

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF GENDER AND FAMILY PROMOTION

**NATIONAL STRATEGIC PLAN FOR FAMILY
PROMOTION 2011-2015**

September 2011

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ABREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AMUR	Association des Musulmans du Rwanda
ARBEF	Association Rwandaise pour le Bien-Etre Familial
AVEGA	Association des Veuves du Génocide
CAURWA	Communauté des Autochtones du Rwanda
CNF/NWC	Conseil National des Femmes/National Women's Council
CNJ/NYC	Conseil National des Jeunes/National Youth Council
CNLG	National Commission for the Fight against Genocide
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
FFRP/FRWP	Forum des Femmes Rwandaises Parlementaires/Forum of Rwandan Women Parliamentarians
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
IRDP	Institut de Recherche et de Dialogue pour la Paix/Institute for Research and Dialogue for Peace
MIGEPROF	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEDUC	Ministry of Education
MINIJUST	Ministry of Justice
MINIRENA	Ministry of Natural Resources (Land, Forests, Environment and Mining)
MINISANTE	Ministry of Health
PDD	District Development Plan
MIJESPOC	Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture
MTEF	Middle Term Expenses Framework
NCHR	National Commission for Human Rights
NURC	National Unity and Reconciliation Commission
RGPH	General Census of the Population and Housing of Rwanda
PSF	Private Sector Federation
SETIG	National Committee Executive Secretariat of TIG
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
VUP	Vision 2020 Umurenge Program

DEFINITIONS AND KEY CONCEPTS

Culture: a set of distinctive spiritual and material, intellectual and emotional features that characterize a society or a social group; it includes arts and literature, ways of living, fundamental rights of a human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs¹.

Family: this concept is generally beyond the definition admitted according to which the family is looked at as a group of people united by marriage, blood or adoption, characterized by a common residence². Like almost everywhere in Africa, family relationships in Rwanda extend beyond people dwelling together and include people having sometimes distant relationships.

I. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION

1.1. Context

The Family is the smallest social unit in which social relations are established and enlarged to the Community.

However, the changes generated by political, socio-economic and cultural evolution have knock-on effects to the extent that the family can experience difficulties playing its fundamental role as a basic institution for education and transmission of human values³.

In Rwanda, the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi has destroyed the social fabric and further worsened the situation. Rwandan women and children not only have been victims of violence but are now obliged to play the social roles that were traditionally played by men or parents. It is the case for widows and orphans heads of households and for elderly persons who have lost their family members and are deprived of greatly needed family support.

The 1994 genocide against the Tutsi has had other consequences such as causing a high number of people to be jailed for genocide and other crimes against humanity and thus depriving many households of the necessary work force, and leaving children without the parental affection which is so important for harmonious development.

¹ Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture, National Culture Policy.

² Plan d'action sur la Famille en Afrique en tant que contribution de l'Afrique à la célébration du 10^{ème} anniversaire de l'année Internationale de la Femme, Deuxième Session Ordinaire de la Commission du Travail et des Affaires Sociales de l'Union Africaine, Cotonou, Bénin 19-24 Avril 2004 ;

The Government of Rwanda is aware of the role of the family as the foundation of the society. In this regard, it has taken important measures aiming at family promotion and family stability so as to make of it truly the basis of sustainable development.

Among those measures are:

- Setting up the Ministry in charge of gender and family promotion;
- Adoption of the Constitution containing favorable provisions related to family promotion
- Adoption of other legal texts on the protection and the promotion of the rights of women and children (*law relating to rights and protection of the child against violence, law related to matrimonial regimes, liberalities and successions, law on prevention and punishment of gender-based violence*)
- Ratification of International conventions and other instruments related to the rights of women and children;
- Integration of family issues into programs and strategies aiming at poverty reduction such as: Vision 2020, EDPRS (VUP, One cow per poor family program,...)
- Adoption of national policies on family and gender promotion.⁴
- The setting up of national structures aiming at reinforcing the national identity, mutual help, fights against poverty (Itorero, Ubudehe, Umuganda, Performance Contracts...).

The National Strategic Plan for Family Promotion takes into consideration the many problems the Rwanda family is facing and their consequences on the country's development; it aims at overcoming them.

This Strategic plan 2011-2015 was designed to offer a planning, coordination and follow up tool to guide the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion in the implementation of the National Family Policy; it also identifies the role of the different partners involved in this implementation.

1.2. Methodology

The procedure followed in the drafting of the Strategic plan was as follows:

- a) Collecting and analyzing existing documents

The team in charge of the development of the Strategic Plan began by meetings with MIGEPROF focal point in order to determine the modalities of collaboration. Those

³Like almost everywhere in Africa, family relationships in Rwanda extend beyond people dwelling together and includes people having sometimes distant relationships;

⁴ MIGEPROF National Policy of Family Promotion, Kigali, December 2005

meetings helped to understand the orientations of family promotion policy and to access reference documents on family promotion in Rwanda.

The analysis of the available documents provided by MIGEPROF or collected from other institutions enabled to understand the problems facing the family in Rwanda and the different initiatives taken by various actors in the family promotion area.

b) interviews

Interviews with MIGEPROF partner institutions' representatives in the process of family promotion enabled to further understand the problems faced by the Rwandan family, the nature and scope of the interventions in favor of family promotion, the constraints encountered, as well as the strategies aiming at overcoming those constraints.

c) Pre-validation Consultative meeting

A pre-validation meeting took place in September 2010 involving the key partners that intervene in family promotion programs across the country

d) Validation

A validation meeting organized by MIGEPROF in December 2010 enabled stakeholders to give their final observations and remarks that were later integrated into the document.

II. VISION, MISSION, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICY FOR FAMILY PROMOTION

Vision, mission, objectives and the strategies of the implementation of the national policy for family promotion are found in the chart below.

Chart N° 1: vision, mission, objectives and strategies of the implementation of the national policy of family promotion⁵

<i>Vision</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Strategies</i>
Improving the welfare of the Rwandan population through the transformation of socio-cultural and economic conditions	Promoting the family as the natural basis of the Rwandan society	Global objective	
		Outlining a framework for the implementation and the follow-up of programs to ensure the protection of the Rwandan family and support it in order to enable it to efficiently play its role in the process of the national development	
		Specific objectives	
		→ Reinforcing family cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improving the quality of family relations ✓ developing programs aiming at reinforcing family cohesion
		→ Protecting and promoting positive socio cultural values favorable to the family promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identifying and revaluing socio cultural and positive traditional values ✓ Improving children’s care through setting up appropriate structures
		→ Promoting peace, tolerance and security values in the family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Protecting and promoting the culture of responsibility, conciliation, mutual respect and complementarity among family members ✓ Sensitizing people on responsible relationship
		→ Promoting family rights and obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ensuring the rights and privileges of the family and its members ✓ Preventing and fighting against domestic violence. ✓ Promoting family education ✓ Preventing and fighting against youth delinquency

		<p>►Promoting and protecting vulnerable people's rights</p>	<p>✓ Ensuring the rights of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable people ✓ Promoting solidarity, tolerance and mutual help within the family _</p>
		<p>►Reinforcing family's economic and financial capacity</p>	<p>✓Diversifying and promoting transformation units in favor of peasant organizations ✓ Developing non-agricultural activities to generate income</p>

III. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS OF THE RWANDAN FAMILY

This analysis aims at showing the strengths and weaknesses of the family, the opportunities offered to this institution for its development. The analysis also shows the constraints and strategies to overcome them.

3.1. Internal environment analysis

3.1.1 Strengths

The Rwandan family has a certain number of assets that can be considered as its strengths, such as:

- a. accomplished efforts towards unity and reconciliation after the genocide⁵;
- b. economic progress since 1994⁶ ;
- c. some traditional socio-cultural values (solidarity, mutual help, care for children and other vulnerable family members);
- d. increasing woman's contribution to household income⁷.
- e. environment that is conducive to private investment⁸

3.1.2. Weaknesses

There are numbers of weaknesses that affect the Rwandan family such as:

- a. The disintegration of social relationships made worse by the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi;
- b. Extreme poverty affecting some Rwandan families⁹;

⁵ Rapport de la Commission Nationale de l'Unité et de la Réconciliation, Rapport d'activités 2007

⁶ MINECOFIN, Economic Development & Poverty Reduction 2008- 2012, Kigali, September 2007

⁷ Enquête intégrale sur les conditions de vie de ménages, NIRS, Kigali, 2006 ;

⁸ The World Bank Group, Ranking Doing Business, 2008;

⁹ Enquête intégrale sur les conditions de vie de ménages, NIRS, Kigali, 2006;

- c. The persistence of certain traditional negative values unfavorable to family development (resistance of some family members towards family planning, traditional methods in agro-pastoral production, food routine at the basis of malnutrition, school rates in girl child's formal education and schooling that are still low, etc.)¹⁰;
- d. Endemic diseases at the origin of maternal and infant mortality¹¹.

3.2. External environment analysis

3.2.1. Opportunities

The following opportunities may enable the family to face the above-mentioned problems:

- a. The political will to build the family as the foundation of national development;
- b. The integration of family issues in all programs and strategies of economic development and poverty reduction;
- c. The interest shown by development partners and sponsors towards programs about family promotion;
- d. The active role of civil society organizations.

3.2.2. Threats

The family as a social institution faces a number of serious threats for its promotion:

- a. The consequences¹² of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi and the persistence of the genocide ideology in certain families;
- b. Widespread poverty¹³;
- c. Pandemic diseases among which HIV/AIDS and malaria¹⁴;
- d. Infant mortality rate (50/1000) and maternal mortality rate (383/ 100,000)¹⁵
- e. Violence against women and children¹⁶;
- f. Intra-family conflicts and their consequences on the well being of the family¹⁷;
- g. Ignorance of the rights recognized to the family¹⁸;

¹⁰ Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat, août 2005

¹¹ Enquête intégrale sur les conditions de vie des ménages, NISR, Kigali, 2006

¹² L'une des conséquences du génocide des tutsi de 1994 est le nombre excessivement élevé d'orphelins (1,26 millions) et de veuves ;

¹³ Les études faites sur le niveau atteint pour la réalisation des objectifs du millénaire montrent qu'en 2007, 56,9% des rwandais vivent en dessous du seuil de pauvreté ;

¹⁴ MIGEPROF, Politique Nationale de Promotion de la Famille, Kigali, Décembre 2005 ;

¹⁵ MINISANTE, <http://www.moh.gov.rw> ; consulted on 29th September 2011;

¹⁶ MINIJUST, Rapport de la concertation nationale sur les violences sexuelles faites aux femmes et aux enfants, Kigali, Décembre 2004 ;

¹⁷ MINIJUST, Rapport de l'atelier sur les violences domestiques au Rwanda, Kigali, 2005 ;

¹⁸ Idem

h. Misinterpretation of gender issues.

IV. PROBLEMS IDENTIFICATION, CAUSES AND SOLUTIONS

The problems that hamper Rwanda family's promotion are numerous and diversified. Equally many are the causes and the foreseen solutions. The chart below shows the problems that are considered to be important.

Chart N° 2: Core of problems, causes and solutions

N°	Problems	Causes	Solutions
1	⇒ <i>Poverty</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • scarcity and bad utilization of land • high number of children with regard to family income • low income for household • environmental damage • limited access to basic services/resources (<i>water, shelter, health care, schools, electricity, ...</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ improving agricultural activities; introducing modern farming methods ✓ setting up sensitization programs centered on family planning ✓ developing income generating activities for the poorest families ✓ associating families in the drafting and implementation of programs on environment protection ✓ promoting the creation of associations designed to facilitate access of communities to social basic services and their efficient management
2	⇒ <i>Disintegration of social relationships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi and its consequences • the non-adjustment of family to economic and socio-cultural changes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ promoting positive cultural values ✓ drafting appropriate communication programs designed to explain to families the advantages and inconveniences of socio-cultural and economic changes
3	⇒ <i>Ignorance of - or refusal to recognize- family rights and obligations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • illiteracy • insufficiency of channels of dissemination of human rights in general and rights recognized to the family in particular • inability of poor parents to meet school expenses regarding their children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ intensifying programs of functional literacy ✓ creating and diversifying channels of human/family rights dissemination ✓ combating violence against women and children ✓ putting in place concrete measures preventing school dropouts and reinforcing education for all
4	⇒ <i>Existence of traditional negative values that are detrimental to family development</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the abuse of some cultural elements for personal interest • ignorance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ promoting positive traditional values ✓ fighting against traditional negative values that are detrimental to family development

V. FAMILY PROMOTION STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

The family promotion process in Rwanda must be integrated in the other programs and strategies aiming at a long-term development. In particular it must be integrated into the national program on poverty reduction (*EDPRS*), good governance, Rule of law, national unity and reconciliation, etc...

That's why the areas of intervention in the implementation of the national policy for family promotion should enable all key stakeholders (*Rwandan population, family members, state institutions, local authorities, civil society organizations, Rwandan Private Sector Federation, development partners, ...*) to know the role that they should play and to be actively involved in the process all the way through.

5.1. Family cohesion reinforcement

MIGEPROF should clearly identify the causes at the origin of the disintegration of family relationships (*immorality, polygamy, parental unavailability, prostitution, domestic violence, lack of dialogue*) to understand the appropriate messages and choose recommended ways in order to promote family cohesion.

The implementation of this strategic orientation will also require:

- designing sensitization programs;
- producing and disseminating sensitization tools;
- organizing workshops with partners and target groups;
- supporting the decentralized entities and the civil society organizations in the training and sensitization activities;
- Interesting the sponsors to support programs centered on family cohesion.

5.2. Promotion of positive socio-cultural values favorable to family promotion

The realization of this strategic orientation will be done in collaboration with the Ministry in charge of culture that will have to:

- document the positive cultural values;
- ensure the promotion of those values through educational, associative activities, etc
- design sensitization programs centered on positive traditional values;
- fundraising for the above programs.

5.3. Promotion of family rights and obligations

The fulfillment of this strategic orientation will require:

- ✓ identification and review of laws that are unfavorable to the family promotion;
- ✓ design and implement programs aiming at sensitizing families on their rights, in partnership with MINIJUST, local authorities and civil society organizations;

- ✓ Fight against violence in the family.

5.4 Protection of vulnerable people's rights

There are many categories of vulnerable people¹⁹:

- Orphans and other vulnerable children;
- genocide survivors seriously injured, amputated, made blind or deaf and orphans;
- widows, prisoners' wives and children, pregnant women, women and girls victims of rape, prostitutes;
- handicapped persons;
- people infected and/or affected by HIV/AIDS;
- destitute people;
- aged people with neither family nor resources;

The fulfillment of the strategic orientation will be made through:

- ✓ the identification of the rights of vulnerable groups and their dissemination;
- ✓ the promotion of the values of solidarity and tolerance;
- ✓ The initiation of actions of care and accompaniment for children in vulnerable situation and socio-economic reinsertion of vulnerable groups.

5.5. Financial and economic capability reinforcing for families

Poverty is the major challenge that affects the majority of the Rwandan families, especially in rural areas where agriculture is considered to be the only source of income and while the sector itself is confronted with many difficulties: small pieces of land (below 1 hectare), basic techniques and weak rate of investment...)²⁰

The support to peasant organizations will enable improving the family's welfare through increased income.

For that, the concerned institutions should:

- ✓ sensitize families about the culture of saving and entrepreneurship;
- ✓ conduct advocacy campaigns in favor of women to help have access to micro-credits.
- ✓ encourage families in rural areas to invest themselves outside of
- ✓ agricultural activities (handicraft, commerce, fishing, breeding, ...).

¹⁹ Ministre à la Primature Chargé de la Promotion de la Famille et du Genre, Politique Nationale de Promotion de la Famille, Kigali, Décembre 2005 ; p. 29 ;

²⁰ Les données du RGPH de 2002, INSR, Recensement général de la population « Enquête démographique et de santé » 2005.

VI. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Finality: Outlining a frame for programs implementation aiming family protection to permit it play its efficient role in the national development

Strategic orientation n° 1 : Strengthening family cohesion

Overall objective : Ensuring family cohesion in the Rwandan society

Specific objective :

- Strengthening family cohesion
- promoting peace, tolerance and security values in the family

Strategies :

- ✓ improving relations quality in families
- ✓ drafting programs aiming at reinforcing family cohesion

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Partners	Total Budget (FRW)	Period				
					2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
Specific objective 1.1 : Strengthening family cohesion									
Conducting a study on the causes of the disintegration of the Rwandan family	⇒ the causes of the disintegration of the Rwandan family are known	• Survey/report on the causes of Rwandan family disintegration	MIGEPROF(*) INSR Sponsors	42,900,000	42,900,000	-	-	-	-
Conducting a sensitization campaign and plea in favor of family cohesion as self development basis. Disseminate the results on the study about the causes of the disintegration of the Rwandan family n	⇒ Conflicts within households in Rwanda are reduced.	• Training 90 per cent of mediators	MIGEPROF MINALOC(*) Decentralized entities ORINFOR Press Women National Counsel ONGs	361,700,000	-	95,500,000	74,600,000	78,700,000	112,900,000

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Partners	Total Budget (FRW)	Period				
					2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
Organizing training and mobilization on the importance of family cohesion targeting students in secondary schools/ high learning Institutes/Universities	⇒ Students in these schools and Institutes are mobilized and participate in the prevention and conflict management in their families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization of sensitization meeting of 80% of secondary schools, all Institutes and Universities 	MIGEPROF MINEDUC(*) Decentralized entities Civil society organizations Sponsors	22,620,000	-	5,120,000	5,500,000	5,800,000	6,200,000
Organizing training sessions on the importance of family cohesion targeting members of the civil society organizations including youth associations	⇒ Civil society organizations are able to integrate initiatives aiming at family cohesion in their action programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaboration of one training module Training of 80% of MIGEPROF partner associations 	MIGEPROF Ministry of Youth(*) CNJ CNF Decentralized entities Civil society organizations Sponsors	112,000,000	18,000,000	20,000,000	22,000,000	24,000,000	28,000,000
Developing training and information packages and conducting training for couples about equitable shares of household tasks	⇒ The importance of gender as a tool of development is better understood by family couples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaboration of one training module 	MIGEPROF(*) MINALOC Decentralized entities Civil society organizations	96,000,000	-	46,000,000	-	50,000,000	-
Informing families on laws related to human rights	⇒ Family members are informed on their rights, claim for them and commit to respect others' rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elaboration and dissemination of a family-friendly version of family rights and obligations 	MIGEPROF MINIJUST MINALOC CNDP(*) Decentralized entities Civil society organizations	22,500,000	-	-	10,500,000	-	12,000,000

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Partners	Total Budget (FRW)	Period				
					2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
Specific objective 1.2: Promoting peace, tolerance and security values in the family									
<i>Sensitizing local authorities on promoting mutual respect, tolerance and cooperation among family members</i>	⇒ Local leaders are committed to promoting values of tolerance in families through PDD.	• Organization of 416 training sessions designed to local authorities	MIGEPROF MINALOC(*) MIJESPOC Press Civil society Organizations	31,300,000	-	9,300,000	10,000,000	-	12,000,000
<i>Training community conciliator on prevention of conflicts and conflicts management</i>	⇒ 6,450 mediators (3 per district) are trained considering	• Training of 90% mediators	MIGEPROF MINIJUST(*) MINALOC Decentralized Entities	38,940,000	-	20,940,000	18,000,000	-	-
<i>Sensitizing families on the fight against genocide ideology</i>	⇒ Rwandan families understand the offense related to the genocide ideology and are involved in its eradication.	• Organization of family sensitization meeting at all villages level	MIGEPROF MINALOC MINISPOC MININTER CNUR CNLG (*) Civil society Organizations	71,900,000	12,600,000	13,400,000	14,200,000	15,200,000	16,500,000
<i>Promoting a constructive and permanent dialogue among parents on one hand and parents and children on the other</i>	⇒ The number of cases of violence in families is reduced.	• Production of a weekly radiobroadcast talk show • quarterly meetings on domestic violence held at Imidugudu level	MIGEPROF Decentralized entities (*) ORINFOR FRSP Press Sponsors	201,600,000	-	45,600,000	48,000,000	52,000,000	56,000,000
<i>Involving civil society organizations in activities aiming at promoting behavior change within households</i>	⇒ Decrease in divorce cases	• Number of civil society organizations involved in promoting behavior change	MIGEPROF (*) CNF Decentralized entities Civil society Organizations Sponsors	615,000,000	-	30,000,000	185,000,000	195,000,000	205,000,000

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Partners	Total Budget (FRW)	Period				
					2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
SUB TOTAL I				1,616,460,000	73 500 000	285,860 000	387,800, 000	420,700,000	448,600,000

Strategic orientation n° 2 : Promotion of positive socio-cultural values favorable to family promotion

Overall objective : Outlining a Rwandan family promotion frame through socio-cultural values

Specific objective :

- protecting positive socio cultural values
- promoting family education

Strategies :

- ✓ identifying and revaluing socio cultural and positive traditional values
- ✓ sensitizing family members on duty and responsibility meaning

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Partners	Total budget (FRW)	Period				
					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<u>Specific objective 2.1 : Protecting positive socio-cultural values</u>									
<u>Listing socio-cultural values favorable to family promotion</u>	⇒ The socio-cultural values promoting family are listed.	• Elaboration of list	MIGEPROF MINISPOC(*) Civil society Organizations	7,600,000	7,600,000	-	-	-	-
<u>Disseminating socio-cultural values favorable to family promotion to protect the Rwandan culture against some negative elements from foreign cultures</u>	⇒ The socio-cultural values promoting family are known by Rwandan people.	• Number of sensitization meetings at Umudugudu level	MIGEPROF MINISPOC(*) Decentralized entities ORINFOR Civil society Organizations Press Sponsors	99,050,000	-	26,750,000	22,700,000	24,100,000	25,500,000
<u>Organizing training sessions for local authorities on their role in family promotion</u>	⇒ The local authorities are trained and committed to promoting socio-cultural values favorable to family promotion through PDD.	• Organization of 416 training sessions for local authorities	MIGEPROF(*) MINALOC Decentralized entities Sponsors	23,650,000	-	13,650,000	10,000,000	-	-

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Partners	Total budget (FRW)	Period				
					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Advocate for the integration of socio-cultural values favorable to family promotion in school curricula /programs	⇒The socio-cultural values favorable to family promotion are integrated in school programs	• Number of schools having integrated socio-cultural values in their programs	MIGEPROF MINEDUC(*) MINISPOC Sponsors	1,350,000	-	1,350,000	-	-	-
Sensitizing families on adopting attitudes promoting environment protection (use of improved fire-places, rain water catching)	⇒The Rwandan families have attitudes showing that they are sensible to environment protection.	• quarterly sensitization meetings at Umudugudu level	MIGEPROF MINIRENA(*) MININFRA ORINFOR Press Sponsors	33,540,000	-	-	11,940,000	7,000,000	14,600,000
Specific objective 2.2 : Promoting family education									
Conducting a study on the consequences of parents' unavailability on children's education	⇒ The consequences of parents' unavailability on their children's education are known.	• Study report	MIGEPROF(*) MINEDUC INSR Sponsors	37,600,000	-	20,800,000	5,300,000	5,600,000	5,900,000
Sensitizing families on the consequences of parents' unavailability on children's education	⇒ Parents are more available for the education of their children Children's supervision in the absence of their parents is improved	• quarterly sensitization meetings at Umudugudu level	MIGEPROF(*) ORINFOR Press UNICEF UNFPA	67,850,000	-	20,850,000	21,500,000	1,500,000	24,000,000

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Partners	Total budget (FRW)	Period				
					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Adopting measures that improve girl's access to school, keeping them at school and improving their results	⇒Young ladies school rate should increase in all domains/rates of girls access to school and retention increase in all domains	• Number of girls having access to secondary schools and higher education should increase at 20 per cent every year	MIGEPROF MINEDUC(*) MINALOC Decentralized entities Sponsors	210,000,000	-	45,000,000	50,000,000	55,000,000	60,000,000
Sensitizing families on responsible relations	⇒The registration rate and birth retro-registration reach more than 90%	• Over 90 % in birth registration and retro-registration	MIGEPROF MINALOC(*) Decentralized entities ONGs UNICEF UNFPA	74,600,000	-	17,000,000	18,100,000	19,200,000	20,300,000
Producing a guide on children's care designed to parents	⇒ A guide is produced and disseminated	• One guide	MIGEPROF(*) MINALOC Decentralized entities UNICEF	2,900,000	-	2,900,000	-	-	-
Sensitizing families at cells level on reproductive health, family planning, systematic voluntary HIV/AIDS testing...	The local people know the importance of reproductive health and adopt responsible attitudes	•Quarterly sensitization campaigns at cell level	MIGEPROF MINISANTE(*) MINALOC	113,500,000	-	29,500,000	26,000,000	28,000,000	30,000,000
Reinforcing generalized pre-nuptial consultation programs	⇒The pre-nuptial consultation rate reach more than 90% countrywide	• pre-nuptial consultation rate exceeding 90% countrywide	MIGEPROF MINISANTE(*) MINALOC Decentralized entities	65,000,000	-	30,000,000	-	35,000,000	-

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Partners	Total budget (FRW)	Period				
					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<i>Advocate for environmental education and hygiene in families and schools</i>	⇒ families and school students have attitudes making them sensible to hygiene.	• one sensitization module	MIGEPROF MINISANTE(*) MINITERE MINEDUC MINAGRI MINISPOC Press Civil society organizations	106,500,000	-	-	60,000,000	20,000,000	26,500,000
<i>Promoting mass sport within Rwandan Society</i>	⇒The climate of mutual understanding and conviviality is improved in Rwandan families through collective sport activities	• Number of PDD that include collective sport	MIGEPROF MINISANTE MINISPOC (*) Decentralized Entities Press Sportive Organizations	840,000,000	60,000,000	150,000,000	180,000,000	210,000,000	240,000,000
<i>Identifying domestic workers and elaborating a training module about their rights and obligations, children's care and food hygiene</i>	⇒ domestic workers are sensitized about their rights and obligations and about child care and supervision.	• friendly-version about domestic workers rights and obligations disseminated at Cell level	MIGEPROF MIFOTRA (*) MINISANTE MINALOC CNDP Civil society organizations	57,400,000	-	15,000,000	14,400,000	13,000,000	15,000,000
SUB TOTAL II				1,740,540,000	67,600,000	372,800,000	419,940,000	418,400,000	461,800,000

Strategic orientation n° 3 : Promotion of family rights and obligations

Overall objective : Promoting a society that is respectful of the rights of the family

Specific objective :

- Promoting family rights and obligations
- Preventing and fighting against violence in the family

Strategies :

- ✓ Advocate for all institutions' involvement in the fight against violence in families
- ✓ Promoting the right to education for family members

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Partners	Total budget (FRW)	Period				
					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Specific Objective 3.1 : Promoting family rights and obligations									
<i>Listing, revising laws that are unfavorable to woman and child and initiating new ones</i>	⇒ Unfavorable laws about woman and child are listed and new laws are enacted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lists of unfavorable provisions in existing laws • Number revised laws 	MIGEPROF MINIJUST(*) CNF UNICEF UNIFEM	5,100,000	5,100,000	-	-	-	-
<i>propagate laws protecting child's and women's rights</i>	⇒ laws protecting child's and woman's rights promotion are known and better respected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Sensitization campaigns at any level 	MIGEPROF CNDP(*) CNF Decentralized entities	145,000,000	15,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000
<i>Mobilize women to be more self confident</i>	⇒ A training module is developed	One training module for women to improve their self confidence in different situations/ Activities	MIGEPROF(*) Stakeholders	30,000,000			30,000,000		
	⇒ The level of self confidence among Women is increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of CNF Committees trained from village up to District level 	MIGEPROF CNF Decentralized entities	60,000,000	-			30,000,000	30,000,000

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Partners	Total budget (FRW)	Period				
					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<i>Elaborating a national policy for the fight against youth delinquency</i>	⇒ Prevention of youth delinquency is assured	• A National Policy to fight against youth delinquency	MIGEPROF MINIYOUTH(*) PGR National Police	9,100,000	-	9,100,000	-	-	-
<i>Encouraging private sector and civil society to develop day care centers</i>	⇒ Day care centers are set by members of the Private sector and civil society organizations	• Creation of 60 day care centers countrywide every year	MIGEPROF MINEDUC MINALOC(*) Decentralized entities FRSP UNICEF	691,000,000	-	-	209,200,000	230,000,000	251,800,000
<i>Encouraging Districts Mayors to integrate functional literacy programs in PDD</i>	⇒ 3 000 people benefit from literacy programs every year in each	• Number of Functional literacy programs integrated in PDD	MIGEPROF MINALOC(*) MINEDUC Districts	18,200,000	-	3,200,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000
<i>Putting in place 'Itorero' for parents in each 'Umudugudu' countrywide</i>	⇒ Children's education problems are better understood by parents.	• Number of Imidugudu having their Itorero	MIGEPROF MINALOC (*) MINISPOC Districts	678, 000,000	-	208, 000,000	220, 000,000	-	250, 000,000

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Partners	Total budget (FRW)	Period				
					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Specific objective 3.2 : Preventing and fighting against violence in family									
<i>Mobilizing people on preventing and fighting sexual violence against children and women</i>	⇒ The root causes of GBV are known. ⇒ The number of cases of sexual violence against women and children is reduced by 80%.	• Number cases of sexual violence against children and women resolved	MIGEPROF INSR MINIJUST(*) MINALOC National Police UNFPA UNIFEM Civil society Organizations	189,100,000	31,000,000	44,500,000	21,100,000	22,700,000	69,800,000
<i>Sensitizing families on the consequences of alcoholism</i>	⇒ Cases of violence related to alcohol consumption are reduced by 60%	• Number of cases of violence related to alcoholism handled	MIGEPROF MINISANTE(*) National Police Press Civil society Organizations	620,000,000	-	125,000,000	145,000,000	165,000,000	185,000,000
<i>Developing and disseminating a guide on family rights and obligations</i>	⇒ Rwandan families know better their rights and obligations	• One guide • Number of quarterly sensitization meetings at Umudugudu level	MIGEPROF MINIJUST CNDP(*) UNICEF	172,475,000	-	37,450,000	40,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000
<i>Advocate for the development of emergency shelters for victims of violence and people suffering from trauma due to domestic violence</i>	⇒ Victims of GBV , and people suffering from trauma related to domestic violence are cared for	• Number of shelter places per District	MIGEPROF MINISANTE(*) MINALOC MINIJUST PGR	636,760,000	-	1,760,000	180,000,000	215,000,000	240,000,000
SUB TOTAL III				3,254,735,000	51,100,000	454,035,000	879,300,000	732,700,000	1,107,600,000

Strategic orientation n° 4 : Protection of vulnerable people

Overall objective : Promoting a society that is respectful of the rights of vulnerable people

Specific objective :

- promoting and protecting the rights of vulnerable people
- promoting tolerance and solidarity towards vulnerable people

Strategies :

- ✓ ensuring the rights of the most vulnerable within families
- ✓ putting in place delinquent youth supervision structures

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Partners	Total budget (FRW)	Period				
					2011	20112	2013	2014	2015
<i>Specific objective 4.1: promoting and protecting vulnerable people's rights</i>									
<i>Listing the rights of vulnerable people and ensuring their dissemination</i>	⇒ The rights of vulnerable people are known widely	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An outline of the rights of vulnerable people rights • Number of copies disseminated 	MIGEPROF MINIJUST MINALOC CNDP(*) National Police Decentralized entities Civil society organizations Sponsors	19,200,000	12,920 000	1,420,000	1,520,000	1,620,000	1,720,000
<i>Sensitizing people on the values of solidarity, tolerance and mutual help in favor of vulnerable people</i>	⇒ The problems faced by vulnerable people are known and these people are cared for.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and dissemination of 120.00 leaflets 	MIGEPROF MINISPOC Decentralized entities Civil society organizations Sponsors	45,200,000	-	-	13,600,000	15,000,000	16,600,000

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Partners	Total budget (FRW)	Period				
					2011	20112	2013	2014	2015
<i>Advocate in favor of children living in prisons with their mothers</i>	⇒ The rights of the children living with their mothers in prison are known and respected	• Number of annual meeting in detention centers on the rights of children living with their detained mothers	MIGEPROF MINIJUST CNDP(*) National Service of Prisons PGR UNICEF	15,350,000	-	-	3,850,000	5,000,000	6,500,000
<i>Conducting advocacy to ensure the respect of the rights of children to property and prevent the violation of such rights</i>	⇒ Sixty (60 / two per District) mediators are trained to assist children who are victims of property violations and restore them in their rights.	• Number of mediators trained about the protection of children's rights to property	MIGEPROF MINIJUST Supreme Court CNDP(*) PGR National police Civil society organizations UNICEF	28,100,000	12,100,000	-	-	-	16,000,000
<i>Advocate in favor of orphans, children heads of households and other vulnerable people to have access to a shelter</i>	⇒ The fundamental right to shelter is guarantee to orphans, children heads of households and other vulnerable people.	• Number of PDD programs integrating shelter for orphans and CHH	MIGEPROF MINALOC(*) MININFRA Districts Sponsors	1,755,900,000	-	398,400,000	425,000,000	452,500,000	480,000,000
<i>Advocate in favor of people living with handicap to have easy access to public and private services/infrastructures</i>	⇒ Access of handicapped people to all public and private services/infrastructures is made easier.	• Number of new public infrastructure respecting the norms	MIGEPROF MINIFRA(*) MINALOC MINISANTE PSF ONGs	42,250,000	-	6,250,000	9,000,000	12,000,000	15,000,000

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Partners	Total budget (FRW)	Period				
					2011	20112	2013	2014	2015
<i>Fighting violence against people living with disabilities</i>	⇒The rights of people with disabilities are not violated	•Number of health and police staff at District level trained on the plight and rights of people living with disabilities	MIGEPROF MINISANTE National Police Sponsors	20,000,000	-	-	-	10,000,000	10,000,000
Specific objective 4.2 : Preventing and fighting against youth delinquency									
<i>Developing reception and follow- up centers for handicapped people</i>	⇒The handicapped people supervision should better be ensured.	• 5 new centers are created countrywide	MIGEPROF(*) MININFRA MINALOC MINISANTE Civil society organizations	1,512,000,000	-	-	506,000,000	510,000,000	16,000,000
<i>Encouraging families to look after/ support/take care of street children and ensuring the follow-up</i>	⇒ The number of street children is reduced by 60%	• Number of families caring for street children (alternatively) Number of former street children hosted in families	MIGEPROF(*) MINALOC Districts Civil society organizations UNICEF	291,500,000	30,000,000	126,350,000	40,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000
<i>Developing vocational training centers for school drop-out children</i>	⇒ school drop-outs are supervised in other skills learning	• Number of vocational training /and/or centers ensuring the supervision of school drop-outs countrywide	MIGEPROF MININFRA MIFOTRA(*) Districts	6,600,000,000	-	-	1,650,000,000	2,200,000,000	2,750,000,000

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Partners	Total budget (FRW)	Period				
					2011	20112	2013	2014	2015
SUB TOTAL IV				9,869,350,000	55,020,000	532,420,000	2,648,970,000	3,261,120,000	3,361,820,000

Strategic orientation n° 5: Reinforcing family financial and economic capacities???

Overall objective : Improving the socio-economic situation of families

Specific objective :

- Supporting community-based organizations
- encouraging food self-sufficiency in families

Strategies :

- ✓ sensitizing families on entrepreneurship
- ✓ facilitating access of families to loans
- ✓ Advocate for the valorization of the least considered jobs

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Partners	Total budget (FRW)	Period				
					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<u>Specific objective 5.1: Support to peasant organizations</u>									
Organizing a national contest on feminine entrepreneurship per activity sector (agriculture, commerce, handicraft...)	⇒ Women's entrepreneurship in Rwanda, mainly in rural area is developed.	• A national contest is organized every year	MIGEPROF MINICOM(*) Women National Counsel Decentralized entities UNIFEM	149,900,000	-	34,100,000	36,300,000	38,500,000	41,000,000

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Partners	Total budget (FRW)	Period				
					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Reinforcing funds designed to financing development projects initiated by women	⇒ The number of women having access to loans is increased by 30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Women's projects financed through loans every year 	MIGEPROF MINECOFIN(*) Women National Counsel Sponsor	4,522,500,000	-	1,000,000,000	1,505,000,000	2,007,500,000	
Sensitizing families on saving practice	⇒The saving level in the Rwandan families is increased ⇒120,000 leaflets about saving practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the increase in % of saving by families each year, the number of brochure produced and disseminated 	MIGEPROF MINICOM MINECOFIN(*)	113,050,000	-	26,150,000	27,500,000	28,900,000	30,500,000
Improving awareness of families about existing resources/facilities	⇒The information about existing resources with indications on criteria, conditions and procedures is available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A compilation of information on existing resources and facilities 	MIGEPROF Stakeholders	25,000,000			25,000,000		
	⇒Families' level of awareness about the existing resources improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sensitization campaigns conducted from Umudugudu up to Cell level 	MIGEPROF Stakeholders	35,000,000	-	-	-	35,000,000	
Mapping and guiding stakeholder's interventions	⇒Location of stakeholders interventions are identified ⇒Duplication in stakeholders interventions is limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A map of stakeholders interventions 	MIGEPROF Stakeholders Decentralized entities	40,000,000	-	-	-	40,000,000	-

Activities	Expected results	Indicators	Partners	Total budget (FRW)	Period				
					2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Facilitating the setting up of cooperatives for people involved in craftwork that are generally not very much valued or that are badly remunerated	⇒ Jobs generally less considered are better valued and cooperatives in this sector emerge in rural areas.	• Number of cooperatives created	MIGEPROF MIFOTRA MINIJUST MINICOM(*) Districts Civil society Organizations	81,000,000	-	-	81,000,000	-	-
Specific objective 5.2: Encouraging food self-sufficiency in families									
developing training modules on the best methods of, he conditioning and preservation of food stuffs production	⇒ Increasing of food stuff production quality and conservation	• One training module elaborated	MIGEPROF MINAGRI MINICOM(*) RBS Civil society Organizations	43,500,000	-	43,500,000	-	-	-
Launching community mobilization campaigns on usage of modern techniques of production, trading and consumption of agricultural products, handicraft...	⇒ Practices of production, trading and consumption of agricultural products is improved	• Number of Community mobilization campaigns organized	MIGEPROF MINALOC MINICOM MINAGRI(*)	87,700,000	-	66,200,000	6,700,000	7,200,000	7,600,000
Advocacy in favor of the promotion of development poles in order to prevent rural exodus	⇒ The rural exodus is reduced through the creation of poles to fight against the phenomenon (one in each Province)	• Number of developed poles	MIGEPROF MINECOFIN MINALOC MINICOM(*)	1,250,000,000	-		40,000,000	550,000,000	660,000,000
Promoting the importance of family vegetable garden (Akarima k'igikoni)	⇒ Families food quality and self sufficiency is improved through family vegetable gardens	• Percentage of households with a garden	MIGEPROF MINALOC MINAGRI(*) MINICOM	420,000,000	-	75,000,000	95,000,000	115,000,000	135,000,000
SUB TOTAL V				7,287,650,000	-	1,244,950,000	1,936,500,000	3,107,100,000	1,114,100,000
TOTAL (I+II+III+IV+V)				23,768,735,000	247,220,000	2,892,065,000	6,242,510,000	7,840,020,000	6,493,920,000

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION MECHANISMS

The implementation of the strategic plan should obligatorily be followed by a monitoring-evaluation system in order to compare the realizations with the planned activities and allow MIGEPROF to operate the necessary adjustments/improvements.

7.1. Organization system of monitoring and evaluation

7.1.1. *Interveners, roles, needs in information and tools*

The interveners in the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of this strategic plan are: (i) MIGEPROF, (ii) decentralized entities (*Districts and Sectors*), (iii) partners institutions, (iv) beneficiaries, (v) development partners/sponsors.

The system is conceived in a way that the role of each intervener is highlighted, and the needs in information are covered. The required forms for gathering information (tools) are indicated in the chart below:

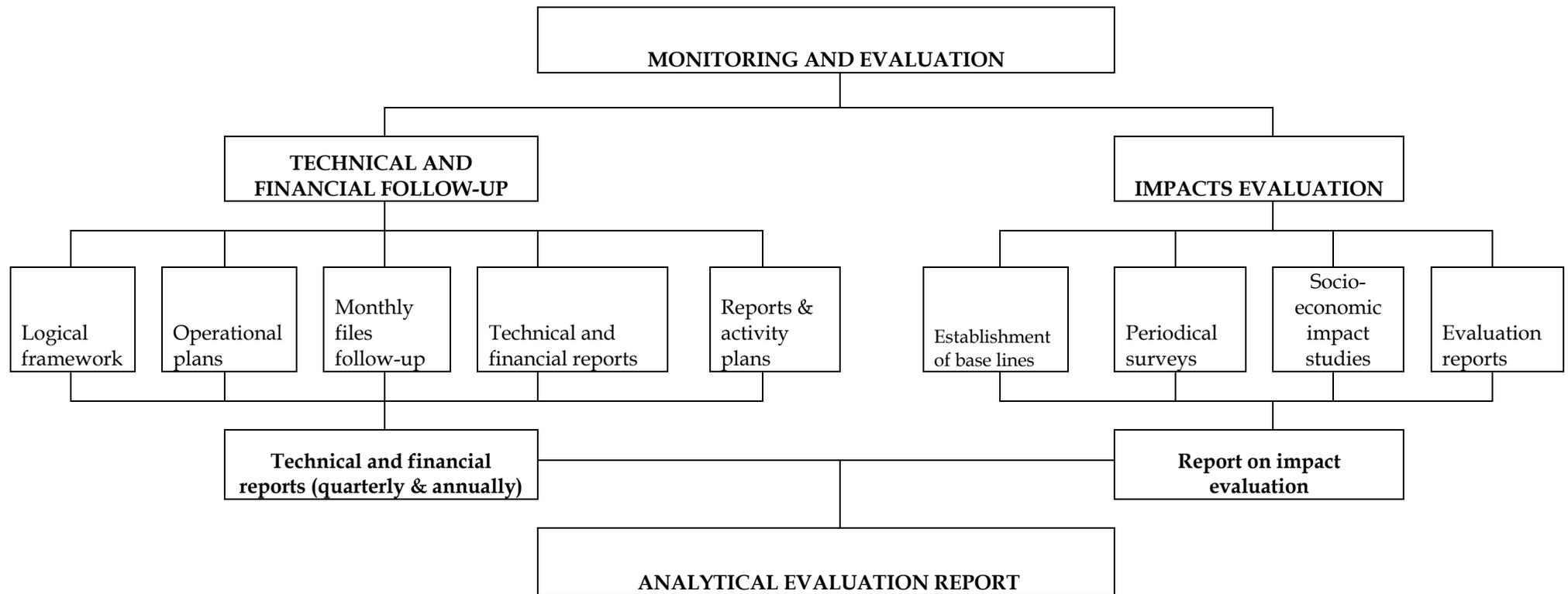
Chart N° 4: Interveners, roles, needs in information and tools

<i>Interveners</i>	<i>Roles</i>	<i>Needs in information</i>	<i>Monitoring and evaluation tools</i>
MIGEPROF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the follow up concerning the national policy for family promotion • Provide orientation for the implementation of the policy for family promotion; • Coordinating activities related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Planning ○ partners' capacity building ○ Resources mobilization ○ budget implementation ○ monitoring and evaluation ○ adjustments according to the evolution of socio-cultural and economic situation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress in the implementation of programs and strategies of family promotion • Required funds and sources and c of funding and conditions • Available resources at the local level • Programs impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National policy for family promotion • Strategic plan, action plans • Quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports • Evaluation reports • District development plans
Partner Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial and technical support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National policy for family promotion • Roles/Interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action plans • Activity reports • Impact studies

Interveners	Roles	Needs in information	Monitoring and evaluation tools
Decentralized entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of family promotion in the Districts development of programs • Identification of people and their needs • Follow up / monitoring and evaluation of activities • Production and transmission of activity reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National policy for family promotion • Roles • Fulfillments, results and activity impact of family promotion • Other Districts' experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Districts development plans • Activity reports • Impact studies
Family members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership of the National Policy for Family Promotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs of family promotion • Roles/Interventions • Realization, results and impact of activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation report • Impacts study reports
Civil society organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in family promotion programs • Monitoring of family promotion process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National policy for family promotion • Roles • Fulfillments, results and family promotion activities • Other Civil society organizations' experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity reports • Impact study reports • Participatory evolution reports
Development partners and Sponsors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in planning meetings • Approval of programs to be financed • Participation in impact study report validation • Monitoring and evaluation of financed activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National policy for family promotion • Programs to be financed • Expertise required per program • Priority needs and required budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic plans and activity plans • Activity Reports • Impact studies • Participatory evaluation reports • Financial reports

7.1.2. Monitoring and evaluation Scheme

The monitoring and evaluation of the strategic plan for the implementation of the national policy for family promotion will be done through the scheme below:



7.2 Some tools for monitoring and evaluation

The tools of monitoring and evaluation below have been made for internal evaluation so as to enable MIGEPROF to measure the progresses made in the implementation of the Strategic Plan. The suggested list is not exhaustive and the content may be modified/updated according to the types of information needed and the context.

7.2.1 Action plan

Global objective	Specific objectives	Expected results	Activities	In puts	Schedule	Budget

7.2.2 Activity reports

Planned activities	Realized activities	Unrealized activities and reasons	Budget	Focal Point in charge of the implementation	Appreciation

7.2.3. Monitoring form

Activity:		
Beneficiary:		
Person in charge of the implementation:		
Budget:		
Source of funding:		
Objectives	Indicators	Results

7.2.4 Impact study

Activity	Beneficiary	Focal Point in charge of the implementation:	Baseline	Achievements/ changes made

7.3 Fundraising methodology

The implementation of the above programs requires very important financial and logistic means.

Regarding this, MIGEPROF should facilitate and coordinate the mobilization of funds, the launching of programs and the collaboration with partner institutions.

In particular MIGEPROF will do this through:

- a. identifying priority programs;
- b. approaching State Institutions, in particular those concerned by the above programs so as to obtain their involvement;
- c. advocating in favor of family promotion;
- d. meetings with development partners and sponsors to solicit their support, particularly for programs targeting vulnerable groups;

VIII. PARTNERS' ROLES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

Partners in the implementation of the National Policy and Strategic Plan for Family Promotion are public and private actors who, directly or indirectly, intervene in favor of women, children and families.

The names and roles of partners particularly concerned are given in the following table:

Chart N° 3: Different partners' roles in the implementation of the strategic plan

N°	Partners	Roles
01	MIGEPROF	Drafting programs and strategies for the implementation of the national policy for family promotion and assuring the coordination of their application
02	MINECOFIN	Supporting community economic structures so as to increase household income and fight against poverty
03	MINALOC	Integrating the national policy for family promotion in the programs and action plans of decentralized entities
04	MINELA	Setting up institutional mechanisms promoting access to land property, clean water and the involvement of families in environment protection
05	MINISANTE	Promoting access to health care, family planning and developing programs to fight against maternal and infant mortality, or about reproductive health and the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria and other infectious diseases

N°	<i>Partners</i>	<i>Roles</i>
06	MINIJUST	Creating a legal environment promoting family development
07	MIJESPOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identifying and fighting against negative socio-cultural practices ✓ Identifying and promoting positive socio-cultural values ✓ Developing and promoting collective sport activities
08	MINEDUC	Developing and reinforcing professional training programs and functional literacy
09	MINAGRI	Developing food security programs
10	MINICOM	Developing and promoting handicraft and other informal sectors with added value
11	TIG	Construction of shelters for vulnerable people
12	DECENTRALIZED ENTITIES	Implementing programs and strategies for the implementation of the NPFP
13	RWANDA NATIONAL POLICE	Preventing and fighting youth delinquency and any types of violence
14	NCHR	Ensuring the protection of family's human rights and developing sensitization programs on the rights of the children, women and other vulnerable groups
15	CNLG	Preventing and fighting against genocide ideology
16	CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS	Plea in favor of family rights respect
17	MEDIA	Gathering and broadcasting information related to family promotion policy
18	FAMILY MEMBERS	Adhering to the national policy for family promotion through performance contracts
19	PRIVATE SECTOR	Promoting investments in initiatives aiming at family promotion
20	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS and SPONSORS	Supporting programs for the implementation of the national policy for family promotion

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