

**KEY POLICIES AND REGULATORY
FRAMEWORKS GOVERNING THE SOCIAL
SECTOR IN RWANDA**

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ACRONYMS

CBHI:	Community Health Based Insurance
CBNP:	Community-Based Nutrition Program
CHW:	Community Health Workers
DDS:	District Development Strategy
DEO:	District Education Officers
DHMT:	District Health Management Team
DHU:	District Health Unit
DIS:	Direct Income Support (DIS)
DPEM:	District Plan to Eliminate Malnutrition
DS:	Direct Support
DWASHB:	District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Boards
EAC:	East African Community
ECD:	Early Childhood Development
EDPRS:	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EPW:	Extended Public Works
ESSP:	Energy Sector Strategic Plan
GBV:	Gender Based Violence
HGI:	Home Grown Initiative
HRH:	Human Resources for Health policy
HSSP4:	Fourth Health Sector Strategic Plan
ICT:	Information Communication and Technology
ILO:	International Labour Organization
JADF:	Joint Action Development Forum

LG:	Local Government
LGE:	Local Government Entities
M&E:	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIGEPROF:	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
MINAGRI:	Ministry of Agriculture
MINALOC:	Ministry of Local Government
MINEDUC:	Ministry of Education
MININFRA:	Ministry of Infrastructure
MoH:	Ministry of Health
MYICT:	Ministry of Youth, Information and Communication Technology
NCD:	Non-Communicable Disease Policy
NECDP:	National Early Childhood Development Program
NEP:	National Energy Policy
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organization
NHPP:	National Health Promotion Policy
NST-1:	National Strategy for Transformation
NWC:	National Women Council
NYC:	National Youth Council
PMO:	Prime Minister's Office
PPD:	Project Profile Documents
PSF:	Private Sector Federation
RALGA:	Rwanda Association of Local Government Authorities
RDB:	Rwanda Development Board
REB:	Rwanda Education Board
RGB:	Rwanda Governance Board

RH:	Reproductive Health
RNP:	Rwanda National Police
SBCC:	Social and Behaviour Change Communication =
SDG:	Sustainable Development Goals
SEO:	Sector Education Office
SME:	Small and Medium Enterprise
SN & IE:	Special needs and Inclusive Education
TVET:	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN:	United Nations
UR:	University of Rwanda
VUP FS:	Vision Umurenge Program Financial Services
VUP:	Vision Umurenge Program

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Foreword

The Rwanda Association of Local Government Authorities (RALGA) derived its existing from decentralization process, which is meant to transfer authority, resources, responsibility and accountability to Local Government. Guided by a philosophy translated through professionalism, innovation, equality, accountability and independence as core values. RALGA's objectives are to assist Local Government Authorities in achieving their mission, complying principles of good governance and decentralization with a focus on pillars that includes social welfare. Compiling policies and regulatory framework governing social sector in Rwanda is therefore an implementation tool to provide a useful guide to Local Government Entities.

In order to streamline the role of local level service providers as agent of change who contribute to the achievement of national vision policy objective to socially and economically transform the Rwandan household, many social sector developments related policies, laws, orders, instructions, guidelines, programs and strategies are compiled into this user-friendly booklet. This booklet is set to guide local government service providers on the nature of institutional instruments and operational systems that are in force in the social sector in Rwanda. It is imperative that all local leaders and stakeholders are mindful of policies, laws, orders, instructions, programs, guidelines and strategies governing social sector in Rwanda for effective and efficient implementation.

I recommend this booklet to all Decentralized Entities political and technical staff readers who are facilitated to easily access and understand policies and regulatory framework governing social sector in Rwanda are effectively implemented to benefit the Rwandan Community.

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INTRODUCTION

1. Background to LG mandate of policy implementation

Rwanda's Constitution of 2003, as revised in 2015 stipulates in its Article 5 that the territory of Rwanda is divided into administrative entities determined by an Organic law that also sets their numbers, boundaries and structures. Article 6 stipulates that public powers are decentralized at local administrative entities in accordance with provisions of the law. Article 10 stipulates that the State of Rwanda commits itself to upholding the following fundamental principles and ensuring their respect: (i) building a State governed by the rule of law, pluralistic democratic Government, equality of all Rwandans and between men and women which is affirmed by women occupying at least thirty per cent (30%) of positions in decision-making organs; and (ii) building a State committed to promoting social welfare and establishing appropriate mechanisms for equal opportunity to social justice.

In addition, Article 11 stipulates that in order to build the nation, promote national culture and restore dignity, Rwandans, based on their values, initiate home-grown mechanisms to deal with matters that concern them. Last but not least, Article 27 stipulates that all Rwandans have the right to participate in the Government of the country, either directly or through their freely chosen representatives, in accordance with the law. All Rwandans have the right to equal access to public service following their competence and abilities.

Like other administrative entities Local Government entities are entities for the promotion of democracy and a basis for socio-economic development. It is responsible for promotion of solidarity of the population in its development efforts and the development of their District.

Local Government Entities by virtue of decentralization policy play a significant role in the implementation of national policies and programs at local level with respect to the provision of the sector decentralization requirements. The core mission of decentralization policy is to promote and ensure participatory, democratic, all-inclusive and accountable governance and effective citizen entered quality service delivery in Rwanda. The Government of Rwanda aims to make the Districts, and City of Kigali autonomous Local Governments with devolved functions while ensuring that as much as possible, functions are delegated to or otherwise undertaken at the lowest administrative levels possible.

Local government consists of four tiers: Districts, Sectors, Cells and Villages, all charged with strengthening planning, coordination and mobilization mechanisms to deliver the resources necessary for good governance, community development and social protection. Local Government entities implement the political, administrative, socio-economic affairs and cultural duties as determined by laws, policies and regulations governing local government. Both the constitution and national decentralization policy of June 2012 give the Decentralized entities the power to implement all policies and regulatory frameworks governing social sector in Rwanda as well as

other sectors. This booklet is, therefore, a guiding tool for local government entities to have adequate information on policy content and therefore effectively implement policies and regulatory framework governing social sector.

2. Rationale for developing Social sector booklet for LG service providers

The overall objective of the Rwanda Association of Local Government Authorities (RALGA) is to assist local Government entities in achieving their mission, complying with principles of good governance and decentralization. It has the responsibility of representing local Government entities, carrying out their advocacy and capacity building in the following sectors: Policy of decentralization; increasing finances of local Government entities; Local economic development and increasing the social welfare. RALGA is also responsible for strengthening collaboration between Rwanda local Government entities among themselves and with foreign local Government entities. It is in line with the above mandate that the policies and regulatory frameworks governing social sector in Rwanda are identified and compiled into a user-friendly booklet for guiding local government entities in their implementation.

3. Local Government Entities with the mandate of implementing national decentralization policy

Local Government entities have the mandate of implementing national decentralization policy; other policies and regulatory frameworks governing social sector in Rwanda, the basis is the constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003 as amended in 2015 and the law N° 87/2013 of 11/09/2013 determining the organisation and functioning of decentralized administrative entities. Under this law, District Council has powers to establish instructions to be applied in the territorial limits of the City of Kigali and District as regard the implementation of local socio economic development programs as well as national policy and programs. Such instructions must be consistent with the Constitution and other Laws.

Article 123 of the same law describes the responsibilities of the District; which include the following: implementing Government policies adopted; provide services that are not delivered by other administrative entities(Sector and cell), monitor the administration of Sectors; plan, coordinate and implement development programs; maintain infrastructure, handle technical and financial matters; promote partnership and cooperation with other Districts, cities and other organs; maintain the safety of people and property in the District; coordinate planning activities of Sectors; monitor the implementation of grouped settlement program in the sites indicated and collaborate with Sectors in installing the population in grouped settlements; put in place programs designed to promote the social welfare.

The same law in its article 185 determines the responsibilities of the sector, which is an administrative entity responsible for the implementation of development programs, service delivery and promotion of good governance and social welfare. Article 202 of this law gives the

cell responsibilities of providing basic services and is in charge of data collection and sensitizes the population to contribute to and participate in sustainable development activities.

This user friend booklet compiling policies and regulatory framework governing social sector in Rwanda is designed and developed to guide local leaders in boosting the socio-economic development of the entire Rwandan community.

4. Approach for compiling and presentation of instruments

The compilation and presentation of instruments in this booklet are classified under major four sectors namely: Social protection, health sector, Education sector and family promotion, Policy with specific supporting instrument such as law, order, instructions, program, guidelines and strategies are identified where applicable. The success of compilation of policies and regulatory frameworks governing social sector in Rwanda was completed through consultation of various people from central and local government involved in social sector.

The identified policies and regulatory frameworks respond to the requirement of NST 1 especially Social Transformation Pillar in its 5 priority areas and their related strategic interventions: This pillar entails strategic interventions for social transformation and goes beyond measures such as GDP per capita to bringing positive qualitative change in all aspects of people's lives. The overarching goal for the Social Transformation Pillar is to; Develop Rwandans into a capable and skilled people with quality standards of living and a stable and secure society. Priorities for this pillar include the following.

- Promoting resilience and enhancing graduation from poverty and extreme poverty
- Eradicating Malnutrition
- Enhancing demographic dividend through ensuring access to quality health for all
- Enhancing the demographic dividend through improved access to quality Education
- Moving Towards a Modern Rwandan household.

Particularly, the legal framework is comprised of laws and regulations governing the social sector in Rwanda, the following instruments were deeply identified with electronic search using web and reading hard documents. Key resources were linked with MINALOC, MOH, MINEDUC, MIGEPROF, RBC, MININFRA, MYCULTURE, Parliament, PMO.

Presenting the instruments in a summarised logical matrix.

The final presentation of the instruments appears in a logical matrix starting by serial number (SN), the legality type, the name of the instrument, the administrative entity issuing it, a brief description of the instrument, and key consideration for LGs: specific provision devolving particular functions/responsibilities to LGs, if any.

5. Structure of the booklet

The contents of this booklet are drawn from laws, policies and regulations governing social sector in Rwanda. This booklet focuses on the main following areas: social protection, health, education and family promotion. The booklet describes the legality type, name, issuing entity, a brief description on rationale, scope and application of identified policies and regulatory frameworks. The booklet is structured as follow

- Introduction
- Summary of policies, legal and regulatory frameworks governing the social sector in Rwanda
- Conclusion

Summary of policies and regulatory framework governing the social sector in Rwanda.

Policies, legal and regulatory frameworks governing the social sector in Rwanda are organized from overall national orientation, policy, law, order, instructions, guidelines and strategy. As it will be detailed in the table hereinafter, this introduction makes an overview of its organization in terms of key headlines to enable the reader to have a quick understanding of its content. The table is built on the following key sections

OVERALL NATIONAL ORIENTATION

- The 2003 Rwanda Constitution (As revised in 2015)
- Rwanda vision 2050
- National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) 2017–2024
- National Decentralization policy, 2012
- Law N° 87/2013 of 11/09/2013 determining the organisation and functioning of decentralized administrative entities

SOCIAL PROTECTION

1. National social protection policy, June 2020

- Ministerial Instruction no 002/19 of 10/09/19 determining the management and implementation of vision 2020 Umurenge program financial services credit scheme
- Vision Umurenge Program, 2008
- Ubudehe program
- EPW guidelines, 2019
- Guideline for VUP Direct Support scheme, 2019
- Guidelines for VUP Financial Services, 2017
- Social protection sector strategic plan (SP-SSP)2018/19 – 2023/24

2. National older persons' policy, 2021

HEALTH SECTOR

3. National health sector policy (2015)

- Law n° 013/2019 of 30/06/2019 governing Rwanda biomedical centre
- Ministerial Order N° 20/32 of 05/12/2013 determining programs and strategies to ensure protection and assistance to children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS
- Ministerial instructions no 20/0005 of 06/12/2019 governing private Health Facilities
- Prime Minister's Instructions No 001/03 of 21/11/2016 determining organizational structure, salaries and fringe benefits for employees of Referral Hospitals, Provincial Hospitals, District Hospitals, Ndera Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital and Health Centres
- Ministerial order n°002/MOH/2019 of 08/04/2019 determining conditions to be satisfied for a medical doctor to perform an abortion
- District health systems guidelines 2019
- COVID-19 Clinical management guidelines, 2020
- Fourth health sector strategic plan July 2018-June 2024

4. Rwanda community based health insurance policy, 2010

- law n°70/2018 of 31/08/2018 amending law n°03/2015 of 02/03/2015 governing the organisation of community-based health insurance scheme;
- Law n° 03/2015 of 02/03/2015 governing the organisation of the community-based health insurance scheme;
- Law n° 48/2015 of 23/11/2015 governing the organisation, functioning and management of health insurance schemes in Rwanda;
- Prime Minister's Order N° 105/03 of 30/09/2020 related to the community-based health insurance scheme contributions;

5. Reproductive health policy, 2003

- Law n° 21/05/2016 of 20/05/2016 relating to human reproductive health

6. National food and nutrition policy 2013-2018

7. Mental Health Policy, 2011

8. National pharmacy policy, 2016

9. Human resource for health policy 2011-2016

- Human resources for health strategic plan 2011-2016

10. National community health policy, 2015

- National community health strategic plan, 2015

11. Health financing policy, 2009

- The health financing strategic plan, 2009

12. Health sector ICT policy, 2016

13. Non-communicable disease policy, 2015

14. Traditional and Complementary Medicine Policy, 2017

15. Rwanda Family planning policy, 2012

- Family Planning Strategic Plan 2012–2016

EDUCATION SECTOR

16. Education sector policy, 2003

- Law no 36/2018 of 29/06/2018 determining the organization of education;
- Law no 23/2012 of 15/06/2012 governing the organization and functioning of nursery, primary and secondary education;
- Presidential order n°24/01 of 24/11/2016 establishing special statutes governing teachers in nursery, primary and secondary education;
- Prime minister's order n°290/03 of 13/11/2015 determining special regulations governing government subsidized schools;
- Ministerial order no 005/2016 of 08/01/2016 determining modalities for conducting meeting and making the decision of the sector or the district education council;
- Ministerial order N° 004/2016 of 08/01/2016 determining rules governing code of conduct of headmasters, teachers and students;
- Ministerial order n°006/2016 of 08/01/2016 determining curriculum, teaching hours and the language of instruction in primary, secondary and specialized schools
- Ministerial order n° 003/2016 of 08/01/2016 determining general rules governing nursery, primary and secondary schools and functioning of school general assembly and its subsidiary organs;
- Ministerial order n° 001/2016 of 08/01/2016 providing sanctions against parents who do not send their children to school and against other persons who employ children in work preventing them from going to or encouraging them to drop out of school;
- Ministerial instructions n°001/MINEDUC /2018 of 11/07/2018 prohibiting students from using mobile telephones;
- Education Sector Strategic plan 2018-2024

17. Special needs and inclusive education policy, 2018

- Ministerial order N°007/2016 of 01/03/2016 determining modalities for special treatment of persons with disabilities in schools;
- Special needs & inclusive education strategic plan; 2018

18. Girl Education policy, 2008

19. Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) policy, 2015

- Ministerial instructions n° 001 of 10/05/2017 establishing guidelines for setting up general or TVET nursery, primary or secondary school's internal rules and regulations.

20. ICT in Education policy, 2016

- One laptop per child program

21. Adult Education policy, 2014

- Ministerial Order N° 008/2015 of 22/01/2015 determining the organization and functioning of adult education
- Adult education strategic plan 2014/2015 – 2018/2019

22. School sport policy, 2020

- School sport strategic plan, 2020

23. National comprehensive school feeding policy 2019

FAMILY PROMOTION

24. National gender Policy, 2010

- Law n°71/2018 of 31/08/2018 relating to the protection of the child;
- Law n°27/2016 of 08/07/2016 governing matrimonial regimes, donations and successions
- Law n°32/2016 of 28/08/2016 governing persons and family.

25. Rwanda child online protection policy, 2019

26. National Policy for orphans and other vulnerable children, 2003

27. National Policy against Gender-Based Violence, 2011

- Law n°59/2008 of 10/09/2008 on prevention and punishment of gender-based violence;
- Prime Minister's Order N°001/03 of 11/01/2012 determining modalities in which government institutions prevent and respond to gender-based violence.

HABITAT

28. National sanitation policy, 2016

- Law n°52/2018 OF 13/08/2018 modifying law n°21/2011 of 23/06/2011 governing electricity in Rwanda as modified to date
- law n°21/2011 of 23/06/2011 governing electricity in Rwanda
- Ministerial guidelines on minimum standards requirements for solar home system, 2019
- Rural electrification strategy, 2006
- Water and sanitation sector strategic plan, 2013

29. National water supply policy, 2016

- National Water Supply Policy Implementation Strategy

30. National policy for water resources management, 2011

- Law n°62/2008 of 10/09/2008 putting in place the use, conservation, protection and management of water resources regulations

31. National human settlement policy,2009

- Law n°20/2011 of 21/06/2011 governing human habitation in Rwanda
- Urbanization and rural settlement sector strategic plan 2012/13-17/18

32. National urbanization policy 2015

- Law no 10/2012 of 02/05/2012 governing urban planning and building

33. National urban housing policy, 2008

YOUTH, SPORT AND CULTURE

34. National youth policy, 2015

- Sector strategic plan for sport and culture-2018-2024, 2017
-

35. Sport development policy 2020-2030, 2021

Law n° 28/2016 of 22/7/2016 on the preservation of the cultural heritage and traditional knowledge

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

36. National disaster management policy, 2012

- Law N°41/2015 OF 29/08/2015 Relating to Disaster Management
- Prime Minister's Order No98/03 Of 17/07/2018 determining organisation and functioning of disaster management organs, 2018.
- Ministerial Order No01/MIDIMAR/18 Of 21/06/2018 Relating to assisting actors and volunteers in case of disaster response, 2018

OVERALL NATIONAL ORIENTATION

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
	Constitution	<p>The 2003 Rwanda Constitution (As revised in 2015)</p> <p>Reference: <i>Official Gazette n° Special of 24/12/2015</i> OR https://www.parliament.gov.rw/fileadmin/Bills_CD/Revised_Constitution_2015.pdf</p>	Parliament	<p>The Constitution is the supreme law of the country. Any law, decision or act contrary to the Constitution is not legally valid (null and void). The Constitution in its article 18 protects the family and article 19 stipulates the child’s right to protection, article 20 stipulates rights to education, article 21 describes the right to good health (all Rwandans have the right to good health), article 45 stipulates the promotion of activities aimed at good health, article 50 states the Welfare of needy survivors of the genocide against Tutsi , article 51 welfare of persons with disabilities and other needy persons,</p>	<p>Public powers are decentralised at local administrative entities in accordance with provisions of law (Article 6). The decentralization policy gives the District the mandate to implement all polices and regulatory framework in accordance with the constitution.</p>
	Vision	<p>Rwanda Vision 2050 http://www.minecofin.gov.rw/fileadmin/templates/documents/NDPR/Vision_2050/English-Vision_2050_full_version_WEB_Final.pdf</p>	MINECOFIN	<p>The Vision 2050 sets a new pathway that will lead the country to the living standards of upper middle income by 2035 and high-income countries by 2050. The Vision 2050 has overarching objectives of promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity and High Quality of Life for Rwandans and is anchored around five pillars. (1) Human Development, (2) Competitiveness and Integration, (3) Agriculture for</p>	<p>Rwanda Vision 2050 intends to achieve universal access to high quality of health care. The vision will be achieved by offering a comprehensive health care system including quality care for non-communicable diseases and commonplace screening for preventable forms of cancer, like cervical cancer. Expanding upon the Community based Health Insurance Scheme (CBHI). The critical analysis and experience within LGE are detected in the specific policies and regulatory framework governing each sector</p>

				wealth creation, (4) Urbanization and Agglomeration, (5) Accountable and capable State Institutions	
Strategy	National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) 2017–2024 Reference: http://www.minecofin.gov.rw/fileadmin/National_Strategy_For_Transformation-NST1.pdf	MINECOFIN	The NST1 will lay the foundations for achieving Vision 2050's. NST 1 has three main pillars namely: economic transformation, social transformation and transformational governance. Social sector cross cuts all pillars, but it mostly streamlined under the social transformation pillar with five priority area namely: Promoting resilience and enhancing graduation from poverty and extreme poverty, Eradicating Malnutrition, Enhancing demographic dividend through ensuring access to quality health for all, Enhancing the demographic dividend through improved access to quality education, Moving Towards a Modern Rwandan household,	The LGE responsibilities in the implementation of the various developmental programs under the selected three priority pillars of NST1 is of paramount importance based on LGE mandate of conducting national policy implementation. Clarifications on LGE responsibilities for specific developmental sectors is presented and discussed in other sections of the booklets.	
Policy	National Decentralization policy, 2012 http://197.243.22.137/minaloc/fileadmin/documents/Minaloc_Documents/Revised_Decentralisation_Policy_for_Cabinet_30_01_2013.pdf	MINALOC	The national decentralization policy objective is the promotion of good governance, the reduction of poverty as well as the promotion of efficient, effective, and accountable service delivery. As a result of the policy, local governments have become the main implementer of national policies, executing domestic budget and employing the Rwandan administration	Specific key consideration of roles and responsibilities of LGEs in the delivery of devolved public services per specific programs are explained under the next section of the booklet.	

	law	Law N° 87/2013 of 11/09/2013 determining the organisation and functioning of decentralized administrative entities Reference: Official Gazette n° Special of 30/10/2013	Parliament	The law determines the organization and functioning of the decentralized administrative entities. The law describes the decentralized entities with the legal personalities which are the City of Kigali and the District. They constitute the basis for community development and have administrative and financial autonomy (Article 3). Article 4 determines administrative entities without legal personality shall be the Sector, the Cell and the Village. This law describes administration and management of decentralized with legal and without personalities as well as their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of government programs.	Decentralized Entities are performing their duties in accordance with the provision of national decentralization policy and law determining the organization and functioning of decentralized Entities. National decentralization policy and law determining the organisation and functioning of decentralized administrative entities give the LGE the mandate to implement all policies and regulatory framework that falls under their mandate, the roles and responsibilities of Decentralized entities are well established and are performing their duties accordingly

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
SOCIAL PROTECTION SECTOR					
1. National social protection policy					
1	Policy	<p>National social protection policy, June 2020</p> <p>Policy reference:</p> <p>https://www.minaloc.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Minaloc/Publications/Laws/COG_n_Special_of_31.01.2021_L0_Amatora_RSB.pdf</p>	MINALOC	<p>National Social Protection Policy intends to strengthen the national social protection system to ensure that all Rwandan citizens have a dignified standard of living. The national social protection is concerned with ensuring minimum income security for all vulnerable groups and people living in extreme poverty, particularly older people, people with disabilities and poor families; to ensure that all affected or likely to be affected populations are supported to cope with and recover from disasters and shocks. The overall objectives of National Social Protection Policy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To improve access to social care services for all vulnerable groups such as the elderly and persons with disabilities; - To improve access and strengthen social services for the old people; - To promote economic empowerment and resilience among households living in poverty; - To promote community engagement in problems solving at individual and 	<p>Districts are responsible for the delivery of the majority of social protection programmes in compliance with policy guidance provided by relevant Ministries and Agencies. At District level, JADFs, including the Social Commissions and Social Protection Sub-Commissions remain key forums for ensuring coordination of government and non-governmental actors in social protection. Districts are also responsible for integrating SP-SSP activities and targets into their plans, budgets and Imihigo frameworks.</p> <p>LGE should organize the elderly Person structures from Cell, Sector to District for their advocacy thus, the establishment of committee for elderly Persons is needed to ensure proper Coordination. Every year, development partners and non-governmental actors present to District authorities detailed plans of their social protection interventions in the District, disaggregated for each sector. The JADFs ensure that these programmes are aligned with District development priorities</p>

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				<p>community levels through home-grown initiatives, such as Ubudehe and other self-help schemes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To promote positive values, self-reliance, family and community-based support among the communities to achieve social transformation. - To contribute to the smooth implementation of Non-contributory Direct Income Support (DIS) schemes targeting vulnerable individuals and households; Mandatory contributory social insurance schemes for those in formal employment; - To regulate the short term social assistance and its key intervention such as Food assistance/emergency relief for households affected by disasters; Incidental (one-off) support provided to households in difficulty by local governments; Construction and rehabilitation of shelter for vulnerable households; Support to the most vulnerable to cover critical health care costs; Distribution of essential items to 	<p>and a District wide plan of social protection activities by Governmental and non-governmental actors will be elaborated as part of the District Development Plan. This process is facilitated by the secretary to the District JADF, who is supported by the RGB. At Sector level, the Sector administration is responsible for coordinating social protection interventions, working through Cell and Village level structures as necessary.</p>

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				households affected by disasters (drought, floods, landslides. National social protection policy highlights the implementation of social care services these include provide protection, psychosocial support, referrals and promote social inclusion for the most vulnerable. In the implementation of social protection policy at the local government level, the policy describes the protection program and services in Rwanda and roles of social protection in national development. A district is responsible for the delivery of the majority of social protection programmes in compliance with policy guidance provided by relevant Ministries and Agencies.	
1.2	Program	Vision Umurenge Program (VUP) Program reference:	MINALOC	Originally VUP was established as a flagship programme within the first Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS). VUP remains key to the delivery of a range of national targets under the first National Strategy for Transformation (2018-2024) and realisation of Vision 2020. The overall objectives of	Districts play an important oversight and supervisory role, supporting budget and expenditure management of VUP funds and providing technical support as required by the sectors to effectively define and implement their specific VUP plans. Districts have primary responsibility for financial management including procurement and

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		https://www.loda.gov.rw/documents/loda-documents/		<p>VUP are: To support poor and vulnerable households to access economic opportunities and services; To build awareness and understanding of issues which affect potential for sustainable graduation from extreme poverty. Currently, the implementation of VUP pivots around three major components: Safety Net Component (comprised of Direct Support, Nutrition Sensitive Direct Support, Expanded Public Works and Classic Public Works); Livelihood Development Component (comprised of Asset Transfers, Skills Development and Financial Services); as well as the Sensitization and Community Mobilization Component (Caseworker mechanism). The implementation of the Public Works component is fully in line with the government’s decentralization objectives and evolving structures. The program describes the roles and responsibilities of LGE from village to District and parameters value and implementation guidelines, mode of payment are also determined, major intervention and project selection procedure,</p>	<p>payments of the programme. Districts ensure that the direct support activities are incorporated into DDS and those activities are properly integrated with other on-going interventions. Districts support the development of appropriate infrastructure required to implement the VUP activities through the decentralised technical structures. Districts ensure that M&E activities are undertaken on a regular basis, provide technical support to the process, and compile M&E information including action learning experiences from the sectors into a district overview. Sectors are the focal points for all the VUP interventions and are responsible for identifying priority projects for public works and for overseeing the identification of beneficiaries for all the components primarily through the Ubudehe process. They manage the day to day activities of the programme in close liaison with districts and the Umudugudu communities. Sectors coordinate the business of the Joint Action and Development Forum (JADF) meetings, where synergies are sort, particularly between ‘survival’ interventions from a variety of</p>

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				planning of work activities, financial flows and tendering process	sources at local level. Sectors Work with cell level service providers to select projects from Ubudehe data at Umudugudu level; using ubudehe database information. The cells are responsible for monitoring the work progress and provide feedback to the sector for onward submission to District
		Ubudehe program Program reference: https://www.loda.gov.rw/documents/lo-da-documents/	LODA	Ubudehe is a Rwandan practice and a cultural value of mutual assistance among people living in the same area in order to overcome or solve their socio-economic problems. Ubudehe program was institutionalized as a Home Grown Initiative (HGI) and a development program aiming at contributing to the decentralization process, alleviate poverty and enhance the mechanisms aiming at empowering communities at lower level, whilst contributing to social cohesion and Unity and reconciliation which were so badly needed in the post-genocide Rwanda. Ubudehe program is a potential instrument in addressing the country's socio-developmental challenges uprooted from the 1994 Genocide. Ubudehe program is managed by the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA) through District and Sector administration.	District is responsible for coordinating ubudehe program and supervising all ubudehe activities.

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				Community and household projects are financed and implemented at village and household levels to help beneficiaries improve their living conditions.	
.3	Guidelines	<p>Extended public works (EPW) guidelines</p> <p>Guideline reference:</p> <p>https://www.loda.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/EXPANDED_PUBLIC_WORKS_GUIDELINES_2018.pdf</p>	LODA	<p>Expanded Public Works (EPW) aims to support needy households meet their basic needs and provide a platform from which households can increase household productivity, diversify their livelihoods with a view to achieving sustained graduation from extreme poverty. Extended Public Works guidelines intend to provide consumption smoothing employment and promote sustained graduation from extreme poverty among labour constrained households. To provide accessible and appropriate employment opportunities to moderately labour-constrained households. The guidelines support the implementation of a wide range of social and economic development intervention through the supply of labour. The guidelines highlight the target group eligibility, type of project, minimum labour intensity as well as working hours.</p>	<p>Districts are responsible for submitting the proposed projects to LODA using approved project Profile Documents (PPD) template. PPDs are prepared on a sector specific basis. The District Council approves the budget when changes are made at budget after the project has been entered into IFMIS. Districts are to adjust PPD in line with provided comments by LODA and submit the final PPD for approval to the District council. Districts are responsible to contract sites supervisors; the sectors are responsible for procurement. The participants are selected by cell general assembly meeting and approved by the sector council. The sector council also authorizes the data entry into MEIS</p>

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		<p>Guideline for VUP Direct Support scheme</p> <p>Guideline reference: https://www.loda.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/documents/2014_PRO/Documents/DS_GUIDELINES__2018.pdf</p>	LODA	<p>The guidelines for VUP Direct support scheme governs the management of VUP Direct Support. VUP Direct Support scheme is intended to provide regular and reliable income support to extremely poor, severely labour-constrained households. It is intended to ensure that these most vulnerable households can meet their most basic needs and protect them from destitution. The guidelines define the planning and budgeting for DS, eligibility criteria, payment principles and procedures, coordination and reporting requirements.</p>	<p>District is responsible for entering budget ceiling into IFMIS in compliance with budget ceiling Requesting funds from MINECOFIN and LODA at the start of new financial year. District requesting fund from MINECOFIN should ensure that the DS budget is included in the cash flow plan of the District; The sector council approves the updated DS targeting list,</p>
		<p>Guidelines for VUP Financial Services</p> <p>Guidelines reference: https://www.loda.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/documents/2014_PRO/Documents/FINANCIAL_SERVICES_RE</p>	LODA	<p>The guidelines for VUP financial services govern the management of VUP FS funds provided to support through loans, eligible beneficiaries and their ubudehe categories to develop sustainable livelihood via micro-business projects. The guidelines highlight the general requirement to benefit from VUP FS, types of project to benefit from VUP FS, requirement per categories of loan applicant, loan application process, analysis and validation, loan disbursement and management as well as monitoring and reporting. VUP FS targets individuals in</p>	<p>The financial services component under VUP is implemented by Districts in partnership with Umurenge SACCO in order to issue loans to eligible beneficiaries to establish sustainable livelihood intended to reduce poverty. Districts are responsible for facilitating mobilization, identification and selection of loan application through sector and cell authorities. Districts are also responsible for managing sector loan committees through sector executive secretary. Districts are responsible for teaming up with Umurenge SACCO in loan</p>

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		VISED_GUIDELINES_SIGNED.pdf		extremely poor (Ubudehe Category 1) and vulnerable (Ubudehe Category 2) households. The VUP supports poor and vulnerable households (Ubudehe Category 1 and 2) to develop sustainable income generating activities through the provision of formal training in financial literacy; technical support to the development of applications for micro-credit; and coaching on micro-enterprise management.	recovery through sector and cell authorities. Transferring financial services budget funds. Furthermore, Districts coordinate and harmonize capacity building activities to support FS partnership. Districts use their independent discretion to determine the ceiling per sector, the establishment of ceiling amount for financial services per sector and scale up financial services within the Districts using the existing resources is examined and approved by the Districts council and a copy of the meeting is sent to LODA for consideration.
1.3	Strategy	Social protection sector strategic plan (SP-SSP) 2018/19 – 2023/24 Strategy Reference http://www.minecof.in.gov.rw/fileadmin/templates/documents/NDPR/Sector_S	MINALOC	The Social Protection Sector Strategic Plan intends to support implementation of the revised National Social Protection Policy over the NST-1 implementation period (2018-2024). The Strategy provides detailed guidance on sequencing of interventions, resource requirements and intra-sector allocations, clarifies institutional arrangements for policy implementation and provides a clear framework for monitoring and evaluating strategy execution. The strategy describes programmatic scope of social protection sector in Rwanda,	District and sector authorities have key roles to play within the delivery of social protection program. Districts responsibilities include ensuring that budgets are accessed from central government and from organization such as FARG to provide sector with the resources they need. District and Sector Joint Action Development Forums (JADFs) also have a key role in coordinating the activities of all partners.

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		Strategic Plans/Social protection.pdf		relationship between social protection and key complementary programmes and services. The Strategy proposes several policy innovations to address long-standing challenges associated with key issues such as coverage, effectiveness, responsiveness to vulnerability and shocks, institutional capacity, harmonization within the sector, and coordination with policies and programmes outside of the sector. The social protection strategy indicates how the social protection sector will contribute to extreme poverty headcount, Poverty headcount, Gini coefficient, Chronic malnutrition, Citizen satisfaction with service delivery.	
National older persons policy					
	Policy	National older persons policy Source: https://www.minaloc.gov.rw/policies	MINALOC	The aim of this Policy is to secure an environment in which older persons are ensured with fully dignity, guaranteed to reach their rights to health, secured lives and responsibilities. The policy considers as older person the people aged 65 and above. The policy provides that this goal will be achieved through identifying barriers to participation and working with all sectors to develop actions to address them. The policy specific objectives are to:	The matrix for policy action implementation just mention as Districts role the organization of intergeneration relationships activities in terms of leisure and cultural events. However, the role of local government is also linked to their role in the implementation of social protection programs that offer safety nets for vulnerable people such as VUP direct support, public works for capable older people, community based social security schemes amongst others.

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness among the community members as to ensure physical, economical and psychological preparedness for older Persons • Improve health and quality of life of older Persons. • Provide older Persons with protection and care through appropriate support services <p>The policy suggests that on the medium term, The Government of Rwanda shall move towards a universal approach to provision of social security and social protection in the form of a universal social pension, to meet the needs of current older people. This will be achieved through the enhancement of the long-term savings promotion (Ejo HEZA) for the informal sector, to help meet the financing the pension and asset protection needs of the next generation of older people.</p> <p>The policy also provides for policy actions to support the establishment of frameworks for the gradual implementation of long-term care for older people in their homes through by ensuring the cohesion of families through family support structures. This shall be achieved through supporting care homes and safe places for older people through existing social protection programmes by introducing</p>	

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				<p>social care services. MINALOC has the overall oversight of the National Older Person's Policy.</p> <p>The institutional frameworks for the national older policy implementation suggests that various actors will play a role in its effective implementation. Among the key public Institutions that are directly or indirectly involved: MINALOC (Lead), MIGEPROF, MINEDUC, MYCULTURE, MINISPORTS, MOH, MINAGRI, MINECOFIN, MINIJUST, MINEMA, MINICT, MINAFFET, RSSB , NISR, FARG, LODA, RDRC, REAF, RALC,...</p>	

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
HEALTH SECTOR					
National health sector policy, 2015					
	Policy	National health sector policy, 2015 Policy Reference: http://www.rwandafda.gov.rw/web/fileadmin/health_sector_policy_2015.pdf	MoH	<p>National health sector policy provides and continually improves affordable primitive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services of the highest quality, thereby contributing to the reduction of poverty and enhancing the general wellbeing of the population. The policy intends to ensure universal accessibility (in geographical and financial terms) of equitable and affordable quality health services (preventative, curative, rehabilitative and promotional services) for all Rwandans. National health sector policy describes how to improve demand, access and quality of essential health services, strengthen policies, resources and management mechanism of health support to ensure optimal performance of the health program, it also strengthen the health sector governance mechanism. The policy highlights the main achievement and challenges of key health program as well as organization of health care delivery system</p>	<p>At district level, the coordination of actors from different sectors is ensured by the Joint Action Development Forum (JADF) where all important development issues are discussed and inter-sectoral collaborative interventions are designed and monitored. A District Health Unit (DHU) and was put in place to coordinate the different actors of the health sector at the decentralized level (DH, HC, NGOs, DPs, and community-based interventions), to clarify and allocate the tasks of the different actors, and ensure adequate integration of the multidimensional determinants of the health status of the population. Guidelines for district health sector management system are provided for by MoH to guide on local government role in the coordination of healthcare service delivery at local level.</p>

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
	Order	Ministerial order n°20/39 of 29/01/2016 determining the medical services provided at each level of health facilities Reference: <i>Official Gazette n°06 of 08/02/2016</i>	MOH	The order highlights the list of health service package at health past level, health centre extension facilities, health centre level, District hospital level, provincial hospital level, referral hospital level and types of procedures and investigation done at all level.	No specific provisions for LGE's
	Instruction	Prime Minister's Instructions No 001/03 of 21/11/2016 determining organizational structure, salaries and fringe benefits for employees of Referral Hospitals, Provincial Hospitals, District Hospitals, Ndera Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital and Health Centres Reference: <i>Official Gazette n° 47 of 21/11/2016</i>	MOH	These instructions determine organizational structure, salaries and fringe benefits for employees of referral hospitals, provincial hospitals, district hospitals, Ndera Neuro-Psychiatric Hospital and health centres. These instructions determine organizational structure and job profile and determination of the salary.	No specific provisions devolving LGE's
	Guidelines	District health systems guidelines	MoH	In 2011, the Ministry of Health (MoH) has published the first guidelines for district	The MoH coordinate national and local health sector planning by sending out guidelines on

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		<p>Reference: Ministry of Health 2019. District Health systems guidelines. Kigali.</p>		<p>health system management in order to streamline the management of decentralized healthcare services. In September 2019, these guidelines were updated in order as adaptation to various developments that marked the local government sphere and other national policy dynamics in the past decade (reforms, new laws e.g CBHI, etc). In general, these guidelines determine the collaboration frameworks and working relationships between the Health Sector, Local Government and Stakeholders to the smooth running and management of the Decentralized Healthcare System in Rwanda.</p> <p>The guidelines dive deep into explanations of the roles and responsibilities attributed to Local Governments in the following pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Planning, monitoring and evaluation, (ii) Coordination and supervision of health activities, (iii) Resources management and (iv) Enforcement of health-related policies and regulations 	<p>national priorities and leads resource mobilization. Specifications on joint Imihigo planning and budgeting preparations processes are not provided by the guidelines beside general coordination meetings indicated under table 3. Generally, the guidelines emphasize that health sector personnel, infrastructure, equipment, and financial resources are decentralized to the district level, although MOH still recruits and affects medical staff (mainly doctors and nurses except nurses with A2 qualification and administration and support staff of health facilities) to ensure equitable distribution of human resources.</p> <p>Existing regulations and MoH guidelines provide for a certain managerial control by District authorities over health sector staff performance as they are answerable to them in terms of performance planning and reporting (integrated planning and budget under the District coordination). Yet primacy of managerial control for technical staff in the health sector is allocated to Health facilities (governing committee/organs). With the advanced use of ICT to streamline M&E functioning from CHW to Hospitals, data management is directly centralized despite district authorities also have access to data from</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
					the health information system in their administrative circumscription
		<p>COVID-19 Clinical management guidelines, 2020 Guidelines reference,</p> <p>https://www.moh.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Moh/Publications/Guidelines_Protocols/Covid-19_Clinical_Management_Guideline.pdf</p>	MOH	COVID-19 Clinical management guidelines provide clear definitions for contact, suspect and confirmed cases. It presents practical guidelines for case management for both pediatric and adult COVID-19 patients including pregnant women.	No particular provisions devolving responsibilities to LGE's as the guidelines are for clinical services under health facilities directly supervised by the Ministry of Health despite the District coordination role at local level.
	Strategy	<p>Fourth health sector strategic plan July 2018 – June 2024</p> <p>Strategy reference:</p> <p>http://npngti.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Rwanda_Nat-Health-Sector-Plan_2018-2024.pdf</p>	MOH	HSSP4 guides the health sector in Rwanda to directly contribute to the achievement of health and other development commitments at global, regional and national levels. At the global level, the HSSP4 supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 3 to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, but also supports achievement of others SDG goals that are also impacted by availability of strong health system. Nationally, HSSP4 builds on the existing foundation for the	District is responsible for providing administrative support to the district hospitals and health centres. The District is responsible for coordinating the provision of health services (including the private sector) and in charge of planning, monitoring and supervision of health activities. It is also in charge of organization and coordination of health services in the Health Facilities (DH, HCs, HPs) and the Community. Further details on District roles and responsibility in the sector of healthcare service delivery are provided by the guidelines of district health systems presented above.

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
				<p>health sector's contribution towards the achievement of Vision 2050.</p> <p>HSSP4 is meant to provide the health sector with a Strategic Plan that highlights its commitments and priorities for the a six-year timeframe. It will be fully integrated into the overall economic development plan of the Government. HSSP4 will fulfil the country's commitment expressed in the national constitution, National Strategy for Transformation (NST) and the aspirations of the Health Sector Policy 2015.</p> <p>The four health sector strategic plan intends to Strengthen the various health system components (strengthen policies, resources and management), Strengthening all levels of service delivery (organise the services effectively at all levels), Ensuring effective governance of the sector (strengthen decentralization, partnership, coordination, aid effectiveness and financial management). The strategic plan identifies priorities in four broad result areas: (i) increasing coverage of interventions along the life course; (ii) scaling-up coverage of</p>	

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
				essential services to combat communicable and non-communicable diseases; (iii) strengthening support systems and (iv) building health security and resilient systems. The strategic plan thereby contributes to the reduction of poverty and enhancing the general well-being of the population.	
Rwanda Community based health insurance Policy, 2010					
	Policy	Rwanda Community based health insurance policy Policy reference: https://www.moh.gov.rw/news-detail/national-community-health-policy	MOH	Rwanda community-based health insurance policy gives guidance which allows the development and strengthening of the CBHI system in Rwanda, with the larger goal of improving the financial accessibility of populations to health care, protecting households against the financial risks associated with diseases, and strengthening social inclusion in the health sector. To reach this goal, the development policy is based on solidarity and equity principles. Furthermore, all interventions are aimed at strengthening inter sectoral coordination, community participation, decentralization, and partnership principles. The policy intends to favour the membership in CBHI for people in the non-public sector and rural	District is responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - coordinating CBHI, mobilizing the populations in order to get them to subscribe to CBHI; - Managing the district CBHI and strengthening the management capacities of CBHI sections (training, supervision, evaluation, audit); - Supplying equipment and furniture to CBHI; - Validating and pay invoices of district hospitals

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
				areas and strengthen the financial viability of CBHI and strengthen management capacities of the CBHI system. The policy highlights the organization and management of CBHI and strategic intervention.	
	law	law n°70/2018 of 31/08/2018 amending law n°03/2015 of 02/03/2015 governing the organisation of community-based health insurance scheme Law reference: <i>Official Gazette no.37 bis of 10/09/2018</i>	Parliament	The law outlines the general provisions on organization of the community based health insurance scheme, the commencement of membership of CBHI, validity of contribution of the CBHI. Law establishes and determines the organisation of the community-based health insurance scheme.	No specific provisions devolving some functions to LGE's
		Law n° 03/2015 of 02/03/2015 governing the organisation of the community-based health insurance scheme	Parliament	This Law establishes and determines the organisation of the community-based health insurance scheme. The law overview is the management of the community-based health insurance scheme, members of the community-based health insurance scheme, requirements that apply	The law assign to LGEs the responsibilities of overseeing and facilitating the functioning of the various local level CBHI mobilization committees under the chapter III i.e article 16-22 as well as administering of administrative

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		<p>Law reference: Official Gazette n° 15 of 13/04/2015</p>		<p>to members and medical services covered categories of membership in the community-based health insurance scheme and commencement of membership</p>	<p>sanctions against defaulters to premium payment.</p>
	<p>Order</p>	<p>Prime Minister's Order N° 105/03 of 30/09/2020 related to the community-based health insurance scheme contributions</p> <p>Reference: Official Gazette n ° Special of 01/10/2020</p>	<p>PMO</p>	<p>The order determines contributors to the community-based health insurance scheme, amounts of their contributions and modalities for their payment. The order regulates contributors, amounts of contributions and payment modalities. The orders also describe audit, faults, sanctions and administrative appeal.</p>	<p>No specific provisions devolving particular responsibilities to Local Government Entities</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
National reproductive health, 2003					
	Policy	National reproductive health policy, 2003 Policy Reference: http://www.africanchildforum.org/clr/policy%20per%20country/rwanda/rwanda_reproductivehealth_2003_en.pdf	MOH	The national reproductive health policy intends is to contribute to improved reproductive health, in order to enable efficient participation of all groups of the population in the social and economic development of Rwanda. The policy Promote equality and equity between men and women and their involvement in advancing effective uptake of RH services at both family and society level as well as promoting access to RH services for adolescents and youth. Specifically the policy addresses integration of reproductive health services, family planning, safe motherhood and child health, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STI/HIV/AIDS), priority intervention, adolescent reproductive health and M&E	District is in charge of setting up a coordination, mobilisation and monitoring/evaluation structure for the implementation of the national RH policy at District hospital, health centres and health posts. This structure is composed of RH actors, including representatives of community providers of RH (including traditional birth attendants and CHW). District also ensures quarterly feedback on accomplishments in RH (including RH actors) and monthly supervision of RH interventions at the peripheral level.
		Ministerial order n°002/MOH/2019 of 08/04/2019 determining conditions to be fulfilled for a medical doctor to perform an abortion	MOH	The order determines conditions to be satisfied for a medical doctor to perform an abortion, the order states the allowed grounds for abortion, eligible health facility to perform abortion, Procedure by which an application for a child to abort is made and access to abortion services	No specific provisions devolving LGE's

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		Reference: Official Gazette no.14 of 08/04/2019 Or https://www.moh.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Moh/Publications/Legal_Framework/Ministerial_order_Abortion_conditions-2-12_1_.pdf			
	Law	Law n° 21/05/2016 of 20/05/2016 relating to human reproductive health Reference: Official Gazette n° 23 of 06/06/2016	Parliament	The law governs human reproductive health, determines rights in terms of human reproductive health, obligations relating to human reproductive health.	No special provision devolving responsibilities of Local Government Entities
National food and nutrition policy 2013-2018					
	Policy	National food and nutrition policy 2013-2018 Policy Reference:	MOH	The national food and nutrition policy establishes a legal framework and favourable environment for the effective promotion and implementation of food and nutrition strategies and interventions that guarantee the nutritional well-being of the entire population, giving special attention to pregnant and lactating women and children	District is responsible for planning, monitoring and evaluation. Food and Nutrition Steering Committees (DF&NSC) are established at District level to assure District Governments have the support needed to bring all sectors in together in DPEM strengthening, implementation, monitoring and reporting. District integrates into District Development

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		https://www.moh.gov.rw/news-detail/national-food-and-nutrition-policy		<p>under two years of age for the sustainable development of Rwanda.</p> <p>The policy intends to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improve the household food security and nutritional status of the Rwandan people; - substantially reduce chronic malnutrition under two children and to actively identify and manage all cases of acute malnutrition; - Sustain the position of food and nutrition as central priorities of the Government across Sectors at all levels and among Development Partners. (Strategic Direction 1); - prevent stunting in children under two years of age. - Strengthen, expand and promote services and practices that result in household food security year-round. (Strategic Direction); - Prevent and manage all forms of malnutrition. (Strategic Direction. Strengthen nutrition education in schools and higher learning institutions through curricular and extracurricular activities; - Strengthen emergency preparedness and response in areas for nutrition and food security of families and individuals; 	<p>Strategies and budgets the strategic direction aiming at broader commitment to cross-sector participation. The district needs to be refocused to put much greater emphasis on the prevention of child stunting. District Administration increases multisector participation to include social protection staff and field workers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase the linkage between nutrition and household food security interventions and the most vulnerable; set up District Food and Nutrition Steering Committee led by MINALOC with co-chairs from MINISANTE, MINALOC, MINAGRI and MIGEPROF; - review and strengthen District Plan to Eliminate Malnutrition (DPEMs) with major additional emphasis on prevention of stunting in children under two years, develop a plan for DPEM implementation with an emphasis on assisting communities to set up 1st 1000 Days of CBNP; - develop collaboration protocols for multi-sector collaboration in joint facilitation of 1st 1000 Days CBNP by frontline staff of MINALOC, MINAGRI, MINISANTE, and MIGEPROF; - develop DPEM and 1st 1000 Days CBNP multi-sector monitoring systems and to

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
				<p>- Improve governance systems and accountability (planning, budget allocation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation) for nutrition and food security. The policy indicates the status of food and nutrition in Rwanda, identifies malnutrition and related factors, household food security, social protection and malnutrition, food and nutrition in schools, decentralization, community protection, multisector collaboration, gender sensitive and equality and strategic directions.</p>	<p>document lessons learned and share across sectors and districts.</p>
Mental health Policy, 2011					
	Policy	<p>National mental health policy. 2011</p> <p>Policy Reference:</p> <p>https://medbox.org/document/national-mental-health-policy-in-rwanda#GO</p>	MOH	<p>The national mental health policy sets out the framework for reducing morbidity in mental health appropriate to the context and is accessible to the community. The policy provides the integration of mental health care in all health structures of the national health system to the grassroots level. The policy intends to provide the health care by availing a well-trained human resource raising enough public and private funds and create a system of care and prevention in regard to psychosocial in children and teenagers.</p>	<p>District is responsible for training health workers and psychosocial mobilizers in prevention, reference and information in the community, define human and financial resources needs and campaign to sensitize the community to the problems related to psychoactive substance dependence.</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
National pharmacy policy, 2016					
	Policy	National pharmacy policy, 2016 Reference: http://www.rwandafda.gov.rw/web/fileadmin/pharmacy-policy_rwanda-2016.pdf	MOH	The national pharmacy policy as integral part of health policy intends to provide and continually improve equitable availability of essential and affordable quality, safe and effective health commodities and technology through a sustainable management system and ensuring proper use of health care provider and consumer for improved health of the population. The policy establishes a mechanism to enforce good prescribing practices, it also institutes mechanism for monitoring rational use of health commodities and technologies, establishes the regular review of standards treatment guidelines, national formulary and national essential medicine list and ensures their application at various level of the health system	District pharmacies supply health facilities to District hospital, health centres and health posts.
		Ministerial order n°20/37 of 30/10/2015 determining the code of ethics for pharmacy profession Reference:	MOH	The order articulates the values of the pharmacy profession and expected standards of behaviour of pharmacy professionals to clients and the society, collaboration with health professionals, it is designed to guide and support professional practice of all pharmacy professionals. The order applies to	No specific provisions devolving specific roles to LGE's

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		Official Gazette n°48 of 30/11/2015		pharmacy professionals who practice pharmacy profession in Rwanda.	
Human Resource policy 2011-2016					
	Policy	Human resource for health policy 2011-2016 Policy Reference: http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:u0hUNDxDYeoJ:197.243.22.137/moh/fileadmin/_migrated/content_uploads/human_resource_for_health_policy.pdf+&cd=2&hl=fr&ct=clnk&gl=rw	MOH	<p>The Human Resources for Health policy (HRH) provides guidelines and the direction toward strengthening the planning, management, utilization and monitoring of health sector human resources; not forgetting responses to the contemporary challenges and developments in the sector including the mobility and motivation of human resources; and advancements in technology. The HRH policy contributes to the realization of the MOH's mission of providing quality health services through development of a competent, dedicated, productive and accessible workforce. The Human Resources for Health policy intends to: improve services deliveries to population through sufficient and qualified human resources, improve the production of HRH by strengthening education and training, improve the equitable recruitment and deployment of Human Resources for health system, strengthen attraction, motivation and retention of available health, professionals for increased universal access to health services. The policy highlights the status of human resource for health, it describes policy</p>	<p>District authorities together with MOH establishes clear staff motivation and retention strategies and clear mechanisms determining the actors' respective responsibilities and accountability to ensure continuity and the increase of quality of service delivery. The DHMT under the supervision of the District Councils shall submit annually the HRH Plans and budgets to the MOH for review and consolidation. Integrating HR planning into all planning process of the District. Director of Health at the District level included in the DHMT with a required profile will have continuous training to strengthen his/her capacity in HRH Policy implementation and its monitoring and evaluation activities.</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
				directions, governance framework and resource mobilization.	
	Strategy	Human resources for health strategic plan 2011-2016 Reference: https://www.moh.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Moh/Publications/Strategic_Plan/HRH-Strategic-Plan-2011-2016-Approved.pdf	MOH	The Human resource for health strategic plan guide the planning, management and development of human resources for health in Rwanda and aims at increasing the number of appropriately skilled, motivated and equitably distributed health service providers for Rwanda. the strategic plan intends to increase the numbers of skilled health workers in post, improve the deployment and retention of health workers, Strengthen management and leadership at all levels. The strategic plan describes the status of human resource for health workforce, HRH initiatives and achievements and implementation of strategic objectives.	The District Health Unit is charged with managing health needs and resources at the district level through a person in-charge of health. district has the mandate to identify and fill existing staff vacancies
National community health policy, 2015					
		National community health policy, 2015 https://www.medbox.org/document/rwanda-national-community-health-policy#GO	MOH	National Community Health Policy intends to: promote and sustain community health services that reduce child, infant and maternal mortality rates, improve the general health of the population; strengthens the capacity of decentralized health structures to improve health services delivery and the participation of the community member in the community health activities; establishes	Districts are expected to promote the mobilization of the community involvement as individual, families and Umudugudu (village) in the provision of the community health care services. Thus, local ownership of community health services is expected to empower the community to become self-reliant, to guide their own health development and to promote sustainability. Districts are responsible to

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
				<p>the community health care services as first level of contact for individual and family member in their localities and brings health care services as close as possible where people live and work; provides a framework to guide the current and future program design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and to improve community health and contribute to the attainment national, regional and international goals such as the decentralization outcome, Sustainable Development Goals etc. The implementation of national health community health policy strengthens the decentralization of health structure and services down to the District level and the village (Umudugudu). The policy offers an instrument to build and manage partnership for community health and also advocate for levelling health resources. The policy shows community health program, achievement, challenges, gaps and proposed solutions, guiding principles of the community health policy as well as well as governance framework.</p>	<p>provide administrative support to the District hospitals and health centres, implementing community activities including analysing and entering the data into RCHMIS and verifying the data reported and submitted from health centres. At the sector level, CHW cooperatives sign the CPBF contract with the sector executive secretary.</p>

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
	Strategy	<p>National community health strategic plan (July 2013 - June 2018)</p> <p>Reference: http://www.moh.gov.rw/fileadmin/templates/CHD_Docs/CHD-Strategic_plan.pdf</p>	MoH	<p>The national community health strategic plan intends to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - engender conditions for achieving good health for the entire population to enable them to contribute to sustainable development in the health sector. - contribute to the community health activities and processes outlined in the Health Sector Policy and HSSP III that will reduce child, infant, and maternal mortality rates, improve the general health of the population; - seeks to guide the implementation of the community activities through enhanced capacity of community health workers to provide quality health care services; - provide guidance for provision of holistic and sustainable quality and quantity health care services to communities with their full participation. - Strengthen the capacity of decentralized structures to allow community health service delivery, participation of community members in the community health activities and coordination of community health services at the central, districts, health centres and community levels. Strengthen CHWs Motivation through CPBF to improve health service 	<p>District is responsible for providing administrative support to the district hospitals and health centres. A district health expert is in charge of community health and works closely with district and health facilities in the district catchment zone to coordinate and manage community health-related activities. The district focal point person is also responsible for implementing community activities including analysing and entering the data into the RCHMIS and for verifying the data reported and submitted from the health center. This staff is also responsible for ensuring that the CPBF program is implemented in the community through the coordination and management of the health center. He is also in charge of community health activities. At the sector level, CHW cooperatives sign the CPBF contract with the sector executive secretary</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
				delivery. The strategic plan shows CHWs in the health system, contribution of CHW to the sector performance, the strategies and results framework, the support system, implementation framework and M&E.	
1. Health financing policy, 2009					
	Policy	Health financing policy, 2009 Policy Reference: https://www.moh.gov.rw/news-detail/health-financing-sustainability-policy-march-2015	MOH	<p>The health financing policy presents the strategic option to ensure that the Rwanda people have financial access to quality health equitably and efficiently under a result-based financing framework. The policy intends to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improve efficiency in the allocation and use of health resources and coverage of high impact interventions; - To increase internal resource mobilization for sustainable funding of the health sector; - To improve the effectiveness of external assistance in the health sector; - To strengthen the institutional environment for sustainable financing of the health sector and; - To strengthen risk pooling for improved financial access and household income protection of Rwandan families. The policy describes guiding principles, 	<p>The Districts are responsible for implementation of health financing policies, the coordination of activities, and the provision of technical, administrative and logistical support. Districts ensure that there are an equitable distribution and efficient utilisation of resources at the local level. The District oversees a network of autonomous facilities (district hospital and health centres) that are either public autonomous, government assisted not-for-profit (mostly faith-based), or private, and the network of autonomous <i>mutuelles</i> within the districts.</p> <p>Contract arrangements are developed between Districts and health care providers in line with the accountability and results-based management principles of the Health Financing Policy. Districts and its subdivision oversee sensitization and enrolment of the population in</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
				intervention areas, institution arrangement for implementation and M&E.	<i>mutuelles</i> , the identification of indigents, and the proper functioning of <i>mutuelles</i> management bodies. Districts ensure that formal contractual relations are established between health facilities and <i>mutuelles</i> . At all levels of the District governments (District, sector, cell and umudugudu), decisions are made collectively through various committees, which serve as vehicles of community participation in LG.
	Strategy	Health financing strategic plan 2018-2024 Reference: http://www.rwanda.gov.rw/web/fileadmin/health_financing_strategic_plan_2018-2024.pdf	MOH	The strategy aims at increasing the revenue allocated at health sector, strengthen financial sustainability of the CBHI scheme and implement strategies to generate revenue for CBHI, advocate for the funding alignment and harmonization of external resources and for more aids resources. The strategy shows the status of Rwanda health system, vision, mission and financing strategies, funding gap analysis and M&E.	No specific provision devolving responsibilities of Local Government Entities
Health sector ICT policy					
	Policy	Health Sector Information and Communication	MOH	The Health Sector ICT Security Policy delivers quality protection to Health Services consumers by providing the fastest, most reliable health services without exposing	No specific provision devolving particular functions/responsibilities to LGE

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		<p>Technology (ICT) Security Policy</p> <p>Reference: https://www.moh.gov.rw/news-detail/health-sector-ict-security-policy-january-2016</p>		<p>them or ourselves to security-related risks. The policy intends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide users with relevant guidance concerning use of various information and information assets in Health Sector. - To ensure effective information security management framework, within the organization with clearly laid down roles and responsibilities. - To ensure that employees of Health Sector understand their responsibilities, and are suitable for the roles they are considered for, and to reduce the risks of human error, theft, fraud or misuse of facilities and address security responsibilities prior to and during employment. - To ensure secure processing, storage and movement of the Health Sector's information through adequate planning, operating procedures, backups, change management, media handling and network management. - To prevent unauthorized access, damage and interference to business premises and information. - To prevent errors or misuse of information during application development and maintenance. 	

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
				To ensure that the organization avoids breaches of any law, statutory, regulatory or contractual obligations, and of any security requirements in the operation, use, and management of information systems. The policy shows the health information security challenges, policy orientations, governance framework and legal implications.	
Non communicable diseases policy, 2015					
	Policy	Non-communicable disease policy, 2015 Policy reference: http://www.moh.gov.rw/fileadmin/templates/policies/NCDs_Policy.2015.pdf	MOH	<p>NCDs Policy alleviates the burden of NCDs and their risk factors and protects Rwandan population from premature morbidity and mortality related to NCDs.</p> <p>The policy intends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To create health-promoting environments and to promote community actions to reduce exposure to modifiable NCD risk factors and injuries - To strengthen and mainstream NCDs prevention, diagnosis, care and treatment and rehabilitation programs within the national health systems - To document national trends and determinants of NCDs through M&E system and research for evidence-based interventions. 	NCDs services have to be integrated into the existing health care delivery through training and mentorship of health care providers at District and Provincial levels. Those services include confirmation of diagnosis, monitoring, long term follow up and refer complicated NCD cases, provide and quantify moderately specialized medications and diagnostics, evaluate and report chronic care activities at the designated entity.

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
2. Traditional and Complementary Medicine Policy, 2017					
13	Policy	Traditional and Complementary Medicine Policy, 2017 Policy reference: http://www.moh.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Publication/Traditional_2cC_A_Medicine_National001.pdf	MOH	<p>The policy guides traditional, complementary and alternative medicine practice in Rwanda. The policy standardizes legislation and regulatory control, registration, manufacture, procurement and supply management, rational use, quality assurance, coordination, M&E of traditional complementary and alternative medicine practices in Rwanda. The policy aims to foster the traditional complementary and alternative medicine integration into national health system to ensure safety care and to protect the people, alleviate the poverty by enhancing household income through promoting conservation, cultivation, harvesting and trade in medical plant and other medical resources, contribute to national economic growth through registration licensing and other revenue collection measures. The policy intends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide appropriate evaluation methods to facilitate the legislation regulation in traditional, complementary and alternative medicine - To enhance national capacity management, coordination and use of information related to T, C and AM at all level - To ensure appropriate safe and effective use of traditional and complementary medicine - To improve the quality and value of research traditional and complementary medicine 	No specific provision devolving particular functions/responsibilities to LGE.

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
				The policy describes health status and NCD burden in Rwanda, policy orientations and governance framework.	
Rwanda family planning policy, 2012					
	Policy	Rwanda Family planning policy, 2012 Policy Reference: https://www.familyplanning2020.org/resources/rwanda-family-planning-policy-2012	MOH	Rwanda family planning policy intends to increase the use of FP by Rwandan women of productive age group (15-49 years) and increase their male counterparts' involvement in FP program. The FP policy also aims at supporting sustainable FP service delivery in both public and private sector supply. Increase the correct knowledge acceptability and use of a full range of FP methods and services in the community. FP policy strengthens and sustains a supportive environment for comprehensive FP program. The policy identifies and applies innovations to support effective practices in FP. Family planning policy describes health sector analysis, policy analysis, family planning program analysis, policy framework, institution framework and implementation.	The overall responsibility of District is to conduct awareness raise through CHW and coordinating activities of FP and providing administrative support to District Hospital, health centres and health posts
	Strategy	Family Planning Strategic Plan 2012–2016 Reference: http://www.familyplanning2020.org/resources/rwanda-	MOH	The family planning strategic plan shows how all Rwandans contribute to the health and prosperity of their country by being well informed about the broad choice of family planning options, managing their own fertility choices and having equitable access to the services they chose close to where they live. The strategic plan details the steps and priorities that	District is fully responsible for administrative support with clear guidance from central government, At the Community level, coordination is done by the local health center with

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		<u>family-planning-strategic-plan-2012-2016</u>		ensure timely and effective implementation of the National FP Policy and thus facilitate efforts to meet its goal. The strategy defines policy analysis, family planning analysis, result and strategic framework, institutional framework and implementation.	guidance and support from the district authority District is also responsible for involving the entire community to actively participate in FP through CHW
	Guidelines	District health system management guidelines, 2019 Reference: www.moh.rw	MOH	These guidelines determine the collaboration frameworks and working relationships between the Health Sector, Local Government and Stakeholders to the smooth running and management of the Decentralized Healthcare System in Rwanda. The guidelines dive deep into explanations of the roles and responsibilities attributed to Local Governments in the following pillars: (i) Planning, monitoring and evaluation, (ii) Coordination and supervision of health activities, (iii) Community participation (iv) Resources management and (v) Enforcement of health-related policies and regulations	According to these guidelines the local Governments are responsible of the following: (i) Planning, monitoring and evaluation: Under the coordination of the District/CoK Executive Committee and more specifically the Vice Mayor in charge of social affairs the district is responsible for the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the District Health System (ii) Coordination and supervision of health activities: Under the leadership of the District/CoK executive committee and in close collaboration with MoH

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
					<p>and affiliated agencies, the district is responsible to ensure overall coordination of both clinical and material aspects of the decentralized health systems. However, for clinical service primacy is given to District, Provincial and Referral hospitals operating in the district with technical support of MoH and affiliated agency</p> <p>(iii) Community participation: Through the community based health package, the community plays a greater role in the planning, execution and monitoring of primary health care activities, including the provision of certain services at the grass roots level. Under the leadership of District executive committee, the local government are expected to:</p>

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobilize/sensitize the population to adhere health insurances (MUSA) and seek for health services ▪ Report on regular basis to MoH the status of CBHI premium payment ▪ Ensure effective collaboration with civil society in the service delivery process and accountability <p>(iv) Resources management: The guidelines highlight the role of various actors in the process of resource mobilization and management (staff, facilities, equipment's, etc). More specifically the districts/CoK are mandated to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct HR management for all staff in the health sector (administrative and clinical staff) at local level and report to MoH staffing needs

S/ N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct the recruitment process of administrative and support staff of health facilities (under MIFOTRA supervision) ▪ Assess capacity needs of health sector staff and CHWs and plan for capacity building (RDB as partner for capacity building) ▪ Implement projects funded by earmarked funds from MoH and ensure proper PFM with respect to MoU signed (procurement, financial reports, audits, etc) including for infrastructure, equipment's and other health facilities assets

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
EDUCATION SECTOR					
1. Education sector policy, 2003					
1	Policy	Education sector policy, 2003 Reference: https://www.mineduc.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mineduc/Publications/POLICIES/Education_Policy.pdf	MINEDUC	<p>Education sector policy combats ignorance and illiteracy and provides human resources useful for the socio-economic development of Rwanda through the education system.</p> <p>Education sector policy intends:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To educate a free citizen who is liberated from all kinds of discrimination, including gender-based discrimination, exclusion and favouritism; - To contribute to the promotion of a culture of peace and to emphasise Rwandese and universal values of justice, peace, tolerance, respect for human rights, gender equality, solidarity and democracy; - To dispense a holistic moral, intellectual, social, physical and professional education through the promotion of individual competencies and aptitudes in the service of national reconstruction and the sustainable development of the country; - To develop in the Rwandese citizen an autonomy of thought, patriotic spirit, a sense of civic pride, a love of work well done and global awareness; 	District is responsible for the execution of policy, planning and follow up of education activities at district/province level and the general administration of schools.

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To transform the Rwandese population into human capital for development through acquisition of development skills. - To eliminate all the causes and obstacles which can lead to disparity in education be it by gender, disability, geographical or social group. <p>Education policy discusses strategic policy framework, Education sector analysis, strengths and challenges, specific policy statement and associated implementation strategies.</p>	
1.1	Law	<p>Law no 36/2018 of 29/06/2018 determining the organization of education</p> <p>Law reference:</p> <p><i>Official Gazette n° 39 of 24/09/2018</i></p>	Parliament	<p>Law no 36/2018 of 29/06/2018 determining the organization of education stipulates the types of education offered in Rwanda such as education within the family, formal education, types of schools.</p> <p>It intends to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regulates the school property and management. outlines the regulations of adult education as well as informal education. - determines the partnership in education and the roles of different stakeholders engaged in education. 	District is informed by the government organ having signed an agreement with a person who intends to establish a school in the District (Article 20)

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		<p data-bbox="382 391 573 824">Law no 23/2012 of 15/06/2012 governing the organization and functioning of nursery, primary and secondary education</p> <p data-bbox="382 971 573 1198">Law reference: <i>Official Gazette n° 31 of 30/07/2012</i></p>	<p data-bbox="594 391 802 423">Parliament</p>	<p data-bbox="823 306 1446 383">This law determines type of education and partnership in education,</p> <p data-bbox="823 391 1446 789">The law governs the organization and functioning of nursery, primary and secondary education. The law highlights the role of Government in supporting schools to meet their objectives, the school management, subsidiary organs of school management; District and sector education council as well as their responsibilities. The law regulates nursery, primary, secondary education and specialized schools</p>	<p data-bbox="1470 391 1911 727">The District Vice Mayor in charge of nursery, primary and secondary schools or his/her representative shall attend the School General Assembly meeting on an <i>ex officio</i> non-voting basis (Article 8). The responsibilities of the District Education council shall be the following:</p> <ul data-bbox="1470 764 1911 1414" style="list-style-type: none"> - to participate in the promotion of - education in the nursery, primary and secondary schools in the District; - to participate in the construction of new schools in the District in accordance with the school mapping; - to provide views on issues related to welfare, hygiene and diseases prevention in schools, as well as teacher placement and collaboration between school authorities and all education stakeholders (Article 27).

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
					<p>The Sector Education Council shall be responsible for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to participate in the promotion of - education in the nursery, primary and secondary schools in the Sector; - to ensure that all children receive basic education; - to provide views regarding the construction, maintenance and equipment of schools; - to advise the District as to the placement of teachers in public and Government-subsidized nursery, primary and secondary schools; - to prepare and submit to the District a draft mapping of nursery, primary and secondary schools in the sector; - to consider reports of the General Assemblies of nursery, primary and secondary schools and render advisory opinion thereon;

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
1.1.1	Order				- to prepare the action plan and submit the activity report to the Sector Council (Article 25)
		Prime minister's order n°290/03 of 13/11/2015 determining special regulations governing government subsidized schools Order reference: <i>Official Gazette n° 50 of 14/12/2015</i>	PMO	<p>This Order determines special regulations governing Government subsidized schools.</p> <p>The order describes:</p> <p>The legal personality of Government subsidized schools, agreement governing Government subsidized schools, organisation of Government, subsidized schools, special administrative organs of government subsidized schools, composition of the special administrative organs of Government subsidized schools, nomination of a head teacher of government subsidized schools, performance assessment of head, teachers of Government subsidized schools, academic staff of Government, subsidized schools, performance assessment of academic staff of Government subsidized schools, curricula and didactic materials of a religious course in Government subsidized schools, Students management in Government subsidized schools, worship freedom in Government subsidized schools, immovable property used by</p>	<p>District authorities are members of District organ of Government subsidized schools namely the Mayor of the District and the Sector Executive Secretary.</p> <p>The sector executive secretary participate in the assessment of performance of head teachers of Government subsidized schools at the sector level, also the mayor assess the performance of head teachers of Government subsidized schools at the District level (Article 9)</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
				Government subsidized school, funds used by a Government subsidized school, equipment needed by Government subsidized school, Management of the property used by a Government subsidized school, modalities for a Government subsidized school to become a public school, modalities for a Government subsidized school to become a private school, modalities for a private school to become a Government subsidized school, modalities for a private school formerly subsidized school to close education activities	
		Ministerial order no 005/2016 of 08/01/2016 determining modalities for conducting meeting and making decision of the sector or the district education council	MINEDUC	The order determines the modalities for conducting meetings and making decisions by the sector education council or the District education council. The order sets modalities for conducting meetings and making decisions by the sector education council, modalities for conducting meetings and making decisions by the district education council.	The ordinary meeting of the District Education Council is convened and chaired by its President. In case of absence or unavailability of the President, it is convened and chaired by the Vice President. It may also be convened upon the request of the one-third (1/3) of the members of the District Education Council (Article 5). The resolutions of the District Education Council are signed by all present members immediately after the completion

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		<p>Order Reference:</p> <p><i>Official Gazette n° 03 of 18/01/2016</i></p>			<p>of the meeting and sent to the Minister in charge of education in a period not exceeding five (5) days (Article 7).</p> <p>The ordinary meeting of the Sector Education Council is convened and chaired by its President. In case of absence or unavailability of the President, it is convened and chaired by the in-charge of education in the Sector (Article 2). The resolutions of the Sector Education Council are signed by all present members immediately after the meeting and sent to the Mayor of the District in a period not exceeding five (5) days (Article 4).</p>
		<p>Ministerial order N° 004/2016 of 08/01/2016 determining rules governing code of</p>	<p>MINEDUC</p>	<p>The order determines rules regulating code of conduct of headmasters, teachers and students in nursery, primary and secondary schools of general education. The law rules the conduct of headmaster, teachers with regard to the profession, with regard to the students, with regard to the colleagues, with regard to the</p>	<p>No specific provision devolving a particular function of LGE.</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		conduct of headmasters, teachers and students Reference: Official Gazette n° 03 of 18/01/2016		<p>employer parents and the community. The law regulates the conduct of students, required value for students and prohibited students behaviours.</p>	
		Ministerial order n°006/2016 of 08/01/2016 determining curriculum, teaching hours and the language of instruction in primary, secondary and specialized schools. Order Reference: <i>Official</i>	MINEDUC	<p>The order determines curriculum, teaching hours and language of instruction in primary, secondary and specialized schools. The order rules the Curriculum and teaching hours in primary and secondary schools, Language of instruction in first cycle of primary education, second cycle of primary education, secondary education and specialized schools.</p>	<p>No specific provision devolving particular functions/responsibilities to LGE.</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		<i>Gazette n° 03 of 18/01/2016</i>			
		Ministerial order n° 003/2016 of 08/01/2016 determining general rules governing nursery, primary and secondary schools and functioning of school general assembly and its subsidiary organs Order Reference: Official Gazette n° 03 of 18/01/2016.	MINEDUC	The order determines general rules governing nursery, primary and secondary schools. It also determines modalities for the conduct of meetings of members of the school general assembly, the school general assembly committee and those of the audit committee as well as modalities for their election, their term of office and decision-making procedures. The order sets general rules governing nursery, primary and secondary schools, school general assembly and its subsidiary organs.	District establish the nursery; the primary or secondary public school also assign its name based on the report of a public agency in charge of education quality in nursery, primary and secondary education and in accordance with the District school map (Article 3).
		Ministerial order n° 001/2016 of 08/01/2016	MINEDUC	The order provides for sanctions against parents who do not send their children to primary school and against other persons who engage them into works that prevent them from going to school or	No specific provision devolving particular function of LGE

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		<p>providing sanctions against parents who do not send their children to school and against other persons who employ children in work preventing them from going to or encouraging them to drop out of school</p> <p>Order reference:</p> <p><i>Official Gazette n° 03 of 18/01/2016</i></p>		<p>encourage them to drop out of school. The order provides sanctions against parents, employers of children and various people,</p>	

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
1.1.2.	Instruction	Ministerial instructions n°001/MINEDUC /2018 of 11/07/2018 prohibiting students from using mobile telephones <i>Official Gazette n° Special of 11/07/2018</i>	MINEDUC	These instructions prohibit students from using mobile telephones at school. The instructions point out schools concerned by these instructions, the instructions prohibit a student from using a mobile telephone, outline the responsibilities of school management and parents, also provide the sanctions in case of violation of these instructions	No specific provision devolving a particular function of LGE.
1.3	Strategy	Education Sector Strategic plan 2018/19 to 2023/24 Strategic plan Reference: https://www.mineduc.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mineduc/Pu	MINEDUC	The overall objectives of the education sector strategic are to: inform and guide the development of education sector during the next seven years to ensure that the investment made today support national priorities and goals; provide the overarching framework for a holistic sector-wide approach to the development and delivery of education services in Rwanda; serve as a guiding framework for the elaboration of sub-sector educational plans; focus on addressing existing challenges to improve access quality and relevance of education and to achieve intended result to provide young generation with the skills and competencies required to become productive member of the society and to contribute to national economic	District plays a key role in the delivery of education, providing the link between national policy and strategy and local schools. District priorities and programmes are articulated in DDSs, which include education priorities and activities. Districts are responsible for the recruitment and transfer of teachers, as well as the appointment of head teachers. At the sector level, SEOs carry out day-to-day management of education, though they also

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		blications/ES SP/1_Education_Sector_Strategic_Plan_2018_2024.pdf		transformation; promote access to education at all level, improving the quality of education and training, strengthening the relevance of education and training all aligned to meet labour market demand; ensure that Rwandan have sufficient and appropriate skills, competences, knowledge and attitudes to drive the continued social and economic transformation of the country and to be competitive in the global market. The strategy shows an overview of education sector, strategic framework, M&E, cost and financing of the ESSP.	frequently carry out other Work. Districts, along with their respective sectors, provide the routine oversight of schools and teachers.
2. Special needs and inclusive education policy, 2018					
2	Policy	Special needs and inclusive education policy, 2018 Policy Reference: https://www.mineduc.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mineduc/Publications/POLICIES/Sp	MINEDUC	Special needs and inclusive education policy put in place a guiding policy framework that ensures equitable access to quality education for learners with Special Educational Needs. The policy thus provides the overarching framework for the development and delivery of education services for this category of learners within the existing Rwandan education system. The policy shows the situation analysis, it describes challenges and opportunities in the education sector, strategic goals, institutional implementation framework as well as strategies and commitment.	At community levels, access to education and benefiting from related services by children and youths with SEN are known to depend greatly on the decisions of close, or/and extended family members, as well as the wider community members and local leaders in various ways. Local leaders are responsible for Raising awareness about educational needs and rights of children and youths with special educational needs in the community.

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		Special_Needs_Policy.pdf			
2.1.1	Order	Ministerial order N°007/2016 of 01/03/2016 determining modalities for special treatment of persons with disabilities in schools Reference: <i>Official Gazette n° 10 of 07/03/2016</i>	MINEDUC	The order determines modalities for special treatment of persons with disabilities in schools. The law aims at supporting pupils or students with disabilities to study, Source of funds to pay for pupils or students with disabilities, Responsibilities of teachers, teacher training institutions, organs in charge of education and the modalities of construction of new schools	Districts, public organs in charge of curricula, an organ in charge of higher education and the Ministry in charge of education facilitate teachers in schools with pupils or students with disabilities:
2.3.	Strategy	Special needs & inclusive education strategic plan, 2018	MINEDUC	The Special needs and Inclusive Education (SN&IE) Strategic Plan (2018/19-2023/24) elaborates on how the education sector will contribute in achieving these national aspirations	Districts work closely with MINEDUC providing policy guidance and administrative support. Districts work closely

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		<p>Strategic plan Reference: https://www.mineduc.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mineduc/Publications/POLICIES/Special_Needs_Strategic_Plan.pdf</p>		<p>by providing for education of learners with SEN in the next five years (2018/19-2023/24). The strategic plan intends to: provide a five-year planning framework that will enable the education sector to improve the quality education for all learners who may, for any reason have temporary or permanent needs for adjusted educational services; operationalize the SN&IE policy objectives and goals, by providing the guiding logical framework for the elaboration of the consistent and sequential annual operational plans and budgets for each of the five years of its duration; provide the roadmap to meet the requirements of the diverse labour market, by increasing the coverage and the quality of 9YBE and the 12YBE as planned by the ESSP 2018/19-2023/24. The strategy highlights the principles of the SN&IE plan, overview of the development of S/N& IE services, strategic SN&IE framework, implementation of S/N& IE strategic plan, risk analysis and alleviation strategies, M&E and financing the SN&IE plan</p>	<p>with REB, WDA, UR, Civil society groups and other education partners on the implementation of education services. Within the decentralization framework, the District Education Officers' (DEOs) and Sector Education Officers' (SEOs) responsibilities will also entail supporting, strengthening and mainstreaming the development of community-based organizations and initiatives (including 'Abajyanama b'Uburezi) that supports SN&IE services. Parents' organizations and community leaderships will also have a role to play in supporting head teachers to improve quality at school levels.</p>
3. Girl Education Policy					

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
3	Policy	Girl Education policy Reference: https://www.mineduc.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mineduc/Publications/POLICIES/Girls_Education_Policy.pdf	MINEDUC	The mission of girl education policy is to provide an enabling environment for the promotion of gender equality in education and training. It is intended to establish guiding principles in Rwanda's endeavours to eliminate gender disparity and priorities for government and stakeholder action. The policy guides and promotes sustainable action aimed at the progressive elimination of gender disparities in education and training as Well as in management structures. The policy also intends to integrate gender issues into national, district and community programs and plans and to stimulate collective and concerted efforts, at all levels, to eliminate gender disparities in education and training. The policy gives an overall guideline, describes education sector analysis, strength of the sector, strategies and activities for the successful implementation, stakeholders view and program of the sector.	No specific provision devolving Local Government Entities
4. Technical and Vocational Education and Training(TVET) policy					
4	Policy	Technical and Vocational Education and Training	MINEDUC	TVET policy aims at developing a regional and international system that produces men and women quality graduates with employability skills that respond to the changing demand of employers and the country labour market and	No specific provision devolving Local Government Entities

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		(TVET) policy, 2015. Policy reference: https://www.mineduc.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mineduc/Publications/POLICIES/TVET_Policy_Final.pdf		providing them with opportunity to engage in decent work, be competent entrepreneurs and engage in lifelong learning. The policy intends: to improve understanding of skills needed in priority sector; improve vertical pathway and human capacity within the TVET system; improve coordination of TVET initiatives; improve TVET facilities and its sourcing, expand the availability of the responsive curriculum offer in TVET; improve the attractiveness of TVET; increase employer engagement in TVET, equity and inclusive TVET,	
5. ICT in Education Policy					
5	Policy	ICT in Education policy, 2016	MINEDUC	The ICT in education policy is designed to guide the process of harnessing, deployment and exploitation of ICTs within the Education Sector to support its organizational activities and operations within the framework of the national ICT-led development vision. ICT in education policy contributes to achieving the Ministry of Education mission “to transform the Rwandan citizen into skilled human capital for the socio-economic development of the	No specific provision devolving Local Government Entities

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		Reference: https://www.mineduc.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mineduc/Publications/POLICIES/ICT_In_Education_Policy.pdf		<p>country by ensuring equitable access to quality education focusing on combating illiteracy, promotion of science and technology, critical thinking, and positive values. ICT in education policy intends to further access, equity, quality and relevance, as the key principles underpinning Rwanda's ICT and education policies. Promoting ICT to provide access to education for all and quality education that is relevant with regard to the labour market. Develop a competent & relevant ICT professional base to meet industry needs. Increase ICT penetration and usage at all educational levels. Develop Education leadership and teachers' capacity and capability in and through ICT. Enhance teaching, learning & research through ICT integration in HLIs. The policy discusses ICT in education areas, institutional framework and financial implications.</p>	
5.1	Program	One laptop per child program Program reference:	MINEDUC	<p>OLPC's mission is to empower the world's poorest children through education by providing each child with a rugged, low-cost, low-power, connected laptop to evoke collaborative, joyful, and self-empowered learning. The program aims at supporting this broader mission but, more</p>	No specific provision devolving Local Government Entities

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		https://www.google.com/search?q=rwanda+one+laptop+per+child&oq=rwanda+one+laptop+per+child&aqs=chrome..69i57j69i60l2.11290j0j4&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8		especially, to work on improving the educational conditions of teachers, children, schools and communities in Rwanda.	
6. Adult education policy					
6	Policy	Adult Education policy, 2014 Policy reference: https://www.mineduc.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mineduc/Publications/POLICIES/Ad	MINEDUC	Adult education policy puts in place the necessary national legal framework, conditions, programmes and mechanisms that will enable the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this adult education at the various levels, with quality, efficiency and effectiveness. The policy intends: to build a literate Rwanda through suitable basic literacy and continuing adult education programmes, supported by the creation and enhancement of a conducive literate environment; to make adult basic education a determining pillar in the fight against ignorance	District, sector and cell are responsible for overseeing the implementation of the policy at grass roots levels from Districts to Umudugudu. Whenever possible, the existing committees on education related matters will mainstream adult basic education as a component of the programmes under their supervision. The Adult basic education Technical Committee at District level is chaired by a person or agency

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		ult_literacy_policy.pdf/		and illiteracy which also contributes to citizenship building and to a culture of peace and non-violence in Rwanda; to put in place appropriate adult basic education programs for different special groups, with appropriate teaching aids for adult learners with impairment and the training of instructors in special needs education. The policy shows general orientation, it deeply describes situational analysis of adult basic education in Rwanda, stakeholder's views, it also set objectives and strategies of the adult education policy, recommended policy actions, implementation plan and financial implications.	convened by the District adult basic education Technical Committee. This could be the Vice-Mayor in charge of Social Affairs or another respected local leader.
6.1	Order	Ministerial Order N° 008/2015 of 22/01/2015 determining the organization and functioning of adult education Reference: Official	MINEDUC	The order determines the organization and functioning of adult education. The order specifies adult education program, functioning of adult education, to provide relevant advice to Sectors with intention to promote adult education activities, to mobilize funds intended to facilitate adult education activities. The sector is responsible for Verifying the submitted documents of the applicants who intend to provide adult education ; to issue an adult education operating license to applicants who fulfil conditions required by the Ministry in charge of adult education; to inform	to monitor how the Sectors, manage adult education; to provide relevant advice to Sectors with intention to promote adult education activities, to mobilize funds intended to facilitate adult education activities. The sector is responsible for Verifying the submitted documents of the applicants who intend to provide adult education; to issue an adult education operating license to applicants

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		Gazette n°9 of 02/03/2015		in writing applicants who were not authorized to provide adult education and to guide them on other requirements to be fulfilled in order to be authorized;	<p>who fulfil conditions required by the Ministry in charge of adult education;</p> <p>to inform in writing applicants who were not authorized to provide adult education and to guide them on other requirements to be fulfilled in order to be authorized;</p> <p>to designate premises in which the government conducts the practice of adult education in every cell.</p> <p>to identify and recruit voluntary and capable adult education instructors with integrity to provide adult education;</p> <p>to properly execute the budget allocated to adult education activities and to give the quarterly execution report to the Ministry in charge of adult education and the District;</p> <p>to monitor all activities of adult education carried out in the Sector to train the adult education instructors in the Sector</p> <p>The cell is responsible for to properly execute the budget allocated to adult education activities and to give the quarterly</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
					<p>execution report to the Ministry in charge of adult education and the District;</p> <p>to monitor all activities of adult education carried out in the Sector;</p> <p>8° to train the adult education instructors in the Sector</p>
6.2	Strategy	<p>Adult education strategic plan 2014/2015 – 2018/2019</p> <p>Strategic plan</p> <p>Reference:</p> <p>https://www.mineduc.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mineduc/Publications/POLICIES/Adult_literacy_strategic_plan.pdf</p>	MINEDUC	<p>National Adult Education Strategic Plan institutes a detailed roadmap and framework for the effective implementation of the Adult Education Policy. It is a tool for planning, coordination and monitoring to guide the Ministry of Education in implementing the Adult Education Policy and define/determine the role of its different partners for a harmonious development based on human resources and knowledge-based economy. It outlines strategies, activities indicators and timeframe for the achievement of the adult education policy. the strategic plan shows the analysis of literacy in Rwanda, strategic framework and implementation plan.</p>	<p>District is responsible for creating a conducive learning environment;</p> <p>Monitoring and evaluation of literacy centers;</p> <p>Sensitize and mobilize the illiterate population to join literacy programme;</p> <p>organize Adult Education related events and competitions and integrates Adult Education in its DDS and action plan.</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
7. School sport policy					
7	Policy	School sport policy, 2020 Reference: https://www.mineduc.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mineduc/Publications/POLICIES/SCHOOL_SPORTS_POLICY_2020.pdf	MINEDUC	School education policy contributes to the development of School Sports and uses it as a tool to enhance the quality of education in Rwanda. The policy intends to promote quality of education while developing the learner’s development and care of the body ranging from simple callisthenic exercises to a course of study providing training in hygiene, gymnastics, and the performance and management of athletic games, which instil in the learner autonomy of thought, patriotism, and eventually, a feeling of national pride and the love of a work well done. The policy defines the importance of the school sport; it also defines the schools sport vision, mission, objectives and the situation analysis. The policy highlights recommended policy actions as well as implementation framework.	District is responsible for Mobilizing resources from parents, community, development partners operating in the district for school sports activities, M&E all School Sports Policy; report on the progress of the implementation plan at the national level. The sector is responsible for Sensitizing and mobilizing community about school sports, assist in M&E of sports activities.
7.1	Strategy	School sport strategic plan, 2020/21-2024/25	MINEDUC	The school sport strategic plan determines a clear roadmap and framework for effective implementation of the School Sports Policy. the strategy show the situation analysis, strategic framework and implementation plan.	District is responsible for coordinating school sports activities, M&E all school sports activities, Mobilizing resources from parents, community, development partners operating in

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
		Reference: https://www.mineduc.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mineduc/Publications/POLICIES/SCHOOL_SPORTS_STRATEGIC_PLAN_2020.pdf			<p>the district for school sports activities, Mobilizing resources from parents, community, development partners operating in the district for school sports activities, The sector is responsible for Sensitizing and mobilizing community about school sports, assist in M&E of sports activities.</p>
8. National comprehensive school feeding policy, 2019					
8.1	Policy	Rwanda school feeding policy Source: https://www.mineduc.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mineduc/Publications/School_Feeding_Policy.pdf	MINEDUC	<p>The policy proposes to achieve the vision that “all school children in Rwanda shall achieve their full development potential through a sustainable school feeding programme that provides adequate and nutritious meals at school”. In order to achieve this vision, the policy recommends a school feeding programme that provides nutritionally sufficient food, complemented by health and nutritional interventions to all school children. The policy requires that all locally available food be procured from local farmers in the country, thus</p>	<p>The policy institutional framework is organized such that all school feeding activities at local level shall be coordinated by the District School Feeding Committee composed of the Vice Mayor in charge Social Affairs; Directors of Education, Directors of Health, Directors of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Directors of Social Development unit, CNF Coordinator, Security organs,</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
				<p>creating a stable and predictable market for farmers. To enhance productivity, a capacity development component for parents, teachers, students and local farmers on food production, post-harvest loss reduction, processing, storage, quality, safety and preparation has been incorporated.</p> <p>The policy suggests an institutional framework that comprises both political and technical coordination structures to oversee the implementation of the program at various levels. At national level, the policy provides for a national school feeding steering committee composed of: MINEDUC, MINAGRI, MINALOC, MININFRA, MINICOM, MINISANTE, MIGEPROF, UN Agencies and NGOs to provide leadership and guidance to the implementation of the program. The steering committee is technically advised a technical working group composed of representatives of relevant line ministries, local governments, NGOs. Both committees are chaired by MINALOC.</p> <p>At decentralized level, the policy provides for creation of district school feeding committee chaired by the Vice Mayor in charge of social</p>	<p>Joint Action Development Forum (JADF) Officer; Faith-Based organisations' representative, and Private Sector Federation representative. The committee shall be chaired by the Vice Mayor, and shall have the following responsibilities: developing mechanisms for resource mobilization from the community and Development Partners at district level for school feeding activities; carrying out joint action planning, implementation and monitoring of School Feeding activities; and periodic reporting on the progress of implementation to the national level.</p> <p>At Sector and Cell level, a team is set up to coordinate the implementation of school feeding activities. The team is led by the Sector Executive Secretary and includes Sector/Cell Officers for Education, Agriculture, and Social</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs:
				<p>affairs. At the sector and cell level the committee is chaired by the sector executive secretary. At school level, the policy provides for creation of school feeding management committee.</p>	<p>Affairs, Animal Resources Officer, CNF Representative, Faith-Based organisations' representative, and Private Sector Federation representative; Security Organs; Heads of schools; SGA Representatives, ES Cells. Key responsibilities delegated to the Sector/Cell for the implementation of the School Feeding shall include advocating and sensitizing the community about School Feeding and its benefits; carrying out joint action planning at the decentralized level; assisting in the implementation of monitoring activities; and periodic reporting on the progress of school feeding implementation to the District level.</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
FAMILY PROMOTION SECTOR					
1. National gender Policy, 2010					
1	Policy	National gender Policy, 2010 Reference: https://www.migeprof.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Migeprof/Publications/Guidelines/National_Gender_Policy-July_2010.pdf	MIGEPROF	<p>National gender policy contributes to the elimination of gender inequalities in all sectors of national life, in order to achieve the nation's goal for sustainable development. The policy intends to promote gender equality and equity in Rwanda through a clearly defined process for mainstreaming gender needs and concerns across all sectors of development. It defines the institutional framework and mechanisms within which gender equality and equity policies and programmes are designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated, and coordinated. It will thus guide the integration of a gender perspective into all sectors and institutions. The policy gives the general orientation of gender, national gender policy presentation, programmes of national gender policy, institutional framework for the policy implementation,</p>	<p>District oversees and facilitates gender policy implementation at the district level and ensures that gender concerns are fully integrated into the district development strategy (DDS) and budgets.</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
1.1.	Law	<p>Law n°003/2016 of 30/03/2016 establishing and governing maternity leave benefits scheme</p> <p>Law reference:</p> <p><i>Official Gazette n° Special of 20/04/2016</i></p>	Parliament	<p>This Law establishes and governs the maternity leave benefits scheme. It applies to the following persons: all workers governed by the Law regulating Labour in Rwanda regardless of nationality, type of contract, duration of the contract or the amount of wages. The maternity leave benefits scheme is administered and managed by the public institution in charge of social security. The law intends to provide quality life and health for all workers.</p>	No specific provision devolving Local Government Entities
		<p>law n° 05/2015 of 30/03/2015 governing the organization of pension schemes</p>	Parliament	<p>The law to govern the organization of pension schemes in Rwanda. The law outlines general provisions for pension schemes, mandatory pension scheme, voluntary pension schemes, common provisions in mandatory and voluntary pension schemes, law miscellaneous, transitional and law final provisions.</p>	No specific provision devolving Local Government Entities

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		<p>Law reference:</p> <p><i>Official Gazette n° 20 of 18/05/2015</i></p>			
		<p>Law n°27/2016 of 08/07/2016 governing matrimonial regimes, donations and successions</p> <p>Law reference:</p> <p><i>Official Gazette n°31 of 01/08/2016</i></p>	Parliament	The law outlines the rightful heirs for the surviving spouse and legitimate children, the reserved portion for succession, family properties and estates subject to succession. The law governs matrimonial regimes, donations granted or received within a family and successions. This law determines matrimonial regime, family donation and succession.	When the person bequeaths his/her property to a linked group living in a particular place, the legacy is, at the time of liquidation, collected by the District administration where the place is located, who in turn hands it over to the legatees. Where the testator has not mentioned the address of the people making up the group, the District administration where the testator was domiciled or resided collects the legacy and hand it over to the legatees making up the linked group (Article 42). The competent court or the Abunzi Committee declares that property escheats following the petition of the Executive Secretary of the Sector where succession is expected to take place or where the estate is located (Article 82).
		<p>Law n°32/2016 of 28/08/2016</p>	Parliament	The law outlines the legal framework for the safeguarding and monitoring of	LGE is responsible for receiving and recording proof of civil status.

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		<p>governing persons and family. Law reference:</p> <p><i>Official Gazette n°37 of 12/09/2016</i></p>		<p>family members to ensure the protection and support of the family in order to enable it to play efficiently its vital role in the country development. The law governs natural persons and family as well as relations between persons. the law set general principles, persons, legal personality, commencement and effects of legal personality, termination of legal personality, elements identifying a person, filiation, domestic residence, civil registrar, civil status registers and records, capacity of a person, family, relationship between parents and child,</p>	<p>Civil status for persons is only established and proved by civil status records issued in conformity with provisions of this law. (Article 61). Before signing, the civil registrar reads the record to the concerned parties in the presence of witnesses. Records are signed by the civil registrar, the concerned parties and witnesses (Article 63).</p>
National policy against Gender based Violence, 2011					
2	Policy	National Policy against Gender-Based Violence, 2011	MIGEPROF	<p>National policy against gender-based violence contributes to the socio-economic development and promotion of human rights in Rwanda through the prevention of and response to gender-based violence. It intends to enhance people's ability to participate in all endeavours to end poverty and improve living conditions, without fear or threat of any form of gender-based violence.</p>	<p>Based on national guidelines, GBV and Child Protection Committees exist from the Umudugu level upwards. At the lowest level, the Chief of Umudugudu gathers information from the community policing committee and community health workers on GBV-related cases and activities. This information passes on to the Cell Executive Secretary, assisted by the</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		<p>Policy reference:</p> <p>http://197.243.22.137/migeprofileadmin/_migrated/content/uploads/GBV_Policy-2_1_.pdf</p>		<p>The policy also intends to progressively eliminate gender-based violence through the development of a preventive, protective, supportive and transformative environment. The policy covers three main areas: a) Prevention, b) Response, c) Coordination, Monitoring and Building Evidence. The policy sets the general orientation, vision and objectives of the national policy against GBV, strategy for reaching GBV prevention and responses, institutional framework for policy implementation,</p>	<p>Social Affairs Officer and a representative from the RNP, who will in turn pass on information to the Sector GBV/CP Committee. At the district level, the GBV and Child Protection Committee chaired by the Vice-Mayor in charge of Social Affairs and assisted by the Gender and Child Protection Professional monitors the implementation of anti-GBV related activities in the District and collects information pertaining to challenges as well as implementation from the community level upwards.</p>
2.1	Law	<p>Law n°59/2008 of 10/09/2008 on prevention and punishment of gender-based violence</p>	Parliament	<p>The law highlights issues related to gender-based violence, their forms and measures to suppress and prevent the vice. It aims at preventing and suppressing the gender-based violence. The law intervenes in all forms of gender-based violence, mechanisms for prevention and suppression and punishments. The law determines the prevention and protection against</p>	<p>No specific provision devolving Local Government Entities.</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		Law Reference: Official Gazette N°59/2008 of 10/09/2008		GBV, cases and penalties for GBV, miscellaneous and final provisions	
2.1.1.	Order	Prime Minister's Order determining modalities in which government institutions prevent and respond to gender-based violence. Reference: Official Gazette n° 03 bis of 16/01/2012	PMO	The order determines the modalities in which government institutions prevent gender- based violence and for receiving, relieving, defending, medicating and assisting the victim for the purpose of rehabilitating his/her health. The order describes the general and special responsibilities of government Institutions in preventing and fighting Gender Based Violence.	<p>The labour inspector at the District level is responsible to expeditiously and carefully handle problems between employees and employers, to establish whether or not these problems are related to gender – based violence. The labour inspector shall, after establishing that there is a gender-based violence case, immediately inform the nearest judicial authority for the suspect to be prosecuted (Article 14)</p> <p>LGE submit a quarterly report on activities aimed at preventing and fighting against gender-based violence to their higher authorities. The reports are collected at Provincial level or at City of Kigali level and submitted to the Ministry in charge of Local Government (Article 9).</p>
2. National sanitation Policy, 2016					

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
3	Policy	<p>National sanitation policy, 2016</p> <p>Policy Reference:</p> <p>https://www.mininfra.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mininfra/Publications/Policies/Water_and_Sanitation/NATIONAL_SANITATION_POLICY_DECEMBER_2016.pdf</p>	MININFRA	<p>National sanitation policy ensures sustainable, equitable and affordable access to safe sanitation and waste management services for all Rwandans, as a contribution to poverty reduction, public health, economic development and environmental protection. National sanitation policy promotes plans, builds and operates services in a sustainable, efficient and equitable manner. The Policy outlines initiatives to overcome challenges and exploit existing opportunities in an integrated manner, and will effectively contribute towards achieving the goals of the National Development Agenda. The Government of Rwanda is also encouraging active participation of local private service providers and operators in the sanitation sub-sector. The Government further strongly recognizes the initiatives of the international and regional communities and will continue to cooperate in order to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - District in collaboration with MoH, MINALOC to ensure the effective management of health-care waste. - To motivate and support households, industries and trade so they improve their sanitation facility, contribute to the efficient solid waste operation and improve storm water prevention. - To improve the business enabling environment for service providers (masons, constructors, shops, vacuum tankers, solid waste operators, recyclers) so they can provide affordable services to households, industries and trade. - To plan, invest, operate or delegate operation of collective sanitation and solid waste services and facilities, including institutional sanitation, sewerage, treatment plants (for wastewater, faecal sludge and solid waste).

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				<p>The policy aims at: Raise and sustain household sanitation coverage to 100 per cent by 2020, and promote hygiene behaviour change; implement improved sanitation for schools, health facilities and other public institutions and locations; Develop safe, well-regulated and affordable off-site sanitation services (sewerage and sludge collection, treatment and reuse/disposal) for densely populated areas; Enhance storm water management in urban areas to mitigate impacts on properties, infrastructure, human health and the environment; Implement integrated solid waste management in ways that are protective of human health and the environment; Ensure safe management of e-waste, Industrial wastes, nuclear waste and health-care waste. The policy describes the coherence with development flagships, policy principles, objectives and directions.</p>	

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
3.3	Guidelines	<p>Guideline for latrine construction, 2018</p> <p>Guideline reference:</p> <p>https://www.unicef.org/rwanda/media/371/file/2019-Guidance-Latrines-Construction-English.pdf</p>	MoH	The guidelines advise the community on new methods of building a solid latrine slab, the obligation of the household to have its latrines, the size and materials as well as prerequisite conditions	No specific provision devolving Local Government Entities
3.4	Strategy	<p>Water and sanitation sector strategic plan</p> <p>Strategic plan reference:</p>	MININFRA	The strategic plan ensures sustainable and affordable access to safe water supply, sanitation and waste management services for all Rwandans, as a contribution to poverty reduction, public health, economic development and environmental protection. The policy shows the overview of the sector and subsector, the strategic framework, principles and objectives of the	<p>District is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensuring sustainable and affordable access to safe water supply, sanitation and waste management services for all Rwandans, as a contribution to poverty reduction, public health, economic development and environmental protection; - implementing improved sanitation for schools, health facilities and

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		<p>2013/14 - 2017/18</p> <p>https://www.mininfra.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mininfra/Publications/Policies/Water_and_Sanitation/WATSAN_SSP_2018_-2024.pdf</p>		strategic plan, implementation of the sector strategic plan and M&E.	<p>other public institutions and locations;</p> <p>- developing safe, well-regulated and affordable off-site sanitation services (sewerage and sludge collection, treatment and reuse/disposal) for densely populated areas.</p>
3. Rwanda Energy Policy					
4	Policy	<p>Rwanda Energy policy</p> <p>Policy reference:</p> <p>https://www.mininfra.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mininfra/Pu</p>	MININFRA	Rwanda energy policy creates conditions for the provision of sufficient, safe, reliable, efficient, cost-effective and environmentally appropriate energy services to households and all economic sectors on a sustainable basis. The policy ensures that all residents and industries can access energy products and services	Districts are responsible for maintaining the District's infrastructure. Specifically, they have direct responsibility for all decentralized service delivery, including those that may be related to energy at the grassroots (such as ICS, Biogas and many more). This includes national programs to scale up sustainable energy consumption currently being

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		<p>Publications/Policies/Energy/Rwanda_Energy_Policy_March_2015.pdf</p>		<p>that are sufficient, reliable, affordable, and sustainable.</p> <p>The policy aims at: ensuring the availability of sufficient, reliable and affordable energy supplies for all Rwandans; creating an enabling environment for increased private sector participation in energy supply and service provision; encouraging and incentivizing more rational, efficient use of energy in public institutions, and amongst industrial and household end-users; ensuring the sustainability of energy exploration, extraction, supply, and consumption so as to prevent damage to the environment and habitats; promoting safe, efficient, and competitive production, procurement, transportation, and distribution of energy; developing the requisite institutional, organizational, and human capacity to increase accountability, transparency, national ownership and decentralized implementation capacity for sustainable energy service delivery.</p>	<p>implemented by the electricity utility targeting communities.</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				The policy set the energy policy vision, mission, goals, key principles and objectives, policy principles and crosscutting issues, legal, regulatory and institutional framework, policy monitoring and implementation plan.	
4.1	Law	<p>law n°52/2018 of 13/08/2018 modifying law n°21/2011 of 23/06/2011 governing electricity in Rwanda as modified to date</p> <p>Law reference:</p> <p><i>Official Gazette n° Special of 12/07/2011</i></p>	Parliament	The law outlines the general law provisions, activities in electricity sector subject to license, electricity market, regulation of tariffs, derogations to law, connection to the grids, electricity imports and exports, offence, penalties and final provisions. The Law general objective is to govern activities of electric power production, transmission, distribution and trading within or outside the national territory of the Republic of Rwanda	No specific provision devolving Local Government Entities

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		<p>Law n°21/2011 of 23/06/2011 governing electricity in Rwanda</p> <p>Law Reference:</p> <p>Official Gazette n° of Special of 12/07/201</p>	Parliament	<p>The law outlines the general law provisions, activities in electricity sector subject to license, electricity market, regulation of tariffs, derogations to law, connection to the grids, electricity imports and exports, offence, penalties and final provisions. The Law general objective is to govern activities of electric power production, transmission, distribution and trading within or outside the national territory of the Republic of Rwanda</p>	No specific provision devolving Local Government Entities
4.2	Guidelines	<p>Ministerial guidelines on minimum standards requirements for solar home system</p> <p>Guidelines reference</p>	MININFRA	<p>The guidelines set the minimum standards for solar home system to be fulfilled by a standing lone power system to ensure quality and reliability services to the beneficiaries. The guidelines define the minimum service level energy requirement for an off-grid solar home system to be considered under rural electrification in Rwanda as established in rural electrification strategy. They cover the corresponding minimum requirement for the off-grid</p>	No specific provision devolving Local Government Entities

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		https://www.mininfra.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mininfra/Publications/Laws Orders and Instructions/Energy/Ministerial Guidelines on minimum requirements for solar home systems.pdf		solar home system accessories such as lamps, cables, batteries, solar photovoltaic, installation requirement etc	
4.3	Strategy	Rural electrification strategy, 2016 Policy reference: https://www.reg.rw/fileadmin/user_upl	MININFRA	The strategic framework for Rwanda's energy sector is established in the Energy Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) and the National Energy Policy (NEP). The policy recognizes the essential role of electricity access in accelerating economic development, as well as improving health outcomes and standards of living for people in Rwanda. The target for electricity access is for 70% of households to have	District is responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting in the dissemination of information; - Supporting in monitoring vendor performance and product quality standards; - Helping to enforce payment; - Coordination and tracking Ubudehe scheme and implementation Management of possible theft insurance

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		oad/Rural_Electrification_Strategy.pdf		access by 2017/18, to be met through a combination of on-grid and off-grid supply. 100% access to electricity is targeted by 2020. The plan intends to Ensure that by 2018, 70% of Rwandans have access to electricity and that by 2020, 100% of Rwandans have access to electricity. A range of options from standalone solar systems through to isolated mini-grids and grid connection will be available. The strategy sets the objectives, programmes, principles and themes, it shows the detailed description of the programmes and detailed implementation plan.	
4. National water supply policy, 2016					
5	Policy	National water supply policy, 2016 Policy reference: https://www.mininfra.gov	MININFRA	National water supply policy aims at building and operating water and sanitation services in a sustainable, efficient and equitable manner in Rwanda. It provides core instruments, capacities and administrative processes to be established/revised to ensure effective sector programme management and water sector programme steering. National water	Districts take the lead in planning and implementing the smaller projects of the rural water supply programme, applying their regular procurement, contract management, and financial and reporting procedures. The overall coordination at the District level is ensured by the District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Boards (DWASHB). District should

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mininfra/Publications/Policies/Water_and_Sanitation/NATIONAL_WATER_SUPPLY_POLICY_DECEMBER_2016.pdf		supply policy intends to: raise rural water supply access to 100 per cent by the fast-tracking implementation of a strategic investment programme; develop a set of master plans that define, for the entire national territory, the projects and investment need to achieve 100 per cent access to water supply in rural areas; empower districts for effective project implementation; strengthen the sector's institutional and capacity-building framework; ensure safe, affordable and reliable water supply services for schools, health facilities and other public places; ensure affordable rural water supply services and sustainable functionality of rural water supply infrastructure. The policy shows the coherency with development flagships, vision, mission, objectives and directions,	incorporate Water supply performance indicators in the Districts' imihigo. Coordination with urbanization, housing and other land use plans, including in particular the development of Imidugudu and cooperation between the City of Kigali and the utility in Kigali.
5.2	Strategy	Water and sanitation sector strategic plan	MININFRA	Water and sanitation sector strategic plan ensures sustainable and affordable access to safe water supply, sanitation and waste management services for all Rwandans, as a contribution to poverty	The responsibility of District for service delivery is vested at the decentralized level. The water and sanitation sector is committed to building and strengthening decentralized planning,

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		<p data-bbox="367 310 564 383">2013/14 - 2017/18</p> <p data-bbox="367 488 564 1360">Strategic plan reference: https://www.mininfra.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mininfra/Publications/Policies/Water_and_Sanitation/WATSAN_SWAP_SEC_RETARIAT/WATSAN_Sector_Documents/FINAL_WATSAN_EDPRS_2_SSP_June_2013.pdf</p>		<p data-bbox="865 310 1377 1308">reduction, public health, economic development and environmental protection. The strategic plan intends to: raise rural water supply coverage to 100% while assisting the districts to plan, design, finance and implement water projects infrastructure; ensure 100% sustainable functionality of rural water supply infrastructure by rehabilitating the non-functional system and ensure sustainable operation and maintenance; implementing effective management structures and well regulated public-private partnership (PPP) arrangements; implement improved sanitation for schools, health facilities and other public institutions and locations to 100%. develop safe, well-regulated and affordable off-site sanitation services (sewerage and sludge collection, treatment and reuse/disposal) for densely populated areas;</p> <p data-bbox="865 1344 1377 1409">enhance rainwater harvesting and management to mitigate impacts on</p>	<p data-bbox="1394 310 1911 594">implementation and management capacities. District is also responsible for mobilizing the Community participation to be actively involved in the planning decision making and oversight throughout the project implementation cycle.</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				properties, infrastructure, human health and the environment to 100%; implement integrated solid waste management in ways that are protective to human health and the environment to 100%. The strategy set an overview of the sector and subsector, the strategic framework, principles and objectives of the strategic plan, implementation of the strategic plan as well as M&E.	
5. National policy for water resource management, 2011					
6	Policy	National policy for water resource management , 2011 Reference: http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/rwa182099.pdf	MININFRA	The national policy for resource management aims at managing and developing the water resources of Rwanda in an integrated and sustainable manner, so as to secure and provide water of adequate quantity and quality for all social and economic needs of the present and future generations with the full participation of all stakeholders in decisions affecting water resources management. The policy intends: to provide a comprehensive and suitable policy framework that will strengthen the government's ability to conserve and protect Rwanda's water resources; provide a legal and institutional framework for water resources conservation and management	District is responsible for water resources management,

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				<p>throughout the country and at a trans-boundary level;</p> <p>promote partnerships, incentives and benefit-sharing to enhance water resources conservation and management;</p> <p>provide a framework for equitable allocation of water resources and the sharing of benefits derived from that resource; promote positive attitudes towards water resources conservation and management. The policy discusses the issue related to national policy for water resource management, governance, legal and institutional framework, policy goals, objectives and principles, preferred options and implementation plan.</p>	
6.1.	law	<p>Law n°62/2008 of 10/09/2008 putting in place the use, conservation, protection and management of water</p>	<p>Parliament</p>	<p>This Law defines the applicable rules to the use, conservation, protection and management of water resources. The law puts in place rules to use water, conserve, protect and management of water resources. The law stipulates natural water and artificial water, management and use of water resources, protection of water resources, flood and drought management, administrative sanctions,</p>	<p>Elected representatives of the local decentralized communities assisted by Executive secretary are members of District Committees for hydrographic basins.</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		resources regulations Reference: Official Gazette no. Special of 21/09/2018		offences and penalties, transmission and final provisions	
6.2	Strategy	National water supply policy implementation strategy, Reference:2016 https://www.mininfra.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mininfra/Publications/Policies/Water_and_Sanitation/NATIONAL_WATER_SUPPLY_PO	MININFRA	National water supply policy implementation strategy aims at Raising rural water supply coverage to 100 per cent by the fast-tracking implementation of a strategic investment program. Ensure safe, reliable and affordable urban water supply services for all while striving for financial sustainability. Strengthen and consolidate the sector's institutional and capacity-building framework. The strategy sets the coherency between policy and the implementation strategy, sector target and performance indicators, implementation strategy to achieve the specific objectives	The district water, Sanitation and Hygiene Boards is strengthened to ensure adequate coordination of activities at the district level. The newly recruited WSS professionals at the district level provide vital secretariat support to the district WASH Boards.

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
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6. National Human settlement policy					
7	Policy	National human settlement policy, 2009 Reference: https://bpmis.gov.rw/asset_uplds/files/National%20human%20settlement%20policy.pdf	MININFRA	The policy is destined to give an overview of human settlement of having urbanization master plans and particular development plans for towns, using urban land according to adopted plans, developing basic infrastructure in urban areas and other rural development zones and decentralizing economic activities within the country. The policy also aims to guide the planning and development of improved human facilities in both rural and urban areas, sustainable rational use of land and environment protection, construction of regrouped settlements (imidugudu) and accommodating public facilities into comfortable buildings in accordance with the need for rapid and quality services. The	District is responsible for coordination of human settlement related activities through the powers conferred to it by law, orders the formulation of development plans both for urban centers and regrouped villages under its jurisdiction; District also is responsible for demarcating settlement sites, organizes land management and human settlement management.

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				policy intends Rational use of land, control of the growth of population clusters, matching the demand and the supply of building plots, organizing a financing system, coordinating structures for the management of human settlement and developing the building industry. The policy sets major constraints and challenges, Fundamental principles, objectives, strategies and programmes and implementation of the national human settlement policy	
7.1	Law	Law n°20/2011 of 21/06/2011 governing human habitation in Rwanda Law reference: Official Gazette n° Special of 12/07/2011	Parliament	The law outlines the general law provisions governing human habitation in Rwanda, its purpose and the law definition of terms, offences relating to habitation and applicable penalties, final provisions and ownership of units of a condominium. The law intends to govern land occupation and construction on lands reserved for human habitation. The law determines the habitation, human settlement, settlement operations, construction of residential houses, non-residential	The District Mayor shall submit the Draft Rural Land Subdivision Plan to the District Council after seeking advice from the persons in charge of environment, infrastructure, and hygiene and sanitation at the District level. However, the Draft Rural Land Subdivision Plan cannot be submitted to the District Council unless it is accompanied by written advice provided by the officials referred to in the preceding paragraph (Article 20). The Executive Secretary of the Sector

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				structures, ownership of units of a condominium and offences related to habitation and application penalties.	shall authorize the building of a house which does not comply with the indicative plan referred to in paragraph one of this Article after seeking advice from the Rwanda Housing Authority at the District level (Article 25). Upon the report submitted by the technician, the Executive Secretary of the Sector shall give the project owner a written notification indicating the noncompliance to be revised within sixty (60) days of the receipt of the notification (Article 26).
7.2	Strategy	Urbanization and rural settlement sector strategic plan 2018/19 - 23/24 strategic plan reference: https://www.mininfra.gov	MININFRA	The Urbanization and Human Settlement Sector encompass social, economic and environmental activities. It has relevance to both, urban and rural areas. According to policies of Rwanda, access to decent housing and favourable living conditions is a fundamental right for all citizens. Urbanization is an occurring fact in Rwanda, which is a challenge for a small and densely populated country, as well as for the local authorities which are by law in charge of managing this	A District and further decentralized entities must be familiar with the current policies and planning and development management framework and create awareness and knowledge around all policies and implementation strategies among its communities. A District and its further decentralized entities shall also promote the opportunities for the improvement of living conditions for all, and sustainable urban renewal processes through upgrading. A District is responsible for mobilizing the

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mininfra/Publications/Urbanization_Human_Settlement_and_Housing_Development/Urbanisation_Rural_Settlements_Sector_Strategic_Plan_2018-24.pdf		<p>development; the management of the occurring and accelerated urbanization is crucial on the way to success. An increase in numbers of urban population would be a result of good urban management and urban services being provided, without having to force people to resettle.</p> <p>The policy aims at improving public services, the quality of public infrastructure, as well as contributing to economic development and poverty reduction in the country. Activities in the Urbanization and Human Settlement Sector are aligned with the objectives and development strategies outlined in Vision 2020, the National Urban Housing Policy, the National Human Settlement Policy, the Law Governing Urban Planning and Building and the Decentralization Policy and subsequent laws.</p> <p>The plan intends to develop the basis for good development management cross-cutting all development sectors</p>	<p>communities to initiate improvement to their living conditions, and shall proactively guide the population to collaborate in such processes. A District must also monitor and guide implementation processes in partnership with an investor. Communication, information and awareness programs must include all landowners, their tenants and any other stakeholders to be involved in an urban and rural settlement development projects.</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				<p>and following clear guidelines and procedures at all levels of governance;</p> <p>To prioritize a hierarchical network of urban and urbanizing centres providing services and attract economic activities countrywide, and to support the development of secondary cities.</p>	
7. National Urbanization Policy, 2015					
8	Policy	<p>National urbanization policy, 2015</p> <p>https://www.mininfra.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Mininfra/Publications/Urbanization_Human_Settlement_and_Housing_Development/Rwanda_</p>	MININFRA	<p>National urbanization policy establishes urban physical development guided in a way to create a functional network of development poles which accommodate urban growth, cost-effectively socio-economic opportunities to all, and offer liveable and green environment. The National Urbanization Policy sets local challenges into a global context in support of several international policies and treaties and defines the strategies for national human settlement development in the context of economic growth,</p>	<p>District is responsible for urban governance, the management of urbanization and human settlement within its territorial responsibilities. Initiate, elaborate, adopt and revise the integrated urban planning documents to respond to the demographic, social, cultural, economic, environment and physical condition to strategically outline the sustainability. The district is responsible for setting the city goal, Prioritise investment supportive to local economic</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		National Urbanization Policy_2015.pdf		<p>Sustainable Development Goals, the African Urban Agenda and the EAC urban development and housing action plan. The policy intends to: coordinate urban settlement and development positively transform the economy of the country, improve the social condition for all and preserve resources to sustain the life of the future generation; enhance institutional capacities to manage urban development;</p> <p>in a coordinated manner at all levels of governance to integrate urban planning and management in order to achieve resource-efficient and compact growth; to support quality of life and equity in human settlement facilitate employment creation an off-farm productivity for local subsistence and regional competitiveness. The policy gives an overview of urbanization policy in Rwanda, urbanization policy framework, policy pillars and policy</p>	<p>development and,</p> <p>Elaborate options for public-private partnership in urban development and urban servicing</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				implementation plan.	
8.1	Law	Law no 10/2012 of 02/05/2012 governing urban planning and building Law reference: Official Gazette special of 30 May 2012	Parliament	The law outlines the general law provisions governing urban planning and building in Rwanda, institutional framework title, rules in urban planning and building, urban planning documents, master plan for land management and urban planning, local and specific land development plans title, modes of land acquisition, expropriation in the public, state's preemptive right on the property to sell title, urban planning operations titles, documents for the supervision of building operations title as well as miscellaneous, transitional and law final provisions. The Law objective is to govern urban planning and building in Rwanda.	Decentralized entities with legal personality shall implement provisions of laws governing urban planning and construction (Article 9).
8. National Housing policy					
9	Policy	National housing policy, 2015	MININFRA	This National Housing Policy outlines the principles pursued by the government when supporting housing development. It focuses on the support of private sector housing development	District is responsible for Support staffing in line with newly established District administrative structure, and train new staff;

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		<p>Policy reference:</p> <p>https://www.rha.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/documents/General_documents/Housing_regulations_and_standards/Policies/National_Housing_Policy.pdf</p>		<p>while striving to achieve the creation of liveable and inclusive built environments. The most feasible strategy is seen in: Collaborative finance and investment; Promotion of Saving for housing; Collaborative development and land pooling; Strengthen the local construction industry through emphasis on professionalism, skills development and increase of local material production and SME's and Optimum use of land. The policy intends to: develop sufficient and accessible housing with the help of the private sector through addressing of management, affordability, efficiency, availability, financing schemes, saving, neighbourhood and settlement design and development, with the objective of adequate living conditions through well-managed physical development including upgrading of informally grown settlements, and to meet the servicing needs;</p>	<p>Develop feasibility studies, business plans, and preliminary designs for specific public investment projects and identified possible PPP's;</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				<p>to yield in individual income development and increased purchase power, through addressing of off-farm employment and SME'S creation, incentives for employers, labour intense programs, urban pull-factors and mixed use settlement, saving for housing, pooling of individual resources;</p> <p>to maintain food security and support rural-urban inter-linkage, through addressing of efficient use of land, community planning and collaborative development, suitability of housing typologies, urban agriculture for continued subsistence on transformed land, and protection of rural agriculture resources and the environment;</p> <p>to increase knowledge and productivity, through addressing of regional competitiveness and in-country productivity, quality of locally produced materials and construction, development of technology and research, the advancement of skills across the country and,</p> <p>to use resources responsibly toward the sustained welfare of future generations, through addressing of long-term environmental issues and resource-</p>	

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				efficiency always to be prioritised in development, and all efforts made to successfully protect the environment	
9. National Youth Policy					
10	Policy	National youth policy, 2015 Policy reference: https://www.miniyouth.gov.rw/fileadmin/MINIYOUTH_Policies_Laws_and_Regulations/Revised_National_youth_policy.pdf	MYCULTURE	<p>The policy clearly establishes a comprehensive and targeted youth programming through economic empowerment with a strong emphasis on mainstreaming job-based budgeting in all sectors. It envisages the decentralisation of youth structures and a strong mobilization mechanism up to the village level. National youth policy intends to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enable youth to utilize their full potential and tap onto existing opportunities for gainful employment, productivity and economic transformation; encourage youth to be innovative and creative especially through the use of ICT; mobilize youth for positive behavior and mind set change towards physical, reproductive and psychosocial health; nurture a civic and a patriotic generation with ethic values. <p>The policy defines youth and target group, coordination, M&E mainstreaming challenges, vision,</p>	<p>District is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improving youth sports, leisure and recreation; - enable youth to utilize their full potential and tap onto existing opportunities for gainful employment, productivity and economic transformation; - increased provision of youth-friendly health services; - mobilize youth for positive behavior and mindset change towards physical, reproductive and psychosocial health.

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				goals and objectives, guiding principles and values for youth, key policy areas and implementation mechanism.	
10.1	Strategy	Youth sector strategic plan 2013-2018 Strategic plan reference https://www.google.com/search?q=MINIYOUTH+Youth+sector+strategic+plan+2013-2018&oq=MINIYOUTH+Youth+sector+strategic+plan+2013-2018&aqs=chrome..69i57.5347j0j4&source=...	MYCULTURE	<p>Youth sector strategic plan mobilizes, builds capacity and to advocate for youth initiatives that lead to economic/social development as well as a productive and patriotic young generation. The plan aims to enhance growth and competitiveness of Rwanda's youth, enabling them to contribute to Rwanda's medium-term and long term development goals. The strategy describes youth sector overview, strategic framework, youth sector structure , M&E.</p>	<p>The Youth Sector generally expects districts to mobilise youth through existing district structures for social and economic development; and to support the Youth Sector through awareness creation on various interventions. In partnership with MYICT, YEGO, NYC, NWC, ILO, MIFOTRA, MINEDUC, WDA, PSF, RDB, MINALOC, district Establish a youth skills development program in relation to present and future labour market needs, mobilizing youth for a positive mindset and attitude change towards productivity.</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		rceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8			
10. Rwanda child online protection policy					
11	Policy	Rwanda Child online protection policy Reference: https://www.minict.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/minict_user_upload/Documents/Policies/Child_Online_Policy.pdf	MINICT	<p>The COP Policy sets out a comprehensive set of policy areas and measures designed to support children online, in an environment where all stakeholders play their part.</p> <p>The policy intends to establish a governance framework to drive and guide COP delivery and enforcement; Educate all stakeholders in COP principles, including safety, security, data protection and children's rights; adopt technical mechanisms that safeguard children and support productive and autonomous use of digital technologies by children; Position Rwanda as a centre for excellence of COP research, evaluation and innovation Promote national, regional and international cooperation on COP; Build an iterative process in which COP Policy is continuously reviewed and improved. The policy sets vision, objectives, policy and areas.</p>	No specific provision devolving responsibilities to Local Government Entities
11. Sport development policy 2020-2030 (revised)					

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
11	Policy	Sport development policy 2020-2030 Source: https://www.minisports.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Minisports/Publications/Policies/Final Revised Sports Development Policy 25.02.2021.pdf	MINISPORTS	<p>The sport development policy objective is to establish a framework that fosters the development of professional sports, sport development and access to sport by all. The policy suggests key strategic policy actions such as: at national level, strengthening of the organizational capacity of sport across all government institutions and sport bodies to plan and implement activities in different sport disciplines with greater accountability. The institutional framework for this policy implementation proposes that MINISPORTS lead coordination and monitor the implementation of the policy and related fund mobilisation. MINALOC is responsible for establishment and maintenance of sport facilities at community and village level through local governments and citizen participation. MINALOC is also required to ensure that the local government have a technical staff in charge of sport development programs and their implementation.</p>	<p>At decentralized level, the policy plans that the District administration do coordinate talent identification system to groom young girls and boys at grassroots level to reach their maximal potential through local leagues, school competition at district level. The local authorities have also the mandate to revamp the existing center of excellence in schools under their administrative oversight.</p> <p>The districts ensure oversight of sport development programs within their administrative boundaries. They work with MINISPORTS and sport federations in the implementation of sport development programs as well as the development of local sport talents, traditional sports and citizen entertainment and physical activities.</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
12. Cultural heritage					
	Law	Law n° 28/2016 of 22/7/2016 on the preservation of cultural heritage and traditional knowledge Source: https://www.myculture.gov.rw/publications/laws-and-regulations	Parliament	This law defines cultural heritage and determines modalities of its preservation as well as for traditional knowledge. It set modalities for conducting inventory of tangible or intangible, movable or immovable cultural assets belonging to the State, to communities, to associations or to individuals as well as for registration and management of such heritage. This law also provides for establishment of the national ballet. The law stipulates that the cultural heritage inventory is done by the District authority and approved by the Ministry in charge of culture. The District authority is responsible for inventory of cultural heritage progressively found within its jurisdiction and submits the listing to the Ministry. As regard public notification of such assets, a list of classified cultural heritage is displayed at the office of the District, Sector and Cell in whose jurisdiction the heritage is located. The law stipulates that the Ministry in charge	The law stipulates that the District authority is responsible for inventory of cultural heritage progressively found within its jurisdiction and submits the listing to the Ministry. As regard public notification of such assets, a list of classified cultural heritage is displayed at the office of the District, Sector and Cell in whose jurisdiction the heritage is located.

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				of culture is responsible for carrying out classification of tangible cultural heritage assets.	
13. National disaster management policy					
12	Policy	National Disaster management policy, 2009 Reference: https://www.minema.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Minema/Publications/National_Atlas/Disaster_Management_Policy.pdf	MINEMA	<p>The policy leads Rwanda towards achieving the following key goals which support development within the country:</p> <p>Building the resilience of communities, infrastructures and service providers to disasters by reducing their vulnerability and increasing their ability to withstand and minimize the effects of disasters and complex emergencies through adaptation to climate change by enhancing preparedness;</p> <p>Providing fast, coordinated, effective and appropriate responses to disasters and complex emergencies;</p> <p>Ensuring timely recovery from disasters and complex emergencies, and leaving communities and families in a better position to withstand future hazards as well as building back better. This policy seeks to establish the guiding principles and architecture for disaster management in Rwanda by</p>	<p>District Disaster Management Committees work in close collaboration with the relevant Local Government structures and Stakeholders in their respective areas; in case of a major event, the DDMC can invite any relevant actor. The District Disaster Management Committee is responsible for:</p> <p>Providing relevant and timely information to the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs for all matters related to Disaster Risk Management.</p> <p>Coordinating emergency responses in their respective Districts;</p> <p>Formulating, compiling and coordinating and providing regular updates of District Disaster Contingency Plans;</p> <p>Appointing lead agencies, through memoranda of understanding, to be responsible for coordinating emergency responses in their respective districts;</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				<p>presenting the institutional structures, roles, responsibilities, authorities and key processes required to achieve a coordinated, coherent and consistent approach. The policy provides overarching frameworks for decision-making and coordination across disaster management sectors and actors, including government ministries, civil society organizations, international organizations and the private sector. In particular this policy aims to: Strengthen the legal and institutional framework for the management of disasters, including the promotion of a culture of disaster awareness and for building the capacity for Disaster Management at all levels;</p> <p>Ensure that institutions and disaster risk management activities are coordinated and are focused to foster participatory partnerships between the Government (including mainstreamed and emergency disaster-related activities by sector Ministries) and other stakeholders, at all levels, including international, regional, sub-</p>	<p>Conducting and documenting an inventory on the response capacity for the emergency services;</p> <p>Supporting and participating in Disaster Management training and needs assessment, in conjunction with local experts, volunteers, trained personnel and other stakeholders;</p> <p>Monitoring, analysing and evaluating the data for Disaster Management activities at district level under the MINEMA leadership;</p> <p>Conducting, training and public awareness programmes and activities at the district level under the MINEMA leadership;</p> <p>Promoting advocacy for and co-ordination of Disaster Management and DRR programmes and activities, including, especially, the mainstreaming of Disaster Management, DRR and Climate Change in Education, Development Planning and management.</p> <p>Fostering linkages with non-governmental partners, and with District representatives of line Ministries and Local Authorities.</p> <p>Working with grassroots community groups, individuals and volunteers,</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				<p>regional Eastern African, national and sub-national bodies;</p> <p>Promote linkages between Disaster Management and sustainable development for the reduction of vulnerability to hazards and disasters. The policy sets vision, objectives and principles, it describes legal and institutional framework and institution responsibilities.</p>	<p>who have experience and / or interest in Disaster Management.</p> <p>Ensuring post disaster monitoring in line with the guiding documents laid out by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs</p>
12.1	Law	<p>Law N°41/2015 OF 29/08/2015 relating to disaster management</p> <p>Reference: Official Gazette n° 05 of 01/02/2016</p>	Parliament	<p>The law establishes disaster management in Rwanda. the law describes the responsibilities of government for disaster management, categories of disaster, disaster management organs and their responsibilities, organization and functioning, prevention and mitigation of disasters and disaster preparedness and responses, rehabilitation and recovery due to disasters and source of resources allocated to disaster management</p>	<p>District Disaster management committee is responsible for conducting the assessment of recurrent disasters in the District for protection, prevention and preparedness for response ; to raise public awareness on prevention and mitigation of disasters in areas of residence; to integrate disaster management into all District programs; to develop disaster management programs and integrate them into the District or Sector action plans; to prepare and submit the draft budget proposal to be approved by the Council and monitor its execution;</p> <p>to ensure the District budgeting for disasters; to take necessary decisions on actions to be taken in case of categories 1 and 2 disasters; to provide apt</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
					information on disasters which have occurred, specifying operations already conducted and those exceeding their capacity, thus requiring support from other sources; to carry out comprehensive assessment and stock-taking of damages caused by disasters, coordinate relief and assistance operations and monitor the use of received assistance; to submit report on disaster management from relief to rehabilitation and recovery operations;
12.2	Instruction	Prime minister instructions N°001/03 of 11/07/2014 relating to the fire prevention in Rwanda Reference: Official Gazette n° Special of 11/07/2014	PMO	The purpose of these Instructions is to enforce existing fire safety and security measures aimed at protecting people and their property against fire outbreaks in Rwanda. The instructions provides fire prevention in public buildings and other public places , fire prevention in residential facilities, wild fire prevention, transportation, storage or use of inflammable materials,	No specific provision devolving responsibilities to Local Government Entities

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
14. Early childhood development policy, 2016					
11	Policy	<p>Early childhood development policy, 2016</p> <p>Reference:</p> <p>https://www.migeprof.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Migeprof/Publications/Guidelines/Early_Childhood_Development_policy-2016.pdf</p>	MIGEPROF	<p>The ECD policy prescribes interventions to enhance optimal development of children full sensory-motor, social emotional and cognitive language potential from concept to the age of six years whilst empowering their parents to serve as key services providers.</p> <p>These interventions provide essential base for the achievement of education for all goals, contribute to reducing poverty, support the overarching the objectives of Sustainable Development Goals and enable the achievement of social justice. The policy establishes and implements a set of credible interventions that support effective and holistic</p> <p>ECD for children from conception to the age of six years in Rwanda. the policy is aiming at achieving health, safe and knowledge-rich infant and young children population guaranteed to become successful as well as a</p>	<p>District should integrate ECD programmes in District performance contract</p> <p>Integrate ECD program interventions in JADF discussion</p> <p>Monitor and support operation of District ECD committee</p> <p>Entrench ECD program interventions into the minds and work of local communities to improve their ownership and participation;</p> <p>Ensure incorporation of ECD program services into local forum discussion such as Umugoroba w'ababyeyi, umuganda among others;</p> <p>Mobilize local financial and non-financial support to ECD programme scale-up.</p>

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				<p>responsible citizen. The policy intends: to increase children preparedness to cope with the primary school environment; to promote optimal child development; to enhance positive parenting and community participation in child protection to reduce malnutrition and stunted growth among young children; to reduce under 5 years and maternity mortality rate; to develop children self-awareness, self-esteem and self-confidence; to eliminate moral, psychological and physical abuse of young children; to enhance equal access by children with special need to services offered under ECD a range of programmes. The policy describes the situation analysis of early childhood development, progress, intervention and policies, policy framework as well as legal and regulatory framework.</p>	

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
11.1.2.	Instructions	Prime Minister's Instructions determining the organization and functioning of the National Early Childhood Development Program Instruction reference: <i>Official Gazette no Special of 24/12/2017</i>	PMO	The Instructions determine the organization and functioning of the National Early Childhood Development Program (NECDP), the instructions set the mission of NECDP, Organs of NECDP, source of funds and categories of staff members	No special provision devolving responsibilities to Local Government Entities

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
11.2.	Program	<p>Early childhood development program</p> <p>Program reference:</p> <p>http://ecd.gov.rw/index.php?id=27</p>	NECDP	<p>The program supports adequate early childhood development for children from their conception to six (6) years of age as outlined in the Early Childhood Development Policy. The program aims at: increasing children's preparedness to the primary school environment; promoting optimal child development; enhancing positive parenting and community participation in child protection; reducing malnutrition and stunted growth among young children; eliminating physical, moral, and psychological abuse of young children; enhancing equal access to early childhood development services by children with special needs.</p>	No specific provision devolving Local Government Entities
11.3	Guidelines	<p>Integrated ECD models guidelines- August 2019</p> <p>Reference:</p> <p>https://www.migeprof.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Migeprof/Pu</p>	MIGEPROF	<p>The guidelines highlight key ECD models and guide all service providers implementing ECD program in Rwanda.</p> <p>The guidelines determines types of integrated ECD models, required steps of establishment ECD models</p>	District council Integrate ECD Services in District short and long plans (imihigo, DDS). Training selected parents' leaders on the basics of integrated ECD services as per ECD integrated training package and competency based curriculum.

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		Publications/Guidelines/Integrated_ECD_models_guidelines-August_2019.pdf			
11.4	Strategy	<p>National social and behaviour change communication strategy (SBCC) for integrated early childhood development, nutrition and wash (2018-2024)</p> <p>Strategy Reference:</p> <p>https://www.migeprof.gov</p>	MIGEPROF	<p>The National SBCC Strategy builds on the integration of Early Childhood Development, Nutrition and WASH sectors which provides opportunities of benefiting from integrated ECD, nutrition and WASH social behavior and communication services aiming at improving knowledge, attitude and practices at community and household levels. Early Childhood Development (ECD) is a comprehensive approach to policies and programmes for children from 0 to 6 years of age, their parents and caregivers. The strategy guides the concerted efforts of the government, policymakers, UN, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector to join hands for the promotion of Integrated ECD, Nutrition and WASH services in Rwanda, and foster</p>	<p>District is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring the implementation of the strategy; - integrating ECD programmes, nutrition and wash in district performance contract; - ensuring that children with disabilities and special needs have equal access to these social services and special care; - ensuring that parents and communities are equipped with knowledge and skills on maternal and child health, ECD, nutrition and wash; - ensuring that parents are supported by enabling social norms to practice positive behaviors, including emphasis on male engagement in child care practices; - ensuring incorporation of ECD, nutrition and wash program services

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Migeprof/Publications/Guidelines/National_Social_and_Behavior_Change_Communication_Strategy_for_Integrated_Early_Childhood_Development_Nutrition_and_Wash_2018-2024_.pdf		supportive social and behavior change to give every child the best start in life. National Integrated SBCC Strategy contributes to strengthening leadership, accountability, partnership and coordination in the delivery of communication interventions related to ECD, Nutrition and WASH at all levels. The strategy intended to guide ECD, Nutrition and WASH stakeholders by analysing the current situation and making concrete recommendations on the target audience, key messages and communication channels. The strategy sets the priority behaviour to address, national SBCC strategy communication framework, National SBCC Strategy implementation arrangements and M&E.	into local forum discussion such as umugoroba w'ababyeyi, umuganda among others;
15. National Policy for orphans and other vulnerable children					
12.	Policy	National Policy for orphans and other	MINALOC	National policy for orphans and other vulnerable children protects the rights of the child and to ensure the physical and psychosocial long-term	No specific provision devolving Local Government Entities

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		<p>vulnerable children, 2003</p> <p>Policy reference:</p> <p>https://ncc.gov.rw/fileadmin/templates/document/national_policy_for_ovc.pdf</p>		<p>development of orphans and other vulnerable children. The policy intends to:</p> <p>ensure that children enjoy their rights by protecting them from all forms of abuse and exploitation; assure access to health services necessary for survival and development; assure the access to free primary education as well as to continued education beyond basic primary education (including secondary and technical/vocational training);</p> <p>ensure the provision of psychosocial support to children in difficult circumstances; identify and strengthen the capacity of families, communities and social service providers to care for and protect vulnerable children. this will contribute to the meaningful integration of children into society and to the prevention of separations of children from families and communities of origin;</p> <p>reinforce the socio-economic situation of orphans, vulnerable children and their families through support to income generating activities, access to credit and improved agricultural</p>	

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
				production; enhance the coordination of all programmes and interventions concerning orphans and other vulnerable children to ensure systematic monitoring and evaluation. The policy describes principles of protection of the rights of the child, specific objectives and strategies.	
13 National integrated child rights policy, 2011					
13	Policy	National integrated child rights policy, 2011 Reference: https://www.migeprof.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Migeprof/Publications/Guidelines/National_Integrated_Child_Rights_Policy-2011.pdf	MIGEPROF	National integrated child rights policy aims at reflecting the commitment and vision of the GoR for its children. The policy intends to Ensure that every child in Rwanda and every Rwandan child has his/her rights ensured and provided for. Serve as guide for any policy, plan, legislation or programme intervention specifically designed for children or that can impact/ affect children. Ensure the establishment of mechanisms by which data/information on children's issues will be collected, analysed and used. The policy sets guiding principles, policy and strategies and implementation plan	No specific provision devolving responsibilities of Local Government Entities
13.1	Law	Law n°71/2018 of	Parliament	The law prevents issues related to: harassing a child: any act that causes or	No specific provision devolving Local Government Entities

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		<p>31/08/2018 relating to the protection of the child</p> <p>Law reference:</p> <p>Official Gazette no.37 bis of 10/09/2018</p>		<p>may be harmful to the health be physical or emotional or which may deprive the child his or her rights; excessive punishment: an excessive punishment imposed to a child regardless of his/her age that causes emotional suffering or may be harmful to his/her health. This Law determines special rights of the child, subject to other rights provided for him/her by other laws; modalities for the protection of the child and offences and penalties.</p>	
13.2.	Strategy	<p>Strategic plan for the integrated child rights policy 2019-2024</p> <p>Reference:</p> <p>https://ncc.gov.rw/fileadmin/templates/document/Strategic_Plan_for_the_Integrated_Child_</p>	NCC	<p>The strategic plan promotes and ensures child rights protection to achieve children’s quality education, health and survival, affordable justice and full participation in national development process.</p> <p>The plan intends</p> <p>To ensure recognition of the identity of every child in Rwanda, through birth registration, such that it informs protection, care and basic services for the children.</p> <p>To promote quality child care and family-based protection system and</p>	No specific provision devolving responsibilities of Local Government Entities

S/N	Legality type	Name	Issuing entity	Brief description	Key consideration for LGs
		<p>Rights_Policy_2019-2024_-_BOOKLET_-_Final.pdf</p>		<p>strengthen the role of the community in alternative care</p> <p>To ensure universal access to quality Health, Nutrition, living standards and ECD interventions to children from pregnancy to adolescence</p> <p>To ensure access to quality education for all children, in particular orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) with special needs, through local, innovative and inclusive approaches</p> <p>To improve prevention, response and restoration mechanisms against abuse, exploitation and violence against children through a strengthened and comprehensive Child Protection System.</p> <p>To improve access to justice for children through strengthened and comprehensive juvenile justice framework covering children in conflict or in contact with the law</p> <p>To empower children to express their opinions in all matters affecting them and create an environment that improve children participation and influence</p> <p>To enhance the capacity of NCC for effective monitoring of child rights mainstreaming and protection</p>	

7. Conclusion

Policies and regulatory framework governing social sector in Rwanda are effectively implemented at the local government level. This booklet compiling policies, laws, orders, instructions, programs and strategies governing social sector in Rwanda is responding to the essence of National Strategy for Transformation, especially social transformation pillar. The identified instruments governing social sector present the greatest way of implementing decentralization policy by local government entities and are adequate tools for socio-economic development. The effectiveness of identified tools appeals the participation of each and everyone involved in social sector especially local government service providers and their stakeholders in local socio economic development such as Civil Society Organizations, Faith-Based Organization and private sector. The identified policies and regulatory framework set the basis for conducting the planned social development activities implemented by the local government entities.

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