Dear Qhwen, use this version for addressing KOICA comments, request Egide to file & Zula to scan for e-filing

Republic of Rwanda
Ministry of Youth

Kigali, on 01/04/2019
Ref. 22 **/MIN/2019**

Mr. Stephen Rodriques
UNDP Resident Representative
KIGALI

Dear Stephen,

RE: One UN Joint Youth Programme Project Document

As you may recall, the Government of Rwanda in partnership with different UN agencies and other partners has initiated a newly developed programme, the "***Joint Youth Program*** *(2019-2023)*" to leverage existing programmes that promote youth socio-economic transformation.

I am therefore pleased to submit to you here annexed the approved project document copy for your good office's consideration and implementation.

Thank you for your usual support and kind collaboration.

Yours sincerely,

MBABAZI Rosemary
Minister of Youth

MINISTRY OF YOUTH
REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

RECEIVED on 03.04.2019
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Cc:

- Mr. Fode NDIAYE, One UN Resident Coordinator
  Kigali

United Nations
RWANDA
Unity in Diversity

ONE UN JOINT PROGRAMME ON YOUTH

2019-2023

JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

1. Joint Programme Cover Page

Country:	Rwanda
Program Title:	Joint Programme on Youth
Joint Programme outcomes:	**Outcome 1:** Young people in Rwanda (boys and girls) have increased access to decent jobs. (**aligned with UNDAP Outcome 1**) **Outcome 2**: Young people in Rwanda are empowered to fully participate in policy making and civic engagement in Rwanda (**aligned with UNDAP Outcome 6**) **Outcome 3:** Youth in Rwanda have increased utilization of health services and adopt healthy and safe attitudes and behaviours, including in humanitarian settings. (**aligned with UNDAP Outcome 3 and 4**)
Programme Duration:	4.5 Years
Anticipated start/end date:	January 2019 - June 2023
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Youth; Imbuto Foundation.
Key Stakeholders:	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Rwanda Biomedical Centre (RBC), Rwanda Education Board (REB), Private sector institutions, Financial Institutions, CSOs, including Faith-based Organisations and the Media, Private Sector Federation (PSF), Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF).
Contributing UN Agencies:	UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO, UNWOMEN
Total estimated budget*:	USD 12,753,540

Out of which:

1. Funded budget: USD 12,011,557
2. Unfunded budget: USD 741,983

*Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs

Fund Management Option(s): Combined (parallel and pooled) funding

Managing or Admin Agent: UNFPA and UNDP

Sources of funded budget:

- UN Organizations:
  - *a)* UNDP: USD 3,191,040
  - *b)* UNFPA: USD 250,517
  - *c)* WHO: USD 300,000
  - *d)* UNESCO: USD 125,000
  - *e)* UNWOMEN: USD 145,000
- Donor: KOICA: USD 8,000,000
- Government: Ministry of Youth: USD 1,100,000 (in Kind)
- NGO: Imbuto Foundation: In Kind

Names and signatures of national counterparts and participating UN organizations

National Implementing Partners	UN Organisations
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	**One UN Rwanda**
Hon. Dr. Uzziel NDAGIJIMANA, Minister of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN). *Signature* *MINECOFIN* *Date & Seal* 27/03/2019	*Mr. Fodé NDIAYE, One UN Resident Coordinator* *Signature* *One UN Rwanda* *Date & Seal* 27/03/2019
Ministry of Youth	**UNDP**
Honourable Rosemary Mbabazi, Minister of Youth *Signature* *Ministry of Youth* *Date & Seal*	*Mr Stephen Rodriques, UNDP Resident Representative* *Signature* *UNDP* *Date & Seal*
Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion	**UNFPA**
Ambassador Soline NYIRAHABIMANA, Minister of Gender and Family Promotion *Signature* *Minister of Gender* *Date & Seal*	*Mr Mark Bryan Schreiner, UNFPA Representative* *Signature* *UNFPA* *Date & Seal*
Ministry of Health	**WHO**
Dr Diane Gashumba, Minister of Health *Signature* *Ministry of Health* *Date & Seal*	*Dr Juliet Bataringaya, WHO Representative a.i.* *Signature* *WHO* *Date & Seal*
Imbuto Foundation	**UNWOMEN**
Ms Sandrine Umutoni, Director General *Signature* *Imbuto Foundation* *Date & Seal*	*Ms Fatou A. Lo, UNWOMEN Representative* *Signature* *UNWOMEN:* *Date & Seal*

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AWP	Annual Work Plan
BDF	Business Development Fund
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DaO	Delivering as One
DDS	District Development Strategies
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	Enquête Intégrale des Conditions de Vie des ménages
EVAWG	Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBC	Gender Based Corruption
GBS	Gender Budget Statement
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
GMO	Gender Monitoring office
GoR	Government of Rwanda
HDI	Human Development Index
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IOSC	Isange One Stop Centre
KICD	Kigali International Conference Declaration
LMIS	Labour Market Information System
MCPR	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFIs	Microfinance Institutions
MIGEPROF	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINICOM	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MINIJUST	Ministry of Justice

MINISPOC	Ministry of Sports and Culture
MINIYOUTH	Ministry of Youth
MINICT	Ministry of ICT and Innovation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NEC	National Electoral Commission
NEP	National Employment Programme
NGFC	National Gender and Family Cluster
NGM	National Gender Machinery
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NST	National Strategy for Transformation
NWC	National Women Council
NYC	National Youth Council
NST	National Strategy for Transformation
PMF	Joint Programme Monitoring Framework
PSF	Private Sector Federation
PSTA	Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation
REMA	Rwanda Environment and Management Authority
RP	Responsible Parties
SACCO	Saving and Credit Cooperatives
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SSP	Sector Strategic Plan
TVET	Technical Vocational Education Training
TIR	Transparency International Rwanda
TOC	Theory of Change
UN	United Nations
UNDAP	United Nations Development Assistance Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UN-SWAP EPI	United Nations System-wide Action Plan Evaluation Performance Indicators
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender and Women

VAW	Violence Against Women
WEF	World Economic Forum
WEP	Women's Empowerment Principles
YEGO	Youth Empowerment for Global Opportunities (One Stop Youth Centres)

2. Executive Summary

Rwanda has achieved remarkable social development progress over the last two decades; and was one of the few countries in Africa that achieved almost all the targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Major gains have been made in access to education, gender parity in primary and secondary education, reductions in poverty, maternal and child mortality, HIV incidence and prevalence, malaria incidence, youth civic participation and the use of safe water and sanitation.

Rwanda's large and growing youth population present both a challenge and an opportunity to policymakers. If Rwanda's economy is able to productively absorb this population, the country could reap the benefits of a demographic dividend.

However, youth in Rwanda are still faced with a range of challenges. 18.7 percent of Rwandan youth are unemployed [1] and 29.5 percent live in households below the poverty line[2]. Limited access to education and employment opportunities hinders their ability to overcome these challenges. Rwanda's secondary education enrolment rate stands at 33 percent and access to finance and healthcare is limited. Since youth aged 16 to 30 constitute 29 percent of Rwanda's population, there is an urgent need to overcome these barriers to realize the potential of the country's demographic dividend. Efforts must be made to increase investments in youth human capital, opportunities for employment, education, and entrepreneurship, access to youth-friendly health information and services, access to financial systems, and consideration of gender imbalances in implementing these actions.

Through the proposed Joint Programme on Youth, the One UN agencies seek to leverage their comparative advantages and provide a consolidated support to Youth empowerment. The proposed Joint Programme builds on the past successes of the Youth and Women Employment Programme and the Joint Programme with the Imbuto Foundation to empower Rwandan youth. In addition, the YouthConnekt program is a multifaceted youth empowerment model focused on leveraging youth employability, entrepreneurship and civic engagement, through innovation that resulted in creating more than 8,000 jobs since its inception in 2012. Building on its success, several African countries have now launched the initiative at national level. These past efforts have established a network of strong partnerships among organizations from government, civil society, and the private sector.

The proposed Joint Programme on Youth seeks to extend these achievements to reach three key objectives: (1) increased youth (girls and boys) access to decent jobs in Rwanda; (2) empowerment of youth to fully engage in policy-making and civic engagement; and (3) increased youth use of health services and adoption of healthy lifestyle practices. These objectives align the Programme with the UN's renewed Youth Strategy, contributing to the advancement in Rwanda of each of the Strategy's three pillars: peace and security, human rights, sustainable development. The Programme contributes to the One UN Rwanda's UNDAP's efforts to create decent jobs and provide access to education and health care services. By seeking to realize the full potential of youth, the Programme also aligns with the African Union's Vision 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

At the national level, the proposed Programme's strategy to promote skills development and job creation aligns with the Rwandan Government's Agenda 2020, the National Strategy for Transformation and the National Youth Policy. Outputs that will contribute to the achievement of these objectives include increased employability and skills development for youth; the establishment of youth-friendly policies, informed by youth engagement with policy-makers; increased youth demand for employability skills; robust programme management support and data collection on program impacts; youth skills development to participate in civic engagement and policy dialogue;

[1] Labour Force Survey Report December 2018
[2] EICV 5 Rwanda Poverty Report 2016-2017

increased capacity of youth-focused organizations to support youth engagement in policy dialogue; increased youth access to health services by training more teachers and health centres to offer youth-friendly services; and increased youth awareness of health services and healthy life choices. Cutting across these outputs, the Programme will seek to strengthen partnerships, in particular with the Ministry of Youth and the Imbuto Foundation and build capacity in local institutions.

To ensure efficiency and effective visibility of results, the agencies involved will explore joint opportunities on operations and communications in close relations with the Results Groups, the One UN Communication group and OMT.

3. Situation Analysis of Youth in Rwanda

International Context

The world today is home to the largest generation of young people in history, 1.8 billion[3]. Close to 90 percent of them live in developing countries, where they constitute a large proportion of the population. The way in which the shifting demographics in the world are leveraged, and how young people navigate their transition into adulthood, are critical for the progress of humankind and the health of the planet. With this large and increasing number of young people across the globe, it is abundantly clear that it is only by engaging and working with them, supporting them in standing up for their rights and creating the conditions allowing them to progress and play an active role, that the international community will be able to achieve peace, security, justice, climate resilience and sustainable development for all. Connected to each other like never before, young people want to and already contribute to the resilience of their communities, proposing innovative solutions, driving social progress and inspiring political change, in urban as well as rural contexts. Therefore, young people constitute of a tremendous and essential asset worth investing in, opening the door to an unparalleled multiplier effect.

At the same time, young people around the world are facing incredible challenges (lack of access to education and economic opportunities, limited political and civic engagement, HIV and sexual and reproductive health information and services, etc.). In particular, young women and girls often bear a heavier burden given their domestic and care work as well as their reproductive roles.

In situations of conflict, young people are also vulnerable as they are forced to flee their homes for survival and find themselves living in refugee camps or other humanitarian settings. Others leave their countries of origin and migrate to other countries searching for better opportunities. In addition, young people suffer from interpersonal violence and are affected by the slow onsets of climate change or frontline impacts of disasters. They experience intersecting forms of marginalization, and struggle with the brunt of a global erosion of human rights and impeded access to justice.

Continental Context

Over the last decades, Africa has been experiencing rapid technological and economic development creating new opportunities for millions of people all over the continent. However, with more than 226 million people aged between 15-24 (the current trend indicates that this figure projected to increase 42 percent, to 321 million by 2030[4]), Africa suffers from the highest youth unemployment rate (60 per cent) in the world. It is also estimated that 24.7 million international migrants are in Africa, more than 80 per cent of which migrate in search of employment[5]. With little job creation currently available in

[3] Aged 10 to 24 years. Noting that there is no universally agreed international definition of youth and while recognizing that the UN Secretariat for statistical purposes defines 'youth' as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years, this Strategy considers other definitions in use by Agencies, Programmes and/ or Member States without prejudice

[4] according to the 2018 African Economic Outlook report

[5] IOM, International Migration Report 2017, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), p.2.

the rural areas, where most of the population resides, there is a growing uncertainty over the continent's preparedness to tap this resource. Tens of millions of jobs will have to be created each year in rural areas for Africa to harness the dividends of this youthful population.

Lack of employment opportunities, minimum opportunities to education and low skills combined with limited access and knowledge to sexual and reproductive health services, have resulted in a generation of young people with very limited association to the formal job market. However, Africa's youth represent a significant asset for sustainable growth if the demographic transition is appropriately harnessed. To realize the demographic dividend, African countries need sound economic and social policies as well as political stability to facilitate the demographic transition and create productive off-farm jobs for the new generation of workers. This will enable young people to pursue an education, enter the workforce, start new businesses, and contribute to the welfare of their nations.

Country context

Since the devastating 1994 genocide against the Tutsi, Rwanda has emerged as an impressive story of transformation in Africa. Guided by successive national medium-term plans and by comprehensive policy reforms over the last two decades, the country has achieved remarkable socioeconomic progress demonstrated, inter alia, by a more than threefold increase in per capita GDP from $196.52 in 2002 to $748.39 in 2017[6].

Rwanda's economic growth has been relatively broad-based: between 2000 and 2017, services and industry grew on average 9.5 and 9.4 per cent respectively, while agriculture grew on average 5.5 per cent[7]. Growth was also pro-poor: Rwanda's Human Development Index increased from 0.244 in 1990 to 0.524 in 2018[8], poverty headcount dropped from 78 per cent in 1995 to 38.2 per cent in 2017, and the Gini coefficient decreased from 0.522 in 2005 to 0.429 in 2017[9]. By 2015 Rwanda had attained all Millennium Development Goal targets except those for poverty, stunting and share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector[10]. In Africa in 2018, Rwanda was ranked first for gender equality (and 6th globally) [11], second for ease of Doing Business (41th globally)[12] and the fourth least corrupt country[13].

Despite its progress, Rwanda confronts stern challenges. The unemployment rate in Rwanda in 2018 stood at 15.1 per cent. The unemployment rate is higher among women (17.1 per cent) than among men (13.5 per cent) and higher among young people (18.7 per cent) than among adults (12.3 per cent)[14]. In Rwanda, where around a third of the population is aged 16 to 30 years, youth unemployment and job creation is a critical policy issue which can best be resolved with already existing employment policies but could be adjusted to youth population groups-specific needs.

Rwanda aspires to become a middle-income country by 2035 and a high-income country by 2050, according to its Vision 2050. To achieve this, the economy has to grow at an average of 11 per cent per annum. In addition, one of the key economic sectors projected to have a significant impact on this growth pathway is agriculture. According to NISR data, the agriculture sector contributes to about 31

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[6] World Bank national accounts data.

[7] NISR,2016.

[8] UNDP, Human Development Report 2018.

[9] NISR, EICV5 2016/7

[10] Millennium Development Goal Monitor Fact Sheet, 2015.

[11] Global Gender Gap Report, 2018.

[12] World Bank, Ease of doing Business Report, 2018.

[13] Transparency International Corruption Perception Index, 2017

[14] National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Labour Force Survey Report December 2018

per cent to the national GDP[15], and is seen as an area with priority development, employing about 58 per cent of the population in Rwanda. It has been the main driver of growth and poverty reduction, lifting about 450,000 poor Rwandans of the one million that graduated out of poverty in five years according to Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS 1) review report. It states: "with increased commercialization, the agriculture sector has been the driving force for about 45% of poverty reduction in the last decade. It is the foundation and backbone of the economy, and has witnessed increased investments in agricultural inputs, land consolidation, infrastructure, and production. The productive base of the economy remains insufficiently diversified and uncompetitive. Economic growth slowed to an estimated 5.2 per cent in 2017[16], constrained by falling commodity prices and a debt-conscious curtailment of public capital expenditure on large infrastructure programmes[17].

Growth in the industrial and services sector slowed to an estimated 3.9 and 6 per cent respectively in 2017, far below the national targets of 14 and 13.5 per cent[18]. Combined with low agricultural value addition, the economy is not generating adequate decent employment opportunities for Rwanda's young population. With the modern wage sector providing employment to only 6 per cent of the working-age population and 77.6 per cent of the employed found in the informal sector, most Rwandans do not have adequate incomes and social safety nets and are vulnerable to poverty and financial insecurity in old age[19]. From the onset of economic performance improvement at the beginning of 2000, jobless growth (i.e. growth not translating into sufficient job creation) has become a concern for policy makers and citizens. Such a challenge has been compounded by demographic expansion in the Eastern African Region and presents serious constraint for poverty reduction. Rwanda's annual population growth of 2.6 per cent and the increased number of new entrants into the labour force (economically active adults aged 16 and above) has become a prominent concern.

The 15th edition of the World Bank 2018 Ease of Doing Business Report ranked Rwanda second after Mauritius in Africa and 41st out of 190 countries globally, improving fifteen places since the 2017 edition of the report (Rwanda ranked 56th in 2017), a testimony to strong national efforts to promote policy reforms geared at attracting private investment.

Youth in Rwanda

According to the Rwanda National Youth Policy (2015) young people aged between 16-30 years[20] represent 29 per cent of the total population. Rwanda has a youthful population: according to EICV5 (2016/17), about 78 per cent of Rwandans are below 35 years of age and the total youth in Rwanda consists of 3,170,311 people (1,657,014 females and 1,513,297 males), representing about 27 per cent of the Rwandan population[21]. The largest age group in youth was 16-20 years, which comprises 10.2% of the total population. The age group 21-25 years comprises 8.4% of the total population and finally 26-30 years group represents 8.0% of the total population. This large adolescent and youth population is of major significance to the socio-economic development of Rwanda and the reaping of its demographic dividend, if smart investments in economic empowerment, health and education are made on a timely basis.

Youth in Rwanda face several challenges including:

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[15] GDP National Accounts, 2017; NISR March 2018

[16] IMF forecast, 2017

[17] World Bank, Rwanda Economic Update, 2017.

[18] Ibid.

[19] NISR, Labour Force Survey, December 2018

[20] For the Rwanda Youth in Agribusiness (RYAF), youth is defined as the group of people engaged in agribusiness between 16 – 35 years of age

[21] EICV5 (2016-2017)

YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

- **High level of poverty.** 29.5% per cent of young people live in households that are below poverty line;
- **High levels of unemployment and underemployment.** The unemployment rate in Rwanda among young people is 18.7 per cent)
- **Low levels of engagement of youth in green jobs.** Green jobs can provide more sustainable livelihoods in the long run and can be more labour intensive and ultimately involve more value added.
- **Skill Gaps.** There is a mismatch between the young job seekers' competencies and the skills required in strategic sectors such as industry/manufacturing, tourism and ICT. 70 per cent of youth complete primary education and net enrolment in secondary education is only 32.9 percent [22]. Additionally, stronger partnerships are needed with the private sector to create jobs and training opportunities (apprenticeships, etc.) for young people. There is a distinct need to improve young rural women's access to education and entrepreneurial skills development, and to better incorporate agricultural and entrepreneurial skills into rural education.
- **Low level of entrepreneurship** due to limited access to finance and entrepreneurship skills. With inadequate job creation in the private and public sectors, supporting innovation and youth entrepreneurship is critical for unlocking opportunities for job creation and livelihoods. It is equally critical to ensure that the specific needs of young women and men are catered for and met.
- **Youth refugees** in Rwanda are facing all the above mentioned challenges, but the most prominent of all is the lack of access to higher education (less than 1 per cent have access to higher education after the completion of secondary school), and there is limited access to financial services, inadequate access to vocational training that lead to inability to access formal employment opportunities and contribute to job creation. Besides, although there is no legal restriction against refugee employment, potential employers are not aware of whether refugees can be legally employed in Rwanda.
- **Insufficient youth engagement in physical recreational activities** for positive behaviour and mind-set change towards physical, reproductive and psychosocial health.
- **Low enrolment of** young people, especially girls, in science subjects. Fewer women are applying for **STEM subjects** beyond secondary school.

HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- Even though a demographically important group, young people in Rwanda have **limited access to quality sexual and reproductive health information**. The Adolescent and Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH) services tailored to their specific needs are still limited in scope and coverage as compared to the needs. Results from nationally surveys point to gaps in knowledge and high prevalence of risky sexual behaviour among Rwandan young people.
- Results from the 2015 Demographic and Health Survey show a worrying trend; the proportion of adolescent girls (15-19) who have begun **childbearing** has increased in the last 10 years and is now at 7.0 per cent.
- **Youth friendly services** are still limited in scope and coverage compared to needs: 13.6 per cent health facilities currently offer youth friendly services. Outreach

[22] [18] Ministry of Education, 2016.

activities and interventions need to be intensified, alongside strengthening the integration of Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) in schools through the training of an additional 3,700 teachers and increasing access to youth friendly services especially for those furthest behind.

- **Condom use** is low and inconsistent; 52.3 per cent of young girls (15-19 years old) report that they used a condom at last sexual intercourse. 50.3 per cent of young women (20 – 24) who have casual sex report that they consistently use condom
- Rwanda has maintained the national **HIV prevalence** at 3 per cent over the last decade. However, while new HIV infections have gone down in other age groups, they are increasing among adolescents.
- Modern **Contraceptive Prevalence Rate** (MCPR) among sexually active adolescents stands at 33 per cent, much lower than the total MCPR of 48 per cent.
- The reproductive health for **youth refugees** presents other challenges. Teen mothers, unwanted pregnancies, child neglect, drug abuse are some of issues that face lives of refugees. They are associated with trauma which is also associated with their lived experiences coupled with lack of foreseeable solutions.
- **Youth & GBV**. With a predominantly young population, sparking in-depth conversations on gender equality issues is critical in shaping a generation's mindset towards a more equal, just and safe society for both women and men. In addition, young women are often the victims of sexual and gender-based violence. It is therefore critical to increase awareness of GBV as well as create a safe space where guided and meaningful conversations backed by facts and critical thinking can take place and craft practical solutions.

To realize the demographic dividend, Rwanda must therefore pay attention to the following key actions:

- Increase investment in young people's human capital through employability/job-related skills development, provision TVET, leadership skills, awareness raising, values and attitude, etc.;
- Increase access to employment and entrepreneurship opportunities through the establishment of partnership with the private sector, coaching and mentorship support to young entrepreneurs, access to finance, building networks, connecting youth with employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, etc.
- Expand access to and availability of youth friendly health information and services including comprehensive sexuality education and physical recreational activities; Addressing the needs of adolescents and young people requires meeting their high demand for sexual and reproductive health information and removing barriers that still stand in their way so that they can fully exercises their right to health and well-being. All interventions should be carried out with high consideration of the gender dimensions that exist between girls and boys.

4. Joint Programme Justification

Background/Context:

UN Youth Strategy

The intervention is aligned with the 2018 UN Youth Strategy, which acts as an umbrella framework to guide the entire UN as it steps up its work with and for young people across its three pillars – peace and security, human rights, and sustainable development – in all contexts. It seeks to significantly strengthen the UN's capacity to engage young people and benefit from their views, insights and ideas. It seeks to ensure the UN's work on youth issues which is pursued in a coordinated, coherent and holistic manner. Doing so is an imperative, as the Secretary General advances a series of reforms aimed at reinforcing the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the UN, ensuring that its work delivers the maximum benefit for those it serves, leaving no one behind.

The UN fully embraces young people's diversity in all its forms. Therefore, the UN seeks to employ and advocate for methods and approaches reflective of this diversity, so all young people can reach their full engagement, empowerment and development. It means addressing the specific needs of vulnerable youth such as youth living with disabilities, youth living in rural areas, youth living with HIV, young girls, young refugees, survivors of GBV, youth affected by natural disasters and climate change, drug abusers, etc. Those groups often experience intersecting forms of marginalization and struggle with the brunt of global erosion of human rights and impeded access to justice.

The UN recognizes young people as rights-holders, and promotes and facilitates transparency, accountability, and responsiveness from duty bearers (government) toward young people. The strategy uses a human-rights based, gender-transformative, -sensitive and -responsive approach. The UN Youth Strategy's vision is a world in which the human rights of every young person are realized; that ensures every young person is empowered to achieve their full potential; and that recognizes young people's agency, resilience and their positive contributions as agents of change. The Strategy aims to facilitate increased impact and expanded global, regional and country-level action to address the needs, build the agency and advance the rights of young people in all their diversity around the world, and to ensure their engagement and participation in the implementation, review and follow-up of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as well as other relevant global agendas and frameworks. Its five priorities are the following:

- Priority 1: Engagement, Participation and Advocacy - Amplify youth voices for the promotion of a peaceful, just and sustainable world
- Priority 2: Informed and Healthy Foundations - Support young people's greater access to quality education and health services bearing in mind the strong gender dynamics in education and health for young women and girls
- Priority 3: Economic Empowerment through Decent Work - Support young people's greater access to decent work and productive employment especially for young women;
- Priority 4: Youth and Human Rights especially the promotion of knowledge about the rights of young women– Protect and promote the rights of young people and support their civic and political engagement
- Priority 5: Peace and Resilience Building – Support young people as catalysts for Peace and Security & Humanitarian Action

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Through its multi-sectorial and inclusive approach, the proposed intervention is also aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Special attention is given to the "leaving no one behind" principle as the initiative aims to support the most vulnerable youth population groups and address their specific challenges. Most specifically, the proposal will accelerate the implementation of the SDGs 1 (No poverty), 3 (Good health and well-being), 5 (gender equality), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), 10 (reduced inequalities) 13 (Climate action), 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and 17 (partnerships for the goals).

African Union Agenda 2063

The proposed intervention is perfectly aligned with the African Union Agenda 2063 which recognises that the future of the continent, in part, rests on the skills, knowledge, talents and commitment of its young people. The Agenda 2063 states that "aspirations therein reflect our desire for shared prosperity and well-being, for unity and integration, for a continent of free citizens and expanded horizons, where the full potential of women and youth are realized, and with freedom from fear, disease and want." Aspiration six of Agenda 2063 specifically talks of an Africa where Development is People-Driven, Unleashing the Potential of its Women and Youth. The programme will also contribute to the implementation of the African Youth Charter.

At the Rwandan national level, the Joint Programme is perfectly aligned and aims to contribute to the achievement of the following:

Vision 2050

The GoR's Vision 2050 has a main objective of transforming Rwanda into a high-income country by 2050 and transforming the country from an agricultural based economy into a knowledge-based economy. Under the vision, Rwanda has targeted to achieve an upper-middle income status (USD4000 annual per capita income) by 2035 and a high-income status (USD12,000 annual per capita income) by 2050. This entails shifting the population dependent on low productive agricultural activities to high productive off farm jobs.

National Strategy for Transformation (NST)

In addition, the proposed intervention is aligned with the GoR's National Strategy for transformation (2017-2024). The first priority of the economic pillar of the NST is to Create 1,500,000 (214,000 annually) decent and productive jobs through a dual approach supporting private sector businesses and entrepreneurs with a focus on Entrepreneurship, TVET, ICT, decent and productive jobs as well as access to finance support programmes for youth and women. Special attention is also given to digital literacy for all youth through implementation of a national digital literacy programme with the objective of achieving digital literacy for all youth by 2024. To help reinforce the demographic dividend, NST1 will also increase awareness on reproductive health and increase the contraceptive usage rate from 48 per cent in 2013/14 to 60 per cent in 2024 (MINECOFIN & OPM, 2017). This will be achieved through ensuring universal access to contraceptive information and services to avoid unplanned pregnancies, with a focus on underserved populations such as the youth, people with disabilities and people living in areas that are geographically hard to reach. For the youth, investments will be made in effective implementation of the comprehensive sexuality education programme in schools. Information and youth friendly- Sexual and Reproductive Health services will be enhanced by training facility and community-based service providers. Community health programme will also be enhanced by building on the recent evaluation of the programme ensuring an effective cadre of community health workers is nurtured and deployed.

National Employment Programme (NEP)

In order to meet the employment and productivity objectives outlined in the EDPRS2, the NEP (2013-2018) was designed as an implementation framework for employment interventions to boost job creation quantitatively and qualitatively and to enhance skills and productivity of the labour force. The NEP provides an opportunity to put in place institutional arrangements and policies that bring together all actors involved in employment promotion and job creation. The objectives of NEP are three-fold:

1. Creating sufficient jobs that are adequately remunerative and sustainable across the economy;
2. Equipping the workforce with vital skills and attitude for increased productivity; and
3. Providing a national framework for coordinating all employment promotion initiatives. As such NEP is built on four pillars or outcomes: Skills Development (lead by MINEDUC); Entrepreneurship and Business Development (lead by MINICOM) Labour Market Intervention (lead by MIFOTRA) and Coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation (lead by MIFOTRA).

National Youth Policy (NYP)

Furthermore, the Joint Programme is aligned with the NYP developed in 2015 whose main vision is to achieve a Health, Aptitude/Attitude, Patriotism, Productivity, and Innovation- HAPPi Generation. Through this policy, the GoR puts much focus on youth economic empowerment by addressing issues related to unemployment and underemployment, limited skills, low rate of access to finance and markets, mismatch of current education curriculum vis- -à-vis skills required on both local and global labour market, high population growth in relation to economic growth, poor monitoring of the vast sector, among others. The policy proposes a holistic set of strategies for actions to achieve the above-mentioned issues. The policy encourages youth's involvement in private sector activities. The proposed approaches include but are not limited to effective job mainstreaming, improving skills acquisition through TVET trainings, inculcating the culture of saving among young people, involving the private sector in supporting access to innovative financing initiatives for youth. It also ensures that the formal education curriculum is tailored to the needs of the job market and it promotes job oriented non-formal skills training for out of school youth. Critically, it introduces a youth development index that holistically will help in tracking the socioeconomic development of Rwandan youth. Finally, the policy will enhance youth mobilization with the view to achieve the inclusive youth development. The policy emphasizes on the need to promote a gender inclusive and rights-based approach to all development of youth programmes. It seeks to promote decent work, gender equity and equality among Rwandan youth, both males and females.

Other Strategic GoR's plan

Health Sector Strategic Plan 2018-2024, and Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and Family Planning Strategic Plan.

The five-year programme, 2018-2023, "economic development and poverty reduction strategy ii" (EDPRS III), heavily emphasizes on skills development under its 'Productivity and Youth Employment' thematic area, where the main objective is to create 200,000 off-farm jobs every year. The GoR is ensuring that growth and rural development are underpinned by appropriate skills and productive employment, especially for the growing cohort of youth. However, the big cohort of youth (28 per cent the total population, aged between 16-30 years) are lesser attracted to the agriculture sector investment opportunities, mainly due to ideological differences and negative perception about the sector. The agriculture sector strategy underpins value addition through agribusiness so as to boost export of both traditional and non-traditional exports to reduce the balance of payment deficit. Challenges of limited value addition and agribusiness and access to markets and finance are particularly attributed to low levels of skills among individuals investing in agriculture sector. To

counter this challenge, there is need to encourage the youth in the country to partake in seizing the enormous investment opportunities in agriculture sector.

UNDAP

The joint programme is also in line with the One UN Rwanda United Nations Assistance Development Plan (UNDAP 2018-2023) and specifically with:

- Outcome 1: "By 2023 people in Rwanda benefit from more inclusive, competitive and sustainable economic growth that generates decent work and promotes quality livelihoods for all" and its indicator 1.1. "Number of new decent jobs created".
- Outcome 3: "By 2023 people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable, enjoy increased and equitable access to quality education, health, nutrition and WASH services".
- Outcome 4: "By 2023, people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable, have increased resilience to both natural and man-made shocks for a life free from all forms of violence and discrimination".
- Outcome 6: "By 2023, people in Rwanda participate more actively in democratic and development processes and benefit from transparent and accountable public and private sector institutions that develop evidence-based policies and deliver quality services."

Lessons learned:

The proposed *Joint Programme on Youth* builds on the results, lessons learned, and challenges observed from the implementation of the following Joint Programmes: Youth and Women Employment Programme and Joint Programme with Imbuto Foundation.

A summary of results achieved under the previous programmes:

JP on "Supporting Development in Education and Health for Communities, Families and Vulnerable Adolescents and Youth", implemented by Imbuto Foundation

The main objectives of the Joint Programme were: to contribute significantly to the efforts for the prevention, care and treatment of HIV and AIDS and other pandemics; promote socio-economic wellbeing of vulnerable groups; promote education for all children with a particular focus on girls; and to promote partnerships. The joint programme takes a life-cycle approach to development; from childhood, adolescence, youth and parenthood, with a strong focus on the early years from 0-6 as the foundation for all future development and learning. The programme components during the early years of the life-cycle include: support to pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers and parents/family for care, protection and development of young children; prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV; integrated Early Childhood Development services and school readiness programmes.

The programme components for later stages in life include: age appropriate Sexual and Reproductive Health information and services given to adolescents and youth through schools, health centres and in communities; and empowerment and mentorship of youth. The Joint Programme also focused on supporting the Government of Rwanda (GoR) to provide quality education and skills to all children, respond to disparities and inequalities in the education system as well as to empower adolescents and youth, especially those most at risk, to provide them with the services, knowledge and skills to make responsible and informed decisions related to sexuality and to empower adolescents and youth to fully participate in Rwanda's society and economy. Below is a summary of some key achievements of the Joint Programme;

- 293,652 youth and adolescents accessed ASRH&R youth friendly services, including STI and HIV screening and treatment, contraceptive methods, ante and post-natal counselling and male circumcision.
- Over 14,000 children enrolled in Early Childhood Centres (since 2013).
- Through the Edified Generation Program 8,267 scholarships have been awarded to 3,777 boys and 4,490 girls
- Innovation accelerator program: 231 teams completed applications and 40 were selected and 4 teams won a grant of 10,000 US dollars
- Through IMALI program 22 cooperatives in 16 districts were supported
- 73,700 young people sensitised to be voluntarily tested for HIV.
- 26,647 women benefited from the Prevention of Mother to Child HIV Transmission
- 175 teen mothers/FTYMs were trained on the use of contraceptive methods.
- 1,115 families equipped with ASRH knowledge through parents and adolescents' communications forums.
- 256 healthcare providers have been trained in ASRH&R topics across 33 health centres.
- Under this joint program, 30 Youth Forum series were conducted and 8279 Youth were mentored and empowered through civic engagement.

JP on Women and Youth Employment

The One UN five- year Joint Youth and Women Employment Programme (YWEP) was initiated in 2013 (2013-2018) with an objective to contribute to the national priority defined in Vision 2020 and EDPRS2 that is "Productivity and Youth Employment". Under the coordination of MINIYOUTH and UNDP, this Joint programme brought together 12 sister UN agencies based on their comparative advantages (ILO, UNDP, UNCDF, UNECA, FAO, UN WOMEN, UN HABITAT, UNIDO, UNV, UNCTAD, UNESCO and ITC) to support seven ministries (MYICT, MINECOFIN, MINICOM, MIGEPROF, MIFOTRA, MINEDUC, MINAGRI), the Private Sector Federation (PSF), the City of Kigali, Workforce Development Authority (WDA) and Business Development Fund (BDF). It was built on five outcomes including enhancing national capacities to promote employment intensive growth and to mainstream youth employment in programs and budgets; building skills and competences of youth and women for employability and enterprises competitiveness; enhancing job creation and enterprise development through entrepreneurship development access to markets and inclusive financial services; promoting labour market information systems for youth economic empowerment opportunities; and building the coordination, management and oversight of the programme.

One of the major results achieved under this programme, is the support provided to the creation of the YouthConnekt initiative which was initiated in 2012 by the GoR through the Ministry of Youth and ICT (MYICT) in partnership with UNDP and several other partners from the public and private sector. The YouthConnekt platform enables young African women and men aged between to connect with leaders, role models, peers, skills and resources to promote employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, among other things. It coordinates and nurtures collaboration between existing youth empowerment initiatives. YouthConnekt provides an integrated approach which touches on all aspects of a young person's life. It combines a menu of initiatives addressing key areas of youth development, including skills development, positive values and attitudes, entrepreneurship, access to jobs and finance, awareness raising, and promotion of youth citizenship through community work and inclusion in local and national policy dialogue.

Through the support provided through the YWEP, the YouthConnekt Rwanda initiative has achieved the following:

- More than 622 young entrepreneurs have been trained in business development and other entrepreneurship skills and provided with financial awards. To date, empowered entrepreneurs have created an estimated 8,309 full and part-time jobs (2,208 women and 6,101 men).
- More than 21,000 youth have been directly engaged in national policy dialogue through the yearly YouthConnekt conventions;
- More than 1,00,000 youth have been involved in civic engagement activities within their communities through the YouthConnekt Dialogue programme;
- The initiative has raised awareness to more than 4 million youth in youth empowerment related issues through national TV show on entrepreneurship, and the YouthConnekt month and holiday programme.
- More than 23,000 have been directly interacted through the YouthConnekt hangouts.
- More than 20 partnerships have been established with government, development partners, civil society, academia and private sector organizations.
- The Rwanda Youth in Agribusiness Forum (RYAF) created as a new youth (4300 members) platform that aims to mobilize, promote and advocate for the youth in agribusiness in Rwanda.
- A policy dialogue on "**Youth Employment in Agriculture as a Solid Solution to ending Hunger and Poverty in Africa**" attracted more than 400 youth from African countries to discuss, exchange experience on challenges and opportunities within the sector through ICT and entrepreneurship
- The 2017 YouthConnekt Africa Summit officially marked the launch of YouthConnekt Africa and the scaling-up of YouthConnekt across the continent
- The 2018 YouthConnekt Africa Summit gathered more than 2,800 African youth coming from 90 countries that witnessed the YouthConnekt Africa Hub launch.
- As part of the YouthConnekt Africa Summit 2018, the Connekted Girls Hub, co-organized by UN Women, attracted over hundred young innovators that received mentorship and professional advice from over 40 business leaders, CEOs and professionals from all over Africa. The engagement was further sustained through mentoring walks organized once a month in collaboration with key partners.

The Proposed Joint Programme

The new programme will maintain and enhance the current institutional partnership with the following two Implementing Partners:

- MINIYOUTH: The Ministry of Youth is one of the main implementing partners of this initiative. The Ministry's mission is "to create an enabling environment, act as catalyst and facilitator for youth Socio-economic empowerment and ethical values nurturing".
- Imbuto Foundation: Imbuto Foundation is one of the main implementing partners, in particular with **regards to young people's mentorship programmes, civic engagement** and increased awareness and utilization of SRHR services to adopt healthy and safe attitudes and behaviours.

The Joint Programme will also work closely with the following stakeholders:

- Ministry of Health: The Ministry of Health's (MoH) mission is to 'provide and continually improve affordable promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services of the highest quality, thereby contributing to the reduction of poverty and enhancing the general well-being of the population'. MoH is the leading government ministry with regards to activities that ensure youth's accessibility of equitable and affordable quality health systems.
- Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion: The Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF) is the central institution mandated to ensure strategic coordination of policy implementation in the area of gender, family, women's empowerment and children's issues.

It plays a leading role in the implementation of the national gender agenda. The Ministry's vision is to create a conducing environment for the family stability, gender equality and child protection towards sustainable development

- National Youth Council (NYC): NYCs are under MINIYOUTH and have offices and operations at the national and local level. The NYCs help the Ministry to identify and mobilize youth to participate in the different YouthConnekt activities and through the NYCs, the Ministry easily reaches youth at the province, district, sector, cell or village level. NYC offices have virtual connectivity infrastructure which enables connectivity of youth regardless of where in the country they are.
- Civil Society organizations (CSOs): The initiative will strengthen partnership established with CSOs through YouthConnekt (Imbuto foundation, Digital Opportunity Trust (DOT) Rwanda, Akazi Kanonze, MasterCard Foundation, Girls in ICT in the implementation of the YouthConnekt activities, especially on the support to Business development, entrepreneurship and mentoring support through the YouthConnekt innovation competitions/bootcamp) and through the iAccelerator programme (Imbuto Foundation). Through the innovation competition within the refugee camps, YouthConnekt will extend its partnership with Inkomoko and others.
- Districts: The Ministry of Youth partners with district officials to contact and mobilize youth in their districts for their effective participation. The officials utilize their local networks to communicate and mobilize youth to attend and participate in different YouthConnekt components, either physically or virtually. District offices in Rwanda also have virtual connectivity infrastructure which enables connectivity of youth regardless of where in the country they are.
- Private sector: There will be significant efforts to engage with the private sector which has a very significant role to play in youth empowerment. YouthConnekt has been partnering with the PSF in the provision of technical and financial support to young entrepreneurs. PSF provides technical support in the form of training and mentorship support to young entrepreneurs as well as financial support to award the winners of the innovation competitions
- Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA): Since 2010, UNDP Rwanda has established an excellent relationship with KOICA in different areas such as the Building an Inclusive Financial Sector in Rwanda (BIFSIR) programme, the Saemaul Initiative as well as the provision of KOICA Technical expertise. UNFPA Rwanda Country office started engagements with the Embassy of Korea in Rwanda in late 2015. In December 2015, the Government of Korea approved a funding proposal totalling US$ 450,000 to support implementation of Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health services in three Youth Friendly centres in Mahama refugee camp. This year, 2018, UNDP and UNFPA Rwanda signed cooperation agreement with KOICA Country Director for Korea International Development Volunteer Program (KIDV). This was a fully funded staff as an opportunity to strengthen partnership with KOICA.

The programme will also explore and **establish new partnerships** with institutions and programmes that share its objectives and can contribute to their realization. Eg. Private Sector Federation (PSF).

- National Council of Persons with Disabilities (NCDP): Through the YouthConnekt innovative competition/bootcamp targeting youth living with disability will be implemented with the support of the NCDP, the national forum representing persons living with disability.
- Academic Institutions and other Higher Learning Institutions: Through the scaling-up of the YouthConnekt entrepreneurship component, the intervention aims to strengthen its partnerships with national universities such as University of Kigali, Université libre de Kigali,

etc. In addition, as part of the continued engagement with the youth, partnership with academic and higher learning institutions will be strengthened, especially through the dissemination of key messages towards gender equality, women empowerment in all sectors and subjects (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics, ICT, etc.) and preventing and addressing gender-based violence in public and academic settings. These institutions will ensure continuity of the youth engagement and knowledge dissemination in academic settings.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC): The GoR and UN agencies affirm the importance and effectiveness of South-South Cooperation as a strategy to augment development initiatives, especially in the areas of technical and economic advancement. The South-South Cooperation approach will be used in the programme to encourage and support the exchange of best practices and scaling up opportunities in neighbouring countries of the region. Especially, YouthConnekt Africa and regional i-accelerator programme initiative will assist other countries by sharing data, tools, best practices, methodology adaptation and regional expertise. Lessons learned will be applied in the implementation of all programme outputs.

Sustainability of Results:

To achieve sustainable results, the UN will collaborate with various stakeholders from the government, donors, CSOs and other stakeholders involved in promoting youth employment. Building capacities in a sustainable manner of key beneficiaries at both centralized and decentralized level will ensure programme results are sustained after the completion of the programme. The programme will focus on developing national capacities by supporting the implementation of several national policies, programmes and strategies. It will seek to anchor interventions within government development plans, and institutional frameworks. More specifically:

- The capacity development of MINIYOUTH which is a key objective of this Joint Programme will ensure that its mandate in youth empowerment is competently and sustainably operationalized and implemented. The amount of in-house technical capacities that would be developed within and among the civil servants in MINIYOUTH and at local government levels will surely muster a roster of individuals with youth empowerment competency/capacity.
- The active engagement and involvement of the local governments and communities across the different components of the Joint Programme also lays down key foundations for the youth initiatives and efforts to be sustained and mainstreamed across all levels both horizontally and vertically. Specifically, the collaboration with the NYC which is fully mainstreamed in the government structure (either at Districts or Ministry) supported by state budget will be one of the key success sustainability indicators of this programme.

5. Results Framework (See Annex I)

6. JP Management and Coordination Arrangements

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

Under the One UN Result Group (RG) framework, outcomes and outputs will be achieved by the collaborative efforts of several UN agencies. Key actions will be identified and implemented by respective concerned agencies. The agency's specific contributions will be captured at the key action and activities level. At all levels of results of this programme, the concerned UN agencies will collaborate under multisectoral, multi-skilled teams and will be jointly accountable for the achievement of results. At the programme level, UNDP and UNFPA heads of agencies are designated to co-lead the implementation, ensure coordination and strengthening of partnerships both within the UN and with the government and other development partners in the country.

The coordination with other UN agencies through the DaO framework will ensure clear division of labour based on the comparative advantage and mandate of each agency; increased mutual accountability, performance-based funding through the Sustainable Development Fund (2018-2023) and sustainability of the achieved results. The partnership with UN agencies will focus on results by bringing together agency specific planning requirements consistently and seamlessly, ensuring necessary and sufficient programme logic and the theory of change in the results chains and links results to resource requirements. Through annual reviews conducted with the government, development partners and stakeholders and necessary adjustments made, the joint programme will ensure coherence and consistency between actions, results, resources, reporting and accountability which will result in cost efficiency and effectiveness. The implementation modalities within Delivering as One (DaO), which has demonstrated real efficiency gains and cost reduction, will continue to minimize duplication between the UN and national systems. Quality plans and improved and simplified M&E framework in the system will support annual strategic reviews, reporting against clear targets and enhance performance-based resource allocation. This will result in synergies across UN agencies.

Joint Programme Management

I. Joint Programme Coordination Mechanisms

The Joint Youth Programme (JYP) will be implemented under the overall coordination of the Ministry of Youth and the One UN Rwanda who will also be responsible for the Joint Programme's results. The Single Project Implementation Unit (SPIU) in the Ministry and the UNINFO will support the JP coordination and accountability mechanisms for effective planning, implementation and reporting.

II. The JYP Steering Committee (JYPSC)

The JYP Steering Committee will be set up and meet every 6 months in regular sessions and, if needed, in extra sessions, upon request of its Chair and Co-Chairs. The SC shall be composed of the following members:

- Ministry of Youth (Implementing organization and chair of the committee).
- UNDP, UNFPA and Imbuto Foudation will be co-chairs of the SC.
- Heads of all participating UN agencies (UNWOMEN, WHO, UNESCO)

- Representatives of implementing partners (Ministry of Health, Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion)
- Selected donors (KOICA).
- Any other relevant partner upon invitation from chair and co-chairs

The main attribution of the Steering Committee is to oversee the implementation of the Joint Programme, in order to attain the intended objectives and outputs within the context of National policies. Therefore, the role of the Steering Committee will be to:

- Provide overall guidance and strategic direction to the Joint Programme;
- Approve Annual work plans and related budgets
- Review the Joint Programme progress reports and provide direction or recommendations to ensure that deliverables are completed in a timely and satisfactory manner;
- Review and endorse the recommendations of the Technical Committee on changes in relation to programme implementation or the programme document
- Approve Internal and external evaluation reports
- Approve Audit Joint Programme reports
- Approve appropriate Human Resources, and related costs
- Undertake advocacy for the youth JP and resource mobilization

III. The Joint Programme Technical Committee

The technical committee will be in charge of the planning and day-to-day implementation of the Joint Programme, coordination, monitoring, and reporting as well as institutional capacity building of implementing partners and stakeholders. The Technical Committee will also prepare meetings of the JYP Steering Committee in terms of providing analysis of quarterly and annual reports and provide recommendations to the steering committee for their decisions. The technical committee will meet every 3 months in regular sessions and, if needed, in extra sessions, upon request of its Chair and Co-Chairs

The Technical Committee for the Joint programme will consist of technical staff from the Ministry of Youth, Imbuto Foundation and participating UN agencies. Members of the technical committee will come from the institutions:

- Ministry of Youth
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
- Imbuto Foundation
- RBC
- UNFPA
- WHO
- UNDP
- UNESCO
- UNICEF
- IOM
- FAO
- UNHCR
- UN Women
- UNV
- UNAIDS

- UNCDF
- ILO

IV. Role of the UN Resident Coordinator's Office

The Resident Coordinator will strengthen authority and leadership of this joint programme by providing strategic guidance, advocacy and resource mobilization strategy to implement the programme. The Resident Coordinator will ensure that operational activities for development are focused on advancing sustainable development and that communication and advocacy are done to achieve the SDGs in a way that leaves no one behind and ensures respect for and protection of, human rights and gender equality.
The Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) will ensure alignment between the UNDAP II result framework and the Joint Programme. RCO will also be responsible for the quality assurance of the programme as well as coordinating timely reporting of the results including support in data and financial aspects, results management and reporting to account for the UNDAPII.

The Lead Agency will share strategic meetings related to the Joint Programme that require the Resident Coordinator to participate and give leadership orientation.

7. Fund Management Arrangements

To ensure efficient implementation of the Joint programme funds, both pooled and parallel funding modalities will be used to support the country in a flexible way. Participating One UN agencies will use pooled funding mechanisms for specific activities where there is a common implementing partner (IP) (e.g.; Imbuto Foundation for UNFPA and UNDP).

Specifically, pool funding mechanisms will be used for the implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation activities such as field visits, mid-term and final evaluation, etc. The Managing Agent (MA) will be appointed accordingly for the pooled funds based on the nature of the activities. The Resource Flow and Management will be as follows under the pooled fund management modality:

Participating agencies will sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on pooled fund management, but each agency will be accountable for supporting the national implementing partners in managing the joint programme and for producing timely and quality financial and narrative progress reports. The Managing Agent will be accountable for timely disbursement of funds and for coordinating technical inputs from participating One UN organizations.

With regard to Parallel Funding participating One UN agencies using this modality will be responsible for implementing activities as provided in the Joint Programme results framework. The individual UN agencies will manage the funds and will support their respective partners for effective implementation in accordance with activities in the results framework. The attached work plan indicates the specific funding modality for each activity.

7.1 Transfer of cash to national Implementing Partners

The implementing partners will prepare annual and quarterly work plans, which will be consolidated by the Technical Committee for the Steering Committee's approval. Funds will be disbursed to implementing partners every quarter using a National Implementation Finance Management (NIM) modality and in line with Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) if applicable. Non-HACT participating UN agencies may transfer cash in line with their own financial regulations, rules, and procedures. Expenditure reports from the national Implementing Partners shall be expected before

the 15th of the following quarter to enable responsible entities to analyse and account for the funds received to fund the joint programme activities in accordance with UN agencies' financial rules and regulations.

7.2. Audit

Each implementing partner will be subject to a financial audit on the funds received. Financial audits will be carried out by both the Government as well as an independent audit firm that will be commissioned according to participating One UN agencies financial policies and guidelines. Implementing partners will fully cooperate during these audits as well as in monitoring and reporting on all activities supported by the cash transfers modality. Implementing partners will specifically facilitate the access to relevant financial records and personnel responsible for cash administration. The audit will be based on cash ceilings that necessitate an audit and those whose financial management capacity requires strengthening.

8. Communication

Upon consultation with Implementing Partners and the donor, the One UN shall take the lead and appropriate measures to publicize the Joint Programme. Information given to the press, to the beneficiaries of the Joint Programme as well as all related publicity material, official notices, reports and publications, shall acknowledge the role of the implementing partners, the One UN, donors and the other contributors to the joint programme. The One UN participating Agencies in consultation with national Implementing Partners will also be free to use their communication channels in addition the One UN channel to publicize the programme. The JP will allocate time and funds for the documentation of human life stories from beneficiaries of the JP for publication and sharing with donors including for resource mobilisation.

9. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the joint programmes will be done under the overall UNDAP implementation arrangements including the results groups, the results framework and through UNINFO. The monitoring will also take into account operations and communications related aspects.

9.1 Monitoring and Reporting

Annual Work Plans (AWP) will be developed by the implementing partners in consultation with the UN agencies. A monitoring plan with clear milestones will be part of the AWP. Consolidated Annual Work Plans (CAP) will be prepared annually by implementing agencies and will be monitored throughout the year. All signatories to the joint programme document will participate in Monitoring and Evaluation and contribute to the Annual Review. Every year, a monitoring plan with a calendar will be prepared jointly with the Implementing Partners. The calendar will focus on key results and indicators which will be tracked throughout the implementation of the programme. Clear milestones, which will be the basis for monitoring, will be agreed upon.

Monitoring will take different forms: structured **field visits jointly organised** at least once in a semester and will include members of the Steering and Technical Committees (the Ministry of Youth, Imbuto Foundation, Donors and participating One UN Agencies including key stakeholders at the central, district or local level). Monitoring visits will be guided by a field visit objective plan, which will examine progress in the various indicators outlined in the logical framework.

It will also take the **form of formal and informal meetings** with the various Implementing Partners to discuss specific implementation challenges. It will also involve attending implementing partners' activities and interacting with beneficiaries. All structured monitoring visits will have clear objectives and a report prepared thereafter to be kept in the profile file and fed into the UNINFO so that the achievement of results can be continuously tracked and where there is disconnect, remedial measures immediately undertaken.

MINIYOUTH and UNDP will be the lead coordinators for reporting mechanisms on behalf of the implementing partners and UN agencies.

9.2. Joint Programme Review

The JYP review will be conducted under the coordination of the Steering and Technical Committees. The annual review will provide the opportunity for Implementing Partners, UN and donors to measure the progress and contribution towards the achievement of the Joint programme results. The Annual Reviews will report progress on the joint programme results (outputs and outcomes), annual targets based on M&E matrix ensuring that targets are relevant and updated. The review will take stock of lessons and good practices and highlight key results achieved and challenges. The quarterly and annual progress reports will provide the basis for managing outputs vs. expenditure.

The Reviews will provide the opportunity to assess and make recommendations related to planning, assumptions, risks and emerging opportunities as well as and any revisions to the Annual Work Plans, including the related strategies, partnerships and resource allocations. Feedback from the annual reviews will inform the annual report on progress on the result areas based on the targets as well as progress on the cross cutting issues. The feedback will also inform the annual planning processes and commitments for the subsequent year including any strategic and operational adjustments required for the UNDAPII.

9.4. JP Evaluation

A mid-term and final evaluation of the programme will be conducted by both the Government and an external evaluator based on One UN and donor requirements. Terms of reference for the mid-term and end term evaluations will be agreed upon by all partners in the programme. The mid-term evaluation, which will occur at the end of the second year, will inform and strengthen the on-going implementation of the programme. It will assess the progress against the outcome and output targets and will guide the implementation of the remaining part of the programme.

The final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the fifth year, it will assess the programme achievements vis-à-vis the expected results and will be used to guide the next programming cycle. The final evaluation will in addition identify the challenges faced, draw lessons learned and provide recommendations. All national Implementing Partners, participating UN Agencies and other stakeholders will be involved in the evaluation.

Below is an M&E plan for the JP which will be reviewed and updated regularly:

10. Monitoring and Evaluation and Reporting

Joint Programme Monitoring framework

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency) Responsibilities	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
JP Outcome 1: *Young people in Rwanda[23] (boys and girls) have increased access to decent jobs.*	# of youth (men and women) in new employment *(Baseline: 8,309 (2,208 women and 6,101 men); Target: 18,309) (6.208 women and 12,101 men)* # of youth owned business supported by men and women *(Baseline: 580 (256 for women and 324 for men); Target: 1,580 (656 for women and 924 for men)).*	*Progress report, IMIHIGO (Performance contract) reports*	Field monitoring, tracer study (annually)	Ministry of Youth, UNDP	Assumption: Existing tracer tool Risk: inability to reach beneficiaries for data collection
Output 1.1: Youth have increased employability/job-related skills and entrepreneurship knowledge	# of young men and women equipped with entrepreneurial and soft skills *(Baseline: 580 (256 for women and 324 for men); Target: 1,580 (656 for women and 924 for men)).* # of organizations/institutions provided with technical and financial to offer employability and business skills training to the youth *(Baseline:2; Target:*	*Training reports, Progress reports,* *IMIHIGO (Performance contract) annual reports, NEP*	Attendance list of trainings (Quarterly basis)	Ministry of Youth, UNDP, UNWOMEN	*Risk: retention rate among* organizations/institutions provided with trainings Assumption: strong Monitoring and evaluation capacities of IPs

[23] Young people in Rwanda mean all the youth, refugees, youth living with disability, etc. inclusive. Interventions, activities and Indicators should include refugees.

	12) Entrepreneurship skills included in national curriculum (desk review) (Baseline: No Target: Yes)	*Annual report, national curriculum*			
Output 1.2: Youth-friendly policies are in place to support youth's access to decent jobs	# of policies identified and reviewed to better support youth, including women and vulnerable groups (Baseline: 0; Target: 1) # of young men and women who participated in policy dialogue (Baseline: 21,000; Target: 42,000) Private sector engaged in policy-making for youth-friendly policies Baseline: No Target: Yes	*National policies, Progress report, IMIHIGO (Performance contract) reports Training reports,*	Attendance list of trainings (Quarterly basis)	Ministry of Youth, UNDP. UNESCO	*Assumption: strong inter-ministerial coordination/partnership mechanisms in place-* *Strong coordination mechanisms with private sector*
Output 1.3: Increased youth demand for employability skills	# of educational and youth organizations supported to provide career guidance (Baseline: 0; Target: 2) # of young men and women provided with internship/apprenticeship opportunities (Baseline: 0; Target: 200 (100 for men and 100 for women)) # of exhibitions, forums, competitions, and information sessions hosted to provide skills information to youth, including	Project quarterly and Annual progress reports *IMIHIGO (Performance contract) reports* *NEP Annual report,*	Field monitoring, training reports and attendance lists, etc.	Ministry of Youth, UNDP. UNESCO	*Assumption: successful partnerships established with private sector, universities and high learning institutions* *Risk: limited interest of private sector in establishing partnerships*

	refugees (Baseline: 0; Target: 5)				
Output 1.4: Programme management support	# of evaluation reports prepared (Baseline: 1; Target: 2) # of field visits conducted (Baseline: 6; Target: 16) # of reports and articles published (Baseline: 20; Target: 40)	Midterm and final evaluation reports, Back to office field visit reports, Articles, videos and knowledge managem ent products produced	Field monitoring, media review, individual consultancy	Ministry of Youth, UNDP (midterm, final evaluation, field visits, production of knowledge managemen t products, etc.)	Assumption: strong capacities of IPs in managing programme Risk: turnover in IP's staff in charge of programme management support
JP Outcome 2: Young people in Rwanda *are empowered to fully participate in policy making and civic engagement in Rwanda*	Number of men and women involved in policy making and civic engagement activities (Baseline 1,000,000 (2018); Target: 2,000,000)	Project quarterly and Annual progress reports *IMIHIGO (Performa nce contract) reports*	Field monitoring, training reports and attendance lists, etc.	Ministry of Youth,	Risk: inability to measure impact of participation of youth in civic engagement activities
Output 2.1: Young people, youth-led organizations and networks are equipped with knowledge and skills for increased participation in civic engagement and policy dialogue and advocacy	# of young men and women taking part in policy dialogue through YouthConnekt convention (Baseline: 21,000; Target 36,000) # of young men and women involved in civic engagement activities/volunteeris m within their communities (Baseline: 1,000,000; Target 2,000,000)	Project quarterly and Annual progress reports *IMIHIGO (Performa nce contract) reports*	Field monitoring, training reports and attendance lists, etc.	Ministry of Youth,	Risk: inability to measure impact of participation of youth in civic engagement activities
JP Outcome 3: *Youth in Rwanda have increased*	Teenage pregnancy rate (15-19 years) *[Baseline: 7.3; Target: 6].*	DHS	Survey	NISR, MoH, UNFPA	Conducive policy environment, parental support

utilization of health services and adopt healthy and safe attitudes and behaviours, including in humanitarian settings.					
Output 3.1: Youth have increased access to health information and services.	% of health centres in the target districts that provide youth-friendly services as per national standards (Baseline: 29.5 Target: 60) # of teachers trained to deliver CSE Baseline: 3,700 Target: 8,000 # of startups who completed acceleration programme Baseline: 4 Target: 16	Field Monitoring and annual reports	Field visits, government reports	District Youth Centers, UNFPA,	YFCs will have the required capacity as per standards
Output 3.2: Youth have increased awareness of available health services and are equipped with knowledge and skills to make informed decisions on their health	# of youth (girls and boys) reached with health and life skills messages. (Baseline: 284,000; Target: 1,000,000) % of public and private schools implementing comprehensive sexuality education, according to the national education curricula. (Baseline: 0; Target: 30)	Field Monitoring and annual reports	Field visits, government reports	MoH, Districts, REB, UNFPA	Youth will have the confidence to demand and use services Teachers will have the capacity to teach CSE

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title	***Partners (if joint)***	***Related Strategic Plan Output***	***UNDAF/CPD Outcome***	***Planned Completion Date***	***Key Evaluation Stakeholders***	***Cost and Source of Funding***
Mid-Term Evaluation	*One UN Partners/ MINIYOUTH*			*2021*	*One UN Partners/MINI YOUTH*	
Final Evaluation	*One UN Partners/ MINIYOUTH*			*2023*	*One UN Partners/MINI YOUTH*	

11. Legal Context or Basis of Relationship

The programme document relates to article 1 of the basic agreement concluded between UNDP and the Government of Rwanda on 2 February 1977, and also concluded between the Government of Rwanda and UNFPA in 1975. The programme document also relates to the UN General Assembly Resolution A/64/289, Para 49 on 2 July 2010 that created UN Women to be operational on 1 January 2011.

The Joint Programme Document that shall be signed between the respective Implementing Partners and the Resident Coordinator's Office/UN participating agencies shall be binding to all parties.

The following types of revision may be made to the Programme Document only with the signature of the Resident Coordinator; provided that he is assured that the other signatories of the programme document have no objections to the proposed changes:

- Revisions or addition of any of the annexes of the programme document.
- Revisions which do not involve significant changes in the immediate objectives, outputs or activities of the programme, but are caused by the rearrangements of inputs already agreed to or caused by cost increases due to inflation.
- Mandatory annual revisions which re-phase the delivery of agreed programme inputs or increase expert or other costs due to inflation or to take into account expenditure flexibility.

12. Work plans and budgets (see Annex II)

Annexes

Annex I 10. RESULTS AND RESOURCE FRAMEWORK

One UN Rwanda Joint Programme on Youth (2019-2023)

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK (January 2019 - June 2023)

National priority: Social Transformation: Develop Rwandans into a capable and skilled people with quality standards of living and a stable and secure society. Economic Transformation: Accelerate inclusive economic development founded on the Private Sector, knowledge and Rwanda's Natural Resources. Transformational Governance: Consolidate Good Governance and Justice as, building blocks for equitable and sustainable National Development.
UNDAP Outcome Outcome 1: By 2023 people in Rwanda benefit from more inclusive, competitive and sustainable economic growth that generates decent work and promotes quality livelihoods for all. UNDAP Indicator: Indicator 1.4: Unemployment rate by sex and age. Baseline: Total: 16.7% (Youth: 21% Male: 16.1% Female: 17.5%); Target: Will be based on final NST Labour force survey 2017 **JP Outcome 1:** ***Young people in Rwanda[24] (boys and girls) have increased access to decent jobs.*** Outcome indicators: # of youth in new employment [*Baseline: 8,309; Target: 18,309*]. # of youth owned business supported [*Baseline: 580; Target: 1,500*].

[24] Young people in Rwanda mean all the youth, refugees, youth living with disability, etc. inclusive. Interventions, activities and Indicators should include refugees.

JP outputs	Strategies	Output indicators, baselines and targets	UN Agencies	Implementing Partner	Stakeholders	Available resources (2019-2023)	Resources to be mobilized (2019-2023)
Output 1.1: Youth have increased employability/job-related skills and entrepreneurship knowledge	Capacity building of youth by offering them opportunity to discover and apply their skills and talents Support organization of YouthConnekt entrepreneurship competitions, award, mentorship and bootcamp for youth Provide technical and financial support to the development/ strengthening of national incubators/accelerators Gender responsive capacity building of institutions (schools, university, vocational training, youth groups, media, government) Facilities/equipment to ensure accessibility to capacity building Support the establishment and training of eco-brigades (youth cooperatives) aimed at	# of young men and women equipped with entrepreneurial and soft skills (*Baseline: 580 (256 for women and 324 for men); Target: 1,580 (656 for women and 924 for men)).* # of organizations/institutions provided with technical and financial to offer employability and business skills training to the youth (*Baseline:2; Target: 12)* Entrepreneurship skills included in national curriculum (desk review) (Baseline: No; Target: Yes)	Lead UN Agency: UNDP	Lead IP: Ministry of Youth	Imbuto Foundation	UNDP (USD 7,180,000) Yr 1: 1,985,000 Yr 2: 1,565,000 Yr 3: 1,565,000 Yr 4: 1,565,000 Yr 5: 500,000 UNESCO (USD 50,000) Yr 1: USD 10,000 Yr 2: USD 10,000 Yr 3: USD 10,000 Yr 4: USD 10,000 Yr 5: USD 10,000 UNWOMEN (USD70,000) Yr1: USD 10,000 Yr2: USD 20,000 Yr3: USD 20,000	UNWOMEN (USD 150,000)

	creating green growth livelihood opportunities Provide support to YouthConnekt Africa Hub to scale-up YouthConnekt across Africa and establish youth empowerment networks Policy advocacy for Entrepreneurship skills/knowledge to be included in the national curriculum Strengthen National/ international entrepreneurship networks for youth (YouthConnekt Africa, Hackthons and pitching, incubation centers, Learning Exchanges/Exchange Programmes (North-South, South-South Cooperation), job forums...) Support Agricultural value chain development, enterprise development and incubation Increase access to Microfinance					Yr4: USD 20,000 Yr5:USD 0	

Output 1.2: Youth-friendly policies are in place to support youth's access to decent jobs	Advocacy and support for revision of youth related policies to support youth entrepreneurship across relevant Government sectors. Promote inclusiveness in youth-related national policies Support policy-making that encourages private sector engagement with youth	# of policies identified and reviewed to better support youth, including women and vulnerable groups (Baseline: 0; Target: 1) # of young men and women who participated in policy dialogue(Baseline: 21,000; Target: 42,000) Private sector engaged in policy-making for youth-friendly policies (Baseline: No; Target: Yes)	Lead UN Agency: UNDP UNESCO	Lead IP: Ministry of Youth	Line Ministries, PSF	UNESCO (USD 5,000) Yr 1: 1,000 Yr 2: 1,000 Yr 3:1,000 Yr 4: 1,000 Yr 5: 1,000 UNDP (USD 50,000) Yr 1: 10,000 Yr 2: 10,000 Yr 3:10,000 Yr 4: 10,000 Yr 5: 10,000	
Output 1.3: Increased youth demand for employability skills	Support provision of career guidance (school career counsellor, forum discussions, showcasing entrepreneurship success stories, mentorship, media engagement, Career Expo) Provide access to information on available opportunities Support the establishment of apprenticeship and internship programmes in partnership	# of educational and youth organizations supported to provide career guidance (Baseline: 0; Target: 2) # of young men and women provided with internship/apprenticeship opportunities (Baseline: 0; Target: 200 (100 for men and 100 for women))	Lead UN Agency: UNDP UNESCO	Lead IP: Ministry of Youth		UNDP (USD 776,000) Yr 1: 244,000 Yr 2: 154,000 Yr 3:154,000 Yr 4: 154,000 Yr 5: 70,000 UNESCO (USD 20,000) Yr 1: 4,000 Yr 2: 4,000 Yr 3: 4,000 Yr 4: 4,000	

	with private sector Create youth networks to support start-ups, offer peer support, and link young people to role models and existing ventures. Encourage existing youth centers to implement creative and innovative approaches and increase girls' participation Advocate for adolescent girls' and young women's engagement in educational and vocational programmes focused on Science, Technology, Math, Engineering and ICT	# of exhibitions, forums, competitions, and information sessions hosted to provide skills information to youth (Baseline: 0; Target: 5)				Yr 5: 4,000	
Output 1.4: Programme management support	Implement programme evaluation processes Conduct field visits Provide administrative support to MINIYOUTH Support programme audit Document and report programme achievements	# of evaluation reports prepared (Baseline: 1; Target: 2) # of field visits conducted (Baseline: 6; Target: 16) # of reports and articles published (Baseline: 20; Target: 40)	Lead UN Agency: UNDP UNFPA, WHO, UNESCO			UNDP (USD 1,989,040) Yr 1: 514,560 Yr 2: 479,960 Yr 3:464,560 Yr 4: 479,960 Yr 5: 50,000	

UNDAP Outcome Outcome 6: By 2023, people in Rwanda participate more actively in democratic and development processes and benefit from transparent and accountable public and private sector institutions that develop evidence-based policies and deliver quality services. Indicators: Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of communities' members (disaggregated by sex) benefiting from civic and voter education. (Baseline:0% (2018); Target: 20%) **JP Outcome 2: Young people in Rwanda *are empowered to fully participate in policy making and civic engagement in Rwanda*** Outcome indicator: Number of men and women involved in policy making and civic engagement activities (Baseline 1,000,000 (2018); Target: 2,000,000)							
Output 2.1: Young people, youth-led organizations and networks are equipped with knowledge and skills for increased participation in civic engagement and policy dialogue and advocacy	Support the organization of the YouthConnekt Convention to promote policy dialogue and engagement of youth in national development agenda Support the YouthConnekt Month and Holiday programme aimed at involving youth in civic engagement activities within their community Capacity building of youth for their full participation in national strategic planning processes by availing them the knowledge and platforms to exercise this right Capacity-building of youth-led	# of young men and women taking part in policy dialogue through YouthConnekt convention (Baseline: 21,000; Target 36,000) # of young men and women involved in civic engagement activities/volunteerism within their communities (Baseline: 1,000,000; Target 2,000,000) # of youth-led organizations and networks with increased capacity to participate in policy dialogue, advocacy and programming, including in humanitarian settings (Baseline: 1; Target: 20)	Lead UN Agency: UNDP UNFPA, UNESCO	Lead IP: Ministry of Youth & Imbuto Foundation	Imbuto Foundation, National Youth Council, AfriYan	UNDP (USD 582,000) Yr 1:82,000 Yr 2: 140,000 Yr 3: 150,000 Yr 4: 140,000 Yr 5:70,000 UNESCO (USD 50,000) Yr 1: 10,000 Yr 2: 10,000 Yr 3: 10,000 Yr 4: 10,000 Yr 5: 10,000 UNFPA (USD) 22,500 Y1: 5,000 Y2: 5,000 Y3: 5,000 Y4: 5,000 Y5 : 2.500	UNFPA (USD) 45,000

	organisations in policy dialogue						
UNDAP Outcomes Outcome 3: By 2023, people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable, enjoy increased and equitable access to high-quality education, health nutrition and WASH services. UNDAP Indicator: Contraceptive prevalence rate. *Baseline: 46.7; Target: 60.* Percentage of pregnant women receiving four antenatal care contacts. *Baseline: 44; Target: 51.* Outcome 4: By 2023, people in Rwanda, particularly the most vulnerable, have increased resilience to both natural and man-made shocks for a life free from all forms of violence and discrimination. UNDAP Indicator: Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have ever experienced sexual violence. *Baseline: 22; Target: 15.* **JP Outcome 3:** ***Youth in Rwanda have increased utilization of health services and adopt healthy and safe attitudes and behaviours, including in humanitarian settings.*** Outcome indicators: Teenage pregnancy rate (15-19 years) [*Baseline: 7.3; Target: 6].*							
Output 3.1: Youth have increased access to health information and services.	Scaling up availability of YFS (commodities, equipment that is relevant to both girls and boys, Human Resources) Capacity building of health providers for high quality YFS. Capacity building of teachers on CSE. Support the design of guidelines and tools to Service Delivery Points for youth YFS.	% of health centres in the target districts that provide youth-friendly services as per national standards (Baseline: 29.5; Target: 60) # of teachers trained to deliver CSE (Baseline: 3,700; Target: 8,000) # of start-ups who completed	Lead UN Agency: UNFPA WHO	Lead IP: Imbuto Foundation	MiniYOUTH, RBC, MoH	UNFPA (USD 739,000) Y1: 261,334 Y2: 175,000 Y3 : 152,666 Y4: 125,000 Y5:25,000 WHO (USD 200,000) Yr 1: 160,000 Yr 2: 10,000 Yr 3: 10,000 Yr 4: 10,000 Yr 5: 10,000	

	Assessment of gaps – generate evidence (i.e. on risky behaviours). Scaling up of iAccelerator initiative.	acceleration programme (Baseline: 4; Target: 16)					
Output 3.2: Youth have increased awareness of available health services and are equipped with knowledge and skills to make informed decisions on their health	Awareness-raising campaigns and events on health and life skills. Gender sensitive communication materials and tools (schools, universities, health clubs, community, YC, religious leaders, parents, media, private sector, civil society). Strengthen prevention across different groups (e.g. eMTCT). Raise awareness among men, boys, women and girls on ending sexual harassment and Gender Based Violence in public spaces Facilitate legal assistance for young GBV survivors	# of youth (girls and boys) reached with health and life skills messages. (Baseline: 284,000; Target: 1,000,000) % of public and private schools implementing comprehensive sexuality education, according to the national education curricula. (Baseline: 0; Target: 30)	Lead UN Agency: UNFPA WHO	Lead IP: Imbuto Foundation	MiniYOUTH, RBC, MoH, Imbuto Foundation, REB, ARC, AHA, Save the Children	UNFPA (USD 103,017) Yr 1: 103,017 USD WHO (USD 100,000) Yr 1: 42,000 Yr 2: 15,000 Yr 3: 15,000 Yr 4: 15,000 Yr 5: 13,000 UNWOMEN (USD 75,000) Yr 1: 75,000	UNWOMEN (USD 50,000) UNFPA (USD 496,983)

UN AGENCY	TOTAL (USD)	Available (USD)	To be Mobilized (USD)
UNESCO	125,000	125,000	0
UNDP	10,577,040	10,577,040	0
UNFPA	1,406,500	864,517	541,983
UNWOMEN	345,000	145,000	200,000
WHO	300,000	300,000	0
TOTAL	12,753,540	12,011,557	741,983

Annex II ANNUAL WORK PLAN

Work Plan for: **Joint Programme on Youth (2019-2023)**
Period (Covered by the WP): **January 2019 – December 2019**

JP Outcome 1											
UN organization-specific Annual target	UN organization	Activities	TIME FRAME				Implementing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount	Funding Mechanism
JP Outcome 1: ***Young people in Rwanda (boys and girls) have increased access to decent jobs.***										***USD 978,000***	
JP Output 1.1: Youth have increased employability/job-related skills and entrepreneurship knowledge										**795,000 USD**	
	UNDP	Activity 1.1.1. Provide technical and financial support to the organization of the YouthConnekt bootcamp/awards (including ArtRwanda)	x	x	x	x	MINIYOUTH, Imbuto Foundation	UNDP TRAC 2	Trainings (venue, recruitment of expert trainers, etc.), cost of competitions and seed funding for awardees, etc	200,000	Pooled (through UNDP)
	UNDP	Activity 1.1.2. Provide technical and financial support to the creation of green growth employment and entrepreneurship opportunities	x	x	x	x	MINIYOUTH	UNDP TRAC 2	Trainings of cooperatives, organization of competition, etc.	100,000	Parallel
	UNDP	Activity 1.1.3. Provide technical and financial support to the national business incubators	x	x	x	x	MINIYOUTH	UNDP TRAC 2	Conduct incubators Mapping exercise, provision of training, provision of equipment	240,000	Parallel
	UNDP	Activity 1.1.4. Provide technical and financial support to the					MINIYOUTH			0	

		Mentorship and Monitoring Programme of YouthConnekt beneficiaries									
	UNDP	Activity 1.1.5 Provide support to YouthConnekt Africa Hub to scale-up YouthConnekt across Africa and establish youth empowerment networks	x	x	x	x	MINIYOUTH	UNDP TRAC	Cost of YouthConnekt Africa Team (Executive director), development of YCA website, communication material, Hub office equipment, transport, etc..	175,000	Parallel
	UNDP	Activity 1.1.6 Provide technical and financial support for the organization of national and regional YouthConnekt workshops			x	x	MINIYOUTH	UNDP TRAC	Cost of venue, logistics, transport of panelists, event management company, etc	60.000	Parallel
	UN WOMEN	Activity 1.1.7 Provide support to the organization of a girls' empowerment workshop as part of the YouthConnekt Initiative and ensure equal and actual opportunities between young women and men for			x	x	MINIYOUTH	UN WOMEN	Cost of venue logistics, communications materials, transport of panelists, etc.	10,000	Parallel

		job creation competitions as well as for start ups									
	UNDP	Activity 1.1.8 Support the update of the YouthConnekt website		X			MINIYOUTH	UNDP TRAC	Consultancy work to develop and update the YouthConnekt website	10,000	Parallel
JP Output 1.2: Youth-friendly policies are in place to support youth's access to decent jobs										**0 USD**	
	UNDP	Activity 1.2.1 Provide technical support to conduct the evaluation of the National Youth Policy and strategies and provide recommendations					MINIYOUTH			0	
JP Output 1.3: Increased youth demand for employability skills										**114,600 USD**	
	UNDP	Activity 1.3.1 Provide technical support for the development of national partnership strategy and support the establishment of MoUs with private sectors	x	x	x	x	MINIYOUTH	UNDP TRAC 2	Support the apprenticeship programme within private sector	100,000	Parallel
	UNDP	Activity 1.3.2 Provide technical and financial support to the organization of the YouthConnekt monthly hangout (debate) sessions	x				MINIYOUTH	UNDP TRAC	Cost of organization of hangouts (broadcasting, moderator, venue, etc.)	4,600	Parallel

	UNDP	Activity 1.3.3 Provide technical and financial support to the production of a TV series on entrepreneurship, ICT and mindset and attitude change								0	
	UNDP	Activity 1.3.4 Provide technical and financial support to youth digital literacy programmes through youth centers	X	x	X	X	MINIYOUTH	UNDP TRAC	Cost of training of trainers, evaluation and equipment for the Digital literacy programme	10,000	Parallel
JP Output 1.4: Programme management support										**68,400 USD**	
	UNDP	Activity 1.4.1 MINIYOUTH YouthConnekt team in place and capacity strengthened in project management	x				MINIYOUTH	UNDP TRAC	Cost of MINIYOUTH YouthConnekt team Trainings of team	20,000	Parallel
	UNDP	Activity 1.4.2 UNDP Programme Management support in place	x				UNDP	TRAC	Cost of programme analyst Jan-February	9,400	Parallel
	UNDP	Activity 1.4.3 UNDP Management costs	x	x	x	x	UNDP	UNDP TRAC 2	Portion of Programme Associate cost (DPC)	30,000	Parallel
	UNDP	Activity 1.4.4 Conduct the evaluation of the YouthConnekt initiative and other strategic documents	x				MINIYOUTH	UNDP	National consultancies	7,000	Parallel

	UNDP	Activity 1.4.3 Support the YouthConnekt documentation and knowledge management	x				MINIYOUTH	UNDP TRAC	Consultancy for printing of communication metrial	2,000	Parallell
JP Outcome 2: Young people in Rwanda *are empowered to fully participate in policy making and civic engagement in Rwanda*										*34,000 USD*	
JP Output 2.1: Young people are equipped with knowledge and skills for increased participation in civic engagement and policy dialogue										**34,000USD**	
	UNDP	Activity 2.1.1 Provide technical and financial support to the organization of the YouthConnekt Convention				X	MINIYOUTH	UNDP TRAC	Cost of organizing convention (venue, transport participants, etc.)	20,000	Parallel
	UNFPA	Activity 2.1.4 Increase capacity of youth-led organizations and networks for effective youth participation in policy dialogue and advocacy.	x	x	x	x	AfriYAN	UNFPA	Capacity building and General Assembly	10,000	Parallel
	UNFPA/UNDP	Activity 2.1.5 RCO support to JP	x	x	x	x	One UN (RCO)	UNFPA and UNDP	Contribution to RCO staff working on JP	4,000 (2,000 UNDP, 2,000 UNFPA)	Parallel
JP Outcome 3: *Youth in Rwanda have increased utilization of health services and adopt healthy and safe attitudes and behaviors, including in humanitarian settings.*										*418,517USD*	
JP Output 3.1: Youth have increased access to health information and services.										**283,517USD**	
	UNFPA	Activity 3.1.1 Scale up of First Time Young Mothers in new Sectors	x	x			Imbuto Foundation	UNFPA	Cost of scale up activities in new sectors (meetings, identification of new beneficiaries)	70,568	Parallel
	UNFPA	Activity 3.1.2 Support Health Providers: Capacity for ASRH	x	x			RBC	UNFPA	Equipping youth corners and capacity building	25,000	Parallel

		delivery at Health Facility									
	UNFPA	Activity 3.1.3 Technical Assistance to IP	x	x			Imbuto Foundation	UNFPA	Salary of IP staff	16,949	Parallel
	UNFPA	Activity 3.1.6 100 peer educators and female mentors from 5 schools from Kigali city have increased knowledge on comprehensive sexuality education (CSE)			x	x	Imbuto Foundation	UNFPA	Training of peer educators from health clubs	6,000	Parallel
	UNFPA	Activity 3.1.7 M&E activities	x	x	x	x	Imbuto Foundation	UNFPA	M&E of youth corners and centres	5,000	Parallel
	WHO	Activity 3.1.8 Support adaptation of WHO/ SRHR guidelines to mainstream UHC		x	x		MOH	WHO	1.Cost of a national consultant with expertise of Sexual Reproductive health and Human Right to support adaptation of WHO SRHR guidelines to mainstream UHC 2)National workshop to validate the developed national SRHR guideline adapted to the WHO SRHR guidelines to ensure UHC	4,550 10,000	Parallel

	WHO	Activity 3.1.9 Support the development of training modules on SRHR to ensure UHC		x	x		MOH	WHO	1)Cost of two facilitators to develop training SRHR modules to mainstream SRHR in UHC 2) Workshop to validate the developed of training modules on SRHR to ensure UHC	8,400 10,000	Parallel
	WHO	Activity 3.1.10 Support the development of comprehensive and integrated training modules in SRHR for primary and secondary schools' curriculum		x	x		MOH/MOE	WHO	Five-day workshop to review the existing CSE modules and integrate SRHR (including two-day validation workshop)	20,000	Parallel
	WHO	Activity 3.1.11 Capacity building of health care providers and school teachers in SRHR including adolescent health			x	x	MOH/MOE	WHO	Training workshop of health care providers and school teachers in SRHR including adolescent health	12,000	Parallel
	WHO	Activity 3.1.12 Capacity building of TOT for Community Health Workers (CHWs) on SRHR and use of pregnancy tests		x	x		MOH	WHO	Training of TOT for Community Health Workers (CHWs) on SRHR and use of pregnancy tests for 5 days into 2 sessions.	29,000	Parallel

	WHO	Activity 3.1.13 Provide Pregnancy Test Kits				x	MOH	WHO		20,000	Parallel
	WHO	Activity 3.1.14 Support the review/development of mobilization and communication strategy SRHR			x	x	MOH	WHO	Hiring a local Consultant to support development of communication strategy on SRHR	10,500	Parallel
	WHO	Activity 3.1.15 Capacity building of national staff in conducting the operational research in SRHR including contribution of abortion to maternal death		x	x		MOH	WHO	Five day workshop for training of nation staff from social ministries in conducting operation research	20,000	Parallel
	WHO	Activity 3.1.16 Provide technical and financial support to Capacity building of health providers in proper water, sanitation, and hygiene practices to prevent infection for women delivering in health facilities, and their infants.		x	X	X	MOH	WHO	Cost of ToT training workshops on WASH in Health care facilities to prevent infection for women delivering in health facilities	15,550	Parallel

JP Output 3.2: Youth have increased awareness of available health services and are equipped with knowledge and skills to make informed decisions on their health 135,000USD											
	WHO	Activity 3.2.7 Training of Journalists in SRHR and safe abortion		x	x		MOH	WHO	Five days training of mass media in SRHR. This training is facilitated by a health Journalist and communicator	5,000	Parallel
	WHO	Activity 3.2.8 Mobilization campaign on SRHR, AH, prevention of unsafe abortion and ANC with eight(8) contacts(shifting from ANC with 4 visits to ANC with 8 contacts)		x	x	x	MOH	WHO	Cost of Transport, production of TV and radio sports, field visits, etc,	15,000	Parallel
	WHO	Activity 3.2.9 Provide technical and financial support to Capacity building of teachers and CHWs on personal and menstrual Hygiene practices for youth (girls and boys) in schools and communities	X	x	X	X	MOH	WHO	Cost of ToT training of teachers and CHWs on hygiene, and menstrual health to all girls and boys	12,000	Parallel
	WHO	Activity 3.2.10 Provide technical and financial support develop and produce personal hygiene messages to reach out of school and most vulnerable adolescents such as those living with HIV,		x	X	X	MOH	WHO	Cost of Transport, production of TV and radio sports, field visits, etc,	8,000	Parallel

		disabilities, in prison, girls living in rural and remote areas, living in humanitarian contexts, young mothers and street adolescents.									
	UNWOMEN	Activity 3.2.11 Engage youth on positive social and cultural norms through sport and arts	x	x	x	x	MINISPOC	UNWOMEN	Cost of transport and logistics of youth participation to sport and arts activities	25,000	Parallel
	UN WOMEN	Activity 3.2.12 Raise awareness among men, boys, women and girls on ending sexual harassment and Gender Based Violence in public spaces and facilitate the access to services for GBV survivors			x	x	UN WOMEN	Netherlands	National debate among youth on gender-based violence prevention	50,000	Parallel
	UNFPA	Activity 3.2.13 Raise awareness on GBV prevention and response targeting young people with disability and marginalized youth		x	x		UNFPA	UNFPA	Awareness raising activities at community level and national level campaigns	20,000	Parallel
TOTAL	UNDP	990,000 USD									
	UNFPA	155,517 USD									
	WHO	200,000 USD									
	UNWOMEN	85,000 USD									
	UNESCO	TBC									

Total Planned Budget 2019: 1,430,517 USD	