

Centre for Global Development

Rwanda

Professor Pamela Abbott





















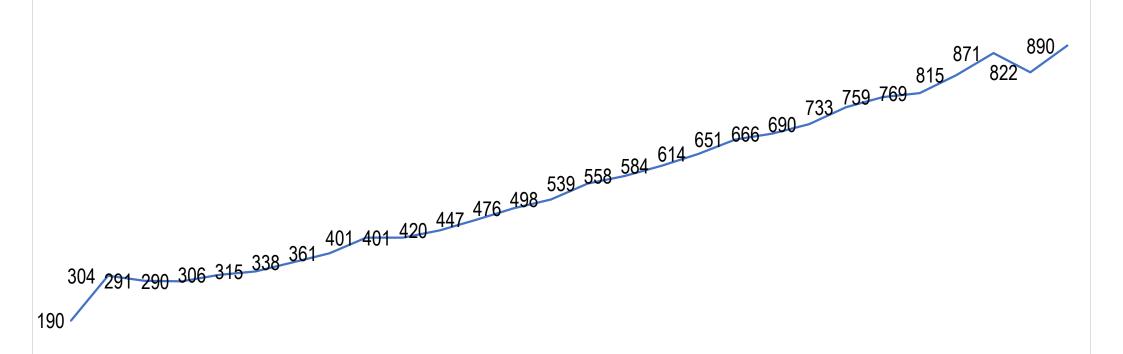


We wish to inform you that tomorrow we will be killed with our families Philip Gourevitch

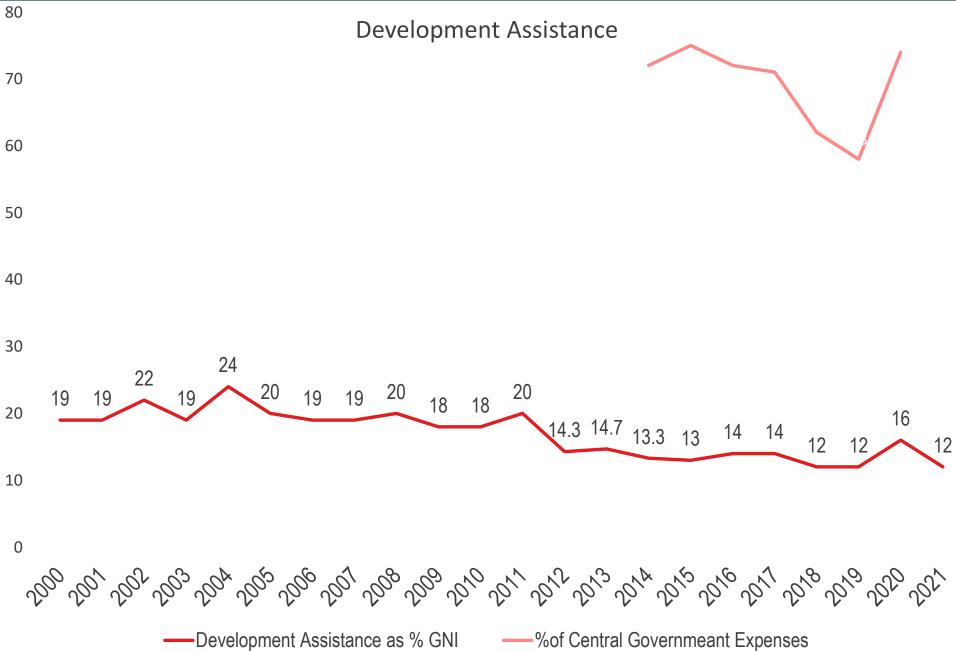
Economic Development



GDP Per Capita 1994-2021 in 2015 US\$



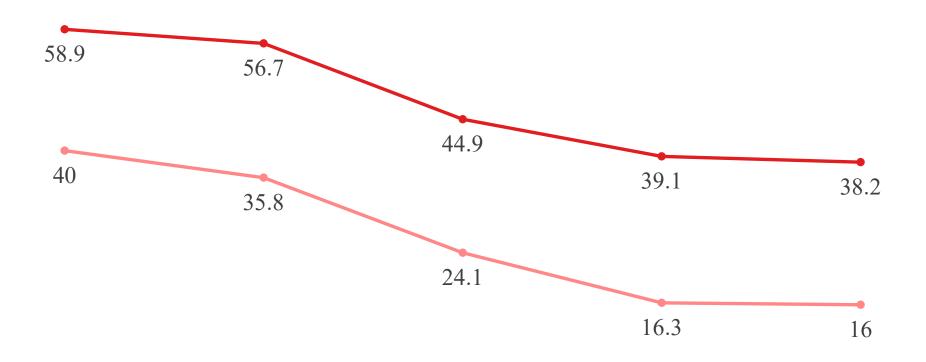




Poverty



% Population Below the National Poverty Line and the Extreme Poverty Line



2000/1 2005/6 2010/11 2013/14 2016/17

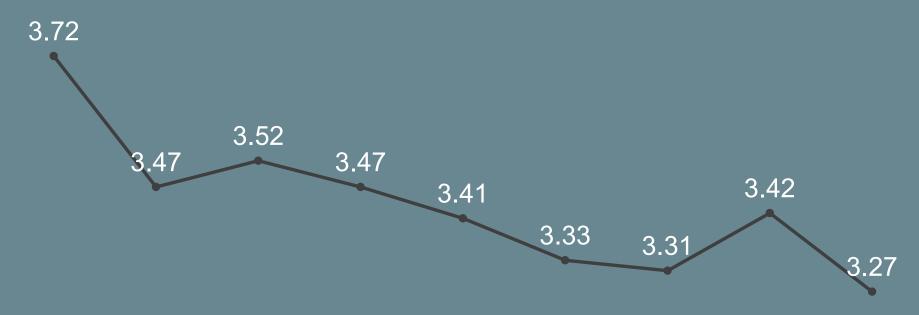


→ UN Human Development Index





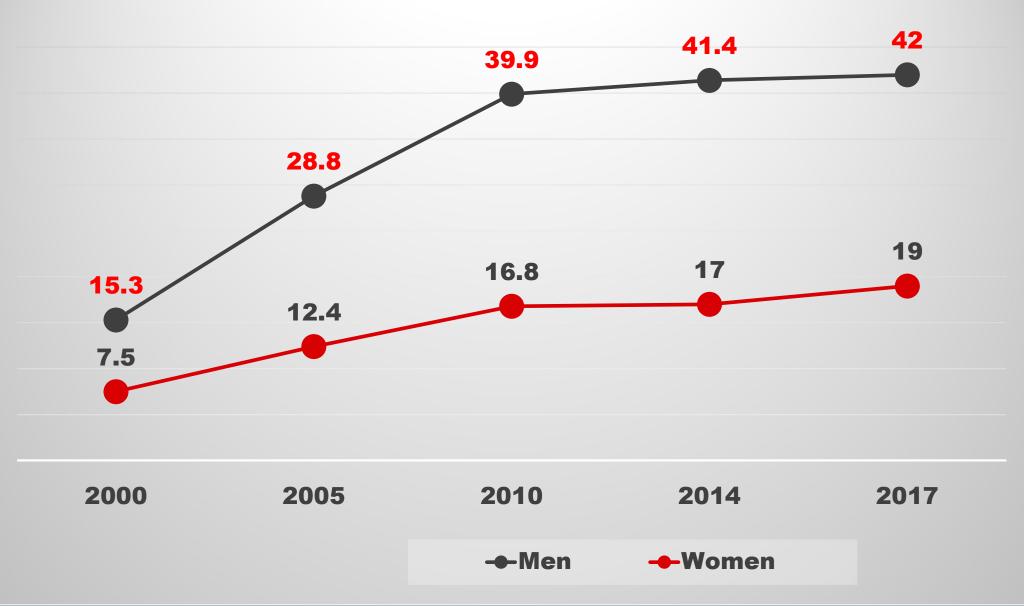
Life Satisfaction, Mean Score



2013 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

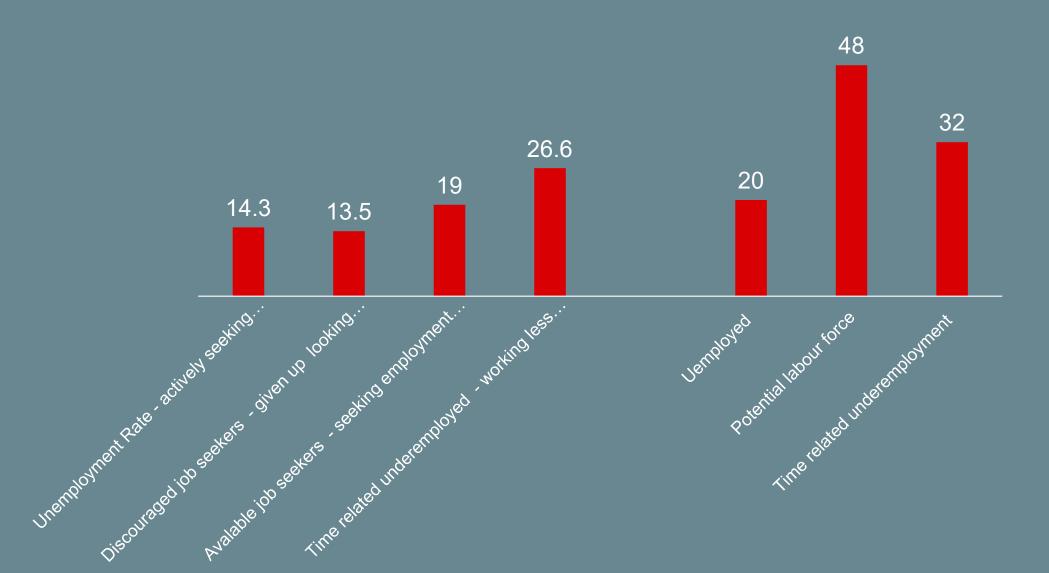


% Men and Women Employed in Non-Farm Employment





Labour Underutilization, % of over 16 years and not in education or training and % contribution each category to underutilization







- Agriculture is the backbone of the economy in Rwanda
- It provides over 70% of employment;
- provides over 90% of food needs
- Important for foreign exchange earnings – tea and coffee
- comprises 31% of GDP

Agriculture in Rwanda





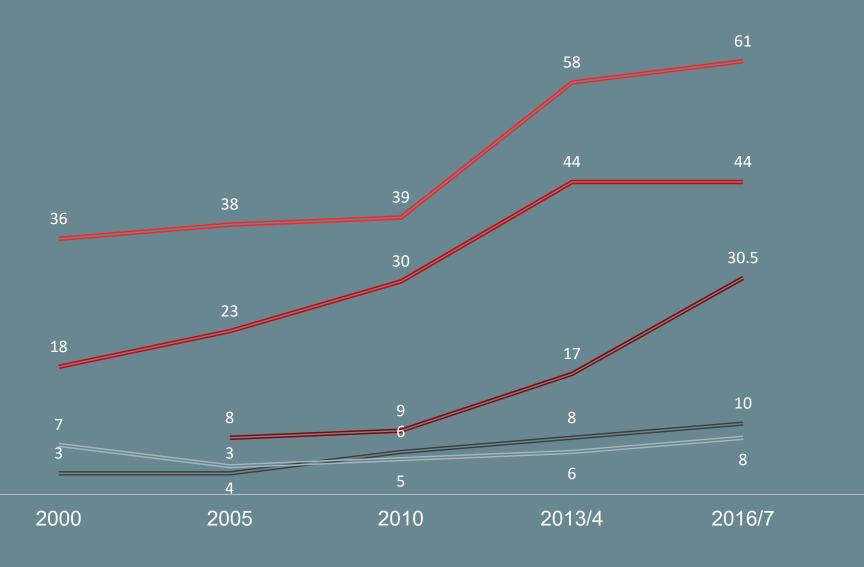
- 75% of small holdings are too small to sustain a household
- The soil is degraded
- Soil erosion and deforestation
- Low use of modern inputs
- Poor water management (mainly rainwater fed farming)
- Pressure on land
- Poor access to output and financial markets
- Climate change

Agricultural Challenges Rwanda

Education

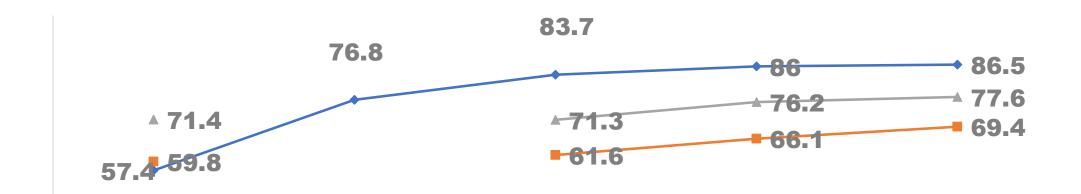


13-year-olds completed PS
25-year-olds completed SS
30-year-olds HE qualification





Basic Literacy Rate



2000/1 2005/6 2010/11 2013/4 2016/17

→ Literacy Rate 15-25 years

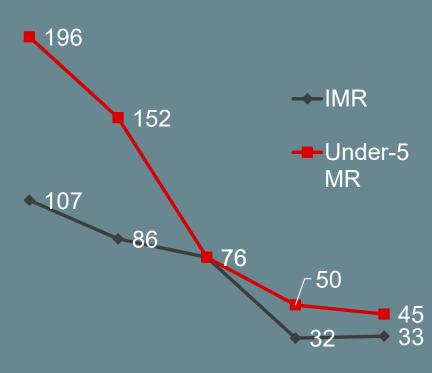
-Literacy Rate 15 years + female

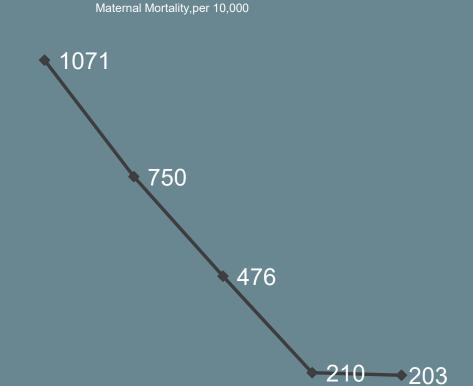
→ Literacy Rate 16 years + male



Health







2000 2005 201

2010 2014/15 2019/20

Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women



- Gender parity in primary and junior secondary education
- 9% of women compared to 42% of men are employed in non-farm employment
- Combing remunerated and unpaid care work women, on average, work a third more hours a week than men
- 64% of members of parliament female
- Women same rights as men to own and inherit property and land
- 41% of women think that husbands can use physical violence to 'punish' wives, 45% of married women say that their husbands display controlling behaviour
- 44% of women 14-49 years experienced sexual and /or physical violence since they were 15 years and 37% ever married women experienced domestic violence



Rwanda and Climate Change

Rwanda is the 10th most vulnerable country to climate and the 90th most ready country (No Gain Index).

Rwanda has experienced a 1.3c increase in temperature since the 1970s and this is predicted to have increased to 2 by the 2030s

The Rwandan Government estimates that it costs £200+ million a year to deal with climate related disasters





Predicted climate changes

- Mean temperature to substantially increase
- Number of hot days and nights predicted to increase and number of cold nights and days to decrease
- Tendency for precipitation to increase and rainy seasons shorter and more intense
- Rains likely to be less predictable with dry spells during the rainy seasons likely to increase and greater variation in rainfall between years. The intensity of rainfall is also likely to increase.
- Increased risk of flooding and landslides in Western, Northern and South Western Rwanda
- Rainfall deficits and increased risk of drought in the Eastern Province.
- Increased food insecurity especially in the west and central south.
- It is estimated that climate change could led, at a conservative estimate, to a loss of 1% of GDP per annum by 2030 excluding the costs of flooding, land slides and soil erosion

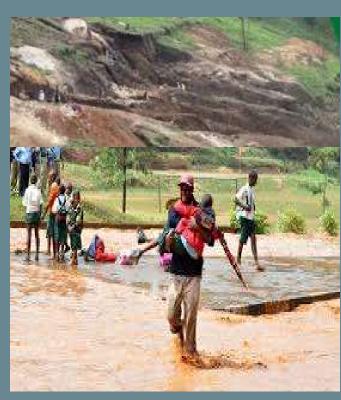












Climate Change in Rwanda

Governance



