

TRAC 2 Allocation

TRAC 2 Criteria

Strategically, use of TRAC-2 be focused around the following priorities in support of the 2030 Agenda:

- Strengthen UNDP's 'reform-readiness' by implementing major commitments in the SP that relate to the organisation's integrator function in the field.
- Accelerate implementation of the Common Chapter of the SP and the six Signature Solutions.
- Leverage partnership and resource mobilization.

Country Offices will be able to use the full range of tools at their disposal to advance on these priorities. These could include stand-alone projects, joint programmes, pooled funding initiatives and country support platforms.

Use of TRAC-2 could include but would not be restricted to initiatives such as the following:

- 'joined-up' multi-sectoral and systems analyses and assessments as well as follow-on programming, not least through a close relationship with MAPS missions/engagements wherever this is possible;
- partnership-building, with resident and non-resident UN agencies and IFIs but with a strong emphasis on broad-based partnerships that also bring in the private sector, foundations, academia and civil society - and tap the full potential of rapidly expanding partnership modalities such as South-South Cooperation;
- systematic utilization of innovation at-scale to provide substantial value addition to country level SDG efforts;
- deployment of innovative financing instruments to increase resource flows at-scale for integrated solutions;
- Unfunded proposals, previously submitted for Country Investment Facility, can be utilized to bid for TRAC 2, provided they meet the criteria.

Implementation aspects

- Allocations cover the period of 2018 – 2019, please plan project activities accordingly. Unspent 2018 balance will be rolled over to next year;
- CO proposals will be evaluated based on the following parameters:

Alignment with allocation criteria	30% of the score
Expected results are clearly connected to CPD and SP results	20%
Expected results are well formulated (SMART)	10%
Risks are clearly stated, and appropriate mitigation actions identified	10%
Budget estimates are realistic and reasonable, given proposed actions and past CO delivery performance	10%
Feasible plans have been laid for leveraging of TRAC-2 for resource mobilisation at country level	20%

- Multiple proposals can be submitted from one office;
- Minimal threshold is \$350,000 per office for 2018-2019 combined;
- New fund code will separate TRAC 2 projects in Atlas for easy monitoring;
- Independent Evaluation of CO use of TRAC 2 resources will be planned for 2020 by the Evaluation office.

Purpose and Objectives

Purpose:

Specify how the CO intends to use the TRAC2 funds

Following the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi, the Government of Rwanda was faced with the task of rebuilding a nation. This involved establishing national identity, unity and security in a volatile region; and rebuilding the economy's infrastructure, its agriculture, trade and business as well as governance and social service systems. The National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC) was established on March 12, 1999 by an act of parliament, to promote unity and reconciliation in post-Genocide Rwanda. Since its establishment in 1999, the NURC has played an important role in rebuilding a peaceful, united and prosperous country through the implementation of policies that promote social trust and social cohesion. Through formal and informal strategies, and in collaboration with non-state actors such as Prison Fellowship Rwanda, NURC has achieved remarkable progress in unity and reconciliation as revealed by different research findings such as the Rwanda Reconciliation Barometer (RRB 2010 & 2015) supported by UNDP. The findings indicate that the status of reconciliation in Rwanda is at 92.5% (2015), representing impressive improvement from 83.57% in 2010 (RGS 2010). Reconciliation is vital for social cohesion which, in turn, is key for stability and social and economic development.

Despite this commendable progress, post-Genocide challenges persist and impede further progress towards national unity and reconciliation. For example, 27.9% of citizens still face ethnic-based stereotypes, and 25.8% of citizens believe that Genocide Ideology persists. In addition, 4.6% of citizens believe that the wounds resulting from the divisive past and the Genocide are not yet fully healed (RRB 2015). Following the Gacaca Courts, many convicts denied their involvement in the genocide and this has created mistrust and hatred among the survivors and families of convicts in the community. Many genocide prisoners were sentenced to 25-35 years of imprisonment and are now preparing for release and reintegration into the society. Between 2018 and December 2019, a total number of **12,408 inmates** are scheduled to be released after completing their sentences (RCS 2018), while their communities of origin still have unhealed wounds and grievances and are not fully ready to support their reintegration. After many years in detention, convicted people did not get access to economic empowerment opportunities which could cause economic hardship upon release. If the reintegration of former prisoners is not well prepared, it might exacerbate community tensions which can lead to renewed conflicts among community members. It is therefore of urgent importance to psychologically prepare the community members, especially genocide survivors, genocide perpetrators convicted of genocide crimes and their families.

One particular challenge resulting from the aftermath of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi is the large number of ex-genocide prisoners, estimated at 120,000. A study on "socio-reintegration of ex-genocide prisoners in Rwanda: success and challenges" has revealed that only 60% of ex-genocide prisoners felt being fully reintegrated in their families and the community. The legacy of the genocide has been affecting people's access to education as well as other economic opportunities due to trauma or persisting stereotypes. The National Strategy for Transformation (2017-2024) identified "values and unity of Rwandans, committed to a self-reliant and peaceful Rwanda" as the first priority under the transformational governance pillar and a foundation for the transformational journey of Rwanda. The Government of Rwanda emphasizes the importance of a united society and of empowered people as a precondition for sustainable human development and economic transformation.

In order to meaningfully respond to these challenges, UNDP intends to support NURC and Prison Fellowship Rwanda with the overall aim of strengthening reintegration, reconciliation and peace building efforts in Rwanda to contribute towards increased resilience against genocide or conflict. The support will be channelled through three main areas of action:

- Support to Peace Education and societal healing in detention facilities and within communities, with a particular focus on genocide survivors, convicted genocide perpetrators and their families;

- Provision of legal aid to inmates for improved access to justice;
- Support to social reintegration of ex-prisoners in partnership with Rwanda Correctional Services, Local governments and Civil Society Organisations. The reintegration package will also include an economic start up kit which could economically empower the reintegrated people.

The project will be implemented by UNDP, NURC, and Prison Fellowship Rwanda. The support will include technical and financial support to strengthen the capacities of NURC, Prison Fellowship Rwanda, CSOs and community actors, to promote community dialogue, social healing, social and economic reintegration and social cohesion. This support is identified as top priority for the Government of Rwanda and will mitigate the risk of social distress following the release of 12,408 genocide convicted people. UNDP has been working mostly with the Government on this important agenda, but the impressive achievements recorded by Prison Fellowship Rwanda, a national CSO championing reconciliation villages where genocide perpetrators and survivors are supported to live harmoniously in the same neighbourhood and to implement development initiatives jointly, have led to a recent partnership with Prison Fellowship in promoting this home grown initiative.

Although of crucial national importance, this area of work is relatively underfunded, and this initiative provides a significant opportunity for UNDP to sustain its previous investment in the area of unity and reconciliation, provide a targeted focus to this issue and to leverage partnerships and mobilise additional resources from both traditional and potentially non-traditional partners. As such, the initiative will contribute to closing the Country Programme financial gaps as provided in the CPD and Country Office PCAP.

Alignment with facility objectives:

Specify how the purpose aligns with the objectives of TRAC2

This initiative speaks to UNDP's mandate of peacebuilding and conflict-prevention. It contributes to Signature Solution 3: Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies. This signature solution seeks to harness the UNDP developmental approach and expertise across the issues of conflict prevention, peacebuilding, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation and crisis response, to help countries avoid crises and return quickly to stable development after crises occur.

This initiative is also in line with signature solution 2: Strengthen effective, accountable and inclusive governance which seeks to build inclusive, effective and accountable institutions and mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of conflict and for advancing social cohesion. Particularly, the initiative will contribute to effective inclusion of former prisoners and genocide convicted people but also reinforcing capacities of relevant institutions to sustain the gains of peace building in Rwanda.

This initiative will contribute to SDG 16, which calls for the promotion of peaceful, just, and inclusive societies. Additionally, it will contribute to Goal 4, target 7 on promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship education, and appreciation of cultural diversity and Goal 11 on inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and human settlements.

Alignment with regional priorities:

This initiative brings a contribution to the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa (RBA) Output 3.2.1: National capacities strengthened for reintegration, reconciliation, peaceful management of conflict and prevention of violent extremism in response to national policies and priorities, especially its enabling Action EA 3.2.1.4: COs have strengthened capacities to support countries in the prevention and management of conflict.

Total amount requested:*(cannot be less than \$350k per CO)*

2018	10,000
2019	890,000
TOTAL	900,000

Expected Results

The submitting CO should list the expected benefits and indicators for success.

Resource Mobilization

Result 1	A comprehensive and innovative approach to reconciliation at community level championed in Rwanda to serve as a role model for investments in peace consolidation
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Programme Results

Result 1	Strengthened provision of peace education and societal healing in detention facilities and within communities
Result 2	Improved access to justice for inmates through provision of legal aid
Result 3	Technical and vocational education and training as well as literacy programmes provided for inmates who will soon be released
Result 4	A mechanism of interaction, repentance, social healing and reintegration for genocide convicted people and their community of origin is established

Other Benefits:

1. Sustain UNDP's long-term investment in peace, unity and reconciliation in Rwanda
2. Provide timely response to a national priority and set required foundation for the implementation of the CDP 2018-2023.
3. Develop an innovative approach to unity and reconciliation which could promote South South Cooperation in an area where Rwanda has been identified as a role model for peace building, unity and reconciliation

Indicators of Success

The submitting CO should identify specific indicators for each result area, being as specific as possible. Each indicator should include a baseline (if available), target, source of data, and timeline.

Indicator 1	Number of communities benefiting from peace education and reconciliation sessions
Baseline	6 districts (local governments)
Target	15 districts
Source of data	Project reports
Timeline for target	End of 2019

Indicator 2	Number of inmates benefiting from technical and vocational education and training disaggregated by gender
Baseline	162
Target	1000
Source of data	Project reports
Timeline for target	End of 2019

Indicator 3	Number of inmates that received legal aid disaggregated by gender
Baseline	0
Target	2000
Source of data	Project reports
Timeline for target	End of 2019

Indicator 4	Number of prisoners benefiting from social healing initiatives
Baseline	0
Target	1000
Source of data	Project reports
Timeline for target	End of 2019

Indicator 5	Number of CSOs supported in the area of social healing, reconciliation or reintegration of ex-prisoners
Baseline	0
Target	5
Source of data	Project reports
Timeline for target	End of 2019

Implementation

Key Activities, Costs, and Timeline:

The submitting CO should identify the implementation plan during 2018-19. The plan should include activities, costings, timeline – activities, estimated costs, and timeline.

	Activity Description	Activity Cost	Timeline
Activity 1	<u>Peace Education</u> : Develop visual and audio testimonies and messages to be used for peace education In Rwanda	20,000	February-March 2019
Activity 2	<u>Peace Education</u> : Organize peace education and reconciliation sessions in detention facilities and within communities	40,000	February-December 2019
Activity 3	<u>Access to justice</u> : Provide legal aid to inmates in selected prisons	55,000	February-December 2019
Activity 4	<u>TVET</u> : Organize technical and vocational education and training sessions for inmates	280,000	February-December 2019
Activity 5	<u>TVET</u> : Support ex-prisoners to establish cooperatives/ small businesses	30,000	September-December 2019
Activity 6	<u>Peace Education</u> : Conduct a Training of Trainers, and organize dialogue sessions with genocide prisoners in 14 prisons	45,000	May - August 2019
Activity 7	<u>Peace Education</u> : Organize healing sessions for inmates conducted by counsellors	20,000	February-December 2019
Activity 8	<u>Peace Education</u> : Organize a Reconciliation Day and peace tournament in 14 prisons	40,000	August-September 2019
Activity 9	<u>Peace Education</u> : Organize Itorero for ex-prisoners	15,000	July 2019
Activity 10	<u>Mechanism of reintegration</u> : Organize social healing sessions in communities	140,000	February-December 2019
Activity 11	<u>Mechanism of reintegration</u> : Document the process of implementing the mechanism of interaction, repentance, social healing and	25,000	February-December 2019

	reintegration for genocide convicted people and their community of origin		
Activity 12	Provide microgrants to 5 CSOs working in the area of social healing, reconciliation or reintegration of ex-prisoners	150,000	January-December 2019
Activity 13	Monitoring and evaluation, and communication	15,000	January-December 2019
Activity 14	Programme management	25,000	January-December 2019

Key Partners:

The submitting CO should identify the key government partners and/or other development partners, along with a description on the role of the partner in the activities and if/how they will contribute to the project.

Partner	Role description
Ministry of Justice (MINIJUST)	The overall mission of the Ministry of Justice / Office of the Attorney General is to organize and to oversee the promotion of the rule of law and justice for all. It's main responsibility is to develop, disseminate and coordinate the implementation of policies, strategies and programs through conception, elaboration and dissemination of national policies, strategies and programs to promote the rule of law and justice for all. This is the lead Ministry for unity and reconciliation in Rwanda.
National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC)	Established in 1999, the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission was created to promote Unity and Reconciliation among Rwandans in the aftermath of the 1994 genocide against Tutsis. NURC has been a pivotal institution in the process of unity and reconciliation policy implementation, social trust and social cohesion towards the main goal achievement of building a united country.
Prison Fellowship Rwanda	Prison Fellowship Rwanda (PFR) is a faith based non-profit organization that works in partnership with the government of Rwanda and its relevant agencies, local and international partners and volunteers to foster reconciliation, peacebuilding, healing initiatives and development in Rwanda in the wake of the 1994 genocide against Tutsi and its aftermath. Prison Fellowship Rwanda has unique experiences in organizing social healing initiatives in prisons.
Never Again Rwanda (NAR)	Never Again Rwanda (NAR) is a peace building and social justice organization that arose in

	<p>response to the 1994 genocide perpetrated against Tutsis. NAR is one of the leading national peacebuilding organizations with nearly 13 years of experience building a cornerstone for peace. NAR is also an experienced research institution on peace building.</p>
National Commission for the Fight against Genocide (CNLG)	<p>The National Commission for the Fight against Genocide was established in 2007 to preserve the memory of the crimes and to study how it can be avoided.</p>
Rwanda Correctional Services	<p>Rwanda Correctional Service (RCS) is mandated primarily to ensure reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates. Furthermore, RCS has to become an income generating institution with view to become self-reliance in all its needs and requirements rather than relying only on the government budget. The RCS mandate is manifested in four main pillars namely Justice, Correction, Knowledge and Production.</p>

Risks:

The submitting CO should identify the risks associated with the project. This could include the risks associated with key partners, factors that may contribute to achievement of results, availability of data, and any other relevant factors.

- Availability of stakeholders to contribute as per the set implementation timeframe
- Reluctance of prisoners and communities to engage meaningfully in reconciliation initiatives particularly the community repentance and reconciliation sessions

Contacts

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