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and Research - Rwanda

IPAR 3rd Annual Research Conference

The Voice of socially Marginalised Rwandans on Post 2015 Development Agenda

“The post-2015 development framework is likely to have the best development impact if it emerges from an inclusive, open and transparent process with multi-stakeholder participation.” UN Secretary General’s report released July 2011 -

By John Rwirahira



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A. Current

Transformation process

B. Self Reliance

1. Independence
2. relying on own efforts and abilities
3. Capacity to rely on one's resources and capacity
4. Having confidence in your own ability to do things for your own



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Flying the economy and the society





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Need a better dashboard for navigating our journey

GDP growth

Health

Infrastructure

Human capital

Finances



Productivity

Governance

Cooperation

Employment

Environment



One key question :

How much of every sector is needed to get where we want to be?

i.e. What is the optimal growth scenario that allows us to get to where we want to be?



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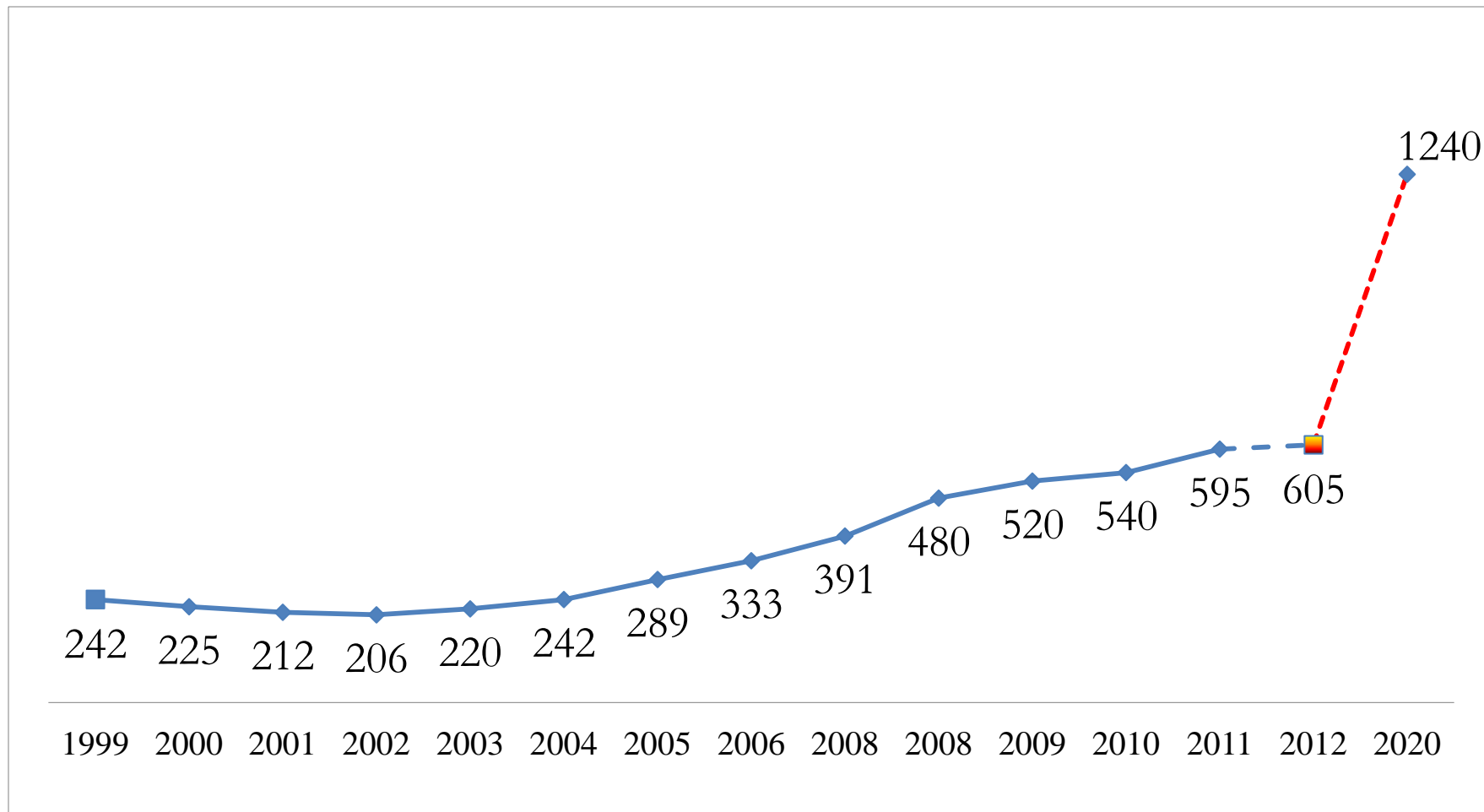
1. Overview of the Rwanda's MDGs achievements (selected)

2. Brief overview on post 2015 consultations;
3. The Voice of the socially marginalized Rwanda;
4. Conclusion



GDP Per Capita 1999–2011 US\$ at 2006 Constant Prices

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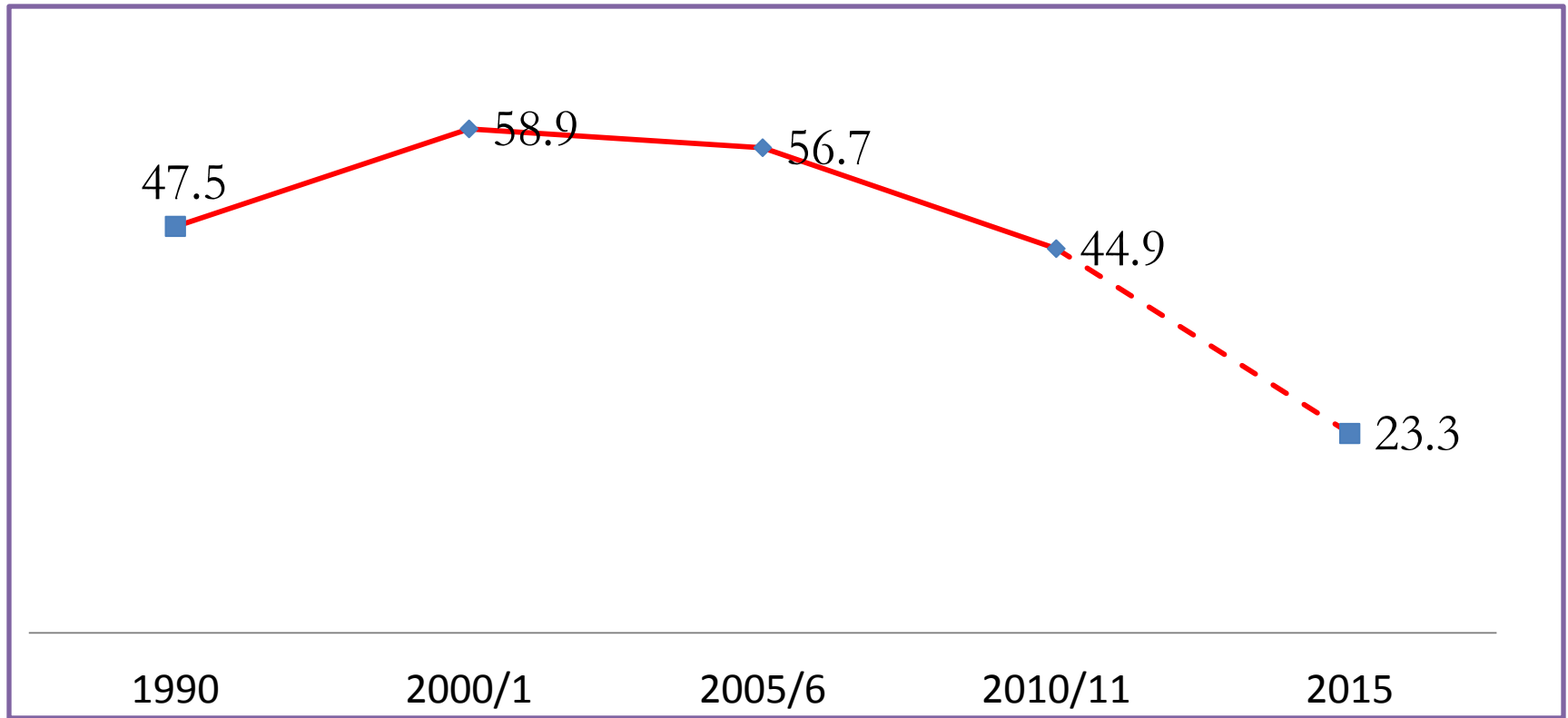




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Goal 1: Eradicate Hunger and Extreme Poverty

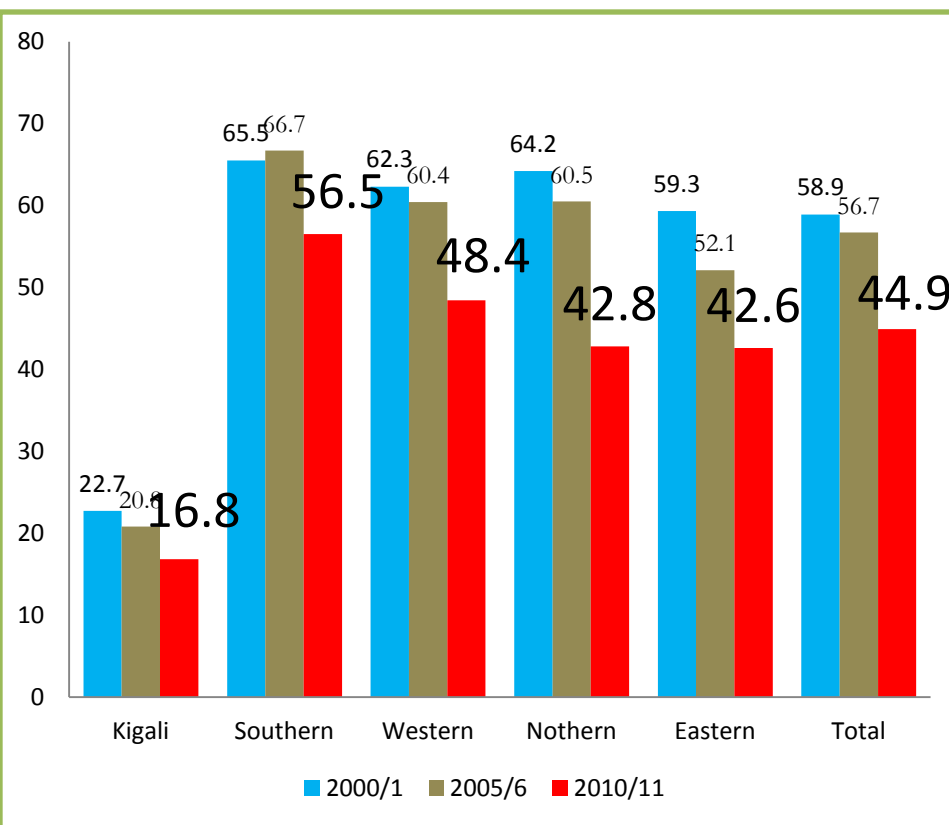
Reduce Poverty by Half the 1990 Level by 2015



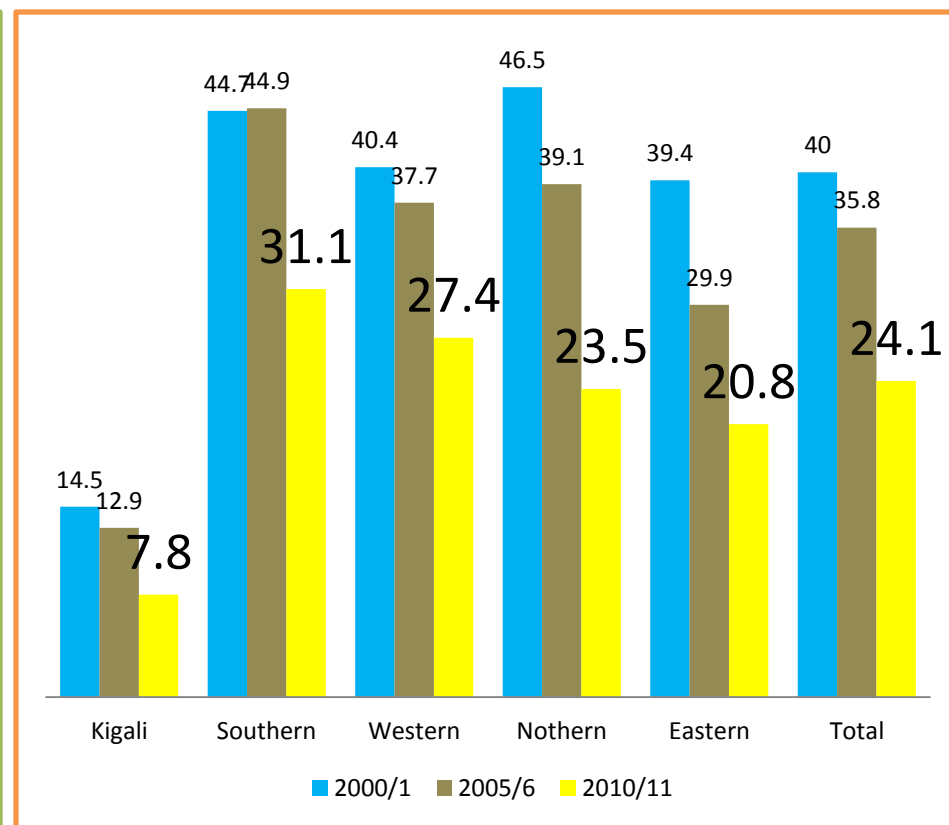
Rwanda has succeeded to reduce poverty by 12 percentage points between 2005 and 2006, Reduction in inequality i.e. pro-poor policies



Poverty Head Count by Province



Extreme Poverty Head Count by Province



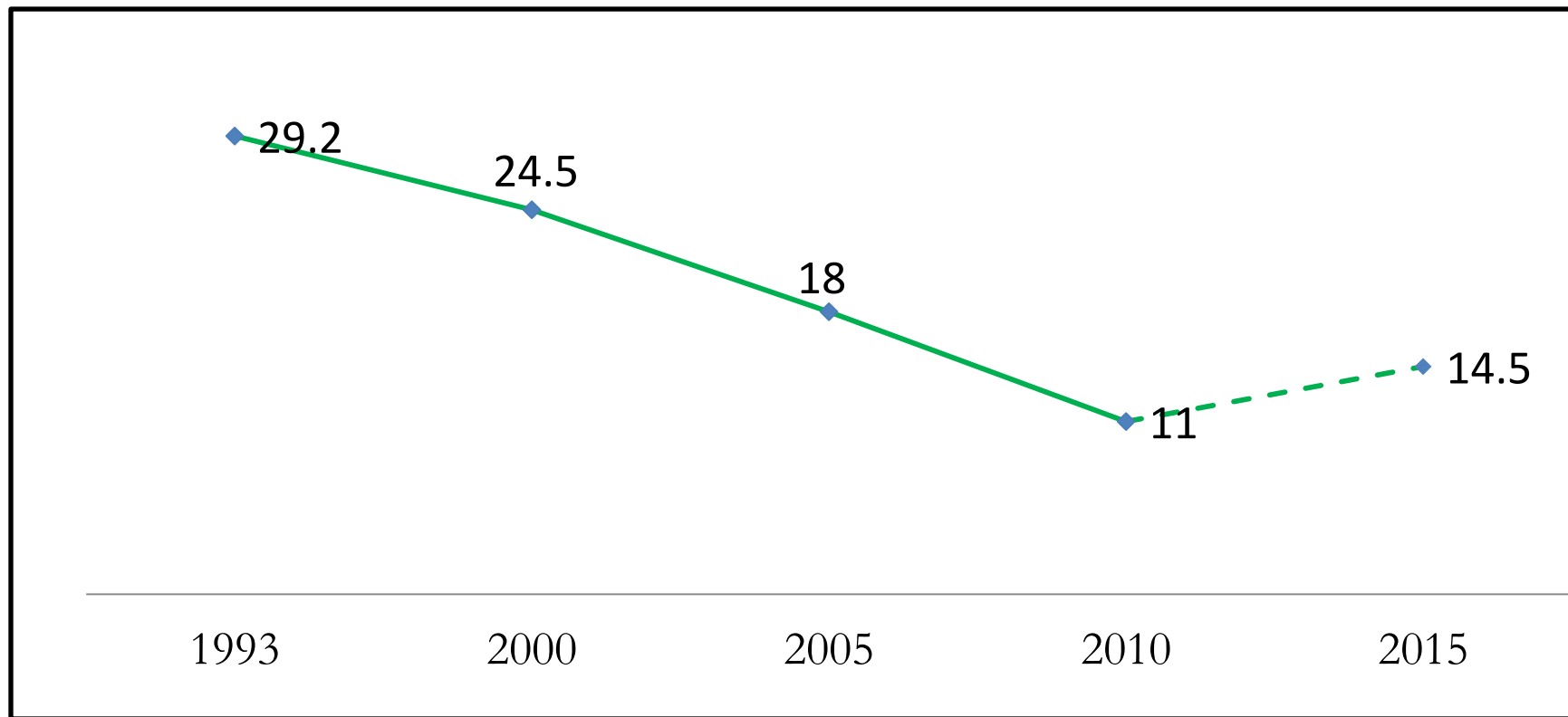
There are differences between the poverty levels across regions



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Goal 1: Eradicate Hunger and Extreme Poverty

Trend in Prevalence of Underweight Children 1993-2010



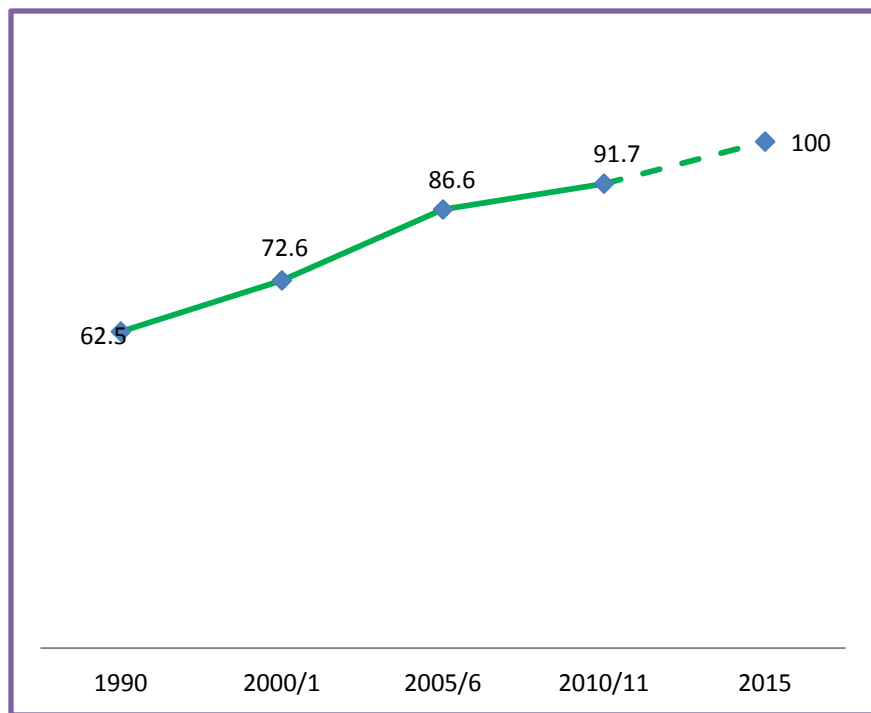
The target for underweight children seems met by the more than 40% of Rwandans are still stunting. Still to address issues related to inequalities, high population rate, low private sector growth, lack of employability skills, household enterprise creation, extension of social protection program,...



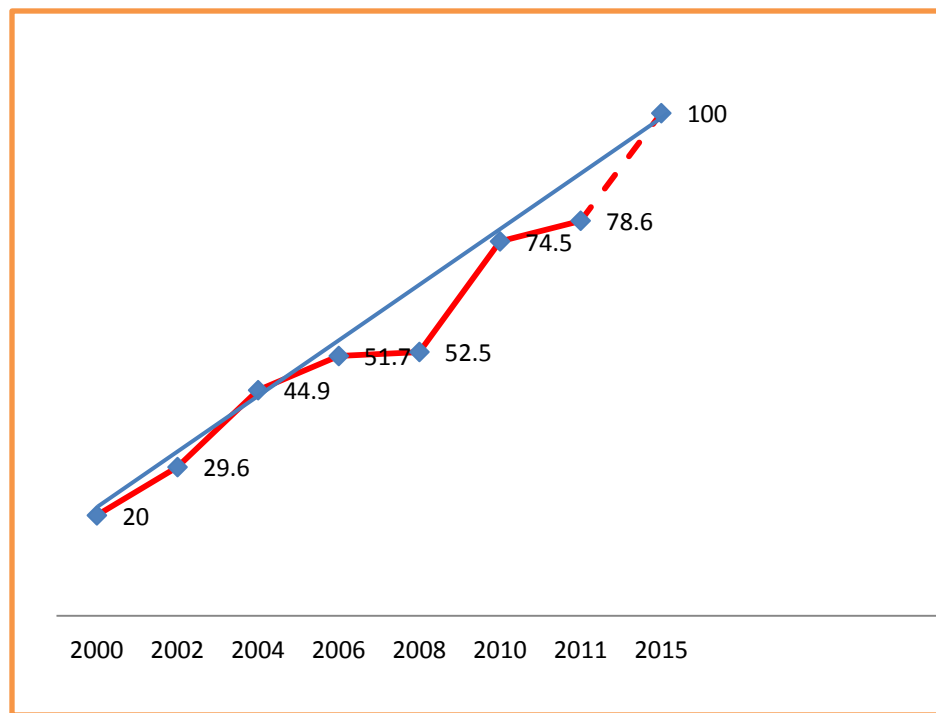
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Goal 2. Universal Primary Education

Net Primary School Attendance Rates
1990-2010/11



Gross Primary School Completion Rates



Needs to improve the quality of education, infrastructure, linking education curricula with the needs of the labor market and community needs, TVET...



Goal 3. Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

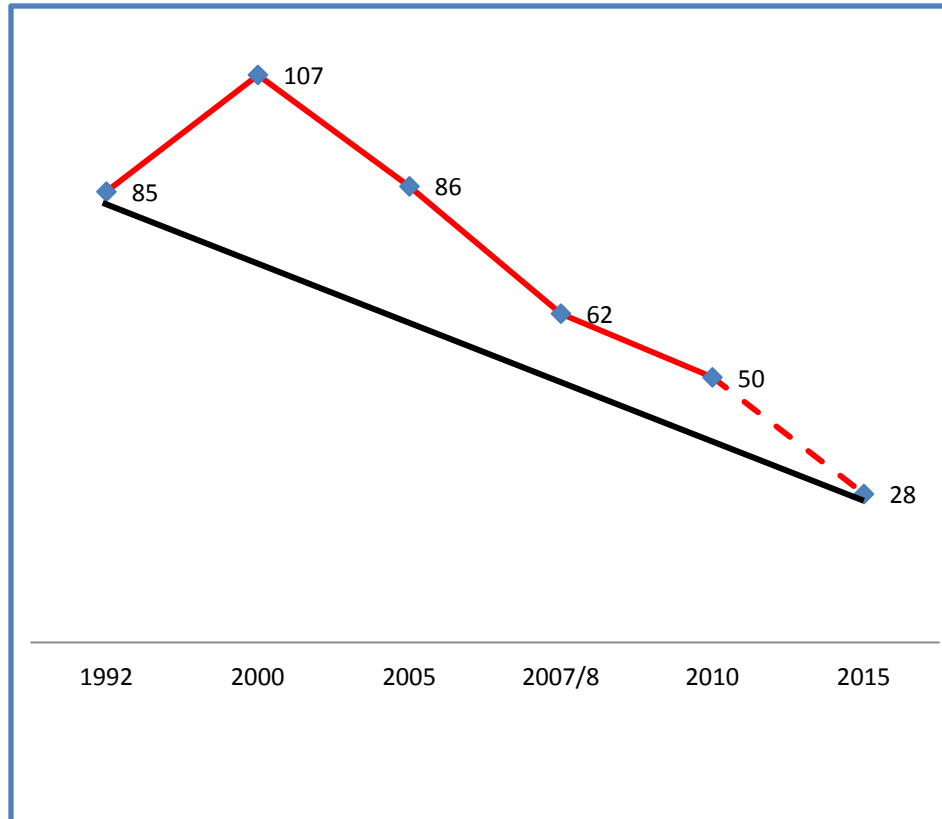
1. Women empowerment
2. Girls dropout at school
3. Access to finance
4. GBV and negative cultural attitudes,
5. Early marriages and unwanted pregnancies,



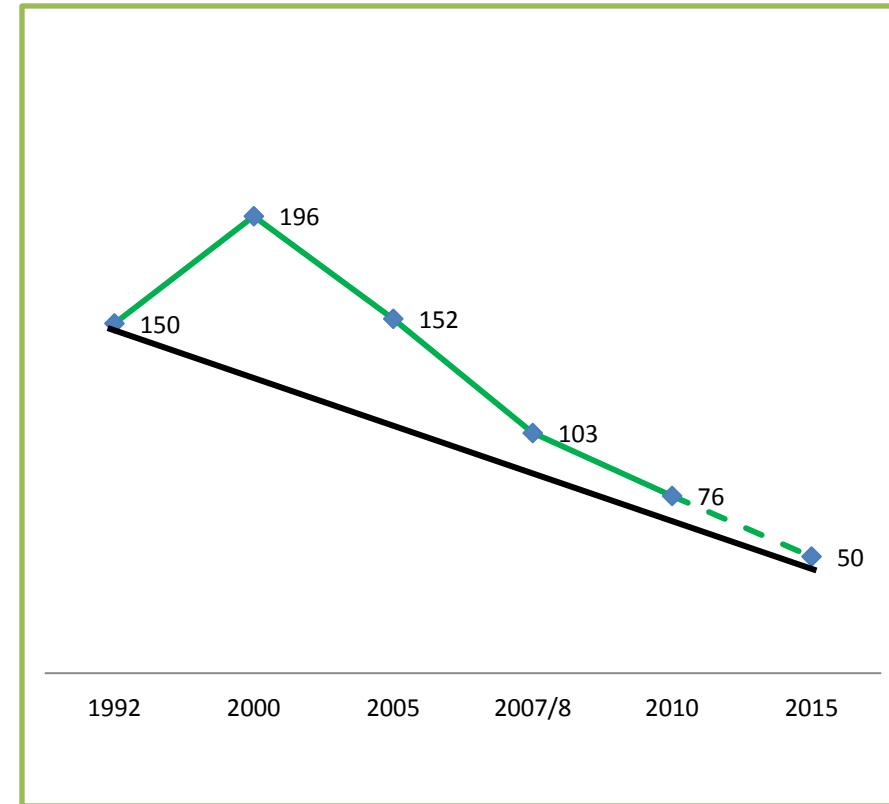
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Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births



Under-5-Years Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births



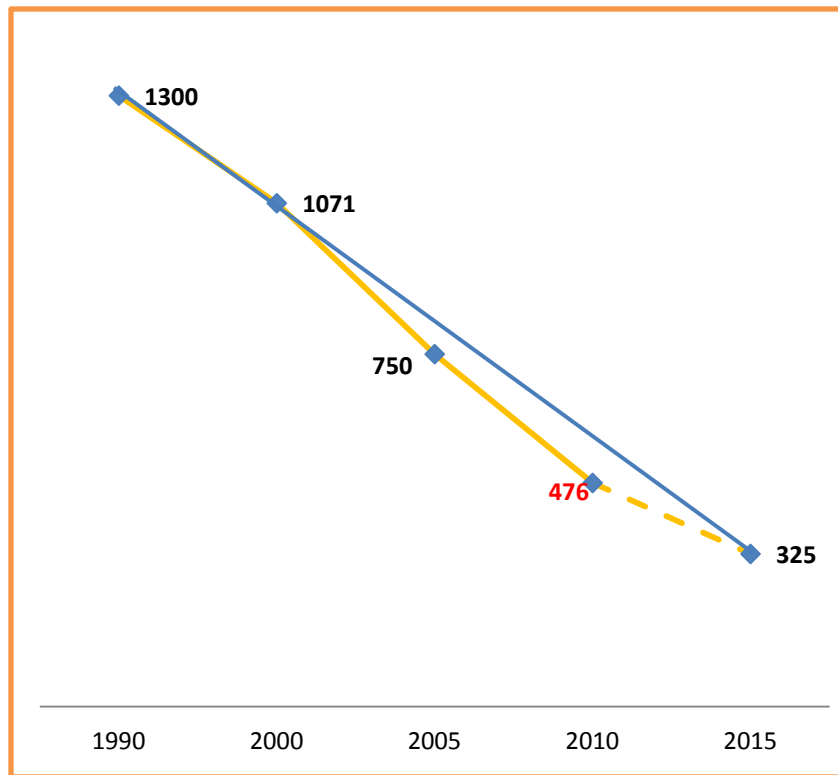
Needs for child health budget, Limited resources and facilities at health centers leading to the inadequate provision of the emergency respiratory support to new-born, lack of post birth check-up,...



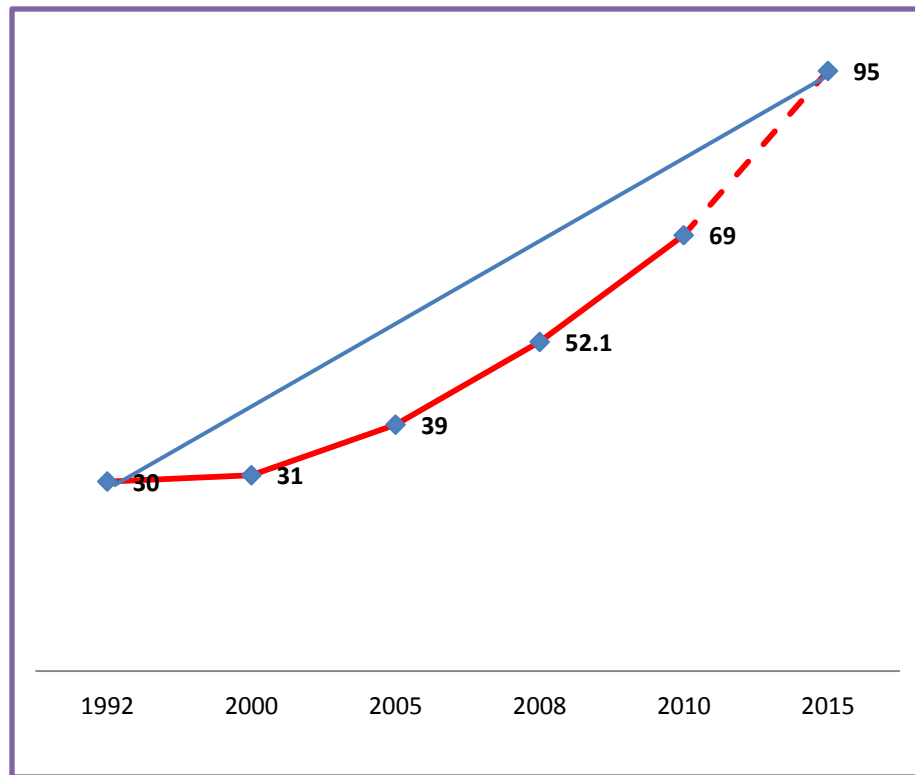
Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health

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Maternal Mortality Rate



Per Cent of Assisted Deliveries



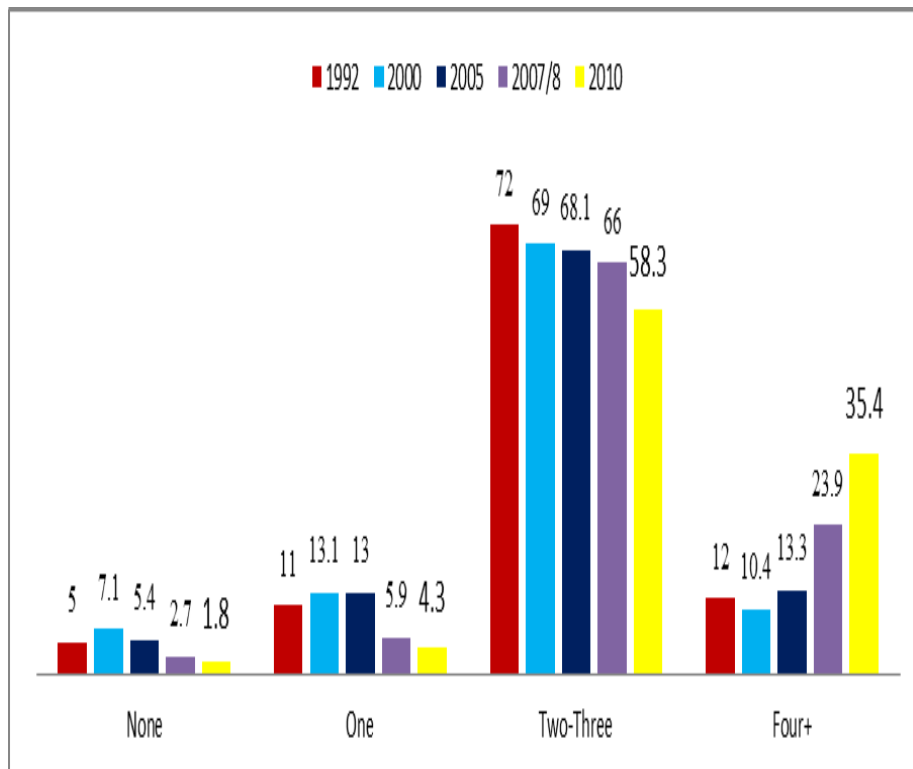
Needs to address issues of shortage of qualified midwives , late registration and too few visits, Lack of post-delivery , coverage of the Mutual Health Insurance, provision of contraception and other family planning services,...



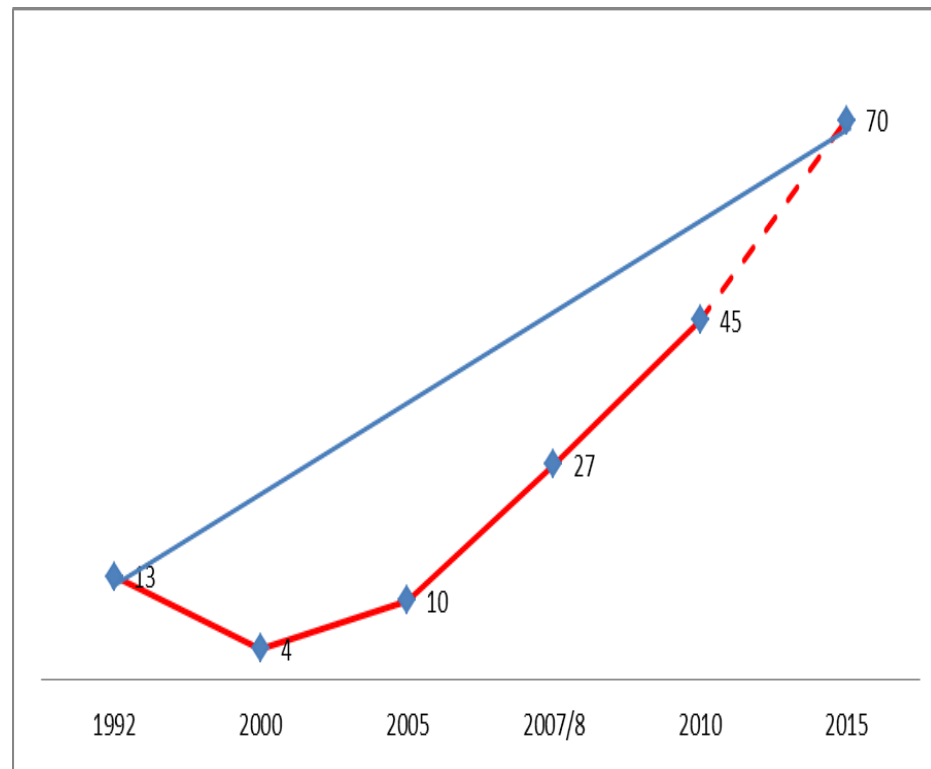
Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health

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Number of Antenatal Care Visits



Married Women's Uptake of Modern Contraceptives



Needs to address issues of shortage of qualified midwives , late registration and too few visits, Lack of post-delivery , coverage of the Mutual Health Insurance, provision of contraception and other family planning services,...



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1. **Brief overview of the Rwanda's MDGs achievements;**

2. Brief overview on post 2015 consultations

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Post 2015 Consultations- “*The Future we want*”

United Nations conference of Sustainable development (Rio+20) held in June 2012: Looked at 2 main theme: how to build a **green economy** to achieve sustainable **development** and lift people out of poverty; and how to improve **international coordination** for sustainable development. More than US\$500 Billion were pledged

The “**World we want**” consultations focused on 9 thematic areas: Inequalities, Food security and nutrition, Governance, Growth and employment, Conflict and fragility, Health, Education, Environmental sustainability, Population dynamics

Stakeholders involved

Individuals, civil society organizations, local authorities and research institutes to private businesses, foundations, trade unions and professional organizations as well as international organizations as well as member states.



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Post 2015 Consultations- “*The Future we want*”

The Report of the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda (produced on 30th May 2013) highlights 5 Transformative Shifts:

- **Live no one behind:** ensure that in the future neither income nor gender, nor ethnicity, nor disability, nor geography, will determine whether people live or die
- **Put Sustainable Development at the Core:** set out the core elements of sustainable **lifestyles that can work for all**



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Post 2015 Consultations- “*The Future we want*”

- **Transform Economies for Jobs and Inclusive Growth:** to create opportunities for decent jobs
- **Build Peace and Effective, Open and Accountable Public Institutions:** Freedom from conflict and violence and governments to be transparent, accountable and responsive to their needs;
- **Forge a new Global Partnership:** universality, equity, sustainability, **solidarity**, human rights, **the right to development** and responsibilities shared in accordance with capabilities



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Post 2015 Consultations- “*The Future we want*”

➤ Consultations done in more than 88 countries to convene national consultations

In Rwanda, the Process was led by the UNDP

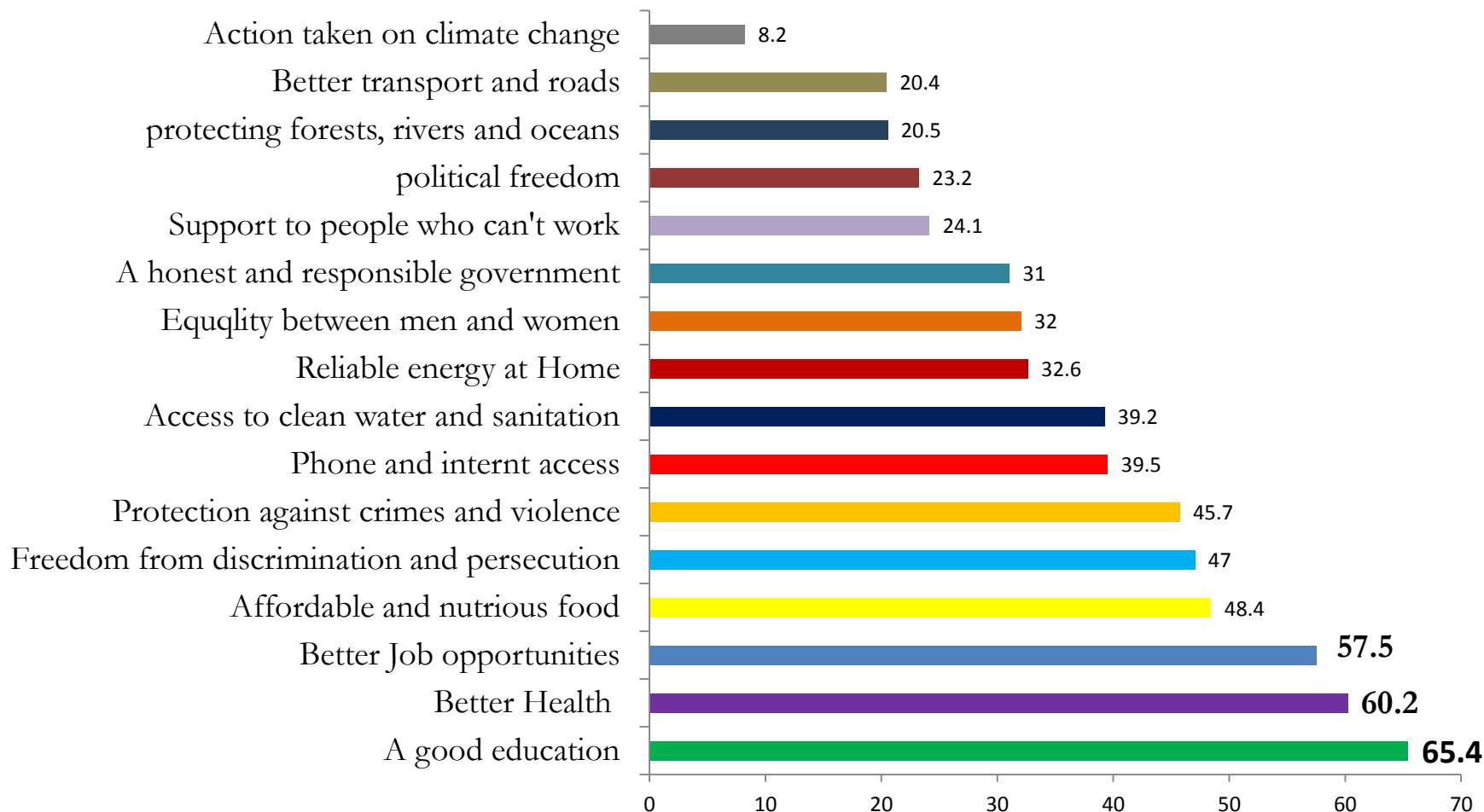
➤ In Rwanda: about 100,000 children and youth across the country were reached through existing youth structures (NYC) and with the support of Girl Hub;

➤ On and offline approaches were used. People were given the opportunity to vote 6 of the 16 priorities of my world survey



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Key findings from the National Consultation



47.9% are male, 52.1% female. Age: 15 years and below (42.1%), 16-30 years (54.3%), 31-45 years (3%), 46-60 (0.5%), 60+ (0.1%)



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Objective of the Study/Consultations

- To capture and document what marginalised and vulnerable groups want to be prioritised in the post 2015 development agenda based on the realities on the ground;
- Feed into the global post-2015 National consultation process initiated by the United Nations to advocate for the needs of marginalised people.

Who did we talk to?:

Historically Marginalised people, People living with disabilities, Sex workers,, Some extremely poor communities and Double orphans

What areas did we cover?: Living conditions, public policies and programs and their wish for the post 2015 agenda



Key findings

1. Historically Marginalised People (HMPs):

➤ Living conditions Challenged by the: Lack of farm land, extreme poverty and hunger causing high school dropout rates, poor housing, early marriage for young girls (between 14 and 16), limited job opportunities due to limited skills, lack of school fees and equipment.

Key priorities for the post 2015 development agenda HMP

- *Nutrition* and food security
- *Descent Shelter* (houses providing acceptable levels of protection)
- *Skills development and employment opportunities*: there is need to empower and equip HMP, especially the youth with employable skills through formal education and technical and vocational training;
- *Improve access to health services*: the HPM want their insurance entitlements paid on time in order to allow them access health services when sick.



Key findings

The Voice of People living with Disabilities

- The living conditions of people living with disabilities depend on their level of disabilities and their level of poverty.
- Those who cannot are perceived as huge burdens for their families and relatives
- They are also left aside by government programs such as land consolidation, one Cow program, crop intensification program because many of them cannot make use of land;
- Financial discrimination;
- Very limited employment opportunities (even for the university graduates);
- Communication barriers between people living with disability with different service providers

Key priorities for the post 2015 development agenda

Improving education for children living with disabilities, Improving access to finance, Equal employment opportunities, Improve health of people living with disabilities,



The Voice of Sex Workers

- Reasons pushing women into prostitution are: poverty, lack an income generating activity to support their livelihoods, being orphan, family misunderstanding between further and mother which affect the children, divorced by their husbands
- Many of do not benefit from social protection program
 - None is in the bottom 2 Ubudehe categories
- Some experience harassments

Key priorities for the post 2015 development agenda

Right of sex workers: Laws protecting the rights of sex workers as human beings need to be reinforced, *Right to benefit from government programs, Skills and employment, Fighting HIV/AIDS amongst Sex workers*



The voice of Rwandan orphans

The majority of the orphans we interviewed are still living in the few remaining orphanages

The main challenging issue facing these children is the fear for tomorrow.

Key priorities for the post 2015 development agenda

Education/ Univesrity : Most orphans educations fees are paid up to secondary levels. Very few get sponsorship for universities education,
Funds to start income generating activities: many orphans have no collateral to access bank loans to start small businesses, *Mentorship initiatives*: most of them expressed the needs to have business mentors to show them how things are done outside there



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The voice of the extremely poor communities

The extremely poor communities we interviewed are those in Ubudehe category 1&2

Key priorities for the post 2015 development agenda

- Food security
- Descent shelter
- access to land and agriculture inputs (fertilisers, quality seeds, extension services...)
- Access to electricity and other basic infrastructure
- Employment opportunities



Conclusion

- There are strong links between the needs expressed in the consultations and the Provisions of EDPRS 2 (employment, agricultural productivity, skills development, Graduating from poverty, ...
- Renew commitments and efforts to Accelerate unfinished agenda
- EDPRS 2 to be flexible to accommodate new orientations of the coming development agenda



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