

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



**2019 RWANDA**  
VOLUNTARY NATIONAL  
REVIEW (VNR) REPORT

June 2019



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## Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth - all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests.



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# ACRONYMS

<b>AfCFTA</b>	Africa Continental Free Trade Area	<b>GBV</b>	Gender Based Violence
<b>PwDs</b>	People with Disabilities	<b>GBS</b>	Gender Budget Statement
<b>TVET</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training	<b>GDP</b>	Growth Domestic Product
<b>CAADP</b>	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program	<b>GEWE</b>	Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
<b>CFSVA</b>	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis	<b>GGCRS</b>	Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy
<b>CHW</b>	Community Health Worker	<b>GGGI</b>	Global Green Growth Institute
<b>CIP</b>	Crop Intensification Program	<b>GMO</b>	Gender Monitoring Office
<b>CPD</b>	Continuing Professional Development	<b>GNI</b>	Growth National Income
<b>CRVS</b>	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	<b>GoR</b>	Government of Rwanda
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization	<b>GRB</b>	Gender Responsive Budgeting
<b>DDS</b>	District Development Strategies	<b>HCI</b>	Human Capital Index
<b>DFID</b>	Department For International Development	<b>HDI</b>	Human Development Index
<b>DHS</b>	Demographic Health Survey	<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>DPs</b>	Development Partners	<b>HSSP</b>	Health Sector Strategic plan
<b>DPCG</b>	Development Partners Coordination Group	<b>ICT</b>	Information Communication Technology
<b>DS</b>	Direct Support	<b>IFPRI</b>	International Food Policy Research Institute
<b>EAC</b>	East African Community	<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>EDPRS</b>	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies	<b>IOSC</b>	Isange One Stop Centres
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment	<b>JADF</b>	Joint Action Development Forums
<b>EICV</b>	Households Living Conditions Survey	<b>JRLO</b>	Justice Reconciliation Law and Order
<b>ENABEL</b>	Belgium Development Cooperation	<b>LFS</b>	Labour force Surveys
<b>ENR</b>	Environment Natural Resources	<b>LIC</b>	Low-Income Country
<b>ESSP</b>	Education Sector Strategic Plan	<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goal
<b>EWS</b>	Early Warning System	<b>MICE</b>	Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Events
<b>FAO</b>	Food Agriculture Organization	<b>MIDIMAR</b>	Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees Affairs
<b>FONERWA</b>	National Climate and Environment Fund	<b>MINAGRI</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
<b>Frw</b>	Rwanda Francs		

<b>MINECOFIN</b>	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	<b>REB</b>	Rwanda Education Board
<b>MINEDUC</b>	Ministry of Education	<b>REMA</b>	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
<b>MINEMA</b>	Ministry of Emergency Management	<b>RLTSS</b>	Rwanda Long Term Saving Scheme
<b>MINISANTE</b>	Ministry of Health	<b>RPHC</b>	Rwanda Population and Housing Census
<b>MNO</b>	Mobile Network Operators	<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>MT</b>	Metric Tonnes	<b>SEZ</b>	Special Economic Zones
<b>MTO</b>	Money Transfer Operators	<b>SSP</b>	Sector Strategic Plans
<b>NCA</b>	Natural Capital Accounting	<b>STEM</b>	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution	<b>TVET</b>	Technical and Vocational Education Training
<b>NECDP</b>	National Early Childhood Development Programme	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>NEP</b>	National Employment Program	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development
<b>NISR</b>	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda	<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>NTD</b>	Neglected Tropical Diseases	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>NRAR</b>	National Risk Atlas of Rwanda	<b>USD</b>	United States Dollar
<b>NST1</b>	The first National Strategy for Transformation	<b>VNR</b>	Voluntary National Review
<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance	<b>VUP</b>	Vision 2020 Umurenge Program
<b>PDNA</b>	Post Disaster Needs Assessment	<b>WB</b>	World Bank
<b>PRSP</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>PSDYES</b>	Private Sector Development and Youth Employment Strategy	<b>WMO</b>	World Meteorological Organization
<b>PSF</b>	Private Sector Federation		
<b>PSTA</b>	Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation		
<b>PW</b>	Public Works		
<b>RCWE</b>	Rwanda Chamber of Women Entrepreneurs		
<b>RDHS</b>	Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey		
<b>RDRC</b>	Rwanda Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission		

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## OPENING STATEMENT

It is an honour and privilege to present to the People of Rwanda, partners and the international community, the progress report on the implementation of the sustainable development goals through the 2019 Voluntary National Review report.

Rwanda is committed to the enhanced delivery and realization of the Sustainable Development Goals of which it is honored to have actively been involved in their formulation including being selected to pilot one of the Goals, **Goal 16 on building effective and capable institutions**.

The preparation of the 2019 Voluntary National Review report offers a great opportunity for Rwanda to take stock of implementation progress of the SDGs, reflect on the efforts still needed to be made as well as share experiences.

As a first step towards national ownership, integration and implementation of SDGs, our Government tasked the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to oversee and facilitate the SDGs domestication process at all levels of the national structure.

Accordingly, the SDGs have been domesticated and integrated in the Vision 2050, the National Strategy for Transformation, NST1 (2017-2024) and related sectors and districts' strategies. NST 1 mirrors the three dimensions of sustainable development: *Economic, Social and Environment* and its transformation and ambitious spirit echoes the ambitious nature of SDGs.

Furthermore, a dedicated SDGs taskforce bringing together Government Ministries, Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations and the Private Sector was established to serve as the nucleus and focal point for ensuring inter-agency collaboration and coordination. Furthermore, the hosting of the SDG Centre for Africa with the mandate to support the entire continent is a testament of Rwanda's commitment to deliver on the Agenda 2030.

Rwanda's economy is expected to grow at an average GDP of 9% under NST1 for the country to remain on its path of economic transformation and the Vision 2050 aims at ensuring better quality of life for citizens. This will require carrying out various far-reaching reforms and strengthening cooperation with all stakeholders across different sectors. In this regard, our Government will build on its previous success in developing innovative policies and leverage on Home-Grown Solutions that have multiple development effects, which will ensure that "no one is left behind".

The Government of Rwanda remains committed to the realization of the SDGs and will spare no efforts to ensure that the set targets are achieved. Domestic resources and international support, in the spirit of the Global Partnership for SDGs will be mobilized to ensure the effective implementation of national developmental program, enabling the attainment of the SDGs.

**Dr Uzziel NDAGIJIMANA**  
**Minister of Finance and Economic Planning**

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning is honored to present Rwanda's first Voluntary National Review report which is a collaborative effort, involving a range of stakeholders whose participation and contribution is greatly appreciated.

While we cannot exhaustively list all of them, our sincere appreciation goes to all institutions from Government, Development Partners, Private Sector and Civil Society that provided useful information on SDGs implementation through the survey questionnaire that informed the drafting of this report in addition to the inputs provided in a number of meetings and round table discussions.

Particularly, we thank the SDGs taskforce for their technical inputs in the entire process, the remarkable role of Rwanda Civil Society Platform and Private Sector Federation in coordinating inputs from their constituents, the guidance from the forum of Permanent Secretaries and finally the oversight and strategic guidance of Ministers under the leadership of the Right Honorable Prime Minister.

The Government greatly appreciates the financial support of UNDP Rwanda that facilitated the technical preparation of the report as well as active involvement of the UN Resident office in coordination of the one UN family in the process.

Lastly, I wish to commend the core coordination team for the VNR preparation, composed of staff from the National Development Planning and Research Department of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, the Rwanda focal point in New York Mission and UNDP Strategy and Policy Unit's experts for the daily follow-up of the entire process.

**Dr. Claudine UWERA**  
**Minister of State in Charge of Economic Planning**  
**Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning**

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Structure of the report

This report provides information on the progress and status of implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Rwanda. It describes the Government of Rwanda's efforts to mainstream SDGs into policy, strategies and programs at national and sub-national levels. This report is structured around four main chapters. The first chapter presents the country's profile, the objectives, scope, methods and approach used to collect and analyze data for this review. The second chapter emphasizes policy environment and institutional arrangement to deliver SDGs. It specifically describes the SDGs ownership and domestication and what Rwanda is doing to ensure that no one is left behind. The third chapter highlights progress on SDGs implementation under five thematic areas as detailed in the scope of the review, while the fourth chapter presents the conclusions and key lessons learnt.

## 1.2. Country Profile and Context

The Republic of Rwanda is a landlocked country situated in Central and Eastern Africa, in the Great Lakes Region. Surrounded by the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Tanzania and Burundi, it covers 26,338 Km<sup>2</sup> of a very diverse landscape, ranging from dense equatorial forest on the volcanic slopes of the north-west of the country to tropical savannah in the east, along the Kagera river. Also known as the 'Land of a thousand hills', Rwanda is situated at an altitude ranging between 1,000 m above sea level in the eastern part to 4,500 m of the Karisimbi, the country's highest mountain near the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo. With an estimated population of about 12 million people (NISR, 2019 estimates), 52% of which are women, Rwanda has one of highest population densities in Africa (458.75/Km<sup>2</sup>). With over 40% of the population under the age of 30 (RPHC, 2012), Rwanda also boasts of one of the most youthful populations on the continent.

The watershed in the history of independent Rwanda is 1994, when the Genocide against the Tutsis took lives of more than a million people in mere three months and left the socio-economic fabric of the country destroyed. Any account of the progress of the

country in the past years cannot ignore the extent of the destruction and challenges brought by the bad governance leading to the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi and the national recovery effort that followed. The Post-genocide Rwanda sought to promote the security, welfare and dignity of citizens, harmonizing these values with modern principles of pluralistic democracy, human rights and equality as enshrined in the country's constitution. Following the finalisation of the nation-wide multi-stakeholder consultations, these values were enshrined in the Vision 2020, the country's masterplan for the period 2000-2020.

Rwanda pursued the Vision 2020 objectives through the successful implementation of medium-term successive strategies; the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP I, 2002-2006) and the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies (EDPRS I and II, 2007-2012 and 2013-2018). In 2018, Rwanda started implementing its fourth medium-term strategy, the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1). NST1 is conceived as the bridge between the finalization of the Vision 2020 and the beginning of the Vision 2050, Rwanda's roadmap towards becoming a high-income country. The results recorded since 2000, in terms of social and economic recovery and development have been impressive. GDP Per capita more than tripled between 2000 and 2018, from USD 225 to USD 787. Poverty levels reduced at a fast pace falling from 60.4% to 38.2% between 2001 and 2017 and the country was able to reverse the trend in inequality levels that peaked in 2005 reaching 0.52 to then decrease to 0.429 in 2017. Similar achievements were scored in terms of human development, with the HDI value increasing more than 100% between 1990 and 2018, from 0.250 to 0.524 (UNDP, 2018).

Rwanda has achieved all but one Millenium Development Goals, marking progression in several indicators such as life expectancy which increased from 49 to 67 years of age between 2000 and 2018, maternal and child mortality and access to affordable healthcare. The country also made significant gains in education, increasing the years of free education up to 12 and improving the enrolment rates for primary education. Whilst rebuilding its human capital, Rwanda has also massively invested in its infrastructure to sustain the fast pace of social and economic development and leveraged extensively on endogenous policy solutions. Also known as home-grown solutions, these policies are rooted in Rwandan culture and history and have proven to be well suited to respond to development challenges in a locally adapted way. Despite the registered achievements, the

country still faces some challenges, including high poverty levels. Nutrition indicators are slow to improve, and particularly stunting levels remain high at 38% (DHS, 2015) hampering early childhood development and in turn affecting the learning outcomes.

Nevertheless, a number of opportunities also exist and will be leveraged to achieve the desired socio-economic transformation. The youthful population (62% of Rwandans are under the age of 25 and 41% are under the age of 15, RPHC 2012) of the country will allow reaping the demographic dividend. The increasing integration in the global value chains, the investments in manufacturing, ICT, tourism and the active participation in regional integration initiatives at EAC and continental level (with the Africa Continental Free Trade Area) will open new market opportunities. The continuous engagement in the international arena, supporting, shaping and championing regional and global agendas, such as Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 will help Rwanda achieve its ambitions and better position globally.

The preparation and adoption of SDGs came at an opportune moment when the country started to develop its new long-term vision and medium-term plan (NST1) as well as related sector and district strategies. As such, the Agenda 2030 has been fully domesticated and integrated in the national planing framework.

### 1.3. Objective of the review

Rwanda volunteered to conduct and present for the first time its Voluntary National Review (VNR) report on implementation of the SDGs scheduled in July 2019 at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. This is in line with the country's global commitment to carry out regular, voluntary and inclusive reviews of progress on the implementation of the Agenda 2030.

More specifically, this review report provides:

- (i) SDGs domestication process and extent of integration in the national planning and development framework, including the integration of the principle of leaving no one behind,
- (ii) SDGs implementation progress and good practices,
- (iii) Challenges encountered and measures put in place to address them,
- (iv) Institutional capacities to coordinate and monitor as well as engagement of different stakeholders.

This report also shares key innovations and lessons learned from SDGs integration and implementation process as well as areas requiring more support for taking forward the agenda 2030.

#### 1.4. Scope of the Review

Rwanda's VNR report is centered on the proposed 2019 global theme of "*Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality*" and is reflected throughout the document. This report provides an in-depth analysis of the seven SDGs (SDG 2, 4, 8, 10, 13, 16 & 17) proposed for the 2019 in-depth review across countries. The review is structured around five thematic areas, namely: (i) Human capital development (ii) Inclusive Economic Growth, (iii) Justice and Good Governance, (iv) Environment and Climate Change, (v) Strengthening the Means of Implementation, Global partnership and Data for SDGs. The report also covers other important components such as the principle of Leaving No One Behind and SDGs means of implementation. In addition, four more goals (SDG 1,3,5, and 9) are discussed.

#### 1.5. Methodology and Process

Rwanda has established a steering committee for SDGs including, key Government Ministries and agencies, One UN, Development Partners (DPs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) represented by the Rwanda Civil Society Platform and the Private Sector Federation. In addition to overseeing the overall implementation of SDGs in Rwanda, the SDGs taskforce played a vital role in providing technical guidance and quality assurance during the VNR report preparation.

Focal points across Ministries and Agencies were designated and tasked to provide necessary information from their respective sectors for the preparation of the review report. Details about the required data and processes for enabling an inclusive and participatory VNR preparation were provided in a kick-off meeting, bringing together representatives of all the planning departments from different ministries and agencies.

The validation of indicators and data quality assurance followed a rigorous process, undergoing a series of validation steps by the various technical teams and later validated by permanent secretaries and Ministers.

## 1.6. Data Collection

Required information for this VNR were gathered through extensive desk review of all relevant documents such as Regional and National Visions, National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), Policy documents, budget and legal frameworks, Sectoral strategies, plans and programmes, District Development Strategies etc. Secondary data from existing surveys including the Integrated Households Living Conditions Surveys (EICVs), the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), Labour Force Survey (LFS), Population and Housing Census, Sectorial Annual Statistical Reports and other relevant surveys were analyzed. In addition, an online survey questionnaire was completed by all relevant Government Ministries and Agencies, as well as Development Partners, CSOs and the private sector.

Additional information and clarifications were obtained through consultative meetings and round table discussions with key sectors, especially with CSOs platform, the private sector federation and key sectors in Government including: social protection, environment and natural resources as well as governance among others. Furthermore, a series of stakeholder meetings were held to discuss and validate the fully contextualized list of SDGs indicators. Consultations with the CSOs were conducted during the drafting process of their position paper on SDGs.

## CHAPTER 2. POLICY ENVIRONMENT AND I NSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

### 2.1. Ownership of SDGs in Rwanda

Rwanda is strongly committed to ensuring that SDGs are understood and owned both at national and local levels and across stakeholders. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) is mandated to facilitate the ownership process at all levels of the national structures.

The widely consultative process followed during the elaboration of the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1, 2017-2024), sectors and districts' development strategies offered a unique opportunity to create SDGs ownership and awareness from central to local levels.

More specifically, an SDGs guide was prepared in English, translated in the local language (Kinyarwanda) and widely disseminated in hard copies and accessible online via the MINECOFIN website ([www.minecofin.gov.rw](http://www.minecofin.gov.rw)). The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) has also launched an online SDGs portal containing latest data available on Rwanda SDG indicators (<https://sustainabledevelopment-rwanda.github.io/sdg-indicators/2-2-1/>). Furthermore, Rwanda SDGs METADATA handbook was developed, providing definitions and methodology among others, to ensure data sharing and reporting.

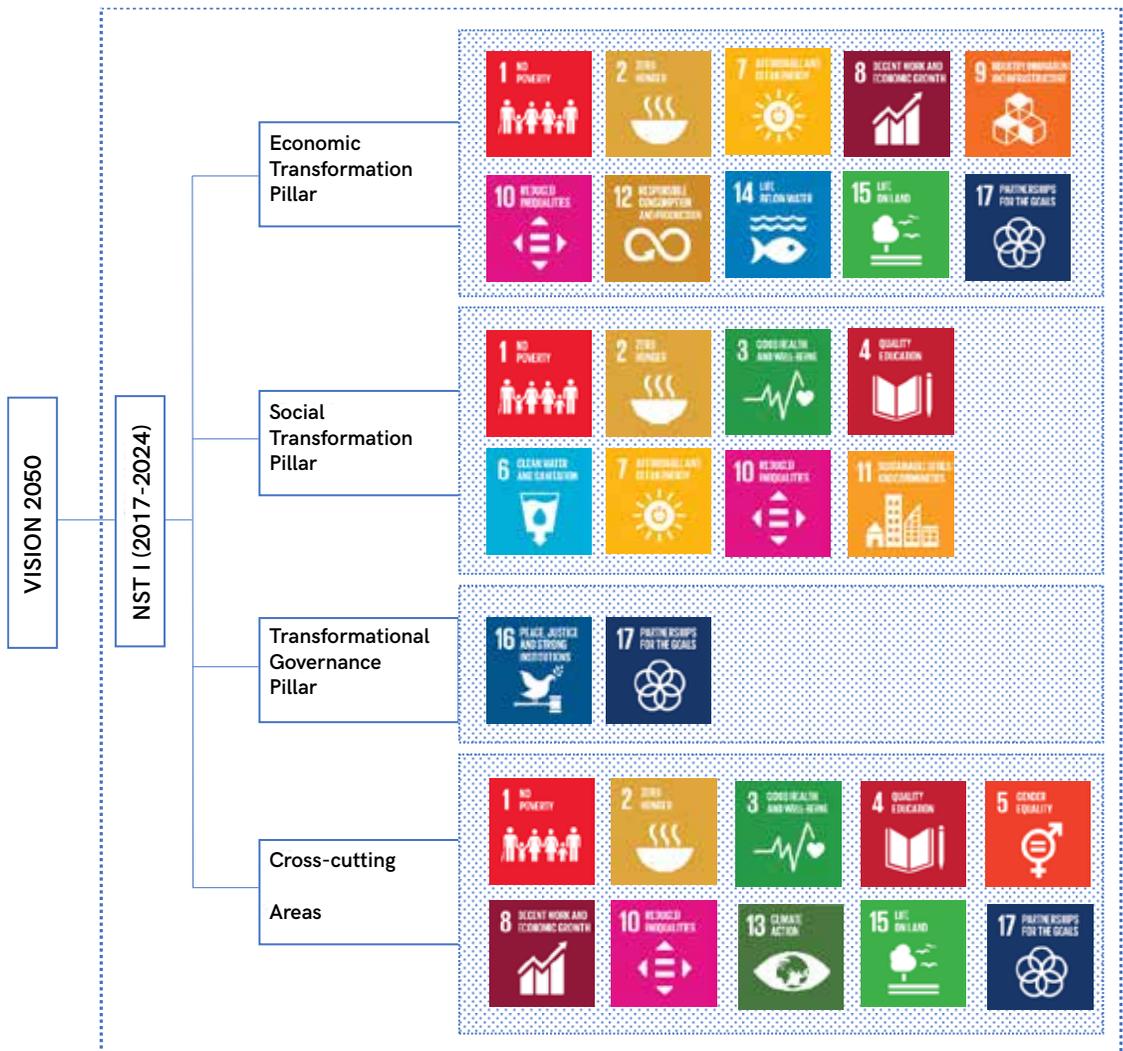
Mainstreaming and creating SDGs awareness at different levels and amongst different stakeholders will however be a continuous process. Going forward, annual national planning and budget consultations will continue to deepen the ownership and awareness among wider stakeholders.

### 2.2. SDGs Domestication in Rwanda

The integration of the SDGs into the national development framework was guided by the Government of Rwanda's domestication roadmap

approved in December 2015. The process was consultative and informed by lessons learnt from MDGs, an initial SDGs gap and data readiness analysis and the review of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS 2) as well as 14 sector strategic plans. The gap analysis informed a detailed SDGs domestication plan and prioritization of new aspects brought by the adoption of the agenda 2030.

Figure 1: Links between NST1 priority areas and SDGs



The three SDGs dimensions, namely, *Economic, Social and Environmental* are comprehensively integrated in the NST1 pillars: "*Economic Transformation, Social Transformation and Transformational Governance*". The strategy emphasizes the transformation principle across all the three pillars and resonates with the ambitious and integrated nature of the SDGs. Figure 1 above establishes the links between the NST1 priority areas and SDGs.

In addition to integrating SDGs into the national planning framework, specific goals are being and will continue to be integrated into sector policies and strategies. Some examples in selected areas are given below to showcase the integration of SDGs into national policies and strategies:

- Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion is proactively engaging citizens on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment issues. Gender Equality and women's empowerment is reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003 revised in 2015 and in other gender sensitive laws that have been enacted. In terms of policy and programs, the National Gender Policy 2010 under review and its strategic plan (2016-2020) provide principal guidelines on which sectoral policies and programs should integrate gender issues in their respective political, social, cultural and economic planning and programming. As of now gender was mainstreamed into all 16 NST1 sector strategic plans, while among them 11 sectors have gender sector mainstreaming strategies. Gender Equality promotion is also emphasized in District Development Strategies (DDSs) and Sector Strategic Plans (SSPs). For example, from January to May 2018, was a period for DDSs and SSPs development where technical assistance was provided to districts and Sectors for Gender mainstreaming as a cross cutting area of NST1.
- Through HeForShe outreach campaigns, today, Rwanda is ranked 2nd globally with over 206,442 signups for both men and women committed to promote Gender Equality and Women's empowerment; Umugoroba w'Ababyeyi (parent's evening forum) - has also been used as a platform for promotion of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment initiatives; Conduct annual advocacy & awareness raising dialogues & campaigns on women's rights & Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention through Governance and family welfare campaign,

Gender accountability day among others; Furthermore, the introduction of Gender equality seal certification programme to enhance gender accountability in the private sector is another important initiative to promote SDG5.

- In agriculture, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal resources developed a new strategic plan for agriculture transformation (PSTA 4), which was approved by the Cabinet in June 2018 and is fully aligned to SDGs. As articulated in the strategy and captured in the results framework, the agriculture sector will contribute directly to SDG 2. The goal will be achieved through the successful implementation of the 4 priorities of PSTA 4: 1) Innovation and extension; 2) productivity and resilience; 3) inclusive markets and value addition; 4) enabling environment and responsive institutions. The agriculture sector will also contribute to the achievement of other SDGs, particularly: SDG 1 (end extreme poverty), SDG 8 (descent work and economic growth), SDG 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 15 (terrestrial ecosystems, forests, and land).
- The Justice sector responds to goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to Justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. To respond to this goal, the Ministry of Justice has recently adopted Justice Sector Strategic plan spanning from 2018 to 2024. This strategy aims at enhancing rule of law to promote accountable governance and a culture of peace for poverty reduction. In order to translate the interventions defined by sector strategic plan into the practical setting, each Justice Sector institution, including the Ministry of Justice are developing their own strategic plan, integrating SDGs indicators while also identifying strategic interventions necessary to deliver to the targets under the SDG16.
- Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP 2018/19 to 2023/24) was elaborated guided by global, continental, regional and national planning commitments, for instance the SDGs. The central policy proposition for this ESSP is to ensure that Rwandan citizens have sufficient and appropriate competencies (skills, knowledge and attitudes) to drive the continued socio-economic development of the country. Key sector priorities

include: Enhanced quality of learning outcomes, equitable opportunities for all Rwandans and more innovative and responsive research and development.

Despite clear alignments between the national development strategies at central and district levels and SDGs, the domestication process in Rwanda still faces a number of challenges, including:

- The gap between the ambition of the SDGs and available resources (both financial and human) calls for more consolidated efforts among stakeholders to increase resource mobilization and capacity development.
- Until recently, there is lack of clarity in the methodology and measurement of some SDGs indicators. The ongoing updates of the global indicator framework will help to resolve this issue. There is need for more investment and partnerships to further develop capacities to produce required data for effective monitoring of SDGs.

In addition to the SDGs, NST1 also embraced the far-sighted, long-term continental and regional commitments. That is, the NST1 harmonizes the national development priorities and the African Union Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan (2014-2023), which is dedicated to building an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena.

NST1 also incorporates the East African Community Vision 2050, which focuses on job creation and employment initiatives by prioritizing development enablers, which are integral to long-term transformation, value addition and acceleration of sustained growth. NST1 further aligns with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and other related agreements by treating the environment and climate change as cross-cutting issues throughout all government interventions and sectors.

### 2.3. Institutional mechanisms

Rwanda has a strong and efficient institutional framework that streamlines the adoption of the SDGs, starting at the national level and continuing to the local, and involves a range of stakeholders.

#### Imihigo (Performance Contracts): A home-grown solution

*Imihigo* is the plural of *Umuhigo*, a Kinyarwanda word that means "to vow to deliver." *Imihigo* also incorporates the concept of *Guhiganwa*, which means to compete among one another. *Imihigo* describes the pre-colonial cultural practice in Rwanda whereby an individual sets targets or goals to be achieved within a specific period of time. The person must complete these objectives by following guiding principles and be determined to overcome any possible challenges that arise.

In 2000, a shift in the responsibilities of all levels of government as a result of a decentralization program required a new approach to planning, monitoring and evaluation. Local levels of government were now responsible for implementing development programs, which meant that the central government and people of Rwanda needed a way to ensure accountability. Currently, *Imihigo* covers both central and district levels.

Table 1 below describes the institutional framework supporting implementation of the SDGs in Rwanda.

As part of efforts to reconstruct Rwanda and nurture a shared national identity, the Government of Rwanda drew on aspects of Rwandan culture and traditional practices to enrich and adapt its development programmes to the country’s needs and context. The result is a set of home-grown solutions, practices rooted in the local culture that are translated into sustainable development programmes. *Imihigo (performance contracts)* is one such practice. It is a planning, monitoring and evaluation tool that the central and district levels use to set delivery targets and assess progress against agreed annual development targets, including SDGs.

**Table 1: Institutional framework**

Role	Organ	Function
Oversight and accountability	Parliament (Chamber of Deputies and Senate)	Endorse plans and budgets
Strategic orientation	Cabinet	Approve financing and implementation plans
Strategic monitoring	National Leadership Retreat and National Umushyikirano (Dialogue) Council	Conduct annual monitoring and accountability
Technical advice	Development Partners Coordination Group (DPCG) and SDGs taskforce	Provide technical advice and support to implementation
National technical coordination	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning	Integrate SDGs in plans and budgets Monitor and evaluate progress
Sector coordination	Ministerial clusters	Address cross-sectoral issues
Technical consultations	Sector Working Groups	Provide a forum to engage all stakeholders Monitor SDG implementation at sector levels
	District Councils and Districts Joint Action Development Forums (JADFs)	Provide forum to engage all stakeholders Monitoring SDGs implementation at district level
District coordination	Community outreach through UMUGANDA and districts’ administrative entities, e.g. sectors, cells and villages	Support citizen participation and engagement forums

## 2.4. Leaving No One Behind

The Government of Rwanda is strongly committed to promoting equality and equity amongst all Rwandans by ensuring that socially and historically disadvantaged, as well as vulnerable, people are the main beneficiaries of its pro-poor programmes. Article 16 of the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003 with Amendments through 2015 stipulates that all Rwandans are born and remain equal in rights and freedoms”, discrimination based on ethnic origin, skin colour or race, sex, economic categories, economic status, physical or mental disability...are prohibited and punishable by law. In this regard, the Constitution guarantees representation in the parliament for special categories of Rwandans including youth, women, people with disabilities and historically marginalized people. More specifically, the Constitution commits to building a State in which women occupy at least 30 percent of positions to women in decision-making organs. Rwanda is a pioneer in promoting gender equality, with the highest number of female parliamentarians in the world (61.3 percent). Other key positions occupied by women in selected organs are highlighted in the figure below.

Eliminating gender disparities in education has been an important priority for the education sector in Rwanda. In 2018, gender parity had been stabilized, with girl’s enrolment at 49.7 percent and 53.2 percent in primary and secondary levels respectively, while that of tertiary education was estimated at 42.6 percent. These remarkable gender outcomes in the education sector resulted from integrating gender equality and equity principles in the education policy and strategy and from adopting a gender progressive education curriculum. Other positive gender-related outcomes in this area include increased female representation in ICT education, from 32.3 percent in 2015/16 to 41.8 percent in 2017/18, and a 46 percent increase of female students in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM), from 43,770 in 2014 to 63,915 in 2018.

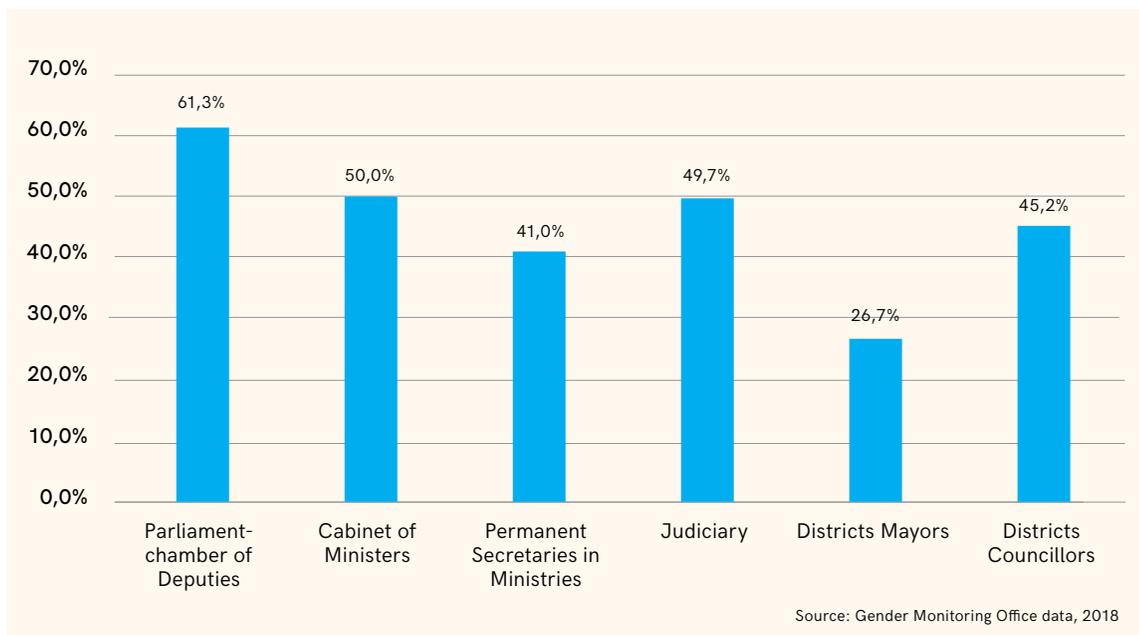
In an effort to increase women’s employability skills, Rwanda has continuously strengthened demand-driven technical and vocational education training (TVET) programmes, increasing female enrolment from 41.8 percent in 2015 to 43.8 percent in 2018. Measures have also been put in place to promote job creation for women and youth, including: (i) establishing the Business Development Fund, which gives priority to women and youth; (ii) adopting a strategy for women and youth access to finance (2016-2020); and (iii)

empowering women in informal cross-border trade by building their capacities and helping them access finance and markets.

Rwanda sees the role of the private sector, in general, and that of women entrepreneurs, in particular, as vital for the country to achieve its long-term development objectives. In this context, the Rwanda Chamber of Women Entrepreneurs (RCWE) was established as an integral part of the Private Sector Federation (PSF). The RCWE dedicates its efforts to improving the business climate and removing obstacles for women entrepreneurs so that they can play their role effectively in national development and job creation.

Financing gender equality and empowering women has been and remains a priority for the Government of Rwanda. This is reflected in Organic Law N° 12/2013/OL of 12/09/2013 on State Finances and Property that was adopted to enforce gender-responsive budgeting (GRB). All budget agencies must annex a gender budget statement (GBS) to the budget framework paper, ensuring that the budgets they draft incorporate a gender analysis that identifies the

Figure 2: Proportion of women in selected decision-making organs



implications and impacts of the budget for both women and men. Rwanda has also established mechanisms to prevent and eliminate all forms of gender-based violence (GBV) and child abuse. In this regard, the Isange One Stop Centre (IOSC) was established in 2009 and, later, scaled up to all district hospitals to provide timely and free comprehensive services to victims of GBV and child abuse. Furthermore, with regard to reproductive health, 53 percent of women are taking their own or shared (with their partners) decisions regarding the use of contraceptive methods.

In Rwanda, youth is seen as a dividend that can drive inclusive economic growth. The overall goal is to enhance the competitiveness of Rwanda's youth and enable them to contribute to Rwanda's medium- and long-term development goals. Job creation is among the Government's key priorities. As such, a number of initiatives have been put in place to support youth entrepreneurship and job creation, including creating the National Employment Programme (NEP), which focuses on strengthening youth entrepreneurship, access to finance, skills development and access to technology. In addition, the PSF has established a special chamber for youth - the Chamber of Young Entrepreneurs - to support and facilitate youth entrepreneurship. The recent government restructuring, also included establishing a stand-alone Ministry of Youth.

Improving the welfare of people with disabilities, the indigent, elderly and other vulnerable groups is at the center of the Government of Rwanda's interventions. Article 51 of the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda stipulates that "the State has the duty, within its means, to undertake special actions aimed at the welfare of persons with disabilities. The State also has the duty, within the limits of its means, to undertake special actions aimed at the welfare of the indigent, the elderly and other vulnerable groups". In the context of inclusive education, the Government of Rwanda is committed to ensuring that people with disabilities have access to meaningful learning opportunities, as provided by Law N° 71/2018 of 31/08/2018 relating to the protection of the child. Rwanda has also put measures in place to ensure that all public buildings, such as schools, markets and administrative offices, are built in a way that guarantees easy access for people with disabilities.

In 2016, the Government of Rwanda conducted a nationwide categorization exercise for people with disabilities, seeking to classify people with disabilities based on their levels and types of

disabilities and design interventions and deliver services that fit the needs of each category of disability.

The Government of Rwanda has been implementing the Vision 2020 Umurenge programme since 2007. This integrated local development programme seeks to accelerate poverty eradication and social protection. At the start, the VUP programme included three components: public works for people in Ubudehe category 1 and 2 (bottom two income categories) capable of working; direct support for the elderly, children-headed households and people with disabilities who are unable to work; and financial services for people willing to start small income-generating activities. However, in 2017, a fourth component –expanded public works – was introduced to provide consumption smoothing and employment and to promote sustained graduation from extreme poverty among labour-constrained households, especially those caring for young children. In 2017/18, a total of 94,912 households (29,531 male-headed hhs and 65,381 female-headed hhs) elderly and vulnerable people benefited from direct support for a budget of Frw12,867,647,550<sup>1</sup>. Beneficiaries of public works were estimated at 134,993 households (66,489 male-headed hhs and 68,504 female-headed hhs) for an estimated budget of Frw 14,523,428,144. In 2018, the Government developed a new social protection policy that aims to ensure universal access to social security and social care services for all Rwandans. The National Elderly Policy, which is currently being validated, is linked to this. In addition, to address the limited proportion of the Rwandan workforce covered by social security, the Government established the Rwanda Long Term Saving Scheme (LTSS), known as *Ejo Heza*, to provide an opportunity to non-salaried workers who are currently excluded from formal pension and social security arrangements.

To fully understand the current situation of vulnerable and marginalized groups, in 2018, Rwanda launched the Multidimensional Poverty Index and analyzed child poverty using the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis. These will inform appropriate policy actions. The assessments look beyond income and provide an understanding of how vulnerable groups are left behind across three key dimensions - health, education and standard of living. In 2018, the Government also conducted a profiling exercise for people living in extreme poverty (Ubudehe category 1 and 2), which led to

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<sup>1</sup> USD = Frw 896

the adoption of a national strategy to eradicate extreme poverty, which called for a multi-sectoral approach to help households to sustainably graduate from extreme poverty.

In line with improving the welfare of the refugee community, Rwanda is also among the pilot countries implementing the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework to enable the socioeconomic inclusion of refugees. This is part of the Global Impact on Refugees, which seeks to foster refugees' resilience and self-reliance in a way that also benefits host communities.

Improving refugees' welfare includes facilitating access to livelihood opportunities and services that empower refugees to be less dependent on aid, while providing an opportunity to undertake income-generating activities. Refugees in Rwanda are granted the right to work and the Government has a policy of progressively integrating them into the national health and education systems. Specifically, 19,000 Burundian refugee students have entered Rwanda's national school system.

### ***Areas of improvement for Leaving No One Behind***

#### ***Gender equality and women's empowerment***

Despite remarkable progress as described above, a number of challenges still impede full attainment of gender equality and women's empowerment in Rwanda. They include:

- Poverty among women: Female-headed households are likelier to be poor than their male-headed counterparts (respectively, 39.5 percent and 37.6 percent) and adult women are more likely to be living in poverty than adult men (34.8 percent and 31.6 percent);
- Limited control over productive resources: More women in Rwanda need access to off-farm employment opportunities and increased control over productive resources if they are to participate fully in national development; and,
- Gender-based violence: Additional efforts are required to ensure that women are freed from negative social norms and the culture of silence about GBV, affecting timely reporting, prevention and effective legal assistance.

### *Children with disabilities*

- Standard operating procedures: Standard operating procedures are still needed at all centers caring for children with disabilities;
- Capacity development: A comprehensive capacity-building programme is required to address capacity needs in centers caring for children with disabilities.

### **2.5. National validation process**

The VNR report was validated through a four-step process. In the first step, planning directors from government ministries and agencies involved in data and information reviewed the first draft of the main report concerning their respective sectors. In the second step, the SDGs Steering Committee (with Government officials from different ministries and representatives of DPs, CSOs and the private sector) focused primarily on quality assurance of the content. In the third step, the forum of Permanent Secretaries provided validation and, last, the ministers approved the final VNR report. Feedback and inputs provided during the various meetings and review processes were incorporated in the final document.

## 3. REVIEW OF SDGs IMPLEMENTATION IN RWANDA

As mentioned earlier, this review mainly provides an in-depth analysis of the six SDGs (SDGs 4, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 17) proposed for the 2019 in-depth review. However, the analysis also discussed other SDGs, namely SDGs 1, 2, 5 and 9, which link to the thematic areas analysis provided below.

### 3.1. Human Capital Development

#### **3.1.1. Overview of the status of Rwanda's human capital development**

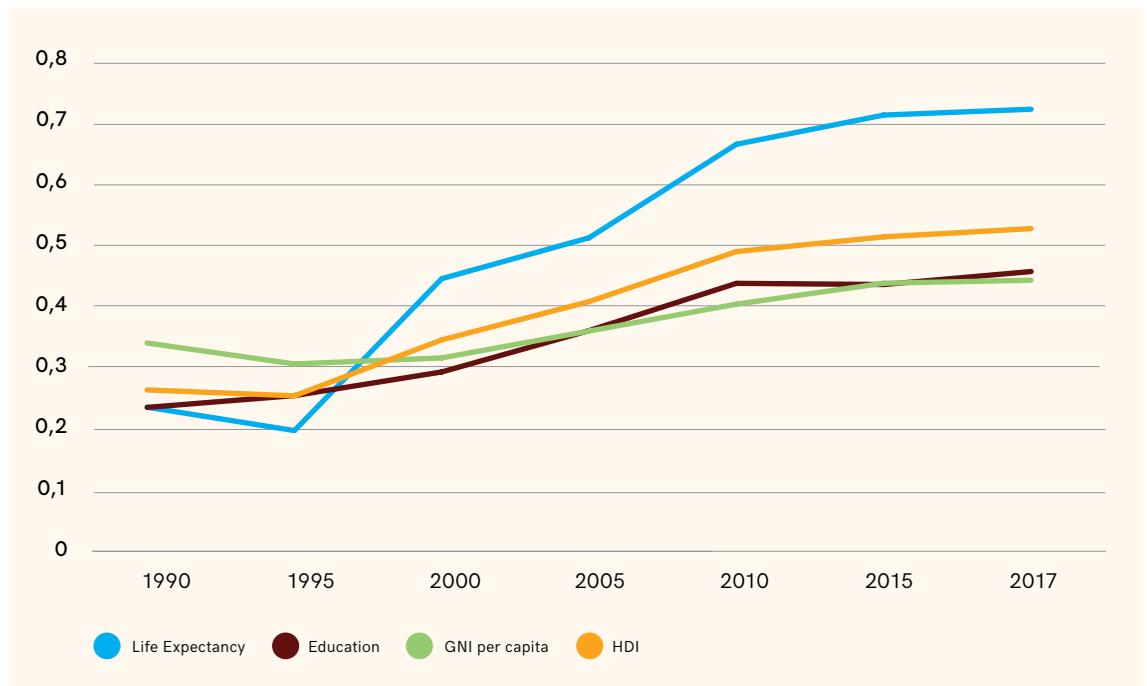
The Government of Rwanda has made significant progress in its Human Development Index (HDI) between 1990 and 2017, increasing HDI by 109.6 percent from 0.250 to 0.524. Rwanda's life expectancy at birth increased by 18 years, from 49 (2000) to 67 years (2018). Rwandans' living standard rose by about 108.4 percent expressed in terms of gross national income (GNI) per capita, from USD 869 to USD 1,811 between 1990 and 2017.

Similar progress has been noted in the access to knowledge dimension. Mean years of schooling increased by 2.3 years and expected years of schooling increased by 5.5 years in the same period (Figure 3). Nonetheless, Rwanda's HDI value of 0.524 puts the country in the low human development category.

Furthermore, according to the 2018 World Bank Human Capital Index, positive trends have also been observed in most dimensions, particularly with regard to healthy life. However, Rwanda's HCI ranking is 142 out of 157 countries. The HCI measures the amount of human capital that a child born today can expect to attain by age 18. Thus, a child born in Rwanda today will be 37% as productive as s/he could be if s/he enjoyed complete education and full health. In this respect, Rwanda faces important challenges in addressing chronic malnutrition (with under-five stunting of 38 percent (DHS

2015)), early childhood development and quality education. The following subsections cover SDG 2, focusing on nutrition and food security, and provide an in-depth analysis of SDG 4 (as part of the VNR proposed goal).

**Figure 3: Trends in Rwanda's HDI Component Indices 1990-2017 (UNDP, 2018)**



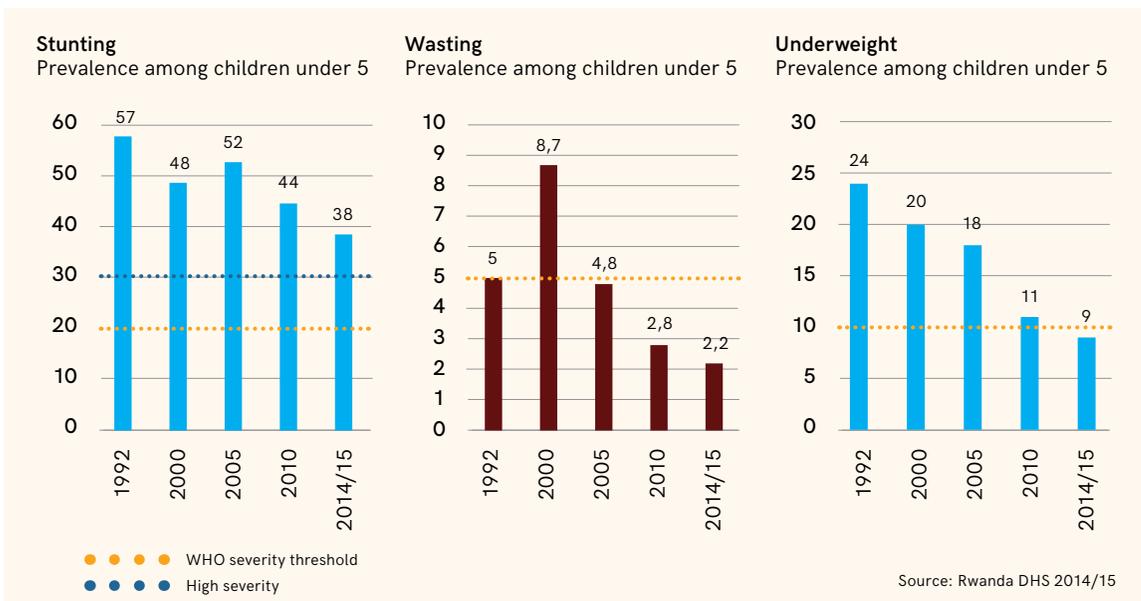
## SDG 2 - END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

### Status and trends

Rwanda has developed comprehensive policies and strategies that contribute to ending hunger, achieving food security and improving nutrition. The country has been making steady progress in its fight against hunger and malnourishment. Rwanda has established a monitoring process that includes conducting Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analyses (CFSVA) to assess food security and vulnerability under the leadership of the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda. The fifth analysis was produced in 2018. The analyses began in 2006 and the latest CFSVA results highlights the continuing positive trends. Rwanda has made great strides in reducing poverty and malnutrition in the country. Agriculture, the main sector contributing improved food security, has been growing, on average, by 6 percent over the last decade.. According to the 2018 CFSVA report, 81.3 percent of all households (approximately 2,034,942) are food secure (i.e., they are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without



Figure 4: Malnutrition among children under 5 years compared to the WHO severity threshold



**RWANDA  
BEST  
PERFORMER  
in Agricultural  
Transformation  
according to  
AU Malabo  
Commitment  
report with a  
Score of  
6.1 out of 10  
(2018)**

engaging in atypical coping strategies), have an acceptable diet, and use a low share of their budget to cover food needs.

According to the 2014/15 Rwanda DHS, chronic malnutrition (stunting or low height for age) affects 38 percent of children under 5, reducing good health and affecting mental and developmental growth. Underweight (low weight for age) affects 9 percent of children under 5, while wasting, (acute malnutrition or low weight for height) which is associated with a high death rate, affects 2.2 percent of children under 5 (wasting rates <5 percent are considered within an acceptable range) (Figure 4).

Food access in Rwanda is determined primarily by seasonal patterns, commodity prices and people’s purchasing power. For instance, accessing adequate amounts of food becomes more complicated during the lean seasons. These periods are generally coupled with an increase in food prices, which in turn leads to food inflation, thus reducing a household’s purchasing power.

According to the 2019 International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) report, Rwanda scored of 6.1 in agricultural transformation. In addition, Rwanda was ranked the 2017 best-performing country (AU, 2017) and is considered among those on track to fulfill the Malabo commitment by 2025 (as a part of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, CAADP).

Rwanda’s agriculture is exposed to climate effects, such as droughts and floods, and crop yield levels are still below potential levels, as indicated in Figure 5.

*Interventions and opportunities to accelerate progress*

Under the framework of the fourth Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA-4), the Government of Rwanda’s priorities for agriculture include: (i) irrigation (including small scale); (ii) a Crop Intensification Programme (CIP) focusing mainly on farmers’ access to agriculture inputs, extension services and land use consolidation; (iii) erosion control; and (iv) a livestock development programme. Furthermore, the Government of Rwanda has established an ICT platform - *E-Soko* - aiming at providing agricultural market pricing information to farmers, thus enabling them to make informed decisions.

In addition, the Government of Rwanda recognizes the key role that women play in the agriculture sector, producing for both home



Reduced overall child malnutrition, however stunting is still a challenge (38%, 2015)

consumption and the market. The Government has developed an agriculture gender mainstreaming strategy to guide the integration of gender in the agriculture sector. Despite the high representation of women in this sector, challenges remain, including addressing the higher proportion of women still engaged in the production aspect of the value chain, with fewer involved in agro-processing, marketing and export. This highlights the need to scale up household-based approaches that promote equitable household decision-making in regard to agriculture produce and other household resources.

The current PSTA-4 considers that “accessibility of food will be enhanced through higher household incomes combined with greater resilience to market and production shocks.” Factors that influence food accessibility and resilience to production and market risks include improved storage capabilities, early warning and market information systems, and insurance schemes. The new strategy recognizes that country-wide access to food will be achieved when all households have sufficient resources to obtain appropriate food (through production, purchase and/or direct support under social protection) for a nutrient-rich diet.

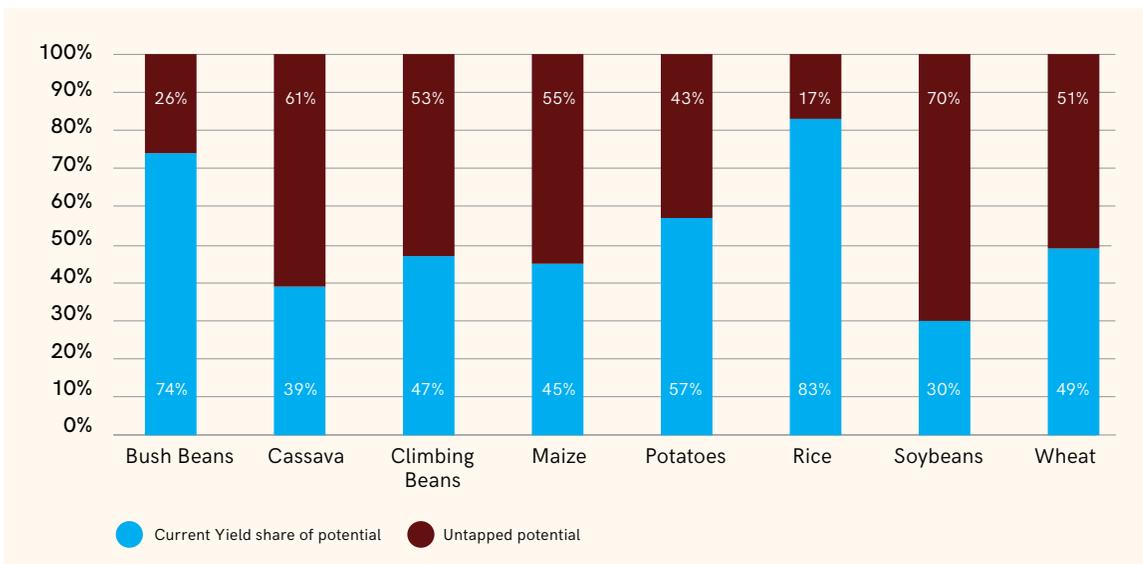
**Rwanda is making good progress towards achieving food security through Crop Intensification Program**

*(Access to subsidies input, Enhanced extension service, Land use consolidation), Erosion control, irrigation, etc.;*

**National Early Childhood Development Program, a multi-sectoral intervention to address malnutrition.**

*malnutrition.*

**Figure 5: Yield gaps for priority crops under the Crop Intensification Programme**





Recognizing the urgency of protecting children from 0-6 years from the effects of poverty and its implications for human capital, the Government has put in place a multi-sectoral programme, the National Early Childhood Development Programme (NECDP) (2016-2021). The NECDP is intended to eradicate child malnutrition and calls for all partners to work in a harmonized and integrated manner with the leadership of the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF). The ECD policy and strategic plan have further been informed by and aligned to Vision 2020, the revised family policy, the National Gender Policy and the National Integrated Child Rights Policy (ICRP).

In partnership with DPs, the Government of Rwanda supplies micronutrient powder (*Ongera Intungamubiri*) regularly to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women in vulnerable households in all 30 districts. The Kinyarwanda phrase, *Ongera Intungamubiri*, which means "increase nutrients" is a powdered blend of 15 essential vitamins and minerals that can be added to semi-solid or mashed food just before the child eats. Packaged in single serving sachets, it allows families to fortify food for their young child with the safe and appropriate level of vitamins and minerals important for their growth and development. To widen its coverage, the fortified blended food (FBF) is also distributed to health facilities. In addition, milk is distributed to children 5 years with acute malnutrition. Furthermore, school feeding programmes, which seek to prevent and reduce malnutrition among school-going children in early childhood education (ECE) and early childhood development (ECD) programmes are being strengthened. The One Cup of Milk per Child Program, which is run under the school feeding programme, is preventing and reducing malnutrition among school-going children. To date, the programme has reached 431,348 children. It is reported to have boosted the enrolment rate of children under 6 years.

With regards to scaling up ECD interventions, 4,139 ECDs have been established to date, including model ECDs centers and community-based ECDs, such as village kitchens. These are demonstration kitchens where parents, especially those with malnourished children, learn to prepare a balanced diet using locally-produced food.

The NECDP has given priority to increasing parents' knowledge and skills, based on the belief that the family is the primary institution through which quality optimal care and early stimulation can be provided. As a result, 15,000 parents have been trained nationwide. Furthermore, the knowledge and capacity of health care providers and community health workers on screening, growth monitoring and overall ECD, has improved.

## SDG 4 - ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG PUBLIC LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

### *Status and trends*

Rwanda has achieved significant success in providing universal access to primary education, with a net enrolment rate (NER) of 98.30 percent (MINEDUC, 2018). In 2011, only two public pre-schools existed in Rwanda, while today the country has 3,210 nursery schools. However, pre-primary enrolment is still low, but it is increasing. In 2017/18, enrolment stood at 28.3 percent (Indicator 4.2.2). On the other hand, with regard to assessing the number of children under 5 years who are on track developmentally (Indicator 4.2.1), the 2014/15 DHS reports that six out of 10 Rwandan children under the age 36-59 months (63 percent) are set to be on track developmentally (i.e., on track in at least three of the four domains).

In terms of closing the gender gap in education (Indicator 4.5.1), boys and girls show gender parity in both pre-primary and primary education (respectively, gender parity index (GPI) of 1.02 and GPI of 0.98) (MINEDUC, 2018). On the other hand, girls have consistently shown higher enrolment rates than boys at secondary level, with girls' enrolment rising from 52.9 percent in 2016 to 53.2 percent in 2018, compared to declining boys' enrolment (47.1 percent to 46.8 percent) (MINEDUC, 2018). More girls than boys are enrolled in all fields of upper secondary education (science, languages, humanities and teacher education), except technical secondary education, which has a higher rate of boys (MINEDUC, 2018), as shown in Table 2.

Table 4 below shows that the higher education enrolment rate for males in 2017/18 males was 57.3 percent overall.

The assessment of learning achievements (Indicator 4.1.1) in Rwandan schools for 2014 showed that 45.3 percent of P2 students achieved grade-level competency in literacy and 32.9 percent in numeracy (Table 4). There was no significant difference at P5, with 44.1 percent achieving literacy and 38.3 percent competent in numeracy. Furthermore, school completion and learning quality are low, evidenced by a learning test score of 358 on a scale where minimum attainment represents 300 and an average completion rate of only 3.8 years of school against a global average of 9 years (2018 WB, HCI).



**Table 2: Upper secondary students enrolled in 2018 by learning areas**

Learning areas	Number of students			Percentage by Sex	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total Students in upper secondary schools</b>	<b>114,053</b>	<b>122,139</b>	<b>236,192</b>	<b>48.30%</b>	<b>51.70%</b>
Sciences	38,022	46,620	84,642	44.9%	55.1%
Humanities	15,267	16,633	31,900	47.9%	52.1%
Languages	13,705	17,371	31,076	44.1%	55.9%
TTC	3,474	5,712	9,186	37.8%	62.2%
TVET	43,585	35,803	79,388	54.9%	45.1%
<b>Students in Public schools</b>	<b>37,797</b>	<b>35,971</b>	<b>73,768</b>	<b>51.2%</b>	<b>48.8%</b>
Sciences	13,601	14,873	28,474	47.8%	52.2%
Humanities	5,280	5,245	10,525	50.2%	49.8%
Languages	5,237	5,818	11,055	47.4%	52.6%
TTC	830	1,321	2,151	38.6%	61.4%
TVET	12,849	8,714	21,563	59.6%	40.4%
<b>Students in Government aided schools</b>	<b>46,731</b>	<b>58,705</b>	<b>105,436</b>	<b>44.3%</b>	<b>55.7%</b>
Sciences	20,042	27,133	47,175	42.5%	57.5%
Humanities	9,103	10,242	19,345	47.1%	52.9%
Languages	8,347	11,364	19,711	42.3%	57.7%
TTC	2,644	4,391	7,035	37.6%	62.4%
TVET	6,595	5,575	12,170	54.2%	45.8%
<b>Students in Private schools</b>	<b>29,525</b>	<b>27,463</b>	<b>56,988</b>	<b>51.8%</b>	<b>48.2%</b>
Sciences	4,379	4,614	8,993	48.7%	51.3%
Humanities	884	1,146	2,030	43.5%	56.5%
Languages	121	189	310	39.0%	61.0%
TTC	-	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
TVET	24,141	21,514	45,655	52.9%	47.1%

Source: Education Statistics 2018

**Table 3: Tertiary students from 2016 to 2018**

Indicator/Year	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Total students</b>	<b>90,803</b>	<b>91,193</b>	<b>89,160</b>
Male	52,297	49,908	51,119
Female	38,506	41,285	38,041
% of Male	57.60%	54.7%	57.3%
% of Female	42.40%	45.3%	42.7%
<b>Students in Public Tertiary institutions</b>	<b>39,208</b>	<b>38,595</b>	<b>38,338</b>
Male	24,846	24,390	24,872
Female	26,749	28,208	25,950
% of Male	48.20%	46.4%	48.9%
% of Female	51.80%	53.6%	51.1%

Source: Education Statistics 2018

**Table 4: Learning Achievement in Rwandan Schools (LARS) 2 (2014) results (average scores) by level, school type and location**

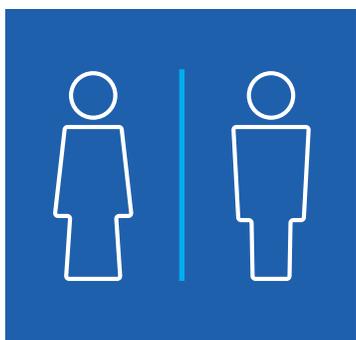
Type of school	P2 Literacy	P2 Numeracy	P5 Literacy	P5 Numeracy
<b>All schools</b>	<b>45.3%</b>	<b>32.9%</b>	<b>44.1%</b>	<b>38.3%</b>
All urban schools	58.2%	40.7%	67.7%	57.9%
All rural schools	43.7%	31.9%	40.9%	35.6%
Private schools (urban)	72.9%	46.7%	85.6%	75.5%
Government-aided (urban)	50.7%	37.9%	56.4%	46.7%
Government-aided (rural)	44.8%	32.2%	39.2%	35.1%
Public (rural)	41.6%	31.2%	44.1%	36.3%

Source: Rwanda Education Bureau (2016)

**Increased budget by 15.5 %** between 2017/18 and 2018/19.



**Rwanda achieved gender parity** in primary and secondary education



At present, the adult literacy rate (Indicator 4.6.1) is 73.2 percent and the numeracy rate is 73.4 percent (EICV5 -2016/17).

The proportion of primary schools that are connected to electricity, both on-grid and off-grid (Indicator 4.a.1), has increased significantly, from 52.4 percent in 2016 to 79.2 percent in 2018 (MINEDUC 2018). Similarly, the proportion of secondary schools with access to electricity rose from 65.2 percent to 92.5 percent in the same year. Access to basic drinking water has improved from 45.5 percent to 53.6 percent in primary schools and from 58.5 percent to 71.9 in secondary schools between 2016 and 2017. The ratio of toilets per users improved from 57 to 54 for primary students. The total number of toilets in secondary has increased to 37,226 in 2018, with 2,710 toilets built in 2017. Furthermore, the proportions of primary and secondary schools with an Internet connection are 30 percent and 52.9 percent, respectively (MINEDUC, 2018). Approximately 21 percent of primary schools, 17.8 percent of secondary schools and 22.9 percent of TVET institutions are estimated to have 'smart' classrooms (MINEDUC, 2016).

**Interventions and opportunities to accelerate progress**

To address the underlying challenges in line with Vision 2020 and to fully integrate the SDG 4 focus on ensuring inclusive and equitable quality of education and learning, the Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP 2018-2024) centers on: (i) increasing access to education programmes, especially pre-primary enrolment; (ii) enhancing quality learning outcomes; (iii) enhancing use of ICT to transform teaching and learning; (iv) providing equitable opportunities for all Rwandan children and young people; (v) strengthening STEM across all levels of education; (vi) strengthening modern school infrastructure and facilities across all levels of education; (vii) building continuing professional development (CPD) and management of teachers across all levels of education; (viii) expanding innovative and responsive research and development in relation to community challenges; and (iv) strengthening governance and accountability across all levels of education in Rwanda.

Furthermore, numerous education-related policies and strategic plans have been developed or revised in recent years to support the effective operationalization of the new ESSP and, ultimately, contribute to achieving the NST1 objectives and the SDGs. These include: (i) the Special Needs and Inclusive Education Policy (2017) and Strategic Plan (2018/19-2023/24); (ii) the Competence-based Curriculum Framework (2015); (iii) the Nine Years Basic Education Strategy (2008),

which has been extended to the Twelve Years Basic Education Policy (2012); (iv) the Adult Education Policy; (v) the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy (2015) and accompanying Strategic Plan; (vi) the Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (2005, reviewed in 2013/14 to also include a five-year strategic plan); and (vii) the National Research and Innovation Fund, managed by the National Council for Science and Technology (2018).

In addition, the Government continues to steadily increase the budget allocated to the education sector. In 2017/18, it received an estimated budget of Frw 241 billion. In 2018/19, the sector received Frw 278 billion, a 15.5 percent increase.

The introduction of the Competence-Based Curriculum over three years, which began in 2016, is expected to meet the needs of a more diverse school population, rather than an academic elite, and has been designed to respond to the needs of learners, society and the labour market. With a holistic, learner-centered approach, the curriculum demands major changes in teaching methodology and the use of a wider range of assessment techniques, including a greater focus on formative or ongoing continuous assessment. This has implications for all teacher trainings, and the necessary provision of support and guidance provided to schools to ensure implementation.

In addition, activities geared towards improving teacher training, including in English language proficiency and numeracy skills, are being implemented, supported by the innovative use of mobile phone technology as a tool for teacher development to deliver audio, video and text materials. Improving teacher management practices have also been prioritized; this includes deployment, staffing norms, transfers, retention and incentive strategies (providing loan facility and salary increases).

Educating and training all vulnerable children and youth is gaining momentum in Rwanda. Nonetheless, the number of students with disabilities enrolled remains low overall. Similarly, trends are also observed in secondary school. To address all issues related to education and inclusion of all categories of disadvantaged learners, the Government of Rwanda has put in place strategies such as developing the national inclusive education guide, which is enabling schools to effectively implement inclusive education as a cross-cutting theme in the national curriculum. As a result, 2,528 teachers, one from each

**Improved schools infrastructure**

**Access to safe drinking water:**  
primary 53.6%,  
secondary 71.9%

**Connection to the grid:**  
primary 79.2%,  
secondary 92.5%

Widgit software is deployed in 18 Rwandan inclusive model schools: schools are provided with tablets to support learners with communication challenges to learn how to read and write.

Rwandan public school, have increased their capacity to implement inclusive education and deliver inclusive pedagogical approaches. A total of 6,227 pre-service teachers (3,105 in 2018 and 3,122 in 2019) were trained on inclusive education and inclusive pedagogical approaches before starting their teaching career and being appointed to primary schools countrywide.

The Special Educational Needs Coordinator (SNECO) is a new position in the education sector. The SNECOs will be responsible to coordinate the assessment of children with disabilities at schools. During regular school visits, SNECOs will also provide technical support to teachers on identifying children with difficulties and on inclusive teaching. SNECOs will also work with one teacher per school who has the capability and commitment to help other teachers to identify children with learning difficulties and develop inclusive classroom practices.

Innovative STEM awareness campaign initiatives, such as Teck Women, MISS GEEK, Techkobwa and WeCode programmes, are strengthening girls' enrolment in STEM, digital fluency and literacy. Furthermore, the Government has introduced scholarships targeting students pursuing STEM subjects, especially girls. These merit-based full scholarships will be awarded to the identified needy students, and girls, to promote their enrolment in STEM programmes in higher education. In addition, higher education institutions will increasingly specialize in STEM-related research and will support a range of school-based initiatives that promote STEM at an early age, identify and nurture students with special talents, and incentivize performance through awards.

STEM and ICT are the Government's core priorities to improve the relevance of education. The ICT in Education Policy (MINEDUC, 2016d) was adopted in 2016. It focuses on: developing digital content aligned to the curriculum; increasing ICT penetration and use in education through 'smart' classrooms; developing education leadership and training courses for teachers in and through ICT; and enhancing teaching, learning and research through ICT. In addition, an ICT center of excellence was established to build workforce capacity by transmitting highly sought-after skills and contribute to national and regional development.

The current ESSP also seeks to strengthen adult literacy programmes and drive demand through an intensified awareness-raising campaign to re-engage communities and increase enrolment in literacy programmes. Libraries and resources to provide reading materials for neo-literates to continue their learning and to develop literate environments will also be established in every sector. The professional competence of the existing teachers will be improved through appropriate CPD programmes. Additional instructors will also be recruited and trained, to match the increased focus on adult education.

### *Challenges*

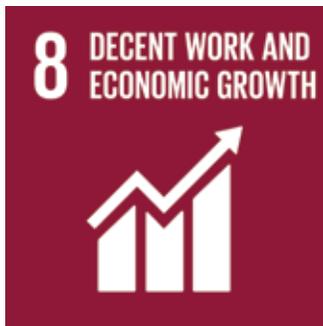
Significant investments and resources will be required to finance the rapid expansion of 'smart' classrooms and the education infrastructure.

**63% of Rwandan children  
age 36-59 months are  
developmentally on track**



### 3.2. Inclusive economic growth

The inclusive economic growth thematic area describes the Rwanda's performance in economic growth, employment creation (SDG 8) and reduction in inequality (SDG10). However, due to strong links between inequality and poverty, a highlight of SDG1 was also included in the analysis.

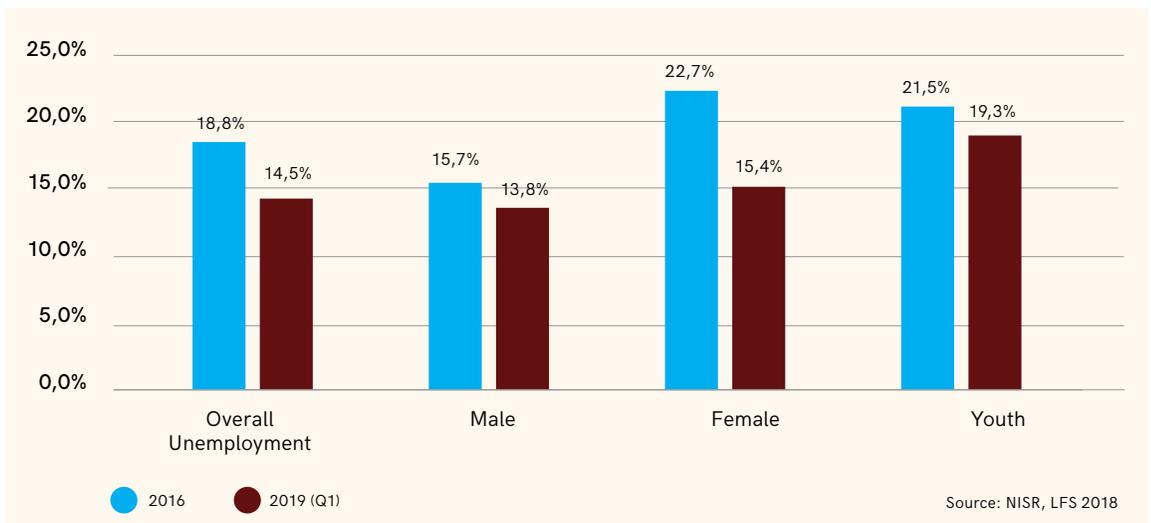


#### SDG 8 - PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

##### Status and trends

Rwanda has recorded sustained economic growth rates since the year 2000. Between 2000 and 2018, GDP grew at an average of 7.9 percent a year and GDP per capita increased from 225 USD in 2000 to 787 USD in 2018 (Target 8.1/ Indicator 8.1.1). In 2018, Rwanda's economy grew by 8.6 percent, thanks to strong performance in the agriculture sector, which grew by 6 percent, industry, which grew by 10 percent (mainly due to high growth in construction and manufacturing sectors), and the services sector, which grew by 9 percent.

Figure 6: Unemployment rate (%)



The labour force surveys (LFSs) show that unemployment rates have been decreasing for all categories. In fact, between 2016 and 2019, the overall unemployment rate fell from 18.8 percent to 14.5 percent; male unemployment decreased from 15.7 percent to 13.8 percent, and female unemployment declined from 22.7 percent to 15.4 percent over the same period. Youth unemployment remains higher than average, at 19.3 percent as at April 2019 (down from 21.5 percent in 2016). Overall labour force participation decreased from 54 percent in 2017 to 52.5 percent as at April 2019, with participation among males decreasing from 62.7 percent to 61.9 percent and females from 46.4 percent to 44.2 percent.



*NST I targets*  
**1.5 M Decent & Productive Jobs**  
 (2017-2024)

**Interventions and opportunities to accelerate progress**

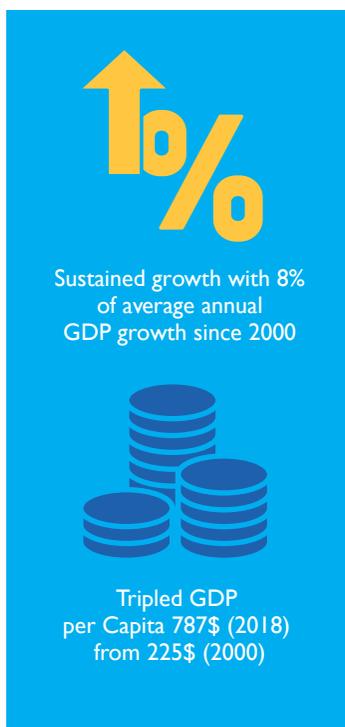
The key challenges facing Rwanda as it pursues its path to reach upper middle and high-income status by 2035 and 2050, respectively, include ensuring that the sustained levels of growth are inclusive and sustainable and that the jobs created are quality jobs. The Government estimates that to reach these goals, Rwanda will have to grow at an average annual rate of 9 percent between 2017 and 2024 and then accelerate to at least 12 percent a year until 2035. The economy will have to generate 214,000 new jobs every year and private investment will need to grow from the current 14.4 percent of GDP to 21.2 percent by 2024 (figure 7). This entails increased private sector participation in the economy, particularly in those sectors with high job-creation potential to reduce the dependency of growth on public sector investments.

**Access to finance** through business guarantee funds focusing on women and youth;

**Made in Rwanda Policy,** Special Economic Zones (280 ha developed) and Industrial parks (9 countrywide);

**Figure 7: Investment share of GDP (%)**





The National Employment Programme (NEP, 2014-2019) was established to cover a range of interventions focusing on empowering youth and women through entrepreneurship, access to finance (such as the Business Development Fund that provides guarantees, especially to women and youth), skills development, and access to technology and employment services in partnership with the private sector. In addition, an employment gender mainstreaming strategy (2018-24) was developed to promote gender-sensitive employment strategic actions aimed at bridging gender gaps in employment. In 2017, Rwanda also launched the Private Sector Development and Youth Employment Strategy (PSDYES) for 2018-2024, specifically targeting youth employment. The Government of Rwanda has also approved policies and strategies aimed at promoting employment in Rwanda, including the National Skills Development and Employment Promotion Strategy (2019), the National Employment Policy (EP) and its implementation plan (2019), and the National Mobility Policy (2019).

Rwanda is already setting up social safety nets for the informal sector, such as a long-term savings scheme that will function as a pension. Specific measures directed to increase female and youth employment, such as the Business Development Fund, mainly supporting youth and women and the NEP, are also meant to promote formalization of their businesses.

The Government of Rwanda is also committed to improving the performance of key sectors linked to the intended socioeconomic transformation. The focus in the agriculture sector is on continuous modernization of agriculture and ensuring that all farmers have access to subsidized inputs and quality extension services to increase agriculture and livestock productivity.

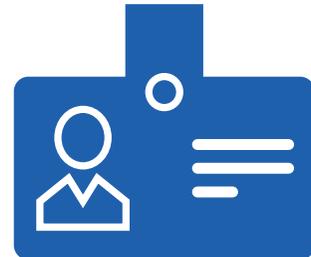
To harness the country's efforts to reduce its trade deficit and scale up local manufacturing, the Government of Rwanda, in partnership with the private sector, launched the 'Made in Rwanda' brand in 2015 and adopted a Made-in-Rwanda policy in 2018. It provides a holistic roadmap aimed at increasing competitiveness by enhancing Rwanda's domestic market through value chain development and by increasing and diversifying Rwanda's exports. Efforts will continue to focus on building and developing industrial parks in provinces and on expanding the Kigali Special Economic Zone, with a capacity of 350 companies operating there by 2024.

Another strategic intervention will involve mobilizing the financial sector to increase the availability of credit to the economy, leveraging growing levels of savings and comparatively high levels of financial inclusion. The integration of informal mechanisms into the formal financial sector, through savings cooperatives and, even, banks, will be pursued to foster the financial intermediation capacity of the system and increase the availability of capital for investments.

### Challenges

To ensure that the country's goals for inclusive and sustainable growth and the creation of decent and productive jobs are met, Rwanda will need to address the following challenges:

- To meet its growth objectives, Rwanda must raise its domestic savings rate to at least 23 percent from the current 10 percent;
- Labour productivity (output per worker) is still low in Rwanda. While resources have moved increasingly from agriculture to other sectors, labour productivity either fell or rose only slightly across most sectors between 2001 and 2016;
- The private sector remains relatively weak and lacks the economies of scale that are crucial for productivity. It also faces challenges related to high costs of finance and transport costs; and,
- The country still faces human capital deficits; more investment is needed in this crucial area.



**Decreasing trend  
in unemployment**  
to **14.5%** in 2019 from  
**18.8%** in 2016.



## SDG 10 – REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

### *Status and trends*

Rwanda has made significant strides in reducing inequality, while concurrently reducing poverty. Embedding the equality agenda at the heart of its national policies, Rwanda has put in place programmes to ensure social mobility, address vulnerability and enhance social integration. The development policies and programmes pursued allowed for broad-based improvement in Rwandans' well-being, regardless of gender, origin, religion and economic status. Inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient, declined significantly over time. Based on 2016/17 household survey data, it fell from 0.522 in 2005 to 0.429 in 2016. Inequality manifests by geography as well as by gender, where female-headed households are still poorer, at 39.5 percent, compared to 37.6 percent of male-headed households (EICV-5 - 2016/17). The latest data confirm that inequality is highest in urban areas and lowest in rural areas. In terms of household income per capita, using expenditure per adult equivalent (Target 10.1), income increased for the bottom two quintiles by 0.6 percent and by 1.4 percent, respectively, during 2014 and 2017, as shown in Table 5. Thus, based on this data relative to the national average, the income levels of the bottom 40 percent of Rwanda's population have improved.

In terms of resource flows for development, Rwanda continues to receive significant resource flows (Indicator 10.B.1), while the mechanism of the delivery of such resources is changing over time.

Remittances are important sources of supplementary income for low-income households, largely for consumption. This is especially relevant for Rwanda, as remittances have been increasing over time and accounted for 2.4 percent of GDP in 2017<sup>2</sup>. Remittance inflows to Rwanda increased from USD 181.91 million in 2016/17 to USD 232.17 million in 2017/18. The growth was driven largely by the strong performance of the global economy during this period, which enabled the transfer of resources from the diaspora to households in Rwanda. While progress has been made in reducing the cost of sending remittances globally and with the advent of new

<sup>2</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/bx.trf.pwkr.dt.gd.zs>

technology, the cost of sending money to Rwanda (Indicator 10.C.1 i), continued to be higher (4 percent) than the UN's target, which is under 3 percent. With Rwanda's drive to continue to adopt new technologies and the entrance of mobile network operators (MNO) into the money transfer operators' (MTO) market, the the costs of sending money in the East Africa Region - including Rwanda - are likely to fall.

**Table 5: Consumption per adult equivalent Frw (thousands), 2011-2017**

	EICV3 2010/11	EICV4 2013/14	EICV5 2016/17	% change, 2014-2017
<i>Thousands of Frw per year</i>				
<b>All schools</b>				
Urban	646	607	570	-6.2
Rural	198	217	216	-0.6
Province				
City of Kigali	588	528	597	12.2
Southern	218	264	230	-13.7*
Western	245	246	219	-11.7
Northern	223	229	230	0.4
<b>Quintiles</b>				
Q1: poor	76	85	86	0.6
Q2	123	138	140	1.4*
Q3: middle	171	188	192	2.1*
Q4	247	270	279	3.4*
Q5: rich	710	734	699	-4.9
Total (mean)	265	282	279	-1.2
Total (median)	169	187	191	2.1
No. of observations	14,308	14,419	14,580	

Source: NISR, EICV3, 4 and 5

Note: \* denotes change is significant at the 10% level or better.

**Vision 2020 Umurenge Program and social protection policy** (cash transfers, public works and financial services);

**New Labour Law addressing inequalities at workplace** (protection against workplace discrimination).

#### *Interventions and opportunities to accelerate progress*

Rwanda has taken a bold and proactive approach to provide effective support to the vulnerable. The country enhanced its effort to providing quality education, healthcare and social protection services. At the same time, it introduced more targeted assistance to vulnerable groups, such as the lower-income and most vulnerable, including the elderly, disabled and children. Implementation of the Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP), targeting the most vulnerable Rwandans, has contributed significantly to reducing poverty and inequality. The table below provides the information on beneficiaries over the last five years.

The EICV5 report indicated that VUP has made significant contributions to improving households' living conditions, with direct support having a much higher impact. A change in the poverty levels in the VUP Panel between 2014 and 2017 indicates that poverty fell from 48.8 percent to 38.8 percent in households receiving direct support, while extreme poverty was reduced from 24.1 percent to 17.4 percent in the same category of households.

In addition, between its inception in 2015 and 2018, the Minimum Package for Graduation (MPG) programme has benefited a total number of 19,489 households. They include 18,027 households under the VUP (13,132 PW and 4,895 DS) and 1,365 under direct support from the Genocide Survivors Support and Assistance Fund (FARG) and the Rwanda Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission (RDRC), respectively. Among households benefitting from the MPG,

**Table 6: VUP beneficiaries by category**

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Average/year	
						Males	Females
Number of HHs benefiting Direct Support	61,981	84,354	85,899	96,211	94,912	35,321	49,351
Number HHs benefiting from Public Works	104,310	111,923	103,584	130,363	134,993	58,957	58,078
Number of people benefiting from Financial Services	51,142	13,225	81,198	37,170	41,082	22,411	22,352

Source: LODA database 2019

female-headed households represent 55 percent, while male-headed households represent 45 percent. The composition of the targeted beneficiaries was as follows: PW beneficiaries represent up to 67.4 percent; VUP DS beneficiaries represent 25.12 percent; FARG DS beneficiaries represent 7 percent; and RDRC DS represent 0.5 percent.

Regarding strengthening social protection in Rwanda, the Government of Rwanda is currently revising the social protection policy to accelerate graduation from poverty.

The Social Protection Sector Strategy (2018-24) is currently being implemented. It seeks to address certain life cycle shocks, such as age and disability. The strategy also establishes interventions such as the Expanded Public Works Programme, which targets moderately labour-constrained households (e.g. single worker households caring for young children) and provides reliable year-round employment, which also is expected to have greater impact on poverty and malnutrition. Another key policy reform has been the introduction of nutrition-sensitive direct support, which targets pregnant mothers and children under 2 years as a means of addressing stunting.

In 2018, Rwanda adopted a new law regulating labour, addressing some inequalities at the workplace, such as: (i) the minimum wage in occupational categories, based on an order of the Minister of Labour; (ii) protection against workplace discrimination; (iii) protection against forced labour, (iv) prohibitions against certain jobs for children and pregnant or breastfeeding women.

### Challenges

Despite Rwanda's poverty reductions and human development indicator achievements, much remains to be done to reduce income inequality and address both regional and gender disparities. Rwanda has a very comprehensive policy framework to address inequalities, but the scale of implementation of these policies requires major resources. As the structural transformation process deepens, Rwanda will continue to achieve inclusive growth. However, the country will require additional mobilization of resources, both human and financial, to enhance the impact of the existing social protection policies and to invest in human development, also leveraging its fiscal policies.

REDUCED POVERTY LEVEL FROM

**60.4% IN 2000 TO 38.2%  
IN 2016/17**

EXTREME POVERTY

**ALSO REDUCED FROM  
40% TO 16%**



Rwanda's drive to achieve self-reliance, combined with the support of partners to strengthen its capacity, is yielding significant results. The country is financing its own development increasingly through domestic resources. However, increasing domestic resource mobilization will be critical based on declining ODA. Rwanda's unwavering effort to attract private capital through foreign direct investment and increased facilitation by using innovative financing options, such as blended finance, requires further partnerships.

### 3.3. Climate Change

#### SDG 13 - TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

##### *Status and trends*

The Government of Rwanda is among the countries that have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and among the first to sign and ratify both the Paris Agreement COP21 and the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. This demonstrates the country's willingness, as a responsible member of the global community, to seek and achieve global climate change solutions.

Climate change is expected to result in increased temperatures, intensified rainfall and prolonged dry seasons. Temperatures have increased by 1.4°C between 1970 and 2010 and may further increase by up to 2.5°C by 2050 (from 1970 levels) and by 1-6°C by 2100. By 2050, average annual rainfall is expected to increase by 20 percent over 1970 levels.

Rwanda's strong reliance on rain-fed agriculture, both for livelihoods and exports, translates into vulnerability to climate change. A 2011 evaluation of social vulnerability to climate change ranked Rwanda first among all African countries in terms of natural resource dependency, which the evaluation considered to be one of three indicators of social vulnerability to climate change.

The analysis of rainfall trends shows that rainy seasons are becoming shorter and more intense, especially in the northern and western provinces, increasing erosion risks in these mountainous parts of the country. The eastern region has experienced serious rainfall deficits in many years over previous decades, alternating with excess rainfall in other years. As noted in the National Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy, the cost of climate change in Rwanda was estimated at 1 percent of GDP per year by 2030.

Some climate change effects - such as severe droughts and floods, famine, population displacement, the lowering level of lakes and water flows, forest degradation and biodiversity loss - are expected to occur more frequently. In the past three years, Rwanda has experienced a series of disasters that have killed hundreds of people,



**National Green Fund**  
*established to mobilize resources for sustainable environmental management*



**Focusing on Green Jobs**  
*to protect the environment & reclaim degraded ecosystems*

**Initiated Natural Capital Accounting to track the use & sustainability of our Natural Resources**  
*starting with water, land, Minerals and ecosystems*

wounded many more and damaged basic infrastructures and crops as detailed below.

#### *Interventions and opportunities to accelerate progress*

Rwanda ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Rwanda also submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to UNFCCC and developed an NDC Partnership Plan with key identified priorities to fast-track implementation. To supplement existing environmental protection efforts, in June 2019 the Rwandan Parliament also adopted a law banning single-use plastics and encouraging more recycling.

Rwanda's vision is to become a developed, climate-resilient and low-carbon economy by 2050. The first step toward reaching that vision has been the development and implementation of the first Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS). It focuses

**Table 7: Disaster effects in Rwanda (2016-2018)**

2013/14	2016	2017	2018
Deaths	183	82	254
Injured	172	151	346
Houses damaged	5,821	5,802	15,910
Crops (Ha)	7,449	5,277.1	13,337.21
Live stock	932	590	815
Class rooms	82	203	73
Health centers	2	3	3
Roads	2	13	32
Churches	6	37	27
Bridges	40	49	64
Admin offices	13	18	12
Water supply	39	10	1
Transmission lines	2	79	26

Source: Ministry of Emergency Management, annual reports (2016-2018)

on: (i) achieving energy security and a low-carbon energy supply that supports the development of green industry and services; (ii) achieving sustainable land use and water resource management that results in food security, appropriate urban development and preservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services; and (iii) achieving social protection and disaster risk reduction to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts. The Government of Rwanda also recently approved a Revised National Environment and Climate Change Policy (2019) and the Revised National Land Policy (2019), which emphasize greening the economic transformation, enhancing functional natural ecosystems and managing biosafety, and promoting climate change adaptation, mitigation and response. The Government further approved the Revised National Land Policy (2019), aiming at strengthening land administration and management to ensure optimal allocation and use of land. More specifically, the revised land policy addresses existing gaps in the land use planning and mapping, land utilization by various sectors, and land administration and management.

The environment and climate change remain a cross-cutting area in the national development framework and are mainstreamed in sector-specific strategies and districts' strategies, plans and Imihigo (performance contracts).

Rwanda is strongly committed to strengthening its climate change resilience and adaptation capacity, as reflected in its establishment of disaster management-related policies and strategies. The National Disaster Management Policy was adopted in 2012, providing an overarching framework for decision-making and coordination across disaster management sectors and actors, including government ministries, CSOs, international organizations and the private sector. A Disaster Management Plan to implement the policy was developed in 2013. The Ministerial Order No.011/MIDIMAR/2012 of 24/05/2013 determining construction modalities for preventing disaster caused by thunderstorms, rain and windstorms and the Prime Minister's Instruction No.001/3 of 11/7/2014 are some of the legal instruments used in disaster reduction and management in Rwanda. Other policies and strategies linked to disaster management adopted by the Government of Rwanda include the National Housing Policy (2015), Green Growth and Resilience Strategy (2011), the National Food and Nutrition Policy (2014), the National Urbanization Policy (2015) and the National Land Policy (2018).



**Wealth Accounting and  
Valuation of Ecosystem  
Services**

**Set up a National  
disaster risk reduction  
strategy** in line with Sendai  
Framework (prevent new and  
reduce existing disaster risks)

The National Environment and Climate Change Policy adopted in 2019 reiterates the government's commitments to promote:

- a green economy that is resource efficient, low-carbon and climate resilient,
- a circular economy to advance sustainable consumption and production patterns,
- green technologies and procurement,
- green urbanization and green rural settlements, and
- green mobility.

To sustain progress and strengthen national capacities for disaster management, NST1 focuses on: (i) strengthening capacities for weather forecasting and early warning systems to increase reliability and accuracy of information for informed decision-making; (ii) improving coordination and engagement of all stakeholders to enhance information sharing, timely response and joint delivery of interventions; and (iii) continuing implementation of the disaster management plans and tools, including district disaster management plans and other contingency plans.

### Other Government Initiatives

#### *FONERWA*

The National Climate and Environment Fund (FONERWA) was created in the 2012 to respond to Rwanda's current and future needs for environment- and climate change-related financing to further support and accelerate goals of sustainable economic development. The creation of FONERWA was recommended by the environmental law of 2005. Law N° 39/2017 of 16/08/2017, establishing the national fund for environment and determining its mission, organization and functioning, was also enacted.

Since its establishment, FONERWA investments have helped to create green jobs, protect certain areas of land against soil erosion, improved household access to off-grid clean energy, and increased the funds mobilized for strategic climate resilience investments, among other accomplishments, as summarized in Table 8 below.

The successful development projects funded by FONERWA include: (i) a public-private partnership on electronic waste management,

implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Trade and Industry, to establish an e-waste recycling facility; (ii) zero-carbon affordable housing project to develop flexible single and multi-storied housing solutions that can be pre-fabricated, mass-produced and built so as to meet the low-carbon demands of the GGCRS; and (iii) rice husk power generation technology, converting and producing 70 Kw from biomass (rice husks) into electricity.

#### *Guideline on gender in disaster management*

The guideline aims to provide the Ministry of Disaster Management and its main partners with guidance concerning gender analysis, planning and actions to ensure that the needs, contributions and capacities of women, girls, men and boys are considered in all aspects of disaster management and disaster risk reduction processes.

The guideline focuses on major cross-cutting issues in all phases of disaster management, including preparedness, response and recovery. It offers a useful tool for incorporating gender issues in needs assessments, vulnerability and capacity analysis, contingency planning and evaluations.

**Table 8: FONERWA key achievements**

Area	Achievement
Hectares of land protected against soil erosion	19,642
Hectares of forest and agro forest coverage	42,016
Hectares of watersheds and water bodies protected	21,145
Green jobs created	137,785
Households with improved access to off-grid clean energy	61,592
People supported to cope with effects of climate change	106,980
Tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions avoided	18,500
Resources mobilized by the fund for strategic climate resilience investments	USD 172M

Source: FONERWA website, June 2019

### *Natural Capital Accounting Initiative*

In 2012, Rwanda was one of the first African countries to sign the Gaborone Declaration, announcing its need to apply natural capital accounting (NCA) as a tool to inform national policies on sustainable development. Currently, NCA informs the planning processes for different strategies and policies by considering the important contribution of natural resource sectors in the economy. In 2013, Rwanda also joined the WAVES (Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services) global partnership to support its NCA efforts.

### *Environmental Impact Assessment*

Organic Law N° . 04/2005 of 08/04/2005 determining the modalities of protection, conservation and promotion of the environment in Rwanda and Law N°48/2018 of 13/08/2018 on the environment made environmental impact assessments (EIA) mandatory to win approval of major development projects, activities and programmes in the Republic of Rwanda. A full list of the types of projects requiring an EIA is provided in the 2009 Ministerial Order relating to that law. In 2006, the Government issued general guidelines and the procedure for environment impact assessment in Rwanda. The guidelines are meant to:

- enable environmental considerations to be incorporated in design and site selection for projects or development activities;
- strengthen the responsibilities of relevant parties in the development process;
- mitigate and minimize environmental damage;
- avoid costs and delays in project implementation that could arise from unanticipated environmental problems;
- make development projects more financially and economically efficient; and,
- make an active contribution to sustainable development.

### *The National Risk Atlas of Rwanda*

The Government of Rwanda produced the National Risk Atlas of Rwanda (NRAR) in 2015. The primary objective is to conduct a comprehensive and nationwide assessment of existing risks to develop a comprehensive disaster risk profile for the country. The NRAR covers the five main hazards that impact Rwanda - droughts, floods, landslides, earthquakes and windstorms - selected based on

their negative socioeconomic impacts on the country's development. The NRAR forms a basis for decision-making and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in the Government's sectoral planning process.

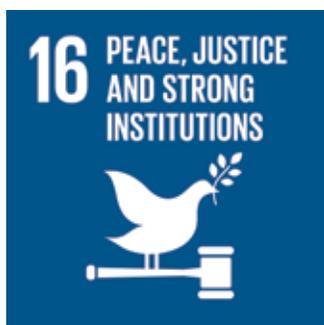
#### *Result-based monitoring framework for the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Sector*

As part of the mechanism to provide effective monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs' ENR-related indicators, the Ministry of Environment initiated and implemented a web-based results monitoring system to enhance cross-sectoral coordination and track implementation progress.

#### *Challenges*

Rwanda faces a number of persistent challenges in managing disasters, including:

- Landscape and settlement: The landscape and the settlement in high-risk zones put the population at great risk of landslide and flooding;
- Disaster risk management capacities: Institutional capacities for disaster risk management need to be strengthened.
- High cost of disaster mitigation and disaster management: Current settlement in high risk zones requires significant financial resources to relocate the population to new sites and restore the previously occupied zones.



### 3.4. GOVERNANCE AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

#### SDG 16 – PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

##### *Status and trends*

Over the last two decades, Rwanda has spearheaded governance reforms to consolidate peace, build strong and accountable public institutions, and create a safe, stable environment conducive to investment and growth. Rwanda’s experience of deploying home-grown solutions (HGS) to address governance and development challenges has been fundamental to its reconstruction and transformation journey. The HGS approach provides an ongoing and significant opportunity to develop sustainable solutions to development challenges, as it combines culturally-owned historical practices and innovation by effectively adapting such practices to current contexts.

According to the 5th edition of the Rwanda Governance Scorecard (RGS 2018), the safety and security performance indicators have risen steadily, reaching an overall score of 94.97 percent in 2017, compared to 92.62 in the previous year. As a result of Rwanda’s investment in reconciliation and social healing, the related indicator has risen substantially, from 80.58 percent in 2014 to 93.95 percent in 2018 (RGS 2014-16).

##### Rwanda Governance Scorecard (RGS)

The RGS is a home-grown quantifiable instrument that monitors the progress of governance in the country. It places global governance standards and home-grown indicators at the center of its method which makes it uniquely relevant to both the international and national contexts

In addition, Rwanda has developed a National Action Plan (NAP) 2009-2012 and 2018-2022 to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325) on women, peace and security as a practical step to sustain and expand registered gains in the women, peace and security agenda.

The Gallup’s Law and Order Index 2018, which gauges people’s sense of personal security and their personal experiences with crime and law enforcement, indicated that 83 percent of Rwandan residents have confidence in the local police force and feel safe walking alone at night, thus positioning Rwanda as the second safest place in Africa<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> Gallup Global Law and Order Report, 2018

Starting in 2014, the indicator measuring access to justice declined and then stabilized in subsequent years (from 80.25 percent in 2014, to 76.4 percent in 2016 and 77 percent in 2018). However, the overall rule of law pillar (including access to justice) recorded a sharp increase, rising from 67.7 percent in the first edition of the RGS (2010) to 84.5 percent in 2018 (RGS).

Transparency International's 2018 Corruption Perceptions Index rated Rwanda as the 48th least corrupt nation globally, fourth in Africa, and first in East Africa.

Although the quality of service pillar has increased consistently over time, it remains the lowest-performing in the Rwanda Governance Scorecard. Service delivery in local administration increased significantly, from 71.1 percent (2014) to 85.6 percent (2018).

The level of citizen satisfaction with participation in decision-making processes stands at 45.5 percent (Citizen Report Card, (CRC), 2017). Satisfaction with participation in developing district budgets and plans is 47.7 percent (CRC, 2017). Vibrancy of civil society organizations in policy formulation increased from 59.7 percent in 2014 to 67.33 percent in 2018 (RGS, 2018).

Significant progress has been made in birth registration, both in terms of the legal and policy framework and of building capacity and raising awareness of the need to increase birth registration in Rwanda. Development of the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics system (CRVS) was a central focus under the previous National Strategy for the Development Statistics, with significant successes achieved in piloting the web-based CRVS registration system. Together with the shift from paper-based to web-based birth registration, these will increase birth registration from 56 percent in 2015 (DHS 2014-2015) to 89 percent (CRVS 2019).

Rwanda has established appropriate legislation and policies to guarantee access to public information. Additionally, media reform laws initiated in 2013 have helped strengthen media autonomy, including by establishing a media self-regulatory body. Access to public information rose from 76.5 percent in 2014 to 84.86 percent in 2018 (RGS).

**Established tools to continuously measure Governance performance**



**Introduced the use of an IT System (IECMS) that has substantially reduced delays & transaction costs associated with judicial cases & improved the provision of access to justice;**



The Government of Rwanda developed the IECMS to help reduce delays and transaction costs associated with judicial cases and, generally, to improve the provision of access to justice through the entire justice system chain, from investigation to correctional service. The IECMS is the first and unique Integrated Electronic Case Management System in Africa and serves as the single point of entry for all justice sector institutions involved in managing cases. The system records all judicial case information, from the moment a plaintiff files a civil case, or in criminal matters, from the time of arrest through execution of the sentence sentence, efficiently sharing that information among all relevant sector institutions. Moreover, the new system contributes significantly to increasing the effectiveness of the entire justice system and reduces corruption risks, as litigants do not meet judges or any judicial staff in person when filing a case.

The National Human Rights Commission of Rwanda was created under Law N° 04/99 of 12 March 1999, which was later replaced by Law N° 30/2007 of 6 July 2007 determining the organization and functioning of the National Commission for Human Rights, based on the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 4th June 2003 as amended to date. Recently, to comply with the Paris Principles, that law was replaced by Law N° 19/2013 of 25 March 2013. According to the last accreditation status document released in October 2018, the Rwanda National Commission for Human Rights was granted "A" status by the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI).

#### *Interventions and opportunities to accelerate progress*

The Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order (JRLO) sector outcome emphasizes improving universal access to quality justice through the following key interventions: (a) Modernize the criminal, commercial, civil and administrative system; (b) Promote legal aid for universal access to affordable and quality justice; (c) improve access to quality justice for vulnerable people; and (d) execute all judgments and enforceable decisions on a timely basis. In this respect, the judicial system is undertaking various reforms and innovations to further promote equity, fairness, transparency and accountability across institutions and individuals. These key reforms are set to reduce the rate of backlog cases, particularly for the Supreme Court, to below 10 percent by 2024.

This improvement in the justice sector was partly attributed to the December 2016 roll-out of the Integrated Electronic Case Management System (IECMS), which has improved access to justice and service delivery by the justice sector.

The provision of legal aid services through the Maison d'Accès à la Justice (Access to Justice Bureau, MAJ) services and abunzi mediation ) committees at the local level have improved access to universal, quality and affordable justice. MAJ staff based at the district level facilitate access to legal aid activity at that level. The decentralized outreach activities at the level of the administrative sector facilitate access to quality and affordable justice for the population, including vulnerable groups. At the community level, abunzi committees facilitate alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms and provide free services to the beneficiaries with Government support (JRLOs). In this regard, 72.1 percent of citizens

have expressed their satisfaction with the activities of the MAJ. The proportion of those who appreciate the work of the *abunzi* (mediation) committees has increased from 76 percent (RGS 2014 Report) to 79 percent (RGS 2016 Report).

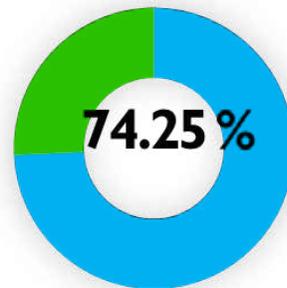
Furthermore, according to the State of Gender Equality Report (2019) and Beijing +25 Rwanda Country Report (2019), women are playing a visible role in conflict management and justice structures at the grassroots level. They represent 44.3 percent of community mediators (Abunzi) and 48 percent of MAJ staff attorneys . They also contribute to providing free legal services to citizens, including victims of GBV and child abuse. Women in security organs participate actively in peacebuilding initiatives at both the regional and international levels. In 2015, Rwanda sent the second-highest number of female police on UN peacekeeping missions. This sends a positive message to the communities, particularly regarding the capacities and professionalism of women in peace and security affairs.

Rwanda continues to be among the leading nations in the fight against corruption. A new anti-corruption law (2018) was ratified, reflecting Rwanda’s more aggressive approach to achieve good governance by preventing and fighting corruption.

**Challenges**

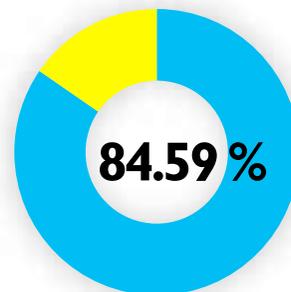
Media availability and access to information for citizens is still low, at 65.8 percent, although that represents an increase from the 2013 figure of 55.2 percent (Rwanda Media Barometer (RMB), 2013 and 2016). The RMB has cited limited profitability within the media sector, the inability to retain the most skilled journalists, lack of media capacity- building and journalists’ failure to observe professional codes of conduct as major challenges to the development of the country’s media sector.

**QUALITY OF SERVICE DELIVERY**



**Service delivery in local administration: 85.6%**

**RULE OF LAW**



**Access to Justice: 77%**

**The online public procurement system: 'UMUCYO'**

The ministry of justice started ensuring the quality of public contract signed through an online e-procurement system. This system has enabled the full compliance of public contracts as it is not possible to sign online without the legal opinion and permission of the Ministry of Justice.



### 3.5. GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP AND DATA FOR SDGS

#### SDG 17 – STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

##### *Status and trends*

Rwanda has long recognized the importance of effective partnerships for sustainable development. It has created inclusive partnerships that have delivered visible changes on the ground and has also proactively taken a leadership role to promote such partnerships within the region and beyond. At the country level, partnerships among governments, the private sector, civil society and development partners are created carefully to foster the country's development based on its medium-term plan and long-term vision. With the drafting its most ambitious transformation plan - NST I, rooted in Vision 2050 - Rwanda has emphasized, more than ever, the very important role of the private sector, beyond that of traditional partnerships, in the coming decades. It is proactively pursuing innovative partnerships with DPs, seeking to move beyond traditional financing and consider new, innovative ways to finance the private sector. The country has pursued a relentlessly self-reliance approach that is yielding significant results, while leveraging effective partnerships. These inclusive and innovative partnerships are built and guided by international principles, as well as the national vision. The country has a development aid policy, which was recently revised in 2018.

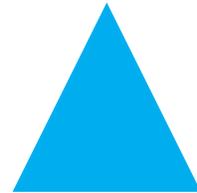
Rwanda has developed policies that guide its domestic resource mobilization effort, including by introducing new excise and royalty taxes and revenue administration measures to increase compliance. While the country registered encouraging results overall in terms of total government revenue as a proportion of GDP (Indicator 17.1.1), peaking at 24.1 percent in 2018, Rwanda recognizes the need to enhance domestic resource mobilization and sustain progress in the medium and long term.

To move forward on mobilizing resources, Rwanda continued to implement its policy of self-reliance by financing a large share of its budget from domestic resources (Indicator 17.1.2). The share of the domestic budget funded by domestic taxes and loans increased from 55 percent in 2005 to 84 percent in 2018/19. The share of external

grants to finance the budget declined from a high of 44.3 percent in 2005 to 16 percent in 2017/18. This effort was complemented by an aid policy that encourages partners to support Rwanda by using the country’s disbursement system and report their progress using the country’s own results frameworks. Regarding the use of the country’s disbursement system, 78.0 percent of ODA disbursements were delivered by GoR agencies in 2017/18, slightly higher than 2016/17 (73.0 percent), and 71.1 percent of ODA disbursements used public financial management and procurement systems in 2017/18, also slightly higher than in 2016/17 (66.3 percent). The overall use of the country’s results frameworks in development cooperation (Indicator 17.15.1), is 67.5 percent, reflecting the potential for improvement in the short and medium terms<sup>4</sup>. This trend is extremely important if a country is to be able to finance its own development on a sustainable basis and to avoid fragmentation and duplication of efforts.

As part of its domestic resource mobilization efforts, Rwanda is encouraging its citizens living abroad to contribute to the national development process (Indicator 17.3.2). As a result, the volume of remittances as a proportion of total GDP has continued to increase,

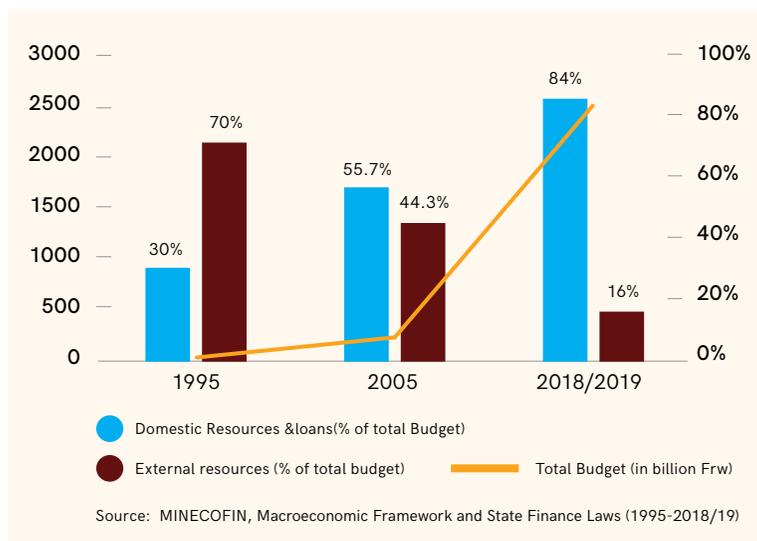
**24.1%**



**Total government revenue** as a proportion of GDP, reaching a peak of 24.1% in 2018;

<sup>4</sup> GPEDC Monitoring profile - October 2016.

**Figure 8: Fiscal trends**



despite global economic uncertainties. Before the 2008 financial crisis, remittances peaked at above 3 percent of GDP.

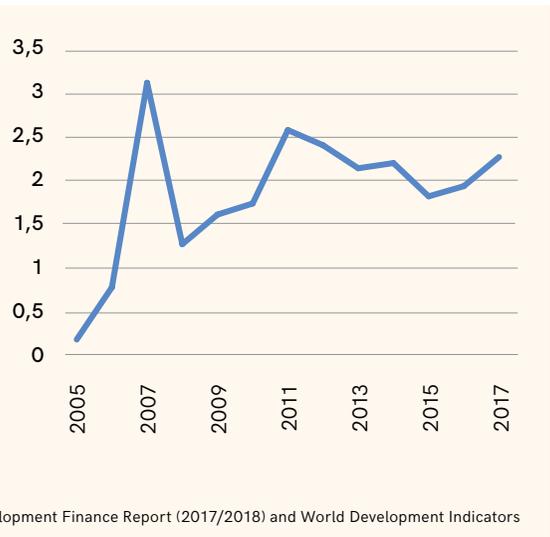
As a result of prudent macroeconomic management and sustained efforts to mobilize resources, Rwanda maintained stable and healthy debt levels (Indicator 17.4.1). Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services remained below 4 percent as at 2017. With prudent borrowing for investment, sustainable debt levels have been maintained. The present value of debt to GDP in 2019 stands at 30 percent.

To strengthen South-South cooperation, the Government of Rwanda established and operationalized a private company, the Rwanda Cooperation Initiative in September 2018. Its mandate is to promote home-grown solutions and coordinate peer learning related to country experiences and progress in areas such as business reforms, public finance management, unity and reconciliation, and strengthening governance systems.

Figure 9: Remittances (USD millions)



Figure 10: Remittances as a share of GDP



Source: External Development Finance Report (2017/2018) and World Development Indicators

### *Data for SDGs monitoring and reporting*

The third National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS 3) is Rwanda's first NSDS designed to align with the SDG agenda, leveraging the global mandate to expand data supply, mobilize resources and strengthen the National Statistical System (NSS). The objectives - to improve coverage, frequency and granularity in data production and for the other key initiatives outlined in this chapter - are defined based on to a nationally-led and -owned approach to SDG monitoring and reporting. NISR led an extensive consultative process under NSDS 2 to develop an official national list of SDG indicators. As a result, during NSDS 3 implementation, the NSS will aim to fulfill all relevant SDG indicator requirements, for a total of 150 priority indicators assigned to NST1 sectors. To implement a national approach to SDG measurement, NSDS 3 will operationalize the six strategic areas outlined in the Cape Town Action Plan in the Rwandan context.

**Strategic Area 1: Coordination and strategic leadership on data for sustainable development.** Rwanda pursued a strategy of early intervention to respond to emerging SDG data requirements. NISR assumed a lead role in this process, identifying where indicators were fully, partially or not currently reflected in official statistics.

**Strategic Area 2: Innovation and modernization of national statistical systems.** The launch of the Data Revolution Policy (DRP) (Section 3.4) and improvements in statistical governance (Section 3.7.3) are strongly tied to the 2030 Agenda, providing frameworks to expand data access, facilitate dialogue and introduce the NSS to new data, technologies and techniques.

**Strategic Area 3: Strengthening basic statistical activities and programmes, with a particular focus on the monitoring needs of the 2030 Agenda.** NISR adopted a proactive approach to SDG measurement, adapting key surveys to close SDG data gaps during NSDS 2. With more than 40 percent of indicators linked to administrative sources (Abdella, 2017), the SDGs also motivate the design of sector statistical plans (Section 3.2).

**Strategic Area 4: Dissemination and use of sustainable development data, in addition to ongoing efforts to improve data dissemination at NISR** (Section 3.6). The development of the NDP and a specialized SDG reporting platform under the DRP (Box 4) will make SDG data and evidence more accessible to decision makers and the public.

**Strategic Area 5: Multi-stakeholder partnerships for sustainable development data.** Rwanda’s decentralized approach to SDG monitoring provides an opportunity to strengthen sector ownership in data production. Plans for DRP implementation open new partnerships with NSOs, academia and the private sector.

**Strategic Area 6: Mobilizing resources and coordinating efforts for statistical capacity building.** The new NISR Training Center (Section 3.5) will be the central hub of DRP implementation and a comprehensive capacity building programme. The facility positions NISR to lead efforts to modernize the NSS and equip ministries, districts and agencies to measure national progress toward the SDGs.

Meeting the SDGs’ data demand also requires fostering a more innovative approach, as well as strengthening traditional data sources. Thus, in April 2017, the GoR released an innovative policy designed to facilitate a national data revolution, designating NISR as the lead implementing institution. The DRP (FY2017/18- FY2021/22) aims to “build an innovation [and] data-enabled industry to harness rapid social and economic development” (Republic of Rwanda, 2017). As declared during the UN’s 5th International Conference on Big Data for Official Statistics, which took place in Kigali from 29 April - 3 May 2019, the Government of Rwanda has offered to host a hub of the UN Global Platform at the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda’s Training Centre and Data Science Campus. The hub will support the capacity development work of international and regional agencies in Africa in big data for official statistics and will respond to SDG data needs.

Rwanda is also hosting the SDG Centre for Africa (SDGC/A) in support of continental efforts to deliver on the SDGs. The Centre has published the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report since 2017. It has also designed and developed an SDG Monitoring and Reporting (MR) system to be rolled out in African countries. In addition, the Centre has commissioned assessments and studies, including specific case studies for African countries and the SDG costing estimates for the education and health sectors, which are included in the Centre’s 2017 Africa 2030 report.

The Centre is also involved in a wide-ranging set of other initiatives, including:

- harmonizing monitoring systems for both the 2030 agenda and the AU 2063 agenda;

- designing development initiatives for financing, in part by reforming national development banks and implementing tax reforms;
- enhancing the quality of tertiary education (including preparing and launching implementation of the road map for the Kigali Initiative, which aims to transform at least 25 universities in Africa); and,
- designing an accountability framework for health systems in Africa, the Decarbonization Pathways Project for Africa, and enhancing adaptation and resilience to climate change in Africa.

### *Interventions and opportunities to accelerate progress*

Vision 2050 and NST1 lay the foundation to help meet the SDGs and propel Rwanda to middle-income and high-income status over the longer term. However, available resources fall far short of what will be needed to realize the longer-term development objectives. Fiscal discipline has been complemented by efforts to bolster domestic revenue mobilization and improve fiscal transparency, but there is ample scope for additional progress. Furthermore, weak domestic saving is a constraint on domestic capacity to generate financing for private sector investment. Low mobilization of domestic savings at 10 percent of GDP in 2018 is a concern. It is well below the target of 22.8 percent of GDP projected for 2024, a level consistent with domestic savings rates in successful emerging economies. In terms of enhancing the effective use of external resources, more could also be done to leverage these resources to attract large private sector resources and the ensuing technology transfer that come with private sector investments.

Rwanda has begun to develop an inclusive finance strategy and roll out innovative mechanisms to promote domestic savings. NST I aims at increasing the level of domestic savings as a foundation for investment; attracting foreign and local investment to improve competitiveness, as well as using public-private partnerships to unlock business potential. The country also seeks to broaden its tax base and enhance economic activities in the formal economy. Its drive to create a cashless economy and promote digitalization will enhance its success in promoting effective and innovative partnerships with the private sector.

### *Challenges*

As with other countries, gaps exist in data for effective monitoring of SDGs. The current national statistical system produces 60 percent of the SDGs applicable to Rwanda, for which an internationally established methodologies exist.



***The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics and the Data Revolution*** adopted to strengthen statistical capacity in monitoring SDGs.



***Established in 2018 to promote Home Grown solutions and peer learning with other countries***



***Hosted in Rwanda*** to support the continent to deliver on SDGs

### 3.6. PROGRESS AGAINST SELECTED GOALS

In addition to the SDGs proposed for in-depth analysis in the 2019 VNR, this report also briefly highlights progress against five more SDGs: SDG1, SDG3, SDG5 and SDG9 as detailed below. Details of the status of all SDGs are summarized in the table in the annex.



#### SDG 1 - ENDING POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS AND EVERYWHERE

##### *Status and trends*

During the period 2000-2004, Rwanda's progress toward ending poverty was remarkable. However, the reductions recorded between 2014 and 2017 were small. In terms of indicators, this trend is summarized by the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line: 60.4 percent in 2000/01, compared to 38.2 percent in 2017 (Indicator 1.2.1). However, based on the international poverty line of USD 1.90/day, 56.8 percent of Rwandans fell below that threshold in 2013, compared to against 55.5 percent in 2016<sup>5</sup> (Target 1.1/ Indicator 1.1.1). Further measures that consider poverty in all its dimensions, such as the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index, also showed a slight improvement, declining from 0.17 in 2014 to 0.15 in 2017 (Indicator 1.2.2).

Indicators related to social protection coverage (Target 1.3) showed mixed progress against the baseline (2014). Core social protection programmes covered 6.5 percent of the population in 2018 (Indicator 1.3.1), although members contributing to pension funds grew from 465,579 to 539,219 and pension beneficiaries from 18,856 to 21,550. The same growth may be seen in participation in medical schemes, which increased from 133,415 active members (affiliates) to 147,170; the number of dependents rose from 243,421 to 285,280. Participation in the Community-Based Health Insurance scheme stands at 83.3 percent of the population (2018). Net progress was recorded in terms of access to maternity leave benefits, which rose from zero to 164,601 women.

The impact of disasters on poverty (Target 1.5), is measured by, amongst other indicators, the number of deaths, missing persons

<sup>5</sup> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.DDAY?contextual=aggregate&end=2016&locations=RW&start=1984&view=chart>

and directly-affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people (Indicator 1.5.1). These numbers in Rwanda from 183 deaths and 16,645 afflicted people in 2014 to 273 deaths and 80,164 afflicted people in 2017. In conjunction with this, the number of local government entities that adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies passed from 22 to 29 (against a total of 30 districts) between 2014 and 2017 (Indicator 1.5.3)

### *Challenges and opportunities to accelerate progress*

The overview provided above suggests a number of outstanding challenges that go well beyond poverty eradication. Approximately 25 percent of the working age population, the majority of whom are women, are still engaged exclusively in subsistence agriculture. That sector contributed around 30 percent of GDP.

The number of newly created jobs is not meeting the pace of entrants into the labour market, making it more complicated to reap the demographic dividend. Furthermore, the quality and value added of the available jobs is low; people working in elementary occupations consistently make up over 50 percent of the total employed.

The country's exposure to climate change, and its negative impact further detailed under Goal 13, place a strain on its efforts to tackle poverty as climate related-shocks, such as drought and flooding, impact the livelihoods of the rural population, disrupt the production of staple goods, affect the balance of payments, increase inflation and damage infrastructure.

**Table 9: Pension, medical and maternity leave coverage**

	<b>Baseline (2016/17)</b>	<b>Progress (2017/18)</b>
Members of pension and occupational hazards schemes	, 465,579	539,219
Members of medical schemes	133,415	147,170
Beneficiaries of Maternity Leaves Benefits	-	164,601

Source: RSSB annual report, 2018

Ensuring inclusive and broad-based economic growth is the leading priority in terms of eradicating poverty. The second is building the economy's capacity to continuously deliver quality jobs by increasing value addition and pursuing integration in the global value chains. This will require major investments in human capital to ensure the availability of skilled labour force and to close the current skills gap. In turn, providing the entrants to the labour market with the skills required will help the country manage the demographic transition and exploit the demographic dividend by absorbing the new labour force. In parallel, gender-sensitive social protection mechanisms will continue to be stepped up, increasing healthcare coverage and extending the reach of insurances and pension schemes to shield people from catastrophic events and expenditures that could push them back into poverty. The development of climate-smart agriculture and other investments in climate change adaptation will help shield the more vulnerable population from weather excesses and cushion their impact on the economy.

**SDG 3 – ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES**

*Status and Trends*

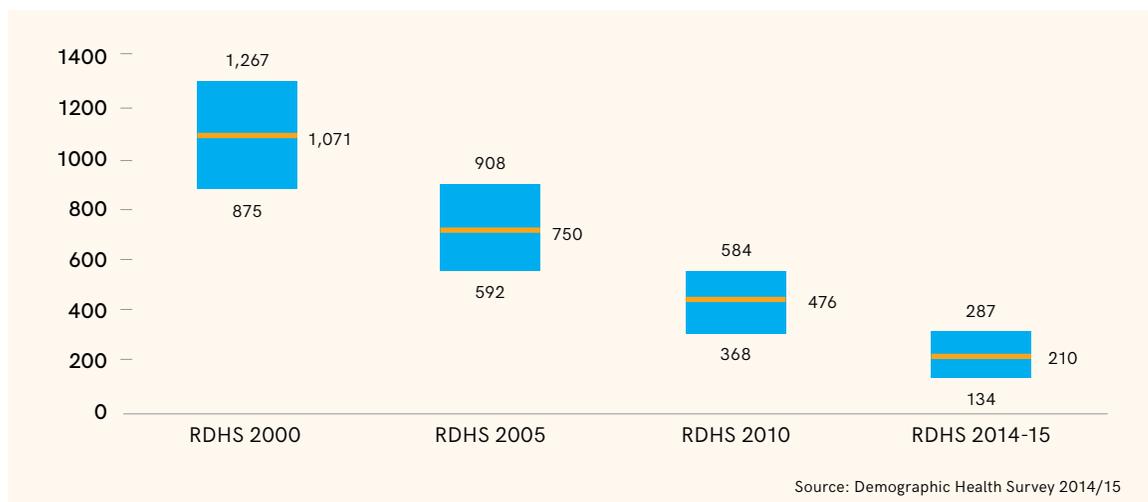
Rwanda has made impressive gains in health, placing the country as one of the few in Africa to achieve the MDGs health targets, with a steady decline in maternal mortality, from 1,071/100,000 (2000) to 210 (2014/15) (Figure 11). The results are due primarily to the Government’s concerted investments in building a comprehensive health system. Consequently, care starting with the first prenatal visit to antenatal care is now almost universal (99 percent, DHS 2015) and over 90 percent of women have skilled assistance during delivery. The fertility rate has declined significantly, from 6.1 births per woman of childbearing age in 2005 to 4.2 in 2014/15, with rural women having almost one child more than urban women (4.3 and 3.6, respectively) (DHS).



Furthermore, infant mortality has declined substantially in the past 10 years:

- 2005: 86 deaths/1,000 live births;
- 2007-08: 62/1,000 live births;
- 2010: 50/1,000 live births in 2010; and,
- 2014-15: 32/1,000 live births in 2014-15.

**Figure 11: Maternal mortality ratio for the period 0-4 years prior to the 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014/15 RDHS**

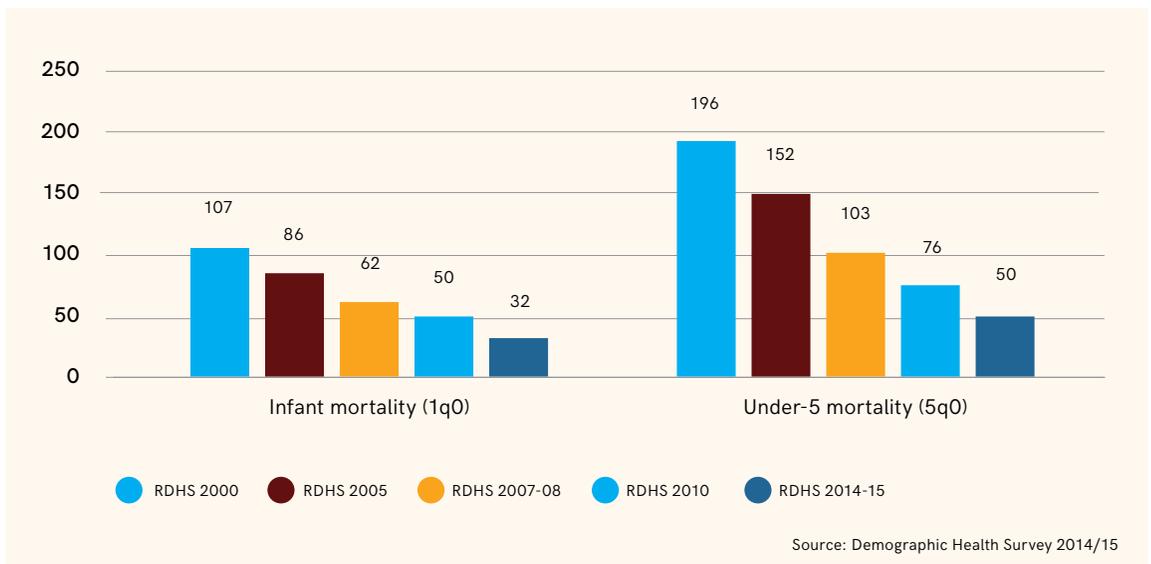


Under-5 mortality also declined during this period, from 152 deaths/1,000 live births in 2005 to 76/ 1,000 live births in 2010, to 50/1,000 live births in 2015 (Figure 11). Child immunization coverage has steadily improved over the last 10 years: 93 percent of children aged 12-23 months have received all basic vaccines and 89.4 percent have vaccination cards, with no significant variation between boys and girls or between rural and urban locations (DHS 2014/15). Rwanda’s vaccination programme generally follows the World Health Organization’s recommended vaccines for routine immunization (WHO, February 2015), and all required vaccines now are given routinely. Each child who is vaccinated receives an immunization card on which all of the vaccines received are recorded.

Death rates due to road traffic accidents (per 100,000 population) was 2.7, according to the 2018 Statistical Yearbook. Interventions to prevent these deaths include installing speed governors into public transport buses to reduce roads accidents caused by excess speed, furnishing police with cameras and speed radars, and holding regular public awareness campaigns.

Currently, Rwanda has 1,475 health facilities, including eight referral hospitals, four provincial hospitals, 36 district hospitals,

**Figure 12: Trends in childhood mortality rates**



four specialized hospitals, 504 health centers, 670 health posts, five private clinics, 135 dispensaries, 13 specialized clinics and 96 clinics. Significant efforts have been made to increase health services at the sector and cell levels, with at least one health centre per sector and plans to roll out one health post per cell (cells are the second-lowest level of local administration, just above the village). Access to health insurance has improved significantly (84 percent), particularly for the poorest households. There are currently 1,392 medical doctors (one doctor/ 10,055 people and 10,975 nurses (one nurse/1,094 people, compared to the World Health Organization target of one/1,000).

Rwanda implemented a national Community Health Worker (CHW) programme in 2007. The CHWs are recognized for their performance in community health mobilization, disease prevention and control at the community level. An effective CHW chain helped Rwanda achieve its health goal over the past 10 years. The decrease in under-5 mortality has been attributed to the expansion of this community health programme, where community health workers began managing and treating children for some of the most deadly diseases at the grassroots level. Every village (around 100–250 households) has four CHWs, for a total 45,516 CHWs deployed countrywide. At the initial stage, each village had 3 CHWs. Two of them – a man and a woman - make up a pair, referred to, in French, as *binômes*. They focus primarily on case identification and referral for a variety of diseases, as well as treating childhood diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhea and malaria, and on community support for malnutrition. The third CHW in each village is a maternal health worker responsible for identifying pregnant women, conducting antenatal care visits, ensuring delivery at health facilities and following up with newborns and mothers in the postnatal period. In 2018, the Government added a fourth CHW per village, in line with its priority of achieving universal health coverage. The fourth health worker is responsible for social affairs in the community and for compiling performance-based financing reports. CHWs receive performance-based financing through cooperatives.

Based on its past success, the health sector, under the new Strategic Plan (the fourth Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP) 2018/19-2023/24), is proposing new priorities, taking into account important changes in epidemiology, maternal and child health, human resources for health, infrastructure and service delivery, linking the Plan with Rwanda's National Constitution and Vision 2050, NST1, the Health

### Innovations

#### Rwanda lifesaving blood and medicines deliveries using drones

Rwanda delivers lifesaving blood and medicines to about 21 regional hospitals launching more than 50 drones daily for on-demand deliveries. Remote clinics can now place orders for lifesaving blood via text message, with drones dispatched from fulfillment centers dotted around the country to deliver it. Since its launch, drones have flown over 300,000 miles on more than 10,000 flights, delivering thousands of units of blood.

Sector Policy 2015, Universal Health Coverage (UHC) principles and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The objective is to ensure universal access (geographically and financially) to equitable and affordable quality health services (preventative, curative, rehabilitative and promotional services).

#### *Interventions and opportunities to accelerate progress*

HSSP 4 will continue to ensure that all persons in Rwanda have access to equitable and quality maternal, neonatal, child and community health services (MCCH). Immunization coverage will be maintained at around 95 percent (or above), with the Government paying at least 30 percent of the full cost of vaccines. In addition, stunting will be reversed by implementing multi-sectoral interventions described in SDG2; uptake of long-term methods in family planning (FP) services will be increased by targeted promotional activities; and palliative services and health needs of the elderly will be mainstreamed in the essential package of care at the different levels, including the package at household level.

In tackling communicable and non-communicable diseases, reducing the prevalence and incidence of morbidity/mortality will be emphasized through expanded, responsive and client-centered services; improved diagnostic capacity; and control of risk factors and scaling up preventive efforts related to life-style interventions (nutrition, sugar, exercise, alcohol and smoking). In health security, HSSP 4 seeks to ensure that Rwanda is free of epidemic-prone diseases and public health threats by building a sustainable, effective and efficient national surveillance, response and recovery system.

The cost of implementing HSSP 4 has been computed using the OneHealth tool. At the end of the HSSP 4 period, the mean per capita cost would be USD 60 per capita, up from USD 36 per capita in 2018, during the period of the last health sector strategic plan (2012-2018).

#### *Challenges*

One serious drawback in recent years was the upsurge in malaria cases that began in late 2012 and continues today. The malaria incidence rate stands at 308/1,000 people (Malaria Annual Report, 2015-2016). Experts attribute this upsurge to several factors found both in Rwanda and in the subregion, such as vector density and resistance, climate change (increase in temperature and rainfall), human behaviour, and non-universal coverage of effective interventions; this, despite a sustained and intensive effort by the Government. By 2024, the target is to decrease malaria incidence

from 308/1,000 to 122/1,000 and to decrease mortality due to malaria in health facilities by 40 percent. The Government will ensure sustained universal coverage of long-lasting insecticide nets (LLNs) at one net per two people and improve malaria vector control by implementing indoor residual spraying in high burden districts and early diagnosis and treatment. In addition, the HSSP 4 target is to reduce the prevalence of soil-transmitted helminthiasis (STH) from 45 percent to less than 20 percent by 2024. Meeting these targets requires strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration and partnership for effective prevention and control interventions for malaria and neglected tropical diseases .

Under-5 mortality remains high, at 50 deaths/1,000 live births compared to the SDG target of 25 deaths/1,000 live births. Moreover, under-5 mortality is twice as high in the poorest quintile than in the wealthiest (84/1,000 live births compared to 40/ 1,000 live births, respectively). Declines in neonatal mortality have been only modest, indicating the need for further investment in neonatal and antenatal care and improved quality of assisted delivery services.

After increasing from 17 percent in 2005 to 52 percent in 2010, the use of all FP methods rose only slightly in 2014-15, to 53 percent. Use of modern FP methods also increased dramatically between 2005 and 2010 (from 10 percent to 45 percent) and then rose slightly in 2014-15 (to 48 percent). To address the slowing adoption of contraceptive use, the Government will continue to implement community peer education system promoting the continuous use of long-acting and permanent methods of FP services and emergency contraceptives.

In 2015, specialized physicians represented a small portion (24 percent) of the total number of physicians in clinical practice in the country. Additionally, specialized physicians are located primarily in and around Kigali City, whereas 76 percent of general practitioners are distributed in district hospitals in the rural areas. Only a small number of medical graduates pursue a specialization (AO/A1 nurses represent 31 percent of all nurses, and specialized physicians, 24 percent of all physicians). The human resources for health quality improvement efforts target both health care providers and health managers. They are conducted in close collaboration with the Ministry of Education, which is responsible for overseeing the curricula content. In parallel, top international universities are participating in an initiative through which professors provide specialist training to Rwandan doctors annually.



## SDG 5 – ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

### *Status and trend*

Gender equality and women’s empowerment (GEWE) is an area in which Rwanda has received global recognition for its outstanding progress. In Rwanda, promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment is primarily a human rights issue, encompassing women and girls’ equal rights, combatting discriminatory practices and challenging the roles and stereotypes that propagate inequalities and exclusion.

Rwanda’s strong political will to mainstream gender into Government programmes is underpinned by institutional and policy frameworks that have been key to the country’s progress in addressing gender inequalities. Over the past two decades, socioeconomic outcomes have improved significantly and the country has emerged as a regional and global leader in advancing gender equality. With regard to the legal framework (Indicator 5.1.1), the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda enshrines the principles of gender equality and women’s rights and provides for a minimum of 30 percent of women in all decision-making bodies. Rwanda has also enacted legal instruments to strengthen GEWE, including Organic Law N° 12/2013/OL of 12/09/2013 on state finances and property; Law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda; and Law N°27/2016 of 08/07/2016 governing matrimonial regimes, donations and successions. Furthermore, gender equality is a cross-cutting area across Government policies and strategies at national and subnational levels.

With regard to violence (Indicators 5.2.1), GBV has been criminalized and is thus punishable under Law N° 68/2018 of 30/08/2018 determining offenses and penalties for child defilement, marital rape, sexual violence and harassment of a spouse. Data from the DHS 2014/15 shows that the proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to violence in 12 months preceding the survey are still high (17.6 percent physical violence, 8.3 percent sexual violence and 18.5% emotional violence by a current or former intimate partner). In addition, 7.6 percent of women were victims of sexual violence perpetrated by a person other than an intimate partner (Indicator 5.2.2). In health terms, 83 percent of women reported that they alone or with their spouses

take decisions on their reproductive health, while 48 percent use a modern contraceptive method. These statistics call for more efforts to address sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) in both public and private spaces, which the Government of Rwanda together with partners are striving to solve.

The Government of Rwanda has continued to strengthen systems providing integrated services for victims of SGBV through IOSCs, which have been increased from 23 to 44 over the last three years of SDGs implementation. IOSCs provide comprehensive services to victims of GBV under the same roof, free of charge, on a 24 hours/day and seven days/week. These services include medical care, psychosocial support, legal services, relief, temporary shelter and re-integration. Following a successful scaling up of IOSC services to the district hospital level in an effort to bring IOSC services closer to the community, the Government has started to implement the IOSC services scale-up plan to bring them at least to the health centre level. Once completed, the number of IOSCs is estimated to increase to close to 500.

At the community level, structures such as *Umugoroba W'Ababyeyi* (Parents Evening) and *Inshuti z'Umuryango* (Friends of the Family) meet on a day-to-day basis to discuss the family wellbeing, including GBV and child abuse issues. With regard to GBV data collection, an integrated Gender Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) is being developed to regularly generate GBV data for evidence-based decision-making and quality service delivery to GBV and child abuse victims.

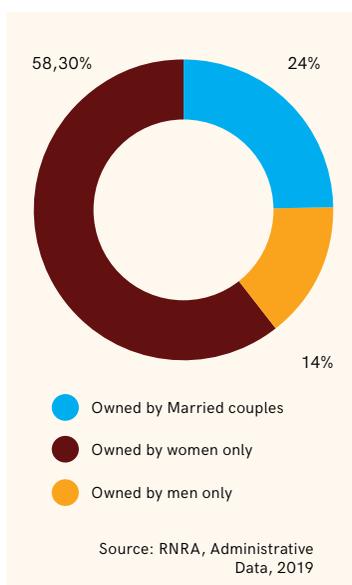
Women's empowerment and participation in decision-making is reflected primarily by the percentage of women in Parliament, ministerial positions, and other positions in various governance structures in public, private and civil society entities. Further, the Government of Rwanda has established the National Women's Council, with structures from the national to the village level. The Council has more than 122,059 committee members to mobilize and empower women to participate in all national development programmes. Women's representation in the Cabinet has reached 50 percent (2019), up from 36.8 percent in 2014. Women parliamentarians currently make up 61.3 percent of the Chamber of Deputies and 38 percent of the Senate. At decentralized levels, women's participation in leadership improved during the

period 2016-2018, increasing from 16.7 percent to 26.7 percent among District Mayors and 45.2 percent on District Councils. According to the 2018 LFS, the proportion of women in managerial positions (Indicator 5.5.2) stood at 34 percent, with 33.5 percent chief executives, senior officials and legislators, and 34.5 percent administrative and commercial managers.

DHS5 also suggests that the proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding the use of contraceptive methods was estimated at 53 percent (Indicator 5.6.1).

With regard to land ownership (Indicator 5.a.2), Article 4 of Law N° 43/2013 of 16/06/2013 governing land in Rwanda, guarantees equal right to land and prohibits all forms of discrimination, such as that based on sex or origin, in relation to access to land and the enjoyment of real rights. The right to land for a man and a woman lawfully married depends on the matrimonial regime they opted for. In this regard, data from the Rwanda Natural Resources Authority shows that married couples represent 58.3 percent of land owners, while women who own land alone represent 24 percent of land owners and men who own land alone represent 14 percent.

Figure 13: Land ownership



Mobile phone ownership has increased in Rwanda, with 67 percent of households owning at least one mobile phone in 2016/17, compared to 64 percent in 2013/14. Mobile telephone subscriptions reached 77 percent as of end March 2019.

Rwanda developed a strategy for women’s empowerment through ICT (WEM-TECH) to increase women’s access to and use of technologies. Initiatives were launched to set up a friendly business environment, including ICT tax exemption, which contributed to phone and Internet penetration (76 percent and 45.5 percent, respectively) and also increased women’s access to mobile phones from 35.1 percent in 2010 to 84.6 percent<sup>6</sup> in 2016. ICT awareness campaigns, mentorship, coaching programmes and career guidance increased female upper secondary school student enrolment in the sciences from 53.7 percent in 2014 to 55.2 percent in 2017. Initiatives such as Viziyo, yjr Digital Ambassadors programme, ICT Bus, Service Access Points, Smart Village, TechKobwa<sup>7</sup>, Miss Geek

<sup>6</sup> Finscope 2016

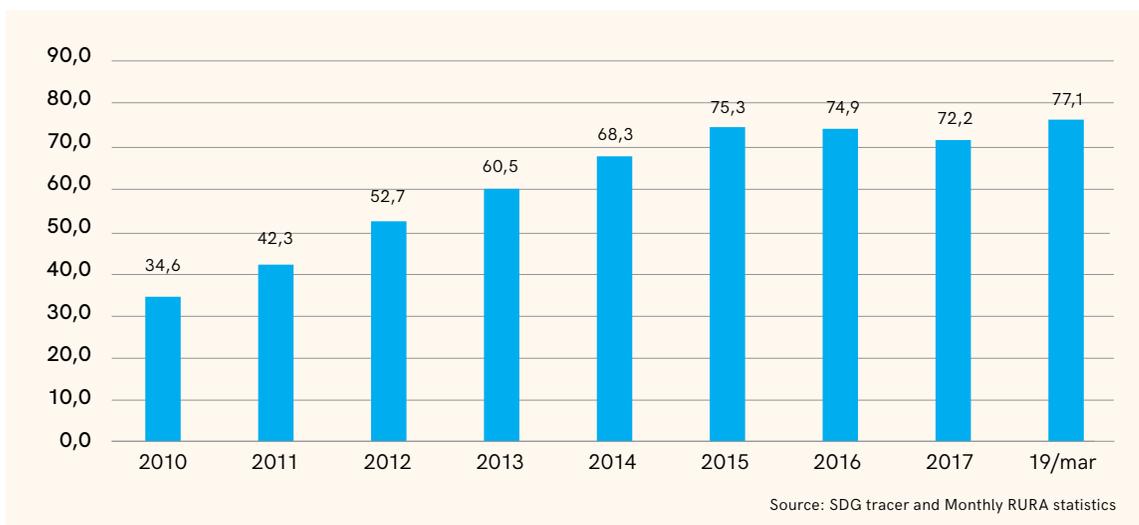
<sup>7</sup> Kobwa means girl in Kinyarwanda

competition, Girls in ICT, and STEM Camps helped women join and embrace digital skills and access opportunities, including education, health and financial services. The HeForShe national impact commitments to bridge the gender digital divide and attain parity in ICT access, usage and innovation and tripling girls’ enrolment in TVET to advance women’s employment opportunities by 2020 has been mainstreamed and provided for in national plans and budgets.

With regards to financing for gender equality, the Government of Rwanda, in partnership with other stakeholders, has institutionalized a gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) programme that requires all budget agencies to attach a gender budget statement to the budget framework paper, to be submitted annually to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning and the Parliament for budget negotiations and approval. This has enabled public institutions to use public resources in a manner that benefits both men and women and boys and girls.

With regards to gender mainstreaming, the collection of gender statistics and disaggregated data, through the GRB programme, the Government of Rwanda, in partnership with the University of Rwanda and other stakeholders, established a course on Gender Economic Policy Management to enhance the skills of experts and policymakers

**Figure 14: Mobile telephone subscription/100 inhabitants**



in gender economic policy management and analysis. Furthermore, 11 out of 16 sectors have developed and implemented gender sector mainstreaming strategies. In collaboration with the National Gender Machinery and other partners, NISR regularly generates gender statistics for evidence-based policy and decision-making. The regular household and living conditions survey (EICV), which is conducted every three years, has a specific Gender Thematic Report on relevant gender statistics. Other sources of gender-disaggregated data include the Gender Management Information System (GMIS), gender sector profiles and administrative data from institutions' and organizations' reports, which include relevant gender-specific information needed to inform policymakers and decision makers on issues of gender equality and women's empowerment. Private sector gender mainstreaming initiatives have been undertaken through the gender equality seal.

### *Challenges and opportunities to accelerate progress*

The capacity to collect sex-disaggregated data and conduct gender analysis at various levels and across sectors to inform policy and programme design and implementation also needs to be strengthened.

Increasing the opportunities for women to access financial services and strengthening women's employability skills will continue to be promoted to improve women's role in the national socioeconomic transformation.

The strong engagement by men in gender equality dialogues and participation in activities traditionally seen as women's concerns - such as family planning and child care - will continue to play an important role in accelerating implementation of gender equality in Rwanda.

Ensuring that gender equality dimensions are systematically mainstreamed in accountability mechanisms, such as IMIHIGO (performance contracts) and public hearings, will ensure that implementing agencies promote ownership and gender responsiveness.

### The Gender Equality Seal for private and public institutions

Rwanda is recognized as one of the global champions in gender equality, as confirmed by the World Economic Forum's 2018 Global Gender Gap Report, which ranked Rwanda sixth worldwide. While the public sector posted considerable progress, challenges persist, particularly in the private sector. Evidence shows that women are paid 13 percent less than men, partly resulting from the fact that men spend more time on economic activities and less time on domestic activities, compared to women. Indeed, according to EICV 4, women spend 25 hours/week on domestic duties and 28 hours/week on economic activities while men spend only eight hours/week on domestic duties and 35 hour/week on economic activities. In 2017, Rwanda launched the Gender Equality Seal certification initiative, which enhances the capacities of private companies and public institutions in gender analysis and gender mainstreaming to ensure that they implement gender equality commitments. It seeks to support the private sector to achieve sustainable development by reducing gender gaps and promoting both gender equality in the workplace and women's economic empowerment. Providing men and women equal opportunities is a sound strategy to increase productivity and sustain economic returns for participating companies and institutions.

The initiative is implemented by the Gender Monitoring Office (GMO), in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Private Sector Federation (PSF). Thirty-six private sector companies and two public institutions have joined the initiative. It supports participating institutions in their efforts to mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment in line with the six key pillars of the Gender Equality Seal:

- ✓ Eliminating gender-based pay gaps;
- ✓ Increasing women's role in decision-making;
- ✓ Enhancing work-life balance;
- ✓ Enhancing women's/men's access to non-traditional jobs;
- ✓ Eradicating sexual harassment at work; and
- ✓ Using inclusive non-sexist communication.



## **SDG 9 – BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION**

### *Status and trends*

Rwanda envisions becoming an upper middle-income country by 2035 and a high-income country by 2050 by transforming its agrarian-based economy to a more industrial, diversified and knowledge-based one. The medium-term plans and sector policies prioritize economic transformation as an important strategic pillar. Achieving this objective will require significant infrastructure development to propel the economy to higher-value sectors. Within this strategic policy framework, Rwanda has been pursuing investments to increase the domestic connectivity of the Rwandan economy through investments in hard and soft infrastructure; increase the external connectivity of Rwanda’s economy and boosting exports; increase investment in priority sectors; facilitate urbanization and promote secondary cities; and pursue a “green economy” approach to economic transformation.

Recognizing the central role of infrastructure in economic transformation, Rwanda made continuous investments to unlock constraints on economic transformation, mainly in energy, transport and logistics and services. While enhancing the efficiency of its transportation and logistics services, the country invested jointly with the private sector to build a strong information and communication infrastructure. Furthermore, to meet the immediate need to create appropriate infrastructure for industrialization, Rwanda is developing special economic zones (SEZs) and industrial parks as an economic policy tool that promotes private investment, industry and export growth. The country also set a target to create job opportunities outside the agriculture sector, with special focus on decent and productive jobs (1.5 million jobs between 2017 and 2024). It also coupled its efforts to develop infrastructure with creating a conducive environment for business. Rwanda has made steady progress in implementing reforms aimed at minimizing regulatory hurdles for business start-ups, guiding and mentoring entrepreneurs through the start-up administrative process, and building entrepreneurs’ confidence in the regulatory environment. Rwanda promotes access to finance to entrepreneurs through innovative mechanisms. As a result, it was ranked second in Africa in the World Bank’s 2017 Doing Business Report and has maintained that a position in recent years. The economic transformation effort

is further facilitated by an ambitious Made-in-Rwanda policy that seeks to improve perceptions of Rwandan products within Rwanda, promote nascent industries and boost productivity of exporting sectors across regional value chains. The progress made towards has been positive and encouraging overall.

Rwanda has experienced impressive economic growth in the last decade, primarily driven by the service, agriculture and mining sectors. Underlying such impressive growth is the concerted effort to connect the majority of the Rwandan population living in rural areas to markets and major cities, which is yielding significant results. In 2016, the proportion of the rural population who live within two km of an all-season road (Indicator 9.1.1) reached 63 percent. A recently completed impact evaluation shows that investments in rural roads are extremely beneficial to poor households, resulting in an estimated increase in incomes of nearly 20 percent in the most remote villages. Encouraged by this significant progress, the Government of Rwanda is engaged in an ambitious rural road improvement programme targeting 21 districts across all four provinces. The programme aims to bring a motorable road within two km of all farms in Rwanda by 2025.

In further improving infrastructure service, Rwanda has invested heavily in developing its air transport infrastructure services. As a result, Rwanda has made significant progress towards the target of increasing passenger and freight volumes (Indicator 9.1.2), with RwandAir's passenger numbers increasing from 377,327 in 2012 to 926,571 as of 2017/18. The airline has increased its fleet size, while its network destinations have grown to 27. RwandAir seeks to further increase its network across Africa and beyond. Furthermore, visible progress has been registered in developing its air transport infrastructure. Kigali International Airport has been upgraded and renovated to accommodate traffic growth; Kamembe Airport was also upgraded with the extension and resurfacing of the runway; construction and enabling works for the new Bugesera Airport is underway. Similarly, the country is investing strategically in railway to promote connectivity and overcome the significant challenge of being landlocked. In this regards, Dar-es-Salaam-Isaka-Kigali/Keza-Musongati (DIKKM) Railway Project, jointly implemented by the Governments of Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi, is still underway.

In close collaboration with the private sector, Rwanda made large investments to promote universal and affordable access to information, communication and technology (ICT). Rwanda seeks to scale up broadband coverage to reach all citizens through the roll-out of the 4G network, promoting the Internet of things and increasing the penetration of smart devices as part of the National Strategy for Transformation (NST I). Rwanda’s ICT sector has posted growth in terms of subscriptions, revenues and investments since its liberalization, with the percentage of the population covered by a mobile cellular network (indicator 9.c.1) expanding rapidly and reaching 96.6 percent in 2018/19 for 4G technology, up from 89 percent in 2017. The country has achieved 99 percent coverage for the 2G and 3G technologies.

Internet subscriptions reached 6,149,425 (close to 50 percent of the population) as at December 2018. Mobile-broadband Internet subscriptions reached 28/100 in 2017.

Building on progress to date, Rwanda is promoting industrialization and attaining a structural shift in the export base to high-value goods and services with the aim of growing exports by 17 percent

Figure 15: Industry and manufacturing value-added as a share of GDP



annually by 2024. Rwanda made some progress in achieving structural transformation, with manufacturing value-added as a proportion of GDP (Indicator 9.2.1) reaching 6 percent in 2017/18; the industry sector's contribution to GDP reached 17.0 percent in the same period. Relatedly, the contribution of manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (Indicator 9.2.2) reached 6.4 percent in 2017/18. In terms of promoting research and development as a key to fast-tracking Rwanda's economic transformation especially in technology for industrial development, increasingly significant resources are being allocated.

With the development of industrial parks and SEZs, Rwanda aims to develop selected priority value chains, including agro-processing, construction materials, light manufacturing, meat and dairy, leather, textiles and garments, horticulture, tourism (including meetings, incentives, conferences and events tourism (MICE)), knowledge-based services, logistics and transport. By 2024, Rwanda aims at creating 1,500,000 decent and productive jobs (more than 214,000 annually), a significant share of which will be in manufacturing.

### *Challenges and opportunities to accelerate progress*

While Rwanda has made significant progress in developing its infrastructure for economic transformation, challenges remain. Limited physical infrastructure - exacerbated by hilly and mountainous topography - remains a major constraint for smallholder farmers to increasing their access to markets, enhancing their competitiveness, and improving their incomes and livelihoods. This is also affecting the pace of structural transformation.

While strategic focus is aimed at expanding export-oriented industrialization, the pace of growth in this sector has yet to reach the desired levels. This is largely due to low levels of productivity in agriculture; comparable production capabilities within the East African region that constrain the competitiveness of Rwandan products; recent global commodity price fluctuations; and the limited capabilities for rapid industrialization, in both the private and public sectors.

To further accelerate progress toward this goal, Rwanda will need to sustain the investment in infrastructure while balancing the investment needs with a stable macroeconomic framework. In addition, additional investments will be needed, largely from the

private sector in manufacturing and the high value-added service sector. Rwanda will further need to exploit untapped regional and global market potential through economic specialization and economies of scale. Enhancing labor productivity across sectors is key for rapid transformation of the economy. In this regard, leveraging investments in social sectors, particularly investments in human development, will be fundamental.

Rwanda is positioning itself to benefit from new technologies associated with the fourth industrial revolution by preparing its population to tap into the opportunities this new wave presents and manage associated risks. Rwanda will seize regional trade opportunities through intraregional trade and participation in regional value chains connected to the global market.

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## 4. MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Rwanda will face challenges in meeting the ambitious goals of NST1 and SDGs in a meaningful way. Achieving the SDGs will depend on the country's ability to achieve an annual growth rate above 10 percent, according to the DFID assessment on mobilizing new resources for development finance (NST1 growth rate target is 9.1 percent). This will require investment rates between 35 percent and 40 percent of GDP, which represents a substantial increase from Rwanda's current investment rate of approximately 26 percent. Public revenues in Rwanda have been the main drivers of economic growth in the past two decades. Various reforms were implemented to build the country's tax system, including creating the Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA) in 1998, replacing an inefficient sales tax with a more modern value-added tax (VAT) in 2001, increasing taxpayer outreach and raising the number of registered taxpayers, providing better services, enhancing the use of information technology (IT), and improving the use of risk management in conducting taxpayer audits.

Furthermore, recent tax policy changes, involving "EBM for all," an Internet-based electronic billing machine (EBM) client software offered free to all VAT registered taxpayers; enactment of the law amending excise duties and amendments to taxes on income that caps management fees at 2 percent; excluding liberal professionals from lump-sum/flat regime; and the implementation of the transfer pricing guidelines, which will help the Rwanda Revenue Authority conduct proper audits of multinational companies (banks, telecoms, insurance and mining companies) are expected to boost revenue collections in 2018/19. The proportion of the domestic budget funded by domestic taxes increased from 62.6 percent in 2016/17 to 67 percent in 2018/19 (Indicator 17.1.2)

Attracting private sector investment for critical development sectors is expected to play a pivotal role in devliering the SDGs by promoting public private partnership (PPP) and joint venture modalities. Consequently, the Government of Rwanda enacted Law N°14/2016 of 02/05/2016 and a PPP guideline was developed in 2018 to facilitate its smooth implementation. The private sector is still small and predominantly dominated by micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises. It accounts for 93 percent average capital employed,

### **Public-Private Partnership for electronic waste management, creating job and protecting the environment**

In 2014, in partnership with the Ministry of Trade and Industry, FONERWA invested close to USD 1.5 million to establish an e-waste recycling facility, which was later leased to EnviroServe Rwanda. In addition to addressing the country's e-waste, the company creates green jobs and transfers 5 percent of its revenue to FONERWA. EnviroServe Rwanda has the capacity to employ more than 1,000 people, making it the second state-of-the-art e-waste dismantling and recycling facility in Africa. Since it began operations, the e-waste recycling facility has processed more than 434 tons of materials and prevented 870 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions from entering the atmosphere.

totalling Frw 16.3 million (USD 26,080), (AfDB, 2013). Although, foreign direct investment (FDI) volumes have increased from USD 342.3 million in 2016 to USD 356.4 million in 2017, FDI contributions to GDP remains low, at 3 percent. Therefore, the Government is considering partnerships - including public, public-private and multi-stakeholder modalities - as an effective vehicle to appeal to foreign investors and boost the private sector to achieve Rwanda's vision of becoming a strong private sector-led economy in 2030.

In addition, the Government is leveraging various other financing mechanisms to raise additional public and private finance, such as the green finance and climate change finance, remittances and blended finance.

Rwanda is one of the few countries that has managed to establish a specific environment and natural resource fund, following passage of the 2005 Environmental Law that provided for the creation of the Green Fund, FONERWA in 2012. As a tool to implement the GGCRS, FONERWA is a ground-breaking environment and climate change fund. Its purpose is to be the engine for the next 50 years of green growth in Rwanda, while serving as a touchstone for Africa and the rest of the world. Its strategy is to provide technical and financial support to the best public and private projects that align with Rwanda's commitment to a green economy. FONERWA provides loans and grants to government institutions, the private sector and CSOs for green projects. Since its creation, FONERWA has mobilized more than USD 170.1 million from its development partners and financed 33 green projects.

In partnership with UNDP, FONERWA launched an Online Centre of Excellence, a knowledge-sharing tool that gathers knowledge products from agencies under the Ministry of Environment, FONERWA stakeholders and partners. In addition, through the South-South cooperation, FONERWA hosted and shared its experiences with countries that intend to replicate the FONERWA model in Uganda, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Malawi, Burkina Faso and Zimbabwe.

Remittances can constitute an important source of private sector finance, especially as they may be available in the local currency. The World Bank (2010) recognized, in 2010, that the stock of emigrants totaled 263.4 thousand (2.6 percent of the country's total

population) and increased to 345.8 thousand in 2013. According to the National Bank of Rwanda (BNR), in 2017 remittance inflows accounted for USD 207.6 million, compared to USD 166.2 million in 2011. The Government of Rwanda has shown that it clearly acknowledges the role and the potential of the diaspora, first ratifying certain inviolable rights of Rwandan emigrants (Articles 7, 23 and 24 of the Rwandan Constitution) and by developing a diaspora policy (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2009).

The AGDF Corporate Trust Ltd (previously, the Agaciro Fund) has raised Frw 62 billion since its creation in 2012. It is Rwanda's first sovereign wealth fund. It currently invests in government bonds and short-term bank deposits (earning 8-12 percent interest).

### *Spending needs to reach the SDG goals*

The total costs to deliver on NST1, which covers part of the first seven years of the SDG period, is estimated to range from 43 percent of GDP in FY16/17 to 47 percent of GDP in FY23/24. The International Monetary Fund, in collaboration with its Fiscal Affairs Department-African Department, conducted a costing assessment of the selected SDG sectors, with the participation of stakeholders from the government (education, health, infrastructure and finance ministries) and DPs (UNDP, World Bank, UK DFID, USAID, SDG Centre for Africa, Enabel and UNICEF). All line ministries have already produced sectoral strategies and preliminary estimates of sectoral spending needs for achieving the NST1. Individual line ministries have conducted several other costing exercises with the support of the DPs, including the OneHealth for the Ministry of Health, education budgeting and WASH costing.

According to the same IMF assessment, the overall additional spending needs estimated in order to achieve a higher SDG implementation by 2030 for these selected sectors are substantial – approximately 20 percent of GDP. The costing breakdown per selected sector is provided in Table 10. The following sub section also provides details, tallying both NST1 preliminary costing and the IMF costing exercise.

### *Education*

The education sector budget for the year 2017/18 was Frw 241 billion, or 13.1 percent of the Government's national budget, which is slightly below the international guideline of 15-20 percent. The largest share of this budget – 40 percent – is allocated to primary

**Table 10: Estimated spending needs in Rwanda**

(Additional percent of GDP per year)	Total
Education	7.0
Health	2.2
Road	3.9
Water	4.5
Electricity	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.6</b>

Source: IMF staff calculations

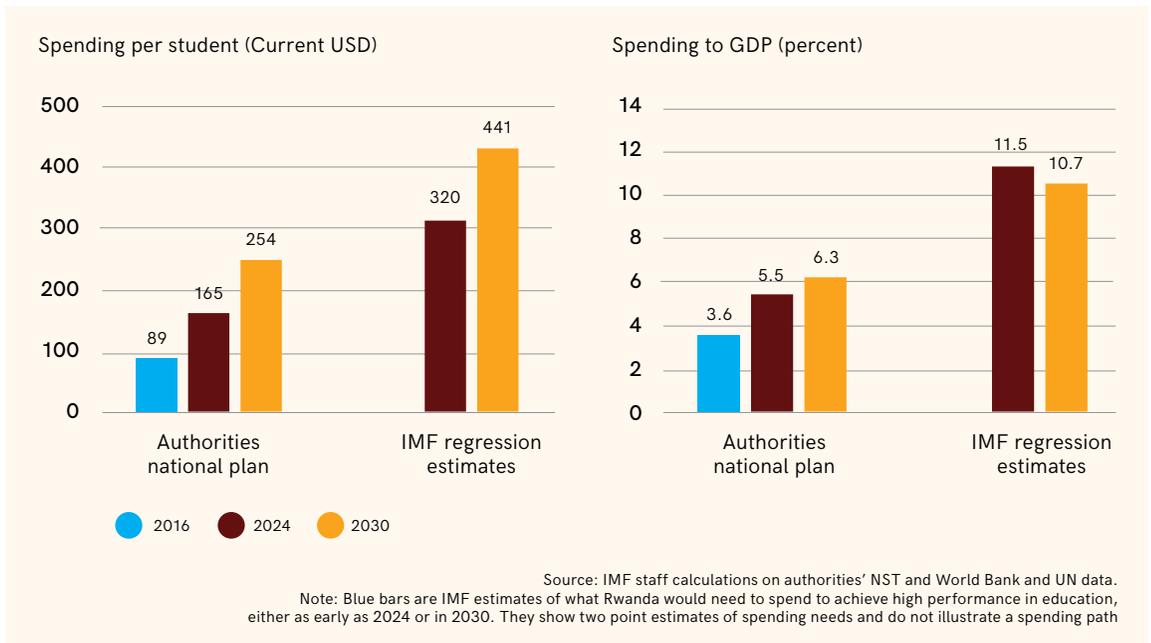
education, followed by 30 percent for secondary education, 12 percent for higher education and TVET, and 1.7 percent for the pre-primary level.

By 2030, the Rwandan government plans to double current education spending, from 3.2 percent (2017) of GDP to 6.3 percent (2017). The additional spending will be earmarked for hiring more qualified teachers to reduce the student-to-teacher ratio, especially at the primary level, where repetition rates are higher. However, according to the 2017 IMF study on SDGs spending needs, Rwanda needs to spend an additional 4 percent of GDP above the 6.3 percent, reaching 10.7 percent of GDP, if it is to attain, by 2030, the level of better-performing peer (Figure 16). Overall education spending would thus need to increase by 7 percent of GDP.

**Health**

Rwanda’s health sector budget has increased from Frw 154 billion (2013/14) to Frw 197.3 billion (2017/18). The government has

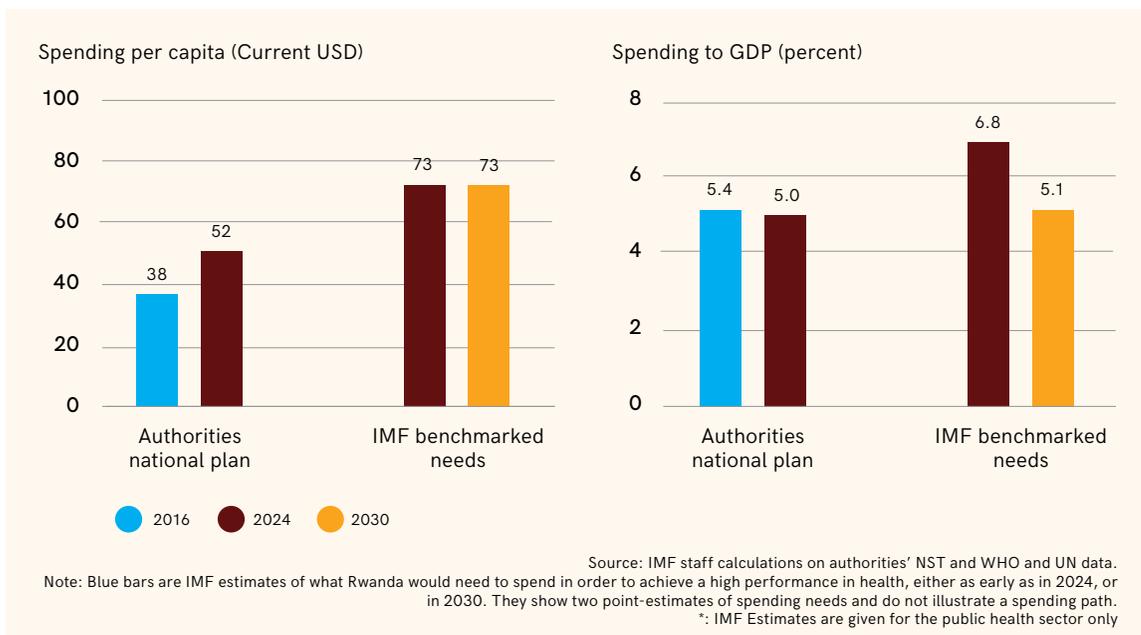
**Figure 16: Education spending needs – Comparison of authorities’ and IMF estimates**



achieved the Abuja Declaration’s goal of allocating 15% of the national budget to the health sector (HSSP 4)<sup>8</sup>. Moreover, the use of home-grown approaches, using health clinics as the first line for service delivery in rural areas and the introduction of technology including the use of drones to deliver lifesaving blood in remote and inaccessible areas, have enabled the sector to use public resources efficiently to improve access to and the quality of healthcare. The cost of implementing HSSP4 has been projected to reach Frw 4,290,170.71 million (4.29 trillion) for the seven years of the NST1 period. The mean per capita spending is expected to reach USD 60 per capita at the end of year seven, from USD 36 per capita in 2018. According to IMF analyses, the required per capita spending should double to USD 73 instead of USD 60, as estimated in NST1 (Figure 17), if Rwanda is to achieve its health ambition.

<sup>8</sup> Data source: Fourth Health Sector Strategic Plan

**Figure 17: Public health spending needs\* – Comparison of authorities’ and IMF estimates**



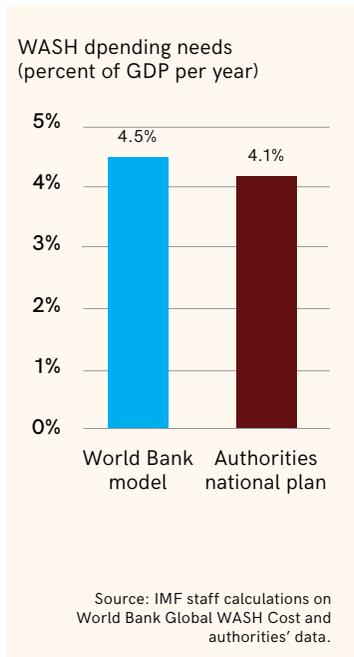
**Roads**

The overall cost of the transport sector under the NST1 period is projected to reach Frw 2,408,587.14 million. The transport sector’s proposed budget exceeds the estimated IMF budget by one percent of GDP/year.

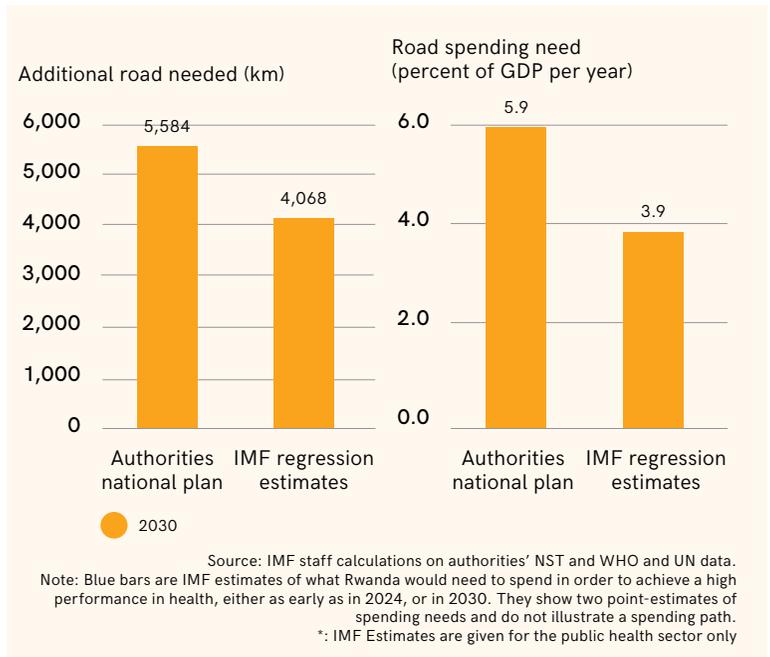
**Water and Sanitation (WATSAN)**

The total cost to deliver the WATSAN seven-year programme under NST1 is estimated at Frw 795 billion, which equals approximately USD 935 million. The higher share of spending (26 percent) is allocated to improving and sustaining urban and rural households’ access to safe drinking water. Based on the World Bank WASH costing model, Rwanda would need to spend 4.5 percent (Figure 18) of GDP/year to safely provide water to all households and provide fixed-point latrines to all. The large share of spending is accounted for by a growing urban population with increased water demand.

**Figure 19: Water and sanitation spending needs- Comparison of authorities’ and IMF estimates (% of GDP)**



**Figure 18: Road spending needs – Comparison of Authorities’ and IMF estimates**



### *Electricity*

The total cost for the energy sector under the NSTI period is estimated at USD 3.3 billion for the three subsectors: electricity, biomass and petroleum. The largest expenditure (USD 2.8 billion) is allocated to electrification. The high cost for electricity is associated with the Government's plan to build new power stations and transmission lines. NSTI and Energy Sector Strategic Plan estimates 52 percent on-grid and 48 percent off-grid. The IMF projects that electricity consumption will increase at the annual rate of 9 percent (reaching 730 kWh in 2030 from an average of 238 kWh in 2016). Universal access cost is estimated at 2 percent of GDP.

### *Challenges*

Mobilizing commercial investment in Rwanda, including FDI, is hampered by the country's status as a landlocked nation, which presents challenges related to the high cost of transport and the additional time required to import raw materials and export finished goods.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The Government of Rwanda has taken important steps towards effective domestication of Agenda 2030 by integrating and localizing the SDGs in Vision 2050, the medium-term development strategy, the National Strategy for Transformation, NST1 (2017-2024), and related sector and district strategies following the roadmap approved by the Cabinet in December 2015.

Accordingly, the ambitious nature of the SDGs is fully reflected in the transformational spirit of NST1 across its three pillars - economic, social and transformational governance - that mirror the three dimensions of sustainable development.

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning is mandated to coordinate SDGs implementation, supported by a multi-stakeholder structure that allows for an all-of-government approach and also encompasses other players, such as DPs, civil society, the private sector and citizens.

This VNR highlights challenges, lessons learned and emerging issues in order to guide policy and programme direction for accelerated implementation of the SDGs in Rwanda.

The VNR findings underscore the commitment of the Government of Rwanda to implementing the SDGs, taking into account key principles such as leaving no one behind and gender mainstreaming. The SDG indicators are mainstreamed in the mid-term strategies at the national and subnational levels, which requires an overarching approach to address the interlinkages and enhance cooperation among stakeholders.

This VNR also suggests that sustained inclusive economic growth and human development are and will remain at the center of the Government of Rwanda's interventions that seek to accelerate implementation of SDGs. In this regard, incorporating SDG indicators into the home-grown planning and implementation tools, such as the Imihigo (performance contracts), at national and district levels will strength ownership and enhance fast delivery of Agenda 2030.

The review also highlights the pivotal role of CSOs, private sector players and DPs in delivering SDGs and other national priorities. This is in addition to the ongoing need for innovative approaches and strategies for resource mobilization (domestic and external) to implement the SDGs.

Further efforts are needed to strengthen the SDG coordination, monitoring and evaluation system and to address the data gaps across sectors. In addition, NST1 will continue to focus on addressing child malnutrition, poverty eradication and the provision of decent and productive jobs, especially for youth and women.

Rwanda will build on its previous success in developing innovative policies and leveraging home-grown solutions that have multiple development effects, while “leaving no one behind”. Agenda 2030 requires strong and committed leadership. It is in this same spirit that Rwanda renews its commitments to accelerating progress by carrying out far-reaching reforms and strengthening cooperation with all stakeholders. Hosting the SDG Centre for Africa, with its mandate to support the entire continent, speaks to this political commitment to deliver on Agenda 2030.

### **Lessons learned**

1. Visionary and committed leadership is an important driver of the socioeconomic transformation sought and delivery of Agenda 2030.
2. Rwanda has learned that adopting an integrated approach to planning, delivering and monitoring interventions is crucial to address poverty- and malnutrition- related challenges. Establishing the NECDP and developing the multi-sectoral strategy to eliminate extreme poverty demonstrate how different sectors have come together to address issues of malnutrition and extreme poverty.
3. Rwanda has also learned that building on home-grown solutions, which are rooted in the Rwandan culture, resource-efficient and adapted to the national context, allows for popular ownership and participation, ensures effective and faster delivery of development, and strengthens accountability.

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## ANNEX 1: RWANDA'S SDG INDICATORS

L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
<b>GOAL 1. END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE</b>						
<b>1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day</b>						
1.	1.1.1	Proportion of population below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)	All individuals 56.8%	All individuals 55.2%	2016	World bank Database
<b>1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</b>						
2.	1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	<b>All individuals 39.10%</b> Adult males 33.2 % Adult females 35.9% Boys (age < 16) 44.7% Girls (age < 16) 44.6%	<b>All individuals 38.20%</b> Adult males 31.6% Adult females 34.8% Boys (age < 16) 44.2% Girls (age < 16) 44.8%	2013-14 2016-17	EICV 4 & 5 EICV4 Poverty Profile EICV5 Poverty Profile (NISR)
3.	1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	<b>MPI = 0.17 (Proxy)</b> GNI = 0.448 Headcount: 32.9% Intensity: 51.7% Multidimensional Poverty Headcount Children = 29.2 (5-14 y.o.), 44.2 % (15-17 y.o.)	<b>MPI = 0.15</b> GNI = 0.429 Headcount: 28.9% Intensity: 51.5% Multidimensional Poverty Headcount (children 5-14 years) = 25.3 (children 15-17 yrs) = 41.1	2013-14 2016-17	EICV 4 & 5, EICV 5 Thematic Report on MPI/(NISR)
<b>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</b>						
4.	1.3.1	Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	<b>1. Core SP programmes:</b> 6.5% (of national population) <b>2. Member of Pension and occupational Hazards:</b> There were 465,579 active contributing members and 18,856 retirees <b>3. Medical scheme:</b> There were 133,415 active members (affiliates) and 243,421 dependents <b>4. Community-Based Health Insurance - CBHI:</b> Coverage rate was at 84.2% (of national population) <b>5. Health insurance:</b> All individuals: 70% Urban: 73.8% Rural: 69.2% Male: 69.4% Female: 70.5%	<b>1. Core SP programmes:</b> 6.5% (of national population) <b>2. Member of Pension and Occupational hazards:</b> There were 539,219 active contributing members and 21,550 retirees <b>3. Medical scheme:</b> There were 147,170 active members (affiliates) and 285,280 dependents <b>4. Community-Based Health Insurance - CBHI:</b> Coverage rate was at 83.3% (of national population) <b>5. Maternity Leave Benefits:</b> There were 164,601 actively contributing women <b>6. Health insurance:</b> All individuals: 73.9% Rural: 72.7% Male: 73.4% Female: 74.5%	2016/17 2017/18	Database and Report of Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) 2. Rwanda Social Security Board (RSSB), 3. Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), 4. Ministry of Health (MOH), 5. Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) 6. Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) 7. NISR , EICV

L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
<p><b>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</b></p>						
5.	1.4.1	Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (Proxy)	Food market: 51.6 (min) Primary school: 25.6 (min) Secondary school: 38.3 (min) Health center: 56.9 (min)	2013/2014 Food market: 50.0 (min) Primary school: 25.4 (min) Secondary school: 35.7 (min) Health center: 49.9 (min)	2016/17	EICV 4 & 5 (NISR)
6.	1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure land tenure rights, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure	86% of parcels owned by natural persons have a woman either as sole (25%) or co-owner (61%) and only 14% of these parcels are registered exclusively with male claimants	2016 By sex Men 2,010,860 Women 2,079,909 By type of tenure Full Ownership 418 559 parcels Condominium 59 parcels Emphyteutic Lease 11,067,490	2018	LIAS report (RLMUA)
<p><b>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</b></p>						
7.	1.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters/ 100,000 people	Total Number of deaths = 183 Affected = 16,645	2016 Total Number of Deaths = 254 Affected = 80,164	2018	Report of Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA)
8.	1.5.2	Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) (Proxy)	Houses damaged: 5802 Crops Ha: 5277 Live stocks: 590 Class rooms: 203 Health center: 3 Road: 13 Churches: 37 Bridges: 49 Administrative Building: 18 Water supply: 10 Transm lines: 79	2017 Houses damaged: 15910 Crops Ha: 13337.21 Live stocks: 815 Class rooms: 73 Health center: 3 Road: 32 Churches: 27 Bridges: 64 Administrative Building: 12 Water supply: 1 Transm lines: 26	2018	MINEMA Disaster Effects Report 2017 Disaster Effects Report 2018
9.	1.5.3	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	1 (Rwanda is implementing national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for DRR, such as DRR mainstreaming strategies, National Risk Atlas for Rwanda and DDMFPs)	2019	2019	MIDIMAR Report

L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
10.	1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	22/30	29/30	2018	MIDIMAR Report
<p><b>1. a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</b></p>						
11.	1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)/(Proxy)	Health (Frw): 204,024,372,542 Education (Frw): 220,651,941,795 Social Protection (Frw): 74,731,877,174	Health (Frw):197,351,473,973 Education (Frw): 240,486,878,694 Social Protection (Frw): 91,075,669,292	2017/18	Budget Finance law (MINECOFIN)
<p><b>1. b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions</b></p>						
12.	1.b.1	Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups/ (Proxy)	Social Protection (Frw): 74,731,877,174	Social Protection: (Frw):91,075,669,292	Budget Finance Law 2018-2019	Budget Finance Law (MINECOFIN)
<p><b>GOAL 2. END HUNGER. ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE</b></p>						
13.	2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	19.4% of total HHs in Rwanda: 16.8% are moderately food insecure and 2.6% are severely food insecure	All type 18.7 %; 17% of HHs are moderately food insecure and 1.7% of HHs are severely food insecure	2018	CFSVA 2015 CFSVA 2018/(NISR & MINAGRI)
<p><b>2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons</b></p>						
14.	2.2.1	Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	38%	34.9%	2018	DHS 2014/15 CFSVA 2018 (NISR & MINAGRI)

L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
15.	2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	Weight for height <-2 = 2.2% Weight for height <+2 = 7.7	2014-15 2.0	2018	DHS 2014/15 CFSVA 2018 (NISR & MINAGRI)
<p><b>2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed</b></p>						
16.	2.5.1	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities	<p>1) passport data for 43 collected plant genetic resources were entered into computer for better management</p> <p>2) 48 accessions of different plant genetic resources (2 accessions of rice; 2 for maize; 2 for wheat; 2 for sorghum; 20 for beans and 10 for taro), were explored and collected</p> <p>3) 19 identified plant genetic resources were planted in their appropriate chosen sites at Rubona, Karama and Rwereke for characterization, seed increase and regeneration</p> <p>4) accessions of banana; 24 accessions of horticulture crops; 171 accessions of sweet potato and 201 of coffee were maintained as field genebanks,</p> <p>5) 192 and 209 different plant genetic resources were respectively tested for moisture content and germination rate. For forest genetic resources conservation (FGRs), 15 forest genetic resources were collected and conserved. For animal genetic resources conservation (AnGRs), 37 inkungu (traditional cows without horns) and 145 "inyamba" (traditional cows with long horns) were kept for conserving traditional cow breeds and two 'inyamba' young bulls were acquired, cared for and trained for semen production in replacement of the previous old ones.</p>		2017/18	Report MINAGRI/ Rwanda National Gene Bank (RINGB)
<p><b>GOAL 3. ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES</b></p>						
<p><b>3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</b></p>						
17.	3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	210	2014-15		DHS 2014/15 (NISR)
18.	3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	91%	2014-15		DHS 2014/15 (NISR)

L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
<b>3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births</b>						
19.	3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate	50	2014-15		DHS 2014/15 (NISR)
20.	3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	20	2014-15		DHS 2014/15 (NISR)
<b>3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</b>						
21.	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections/ 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	2.7	RAIHS	2018	HMIS 2018
22.	3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence/100,000 population	98	2008	2017	RBC, (WHO Global TB Report 2017)
23.	3.3.3	Malaria incidence/1,000 population	348	2015-16	2017-18	RBC
<b>3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents</b>						
24.	3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	3.1	2017	2018	Statistical Year Book/ (NISR)
<b>3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</b>						
25.	3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	48% (married women)	2014-15		DHS 2014/15 (NISR)
26.	3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years)/ 1,000 women in that age group	7.3% for aged 15-19 years	2014-15		DHS 2014/15 (NISR)

L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
<b>3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate</b>						
27.	3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	Percentage of Men aged 15-59 who smoke cigarettes = 10.25% Percentage of Men aged 15-59 who smoke pipes = 3.5% Percentage of Men aged 15-59 who smoke other tobacco products = 1% Percentage of Women aged 15-49 who smoke cigarettes = 0.4% Percentage of Women aged 15-49 who smoke pipes = 0.7% Percentage of Women aged 15-49 who smoke other tobacco products = 1.2%	2014-15		DHS 2014/15 (NISR)
<b>3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all</b>						
28.	3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme	93%	2014-15		DHS 2014/15 (NISR)
<b>3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States</b>						
29.	3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution	Doctors = 1/10,055 Nurses = 1/1,094 Midwives = 1/4,064 Pharmacist = 1/16,871 Lab Technicians = 1/10,500	2016-17		Health Sector Strategic Plan (2018-2024)
<b>3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</b>						
30.	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness	66% (International Health Regulations (2005) Monitoring Framework Country Profiles)			MINSANTE

**GOAL 4. ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

**4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes**

31.	4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	i) P2 Literacy: 45.3%, P2 Numeracy: 32.9% ii) P5 Literacy: 44.1%, P5 Numeracy: 38.3%	2014	P3 (Grade 3) Literacy: 54.9% (boys: 52.2%, girls: 56.4%) P3 Numeracy: 40.7% (boys: 40.3%, girls: 41.3%)	2018 LARS (III)	Learning Achievement in Rwanda schools (2016 through LARS II & 2018)/REB
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**4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education**

32.	4.2.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex	1) Early Child Development index score (aged 36–59 months) = 63.1%	2014/15			DHS 2014/15 (NISR)
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L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
33.	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex	Male: 46.8% Female: 47.4%	Male: 52% Female: 53.1%	2018	Education Statistics 2018 (MINEDUC)

**4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university**

34.	4.3.1	Participation rate of youth <sup>9</sup> and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	Youth = 3.1 Adults = 1.9		2016/17	EICV 5 (NISR)
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<sup>9</sup> Youth age group in Rwanda is (16–30 years)

<p><b>4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</b></p>					
35.	<p>4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill</p>	<p>1) Copying or moving a file or a folder = 4.6%  2) Using copy and paste = 4.3%  3) Sending e-mails with attached files = 2.8%  4) Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet = 2.6%  5) Connecting and installing new devices = 2.6%  6) Finding, downloading installing and configuring software = 1.6%  7) Creating electronic presentations with presentation software = 0.9%  8) Transferring files between a computer and other devices = 1.8%  9) Writing a computer program = 1.8%</p>	<p>2016/17</p>	<p>2017/18</p> <p>1) Copying or moving a file or a folder = 6.3%  2) Using copy and paste = 6.1%  3) Sending e-mails with attached files = 4.4%  4) Using basic arithmetic formulae in a spreadsheet = 3.8%  5) Connecting and installing new devices = 4.1%  6) Finding, downloading installing and configuring software = 2.2%  7) Creating electronic presentations with presentation software = 1.5%  8) Transferring files between a computer and other devices = 3.0%  9) Writing a computer program = 3.0%</p>	<p>Reports from Ministry of Youth &amp; ICT (MYICT); NISR</p>
<p><b>4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</b></p>					
36.	<p>4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated</p>	<p><b>Gender Parity Index</b>  Nursery = 1.03  Primary education = 1.004  GPI in Secondary = 1.12  GPI in Higher Education = 0.73</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p><b>Gender Parity Index</b>  Nursery = 1.02  Primary = 0.98  Lower Secondary = 1.17  Upper Secondary = 1.07  GPI in Higher Education = 0.74</p>	<p>Education Statistics 2016 and 2018 (MINEDUC)</p>
<p><b>4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy</b></p>					
37.	<p>4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex</p>	<p>Literacy = 73.2% (Proxy)  Numeracy = 73.5% (Proxy)</p>	<p>(2016/17)</p>	<p><b>Literacy Youth rate among youth population</b>  (Male:84.2% &amp; Female:85%)</p> <p><b>Numeracy rate among youth population</b>  (Male:84.7% &amp; Female:84.9%)</p>	<p>EICV5, Education Statistics 2018 (MINEDUC)</p>

**4. a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all**

		2016	2018	Education Statistics 2018 (MINEDUC)
38.	4.a.1	<p>(a) Electricity on grid and off grid: Nursery: 14.9% Primary = 52.4% Secondary = 65.2%</p> <p>(b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; Primary = 9.8% Secondary = 35.4%</p> <p>(c) Computers for pedagogical purposes: Primary = 65.8% Secondary = 77.3%</p> <p>(d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities;</p> <p>(e) basic drinking water;</p> <p>(f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and</p> <p>(g) basic hand-washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)</p>	<p>(a) Electricity on grid and off grid: Nursery: 45.8% Primary = 79% Secondary = 92.5%</p> <p>(b) Internet for pedagogical purposes : Primary = 30.0% Secondary = 52.9%</p> <p>(c) Computers for pedagogical purposes: Primary = 75.5% Secondary = 84.26%</p> <p>(d) Adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities: Nursery:5.7% Primary = 24% Secondary = 28.5% (2017)</p> <p>(e) Basic drinking water: Nursery = 27.5% Primary = 53.6%/Improved(2017) Secondary = 71.9% (2017)</p> <p>(g) Basic handwashing facilities Nursery= 28.6% Primary=66.0% (h)Toilets ratio= Primary = 54</p>	
39.	4.C.1	<p>Proportion of teachers in: a) pre-primary; b) primary; c) lower secondary; and d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country/ (Proxy)</p>	<p><b>Trained Teachers</b> (a) Nursery= 47.3% (b) Primary = 93.6% (c) Secondary = 59.7%</p>	

L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
<b>GOAL 5. ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS</b>						
<b>5. 1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</b>						
40.	5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non discrimination on the basis of sex	<p><b>Existing legal framework :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CEDAW</li> <li>- Maputo Protocol</li> <li>- AU Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa</li> <li>- Beijing Declaration (1995)</li> <li>- 2015 Revised Constitution</li> <li>- New 2016 Succession Law</li> <li>- Land Law (2013)</li> <li>- Penal Code (2012)</li> <li>- Anti-GBV Law (2008)</li> <li>- Family Policy (2005)</li> <li>- Labor Law (2009)</li> <li>- Gender Policy (2010)</li> <li>- Anti GBV Policy (2011)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Existing legal framework :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Constitution of Republic of Rwanda of 2003 revised in 2015 enshrines the principle of Gender equality and women's rights and provides the minimum 30% quota for women in all decision making positions and Prohibits all kind of discrimination;</li> <li>- Organic law No 001/2018, OR of 25/03/2018 governing elections was enacted as an additional legislation promoting gender parity in decision making structures of the government. Article 91 of this law relates to the composition of the chamber of deputies and provides for 24 seats reserved for women (this is the equivalent of 30%);</li> <li>- The Law N°68/2018 of 30/08/2018 determining offences and penalties in general provide punishment of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) addresses GBV in all its forms;</li> <li>- The Law No 32/2016 of 28/08/2016 governing Persons and Family, Men and women have equal right to enter marriage where by today the minimum legal age;</li> <li>- Law N°27/2016 of 08/07/2016 Governing Matrimonial Regimes, Donations and Successions: In 1999, a gender revolution especially in terms of equal accessibility to and management of family patrimony was realized through the law on matrimonial regimes, donations and successions which were later revised in 2016. The law provides that both boys and girls have the same rights to inherit properties from their parents;</li> <li>- Law N° 43/2013 OF 16/06/2013 Governing Land in Rwanda: The same as inheritance, Land reform in Rwanda supported women and men to have equal rights and enjoyment over their land properties. From this, both men and women have land titles registered on their names and this has facilitated especially women to access loans from financial institutions and engage in income generating activities;</li> <li>- The Law N° 66/2018 of 30/08/2018 regulating labour in Rwanda, in its Article 9 states that, an employer is prohibited from discriminating employees on basis of sex, or any other form of discrimination. A female employee who has given birth is entitled to a maternity leave paid of at least twelve (12) consecutive weeks;</li> <li>- The Organic Law No. 12/2013/OL of 12/09/2013 on state finance and property enforces accountability to all public Institutions through Gender Budget Statement as a mandatory annex to the Budget Framework Paper to be submitted to the Parliament.</li> <li>- Law No 32/2016 of 28/08/2016 governing Persons and Family stipulates that the spouses have equal rights on Management of the household.</li> </ul>		MIGEPROF/ MINIJUST

L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
<b>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</b>						
41.	5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	Physical violence against those aged 15-49 years (women: 17.6%, men: 6.5%) Sexual violence against those aged 15-49 years (women: 8.3%, men: 1.2%) Emotional violence against those aged 15-49 years (women: 18.5%, men: 14%)	2014-15		DHS (NISR)
42.	5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	Sexual Violence for those aged 15 and older - Women: 7.6 %	2014-15		DHS (NISR)
<b>5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</b>						
43.	5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	At age 15: 0.4% At age 18: 6.8%	2014-15		DHS (NISR)
<b>5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</b>						
44.	5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location/ Proxy	Average time spent per week, total = 24.7 hours Female = 31 hours Male = 16 hours	2016	Average time spent per week, total = 20.6 hours Female = 25.3 hours Male = 13.5 hours	LFS (NISR)
<b>5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</b>						
45.	5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by a) women in national parliaments and b) local governments	1) Members of Parliament (Chamber of Deputies) = 64% 2) Districts Mayors = 16.7% 3) Member of Districts Consultative Council = 45.2%	2016	1) Members of Parliament (Chamber of Deputies) = 61.3% 2) Districts Mayors = 26.7% 3) Member of Districts Consultative Council = 45.2%	Report of MIGEPROF; GMO
46.	5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions	38.60%	2017	34.10%	Report of MIGEPROF; GMO (NISR) LFS 2017, 2018

L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
<p><b>5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences</b></p>						
47.	5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	83%	2014-15		DHS (NISR)
48.	5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	N° 21/2016 of 20/05/2016 Law relating to human reproductive health			
<p><b>5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</b></p>						
49.	5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure		<p><b>By sex</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 631,719 women with 1,642,580 parcels (18%)</li> <li>- 529,607 men with 910,833 parcels (16%)</li> <li>- 2,261,843 co-owner (spouses 66%) with 4,795,766 parcels</li> <li>- others 75,722 with 299,720 parcels owned by more than 2 persons</li> </ul>		MINAGRI ; Report Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority,
50.	5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	<p><b>LEGAL INSTRUMENTS IN PLACE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Law No 32/2016 of 28/08/2016 governing Persons and Family, Men and women have equal right to enter marriage where by today the minimum legal age</li> <li>- Law N°27/2016 of 08/07/2016 Governing Matrimonial Regimes, Donations and Successions: In 1999, a gender revolution especially in terms of equal accessibility to and management of family patrimony was realized through the law on matrimonial regimes, donations and successions which were later revised in 2016. The law provides that both boys and girls have the same rights to inherit properties from their parents;</li> <li>- Law N° 43/2013 OF 16/06/2013 Governing Land in Rwanda: The same as inheritance, Land reform in Rwanda supported women and men to have equal rights and enjoyment over their land properties. From this, both men and women have land titles registered on their names and this has facilitated especially women to access loans from financial institutions and engage in income generating activities;</li> <li>- The National Land Policy (2018)</li> </ul>			GMO

L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
<b>5. b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</b>						
51.	5. b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	64% (percentage of households that own mobile phones.)	67%	2013-14 2016-17	EICV5 (NISR)
<b>GOAL 6. ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL</b>						
<b>6. 1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</b>						
52.	6. 1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	84.80%	87.40%	2013-14 2016-17	EICV5 (NISR) DHS4
<b>6. 2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</b>						
53.	6. 2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	63.5% (households using improved sanitation type not shared with other households)	66.20%	2013-14 2016-17	DHS, EICV 5 (NISR)
<b>6. 3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</b>						
54.	6. 3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality		15%	2019	Water quality Monitoring status in Rwanda /National University of Rwanda (NUR)
<b>6. 5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</b>						
55.	6. 5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	100% (Nile Basin Initiative and Congo Basin have operational arrangement for water cooperation (Admin data)			Report (RWFA)

L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
<b>GOAL 7. ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL</b>						
<b>7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</b>						
56.	7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity	26.9%	46.7%	2018	Admin report (MININFRA)
57.	7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	0.7%	1.2%	2016/17	Admin (MININFRA)
<b>7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</b>						
58.	7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption		53% (Proxy: Renewable energy share in the total final electricity generation)	2018	Admin Report (MININFRA)
<b>GOAL 8. PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL</b>						
<b>8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries</b>						
59.	8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita	8.9%	8.60%	2018	National Accounts (NISR)
<b>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</b>						
60.	8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in non agriculture employment, by sex	Male = 66.4% Female = 33.6%	Male = 66.3% Female = 33.7%	2018	LFS (NISR)
<b>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</b>						
61.	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Unemployment rate = 18.8 % Male = 15.7 % Female = 22.7%  Youth = 21.5% Adults = 16.3%  Persons with disabilities = 20.8%	Unemployment rate = 15.1% Male = 13.5% Female = 17.1%  Youth = 18.7% Adults = 12.3%  Persons with disabilities = 14.1%	2018	LFS (NISR)
<b>8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</b>						
62.	8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years)	Aged of 16- 30 = 36.4%	Aged of 16- 24 = 30.7% Aged of 16-30 = 32.7%	2018	LFS (NISR)

L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
<b>8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</b>						
63.	8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	<p><b>Child labour = 5.5%</b></p> <p>1) Working in hazardous conditions: 2.1%</p> <p>Male: 2.9%</p> <p>Female: 1.3%</p> <p>2) Child labour, not hazardous: 3.4%</p> <p>Male: 3.5%</p> <p>Female: 3.3%</p> <p>3) Working in hazardous conditions</p> <p>6-9: 0.2%</p> <p>10-15: 1.6%</p> <p>16-17: 9.2%</p> <p>4) Child labour, not hazardous</p> <p>6-9: 0.5%</p> <p>10-15: 6.4%</p> <p>16-17: 0</p>	<p>2014-2015</p> <p><b>Child labour = 3.6%</b></p> <p><b>Age group</b></p> <p><b>6-12</b></p> <p>Male 10.6%</p> <p>Female 10.3%</p> <p>Number 13,560</p> <p><b>13-15</b></p> <p>Male 41.8%</p> <p>Female 40.6%</p> <p>Number 52,742</p> <p><b>16-17</b></p> <p>Male 47.6%</p> <p>Female 49.1%</p> <p>Number 64,494</p> <p>Total of children aged from 6-17: 3,694,929</p>	2016-17	NISR, EICV5 (MINEDUC)
<b>8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</b>						
64.	8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion	363 Million USD 3% of GDP Growth rate 9% yearly since 2007	USD 374 million, receipts corresponding to 3% of GDP	2016 2017	Rwanda Development Board (RDB),
<b>8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</b>						
65.	8.10.1	Number of commercial bank branches/100,000 adults and number of automated teller machines (ATMs)/100,000 adults	5.6	5.9	2015 2016	National Bank of Rwanda Report
66.	8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider		68%	(2016)	Finscope (2016)

L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
8.b	By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization					
67.	8.b.1	Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	National employment policy; NSTI is targeting the creation of 1.5 million decent and productive jobs by 2024 (214,000 annually)			
<b>GOAL 9. BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION</b>						
9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all					
68.	9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road		63%	2018	Study on road and public transport accessibility in Rwanda (MININFRA)
9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries					
69.	9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita	6.0%	6.0%	2018	National Accounts, (NISR)
70.	9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	5.30%	6.40%	2018	LFS, (NISR)
9.c	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020					
71.	9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology	2G = 99.92%, 3G = 93.37%, 4G = 89%	2G = 99.92%, 3G = 92.37%, 4G = 96.6%	Mar-19	Statistics report for telecom, media and postal s, Q1 2019, RURA

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<b>GOAL 10. REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES</b>						
10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations						
72.	10.5.1	Financial Soundness Indicator	CAR :23.34% CAR Tier1 : 20.68% NPLs Net of Provisions to Capital: 17.05% NPLs to Total Gross Loans: 7.56% Return on Assets: 2.62% Liquid Assets to Short Term Liabilities: 111.87% Net Open Position in Foreign Exchange to Capital: -1.61%	June 2016 CAR: 25.5% CAR Tier1 : 20.84% NPLs Net of Provisions to Capital: 10.97% NPLs to Total Gross Loans: 6.4% Return on Assets: 2.80% Liquid Assets to Short Term Liabilities: 129.55% Net Open Position in Foreign Exchange to Capital: -9.09%	December 2018	Annual Financial Stability Report, BNR
10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies						
73.	10.7.2	Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	Law N° 04/2011 off 21/03/2011 on immigration and emigration in Rwanda			
10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent						
74.	10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	4%	2017		BNS records
<b>GOAL 11. MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE</b>						
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums						
75.	11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing/ Proxy	62.6%	2013-14	2016-17	EICV-4, EICV-5 (NISR)
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations						
76.	11.5.1	Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	1) Deaths = 183 2) Affected = 16,645	2017		Report of MINEIMA 1) Deaths = 273 2) Affected = 80,164

L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
<b>11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</b>						
77.	11.b.1	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030a	22/30 Districts	29/30	2017	Report of MINEMA
78.	11.b.2	Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	22/30 Districts	29/30	2017	MINEMA
<b>GOAL 12. ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS</b>						
<b>12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</b>						
79.	12.4.1	Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement	Rwanda is party to the following MEAs: * Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, signed on 7/6/2004, * Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Trans-boundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa, signed on 26/08/1991 * Minamata Convention to protect people and the environment from the harm caused by exposure to mercury, signed on 29/06/2017			
<b>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</b>						
80.	12.5.1	Number of companies publishing sustainability reports (including efficient use of energy and water)	An estimated 25 fully-complying industries have saved about Frw 1 billion between 2013 and 2014 and reduced carbon emission by approximately 1,290 tonnes per year. Similarly, more than 70 industries are addressing industrial pollution challenges and low productivity by embracing clean production practices			
<b>12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities</b>						
81.	12.7.1	Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	Public Procurement User Guide/Law on public procurement 12/2007 of 29/03/2007			MINECOFIN

L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
<b>12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</b>						
82.	12.b.1	Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools		11 strategies and policies (adventure tourism master plan, Kivu-Belt; Eastern Province MP; Heritage Corridor MP, sustainable tourism MP, concession policy, Twin Lakes, adventure tourism, MICE strategy, tourism policy and tourism bill)		RDB
<b>GOAL 13. TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS</b>						
<b>13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</b>						
83.	13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing persons, and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people	1) Deaths = 183 2) Affected = 16,645	1) Deaths = 273 2) Affected = 80,164	2017	MINEMA Report (2017)
84.	13.1.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	Rwanda is implementing national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with Sendai Framework for DRR, such as DRR mainstreaming strategies, National Risk Atlas for Rwanda and DDMPs, among others		2017	MINEMA Report (2017)
85.	13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	22/30 Districts	29/30 Districts	2017	MINEMA Report (2017)
<b>13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</b>						
86.	13.2.1	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	1. Green growth and Climate resilient Strategy 2. National communications report 3. INDC: Intended national determined contributions 4. NAPs: National adaptation plans, etc.			

L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
<b>GOAL 14. CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>						
<b>GOAL 15. PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS</b>						
15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements						
87.	15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area	29.60%	Forest plantation increased to 29.8% (708,250 ha)	2016	Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority Report
L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
88.	15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	10.13%		2012	State of Environment Outlook report 2015
15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development						
89.	15.4.1	Protected area coverage of important sites for mountain biodiversity		11.9% of natural forest including mountains coverage	2018	Report of RWFA , Rwanda National Forest Policy 2018
15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts						
90.	15.9.1	Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); Records of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources			
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems						
91.	15.a.1	Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems	\$86M mobilised by FONERWA to support environment and climate change related projects	\$71.1 M	2017/18	FONERWA

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<b>GOAL 16. PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS</b>						
<b>16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</b>						
92.	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	0.0003	2014	2018	RCS and Rwanda National Police Report
93.	16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fourteen percent of women and 11 % of men, age 15-49 have experienced physical violence within the 12 months preceding the survey</li> <li>35% of women and 39% of men age 15-49 have experienced physical violence at least once since age 15</li> <li>8% of women and 1% of men age 15-49 report having experienced sexual violence at least once in the past 12 months</li> </ul>	2014/15	2015/16	DHS 2014/15 VACYS 2015/16
94.	16.1.4	Proportion of population that feels safe walking alone around the area they live			2018	Gallup 2018 Global Law and Order Report
<b>16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</b>						
95.	16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	35	2015/16		Administrative data from the Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Orders Sector (JLROS)
<b>16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</b>						
96.	16.3.2	Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	2,994 (5.53%) of overall prison population of 54,185 as at 31 August 2016	JLROS records	2018	Admin data from J LROS, RNP

L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
<b>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</b>						
97.	16.5.1	Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months/ Proxy:	% of citizens who have encountered corruption while interacting with service providers: 81.9%	75.60%	2018	Rwanda Governance Score Card (Rwanda Governance Board)
<b>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</b>						
98.	16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	47.2%	49%	2016/17	Budget Finance law 2017-2018 (MINECOFIN)
99.	16.6.2	Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services/citizens' satisfaction with service delivery in all the 15 sectors in the 30 districts of Rwanda/ Proxy	74.30%	69.3%	2015	Rwanda Citizen Report Card (Rwanda Governance Board)
<b>16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</b>						
100.	16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	56%	89%	2014/15	DHS (2014/15) Web-based registration, CRVS July/2018-May 2019)
<b>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</b>						
101.	16.10.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	Rwanda Access to Information ACT, 2013			
<b>16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</b>						
102.	16.a.1	Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	Rwanda National Commission for Human Rights			

L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
<b>GOAL 17. STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>						
<b>17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection</b>						
103.	17.1.1	Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source (tax+ non-tax+grant)	Total revenue as proportion of GDP: 22.9%	2016	2017/18	Report of MINECOFIN
104.	17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	62.40%	2016/17	2018/19	Report of MINECOFIN
<b>17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</b>						
105.	17.3.1	Foreign direct investment (FDI), official development assistance (ODA) and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget	FDI/GDP 4.0%	2016		Report of MINECOFIN
<b>17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress</b>						
106.	17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services/ (external debt in nominal terms/ Proxy	7%	2016	2018	National Bank of Rwanda Report
<b>17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology</b>						
107.	17.8.1	Proportion (%) of Households with internet access/Proxy	9%	2013-14	2016-17	NISR
<b>17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020</b>						
108.	17.11.1	Developing countries and least developed countries share of global exports/(Export goods and services in USD million / proxy	Rwanda's exports total USD 1,534.4M	2016	2018	MACRO/ MINECOFIN

L#	SDGI official code (2017)	Indicators	Baseline value	Progress value	Progress year	Data Source
<p><b>17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</b></p>						
109.	17.18.2	Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda's legal framework is aligned to international standards			NISR
110.	17.18.3	Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda has a 5-year strategic plan - National Strategy for Development of Statistics, third generation. Its implementation is funded by GoR and DPs			NISR
<p><b>17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries</b></p>						
111.	17.19.2	Proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and have achieved 100% birth registration and 80% death registration	In 2012, a population and housing census was conducted	2012	Preparations for 2022 population and housing census are ongoing	NISR

