

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF GENDER AND FAMILY PROMOTION

**National Action Plan for the implementation of the Kampala
Declaration on Sexual and Gender Based violence (SGBV)
2019-2023**

Kigali, March 2019

Foreword

In two decades, the issue of violence against women attracted attention of Government of Rwanda to attain sustainable development.

The Government of Rwanda has, through its stands and actions demonstrated commitment to work towards gender equality and women's empowerment in all areas. One of the most visible efforts is its determination to fight all forms of discrimination as well as Gender Based Violence (GBV). The commitment of Rwandan government is observed in the legal, policy and institutional frameworks as well as other commendable achievements. This commitment is also expressed through the ratification and domestication of various international treaties, conventions and declarations aimed at promoting the principles of gender equality and GBV.

In December 2011, Heads of States and Governments of the International Conference for the Great Lakes Region (ICGRL) adopted the Kampala Declaration (KD) on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) in recognition of the pervasive nature as well as its impact on women's dignity, freedom and regional security and development. With the aim to achieve effective implementation of the KD on SGBV, the Government of Rwanda through the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion has developed this five years National Actions Plan (NAP).

The NAP identifies a number of activities and corresponding indicators for a better compliance with the KD on SGBV as well as progress measurement. It also sets a coordination mechanism, and defines implementation responsibilities among various stakeholders to join efforts in order to translate the KD on SGBV into effect. The NAP for the implementation of the KD on SGBV is our call to unite efforts to effectively prevent, hold SGBV perpetrators accountable and provide comprehensive support to victims of SGBV.

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ACCRONYMS

AJEPRODHO : Youth Association for Human Rights Promotion and Development
CAR : Central African Republic
COCAFEM/GL: Consultative Umbrella of Women Organizations in the Great Lakes
Region
CSOs : Civil Society Organizations
DRC : Democratic Republic of Congo
FBOs : Faith Based organizations
FIDA : Uganda Association of Women Lawyers
GMO : Gender Monitoring Office
ICGLR : International Conference for the Great Lakes Region
IMS : Information Management System
KD : Kampala Declaration
LAF : Legal Aid Forum
MAJ : Maison d'Accès a la Justice
MIDIMAR: Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees Affairs
MIGEPROF: Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
MINALOC: Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN: Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MoH: Ministry of Health
MINIJUST: Ministry of Justice
MYICT: Ministry of Youth and Information, Communication Technology
NAP: National Action Plan
NCPD: National Council of People with Disabilities
NISR: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NPPA: National Public Prosecution Authority
RDF: Rwanda Defense Forces
RIMC: Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee
RINR: Regional Initiatives on Natural Resources
RNP: Rwanda National Police
PFTH: Pro-Femmes/Twese Hamwe
PS: Permanent Secretary
RGB: Rwanda Governance Board
RWAMREC: Rwanda Men's Resource Center
RWN: Rwanda Women Network
SGBV: Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SSR: Security Sector Reform
UNSC: United Nations Security Council

CHAP. I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context and rationale

The Great Lakes Region has been home to ones of Africa's extremely violent conflicts. The succession of crisis in Burundi starting from 1993, in Rwanda in the 1990s and the DRC from 1996 caused disastrous consequences notably breaking into sexual violence of horrific cruelty. This sexual violence, which became a weapon of war profoundly, affected the living conditions of a woman in the region, making her more vulnerable to further violence.

At the regional level and with the objective to prevent and respond to SGBV, State members of the ICGLR adopted the Declaration of Kampala on Sexual and Gender-based Violence (KD on SGBV) in December 2011.

Apart from the above regional mechanisms against SGBV of which Rwanda is signatory, at the internal scene, the country has made commendable progress towards fighting SGBV. Based on a strong political will, the Government of Rwanda has put in place a considerable arsenal ranged from laws, policies and institutional framework, to a strong partnership between state and non state actors in the fight against SGBV. In the same realm, Rwanda is committed to implement various regional and international mechanisms aimed at fighting SGBV, including the Kampala Declaration on SGBV.

Unlike the resolution 1325, Rwanda does not have a specific National Action Plan for the implementation of the KD on SGBV, which translates into some general interventions as compared to the KD provisions. As a result, activities aimed at implementing the KD were being carried out in scattered manner, with the risk of duplication and collusion among actors.

It is in this context that the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF) in collaboration with its other key stakeholders, has initiated the process of developing this Action Plan. By availing this action plan, MIGEPROF strongly believes that this instrument will improve ownership of the KD on SGBV by relevant stakeholders, hence, more focused, coherent and coordinated interventions against SGBV. Though this Action Plan is specifically aimed at implementing the KD on SGBV, it is also systematically

aligned to the national gender policy, the Policy against GBV as well as the National Strategic Plan for the fight against Gender Based Violence.

1.2 The Kampala Declaration on SGBV Resolutions

Sexual violence that mostly remained unpunished in some countries of Great Lakes Region is a threat to the life of the women, their security, freedom, dignity and autonomy. It severely limits their contribution to social and economic development and therefore it is a barrier to the achievements of sustainable development objectives and other regional and international development goals. It is in recognition of the above situation that the Heads of States and Governments of countries members of ICGLR adopted the Kampala Declaration on SGBV that consists of 19 resolutions grouped into three main themes in addition to the general provisions:

- ✓ Prevention of SGBV (1);
- ✓ Punishment of perpetrators of SGBV (2); and
- ✓ Assistance to the victims of the SGBV (3).

The details on the content of the KD on SGBV are summarized into the following table.

Table 1: Key resolutions of the KD on SGBV

#	Declaration area	Resolutions
1	Prevention of SGBV	1.Eradicate existing armed Groups in the Region in conformity with the ICGLR Protocol on Non-Aggression and Mutual Defence within the agree time-frame.
		2.Fully domesticate and implement the Protocol on Non-aggression and Mutual Defence, the Protocol on Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children as well as the Protocol on Judicial Cooperation, in order to eradicate existing armed groups, combat Sexual and Gender Based Violence and cooperate in matters of extradition, judicial investigation and prosecution of perpetrators.
		3.Increase financial and technical support for Judicial and Security Sector Reform on Human and Women's Rights and SGBV eradication. This will provide institutional capacity and accountability to protect women, girls, men and

#	Declaration area	Resolutions
		<p>boys from Sexual and Gender Based violence in peace time, during conflict and post-conflict situations as a political and security strategy within 12 months;</p> <p>4.Strengthen or establish national level structures for prevention, protection and support of women and children against SGBV and establish early warning mechanisms (within 12 months after the Summit) to facilitate reporting, documentation and fast track prosecution of those responsible for perpetrating SGBV to make sure that justice is done swiftly and effectively</p> <p>5.Integrate SGBV in the National planning frameworks and allocate budget lines for Prevention, and Response to SGBV particularly the Ministries of Gender, Health, Defence, Security, Interior, Local Government, Justice, Education and Youth</p> <p>6.To establish Gender desks (where they do not exist), strengthen them where they exist and allocate relevant budget to facilitate the fight against SGBV within the next financial year.</p>
2	Punishment of perpetrators of SGBV	<p>7.Establish appropriate mechanisms to investigate and prosecute sexual violence crimes, including crimes that amount to genocide, war crimes or crimes against humanity committed in the region.</p> <p>8.Declare “Zero Tolerance Now” on SGBV crimes and impunity</p> <p>9.Establish and strengthen special courts, sessions and procedures in order to fast track SGBV cases in the Police and the Judiciary to improve access to justice and protect SGBV victims/survivors.</p>
3	Providing Support to Victims of SGBV	<p>10.Contribute to ICGLR special fund for reconstruction and development so that assistance for victims/survivors of SGBV is provided in line with Article 6(8) of the ICGLR Protocol on SGBV</p>

#	Declaration area	Resolutions
		<p>11. Establish and scale up "Recovery Centres" that provide comprehensive services of free medical, psychosocial, forensic, judicial/prosecution services to victims/survivors of SGBV.</p> <p>12. Establish and strengthen income generating programmes and initiatives to support women especially those in cross-border trade areas, targeting survivors of SGBV</p>
4	General Resolutions	<p>13. Strengthen the Levy Mwanawasa Regional Centre for Democracy, Good Governance, Human Rights and Civic Education in order to fulfil its mandate;</p> <p>14. We take note of Uganda's offer to host the Regional SGBV Training Facility and direct the ICGLR Secretary to prepare the financial requirements (budget) for the establishment of the Facility and present it to the next meeting of RIMC for decision;</p> <p>15. Put in place National and Regional Media Strategy for sustainable use of electronic and print media especially radios, news papers, televisions and traditional/community based means to expose the atrocities of sexual and gender based violence, facilitate the sensitisation and fight against SGBV;</p> <p>16. Direct the Secretariat to strengthen the inter-linkages between the Regional Initiatives on Natural Resources (RINR) and the Regional Initiative on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) by supporting Member States to mainstream gender aspect into their national policies on the natural resources sector and foster regional exchange and cooperation for sustainable development of the natural resources sector;</p> <p>17. Direct the Regional Inter-Ministerial Committee (RIMC) at their next meeting in Bangui, Central African Republic (CAR) to discuss unemployment more especially among youth, within the context of infrastructure development</p>

#	Declaration area	Resolutions
		and investment and present the report to their respective Heads of State for relevant action and later report to the next Summit;
		18. Empowerment of Professional and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) such as international Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) and all the others in the Great Lakes Region that provide support to victim/survivors of SGBV;
		19. Direct ICGLR Secretariat to follow-up the implementation of the above Resolutions and report on regular basis the RIMC and the Summit during ordinary sessions.

1.3 Achievements of Rwanda in the area of GBV

The Government of Rwanda is committed to GBV prevention and response as evidenced by its policy and legislative measures and compliance with major international and regional conventions that address GBV. In this regard, Rwanda has made significant progress in relation to the KD on SGBV as evidenced by sub-sections 1.3.1; 1.3.2 and 1.3.3 below.

1.3.1. Prevention

Rwanda has made tremendous progress in relation to prevention of GBV though fighting such a phenomenon requires permanent efforts.

Table 2: Key prevention policy and law progress

No	Law	Indicative changes/ambitions related to gender equality/SGBV
1.	The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003 revised in 2015.	Equal right between women and men; women granted at least 30 percent of the posts in decision-making organs (art.10); 24 of the 80 seats in the Chamber of Deputies (the legislature) are reserved seats for women (art. 75); only civil monogamous marriages recognized...
2.	Law N°27/2016 of 08/07/2016 governing matrimonial regimes donations and successions Law N°32/2016 of 28/08/2016	Equality in property and inheritance rights between men and women, boys and girls... ...(art 54 of succession law) See art 218 of law governing persons and family

	governing persons and family	
3.	Law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda	Equal land right between men and women; boys and girls.
4.	Law No 59/2008 of 10 th September 2008, on the Prevention and Punishment of Gender-Based Violence	Provides for the protection and relief of victims of violence; remedies for the punishment of perpetrators of gender based violence; procedures and guidelines to be followed by courts in relation to punishment, protection and compensation of victims of violence. Also provides for several women friendly measures brought up by the law, clear definition and expansion of the notion of rape...
5.	Law No 13/2009 of 27 th May 2009, Regulating Labor in Rwanda	Protects workers against SGBV; protection against discrimination in the workplace based on sex and marital status; outlines maternity leave duration, breastfeeding periods; remuneration during maternity and woman's right to resume work after the maternity leave
6	Ministerial order n°002/08.11 of 11/02/2014 on court fees in civil, commercial, social and administrative matters	Art 2 all actions relating to the protection of a child's rights and the fight against sexual violence are exempted from paying court fees.
<i>Policy documents</i>		<i>Brief description of changes introduced</i>
1.	National Gender Policy (2010)	Promotion of gender equality and equity through a clearly defined process for mainstreaming gender needs and concerns across all sectors of development
2.	National Policy against Gender Based violence (2011)	Elimination of GBV through the development of a preventive, protective, supportive and transformative environment.
3.	National Integrated Child Rights Policy (2011)	Creation of an environment in which child's development, survival, protection and participation are ensured.
4.	Gender budgeting guidelines (2008)	Provision of a framework for gender mainstreaming in the planning and

		budgeting processes; addressing the current deficiencies in gender budgeting, providing guidelines for budget agencies and other stakeholders to develop budgets that will address the objective of gender equality
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The above policy documents are reinforced by strategic and annual action plans that set clear targets to achieve the implementation timeline and responsibility. Legal and policy changes in place in Rwanda represent themselves a decisive step towards gender equality and participate in creating a more conducive environment for the fight against SGBV.

At the central level, a three fold institutional structure, known as “Gender machineries”¹, having well-defined and complementary responsibilities has been put in place to ensure translation of legal provisions and policy objectives into effect.

At the grass root level, community structures have been established, including the “Inshuti z’umuryango” (friends of family) that are operational from the village to the district level with the purpose to raise awareness among the population on equal rights between men and women, boys and girls, on the forms of SGBV and its consequences and on the reporting and referral process in case of rape or any other SGBV related abuse.²

Further initiatives bringing together men and women to discuss issues of interest, including SGBV, are in place at the community level, including the ‘Parent’s evening’, or *Umugoroba w’Ababyeyi* that is becoming a prominent mechanism to prevent violent family conflicts, including those related to SGBV, report abuse and conflicts and discuss ways to handle them.³

Gender desks and/or gender focal points are in place since 2006 within Rwanda Defense Forces (RDF) and Rwanda National Police (RNP). They mainstream gender

¹ These are respectively the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), National Women Council (NWC) and Gender Monitoring Office (GMO).

² MIGEPROF, *Guidelines on the setting up of committees to fight against gender-based violence and for the protection of child’s rights, from Umudugudu to district levels*, no date.

³ GMO, *Evaluation of the implementation of the 2009-2012 National Action Plan for the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 in Rwanda*, Kigali, May 2015.

from within, guide the implementation of related policies and procedures, and work to enhance response to SGBV.⁴

Security Sector Reform (SSR) involving both RDF and RNP concentrated on capacity building activities, including trainings, communication and awareness raising among the uniformed personnel, and community-based approach in addition to the existing gender desks.⁵

Efforts to integrate gender into national planning and budgeting documents as stipulated in international and regional obligations to which Rwanda is part have been invested right from 2003.⁶

A comprehensive gender mainstreaming program championed by the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF) was conducted with the objective to integrate gender equity into the country's development agenda and processes. Since then, gender is integral part of the Vision 2020, the country's development roadmap, and its deriving five years' strategy, the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS).

This integration of gender into the national development agenda is based on the belief that gender equality will remain an empty concept unless it is translated into concrete plans, budget programming and allocation.⁷

1.3.2. Punishment of perpetrators of SGBV

As part of its efforts to punish perpetrators of SGBV, Rwanda implements every year 16 days (November 25-December 10) of activism on violence against women established by the United Nations in 1993. Bringing together actors from various sectors, the campaign aims at raising awareness on SGBV and relevant laws, including the GBV law. Organized on annual basis, the campaign coincides with the ICGLR "Zero Tolerance

⁴ Rwanda National Police official website (www.rnp.gov.rw)

⁵See Centre for Gender, Culture and Development (Kigali Institute of Education), *Africa region security organs capacity building workshop on violence against women and girls: prevention, response and peacekeeping*, Report of a workshop, Kigali, 21-24 July, 2011.

⁶ Engendering budget is explicitly provided for by the CEDAW, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Kampala Declaration on SGBV among other international agreements.

⁷ Republic of Rwanda, *Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), Gender budgeting guidelines*, Kigali, May 2008, pp 6-7.

Now” as decided by the ICGLR Ministers of Gender and of Justice of the member States in July 2012.⁸

In addition to awareness raising activities, focus was put on judicial mechanisms to ensure SGBV authors are punished. Impunity for SGBV is addressed by the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure of Rwanda in addition to the legal framework described above. The law on Prevention and Punishment of GBV for instance provides for zero tolerance. Special sessions such as mobile courts for cases of SGBV particularly those involving children are organized by courts. Furthermore SGBV cases are given priority.⁹ In 2008, the National Public Prosecution Authority (NPPA) established a special unit in charge of SGBV cases to mark the importance accorded to the fight against this crime. A list of all cases of SGBV tried as well as the outcomes is published on yearly basis as a means to promote transparency and prevent further violence. Though capacity building sessions are organized,¹⁰ studies have pointed to significant knowledge gaps among the judicial personnel, particularly regarding the understanding of SGBV¹¹ and the issue of evidence in cases involving rape and other forms of sexual abuse.¹²

1.3.3. Support to victims of SGBV

Rwanda has established recovery centers since 2009. Known under their Kinyarwanda name, the ‘Isange’ One Stop Centers (feel at home; feel most welcome) provide a comprehensive package to victims of SGBV, including medical, legal and psychosocial support free of charge, under the same roof. There is also forensic laboratory to test DNA among other tests. As of to date, there are 44 Isange One Stop Center throughout the country.¹³ However, some challenges are still undermining the functioning of these

⁸ MIGEPROF, Official website: www.migeprof.gov.rw

⁹ Supreme Court Official website: www.judiciary.gov.rw

¹⁰ See for instance Gender Monitoring Office, *Beijing +20 Rwanda country report*, Kigali, June 2014.

¹¹ Legal Aid Forum Rwanda, *Improving the Performance of the Criminal Justice System in Rwanda in Managing Gender Based Violence Cases: Report on the Assessment of Challenges and Capacity needs of the Criminal Justice Agencies in Managing Gender Based Violence Cases in Rwanda*, Kigali, 2013.

¹² Pro-Femmes Twese Hamwe, *Situational awareness on services delivered to the victims of GBV and services provided in Isange One Stop Centers in Rwanda*, Kigali, 2014.

¹³ Pro-Femmes Twese Hamwe (PF/TH), op. cit. 2014.

centers, such as limited funds, limited training and insufficient number of service providers.

Significant achievement under the same area is the work of the Access to Justice House, known under their French acronym MAJ (Maison d'Accès à la Justice). Established in 2006, MAJ operates in each district and comprises of 3 lawyers, one of whom is specifically in charge of child protection and the fight against SGBV.

These officers provide free legal services to the most vulnerable of society, including legal conclusions on cases involving SGBV and case orientation among other duties¹⁴. Legal aid is provided by numerous other CSOs.

Rwanda also committed to support women involved in cross-border trade particularly victims of SGBV and women in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Numerous initiatives to comply with the same are underway in Rwanda. One of them is the introduction of the Women's Guarantee Fund in 2007. Now fully operational, the initiative aims at increasing the number of women entrepreneurs in Rwanda by providing a 75 percent guarantee for a bank or micro finance loan that a Rwandan woman takes out to start up an enterprise or a small business.¹⁵ Specific efforts in favor of women involved in cross-border trade are ongoing¹⁶.

Despite the above progress, SGBV is still a prevalent phenomenon in Rwanda. It requires dynamic strategies to achieve real and sustainable changes in favour of gender equality and a society free from SGBV.

CHAP II: PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON SGBV

This chapter consists of three main elements: the process of elaboration of the NAP, the objectives of the NAP and the expected results.

2.1 The process of elaborating the NAP for KD on SGBV

¹⁴ Ministry of Justice, Official website: www.minijust.gov.rw

¹⁵ Gender Monitoring Office, *Evaluation of the implementation of the 2009-2012 national action plan for UNSCR1325 in Rwanda*, Kigali, may 2015.

¹⁶ Some transnational income generating initiatives, bringing together women from bordering towns, like Goma in DRC and Rubavu in Rwanda are already operational.

The process to develop this document was consultative in nature. The development of the NAP for the implementation of the KD on SGBV started with a study conducted between December 2015 and February 2016, with the aim to assess progress made and gaps pertaining to the implementation of the KD on SGBV and the UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security in Rwanda. One of the key gaps identified is that the country has not the NAP for the implementation of the KD on SGBV.

The process to elaborate this NAP involved several consultation meetings and workshops with key actors from both the government and relevant Civil Society Organizations. Apart from meetings and workshops, an extensive desk review was conducted, where various documents, reports, policies, Laws and other relevant documents were examined. Besides, focus group discussions were used in the elaboration of this NAP. In one of the workshops organised by MIGEPROF in Musanze from 16-18 January 2017, inputs were provided on both the template and the content. The present NAP was validated in a national workshop that brought together various MIGEPROF partners on May 24, 2017 at Lemigo Hotel.

2.2 Aim of the National Action Plan of KD on Sexual and Gender Based Violence

The aim of this National Action Plan for the implementation of the KD on SGBV is to serve as a guideline to all stakeholders for an effective implementation of the declaration. More specifically, the action plan aims at:

- ✓ Popularize the content of the KD on SGBV among relevant government institutions and stakeholders;
- ✓ Promote ownership of the KD on SGBV by various government institutions and other relevant stakeholders by incorporating it into their individual action plans;
- ✓ Improve the quality of prevention of and response to cases of SGBV, including a comprehensive service to victims.

2.3 Expected results from Rwanda NAP on SGBV

Based on the key areas of the KD on SGBV and the implementation gaps identified by the evaluation study referred to above, the results expected from the implementation of Rwanda NAP on SGBV can be summarized as follows:

- ✓ Increased community raising awareness on prevention, denunciation and reporting of SGBV cases;
- ✓ Improved quality of SGBV data as well as reporting process among service providers;

- ✓ Reduced vulnerability to SGBV among targeted groups and increased capacity to prevent and end impunity within the community ;
- ✓ Improved capacity of SGBV stakeholders and service providers to deliver a comprehensive package of services to victims of SGBV;
- ✓ Better implementation, monitoring, evaluation and coordination of the NAP activities.

2.4 The NAP logical framework for results

This chapter describes the objectives of the NAP for the KD on SGBV per priority area. It presents the expected results, the indicators for measurement of progress as well as the corresponding activities. For the purpose of better coordination and reporting, the chapter also defines responsibility (primary and secondary) in the implementation of the NAP, determines key stakeholders and proposes the implementation period.

Overall objective of the NAP: To serve as a guideline to all stakeholders for an effective implementation of the KD on SGBV						
Specific objective	Expected result	Indicator	Activities	Responsible for the activity implementation	Stakeholders	Implementation timeline
Priority area 1: Prevention of SGBV						
Ensure coherence and systematic early warning mechanism to document and report cases of SGBV	Community awareness about SGBV, its causes and ability to report signs/symptoms of SGBV before it happens is increased	Number of awareness campaigns organized; Number of reported and intercepted cases of SGBV; Decrease of SGBV cases in the community	Organize meeting with relevant authorities for a coherent and systematic mechanism of early warning mechanism to document and report cases of SGBV; Educate and sensitize the public on SGBV prevention and reporting Involve men and boys in prevention of SGBV	MIGEPROF	MINALOC (Districts) MoH MINEDUC MYICT MIDIMAR GMO NPPA NCPD CSOs working in the area of SGBV FBOs	2017-2021

<p>Make more operational community mechanisms on SGBV prevention</p>	<p>Prevention of SGBV through the existing community mechanisms is effective</p>	<p>Number of trainings provided on existing mechanism, Level of attendance, Level of participation of fathers; Existence of harmonized reporting format; quality of reports; level of understanding about GBV...</p>	<p>Strengthen the existing community mechanisms on SGBV prevention (Umugoroba w'ababyeyi, ijisho ry'umuturanyi, community policing, Inshuti z'umurango etc..) by training them to effectively identify, document and report SGBV signals in effective and timely manner; Build the capacity of local leaders on SGBV community-based prevention mechanisms</p>	<p>MINALOC & MIGEPROF</p>	<p>Districts, National Women Council, National Children Commission (NCC) RNP and CSOs working in the area of SGBV COCAFEM</p>	<p>2017-2021</p>
<p>Increase men's active participation in the prevention of SGBV</p>	<p>Men are actively engaged in all community activities aimed at preventing SGBV</p>	<p># of men who attend community initiatives such as Umugoroba w'ababyeyi; # of men who attend community sensitization campaign on SGBV; # of men who enroll in anti-GBV clubs</p>	<p>Organize men specific sensitization sessions against SGBV; Support the formation of men's clubs against SGBV</p>	<p>COCAFEM</p>	<p>MIGEPROF National Women Council Districts Relevant CSOs</p>	<p>2017-2021</p>
<p>Ensure quality</p>	<p>A standardized tool of</p>	<p>Existence of Standardized</p>	<p>Participate in the</p>	<p>MIGEPROF</p>	<p>GMO, RNP, MoH,</p>	<p>2017</p>

data collection and treatment through a standardized tool for data collection and treatment of SGBV cases	SGBV data collection and treatment is in place	tool of data collection and treatment. Quality of collected data and their treatment; Level of awareness about the tool, availability of the tool to end users & level of its usability	validation of a standardized tool of SGBV data collection and treatment; Disseminate the tool		CSOs operating in the area of SGBV COCAFEM members	
Empower vulnerable groups which are exposed to SGBV	Vulnerability to SGBV is reduced and vulnerable groups empowered	Number of empowered vulnerable groups, Number of created cooperatives of Women in Informal cross border Trade (WICT); Number of trainings on entrepreneurship and IGA, Number of Income Generating Activities (IGAs); # of Early Childhood Development centres supported	Identify and Economically empower the vulnerable groups exposed to SGBV through establishment of Income Generating Activities (IGA) to sustain themselves; Run and support Early Childhood Development Centres	MINEACOM MIGEPROF	MIGEPROF, CSOs operating in the area of SGBV MINEDUC, Districts	2017; 2018-2021
Priority area 2: Punishment of perpetrators of SGBV						
Ensure perpetrators of	Impunity for SGBV is ended/reduced	# of GBV perpetrator suspects	Organize advocacy meetings with relevant	MINIJUST	Supreme Court MIGEPROF	2018-2012

SGBV are identified and held accountable		responsibility is convincingly established; # of SGBV cases treated per year...	authorities for better laboratories equipments and quality forensic evidence; Document and analyze SGBV cases treated/completed per year; train legal and judicial service providers; Organize awareness raising campaigns on the accountability of the community in the fight against impunity for SGBV		National Women Council NCC MAJ Relevant CSOs, including LAF Local leaders	
Ensure an effective preservation of evidences of SGBV cases	SGBV perpetrators are identified and effectively punished	#of popular meetings on evidence preservation, Number of media reports, radio talks/ TV show on evidence preservation Existence of formal partnerships between media and key stakeholders in the area of SGBV	Organize community meetings and conduct media trainings on evidence preservation on SGBV cases;	MINIJUST	MINALOC (Districts) MINIJUST (RIB), NPPA, relevant CSOs	2017-2021
Build the capacity of judicial service providers for quality evidence on SGBV	Improve the capacity of the investigators of SGBV cases; Quality of investigators of SGBV cases	#of trainings on SGBV; and SGBV evidence preservation; Number and types of facilitation means (transport, communication, equipment, etc)	Build the capacity of the legal and judicial service providers	MINIJUST	MIGEPROF, MINALOC (Districts) Civil Society Organizations working in the area of SGBV	2018-2020
Devise strategies to combat corruption in the chain of response	Knowledge about the magnitude of corruption in the area of SGBV and informed	Existence of Report on prevalence of corruption and its impact on	Conduct a study on the status/prevalence of corruption and its impact	COCAFEM/GL	MIGEPROF, Office of the Ombudsman, TI-Rwanda and other	2018

to cases of SGBV	strategies to fight it in this particular area are devised	the outcomes of SGBV cases proceedings; # and quality of strategies to combat corruption in the area of SGBV	on the outcomes of SGBV cases proceedings and response		CSOs working in the area of SGBV	
Priority area 3: Services to victims of SGBV						
Improve the capacity of health facilities and provide holistic care/services	Equipped Health facilities able to provide quality treatment to SGBV victims are in place in sufficient numbers	#of health facilities equipped and types of facilities granted; Improvement of quality of services provided; increase in number of operational and effective Isange One Stop Center	Equip Health Facilities with enough materials; Train medical service providers; Advocate for the effectiveness of the ISANGE one stop centers are operational in each District	MoH	MINIJUST MINALOC GMO CSOs	2018-2021
Monitor the implementation of mechanism, instructions and policies in relation to services to SGBV victims	Effective implementation of all available mechanisms, instructions and policies in relation with treatment of SGBV cases.	Existence of monitoring, tools, frameworks and report; Level of compliance with the existing mechanism, instructions and policies in relation to services to SGBV victims	Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness and accountability for the implementation of existing mechanisms /instructions and policies in relation to services to SGBV victims	GMO	MIGEPROF, MoH, CSOs working in the area of SGBV	2018-2021
Improve the capacity of service providers	Increased numbers and improved capacity of service providers	#of capacity building activities (training, seminars, study tours) organized towards service providers; # and types of facilitation means (transport, communication, equipment, etc)	Assess performance of service providers; Train services providers in their respective areas to ensure quality service;	MoH MINIJUST	MIGEPROF CSOs working in the area of SGBV	2018-2021

Ensure effective psychosocial and economic community reintegration for victims of SGBV	Victims and survivors of SGBV are effectively reintegrated	Existence of a situation analysis report on the effectiveness of community reintegration mechanisms; # of advocacy meetings; # of community capacity and awareness building activities; # of victims of SGBV supported	Provide psycho-social and economic support to victims of SGBV; Provide support with tool kits and start up capital; Conduct campaigns and advocacy activities to strengthen the role of community members in the reintegration of victims of SGBV	MINALOC	MIGEPROF MINIJUST Community structures CSOs	2018
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Priority are 4 : Implementation, coordination, financing, monitoring and evaluation and communication and dissemination of the NAP KD on SGBV

1. Coordination mechanism

Ensure coordination of multi-sectoral intervention at the implementation of KD	Interventions towards the implementation of KD on SGBV are effectively coordinated	#of CSOs organizations and public institutions that integrated NAP into their individual plans; Existence of report on existing organizations as well as their SGBV areas of interventions;	Map the existing organizations as well as their SGBV areas of interventions;	MIGEPROF	MoH MINIJUST Supreme Court NPPA CSOs working in the area of SGBV	2017-2018
	Interventions on SGBV are more focused and specialized	Level of specification of SGBV area of intervention per organization.	Engage with organizations to integrate the NAP on DK into their individual annual plans.			
	The NAP/DK is owned by individual organizations working on SGBV both CSOs and public institutions	# of coordination meetings; Level of stakeholders' participation	Organize regular national coordination meetings to ensure harmonious interventions on SGBV			
	Reports on SGBV are timely available and quality based.	Existence of clear calendar of those meetings and minutes and regular reports	Set a regular Semester meeting for reporting according to the thematic	MIGEPROF	GMO and CSOs working in the area of SGBV	2018

		from various stakeholders on SGBV.	area of KD and National policy against GBV as well reviewing the implementation process			
	Harmonized implementation of all SGBV related to regional and international instruments	Existence of a friendly user manual and guide for the Implementation regional and international instruments on gender and SGBV	-To collect all gender and SGBV related to regional and international instruments Develop an implementation manual and guide for all gender and SGBV related regional and international instruments	MIGEPROF	GMO and CSOs working in the area of SGBV	2017-2018
2. Monitoring and evaluation						
Ensure an effective monitoring & evaluation of the implementation of KD on SGBV.	Accurate SGBV data through information management system	Existence of National GBV information management system	Establish and operationalize National GBV information management system	MIGEPROF	GMO, CSOs working in the area of SGBV	2017
	Effective use of GBV IMS for data collection, treatment and reporting	Existence of instructions /guidelines on GBV IMS Number of organizations having GBV IMS focal point; Number of focal points trained on GBV IMS; Quality SGBV Data through effective use of GBV IMS	Establish instructions and guidelines for GBV IMS focal point and building their capacity on SGBV data collection and reporting	MIGEPROF	GMO, CSOs working in the area of SGBV	2018
	Accurate and consistent reporting system	Number and frequency of Report on DK implementation progress and dissemination activities	Produce semester and annual reports on KD on SGBV and its dissemination	MIGEPROF	GMO, CSOs working in the area of SGBV	2017-2021
	Accurate and consistent M&E framework	Existence of M&E framework for the implementation of KD on SGBV, Level of awareness of the M&E framework among	Establish M&E framework for the implementation of KD on SGBV	MIGEPROF	GMO, CSOs working in the area of SGBV	2017

		SGBV interveners				
3.	Communication and dissemination of the NAP KD on SGBV					
Ensure the NAP is popular and well understood	Knowledge about the existence the NAP for KD; Improved ownership of NAP of DK	Existence of a dissemination plan. Number and types dissemination activities; Number of organizations involved in the activities	Translate the NAP into Kinyarwanda; Conduct the NAP dissemination campaigns around the country	COCAFEM members	MIGEPROF PFTH RWAMREC RWN AJEPRODHO HAGURUKA LAF...	2017-2018

CHAP. III. IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION, AND FINANCING OF THE NAP

3. 1 Implementation framework and coordination

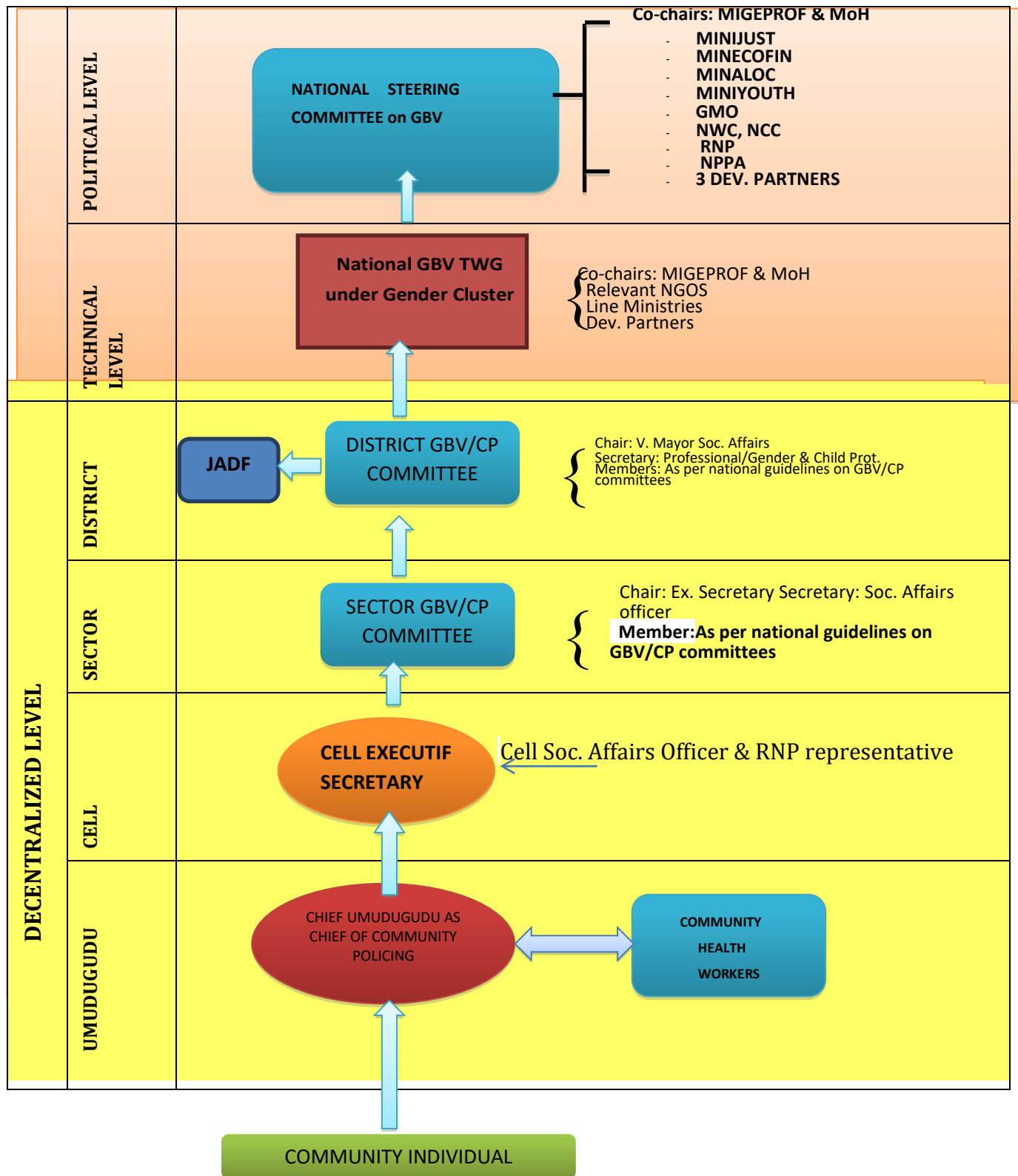
MIGEPROF will work with stakeholders to ensure that the NAP for the KD objectives set herein are realized in the next 5 years. The implementation of NAP by MIGEPROF, which shall work with its public and CSO stakeholders to establish high level structures for overseeing the action plan implementation. In this regard, a national technical structure will work with decentralized entities and CSOS to integrate them around the principles of the NAP for the KD on SGBV.

MIGEPROF will ensure that relevant national institutions responsible for implementation of this action plan, effectively take the action plan to the desired level. The coordination mechanism of the implementation of the NAP for the implementation of the KD will be done as per the arrangement defined in the National Policy against GBV to ensure coherent and mutually reinforcing interventions as reproduced below.

The NAP will be implemented at three different, but mutually reinforcing levels: the political level, the technical level and the decentralized one. At the political level, the Steering Committee will provide overall strategic direction for the implementation of the NAP. The Steering Committee shall meet twice a year to monitor implementation of the NAP's objectives, share information and coordinate activities and responses.

At the technical level, the Technical Working Group co-chaired with MIGEPROF and MoH operating under the Gender Cluster, will provide technical expertise pertaining to the NAP objectives and report to the National Steering Committee on a quarterly basis.

Figure 1: Coordination arrangement for the NAP for the KD on SGBV



Source: National Policy against GBV (2011)

3.2 Roles of stakeholders

There are numerous partners working together for the provision of quality prevention and response to cases of SGBV as identified in the figure above. Various relevant institutions and organizations are responsible for the implementation of this action plan. However, the following partners are expected to play a crucial role and to support the implementation of the NAP.

MIGEPROF will oversee, guide and support the implementation of the NAP for the KD on SGBV. It is in charge of coordination of all efforts aimed at complying with the declaration.

MoH: The Ministry of Health is one of the key role players in fighting SGBV, especially, with regard to medical services provision. More is also expected to equip laboratories for SGBV quality evidences and enhance access to justice.

MINIJUST: The fight against impunity for SGBV and access to justice for victims of SGBV is chiefly the responsibility of MINIJUST. The ministry is in charge of taking all the necessary measures to ensure impunity for SGBV is ended, including building the capacity for the justice providers and the population, and appropriate equipment. The role of MINIJUST includes active

MINECOFIN: The implementation of activities of the NAP requires adequate budget. MINECOFIN is expected to integrate the NAP into its budget priorities.

MINALOC will support the implementation and monitoring of the NAP at the local government level as well as the engagement of communities in the prevention of SGBV, reporting and reintegration of victims.

MINEDUC: The Ministry of Education will ensure that the appropriate policies, training, codes of conduct, curricula and school-wide programs are put into place to ensure not only the safety and security of teachers and children at school, but also to ensure that schools take a proactive stand in preparing children and young people to contribute to creating a GBV- free society. This Ministry will be responsible for monitoring and evaluating the success of its policies, training, codes of conduct and curricula in schools, colleges and universities.

Rwanda National Police (RNP) &RIB: Through Gender Desk, RNP will provide communities with rapid, victim-focused and user- friendly services to respond to cases of SGBV, including through the presence of a Police officer in each District hospital to deal quickly and appropriately with cases of SGBV. The Police will also promote the understanding of the GBV Law and Criminal Code and will maintain statistics of reported cases.

National public Prosecution Authority (NPPA): The mission of the NPPA is to participate in upholding the security of people and their property, in prosecuting perpetrators of crimes, in bringing them to justice with equity of treatment in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, laws and decrees in force and International Laws to which Rwanda is part. The NPPA, through its GBV Unit and in

collaboration with other stakeholders will play an important role in preventing, prosecuting and punishing GBV-related offences.

GMO: The office is expected to monitor progress and report to competent organs for better implementation of the NAP. It will also develop tools to measure progress where needed.

National Women Council: The council will play a crucial role in mobilizing women to engage in the reporting of cases of SGBV, preservation of evidence of SGBV and the reintegration of victims of SGBV.

National Children Commission will mobilize children through their forum committees established from the village level to the district to fight against sexual abuse and report any attempt of SGBV.

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda: The institute is expected to build LGs staff, gender focal points and community members in collecting and analysis SGBV data, and the use of the IMS on SGBV.

CSOs: CSOs such as **Pro-Femmes/Twese Hamwe and COCAFEM/GL** are expected to coordinate interventions of CSOs, mobilize funds, participate in awareness raising and capacity building, including knowledge production. They will technically follow up closely the implementation of this NAP and organize review meetings and reports. They will ensure the secretariat of the implementation of this NAP.

Development partners: The implementation of the NAP requires adequate funds. Development partners are expected to mobilize funds to support government efforts for an effective implementation of the NAP.

3.3 Reporting, accountability and feedback mechanisms

MIGEPROF will ensure that the action plan is well communicated to communities, government and non-state actors for them to actively engage in its implementation. Appropriate strategies for vulgarization of the NAP are expected to be devised. MIGEPROF together with CSOs will play a key role in making the action plan known. Responsibility for reporting is defined in the M&E framework developed in chapter VII. The NAP emphasizes a two-way dialogue, effective feedback mechanisms, results-based monitoring, evidence-based reporting and multiple stakeholder involvement.

3.4 Monitoring and evaluation

The implementation of the NAP will keep being monitored to ensure that it is properly institutionalized in line with its objective; and that all concerned institutions conform to the NAP in their operations. Monitoring will also ensure that each organization has taken necessary measures to implement the action plan, that relevant capacity for quality prevention, response and service to cases of SGBV and strategies are put in

place, the desired quality service culture is realized across all Government and CSOs organizations, and harmony is ensured with other Government policies.

Semester and annual progress and activity reports will facilitate the evaluation of progress and thus inform the adoption of the necessary measures. MIGEPROF and GMO will ensure effective monitoring of implementation of NAP across all concerned Government institutions and CSOs and report to the oversight committee, and to other relevant organs.

3.5 The NAP implications

Legal implications

Apart from the laws under revision such as the Legal Aid Bill and Penal Code, the Government will review the GBV law to specifically ensure SGBV perpetrators are not eligible to amnesty as provided for by international instruments to which Rwanda is part.

Financial implications

The proper implementation of the NAP for the KD on SGBV as envisaged in this document requires strong and supportive partnerships in terms of funding and effective use of other critical resources, such as technical expertise and professional staff. The need for collaborative efforts for mobilisation and lobbying for extra resources for the proper implementation of the policy is very important.

The budgetary provisions needed for the purpose will have to be earmarked in the budget lines of the different sectors, such as MIGEPROF, MINIJUST, MINALOC (through districts) RNP and GMO. It will be necessary to thus earmark a certain percentage in each of the concerned institutions and organisations' budget provisions for the implementation of programmes specific to the mainstreaming of quality service to SGBV. Similar support may have to be extended to development partners, supporting excellent prevention and response to cases of SGBV as well as services to victims of SGBV. A budget framework is proposed in appendices Two below.

CONCLUSION

This action plan captures the problematic areas regarding Rwanda's compliance with the KD on SGBV. The gaps in this area emerged from a study that also showed that the country does not have a specific plan to implement the declaration. The plan identifies a number of activities and corresponding indicators for a better compliance with the KD on SGBV as well as progress measurement.

The plan sets a coordination mechanism, and defines implementation responsibilities. Both government and CSOs are expected to join efforts in order for the plan to translate into effects. Since the implementation of the NAP implies a multi-stakeholder approach, the process requires a strong coordination. This also requires sound communication between stakeholders, timely monitoring and reporting and evaluation.

APPENDICES

Appendix One: Detailed timeline for the implementation of the NAP on Kampala Declaration on sexual and gender based violence

This appendix describes in details the timeline for the implementation of the NAP activities. The NAP covers five years, from 2017 to 2021. The activity implementation schedule is logically sequenced some activities being pre-requisite for others. While some activities can be implemented at a time, others cover three to five years depending on their nature. The activity timeline¹⁷ will not only guide the implementation of the NAP, but will also serve as a reference to measure progress.

ACTIVITIES	Timeline																			
	Year 2017				Year 2018				Year 2019				Year 2020				Year 2021			
Priority area 1 :Prevention of SGBV	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Sensitize community population on SGBV prevention which include timely identification of GBV causes, prevention of family conflicts and timely reporting before SGBV happen;																				
Support the existing community mechanisms which are involved in SGBV prevention (umugorobaw'ababyeyi, ijishory'umuturanyi, community policing, Inshutiz'umurango etc..) to effectively identify, document and report SGBV signals in effective and timely manner																				
Organize men specific sensitization sessions against SGBV and support the formation of men's clubs against SGBV																				
Organize meetings for the completion of a standardized tool of SGBV																				

¹⁷ The numbers 1,2,3,4 in this table correspond to quarters of the year.

ACTIVITIES	Timeline																
	Year 2017			Year 2018			Year 2019			Year 2020			Year 2021				
data collection and treatment.																	
Identify and Economically empower the vulnerable groups which are susceptible to SGBV through establishment of Income Generating Activities (IGA) to sustain themselves;																	
Priority area 2: Punishment of perpetrators of SGBV																	
Advocate for appropriate laboratories and forensic evidence; Document and analyze SGBV cases treated/completed per year; train legal and judicial service providers																	
Conduct community campaigns on preservation of evidences;																	
Support the investigators with capacity and means to collect and preserve SGBV evidences																	
Conduct a study on the status/prevalence of corruption and its impact on the outcomes of SGBV cases proceedings.																	
Priority area 3: Services to victims of SGBV																	
Equip Health Facilities with enough materials																	
Monitor the effectiveness of the implementation available mechanism, instructions and policies in relation to services to SGBV victims																	
Capacity building of services providers and increase their number																	
Priority area 4: Implementation, coordination, financing, monitoring and evaluation and communication and dissemination of the NAP KD on SGBV																	
1. Coordination mechanism																	
To engage organizations to integrate the NAP on DK into their individual annual plans.																	
Mapping the existing organizations as well as their AGBV areas of interventions																	

ACTIVITIES	Timeline																
	Year 2017			Year 2018			Year 2019			Year 2020			Year 2021				
Establish a Joint action plan for the implementation of KD; with clear division of responsibilities among different stakeholders																	
Set a regular quarterly meeting for reporting an according to the thematic area of KD and National policy against GBV as well reviewing the implementation process																	
Develop of an implementation manual and guide for all gender and SGBV related to regional and international instruments																	
2. Monitoring and evaluation																	
Establish and operationalize National GBV information management system																	
Establish instructions and guidelines for GBV IMS focal point and building their capacity on SGBV data collection and reporting																	
Produce semester and annual report on KD on SGBV and its dissemination																	
Establish M&E framework for the implementation of KD on SGBV																	
3. PAN KD on SGBV communication and dissemination plan																	
Conduct dissemination campaigns about the NAP for KD																	

Appendix Two: Budget framework for the NAP on Kampala Declaration on sexual and gender based violence

This appendix presents the detailed budget for the implementation of the NAP on the KD on SGBV. It corresponds to the detailed activity plan and provides a yearly budget per activity in addition to the global total.

ACTIVITIES	BUDGET ESTIMATES IN \$US					
	Year2017	Year2018	Year2019	Year2020	Year2021	Total/activity
Priority area 1: Prevention of SGBV						
Sensitize community population on SGBV prevention which include timely identification of GBV causes, prevention of family conflicts and timely reporting before SGBV happen;	8200	16400	18040	19640	21320	83600
Support the existing community mechanisms which are involved in SGBV prevention (umugoroba w'ababyeyi, ijisho ry'umuturanyi, community policing, Inshutiz'umurango etc..) to effectively identify, document and report SGBV signals in effective and timely manner		22000	22000	22000		66000
Follow-up the elaboration of a standardized tool of SGBV data collection and treatment.	1800					1800
Organize men specific sensitization sessions against SGBV and support the formation of men's clubs against SGBV	6 400	12 800	12 800	12 800	12 800	57600
Identify and Economically empower the vulnerable groups which are susceptible to SGBV through establishment of Income Generating Activities (IGA) to sustain themselves;	23.000	20.000				43000
Priority area 2: Punishment of perpetrators of SGBV						
Advocate for appropriate laboratories and forensic evidence; Document and analyze SGBV cases treated/completed per year; train legal and judicial service providers	1800	1800	1800	1800		7200
Conduct community campaigns on preservation of evidences;	8200	9020	9840	10660		37720
Support the investigators with capacity and means to collect and		18000	18000	18000		54000

ACTIVITIES	BUDGET ESTIMATES IN \$US					
	Year2017	Year2018	Year2019	Year2020	Year2021	Total/activity
preserve SGBV evidences						
Conduct a study on the status/prevalence of corruption and its impact on the outcomes of SGBV cases proceedings.		27000				27000
Priority area 3: Services to victims of SGBV						
Equip Health Facilities with enough materials		37000	37000	37000		111000
Monitor the effectiveness of the implementation available mechanism, instructions and policies in relation to services to SGBV victims		1800	1980	2160	2340	8280
Capacity building of services providers and increase their number		20000	20000	20000	20000	80000
Priority area4: Implementation, coordination, financing, monitoring and evaluation and communication and dissemination of the NAP KD on SGBV						
1. Coordination mechanism						
To engage organizations to integrate the NAP on DK into their individual annual plans.	7000	7000				14000
Mapping the existing organizations as well as their SGBV areas of interventions		13000				13000
Establish a Joint action plan for the implementation of KD; with clear division of responsibilities among different stakeholders		4000				4000
Set a regular quarterly meeting for reporting an according to the thematic area of KD and National policy against GBV as well reviewing the implementation process	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	12500
Develop an implementation manual and guide for all gender and SGBV related regional and international instruments		7400				7400
2. Monitoring and evaluation						
Follow up the operationalization of the National GBV Information Management system	3000					3000
Establish instructions and guidelines for GBV IMS focal point and building their capacity on SGBV data collection and reporting		3000				3000
Produce semester and annual report on KD on SGBV and its dissemination		3000	3000	3000	3000	12000

ACTIVITIES	BUDGET ESTIMATES IN \$US					
	Year2017	Year2018	Year2019	Year2020	Year2021	Total/activity
Establish M&E framework for the implementation of KD on SGBV		2400				2400
3. NAP KD on SGBV communication and dissemination						
Conduct dissemination campaigns about the NAP for KD		15000				15000
General Total	63 700	244920	146960	149560	61960	667 100

Appendix Three: Monitoring and evaluation framework for the NAP on Kampala Declaration on Sexual and Gender Based violence

This appendix summarizes the framework for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the NAP for the KD on SGBV. As such, it provides the baseline situation, means for verification of progress, and data collection method proposed in addition to indicators and risks and assumptions. The objective of the chapter is to track progress in relation to the implementation of the NAP, allow for a timely identification of challenges as well as corrective measures. By defining responsibility for data collection, the chapter also sets the ground for future reporting responsibility and standards.

Expected results	Indicators	Baseline data/situation	Means of verification	Method of data collection	Responsibility for data collection	Data collection frequency	Risks and assumptions
Priority area 1: Prevention of SGBV							
Ensure coherence and systematic early warning mechanism to document and report cases of SGBV	Number of awareness campaigns organized; Number of reported and intercepted cases of SGBV; Decrease of SGBV cases in the community	Low understanding on SGBV despite the existence of structures to prevent it; low reporting and incoherencies in documenting and reporting cases of SGBV	Periodic reports; feedback during community meetings minutes; Local Governments (LGs) plans and reports...	Quick surveys and studies; community interviews;	GMO, RNP	Quarterly	Limited budget; limited staff; Community slow commitment to report cases of SGBV; negotiations over cases of SGBV

Exepected results	Indicators	Baseline data/situation	Means of verification	Method of data collection	Responsibility for data collection	Data collection frequency	Risks and assumptions
Make more operational community mechanisms on SGBV prevention	Number of trainings provided on existing mechanism, Level of attendance, Level of participation of fathers; Existence of harmonized reporting format; quality of reports; level of understanding about GBV...	There is no harmonized reporting format	MIGEPROF and LGs reports	Monitoring visits; studies	MIGEPROF/LGs	Yearly	LG staff busy and overwhelmed; SGBV case not a priority; insufficient information
Increase men's active participation in the prevention of SGBV	# of men who attend community initiatives such as Umugorobaw' ababyeyi; # of men who attend community sensitization	Various studies indicate men are less involved in activities aimed at preventing SGBV; negative masculinities still prevalent	Study reports; list of attendance of community meetings	Research	MIGEPROF/LGs	Yearly	Limited financial resources to conduct comprehensive study

Exepected results	Indicators	Baseline data/situation	Means of verification	Method of data collection	Responsibility for data collection	Data collection frequency	Risks and assumptions
	campaign on SGBV; # of men who enroll in anti-GBV clubs						
Ensure quality data collection and treatment through a standardized tool for data collection and treatment of SGBV cases	Existence of Standardized tool of data collection and treatment. Quality of collected data and their treatment; Level of awareness about the tool, availability of the tool to end users & level of its usability	There is no Standardized tool of data collection and treatment.	MIGEPROF semestrial and annual reports	Desk review	MIGEPROF and NISR	Once every two years	Limited budget to operationalizes the tool; limited skills among stakeholders to utilize the tool
Empower vulnerable groups which are exposed to SGBV	Number of empowered vulnerable groups, Number of created	The support provided to these vulnerable groups is still scattered	LGs reports and planning documents	Desk review; interviews with community members	MINEACO/MIGEP ROF/LGs	Quarterly	Data base/information on vulnerable groups not comprehensive/not regularly updated; priority of vulnerable groups not documented

Exepected results	Indicators	Baseline data/situation	Means of verification	Method of data collection	Responsibility for data collection	Data collection frequency	Risks and assumptions
	cooperatives of Women in Informal cross border Trade (WICT); Number of trainings on entrepreneurship and IGA, Number of Income Generating Activities (IGAs); # of ECDs supported						
Priority area2: Punishment of perpetrators of SGBV							
Ensure perpetrators of SGBV are identified and held accountable	# of GBV perpetrator suspects whose responsibility is convincingly established;	Many people suspected of committing the rape and other forms of sexual violence released due to less convincing evidence	Judicial reports	Studies; desk review, field visits	Supreme court & MINIJUST	Twice a year	Incomplete documentation of cases involving SGBV; difficulties to access court decisions

Exepected results	Indicators	Baseline data/situation	Means of verification	Method of data collection	Responsibility for data collection	Data collection frequency	Risks and assumptions
	# of SGBV cases treated per year...						
Ensure an effective preservation of evidences of SGBV cases	# of popular meetings on evidence preservation, Number of media reports, radio talks/ TV show on evidence preservation Existence of formal partnerships between media and key stakeholders in the area of SGBV	General campaigns against SGBV conducted, but little specific popular education on SGBV evidence preservation implemented so far; low awareness and small knowledge about evidence preservation techniques	Judicial proceedings & Courts decisions	Desk review; studies and surveys	MINIJUST	Twice a year	Limited access to Court decisions; Poor documentation of cases involving SGBV
Build the capacity of judicial service providers for quality evidence on SGBV	Number of trainings on SGBV; and SGBV evidence preservation; Number and types of facilitation	Knowledge about SGBV evidence preservation is still low and there is limited facilitation (transport communication, etc)	Needs assessment reports; pre-training evaluation reports; Budget allocated to	Desk review; interviews, studies, monitoring	MINIJUST	Yearly	Insufficient documentation of the needs of judicial service providers; limited staff in number and capacity...

Exepected results	Indicators	Baseline data/situation	Means of verification	Method of data collection	Responsibility for data collection	Data collection frequency	Risks and assumptions
	means (transport, communication, equipment, etc)		capacity building for the judicial chain				
Improve the law on SGBV	Existence of SGBV Law advocacy paper; Number of Advocacy meetings with law and policy makers.	SGBV law mute on whether sexual violence perpetrators are eligible to amnesty or not	SGBV law analysis report	Desk review	MIGEPROF	Yearly	Limited time to conduct the law revision advocacy; Limited resources to bear financial implications for the law revision
Devise strategies to combat corruption in the chain of response to cases of SGBV	Existence of Report on prevalence of corruption and its impact on the outcomes of SGBV cases proceedings; # and quality of strategies to combat corruption in the area of SGBV	Magnitude of corruption and practices related to cases involving SGBV unknown	Existing reports and studies on SGBV	Survey	MIGEPROF	Once in five years	Limited budget to conduct a comprehensive studies; limited cooperation of community members and judicial service providers to share information on corruption in cases involving SGBV

Exepected results	Indicators	Baseline data/situation	Means of verification	Method of data collection	Responsibility for data collection	Data collection frequency	Risks and assumptions
Priority area 3: Services to victims of SGBV							
Improve the capacity of health facilities and provide holistic care/services	#of health facilities equipped and types of facilities granted; Improvement of quality of services provided; increase in number of operational and effective Isange One Stop Center	“Isange One Stop Centre”presently operational in 27/30 districts, but poorly equipped	Health facilities’ reports	Desk review, interviews with health service providers	MoH	Once every two years	Huge time and budget needed to assess the existing capacities and identify the needs; difficult to identify SGBV victims who went through the medical service chain
Monitor the implementation of mechanism, instructions and policies in relation to services to SGBV victims	Existence of monitoring, tools, frameworks and report; Level of compliance with the existing mechanism, instructions and policies in relation to services to SGBV victims	Mechanisms/ instructions/ policies in relation with treatment of SGBV cases (security, medical, psychosocial, legal assistance and social reintegration in place, but in practice, some service providers do	Existing study reports	Surveys; interviews with SGBV service providers and victims	MIGEPROF, MoH, & MINIJUST	Yearly	Limited Knowledge about the existing mechanisms among service providers

Exepected results	Indicators	Baseline data/situation	Means of verification	Method of data collection	Responsibility for data collection	Data collection frequency	Risks and assumptions
		not comply					
Improve the capacity of service providers	# of capacity building activities (training, seminars, study tours) organized towards service providers; # and types of facilitation means (transport, communication, equipment, etc)						
Ensure effective socio-economic community reintegration for victims of SGBV	Existence of a situation analysis report on the effectiveness of community socio-economic reintegration mechanisms; # of advocacy meetings; # of community capacity and awareness building activities; # of victims of SGBV supported	SGBV victims socio-economic reintegration strategy at the community level still under construction; little community engagement for reintegration of victims of SGBV	MIGEPROF & LGs' reports	Desk review; interviews with community members; field visits	MIGEPROF	Once in five years	Limited staff at the ministry level; conflicting priorities

Exepected results	Indicators	Baseline data/situation	Means of verification	Method of data collection	Responsibility for data collection	Data collection frequency	Risks and assumptions
Priority area: Implementation, coordination, financing, monitoring and evaluation and communication and dissemination of the NAP KD on SGBV							
1. Coordination mechanism							
The NAP/DK is owned by individual organizations working on SGBV both CSOs and public institutions Interventions on SGBV are more focused and specialised Interventions towards the implementation of KD on	# of CSOs organizations and public institutions that integrated NAP into their individual plans; Existence of report on existing organizations as well as their SGBV areas of interventions; Level of specification of SGBV area of intervention per organization. Existence of joint action plan with clear division of responsibilities among different stakeholders	KD on SGBV is not yet integrated is CSOs and public institutions individual plans since there is no NAP	Action Plans of stakeholders	Desk review; interviews with stakeholders	MIGEPROF&GMO	Once in five years	Database on various stakeholders working on SGBV not updated; Areas of interventions not known; the integration of NAP in individual stakeholders' action plans not a priority

Exepected results	Indicators	Baseline data/situation	Means of verification	Method of data collection	Responsibility for data collection	Data collection frequency	Risks and assumptions
SGBV are effectively coordinated							
Reports on SGBV are timely available and quality based.	Existence of clear and respected reports frequency from various stakeholders on SGBV.	No known SGBV reporting frequency	LGs reports; monitoring visits minutes	Desk review; studies, filed visits	MIGEPROF& GMO	Quarterly	Capacity to report on SGBV low among service providers/community stakeholders
Effective implementation of all SGBV commitments resulting from regional and international instruments	Existence of a friendly user manual and guide for the Implementation regional and international instruments on gender and SGBV	There is no comprehensive friendly user manual and guide for the Implementation regional and international instruments on gender and SGBV	Institutional reports; interviews with key actors	Desk review, studies	MIGEPROF/ GMO	Once in five years	Possible mismatch/discrepancy between regional and internal instruments on SGBV and some domestic laws and policies
2. Monitoring and evaluation							
Accurate SGBV data through Information Management System (IMS)	Existence of National GBV information management system	The National GBV information management system is under development	Progress report	Documentary observation/Desk review	MIGEPROF/GMO	Once in five years	Institutional low capacity to use the IMS
Effective use of SGBV IMS for data	Existence of instructions /guidelines on	There are no clear instructions /guidelines on GBV	Institutional reports; interviews	Desk review; Institutional audits	NISR/MIGEPROF	Once in five years	Only few institutions/organizations will appoint a

Expected results	Indicators	Baseline data/situation	Means of verification	Method of data collection	Responsibility for data collection	Data collection frequency	Risks and assumptions
collection, treatment and reporting	GBV IMS Number of organizations having GBV IMS focal point; Number of focal points trained on GBV IMS; Quality SGBV Data through effective use of GBV IMS	IMS, No GBV IMS focal points in organizations					SGBV focal point working primarily on SGBV IMS; Limited capacity of the staff to use the system; huge training budget
Accurate and consistent reporting system	Number and frequency of report on KD implementation progress and dissemination activities	This M&E framework serves as a reporting system tool	Institutional reports and plans	Desk review	MIGEPROF/GMO	Quarterly	Popularization of this NAP delayed by budget availability; Slow ownership of the NAP by various potential and real stakeholders
Accurate and consistent M&E framework	Level of awareness of the M&E framework among SGBV interveners	This M&E framework is an effective tool to track progress		Documentary	MIGEPROF/GMO	Quarterly	Popularization of this NAP delayed by budget availability; Slow ownership of the NAP by various potential and real stakeholders
3. NAP KD on SGBV communication and dissemination							
Knowledge about the	Existence of a dissemination	NAP for DK is under development.	Stakeholders' activity reports	Desk review; interviews	MIGEPROF/GMO	Quarterly	NAP dissemination plan is delayed by

Exepected results	Indicators	Baseline data/situation	Means of verification	Method of data collection	Responsibility for data collection	Data collection frequency	Risks and assumptions
existence the NAP for KD; Improved ownership of NAP of DK promoted	plan. Number of dissemination activities; Number of organizations involved in the activities	There is no dissemination plan for now.	and plans of action				the availability of budget; NAP activities do not fall into stakeholders' priorities.