



Republic of Rwanda  

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Ministry of Gender and  
Family Promotion

# THE 3<sup>rd</sup> RWANDA NATIONAL ACTION PLAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1325

“In recent decades, there have been meaningful results in closing the gap between women and men, in terms of opportunity and achievements. Still, across the globe, women remain vulnerable to various forms of injustice. We must challenge ourselves to do things differently and with a sense of urgency. Commitments which are not followed by action cannot fulfil our promise to build a more just, equitable, and prosperous future for the generations that follow us”.

**H.E. the President Paul KAGAME**

Women Deliver, Kigali, 17th July 2023.

**2024**

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## Acknowledgment

The development of the third generation of Rwanda National Action Plan for the Implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security and related instruments was a consultative, participatory, and collaborative effort that was led jointly by the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation with UN Women support.

We greatly appreciate the contributions and efforts of other ministries and agencies, institutions, civil society organizations, and academics throughout the entire process, which led to the successful completion of this document for RNAP III (FY2023/2024 - FY2027/2028). All deserve specific acknowledgement for their collaboration and collective support.

We acknowledge the National Team, which was constituted by officials from various Government Institutions and Civil Society organizations, as well as UN Agencies, for their strategic guidance and inputs during the different consultations that informed the content of this NAP.

To all those who participated in one way or the other, we appreciate and thank you for making the development and completion of the third generation of RNAP a reality.

As the government of Rwanda, we recognize that the successful implementation of RNAP III will provide a comprehensive approach to the implementation of the UNSCR 1325, enhance coordination among all the relevant actors, raise awareness among stakeholders, and increase accountability among the actors responsible for implementation.

**Consolée UWIMANA**  
**Minister of Gender and Family Promotion**



## Executive Summary

The vulnerability of women in conflict situations is acknowledged worldwide. However, their potential in conflict prevention, management, and resolution, peacekeeping, and reconciliation has been delayed. It is in that regard that on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2000, the United Nations Security Council adopted unanimously the UNSC Resolution 1325 (S/RES/1325), on Women, Peace, and Security. The decision was motivated by the fact that in the process of deciding on peace-building matters, women were not involved, while in conflict situations, women and girls were the most victimized.

The resolution aimed to protect women and girls during and after armed conflicts and to fully and equally involve women in conflict prevention, management and resolution, peace building, peacekeeping and reconciliation. It emphasizes women's role and position in all decisions relating to peace and security and incorporates a gender perspective in all areas of peacebuilding. Since it was adopted, this resolution has been a landmark in the recognition of women as actors in conflict prevention, management, resolution, peace building, and reconciliation processes, but also as victims of all forms of GBV and affected by the wars and conflicts in the community.

In Rwanda, women have considerably contributed to the peace and reconciliation process in the period of post-genocide of 1994 against the Tutsi. They contributed to mobilizing and guiding the population in reconstructing social cohesion, unity, and reconciliation. At the grassroots level, women regrouped in various organisations, developed approaches that opened up opportunities for working together to build peace, social cohesion, and harmony among people whose backgrounds would have not allowed them to work together. Specifically, women in various leadership positions mobilized their fellow women to participate in decision-making organs and contributed to finding solutions to the problems of their communities and the country.

Since the adoption of UNSCR 1325 in 2000, Rwanda has demonstrated its commitment on Women, Peace and Security through the development and implementation of the first National Action Plan (NAP I) 2009–2012 and the second National Action Plan (RNAP II),

2018–2022. The 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP was a very important instrument to address the needs of women in decision-making and peace processes at the local, national, and international levels. It was also very important in the fight against sexual and gender based violence and responded to the then-new and emerging threats.

The development of the third National Action Plan (RNAP III FY2023/2024 - FY2027/2028) was based on reflections and lessons learned from the assessment of the implementation of RNAP II, with a focus on addressing the challenges that prevail in achieving lasting and inclusive peace through women’s meaningful participation and leadership in conflict prevention, resolution, and peacebuilding. Although many achievements were made, an evaluation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP demonstrated that several challenges remain, such as a low number of women in the security organs, as well as local entities.

It is in that context that MIGEPROF initiated the process of developing RNAP III for the implementation of UNSCR 1325. Wide and inclusive consultations were conducted to capture the achievements, challenges, and lessons learned during the implementation of RNAP II. After consultations with relevant stakeholders, the outcomes were validated in roundtable discussions. As a result, in 5 years (FY2023/2024 - FY2027/2028), under the coordination of MIGEPROF and in collaboration with UN Women, CSOs, Rwanda’s WPS agenda will address five overarching pillars, as well as enhancing coordination, monitoring, and evaluation:

- 1) Participation and Leadership of Women in Decision-Making;
- 2) Prevention of Violence against Women and Involvement in Conflict Prevention;
- 3) Protection from Violence;
- 4) Equal Access to Means of Relief, Economic Recovery, and Rehabilitation;
- 5) Women’s Promotion and Gender Mainstreaming in Rwanda’s Foreign Service and International and Regional Cooperation.

Overall, this document comprises mechanisms and states on coordination, monitoring and reporting mechanisms that will allow accountable and timely annual planning and adjustments.

## Abbreviations and acronyms

FFRP:	Rwandan Forum for Women Parliamentarians
GAD:	Gender Accountability Days
GEWE:	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GMO:	Gender Monitoring Office
GoR:	Government of Rwanda
ICGLR:	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
IOSC:	ISANGE One Stop Centers
MIGEPROF:	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
MINAFFET:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
MINALOC:	Ministry of Local Government
MINEMA:	Ministry of Emergency Management
MoD:	Ministry of Defence
NPPA:	National Public Prosecution Authority
NEC:	National Electoral Commission
NGOs:	Non-Government Organizations
NWC:	National Women's Council
RNAP:	Rwanda National Action Plan
RCS:	Rwanda Correctional Service
RIB:	Rwanda Investigation Bureau
RNP:	Rwanda National Police
SDGs:	Sustainable Development Goals
SSPs:	Sector Strategic Plans

**UNSCR:** United Nations Security Council Resolution  
**UN:** United Nations  
**UWI:** Umugoroba W'Imiryango  
**WPS:** Women, Peace and Security

## CHAP I. BACKGROUND

### 1.1.Introduction

The United National Security Council adopted in 2000, at its 4213<sup>th</sup> meeting, UNSR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS), which marked the beginning of a series of “Women, Peace and Security” (WPS) resolutions, with the latest resolution (2493) in 2019. The aims of the resolution included addressing the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflicts on women, women’s underrepresentation, and their undervalued role in conflict prevention, peacekeeping, conflict resolution, and peace-building. It also stresses the equality and full participation of women in peace and security organs.

After the Genocide against the Tutsi in 1994, Rwanda was economically, politically, and socially devastated. The genocide survivors were destitute, with no shelter or food, desperate and wounded both physically and morally. Women and children bore the brunt of the atrocities. Rape had been used systematically as a weapon of genocide and to dehumanize the community.

The strong political will and commitment to gender equality have been key to Rwanda’s recovery process, requiring the participation of all citizens in all spheres of social and economic development. Women were empowered from being desperate victims to leading actors in the reconstruction of the country, and Rwandan women had a commendable role in maintaining peace and security both at national, regional, and international levels, even before the adoption of UNSCR1325 in 2000.

The Government of Rwanda adhered to different international instruments including UNSCR 1325, to deploy further efforts on the needs, rights, experiences and role of women in the areas of armed conflict, peace building and peace keeping. Since the adoption of UNSCR 1325 in 2000, Rwanda has demonstrated a commitment on Women, Peace and Security through the development and implementation of the first Rwanda National Action Plan (RNAP) 2009–2012 and the second Rwanda National Action Plan (NAP II), 2018–2022.

The development of the third National Action Plan (RNAP III FY2023/2024 - FY2027/2028) was based on reflections and lessons learned from the assessment of the implementation

of RNAP II, with a focus on addressing the challenges that prevail in achieving lasting and inclusive peace through women's meaningful participation and leadership in conflict prevention, resolution, and peacebuilding.

## **1.2. Alignment of NAP with International, Regional and National Instruments**

### **1.2.1. International and regional Instruments**

The Government of Rwanda is party to a number of international instruments relevant to the WPS agenda including Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW); the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1985); the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the International Refugee Law, the International Conference on Protocol for the Prevention and the Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity and All forms of Discrimination, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 Agenda, among others.

Rwanda is also signatory to several regional commitments on WPS including the African Union Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Right of women in Africa (2003), the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region; the Kampala Declaration on ending Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (2011); Gender in African Union Agenda 2063, East African Community Vision 2050.

### **1.2.2. National Policies and legislation frameworks**

Following legal reforms as embarked by the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda which enshrines the principles of gender equality and women's rights, a good number of gender sensitive laws have been elaborated and enacted including: the Law N° 68/2018 du 30/08/2018 determining offences and penalties in general that punishes GBV offences including marital rape; the Law N° 71/2024 of 26/06/2024 governing persons and family which provides for equal rights between men and women, boys and girls in property ownership and inheritance; the Law n° 66/2018 of 30/08/2018 regulating labour in Rwanda; the Organic Law No. 002/2022.OL of 12/12/2022 on Public Finance Management

that enforces accountability to all public Institutions through the Gender Budget Statement as a mandatory annex to the Budget Framework Paper to be submitted to the Parliament.

In terms of policies and strategies that integrate a gender perspective in peace and security include the National Revised Gender Policy of 2021 aims to strengthen and enhance gender parity in all sectors at all levels, but also to engage men/boys in the promotion of gender equality.

In addition to that, Gender is considered a cross-cutting priority area in the national planning and strategic frameworks, which in turn is translated into workable programs and projects through the Sector Strategic Plans (SSPs) at the central level and District Development Strategies (DDSs) at the District level. Gender is also one of the cross-cutting areas under the 1<sup>st</sup> and second National Strategy for Transformation. These policies and legal frameworks in place are in line with the newly developed Vision 2050, whose major aspiration is to ensure high standards of living for all Rwandans.

## CHAP II. THE SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 2.1. Introduction

This part highlights key achievements that have contributed to the participation of women in different spheres of life including their participation in decision making positions, peace building and security and justice institutions. It shows the strong commitment demonstrated by the GoR to prevent and respond to GBV in all its forms, equal access to means of relief, economic recovery and rehabilitation in humanitarian settings, and additionally indicates challenges that need more attention and to be addressed throughout the following pillars:

### 2.2. Key achievements by pillars

#### 2.2.1. Participation and leadership of women in decision-making

Under this pillar, much has been accomplished in increasing and strengthening women's participation in local governance institutions and mechanisms, participation and influence of women at strategic levels within security organs, and in economic structures. The institutional mechanisms through the establishment of gender machinery institutions composed of the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), the Gender Monitoring Office (GMO), the National Women's Council (NWC), the Rwandan Forum for Women Parliamentarians (FFRP) continue to play a major role of coordinating policy implementation as well as empowerment of women and girls for their active participation in the national development processes. Gender mainstreaming and empowering women have been part of strategic documents such as the National Strategy for Transformation and Vision 2050.

Apart from the National Gender Policy that was approved by Cabinet on 19<sup>th</sup> February 2021 to accelerate the effectiveness of accountability for Gender Mainstreaming and National Transformation, in 2020, MIGEPROF developed a Gender Equality-friendly manual in Kinyarwanda and English, which was intended to address persistent negative cultural norms/ mind-set, stereotypes, and practices affecting the principles of gender equality and equity. Further, the HeForShe campaign was launched in Rwanda with more efforts put in raising awareness and encouraging men and boys to join and sign up for HeForShe

commitments. Every year, since November 2019, MIGEPROF, in collaboration with different stakeholders organized National Dialogues through the celebration of International Women's Day events and through community structures such as the Evening Forum of Families and TV/radio talk shows, to sensitise gender equality between men and women, boys and girls in the community. The 2024 Citizen report card produced by the Rwanda Governance Board (RGB) revealed that 81.3% of men perceived positively gender equality principles, while 79.81% of women also supported it.

Different stakeholders in Public and Private Institutions, CSOs, FBOs and Media contributed to increasing women's participation in political processes. For example, PROFEMMES TWESE HAMWE and its members, including SEVOTA, AKWOS, BENIMPUHWE, and Reseau de Development des Femmes Pauvres (RDFFP) and other CSOs working in peace building sector, played a very important role which enhanced the full participation of women in election processes. More specifically, the Rwanda Men's Resource Centre (RWAMREC) contributed to the positive engagement of men and boys in promoting gender equality and ending violence against women and girls by changing the patriarchal mindset in the community.

In terms of participation and influence of women at the strategic level in forces (Defense, Police and RCS); since 2020, much has been done. The RNP empowered female officers in different leadership positions: i.e, the Deputy Inspector General of Police in Charge of Administration (DIGP), who is a female, and the same for the Deputy Commissioner General of Correctional Services. In addition, 120 female police officers have been trained in preparation for the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions. In the same line, the 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Women Convention 2024 Summit (a platform where female officers share experiences, challenges, and develop recommendations for consideration) was organized and conducted by the RNP leadership<sup>1</sup>. The same platform was held by RCS.

As a result of the solid highest political will, the legal, policy, and institutional frameworks among other mechanisms in place, Rwanda is leading globally with the highest number of women in Parliament (61.3%). In addition, women are also represented along with their men

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<sup>1</sup> *RNP Women Convention, 2024*

counterparts in other decision-making institutions with 42.4%<sup>2</sup> of women in the Cabinet, 51% of women judges versus 49% of men<sup>3</sup>. At the provincial level and the City of Kigali, in 2022, female governors stood at 40% versus 60% of males. At the local level, with the latest local government elections conducted from October-November 2021, women's representation in local government leadership positions has been improved from 34.5% to 47.3% of women in cell councils, from 42.7% to 47.8% of women in Sector councils. In executive committees at the District Level, women are 37.2% against 62.2% of men. Women are represented in sectors, including 23%<sup>4</sup> of females in the Rwanda Correction Services, 5.3% of females in the Rwanda Defense Force<sup>5</sup>, 21% of female police in peacekeeping, 23% of females in the Rwanda National Police<sup>6</sup>, and 17% of female diplomats, among others.

### **2.2.2. Prevention of violence against women and involvement in conflict prevention and peace processes**

In the framework of preventing GBV, MIGEPROF has increased public awareness on GBV issues, reinforced community structures and initiatives, such as Friends of Family, to raise awareness on GBV and the importance of reporting, as well as referral processes. Other initiatives include “Families’ Evening Forum” or “Umugoroba w’Imiryango”, community work (umuganda), both platforms for discussing and resolving family conflicts, creating awareness on GBV and child abuse cases. As of today, Families Evening Forum and Friends of Family, are prominent mechanisms at the decentralized levels and raise awareness to prevent family conflicts, including those related to SGBV, protect children and report abuses. A number of Initiatives of CSOs are in place, including “Agaseke k’amahoro” (Peace Basket) which is an approach of peace building and maintaining social cohesion.

During the celebration of International Women's Day, among other events, specifically, during 16 Days of Activism, messages focus on GBV prevention and response. Concerning improved accountability mechanisms for GBV at the local level, Gender Accountability Days (GAD) were conducted in different districts to strengthen community dialogues,

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<sup>2</sup> *Cabinet Members as of October 2023*

<sup>3</sup> *Judicial Annual Report, 2019-2020*

<sup>4</sup> *RCS administrative data, 2022*

<sup>5</sup> *RDF Administrative data, 2022*

<sup>6</sup> *RNP administrative data 2022*

discussions, and engagements with the population and local leaders at the grassroots level for improved gender equality and enhanced service delivery to victims of GBV, human trafficking and teenage pregnancy.

Other initiatives include GBV clinics that were conducted yearly country wide in collaboration with Rwanda Investigation Bureau (RIB), Gender Monitoring Office (GMO), IMBUTO Foundation, NCDA and local government.

Regarding the establishment of Gender responsive early warning and conflict prevention mechanisms, specialized units and gender desks, Anti-GBV Divisions and Directorates, especially in the MIGEPROF, GMO, RIB, National Public Prosecution Authority (NPPA), Rwanda Defense Forces (RDF), IOSC in all districts contribute to GBV prevention. In security organs, GBV awareness remains one of the training packages in Rwanda Military Schools and Academies. Pre-deployment, and Post-mission trainings on GBV are conducted to RDF personnel and Zero tolerance to all forms of Gender Based Violence is being applied. The existence of free hot lines in MIGEPROF, MINIJUST, NCDA, RNP, RDF, NPPA, GMO, RIB is also one of the measures put in place to quickly and appropriately deal with GBV cases.

### **2.2.3. Protection of women from violence**

Trainings were conducted to increase the capacity of GBV service providers in understanding GBV and child abuse, implementation of GBV related interventions and programs, role and responsibility of each actor, GBV and child abuse case management, investigation techniques, counseling techniques, GBV crime scene management and the use of the GBV MIS among others<sup>7</sup>. Furthermore, each district has 3 personnel responsible to facilitate access to justice services through the mechanism called 'Access to Justice Bureau (MAJ)' which provides legal aid services and disseminates laws to the population. Among the 3 personnel, one is in charge of GBV and child abuse which facilitates easy access to justice for victims.

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<sup>7</sup> MIGEPROF, WPS Report, 2021

In addition, the Rwanda forensic laboratory is a key milestone with regard to the investigation of GBV crimes because it enables gathering of undisputable DNA evidence to help in prosecution and trail of perpetrators of GBV.

Regarding the increased accountability of IOSCs in providing timely and comprehensive services, the IOSC have been increased to 48 across the country and the Government of Rwanda has started to scaling- up IOSCs basic services in different health centers closer to the community in providing services to victims of GBV with free of charge on 24 hours/7 days' basis.

The GoR also put much efforts on the protection and assistance of victims of human trafficking. The 2018 law on prevention of trafficking in person provides that protection and assistance should be provided without any discrimination. Further, the law caters for other important aspects such as the protection of the victim and the victim's accompanying dependents as well as protection of the identity of the victim during court proceedings.

#### **2.2.4. Equal access to means of relief, economic recovery and rehabilitation**

Under this pillar, notable achievements have been registered in terms of increasing accountability for gender in humanitarian settings and emergency and disasters as well as in demobilization programs for economic recovery and rehabilitation processes.

There are gender sensitive guidelines from the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA) used in refugee camps to prohibit GBV in camps and help to minimize the vulnerability of women, children, and elders, among others. Besides, MINEMA has developed the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) Project and the Strategic Plan for Refugee Inclusion 2019-2024 with the aim to “improve access to basic services and economic opportunities for refugees and host communities, and support environmental management, in the targeted areas in Rwanda.”

In 2019, Rwanda signed an agreement with the UN Refugee Agency and the African Union to establish an emergency transit mechanism for refugees and asylum seekers. Rwanda has continued to observe refugees' rights (women and girls inclusive), such as rights to education, medication, freedom of movement, livelihood, and inclusion in social and

economic aspects of the country.

Regarding reinforcement response mechanisms and structures for women's access to socio-economic services and rights, there are relief, recovery, and rehabilitation mechanisms for female ex-combatants and dependent refugees, and victims of GBV in Rwanda. On top of mandatory reintegration benefits, 100% of female ex-combatants receive vulnerability support for education, vocational training or income-generating projects.

As for internally displaced persons, people who are relocated due to disasters like landslides, floods etc. are reintegrated; and women, girls, and children are the first to be reintegrated.

The country ensures that all displaced persons, refugee women and girls are protected from Sexual, Emotional and Physical abuse, as the law that protects children and women from any kind of abuse stipulates.

#### **2.2.5. Women's promotion and gender mainstreaming in Rwanda's foreign service, Regional and International Cooperation**

Under this pillar, the focus was to strengthening the institutional capacities to ensure that commitments to UNSCR 1325 and related resolutions are incorporated and acted upon, inclusion and active engagement of women in regional and international mechanisms and forums for conflict prevention, management and peace building, strengthening responsiveness of Rwandan forces to address SGBV and conduct Research and documentation to understand the needs of women and girls within the WPS agenda.

Overall, in foreign missions, the number of Rwandan women serving in international organisations increased but females' representation in Rwanda's Diplomatic Missions has to be significantly improved specifically in diplomatic sector, as, from the previous RNAP, women in diplomatic sector, at the high commissioners was 17% and 32% female Ambassadors in 2018, but in 2022, the percentage declined because out of the total of 147 people deployed in diplomatic missions of Rwanda across the world, females were only 24 representing 14.04 % (out of 44 Ambassadors, female Ambassadors were 8 representing 18.18%, and out of 127 other diplomats in different Embassies, females were 16 representing 12.59% (MINAFFET, September 2022).

## 2.3. Challenges of implementation and lessons learned

- COVID-19 undermined the implementation of some activities of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NAP, as it occurred in 2020, while the NAP was developed in 2018 and launched in 2019. Some activities, including physical meetings for planning and evaluation of the 2018-2022, did not take place as scheduled. As a result, the proposed Steering Committee, made up of key institutions, did not work properly.
- The Assessment revealed that the involvement of Civil Society Organizations in the development of NAP was limited to a few organizations, while other individual organizations have been implementing a number of NAP activities unknowingly.
- The limited budget to ensure the effective implementation of the WPS agenda remained challenging.
- The disproportional time devoted to unpaid care work between men and women, with 25.3 hours of average spent by women per week on own-use production work compared to only 13.5 hours for men, which is almost twice as low as the time spent by women<sup>8</sup>, contributes to the low participation of women in leadership positions.

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<sup>8</sup> NISR, *Labor Force Survey Report, 2022*

## CHAP III. DEVELOPMENT OF THE RNAP III

UNSCR 1325, and the other Security Council resolutions, are binding upon all UN Member States, and therefore the Government of Rwanda is expected to fully implement the resolution through the development and implementation of National Action Plans. The RNAP III provides a strategic framework to mainstream UNSCR 1325 into national development and peace strategies, and especially the RNAP III outlines in detail key objectives, priority actions, expected outcomes, and interventions/responsibilities of relevant actors and stakeholders in its implementation, for the advancement of the women, peace, and security agenda.

### 3.1. The RNAP III development process

The development of RNAP III used a participatory process that included national consultations with government representatives, civil society, research institutions, and development partners. The result is a comprehensive document that takes into account the lived realities of Rwandan women and men, as well as the current country situation. A number of recommendations stemmed from this consultative process that have shaped the RNAP.

In addition, other data collection techniques include desk review which made use of quantitative and qualitative sources from local, national, regional, and global policy instruments, reports, training materials, public statements, funding, and policy directives. One-on-one and group interviews were conducted with members of the NAP implementers and a wide range of stakeholders and experts in the field. In addition, participants' observation method was also used, particularly a consultation workshop organised by BENIMPUHWE in collaboration with MIGEPROF to discuss the WPS agenda, documentary analysis, and analysis of findings against review. The development of the NAP III is also informed by the findings from the quick assessment of the implementation of the NAP II.

## 3.2. The RNAP pillars objectives

The overall goal of RNAP III is to ensure sustained peace and security through enhanced, meaningful participation of women in peace and development processes.

Specifically, NAP III aims at:

- ♦ Promoting meaningful participation of women in leadership and governance at all levels
- ♦ Preventing all forms of violence and conflict and promoting cohesion within families, communities, and the nation
- ♦ Strengthening the capacity of women to mitigate and prevent natural and human-made disasters
- ♦ Ensuring Gender policy frameworks are in place for the effective participation of women in regional and international peace processes
- ♦ Strengthening the institutional and coordination mechanism for the WPS agenda at all levels.

In the coming 5-year period (FY2023/2024 - FY2027/2028), Rwanda's WPS agenda will address five overarching pillars, as well as enhancing coordination, monitoring, and evaluation:

1. Participation and Leadership of Women in Decision-Making;
2. Prevention and protection of Violence against Women and Involvement in Conflict Prevention;
3. Equal Access to Means of Relief, Economic Recovery, and Rehabilitation;
4. Women's Promotion and Gender Mainstreaming in Rwanda's Foreign Service and International and Regional Cooperation.

## 3.3. Priority outcomes and outputs

The key priority outcomes of the RNPA III are responding to the five (05) pillars chosen by the GoR on Women, Peace and Security.

### **Pillar 1: Participation and leadership of women in decision-making**

Outcome: Meaningful and increased participation of women in peace processes, structures and institutions

**Output 1:** Conducive policy environment and capacity development enhanced to increase the number of women in peace processes, structures and institutions

**Output 2:** Enhanced women's capacities in leadership, peace and security

**Output 3:** Improved understanding of gender equality and equity in peace and security matters.

**Pillar 2:** Prevention of violence against women and involvement in conflict prevention

Outcome: Increased mechanisms in GBV Prevention and promoted peace within families, communities and the nation

**Output 1:** Increased public awareness of GBV issues

**Output 2:** Improved accountability mechanisms for GBV at the local level

**Output 3:** Gender responsive early warning and conflict prevention mechanisms established

**Pillar 3:** Protection from violence

**Outcome 1:** Women and girls and other vulnerable groups, including refugees and internally displaced persons, protected from all forms of conflict and violence

**Output 1:** Increased institutional capacity to protect women's rights

**Output 2:** Improved quality service delivery of ISANGE One Stop Centers, as well as other mechanisms

**Output 3:** Improved Community GBV and human trafficking victims' protection and reintegration

**Pillar 4:** Equal access to means of relief, economic recovery, and rehabilitation

**Outcome 1:** Increased accountability for gender in humanitarian assistance programs and economic reconstruction efforts is ensured

**Output 1:** Psychosocial, livelihood, and medical services provided in all humanitarian settings

**Output 2:** Increased women's representation & participation in relief and recovery decision-making structures

**Output 3:** Improved women's consideration in the Early warning system to prevent the negative effects resulting from disasters and ecological crises.

**Pillar 5:** Women's promotion in foreign services

**Outcome 1:** Increased women's participation in foreign service and regional and international cooperation levels

**Output 1:** Gender mainstreamed in the Foreign Service and institutions

**Output 2:** Capacity of Rwandan Women strengthened to play an influential role in foreign service and regional and international cooperation.

## CHAP IV. INSTITUTIONAL AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORKS

### 4.1. Partnerships

The successful implementation of RNAP III will require commitment from the highest level of government to the local level. It will as well require strong coordination mechanisms among the relevant stakeholders involved in its implementation. Collective ownership of the plan is a fundamental requirement for delivering to interventions and coordinating activities to ensure its optimal and comprehensive execution.

As RNAP III is an essential guiding tool for different sectors, it is important to engage all relevant stakeholders in a multi-sectoral approach for the successful implementation of the NAP: These include among others; Ministries, Other Government Institutions, Local Governments; International and National Non- Government Organizations (NGOs); Civil Society Organization (CSOs); Media, Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), Academia, Private Sector; Development Partners including UN Agencies and bilateral Organizations.

### 4.2. Roles of Different Key Actors in the Implementation of RNAP III

The Government of Rwanda has put in place policies, legislatives frameworks and programs which provide an enabling environment for the implementation of NAP towards the WPS agenda, and remains committed to institute various measures to ensure the protection of the special needs and human rights of women in all spheres. The table below outlines the roles and responsibilities for key institutions at all levels in the implementation of the RNAP III.

Key actors and their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of RNAP III

INSTITUTIONS	ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES
Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion	The Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion will coordinate the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 RNAP III in line with the existing national policies and legal frameworks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◆ Housing the Secretariat of NAP III and coordinate its day to day activities</li></ul>

## INSTITUTIONS ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Ensure that all government institutions, CSOs and FBOs involved in WPS are implementing the NAP III, develop, and execute their own sector-specific operational plans;</li> <li>◆ Ensure Women, Peace and Security agenda is integrated in relevant national-level policies and strategies;</li> <li>◆ Establish appropriate coordination mechanisms for the implementation of the NAP at different levels for networking, sharing of information and effective synergies</li> <li>◆ Oversee the monitoring and evaluation of the NAP III at all levels</li> <li>◆ Build capacities of different stakeholders to mainstream WPS issues in their program design and implementation of the WPS agenda.</li> <li>◆ Conduct regular meetings for National Steering Committee and National Technical Committees;</li> </ul>
<p>Security Organs (MINADEF, RDF, RNP, RCS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Enhance the capacity of women to participate in peace-building process</li> <li>◆ Establish an enabling environment for women to effectively contribute to peace and security in and outside the country</li> <li>◆ Improve the living conditions of women and their families so as to promote increased human security</li> <li>◆ Strengthen structures that promote effective participation of women in peace and security.</li> </ul>

INSTITUTIONS	ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES
MINAFFET, MINIJUST, MINEMA, MINALOC, MINECOFIN, MoH, MOE, MININTER , RDRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Coordinate all actors in the respective sectors and provide coordination role for effective RNAP III implementation</li> <li>◆ Build capacity of actors in their respective sectors;</li> <li>◆ Monitor implementation of their annual Action Plans for RNAP implementation;</li> <li>◆ Mobilize resources for the implementation of the NAP</li> <li>◆ Enact and /or review laws on WPS</li> <li>◆ Monitor the implementation of international instruments that promote WPS</li> </ul>
GMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Conduct the implementation of gender sensitive indicators including M &amp;E tools for UNSCR 1325 NAP III</li> <li>◆ Conduct quarterly reviews of the implementation of NAP III</li> <li>◆ Conduct an annual gender audit in relation to the NAP III and produce an annual report on progress made.</li> </ul>
NWC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Advocate and provide capacity building, and social mobilization of women under the guidance and supervision of the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion</li> </ul>
DISTRICTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Conduct community mobilization and create awareness on NAP, coordinate and monitor RNAP III implementation at the district level</li> <li>◆ Integrate the RNAP III action plans into district Performance contract/IMIHIGO</li> <li>◆ Encourage communities to abandon negative traditional practices that promote violence and conflicts</li> </ul>
CSOs, NGOs and Women's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Conduct community awareness on the WPS agenda and the NAP III</li> <li>◆ Mobilize resources for the implementation of the NAP III</li> </ul>

INSTITUTIONS ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES	
Organizations and PSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Build capacity of women groups to prevent and resolve conflicts</li> <li>◆ Conduct Monitoring and reporting on the NAP implementation</li> <li>◆ Dissemination &amp; Popularization of UNSCR 1325 &amp; NAP III on WPS</li> </ul>
Faith Based Organizations (FBOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Conduct awareness on the NAP</li> <li>◆ Provide psycho-social support to victims of violence and conflicts</li> <li>◆ Mobilize resources for implementation</li> </ul>
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Build capacities of media practitioners on gender and conflict responsive programming and reporting on WPS</li> <li>◆ Popularize and disseminate NAP related information messages</li> <li>◆ Promote public dialogue on WPS and NAP using popular media channels</li> <li>◆ Contribute to elimination of gender stereotypes.</li> </ul>
Academia and research institutions	Conduct research on UNSCR 1325 and WPS related issues to inform policy, planning and programming.
Development partners, UN Agencies,	Ensure resource mobilization and provide technical support for the implementation of the RNAP III

## 4.3. Coordination, M&E and Reporting Mechanisms of RNAP III

### 4.3.1. Coordination

The Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion will provide strategic leadership and overall guidance and supervision for the implementation of the RNAP III. The co-chair Ministry will be the Ministry of Defense. These two lead ministries will work closely with other key ministries, and Government Institutions at the national level, with UN Agencies, civil society organizations, including women's organizations, and with academia and the private sector to implement and deliver on the commitments of RNAP III.

Some of the key actors critical to the successful implementation of RNAP III include security Organs, humanitarian actors, international organizations, media, and all will closely collaborate with development partners, including UN agencies, to pursue the targets outlined in RNAP III. Regular cooperation, consultation, and collaboration will be crucial with the districts and their partners in the implementation, monitoring, reporting, and documentation of this RNAP. MIGEPROF will coordinate and interact with all stakeholders and work with the National Steering and Technical Committee to ensure that the key outcomes of the RNAP III under the five pillars are realized. MIGEPROF will also ensure that annual reviews are done before submitting the country report on the implementation of RNAP III of UNSCR 1325.

The RNAP III will be officially submitted to respective institutions with a clear indication of what each and every institution will have to implement. MIGEPROF will organize a dissemination workshop on the NAP III and ensure that all relevant stakeholders are mobilized to attend.

#### The National Steering Committee

The National Steering Committee for the NAP is the highest structure in the coordination and decision-making. The Steering Committee will provide policy guidance and strategic orientation for RNAP III. It is an inter-ministerial committee composed of Ministers and/or Permanent Secretaries of the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health; Ministry of Foreign Affairs and

International Cooperation; Ministry of Local Government; Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Emergency Management and Ministry of Justice. It also includes the top managers of the Rwanda Defense Force, Rwanda National Police, Rwanda Investigation Bureau, Rwanda Correctional Service, National Human Rights Commission, National University of Rwanda, and PROFEMMES TWESE HAMWE. It will meet twice a year to review progress and develop the work plan for the next year.

#### The National Technical Committee

The National Technical Committee shall be responsible for technical guidance in planning and resource mobilization towards the implementation of the RNAP III. The National Technical Committee will be chaired by MIGEPROF (Directorate General of Gender Promotion and women empowerment) and co-chaired by the Ministry of Defense (Directorate General of Foreign Military Relations and Cooperation).

It will have quarterly meetings to review progress by all actors working to implement RNAP III. The stakeholders and responsible actors will be clustered around the five pillars of the NAP III. Each Pillar Working Group will meet to examine and report the activities of each pillar to the National Technical Committee.

The National Technical Committee's responsibilities will include the following:

- Ensuring results-oriented management and accountability to all RNAP III organs
- Resource mobilization towards the implementation of RNAP III
- Review and validate annual action plans to implement RNAP II
- Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the RNAP III

#### The RNAP III Secretariat

The Secretariat will be based in MIGEPROF and will be the liaison between the National Steering Committee and the National Technical Committee regarding ongoing work on WPS. The NAP Secretariat will provide ongoing administrative and operational support to implementing partners, including gathering and storing relevant M&E reports. The Secretariat will carry out the day-to-day work related to the implementation of the RNAP III. The Secretariat for NAP III will be responsible for the following functions:

- Organizing and managing the development of the annual action plans
- Coordinating resource mobilization for NAP implementation

- Coordinating dissemination and communication of the NAP
- Keeping track of the progress of stakeholders involved in NAP implementation
- Convening meetings of the National Steering and the National Technical Committees
- Coordinating joint monitoring of the progress of NAP implementation
- Coordinating reporting on NAP implementation at the national level.

#### **4.3.2. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting**

Monitoring and evaluation is critical in tracking the success of any program. It paves the way for tracking progress, learning, and subsequent improvement. It is critical to put in place clear and user-friendly monitoring and evaluation tools. The National Steering Technical Committee will be responsible for the operationalization of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and for ensuring that the reports are developed and submitted.

A monitoring and evaluation framework for RNAP III with measurable and clearly defined performance indicators, will be developed and will enable tracking of the progress and impact of the NAP. Having a framework with clearly defined indicators at all levels of results will enable monitoring at the output and outcome levels. National, local Government Institutions, FBOs and CSOs will develop operational plans specifying the interventions they will carry out to contribute to the outcomes, and outputs. This RNAP III will be for five years, and the reporting should therefore ensure that a quarterly and yearly reporting framework is in place. A mid-term review in the third year in 2025 will assess whether the objectives and desired outcomes are being achieved, an external evaluation will be conducted to assess the NAP III achievements against the set objectives, identify and document lessons, and assess how the plan contributed to advancing the WPS agenda, and the NAP reviewed taking into account the recommendations and lessons learned.

All actors will be required to share progress reports on what has been implemented under NAP III in their respective spheres. Reports will be submitted to the NAP Secretariat, and the National Technical Committee will meet on a semi-annual basis to consider them as the basis for developing an overall annual progress report. The final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the 2027/2028 fiscal year to assess the level of implementation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> RNAP and develop the new one.

## CHAP V. IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX (FY2023/2024 - FY2027/2028)

The following implementation plan matrix shows the way in which the Government of Rwanda will seek to redress some of the key challenges in regards to the key pillars of UNSCR 1325, namely, Participation, Prevention, Protection and Relief and Recovery.

Each of the outputs have its timeframe and budget as well leading and implementing partners. The matrix translates the outcomes into outputs and key activities to deliver these outputs for each of the 5 pillars of UNSCR 1325, and for each outputs, the timeframe and budget as well leading and implementing partners are proposed. All the activities will cost 9,145,000,000 RWF.

Note:

LI stands for Leading Institution

OC stands for Other Contributors

## ILLAR 1: PARTICIPATION AND LEADERSHIP OF WOMEN IN DECISION-MAKING

**OUTCOME 1: Meaningful and increased participation of women in peace processes, structures and institutions**

Outcome indicator: % of women in peace processes, structures and institutions at all levels

OUTPUTS	Activities	Indicators	Base-line	Targets	Timeframe					Budget in FRW	Key actors
					FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5		
Output 1: Conductive policy environment and capacity development enhanced to increase the number of women in peace processes, structures and institutions	Develop,, revise, disseminate, implement and assess gender sensitive laws, policies and strategies at all levels that promote women's participation in peace in security	# of Gender sensitive laws, policies and strategies elaborated, revised, disseminated and implemented		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50,000,000	LI: MIGPROF
	Enforce the Constitutional Minimum Quota of at least 30% of women representation in decision making, managerial and leadership positions (local government, private sector, CSO's and Media) and in security organs	#Women in leadership positions in Judiciary, PSF, CSOs; Media # women in RNP, RDF, RCS, RIB # women in Local Government: VMIEC, #women ESS		At least 30%	15%	20%	30%	40%	40%	320,000,000	LI: MOI, OC: MOD, MINIJUST, MINALOC, PSF, CSOs, Media
	Conduct and disseminate a database study on women in peace at regional and international institutions and processes	Report of the database study % of women in in all peace & security organs		One ass. report			1			30,000,000	LI: MIGPROFR OC: NP, RDF, RCS

	Create flexible environment that increase enrolment and retention of women deployed to regional and international peace and security structures and processes.	# of women trained in peace & security # of women deployed in peace & security organs	At least 30%	25%	30%	35%	40%	40%	120,000.00	<u>LI:</u> MINADEF, <u>OC:</u> RNP, RDF, RCS
Output 2: Enhanced women's capacities in leadership, peace and security	Conduct capacity building for women to participate in leadership and governance including managerial positions in local government, private sector, CSO's and Media	# women trained at District, Sector levels, # women trained in PSF, CSOs, Media	100%	55%	65%	80%	100%	100%	255,000.00	<u>LI:</u> MOI <u>OC:</u> MOD, MINIJUST, MINALOC, PSF, CSOs, Media, NWC
	Enhance mentorship programs on leadership for young women through leaning institutions	# women mentored in High Learning Institutions	70%	40%	50%	60%	70%	70%	180,000.00	<u>LI:</u> MIGEPROF <u>OC:</u> MINEDEC,
	Map existing expertise and special skills in peace and security at national level to meaningfully participate in peacekeeping missions	Report of the mapping	100%	1					50,000.00	<u>LI:</u> MIGEPROF <u>OC:</u> RNP, RDF, MINALOC
	Engage leaders from Rwanda Women Leaders Network with expertise in peace and security to provide peer learning, support, and mentoring to	# women with expertise in peace and security			Pool of experts				100,000.00	<u>LI:</u> MIGEPROF <u>OC:</u> MINAFETT CSOs

	women in different aspects of leadership including in political and security organs and create a pool of experts in this domain;																	
Output 3: Improved understanding of gender equality and equity in peace and security matters	Identify and address persistent negative cultural norms and mindset stereotypes that hamper women's participation in peace and security processes, structures and institutions	% of men & women with positive perceptions on WPS	78%	90%	80%	83%	86%	88%	90%	400,000,000	<u>LI:</u> MIGERPROF  <u>OC:</u> MINADEF, MINALOC, MINIJUST GMO, RGB, CSOS, MEDIA, FBOS							
	Engage men and boys in domestic works to allow women's participation in peace and security processes, structures and institutions	# men & boys engaged		TBD	20%	30%	45%	65%	80%	350,000,000	<u>LI:</u> MIGERPROF  <u>OC:</u> MINADEF, MINALOC, CSOS, Media, FBOS							
<b>PILLAR 2: PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND INVOLVEMENT IN CONFLICT PREVENTION</b>																		
<b>OUTCOME 1: Increased mechanisms in GBV Prevention and promoted peace within families, communities and nation</b>																		
<b>Outcome indicator: % of women and girls engaged in conflict analysis, prevention and management of GBV prevention and response</b>																		
<b>OUTPUTS</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Base-line</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>				<b>Budget</b>	<b>Key actors</b>								

						FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5		
Output 1: Increased public awareness on GBV issue	Conduct community awareness of local structures (UWI,IZU, etc.), community and schools on GBV and child abuse prevention and response	# of UWI committees, # of IZU # of schools; # of Inteko z'Abaturage	N/A	30 distr.	5 distr.	5 distr.	5 distr.	8 distr.	7 distr.	490,000,00	<u>LI:</u> MIGERPROF <u>OC:</u> MINALOC, MINEDUC, GMO, RGB, CSOs, Media, FBOs	
	Conduct sensitization for young people on UUU (Umunyango Ushoboye kandi Utakanye) through the existing community structures	# of NWC committees, # of NYC; # of Youth Volunteers; # Young in Itorero	N/A	30 distr.	5 distr.	5 distr.	5 distr.	8 distr.	7 distr.	300,000,00	<u>LI:</u> MIGERPROF <u>OC:</u> MINALOC, GMO, RGB, RIB, CSOs, FBOs, Media	
	Conduct community awareness on GBV timely reporting and preservation of evidences	# of UWI committees, # of IZU # of schools; # of Inteko z'Abaturage	N/A	30 distr.	5 distr.	5 distr.	5 distr.	8 distr.	7 distr.	300,000,00	<u>LI:</u> MIGERPROF <u>OC:</u> MINALOC, MINEDUC, GMO, RGB, RIB, CSOs, FBOs, Media	
	Train and capacitate Justice sector officials to ensure higher prosecution rates for GBV and child abuse	# of Justice sector officials trained	TBD	100%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	50,000,000	<u>LI:</u> MINIJUST <u>OC:</u> MIGERPROF	



	Provide adequate legal aid services for women and children.	#women & children received adequate legal aid services	TBD	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	600,000,000	CSOs, DISTRICT S
Output 3: Gender responsive early warning and conflict prevention mechanisms established	Train local leaders on conflict analysis, prevention and management of GBV prevention and response	# local leaders trained	-	30 distr.	5 distr.	5 distr.	5 distr.	8 distr.	7 dist.	300,000,000	LI: MIGEPROF			LI: MINIJUS OC:MINIJUS T MINALOC, GMO, RGB, RIB, CSOs
	Evaluate the effectiveness of gender responsive database to respond to GBV prevention at local level	Available report	TBD	1			1			40,000,000	LI:MIGEPROF			OC: MINALOC, GMO,CSOs, DISTRICT
	Strengthen and scale up the existing earlier warning mechanisms in place from a gender perspective (hotlines, gender desks etc.)	Earlier warning mechanisms in place	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	300,000,000	LI: MIGEPROF			OC:MINALOC, GMO, RGB, RIB, CSOs

## PILLAR 3: PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE

OUTCOME 1 : Women and girls and other vulnerable groups, including refugees, and internally displaced persons, protected from all forms of conflict and violence

Outcome indicator: % of Women and girls and other vulnerable groups protected from all forms of conflict and violence

OUTPUTS	Activities	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Timeframe					Budget	Key actors
					FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5		
Output 1: Increased institutional capacity to protect women's rights	Conduct awareness raising on GBV evidence preservation (targeting particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse)	# of people trained	-	30 distr.	5 distr.	5 distr.	5 distr.	8 distr.	7 distr.	300,000,000	LI: MIGEPROF  OC: MINALOC, GMO, RGB, RIB, CSOs, FBOs, Media
					60%	70%	80%	90%	100%		
Output 2: Improved quality service delivery of Isange One Stop Centers as well as other mechanisms	Strengthen the capacity of lawyers, prosecutors, and judges on GBV investigation, prosecution, referral and cyber-based GBV crimes and their coordination mechanisms;	# of lawyers, prosecutors, and judges trained	TBD	100%	5	1	1	1	1	45,000,000	LI: MIGEPROF  OC: RIB, MoH, RBC, GMO
					60%	70%	80%	90%	100%		
Organize trainings for Isange One Stop Centers' staff, and advocate for better	Conduct a regular assessment the Isange One Stop Centers service delivery;	Annual report of the assessment	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	300,000,000	LI: RIB,
					60%	70%	80%	90%	100%		



	<p>Conduct awareness among all duty bearers and rights holders on the policies and laws that protect women and girls' rights</p>	# of people reached	-	30 distr.	6 distr.	5 distr.	7 distr.	5 distr.	7 dist.	345,000,000	<p>LI: MIGPROF                  OC: MINALOC, GMO, MINIJUST RIB, CSOS</p>
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**PILLAR 4: EQUAL ACCESS TO MEANS OF RELIEF, ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION**

**OUTCOME 1: Increased accountability for gender in humanitarian assistance programs and economic reconstruction efforts is ensured**

**Outcome indicator: % of women's participation in prevention, mitigation and response to emerging security treats including natural disasters.-**

OUTPUTS	Activities	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Timeframe					Budget	Key actors
					FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5		
Output 1: Psychosocial and medical services provided in all humanitarian settings	Provide mobile clinics (health, shelter, nutrition and sanitation services) and specific needs for women and girls to humanitarian settings	# of women supported	TBD	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	900,000,000	<u>LI</u> : MINEMA <u>OC</u> : MIGEPROF MINALOC DISTRICTS CSOs
Output 2: Increased women's representation &	Review and update policies and	New or updated /revised Policies, guidelines	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	120,000,000	<u>LI</u> : MINEMA <u>OC</u> : MIGEPROF MINALOC



	<p>decision making platforms at the refugee camps/community levels.</p>	<p>decision making platforms at the refugee camps</p>			<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>				<p>60,000,000</p>	<p>UNHCR, RDRC, GMO  <u>LI: MOE</u> <u>OC: METEO MINEMA, REMA, ACADEMIA</u></p>
<p>Output 3: Improved women consideration in Early warning system to prevent their negative effect resulted from disaster and ecological crisis</p>	<p>Conduct a gender sensitive baseline survey to predict and prevent disaster &amp; ecological crisis in Rwanda</p>	<p>Available gender sensitive baseline survey conducted</p>	<p>new</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p># of early warning gender sensitive indicator reviewed</p>	<p>95,000,000</p>	<p><u>LI: MOE</u> <u>OC: METEO MINEMA, REMA, GMO MIGEPROF</u></p>		
	<p>Review and update early warning indicators to ensure gender sensitivity.</p>										

<p>Continuous awareness raising at community level on relief, ecological and disaster crisis taking into consideration women needs</p>	<p># of community awareness conducted</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>30 distr.</p>	<p>6 distr.</p>	<p>5 distr.</p>	<p>7 distr.</p>	<p>5 distr.</p>	<p>7 dist.</p>	<p>150,000,000</p>	<p><u>LI</u>: MOE <u>OC</u>: METEO MINEMA, REMA, MIGEPROF, FBOs, Media</p>
<p>Increase women in committees to prevent, mitigate and respond to climate change, emerging security threats including natural disasters.</p>	<p>% of women in committees to prevent, mitigate and respond to emerging security treats</p>		<p>At least 50%</p>	<p>25%</p>	<p>33%</p>	<p>38%</p>	<p>45%</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>185,000,000</p>	<p><u>LI</u>: MINEMA <u>OC</u>: MOE, REMA, METEO MIGEPROF</p>

**OUTCOME 1: Increased women's participation in foreign service and regional and international cooperation levels.**

**Outcome indicator: % of Women in foreign missions and regional and international cooperation services**

OUTPUTS	Activities	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Timeframe					Budget	Key actors	
					FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5			
Output 1: Gender mainstreamed in Foreign service and institutions	Implement the foreign policy, specifically its key provisions that are gender sensitive	Policy provisions which are gender sensitive implemented	-	1		1					35,000,000	Li:MINAFFE T: OC: MIGEPROF GMO, CSOS
Output 2: Capacity of Rwandan women strengthened to play an influential role in foreign	Develop gender mainstreaming strategy for foreign service	Gender mainstreaming strategy for foreign service in place	New	1			1				30,000,000	Li:MINAFFE T: OC: MIGEPROF OF GMO, CSOS
	Increase women participation ambassadorial, permanent representatives and heads of	% of women ambassadors, Permanent representatives, Women head of delegati	18.18%	At least 50%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%		15,000,000	Li: MINAFFE OC: PMO, MIGEPROF, GMO, NWC

service and regional and international cooperation	delegations in foreign service and regional and international cooperation	on in foreign service and regional/international cooperation																
<b>COORDINATION AND M&amp;E</b>																		
<b>Outcome : Effective coordination and M&amp;E improved</b>																		
Output 1: Improved coordination, monitoring and evaluation of RNAP implementation	Put in place and ensure the functioning of the RNAP III coordination structure (from national to district level);	Develop and implement national and district joint annual action plans on WPS;	Track the implementation	Number of meetings conducted	-	30 (2 annual & 4 quarterly)	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	60,000,000				
		# of joint annual action plans developed and implemented	# meetings															
		5	5															
		1	1															
		1	1															
		1	1															
		1	1															
		950,000,000	15,000,000															
		Li: MIGEPROF	Li: MIGEPROF															
		OC: MINECOFIN MINALOC DISTRICTS GMO	OC: MINECOFIN MINALOC DISTRICTS GMO															
		OC: MINADEF MININTER MOE MINEMA RNP, MOH MINALOC, GMO, CSOS	OC: MINADEF MININTER MOE MINEMA RNP, MOH MINALOC, GMO, CSOS															
		Li: MIGEPROF	Li: MIGEPROF															



## Conclusion

The RNAP III serves as a tool that translates the objectives of UNSCR 1325 into national and local realities. It articulates some of the key women, peace and security challenges faced by the country and how the government will seek redress, most notably in the 5 key pillars of UNSCR 1325, namely, Participation, Prevention, Protection and Relief and Recovery, and Women's promotion in foreign services and international and regional cooperation. The Government of Rwanda, in conjunction with other partners, endeavored to use the process to prioritize the internal and external peace and security challenges that directly impact women.

It is important to note that this National Action Plan is not the only answer for dealing with gender inequality, sexual and gender-based violence, and mainstreaming gender into peace and security structures. It has to be seen as part of a wider range of tools that Rwanda has to deal with these issues. This NAP on Women, Peace and Security, therefore complements and supports other mechanisms and frameworks developed to deal with specific issues and its implementation needs financial, human and material resources to transform the state of women, peace and security in Rwanda.

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