

Country-Level Data for Rwanda country Outcome

XM-DAC-41146-RWA_D_2.1

OUTCOME RWA_D_2.1 [XM-DAC-41146-RWA_D_2.1](#)

New opportunities are unlocked for women to benefit from Rwanda's expanding private sector markets

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment



Impact areas



Women's economic empowerment

Organizational outputs



Norms, laws, policies and institutions



Access to services, goods and resources

Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

No

Outcome Description

Related national priorities as defined in the National Strategy for Transformation 2017 - 2024 (NSTI) Economic Transformation Pillar: - Priority Area 1: Create 1,500,000 decent and productive jobs for economic development. - Priority Area 3: Establish Rwanda as a Globally Competitive Knowledge-based Economy - Priority Area 5: Increase domestic savings and position Rwanda as a hub for financial services to promote investments

UN System Function

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

Direct support and service delivery

Support functions

RESOURCES

\$547.83 K

Planned Budget

\$1.04 M

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES





Funding Partners

Regular resources (Core):

 UN Women
\$33,000


Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:

 Switzerland \$75,000

 Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
\$397,005

MPTF-UN COVID-19 Response
\$146,891

 Canada \$284,843

 Unilever
\$99,050

TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)

\$1,002,788

OUTCOME RWA_D_2.1

B - Baseline M - Milestones T - Target

OUTCOME STATEMENT	INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
New opportunities are unlocked for women to benefit from Rwanda's expanding private sector markets	RWA_D_2.1A Percentage of women who received a loan for business development purposes	2016 (Baseline)	38%	N/A
		2019 (Milestone)	40%	60
		2020 (Milestone)	43%	33%
		2021 (Milestone)	46%	36%
		2022 (Milestone)	48%	36
		2023 (Milestone)	50%	36
		2024 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
RWA_D_2.1B	2017 (Baseline)	32.60%	N/A
Percentage of women opening and owning new business enterprises	2019 (Milestone)	32.60%	32.60%
	2020 (Milestone)	32.60%	32.60%
	2021 (Milestone)	38%	37.60%
	2022 (Milestone)	38%	37.6
	2023 (Milestone)	38%	37.6
	2024 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
RWA_D_2.1C	2017 (Baseline)	13%	N/A
Percentage of public procurement tenders awarded to women-owned enterprises	2019 (Milestone)	15%	13
	2020 (Milestone)	16%	13%
	2021 (Milestone)	17%	13%
	2022 (Milestone)	18%	13
	2023 (Milestone)	20%	13
	2024 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
RWA_D_2.1D	2018 (Baseline)	0	N/A
Number of gender sensitive measures to promote women in business, adopted by private sector actors	2019 (Milestone)	2	2
	2020 (Milestone)	3	1
	2021 (Milestone)	4	1
	2022 (Milestone)	5	6
	2023 (Milestone)	6	20
	2024 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_2.1	(Baseline)	-	N/A
SDG 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (Desk Review)	2022 (Milestone)	-	-
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Target)	-	-

- SDG Indicator :
- Common Indicator :

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_2.2	(Baseline)	-	N/A
SDG 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex (Desk Review)	2022 (Milestone)	-	-
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Target)	-	-

- SDG Indicator :
- Common Indicator :
- Complementary Indicator :

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_2.2A	(Baseline)	-	N/A
SP 3.9.1: Number of women with strengthened capacities and skills to participate in the economy, including as entrepreneurs, with UN-Women's support	2019 (Milestone)	-	743
	2020 (Milestone)	-	2623
	2021 (Milestone)	-	1447
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_2.2B	(Baseline)	-	N/A
SP 3.9.2: Number of women entrepreneurs supported to access finance and gender-responsive financial products and services, with UN-Women's support	2019 (Milestone)	-	1662
	2020 (Milestone)	-	1292
	2021 (Milestone)	-	2972
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_2.2C	(Baseline)	-	N/A
SP 3.9.3: Number of government entities, companies, and/or international organizations that develop and/or implement gender-responsive procurement policies, with UN-Women's support	2019 (Milestone)	-	NA
	2020 (Milestone)	-	1
	2021 (Milestone)	-	102
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_2.2D	(Baseline)	-	N/A
SP 3.9.4: Number of national and international signatories to the Women Empowerment Principles	2019 (Milestone)	-	NA
	2020 (Milestone)	-	4
	2021 (Milestone)	-	8
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Target)	-	-

INDICATOR STATEMENT	YEAR	BMTS	REPORTED RESULT
SP_D_2.2E	(Baseline)	-	N/A
SP 3.9.5: Number of countries developing and/or implementing gender-responsive fiscal stimulus packages for COVID-19 economic response and recovery, with UN-Women's support.	2020 (Milestone)	-	NA
	2021 (Milestone)	-	NA
	2023 (Milestone)	-	-
	2024 (Target)	-	-

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : 2023

New opportunities are unlocked for women to benefit from Rwanda's expanding private sector markets

UN Women has contributed to improve the skills and access to finance and unlocking new opportunities for women to benefit from private sector markets. Women are overrepresented in the agriculture sector which performed rather well during the pandemic and in the less resilient informal sector where 91.2% of women are present. In the formal sector, the unemployment rate has increased since the COVID-19 crisis, with a lower female labour force participation recorded. To address this, UN Women Rwanda continued to increase women's livelihood skills and access to markets and paid work. In 2023: 100 water Tanks were provided to households of women with disabilities in Rubavu District-Kanama Sector to address unequal access to time-saving, climate-resilient infrastructure technology which remains a considerable impediment to women's economic empowerment in Rwanda 34 female sex workers, 43 teen moms and 67 vulnerable women who were enrolled in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) specialising in hairdressing and tailoring. 50 girls participated in the 1st national coding camp through African Girls Can Code Initiative (AGCCI) to bridge the gender digital gap. 40 young vulnerable women linked to employment opportunities. Agriculture is a major employer of women in Rwanda and is an important source of livelihood for women leading to systematic benefits not just for women, but for families and society as a whole in reducing hunger, increasing incomes, and strengthening the resilience of rural communities, and contributing to country economic growth. UN Women recognizes the importance of its strategic partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) towards closing existing gender gaps in accessing agricultural assets, inputs and services and how this can contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment. UN Women Rwanda Country Office therefore joined the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) and other stakeholders to organize three-day multi-stakeholders' knowledge sharing seminar in line with the development of the new edition of the agriculture strategy (PSTA5), to be launched and implemented for a six-year period, from June 2024 through to 2030. UN Women

contributed to different sessions and high-level panel discussion on “PSTA5: Building Resilient & Sustainable Food Systems” highlighting the critical role of women and gender equality in the agriculture sector in Rwanda in enhancing women’s well-being and the well-being of their households, creating opportunities for economic growth, greater incomes, productivity, and resilience. Thus, there is need to have reliable information on gender disaggregated data in Agri-value chains, intentional recognition and action to the critical role of women in agriculture as well as increasing access to resources for women to fully participate across the entire Agri-value chains in Rwanda. More gender responsive agri-food systems are required for better production, better nutrition, better environment, and better life for all, so that no one is left behind. The knowledge sharing seminar worked towards the development of its Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA 5) and supporting the policy process which will contribute to closing gaps in evidence and innovation to inform PSTA 5. The objective of PSTA 5 will be to position the agrifood sector as the key driver for achieving food sovereignty by building resilient, inclusive, and sustainable food systems in order to address key challenges including climate change, natural resource degradation, malnutrition and stunting, low yields, food losses and waste, and weak service provision for access to finance, markets and value addition, as well as a lack of investment in research, innovation, and development. PSTA 5 will also be aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) policy framework for agricultural transformation, wealth creation, food security and nutrition, economic growth and prosperity for all.