

	implementation is postponed			
Legality and regularity aspects	Risk 6: Lack of transparency in the mining sector and risk of human rights violations.	M	M	Assessment of capacity, capacity building, experience sharing, advocacy and inclusive policy dialogue. Awareness efforts and inclusion of incentives in the package of interventions. An explicit commitment for all private sector actors to abide by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, to adopt due-diligence policy and prevent the use of child labour in their activities.
Legality and regularity aspects	Risk 8: Certification of Rwanda FDA delayed due to complexity of requirements	M	H	Capacity building accompanied by a partnership that can provide expertise from an EU MS Food and Drug Authority or agency from the region
Legality and regularity aspects	Risk 9: Private sector investment in vaccine manufacturing does not materialise	M	H	Developing a comprehensive offer of incentives accompanied by an adequate regulatory framework and upgraded skills base

Lessons Learnt:

This action integrates lessons learnt from the design of the private sector development and job creation in Rwanda programme, approved end 2019.

The innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem sector has seen a rapid growth in Rwanda since 2012. Lessons learnt from the above mentioned programmes are:

- Existing support is mainly concentrated in Kigali. It is crucial to have more innovation and entrepreneurship facilities deployed in all parts of the country as to reinforce their inclusiveness hence to stimulate innovation and to generate a wider social impact in the underserved communities. The proposed action will foresee reaching out to underserved communities, notably through the YouthConnekt initiative.
- The presence of a high number of entrepreneurship projects alone does not translate automatically into a well-functioning entrepreneurship ecosystem and sustainable business creation. More important is how well the actors within the ecosystem are interconnected and collaborate with each other.
- Experience with the current start-ups and entrepreneurship model shows that start-ups owners have no clear exit path when attending innovation program. Most of the time they end up either repeating the same program or attend multiple programme without value addition for their business.

This action will promote a holistic and integrated approach to allow youth incubated in different hubs to have an exit plan at the end of the incubation period linking them to seed capital and potential investors through the Toni Elumelu foundation and the Norrsken foundation.

The program also builds on lessons learnt from the EU programme estimate (PE) to RDB which was launched in July 2021. This PE aims to implement a national tourism statistics system and to improve marketing strategies to enhance Rwanda's promotion as a high quality tourism and investment destination. RDB identified that Rwanda is subject to insufficient visibility on the world stage due to the following constraints: the over-reliance on a single product, under-skilled human resources, poor infrastructure, limited access to finance, and weak involvement of communities and MSMEs. To address some of those constraints, RDB has suggested to increase the level of digitalisation by enhancing tourism regulation software and a modern statistical software. Moreover, the PE will upgrade an online tourism database and a methodology for conducting inbound and outbound visitor surveys. Facilitated digitalisation is also one of the main objectives of this program, suggesting that this component will be crucial in supporting economic governance in order to promote investment and a conducive business environment.

The program also builds on lessons learnt from the PE to the National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR), launched in June 2021. According to the World Bank, NISR still needs to reinforce their statistical capacity. A key challenge is