

# JAPAN-AFRICA BUSINESS FORUM 2021 IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE: LESSONS FROM RWANDA

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# Definition of Quality of Life

- WHO defines Quality of life as “an individuals perception of their position in life in the context of the culture and value systems in which they live and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards and concerns”
- “Quality of life” is a complex concept. It has a wide range of contexts and can be understood and measured differently depending on Context, objectives, societal expectations and values

# Standard Indicators of Quality of Life

- Common Indicators of QOL include, but are not limited to:
  - Wealth
  - Employment
  - Physical and mental health
  - Education
  - Safety, security and freedom
  - Religious beliefs
  - Recreation and leisure time
  - Etc...



# UNDP Human Development Index (HDI)

- For purposes of this presentation, we will discuss Quality of life in the context of the UNDP Human Development Index.
- HDI is used by the United Nations Development Programme in the Human Development Report and combines measures of life expectancy, education and standard of living.
- It attempts to quantify the options available to individuals within a given society.
- From 2010, HDR introduced an inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI) which attempts to account for inequality in measuring QOL.

# Case of Rwanda: From Rwanda Vision 2020 to Rwanda Vision 2050: “The Rwanda We Want”

- Upper-Middle Income Country by 2035:
- With GDP Per Capita over US\$ 4,036
- High Income Country by 2050:
- With GDP per Capita over US\$ 12,476
- Prosperity and high quality of life for all Rwandans
- VISION 2050 is implemented around five “Pillars” and three Key Considerations for success. For purposes of this presentation we focus on pillars that impact on Quality of Life of the Rwandan people.



# Two Core Aspirations of Rwanda Vision 2050

## 1. Economic Growth and Prosperity:

- Creating wealth for all Rwandans
- High and sustainable economic growth. Targeting average annual GDP growth rate of 12% per year from 2018 -2035 and 10% from 2036 - 2050.
- Rwanda's economy is regionally and globally competitive
- Improve productivity and create decent jobs for Rwandan citizens through economic and human capital investments.

# Core Aspirations of Rwanda Vision 2050 Cnt'd...

## 2. High Quality and standards of Life for Rwandans:

- Continue the trajectory defined under Rwanda Vision 2020.
- Build on strong progress made in reducing poverty over the last two decades. Poverty rates reduced from 78% after 1994 to 38% in 2017.
- Inclusion of all Rwandans: Men, women, youth, elderly in National Development. Ensuring no one is left behind.
- Investment in human capital, universal access to amenities, safety and security.
- Sustainable use of natural resources, green growth and climate resilience.

# Rigorous and Effective Monitoring and Implementation Framework for Vision 2050

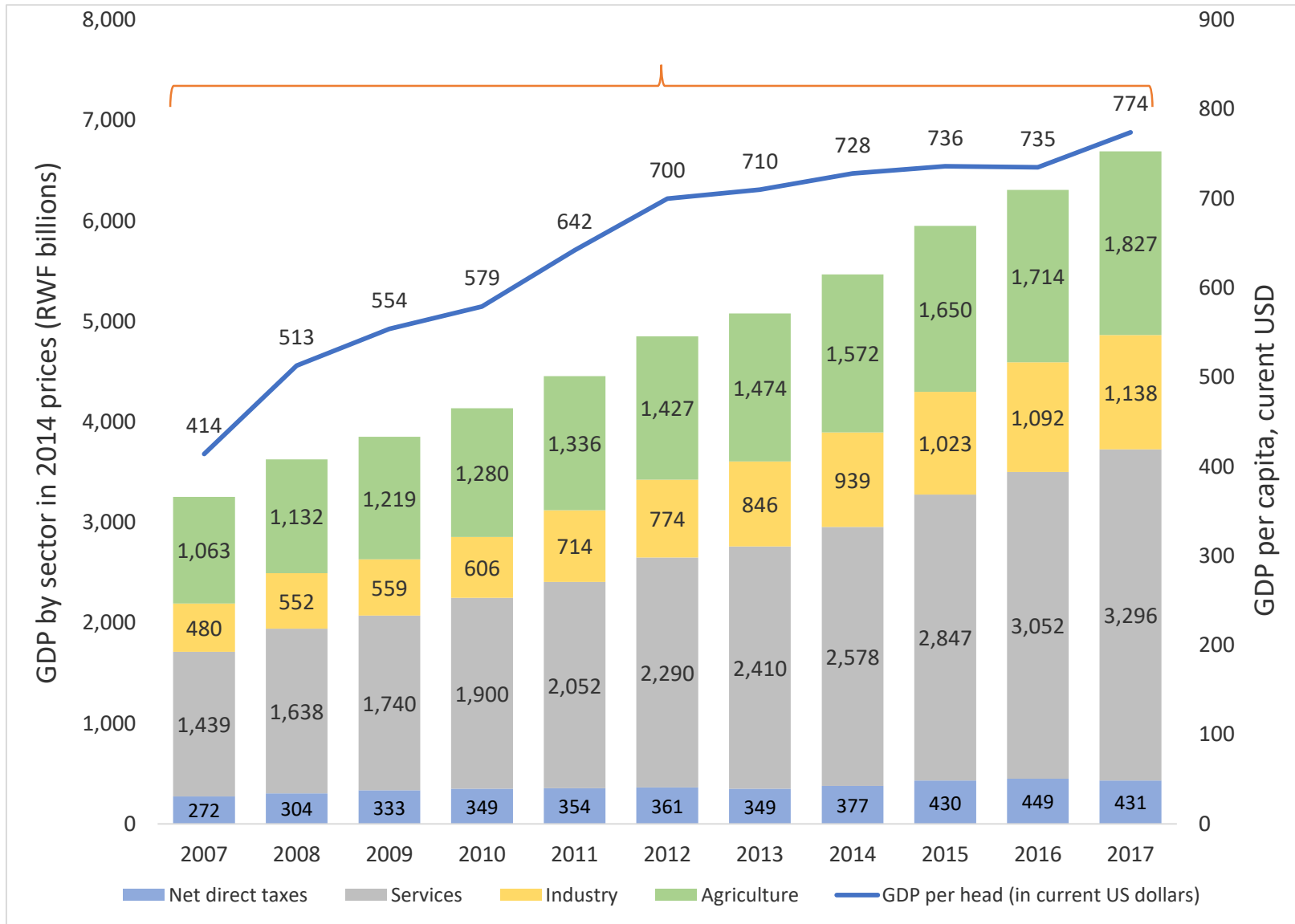




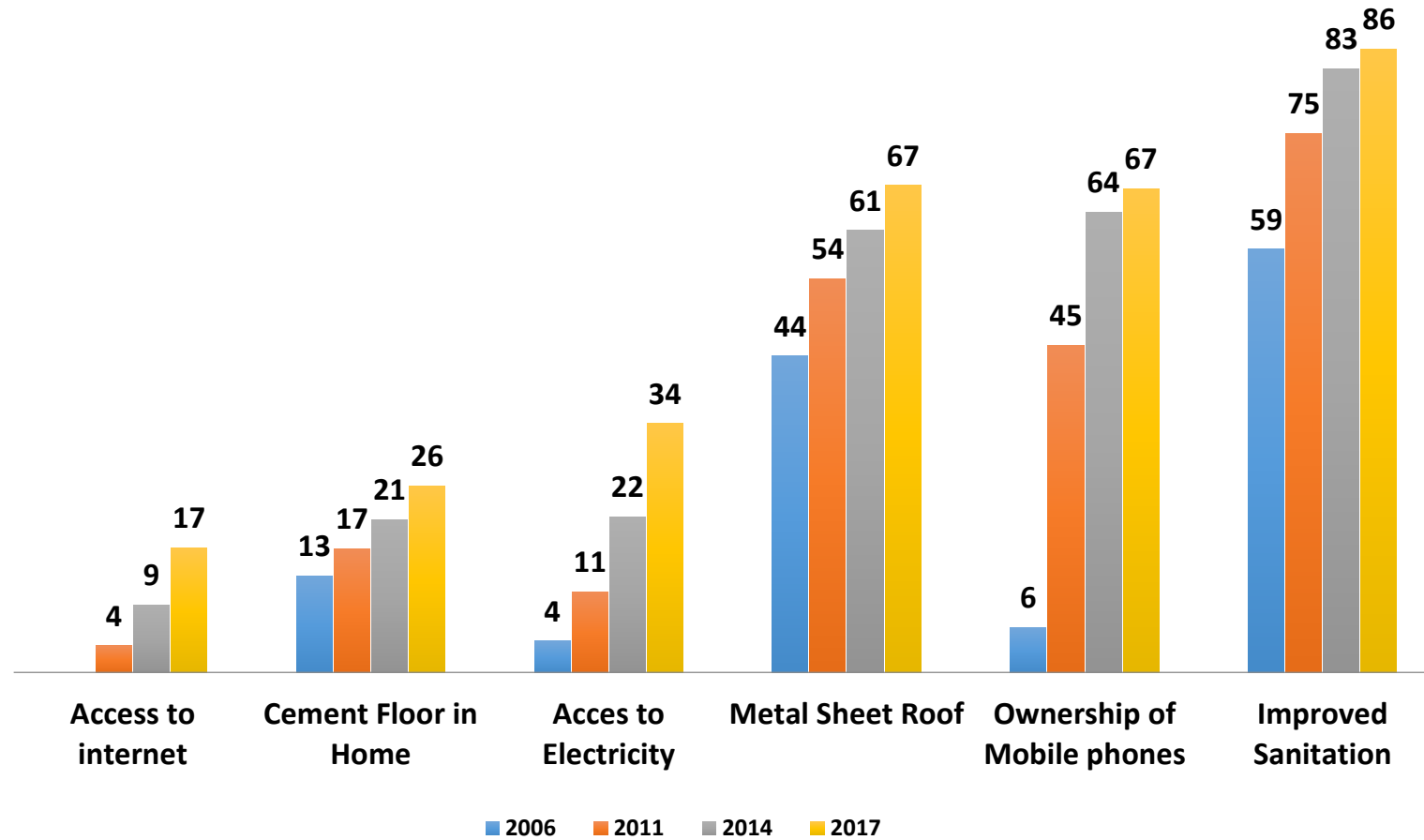
# Indicators and Measures of Quality of Life in Rwanda

- Over the last two decades, after the 1994 devastating genocide against the Tutsi, Rwanda has made significant improvements in Quality of Life of its people and national transformation
- Below are some of the indicators highlighting trends and outcomes on Quality of life improvement.
- The data is derived from the House Hold Living condition surveys, Demographic and Health Surveys, MDG Report and National statistics.

# GDP Per Capita (Current US\$)

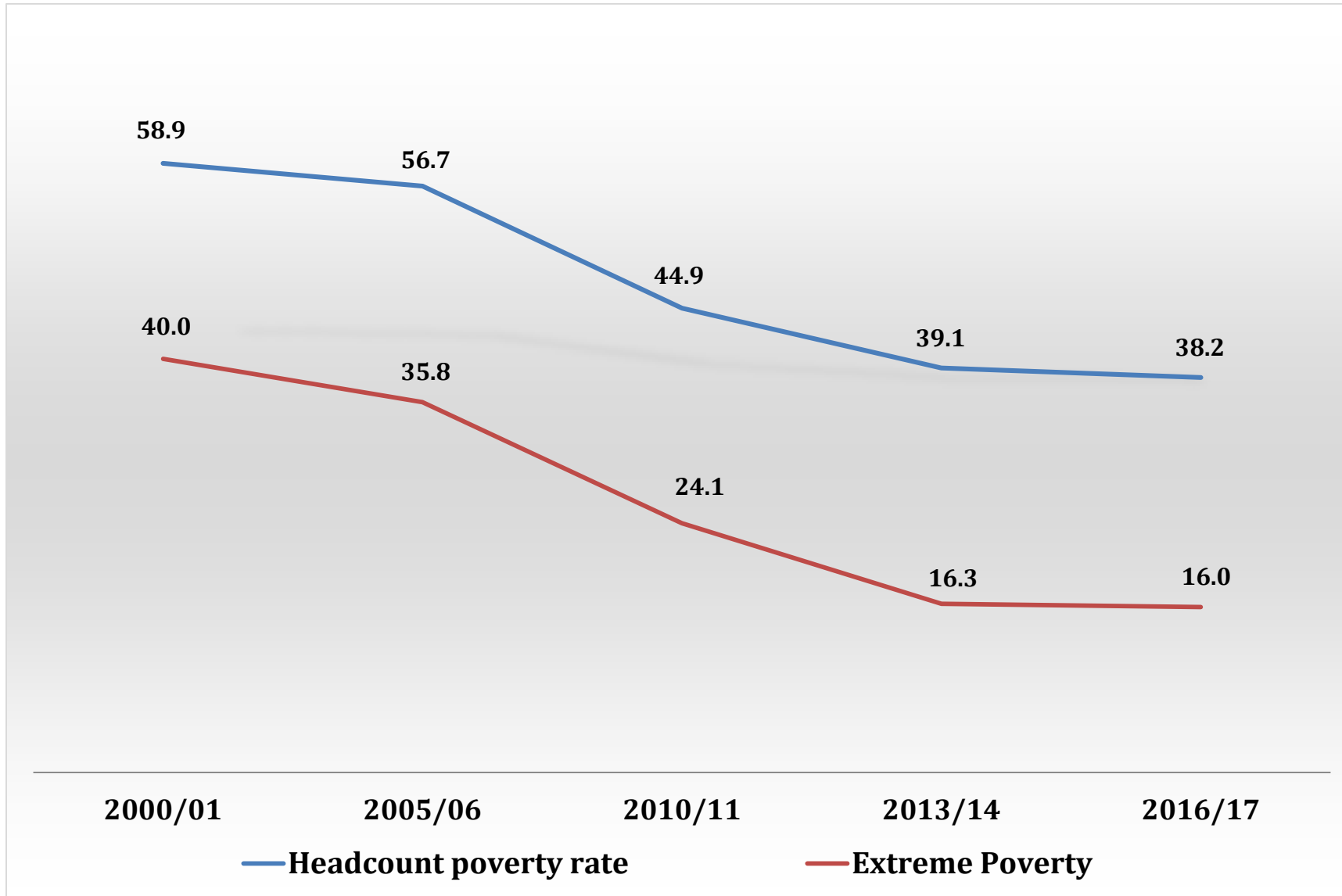


# Households Improving Living Conditions (%)

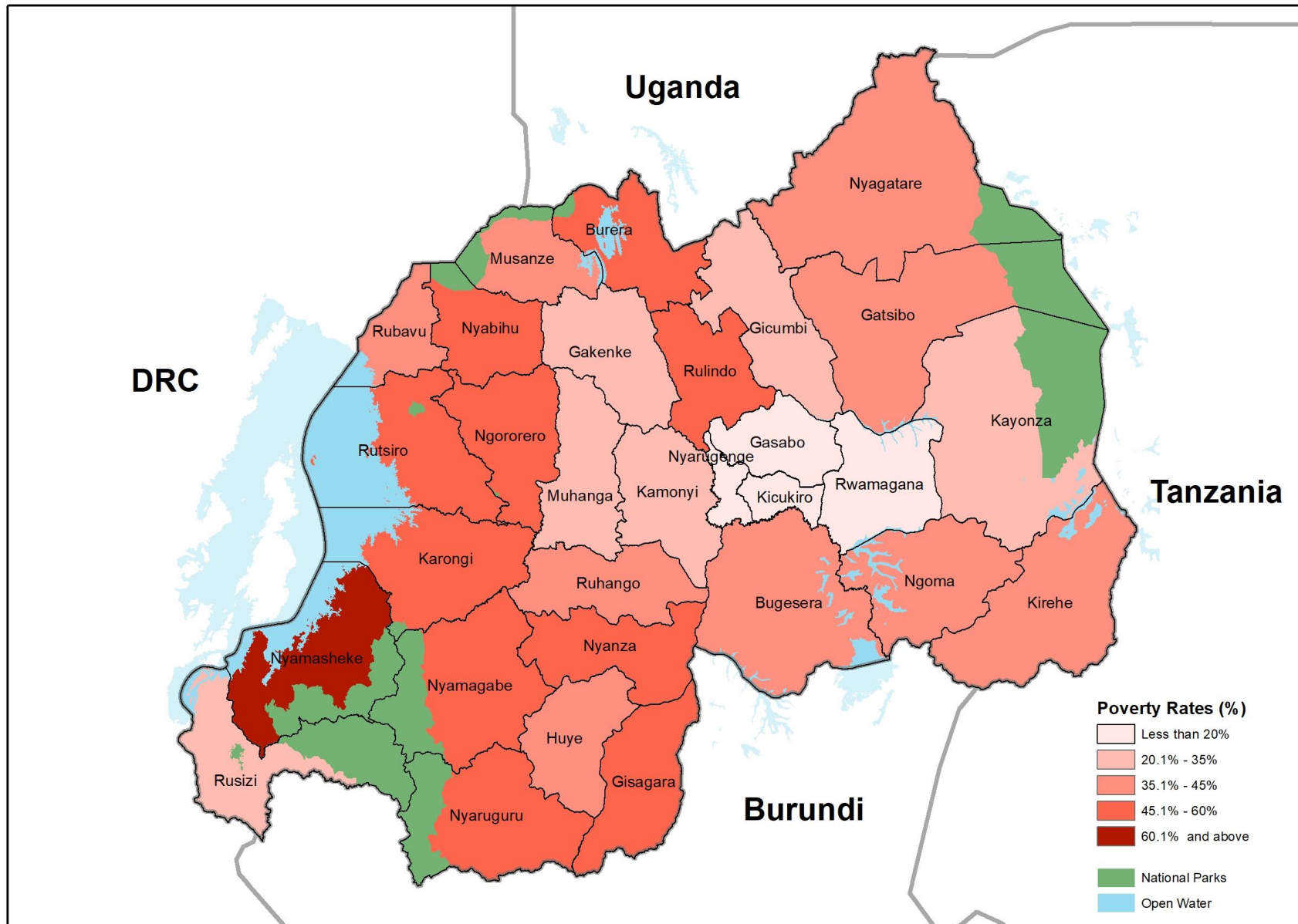




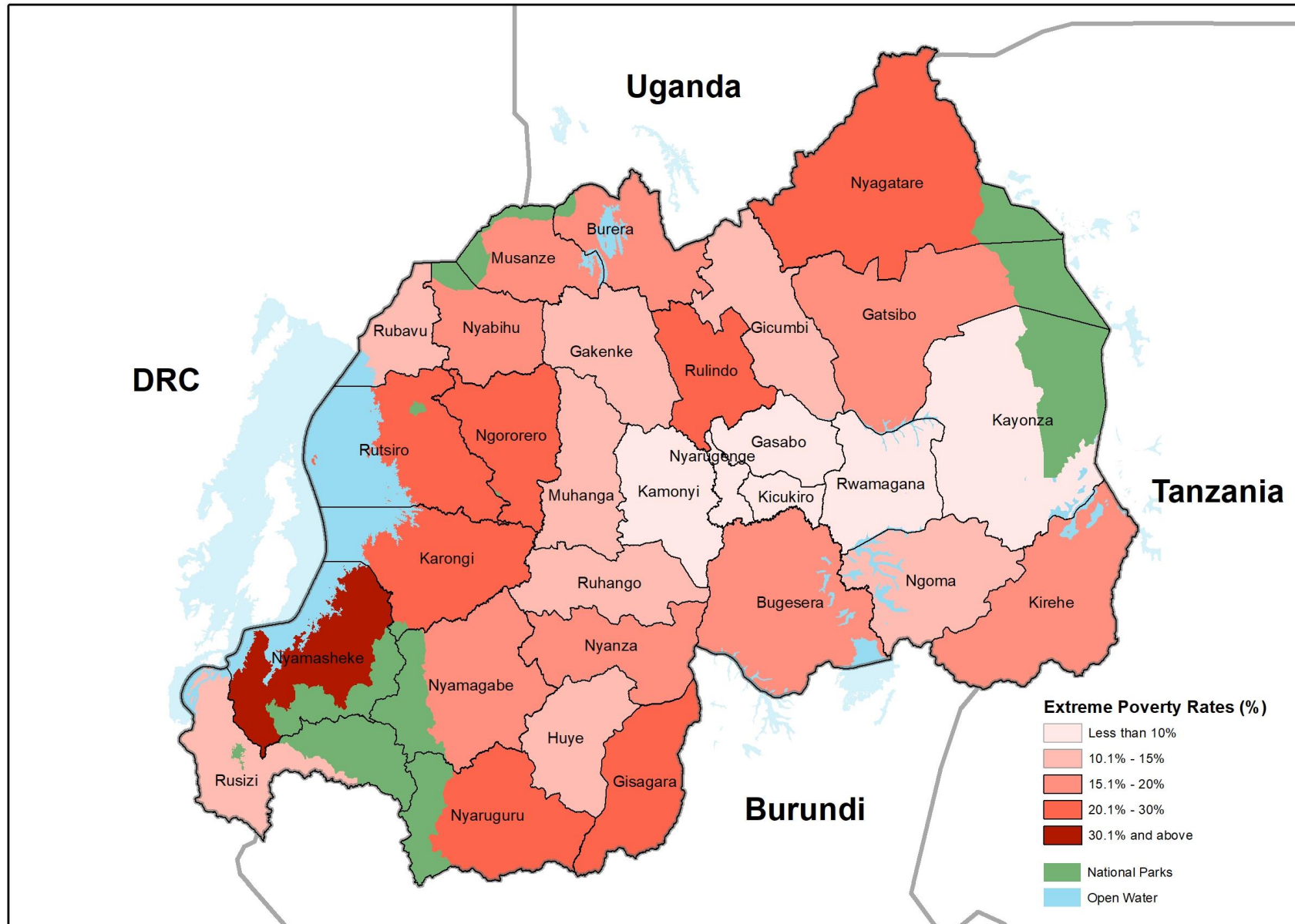
# Poverty and Extreme Poverty



# Poverty Map Rwanda

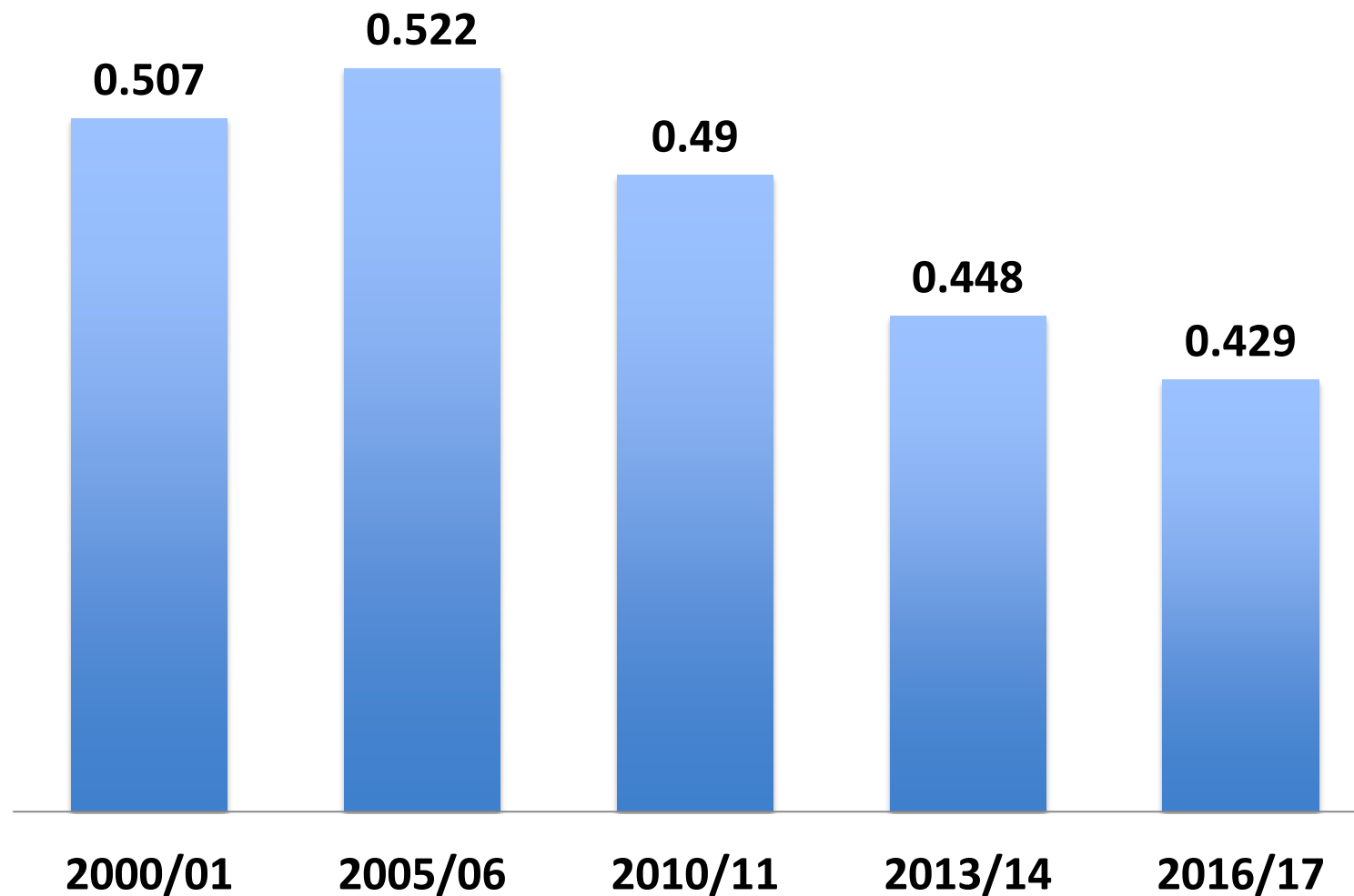


# Extreme Poverty Map Rwanda





# Inequality (Gini Coefficient)



# Indicators and Measures of Quality of Life Indicators Continued ...

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Indicator	2000	2019	Source
Under five mortality (Child)	196	45	RDHS
Infant mortality	107	33	RDHS
Maternal Mortality Rate	1071	203	RDHS
Fertility (Birth per woman)	5.8 (Rose to 6.1 in 2005)	4.1	RDHS
Unmet need for contraceptives	36%	14%	RDHS
Births assisted by skilled personnel	27%	93%	RDHS

01/03/21

## Number of deaths per 1000 Births

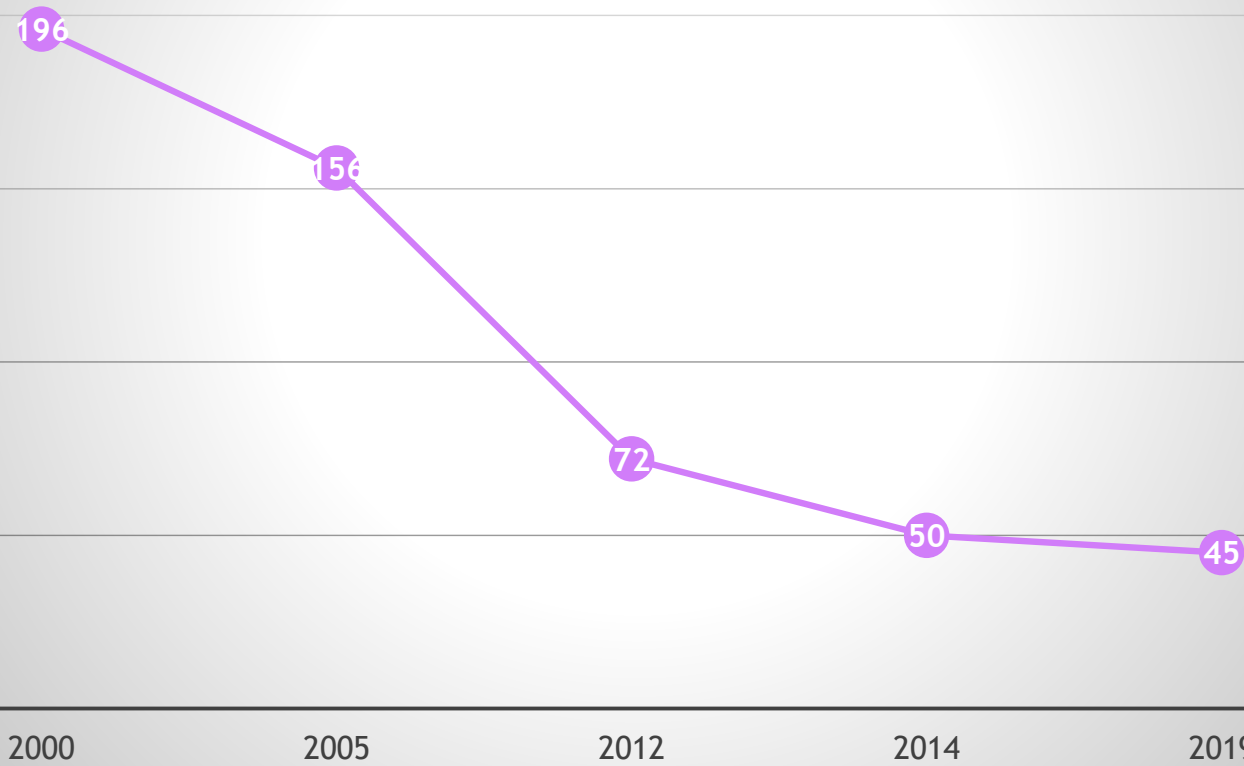


Figure: Under 5 Mortality Rate Trends



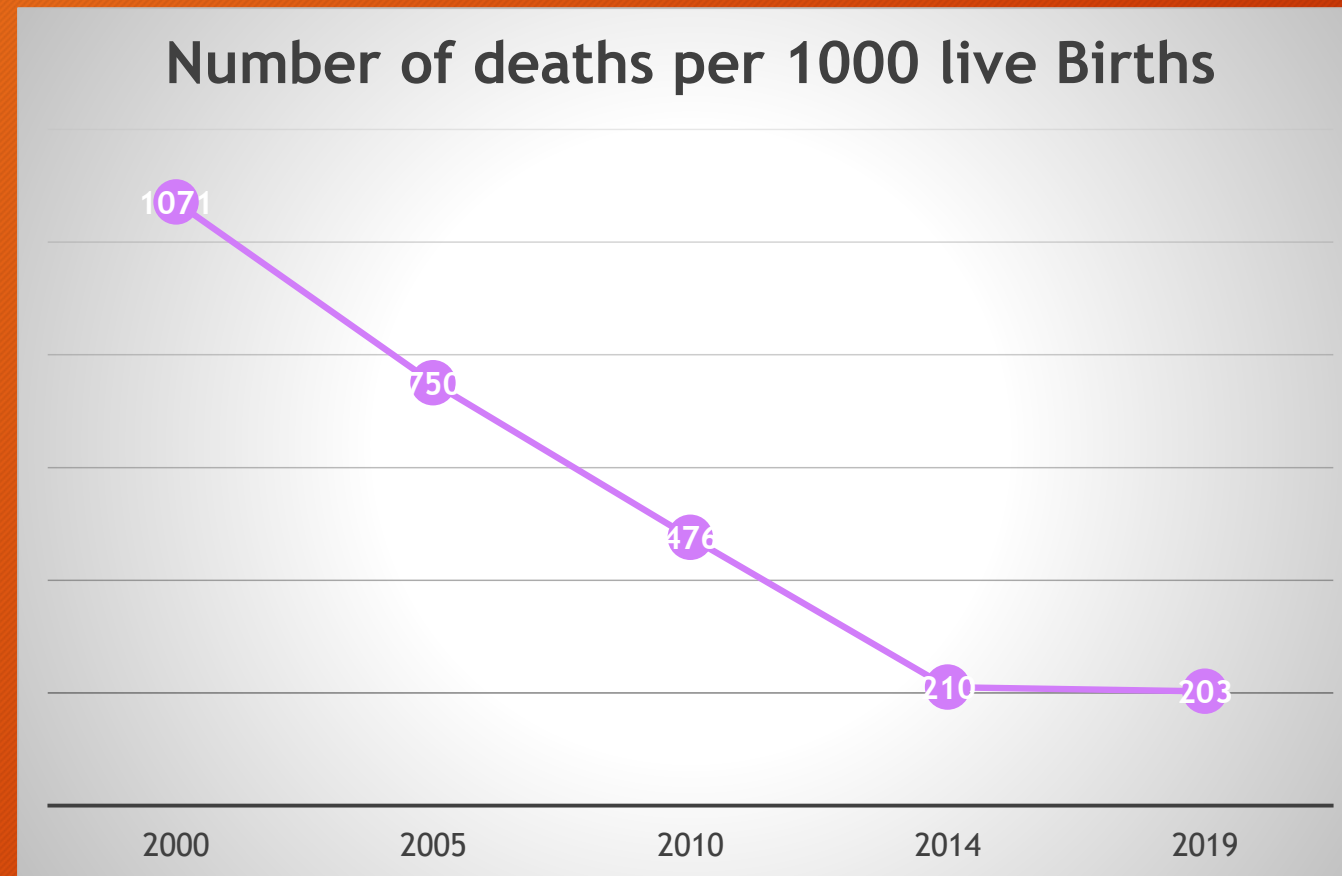


Figure: Maternal Mortality Trends

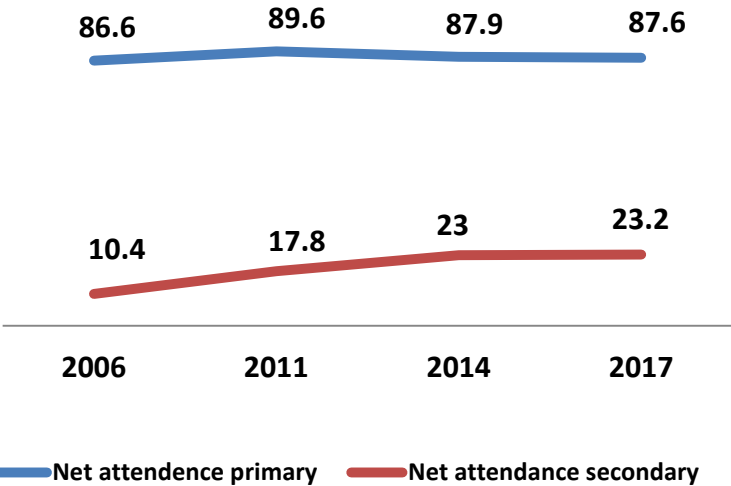
# Indicators and Measures of Quality of Life Indicators Continued...

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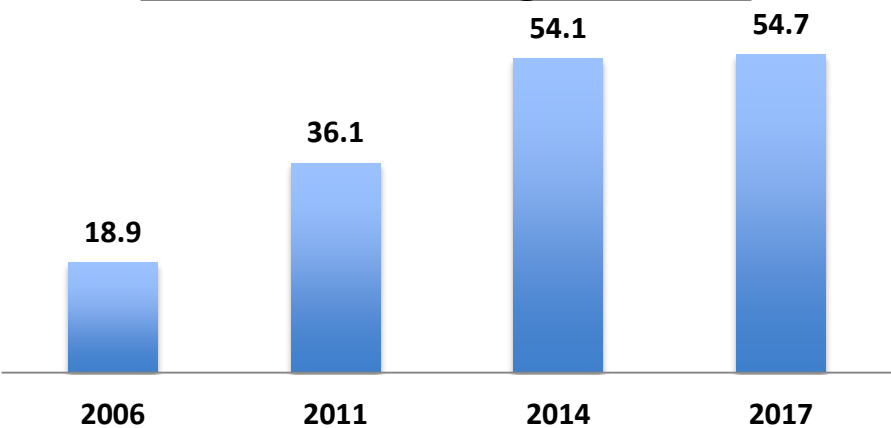
Indicator	2000	2019	Source
Life expectancy	48.65 years	69 years	RDHS
Literacy rate	57.4%	72.1%	RDHS
Net enrollment in Primary school	72.6%	96.8%	Rwanda Education Information system
Ratio of girls to boys in primary school	1.00	1.03	Rwanda Education Information System
Women in Parliament	26%	64%	MDG Report 04/08/2021

# Some Stagnating Areas

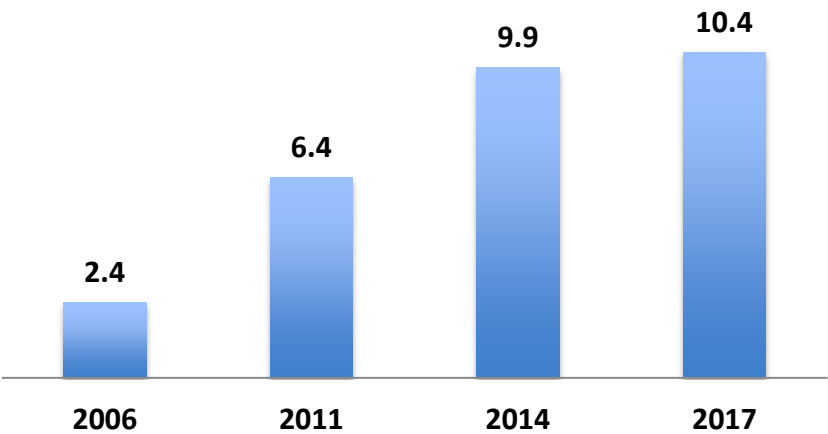
Education Attendance



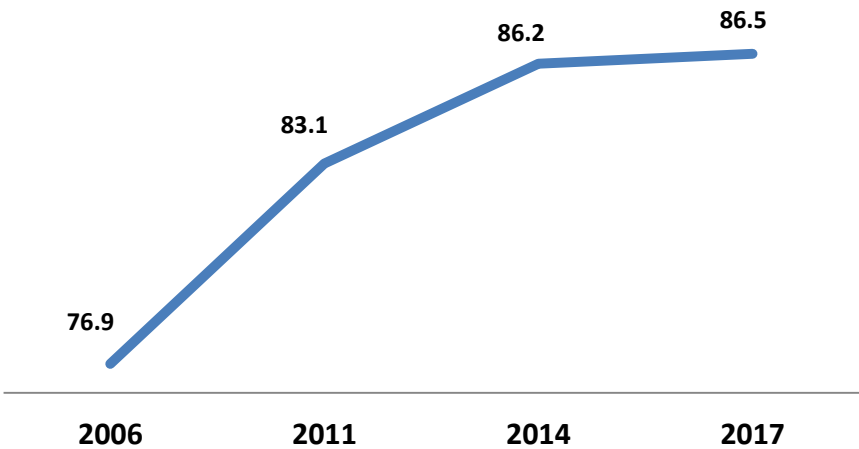
% of HH with Savings Accounts



% of Households Owning a TV set



Literacy rate (15-24 years)





# Lessons from Rwanda's Experience: Reasons for Success

- Strong ownership of national development process
- Ambitious medium and longterm development strategies
- Rigorous implementation, Sector strategic plans, District Development plans and Medium term Expenditure Plans
- Robust Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation and Evidence-based policy making
- Innovation and home grown solutions
- Technology and ICT for efficiency
- Social protection and people-centred interventions
- Strong health system, (community health workers, Community-Based Health Insurance - Mutually de Sante)
- Donor coordination, sector-wide approach

# Impact of Covid-19

- Tested the resilience of the healthcare system
- Reversal of economic growth trends. Economies are devastated.
- Loss of employment and livelihood eroding gains in reduction of poverty headcount.
- Diversion of resources from other core priorities to Covid-19 prevention and response. Neglect of other diseases especially malaria and non-communicable diseases.
- **HOWEVER:** Boosted innovation and technology, financial inclusion through digital payments systems and “mobile money” and monetization of the economy.



# Japan-Rwanda Partnership: JICA Programmes

- Water and Sanitation (Urban and rural water transmission programs, Water masterplan for the city of Kigali, Kaizen approach to water management, agriculture irrigation projects)
- Nutrition and Early childhood development
- Basic education and technical and vocational training for employment and skills development
- ICT
- Agriculture and rural infrastructure development
- Energy and electricity transmission projects
- Covid-19 support including medical equipment, contribution to Covax programme for access to covid-19 vaccines



# Leveraging Japanese Private Sector Partnership

- Investment and Financing
- Technology and innovation
- Efficiency of service delivery and best practices
- Research and Development
- Management, leadership and skills



Thank you for your Kind attention

Arigato Gozaimashita