



Institute of Policy Analysis
and Research - Rwanda

Against the Odds: Unfinished Agenda

Dhaka 12th January 2013

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IPAR-Rwanda

Brief Background

- ❑ The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the world's shared development agenda with the ultimate goal of eliminating poverty;
- ❑ Major successes in combating extreme poverty, improving school enrolment and child health, and expanding access to clean water, malaria control and AIDS treatment—even in the poorest countries—demonstrate that the MDGs are achievable.

Brief Background

- ❑ This presentation considers the progress that Rwanda has made towards achieving the MDG 2015 Targets and looks beyond this to the challenging targets it has set itself for 2020
- ❑ It is important to remember that the MDG 2015 Targets are a way of measuring progress to the goal of eliminating poverty and that even if Rwanda achieved all her targets, there would still be some way to go before the ultimate goal is achieved.
- ❑ Rwanda is fully aware of this and is already looking beyond 2015 and setting its own targets for development and reviewing how it can achieve them as it plans the next stage of its development strategy, the *Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy-2 (EDPRS-2)*



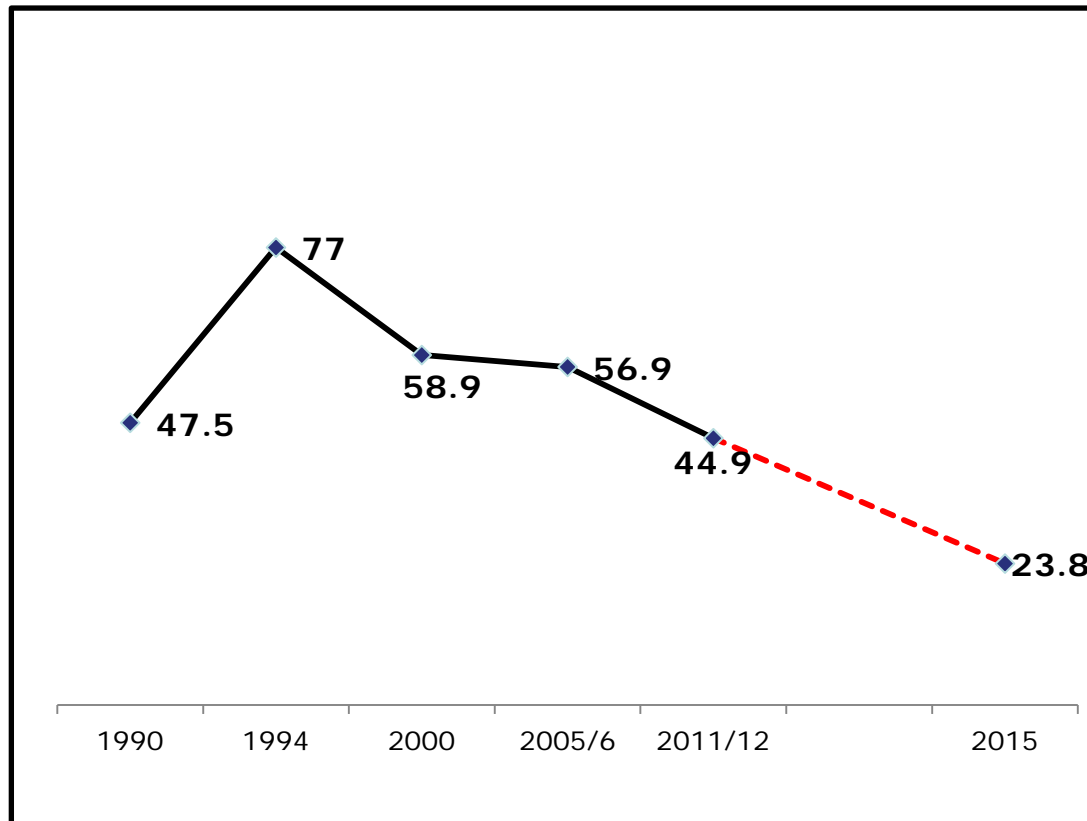
Situation at A glance

Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme poverty and Hunger



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Target: Reduce Poverty by Half the 1990 Level by 2015 (%)



➤ Looking beyond the 2015 MDG Target the Government's 2020 Target for poverty is 20 per cent and for inequalities a Gini Coefficient of 0.35.

➤ With 2.4 % decline/ year the target is likely to be achieved by 2018/19

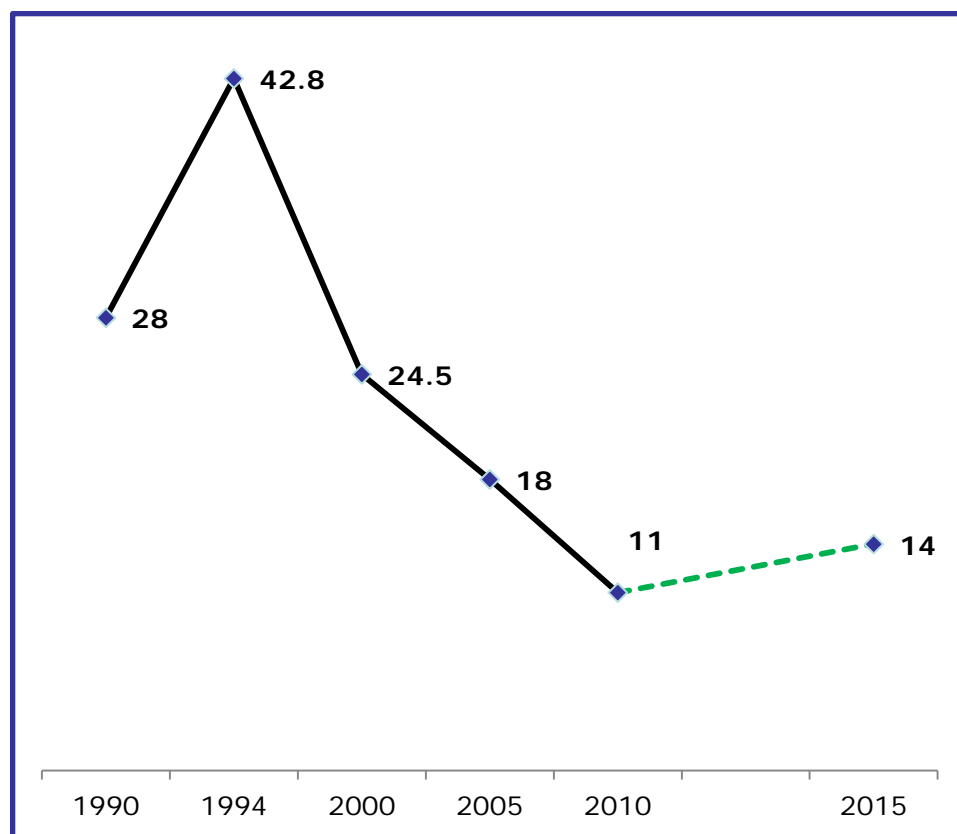
➤ Reducing poverty is key for achieving other MDGs

Goal 1. Eradicate Extreme poverty and Hunger

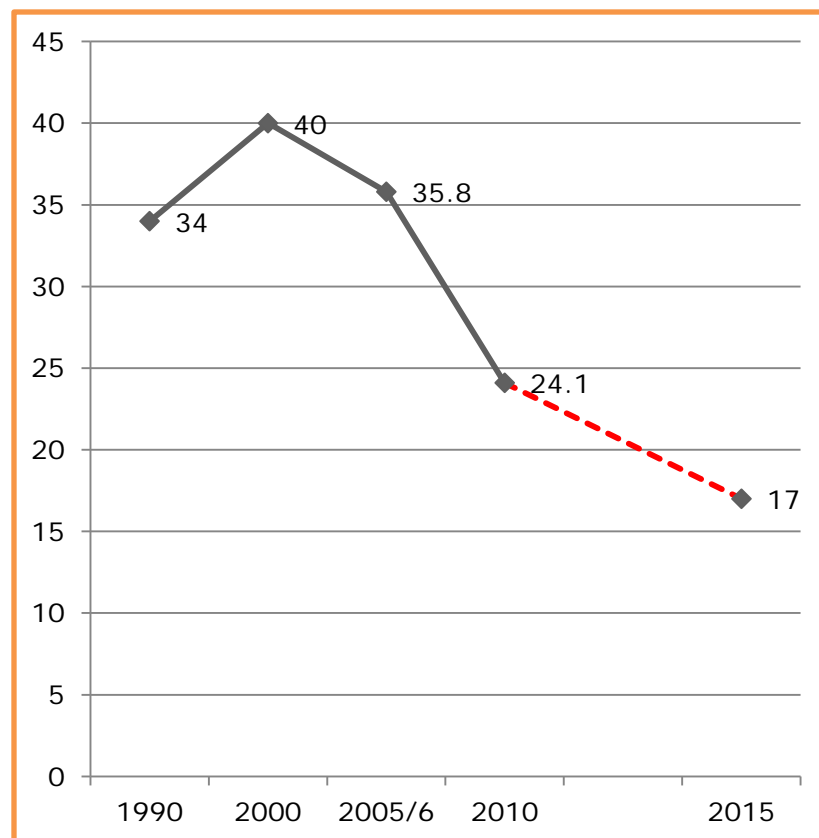


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Prevalence of Underweight Children Under Five Years (%)



Trend in Extreme Poverty (%)





What Goal 1 still need to focus on

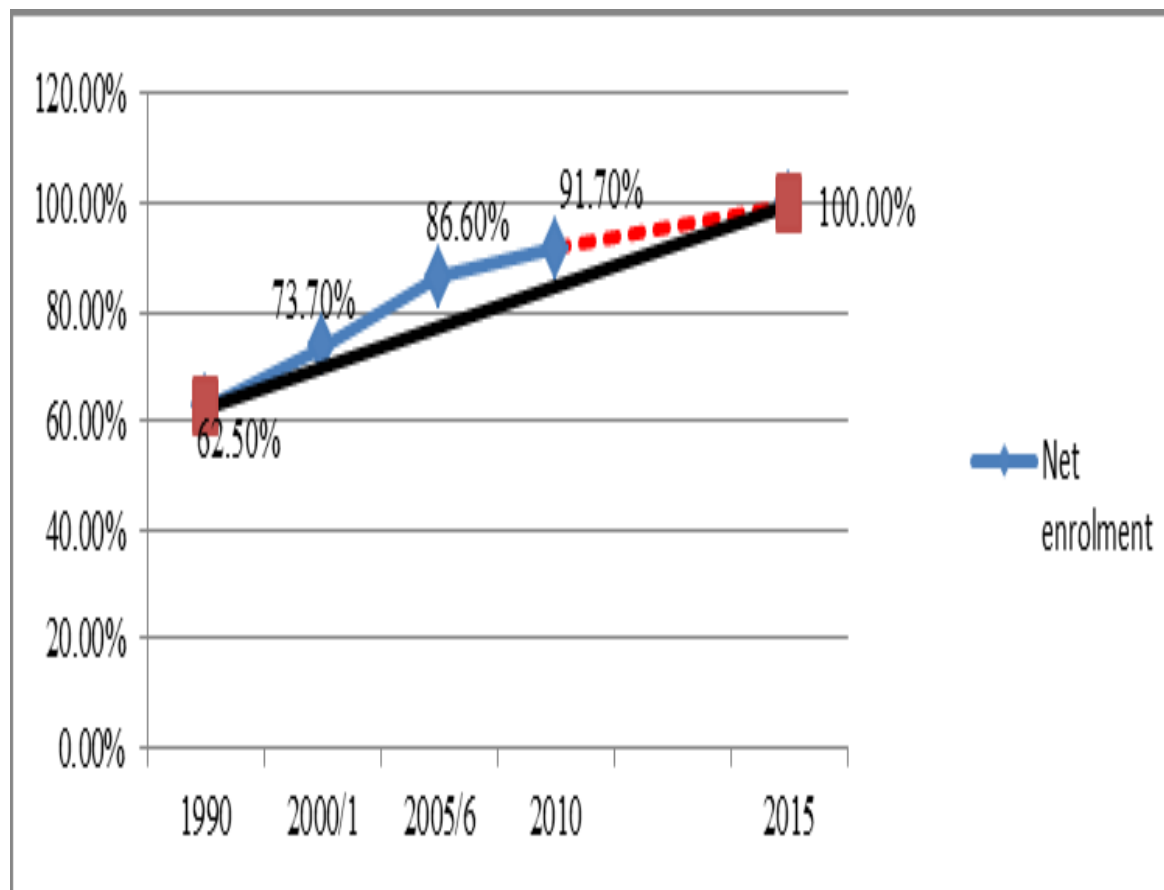
- Reducing Inequalities: Focus on reaching the most vulnerable populations,
- Population Management
- Extension of social protection program
- The Agricultural Reform Programme and rural infrastructure
- Intensify the nutrition program, especially amongst the poorest: School feeding

Goal 2. Achieve Universal Primary Education



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Target : Net Primary School Enrolment



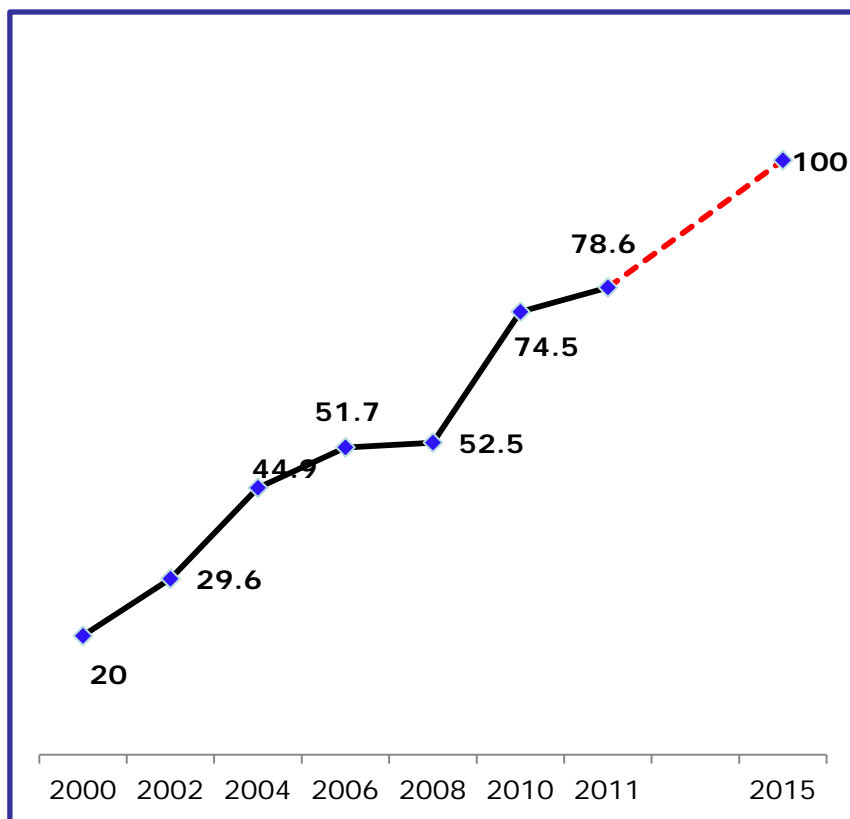
➤The 2020 targets for education include a 100 per cent of children completing primary school on time and improving the quality of primary, decreasing the qualified pupil-teacher ratio from 58-1 to 40-1

Goal 2. Achieve Universal Primary Education

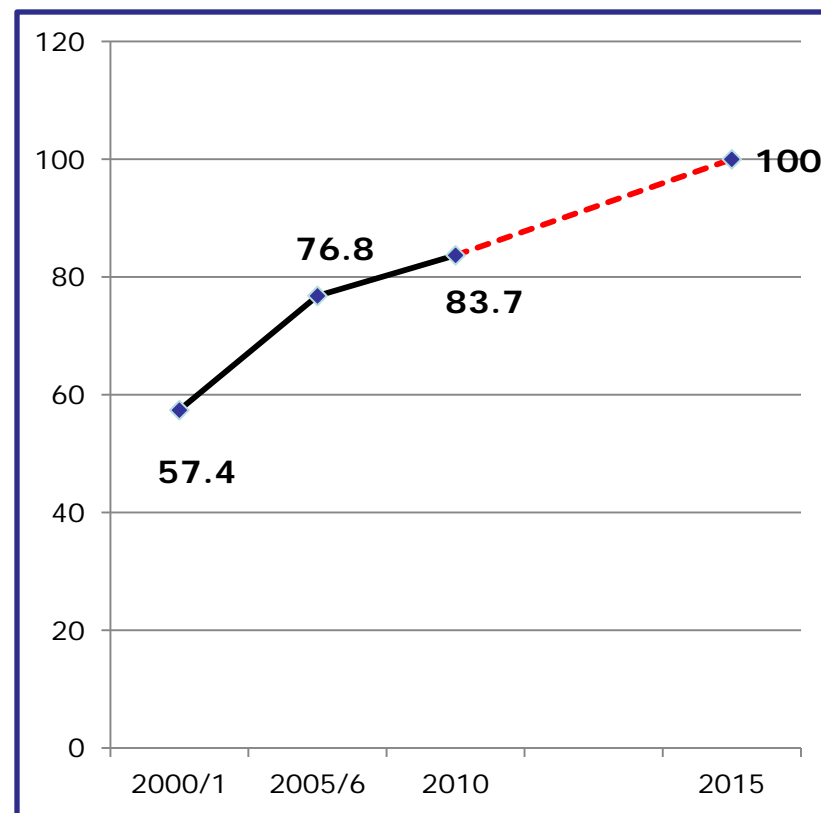


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Target : Gross Primary School Completion Rates (%)



Target : Literacy Rates (%)





What Goal 2 still need to focus on

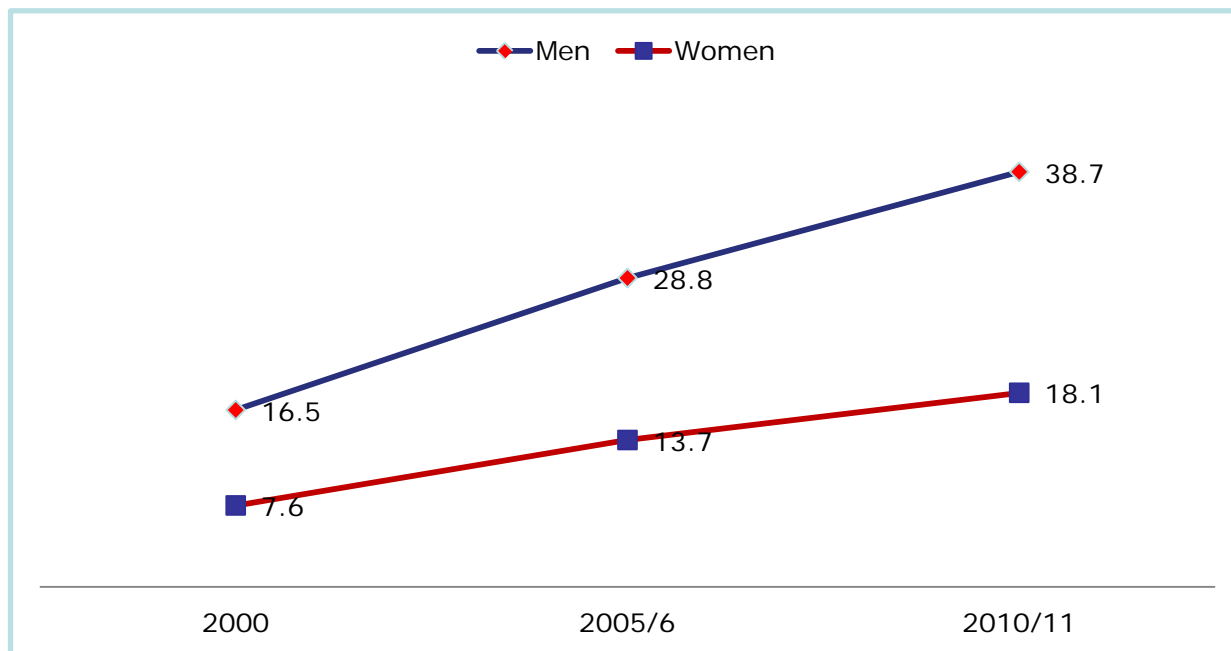
- Focus on Learning outcomes rather than on enrolment and retention which has been the focus of attention to date
- Support to improve the quality primary schools education
- Target funding poorly performing schools and those in poor communities so that there is more equitable funding of basic education

Goal 3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women



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Trends in Non-Farm Employment for Men and Women (%)



- Women are well represented in parliament, and in many government institutions;
- Looking beyond 2015 the Government's 2020 Target is for women to make up 40 per cent of all those in decision making positions;
- What about empowerment of women?



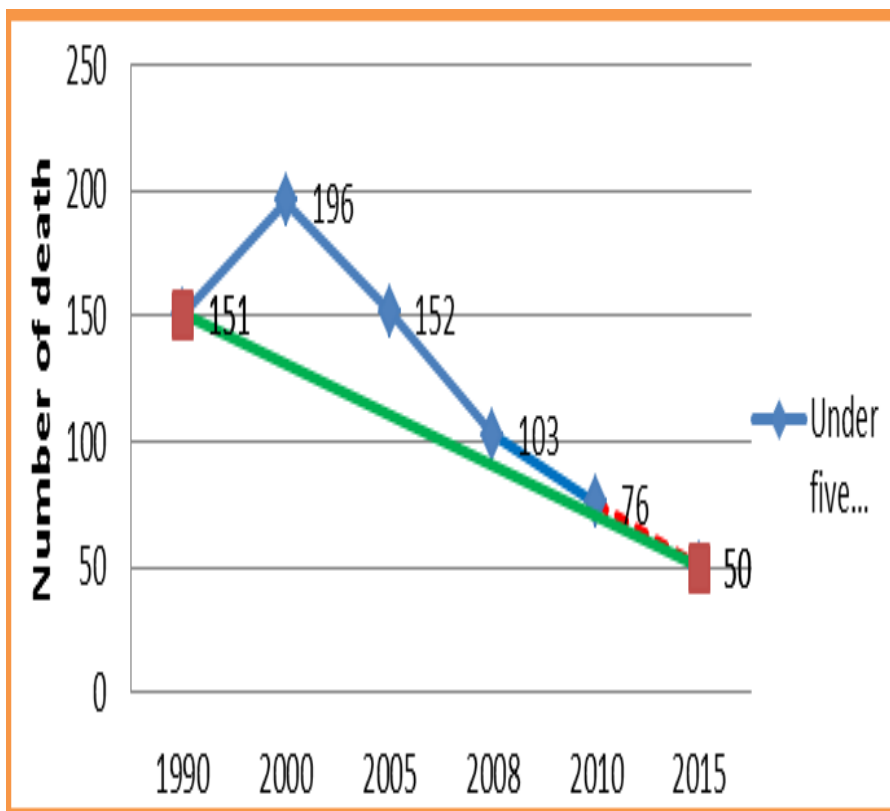
What Goal 3 still need to focus on

- Ensuring that women benefit equally with men from the specific programmes targeted at the extremely poor
- Programmes for women's economic empowerment and for supporting women to start Household enterprises and move from non-farm jobs
- Gender budgeting

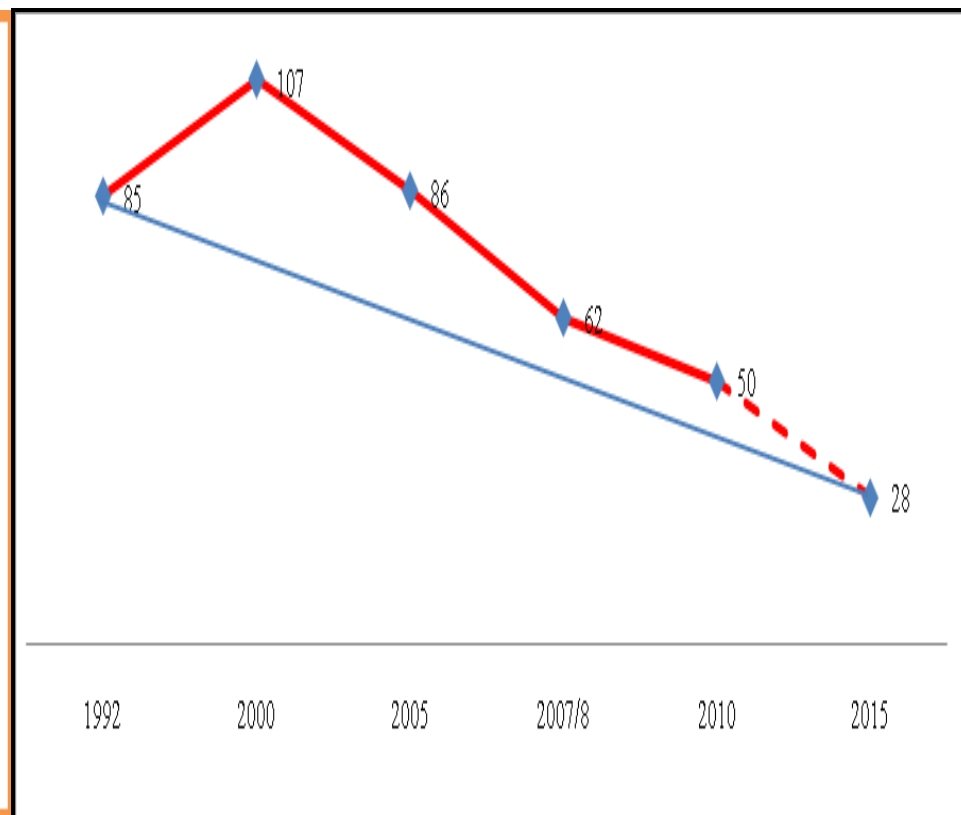


Health Related MDGs

Target: : Reduce by Two Thirds the Mortality Rate among Children Under Five Years



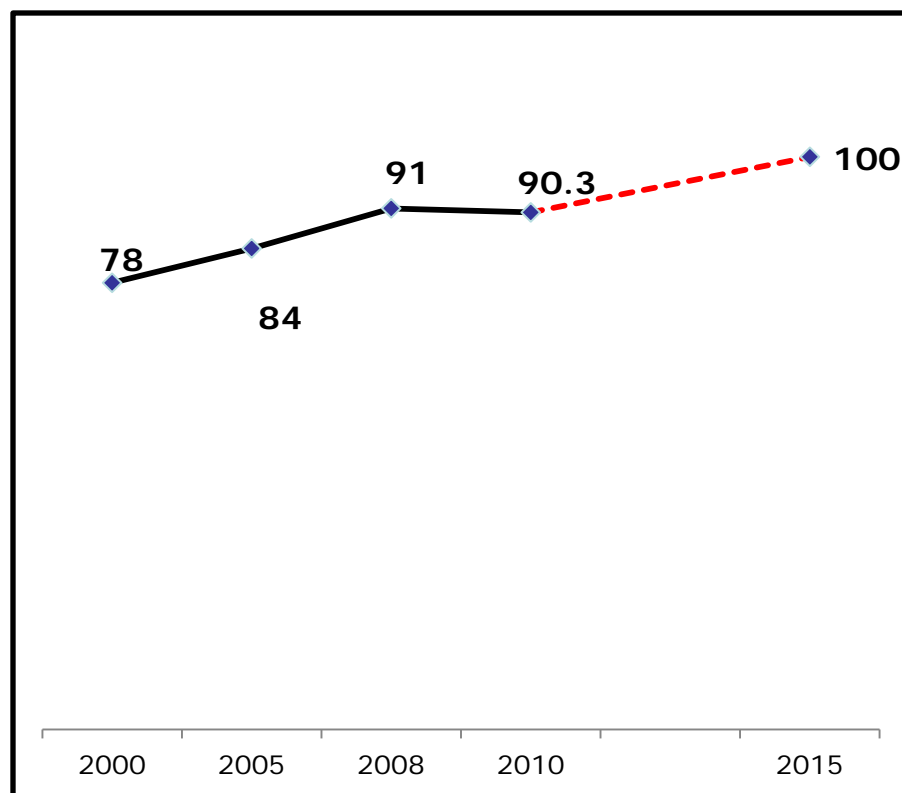
Target: Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births



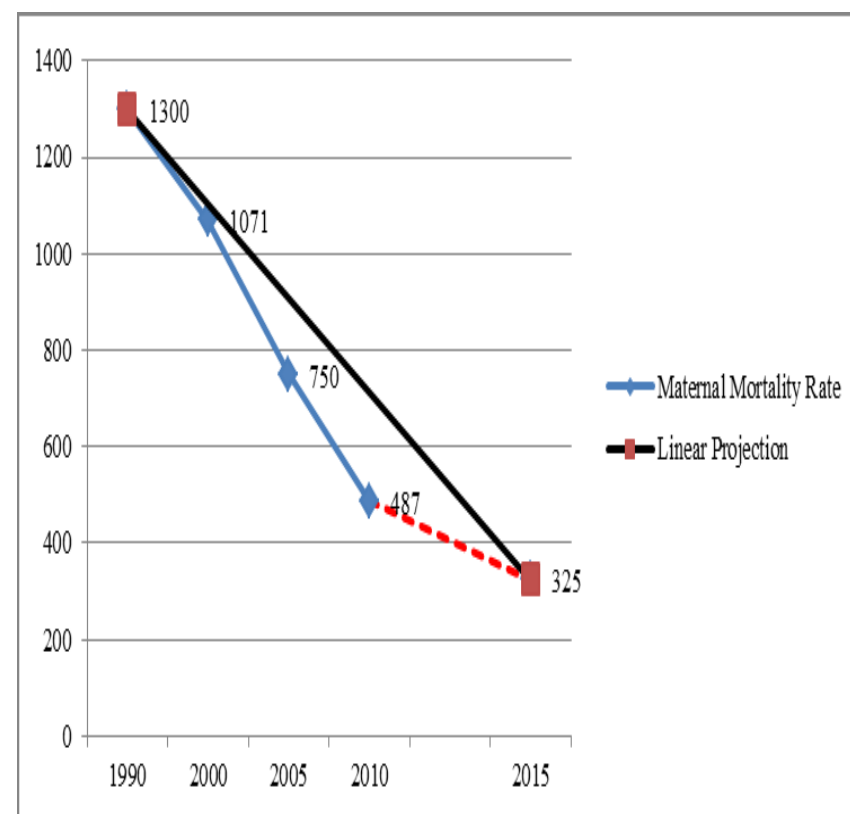


Goal 4. Reduce Child mortality

**Proportion of One-Year-Old Children Immunized
Against Measles (%)**



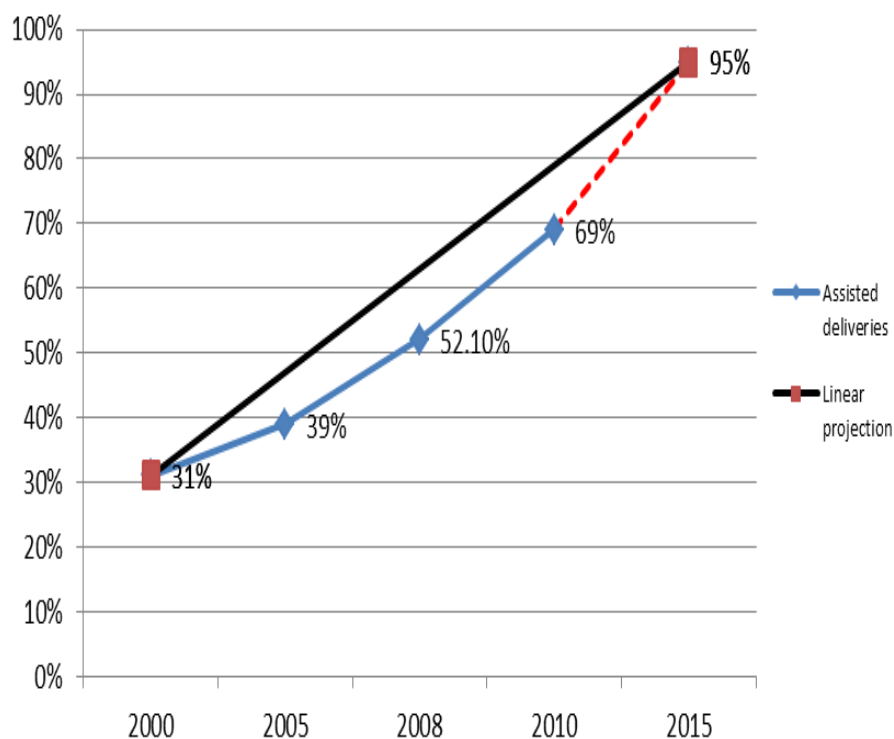
Maternal Mortality 1990-2010



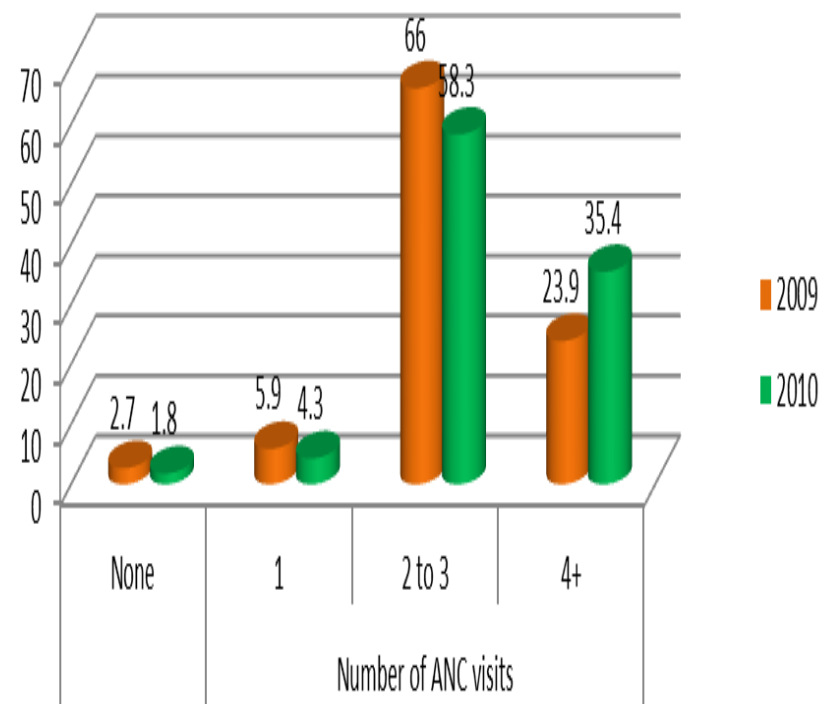


Health Related MDGs

Percentage of Births with Skilled Attendant at Delivery



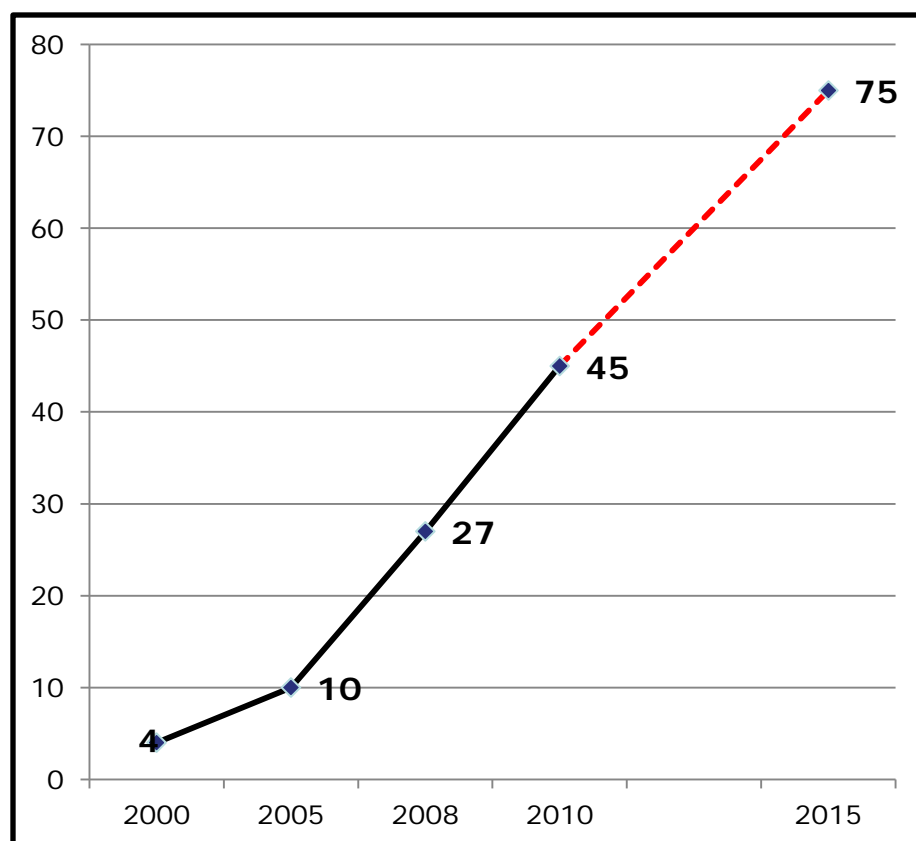
Number of Antenatal Care Visits 2009 and 2010 (%)



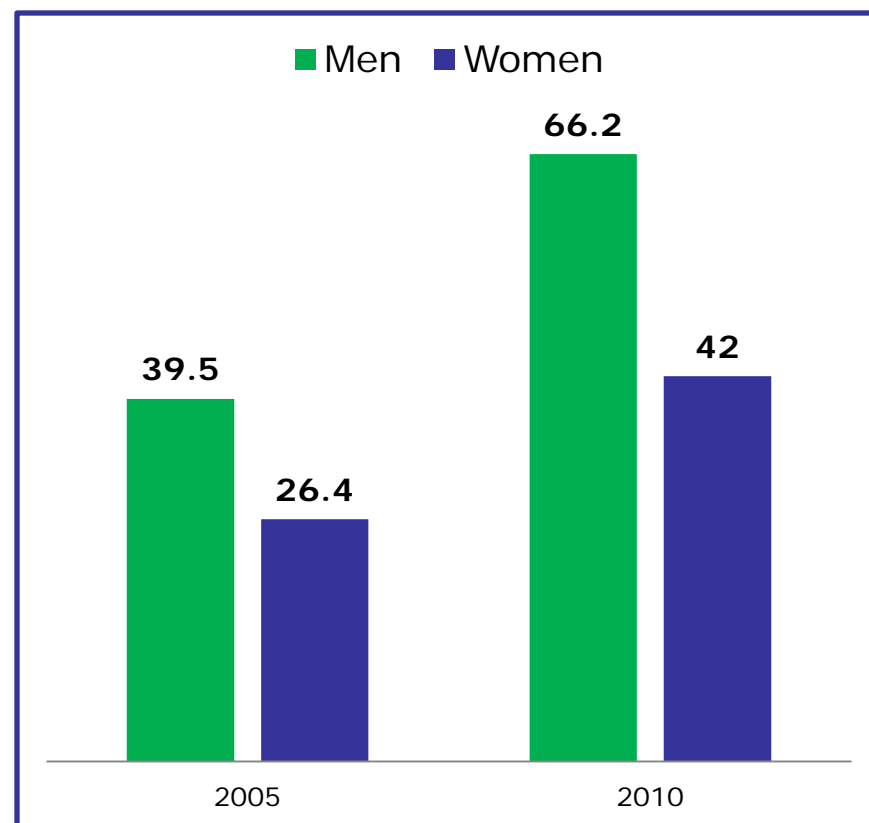


Health Related MDGs

Married Women's Use of Modern Contraception (%)



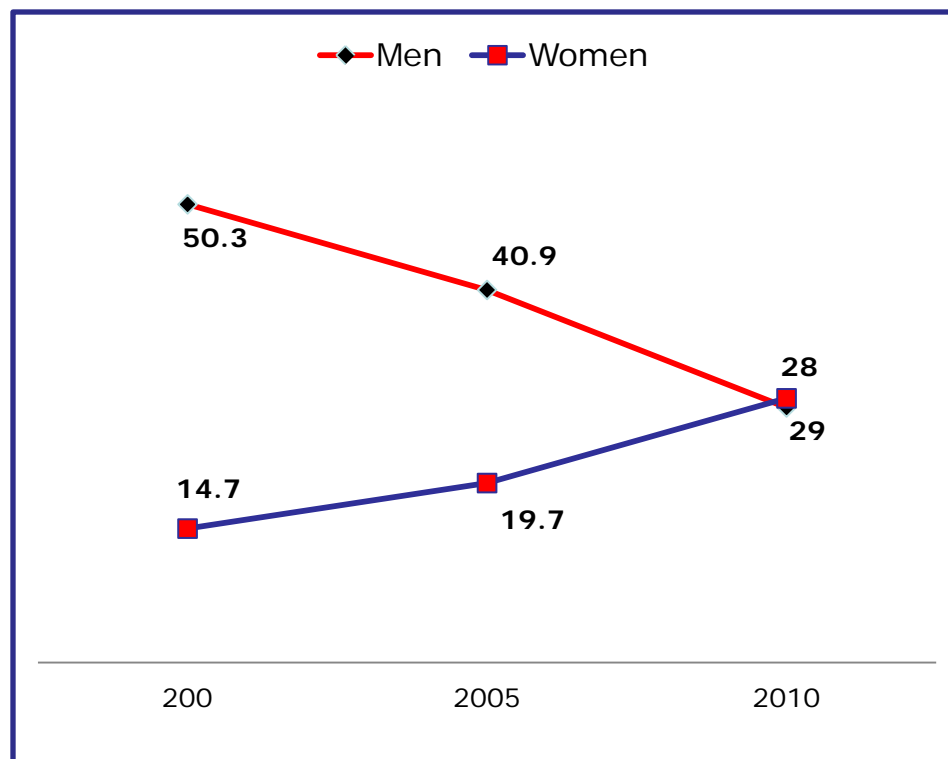
Use of Condoms by Unmarried Sexually Active (%)



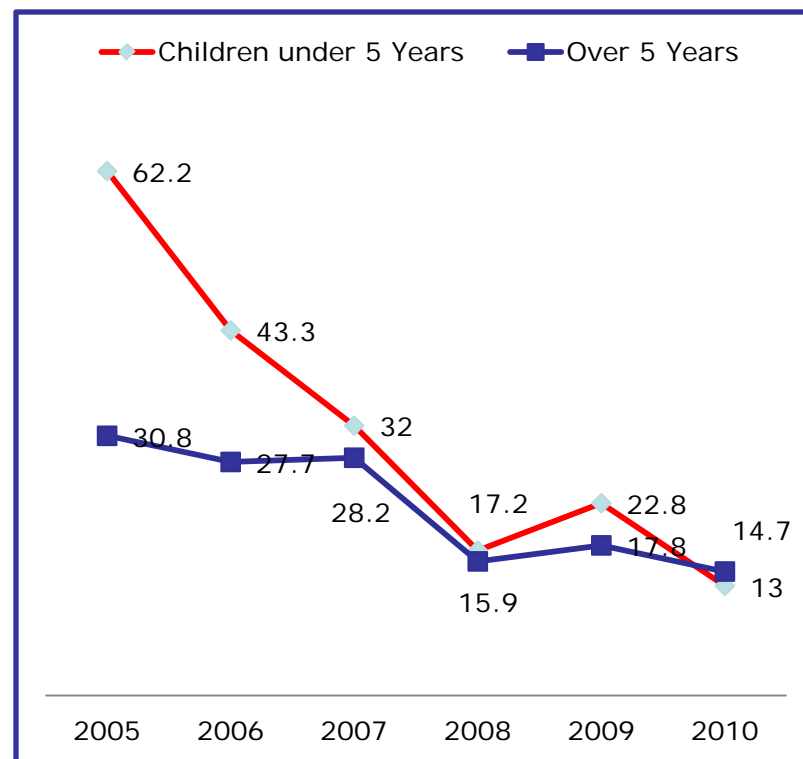


Health Related MDGs

Proportion of Men and women that Engage in
High Risk Sex that
Used a Condom at their Last Sexual Encounter
(%)



Malaria Mortality (%)





What Health Related MDGS still need to focus on

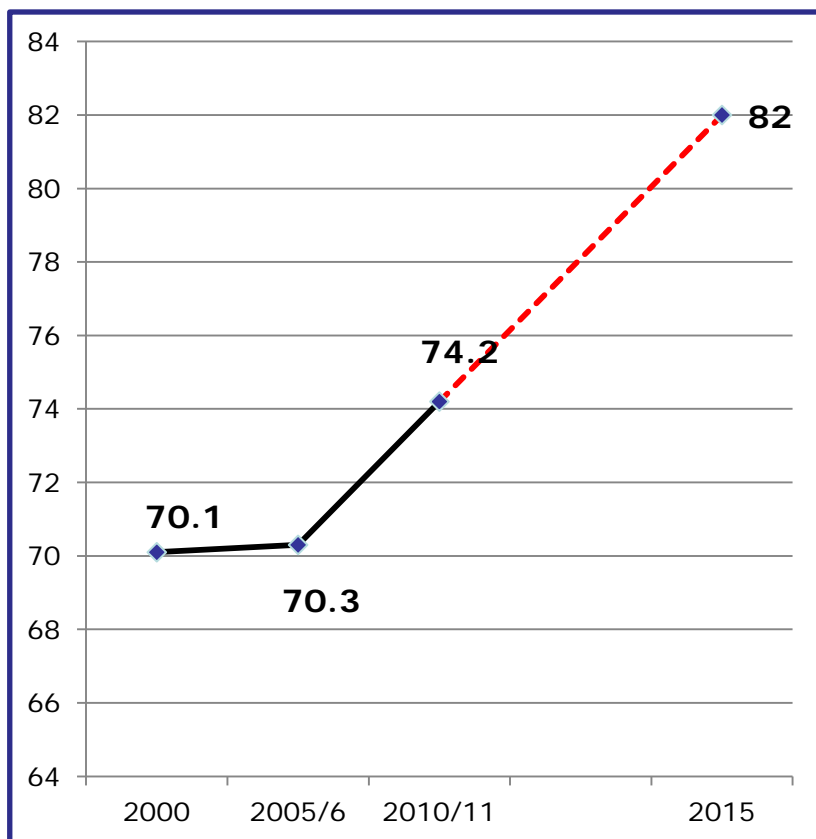
- Current Investment levels in Health (including the sexual and reproductive) need to be increased;
- Address the shortage of qualified midwives and other healthcare workers (little incentive for professionals to work in rural areas);
- Expanding the maternity care services to ensure that no women have to give birth at home
- Lack of post-delivery care
- Budget for child health
- Non Communicable diseases, health security and standard health services to be reflected in the MDGs;
- There is a lack of the necessary capacity to provide an HIV prevention services as a comprehensive package: to ensure full geographic coverage; and to target at-risk populations including young people, sex workers, prisoners, truck drivers, intravenous drug users and men who have sex with men
- There are too few youth-friendly health centres

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability

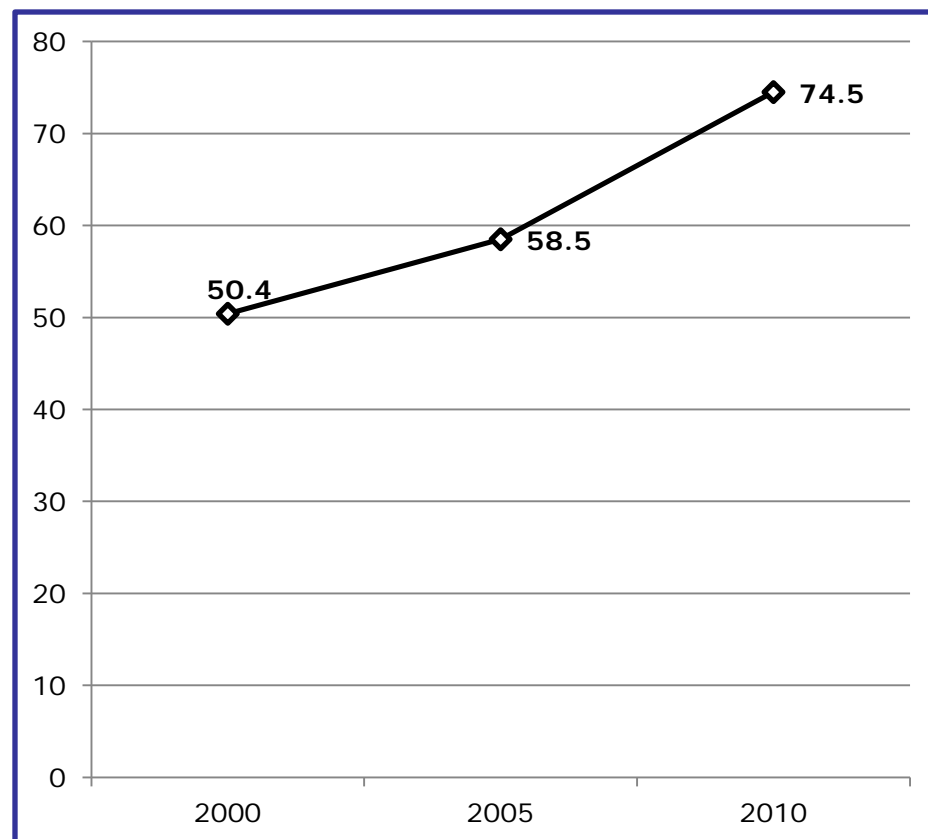


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Access to Safe Drinking Water (%)



Access to Improved Sanitation (%)





What Goal 7 still need to focus on

- No policies for water and wetlands conservation, no legal framework for land covered by forest or for biodiversity, including the protection of wildlife outside of the national parks.
- High population growth having a negative impact on the environment, including encroachment for human settlement and farming onto marginal lands, marsh lands, national parks and forests.
- Limited capacity to follow up on environmental issues and take mitigating measures as necessary.
- The continuing use of firewood and charcoal for cooking due to the lack of affordable alternative sources of energy.
- The high cost of energy, the need to import energy from neighbouring countries and slow progress in biogas and hydroelectricity programmes.



What Goal 8 still need to focus on

- Some donors are currently channelling budget support to the state in Rwanda, and to good effect, though this still represents a small proportion of the total aid.
- Political context Vs Conditionalities



Thank you