals) enhanced their skills in psycho-social support provision, with o focus on victims of SGBV, human trafficking and forced marriages. In total 40 RDRC staff (17 women and 23 men) attended and completed the training on psycho-social support provision. As a results, beneficiaries will have improved access to these services. |  |
| Indicator 1.2.2  % of ex-combatants and dependents living with mental health problems who receive relevant psycho-social support services disagragated by sex and age | 50% | 80% | Quarterly progress report on ex-combatants and their dependents who received psycho-social support. | 100% of identified cases (130 men and 21 women) suffering from post-traumatic disorder and depression were supported received relevant psycho-social support through individual counselling, deliver advocacy and orientation to partner health centers and hospitals for further treatments. Particular support was provided to 21 SGBV victims who received individual support and referrals based on their need. |  |
|  | Indicator 1.2.3  Health Insurance subscription rate for targeted ex-combatants and dependents | 80% | 100% | Quarterly report on health insurance subscription rate | 100% of targeted ex-combatants and dependents are covered by health insurance including the vulnerable cases who benefit from free health services |  |
| Indicator 1.2.4  % of chronically ill ex-combatants and their dependents mainstreamed into appropriate socio-medical services including those are specific ,disagragated by sex, age and disability status | 88.9% | 90% | Quarterly report one ex-combatants and dependent who are mainstreamed in appropriate socio-medial services | The vulnerability screening identified 42 men and 1 woman who are chronically ill. They benefited from health services free of charge and are now covered by health insurance. |  |
|  | Indicator 1.2.5.   Percentage(%) of categorized disabled ex-combatants who receive Mutuelle de Sante and monthly allowance as per current legislation, disaggregated by sex | 86.4% | 88% | Quarterly progress on chronically ill ex-combatants and their dependants mainstreamed into appropriate socio-medical services. | 18 cases were identified, all of them (100%) have been supported with Health insurance (Mutuelle de sante). The project provided additional support including 8 houses built for the most vulnerable and monthly allowance as per the current legislation towards people classified in category 1 of Ubudehe (Socio-economic category for the poorest) |  |
| Indicator 1.2.6  % of ex-combatants and dependents survivors of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) provided with medicala nd psychosocial response services | 0% | 100% | Monthly update on medico and psycho-social services provided to survivors of SGBV | The assessment of vulnerability support window identified 21 cases of SGBV-all women. They received support to cover basic needs, individual counselling and advice. RDRC professionals helped those among them who needed medical treatments to be referred to Hospitals for further treatment. |  |
|  | Indicator 1.2.7  Proportion of teen mothers among phase 65 ex-combatants and their dependents who reintegrate schools, technical, vocational and life skills in response to their specific needs through psychosocial support | 0% | 100% | Quarterly report of the RDRC project. | No teen mothers were identified by the screening of vulnerability support window. However, 100% of young women and girls (57 women, 45 girls) have strengthened their vocational and life skills and started trainings in the fields of their choice in 10 TVET centers across the country.  Also, the Centers have been equipped and adapted to meet the needs of mothers to promote their participation and reduce drop-out rates. |  |
|  | Indicator 1.2.8  % of ex-combatants and dependents who have received legal assistance and reintegration processes disaggregated by sex, age, disability status | 86% | 90% | Quarterly report on ex-combatants and dependents who received legal support | The screening found a few cases in need of legal support. Ad hoc family conflict between ex-combatants and their relatives were mostly resolved under community and family dialogue and mediation. Only 13 cases were in need to be heard in courts and all of them (100%) were supported with legal representation and assistance through the partnership with MAJ (Maison d'Acces a la Justice or Access to Justice House) (decentralized legal organs with lawyers assisting citizens with legal issues) to address issues raised during monitoring of beneficiaries. The conflicts were mostly in relation with land issues and in heritage. |  |
| Outcome 2  1,635 ex-combatants and their dependents benefit from inclusive local development programmes that generate opportunities to advance their social and economic reintegration within rhe framework of SDGs 1,2,3,4, and 5 | Indicator 2.1  number of ex-combatants and their dependents who are economically active, disaggregated by gender, age and disability | 77.7 % ex-combatants and 75.3% for dependants | 78% of ex combatants and 78% of dependents (disaggregated by sex, age and disability) | Quarterly report on economic participation of ex-combatants and their dependency | Results of the follow up revealed that 96.23% (997 out of 1036 beneficiaries among them 233 women and 764 men) who received startup capital initiated small income generating activities which are improving their livelihoods due to increased family income from the small businesses. |  |
| Indicator 2.2  % of ex-combatants and their dependents participating in the local development programmes that integrate and upscale community participation after skills trainin￼ | 65% | 70% |  | 98% of ex combatants and their dependents participated in local development programs. |  |
| Output 2.1  Socio-economic reintegration of ex-combatants and their dependents is optimized and up scaled through inclusive local development programmes | Indicator 2.1.1  Baseline survey report for the window vulnerability support for all male and female ex-combatants and dependents | Independent evaluation 2018 | 1 | Logistics for fieldwork, data processing, draft and final report providing baseline disaggregated by sex | 1 baseline survey was conducted as well as a final project evaluation. | COVID 19 related restrictions of people’s movements and face to face meetings or trainings delayed the baseline but it was organized in July 2021. The final project evaluation was conducted after the extension period which ended on 30th September 2021. (September to December 2021) |
| Indicator 2.1.2 % of ex-combattants and dependents reached out whose skills development choices have been finally considered disaggregated by sex nd age range | 10% | 60%(for both male and female ex-combatants and dependents) | Post campaign assessment reports produced on a quarterly basis. | 383 beneficiaries among them 233 men and 150 women have expressed their wish to be enrolled in The Vocational Training centers After the opening of vocational training centers in April 2021, only 63.97% were selected and have started vocational training in 10 TVET centers. This represents a total number of 246 beneficiaries have graduated from vocational skills training including: 101 men and 44 boys, 57 women and 45 girls. The acquired skills enabled them to access jobs or create their own businesses. | Project's activities started a little bit late to the initial schedule due the the COVID-19 Pandemic outbreak. |
|  | Indicator 2.1.3   1. % of trained ex-combatants and dependents who actively use the skills they were trained for 2. % of women ex-combatants and dependents who practice the skills sets received through trainings | 60%  - | 80%  At least 30% | Training preparation: concept note, logistic note, facilitation and reporting | Implementation of this activity delayed and rescheduled in June 2021. The last cohort comprising of 246 graduates from different trades completed the training at the end of September 2021 after 6 months of training. 41.1% of them are females (146 males and 100 females).  It is difficult to get information on those who already practice the knowledge/skills acquired in a so short time less than a quarter. | COVID-19 related restrictions of people’s movements and face to face meetings or trainings |
|  | Indicator 2.1.4: The results, lessons learned and good practices on socio-economic reintegration shared with District Authorities | n/a | 30 districts | Conference preparations (Concept note, logistics note, invitees, venue and budget, etc.) | The project’s outstanding best practices include gender and inclusion sensitivity from its design (a minimum of 30% of the project funds dedicated to women’s needs; Leave no One Behind…), provision of direct support to dependents of ex-combatants, a strong collaboration between RDRC and other governments institutions as well as lifelong skills capacity building. A documentary video was prepared in this regard and will be shared by all stakeholders | n/a |
|  | Indicator 2.1.5: Proportion in % of graduate who receive toolkits upon graduation disaggregated by sex and age groups. | 7 graduation ceremonies (stage IV) 30% completion of training, 20% toolkits distributed | 100% completion of training, 100 % kits distributed  At least 30% of toolkits go to women ex-combatants and/ or dependents | Conference preparations (Concept note, logistics note, invitees, venue and budget,etc) | 100% of graduates received tool kits in their respective trades, 41.46% were distributed to women ex-combatants and dependents |  |
| Output 2.2  Socio-economic reintegration opportunities for ex-combatants and their dependents are provided and sustainable | Indicator 2.2.1  % of ex-combatants and dependent who receive reintegration benefits in a form of start up capital in time and in accordance with trained implementation manual | 100% | 100% | Quarterly report on access to economic benefits | All eligible ex-combatant 555 (554 Men &1 Woman) received reintegration benefits equivalent to RWF 120,000 in the form of startup capital to initiate income generating activities. |  |
| Indicator 2.2.2  Proportion of ex-combatant and dependents initiating income generating activities disagragated by sex, ages, disability status | 85% | 95% | Quarterly report on access to benefits | Results of the follow up revealed that all 96.42% representing 997 out of 1053 beneficiaries among them 233 women and 764 men who benefited from the project support initiated small income generating activities. mainly focusing on small businesses, farming, livestock, or technical fields (carpentry, blacksmith, etc) | COVID-19 related restrictions of people’s movements and face to face meetings or trainings |
|  | Indicator 2.2.3   % of cooperatives integrating ex-combatants and their dependents supported. | 80% | 100% | Quarterly updates on inclusion of new ex-combatants and dependents | 146 cooperatives assessed and supported include ex-combatants and their dependents. |  |
| Indicator 2.2.4  Number of cooperatives supported | 120 | 150 | Quarterly reports | 146 cooperatives (all cooperatives assessed were supported) |  |
| Outcome 3  Combatants remining in armed groups outside Rwanda and their dependants benefit from awareness raising and sensitization programmes | Indicator 3.1  Number of FDLR and their dependents who register for repatriation each quarter disaggregated by sex, age and disability | 11,661 | 50 | Quarterly updates | From December 2019 up to now, 610 males (Ex Combatants and civilians) and 87 females Ex combatants registered for repatriation with 1956 women and children dependents of ex-combatants. |  |
| Output 3.1  Awareness of ex-combatants in armed groups outside Rwanda raised with a pave view of paving the way for voluntary repatriation | Indicator 3.1.1   Number of communication and sensitization products that integrate women ex-combatants and dependents stories. | 20,000 | 21,000 | Quarterly updates | Weekly programmes are aired on Radio Rwanda and Quarterly, monthly magazines printed.  Monthly news magazine were produced and published.  RDRC aired 2 live talk shows on Radio Rwanda  and Rwanda Television where the focus was on reintegration of Ex combatants and dependents as well as the role of women in peace building |  |
| Indicator 3.1.2  a) Number of stories featuring women and girls ex-combatants aor depedents in each newsletter; b) Frequency of radio broadcast message featuring women and girls excombatant or dependents | a) 0 b)0 | a) 2 b) 3 times | Quarterly report including at least 2 women/girls’ stories | Two stories featuring women and girls were published in the RDRC newsletter on a quarter basis. The publication aims at sharing experience on effective reintegration of women and their families, which contribute to a sustainable peace building. |  |
|  | Indicator 3.1.3   a)Number of CSO and beneficiaries initiatrives supported to increase awareness raising of combatants remianing in armed groups outside Rwanda   b)Number of cases of repatriation as a result of CSO and beneficiaries' initiatives. | 0 | 10 | RDRC quarterly Progress Reports | N/A. RDRC does not have neither partner CSOs nor using beneficiaries funded initiatives in this domain. On the other hand, they use monthly printed and online newsletters to featuring stories from beneficiates and their dependents on their successful reintegration. |  |
|  | Indicator 3.1.4 Number of joint consultation and planning meetings organized each quarter. | 5 | 1 per quarter | RDRC Quarterly Progress Report | Four joint technical (4) and steering meetings (4) were organized to assess project progress and found strategies to speed up implementation but also get a non-cost extension period to finalize ongoing activities and conduct end evaluation of the project. | COVID 19 related restrictions of people’s movements and face to face meetings or trainings |
| Outcome 4  670 females’ ex-combatants and dependents (women and girls) benefit from tailored and sustainable support | Indicator 4.1  %of female ex-combatants and dependents that are satisfied with the demobilization and reintegration processes and support have been delivered for the benefit of both men and women | 0% | 80% | All RDRC reports contains gender disaggregated data | Social cohesion between Ex-combatants and other community members is well promoted, where 95.04% of female respondents confirmed that they were well received into the community. This was possible due to working together in mixed groups of returning Ex-combatants, and community members, especially on economically productive activities such as agricultural cooperatives, group micro credit schemes, and labour-intensive community infrastructure rehabilitation, can reduce negative stereotypes and build trust. |  |
| Output 4.1  Gender adequately mainstreamed throughout repatriation and reintegration services and related support provided to ex-combatants and their dependents (women and children) | Indicator 4.1.1  The gender mainstreaming strategy for Rwanda demobilization and reintegration process produced | Insufficience consideration of gender dimension in plans and reports on ex-combatants and dependents demobilization and reintegration | 75 % of the RDRC plans and reports produced after the development of the strategy include gender considerations | The gender strategy developed within the 6 months of the project | The RDRC Gender Strategy was developed and will serve as a guiding document for Gender Mainstreaming strategy and implementation plan for the period 2021-2026 which has been produced as expected as well. |  |
| Indicator 4.1.2  Number of RDRC staff trained in gender responsive planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of DDR process | 25 | 30 | Training preparation (concept note, logistic notes,..), facilitation and reporting | 49 RDRC staff including 26 men and 23 women were trained in planning, monitoring with respect to the gender principle. They committed to apply the new knowledge in the next RDRC planning cycle. | . |
|  | Indicator 4.1.3  Number of dialogues of all national stakeholders on implementation of UN SCR 1325 NAP with DDR held | 0 | 2 | Conference preparation (concept note, logistic notes,), facilitation and reporting | A TV talk show was organized in the on 4th April 2021 under the theme “Role of women in peace and security” |  |
| Indicator 4.1.4  Number of copies of gender mainstreaming manuals disseminated | 0 | 300 | The gender mainstreaming manual developed and disseminated | The gender mainstreaming manual developed and translated from English to Kinyarwanda for increased ownership. In the context of Covid 19, RDRC took a decision to prioritize online dissemination rather than printing copies. |  |
|  | Indicator 4.1.5  Number of success stories and lessons learned on gender mainstreaming of the DDRR process developed during the project lifetime | 0 | 3 | 2 Success stories and lessons learned report to be produced in the last two quarter of the project | Two documentary videos have been developed to document experience of ex-combatants and their dependents who shared stories on their reintegration process, including on their income generating activities and skills development. One of these videos was used by the Resident Coordinator (RC) at the high-level meeting held on 26 July 2021 with the UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC). |  |
| Indicator 4.1.5b  Number of times female ex-combatants and female dependents feature on radio, TV, print media narrating their reintegration stories since their reintegration into the communities | - | 20 | Quarterly reports | RDRC concluded a contract with a media company to develop weekly and quarterly programme to share information in relation with project progress. Each publication reflected at least 2 women stories.  Weekly programmes are aired on Radio Rwanda while quarterly newsletter is published on RDRC web site.  RDRC also aired 2 live talk shows on Radio Rwanda.  and Rwanda Television where the focus was on reintegration of Ex combatants and dependents as well as the role of women in peace building. |  |