

Millennium Development Goals Progress Report: Rwanda Country Report 2010

Background

2010 is the year in which the world is reviewing progress towards achieving the MDGs with the aim of finding strategies to ensure that the 2015 Targets are achieved.

Aim

The main aim of the project was to assess the progress that Rwanda was making towards achieving the MDGs, what was helping to accelerate progress and where interventions were necessary to enable the 2015 Targets.

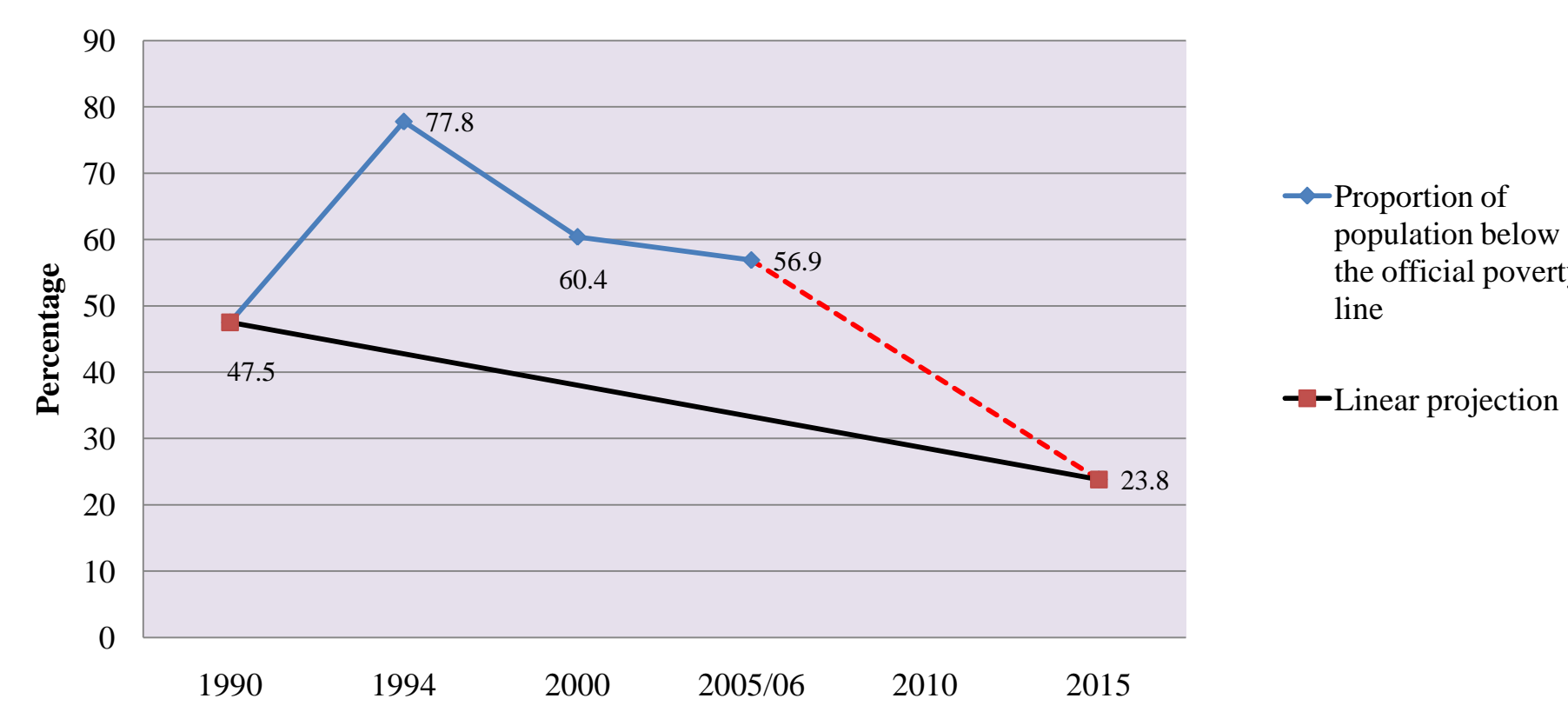
Findings

Rwanda is making good progress towards achieving the MDGs and there is a possibility that many of the 2015 targets will be met, except poverty reduction and maternal mortality related targets.

Goal 1: Eradicate Hunger and Extreme Poverty

Reducing poverty is proving challenging and there is little evidence that real progress is being made towards achieving the Target for reducing poverty

Population below the Official Poverty Line 1990 – 2005/6



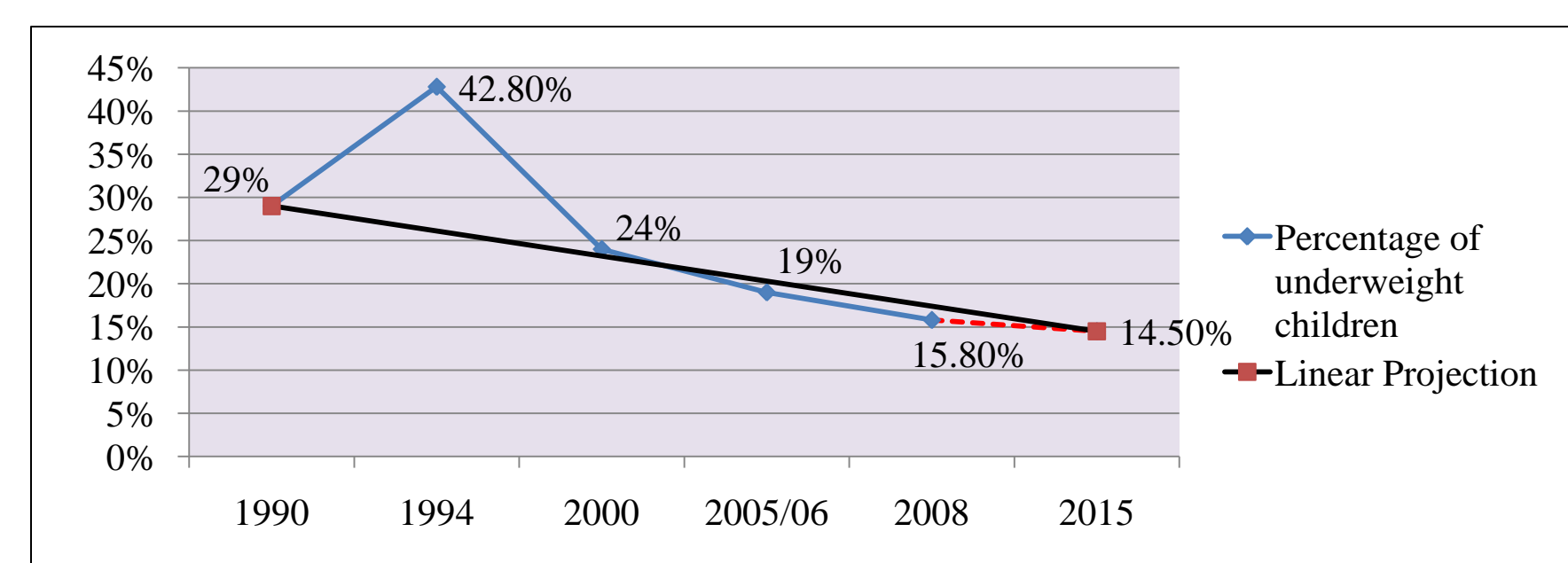
There is a decent job deficit with a majority of women working as unpaid family workers. Eighty percent of the population derive their livelihood mainly or solely from agriculture and a majority of these live in poverty. Around three quarters of those in non-farm work earn a living wage with 27.8 percent of men but only 11.6 percent of women being engaged in such employment

Main Occupations of Men and Women



However good progress is being made in reducing hunger with a strong possibility that the 2015 Target will be met.

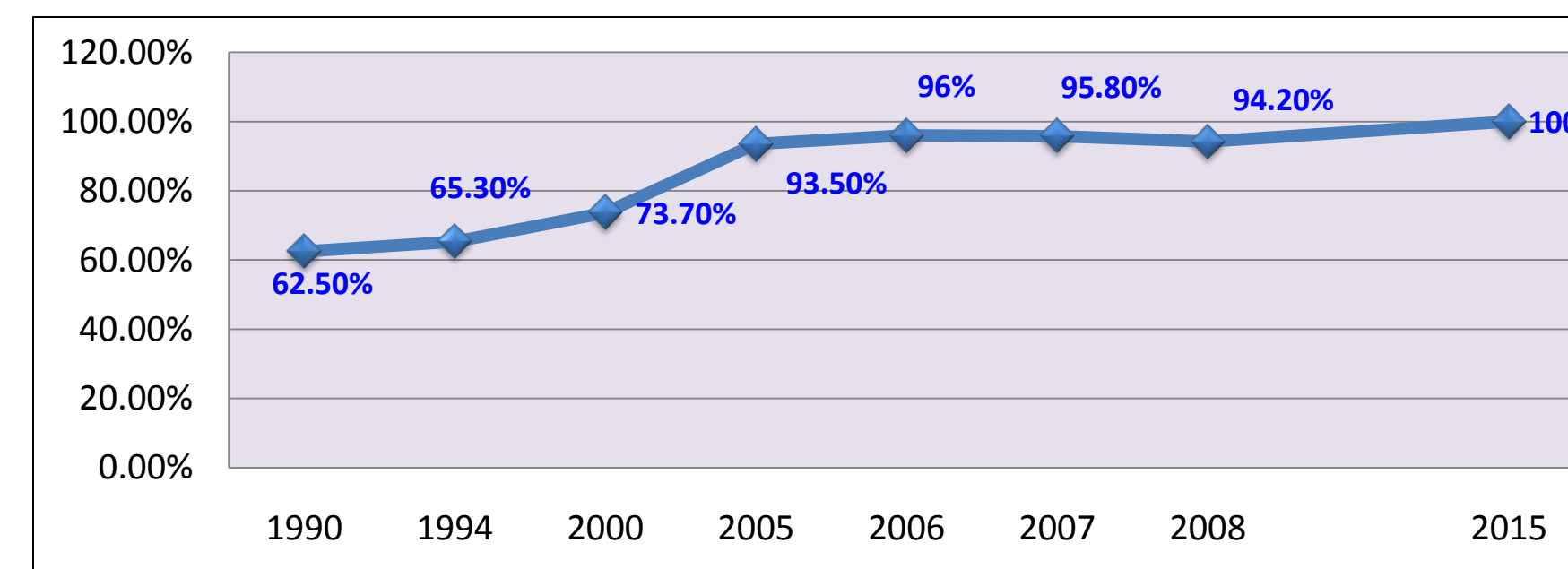
Prevalence of Underweight Children



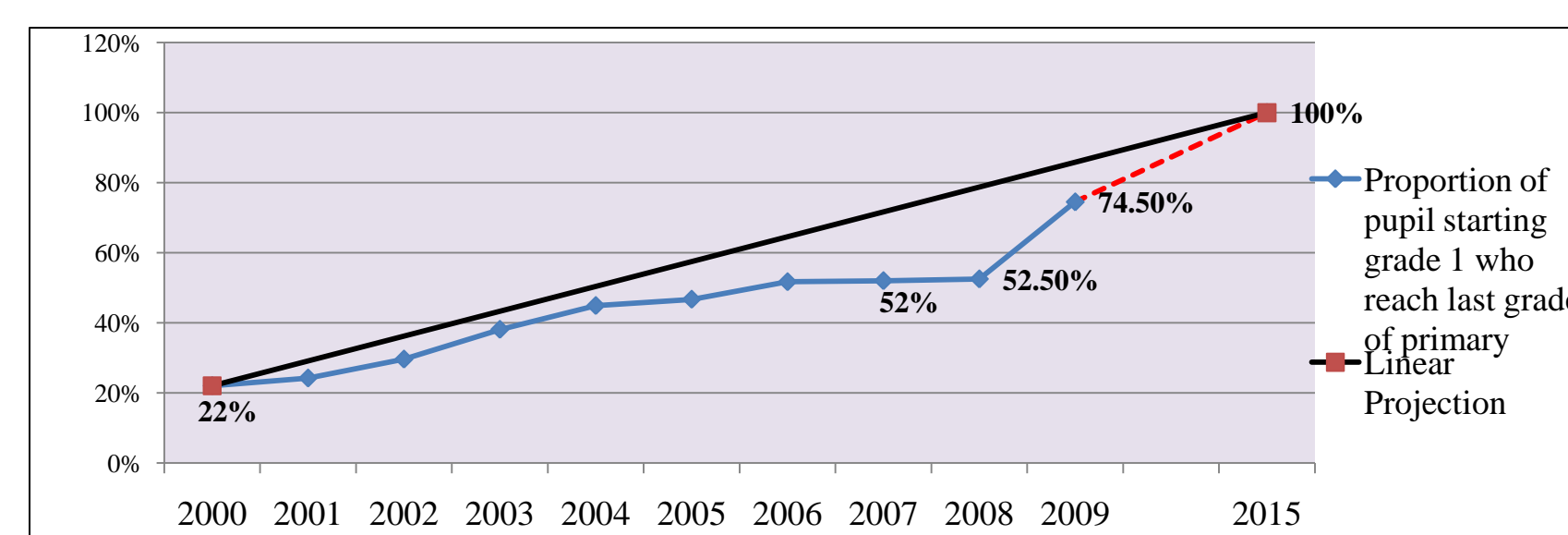
Goal2: Education for All

Rwanda has made excellent progress towards achieving the education targets, although slower progress is being made in expanding technical and vocational and higher education.

Net Enrolment in Primary School



Primary School Completion Rates



Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women

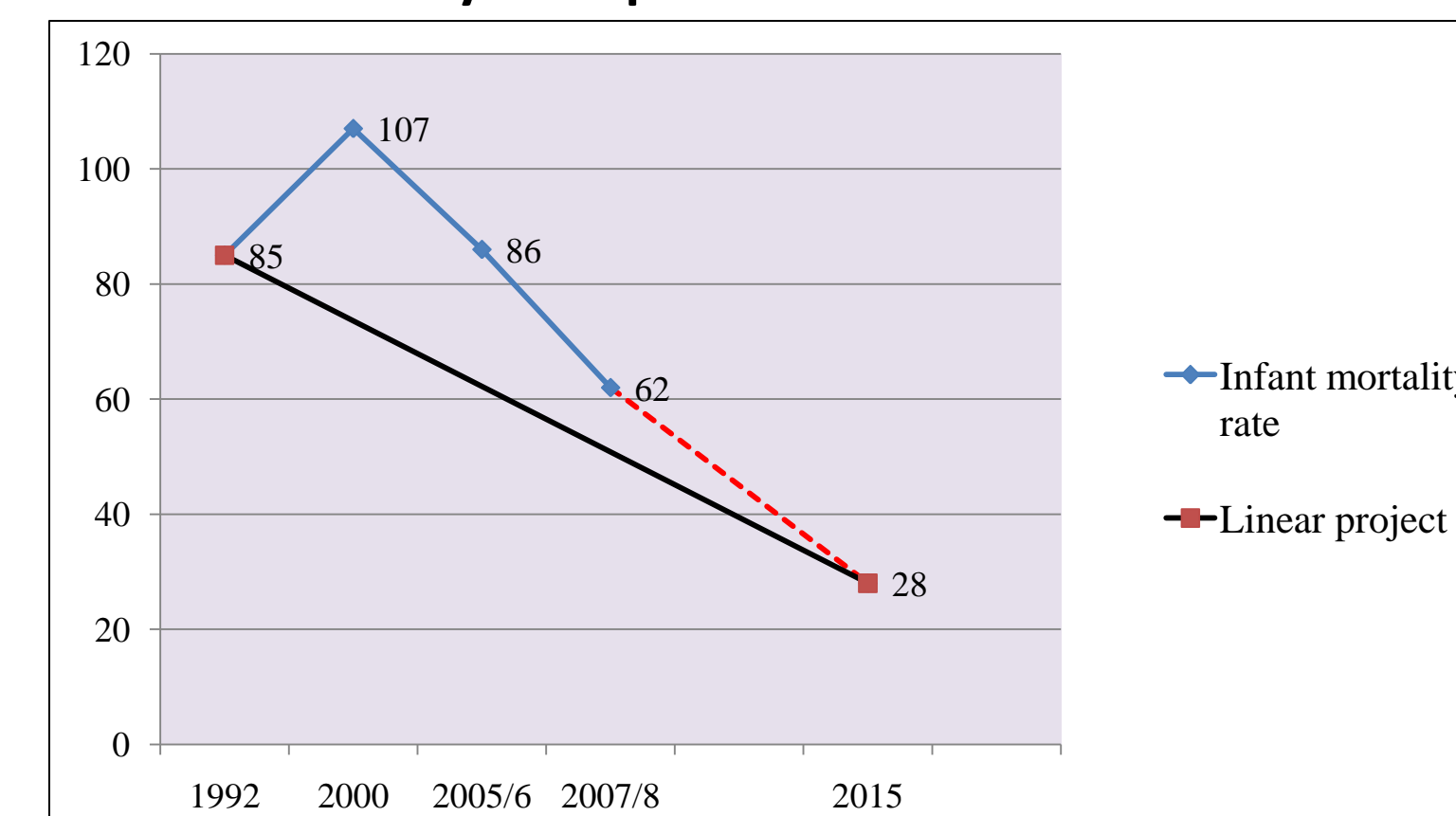
Rwanda is the first country in the world to have met the Target for proportion of women in parliament. It has also met the Target for equal enrolment in primary school of boys and girls. However girls continue to be disadvantaged in post-primary education and are especially disadvantaged in vocational education and training and science and technology.



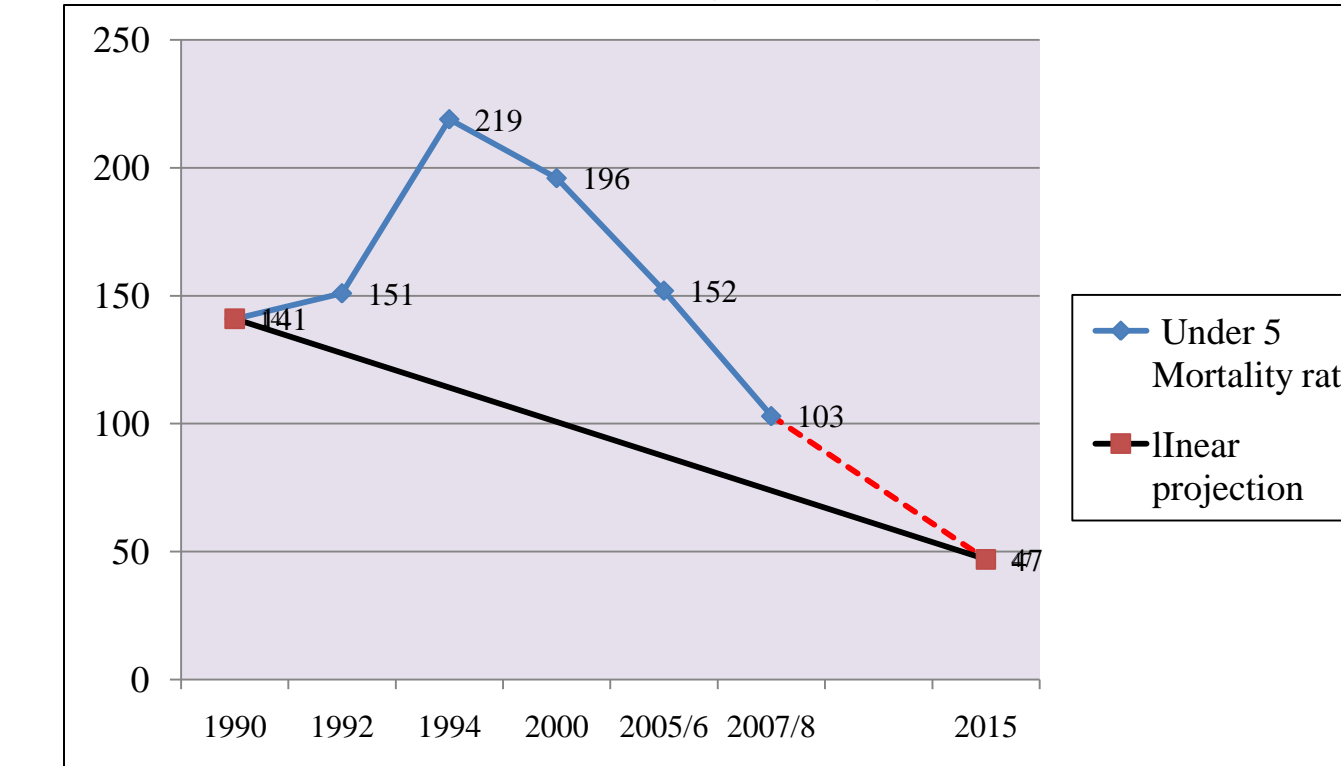
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

Excellent progress is being made in reduction infant and under-five mortality although accelerated progress will need to be made if the 2015 Targets are to be met.

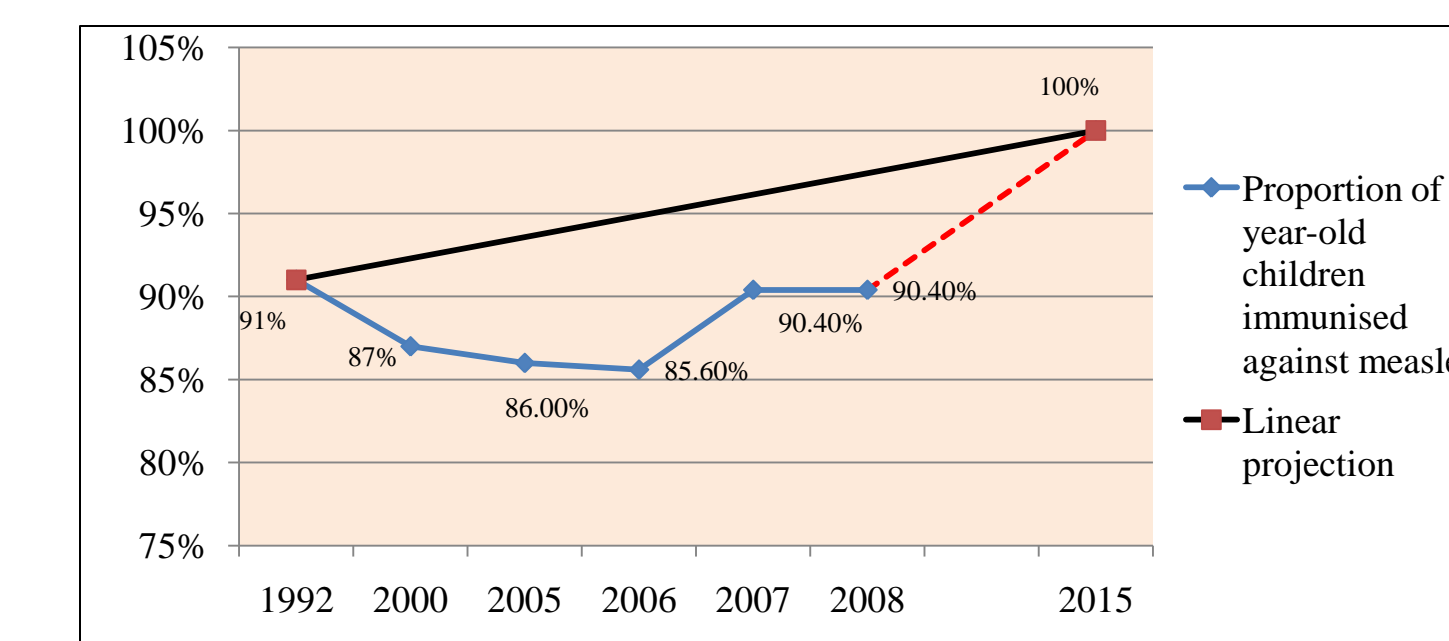
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births



Under 5 Years Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births



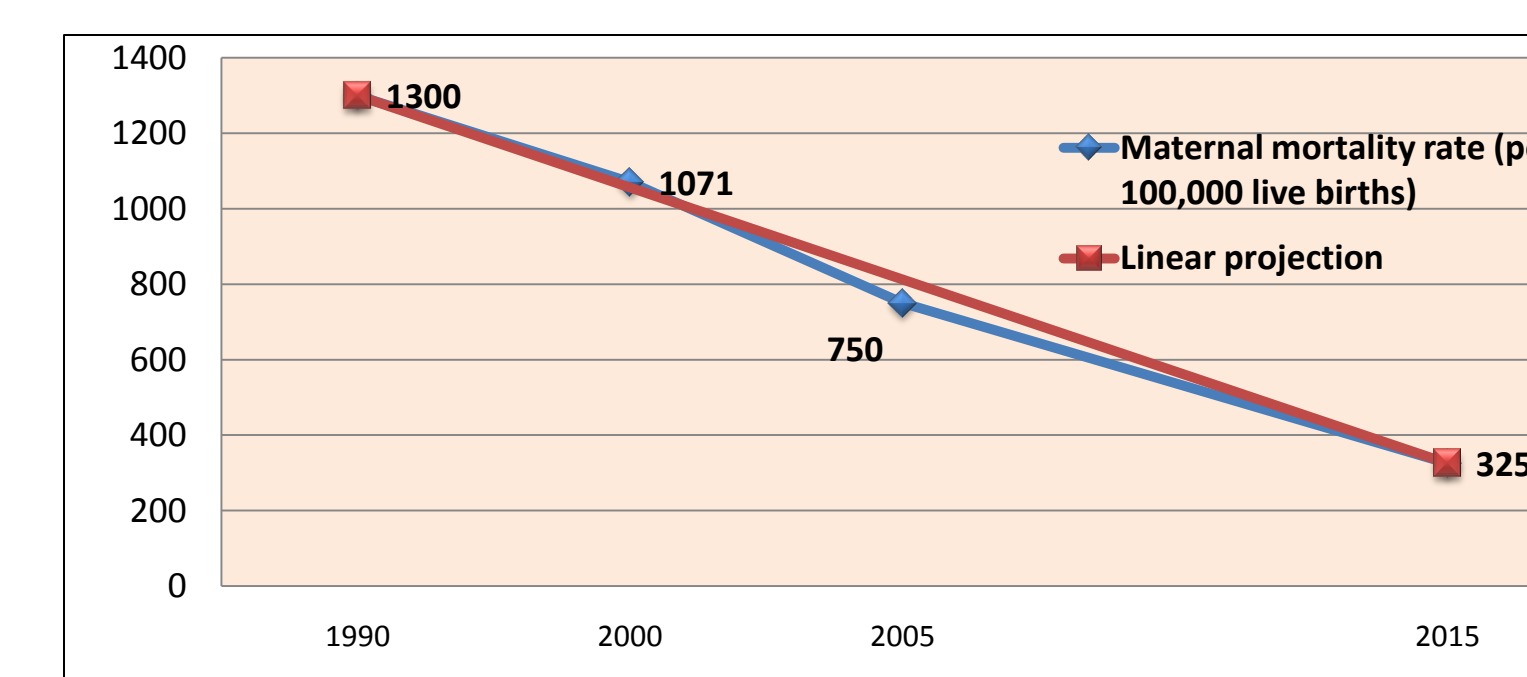
Proportion of One-Year-Old Children Immunised Against Measles



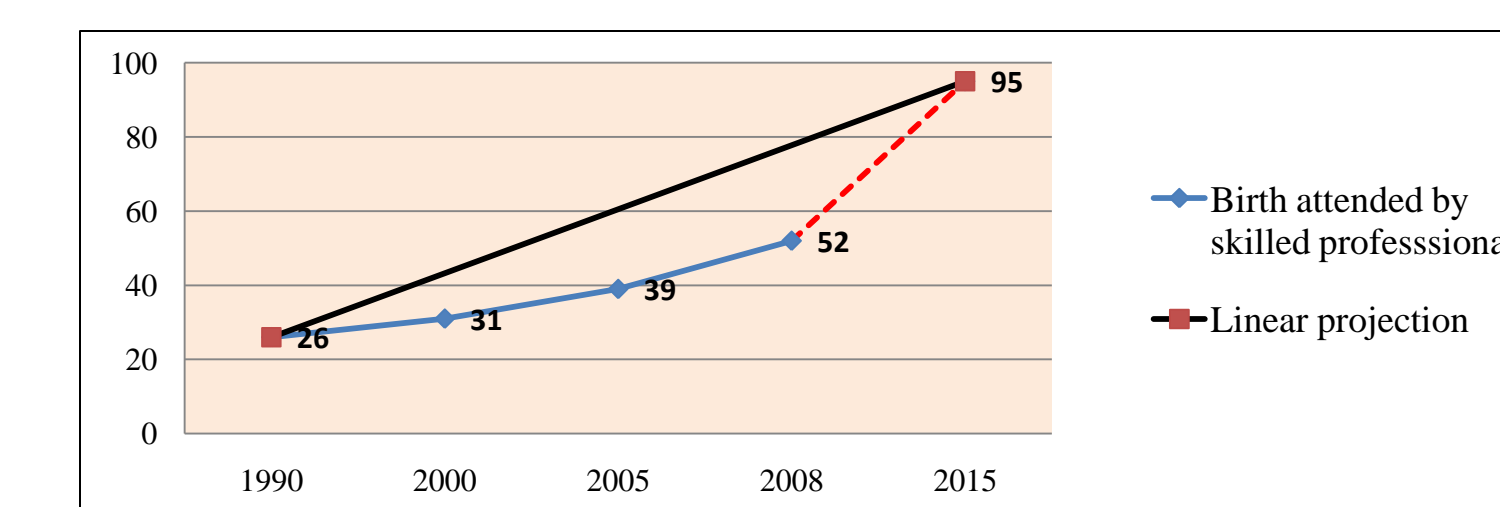
Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Although excellent progress has been made in reducing the maternal mortality rate it is unlikely that the 2015 Target will be met. To meet the Target it would be necessary to have around 90 per cent of mothers deliver in a health centre. At present just under half of mothers deliver in a health centre.

Maternal Mortality Rate

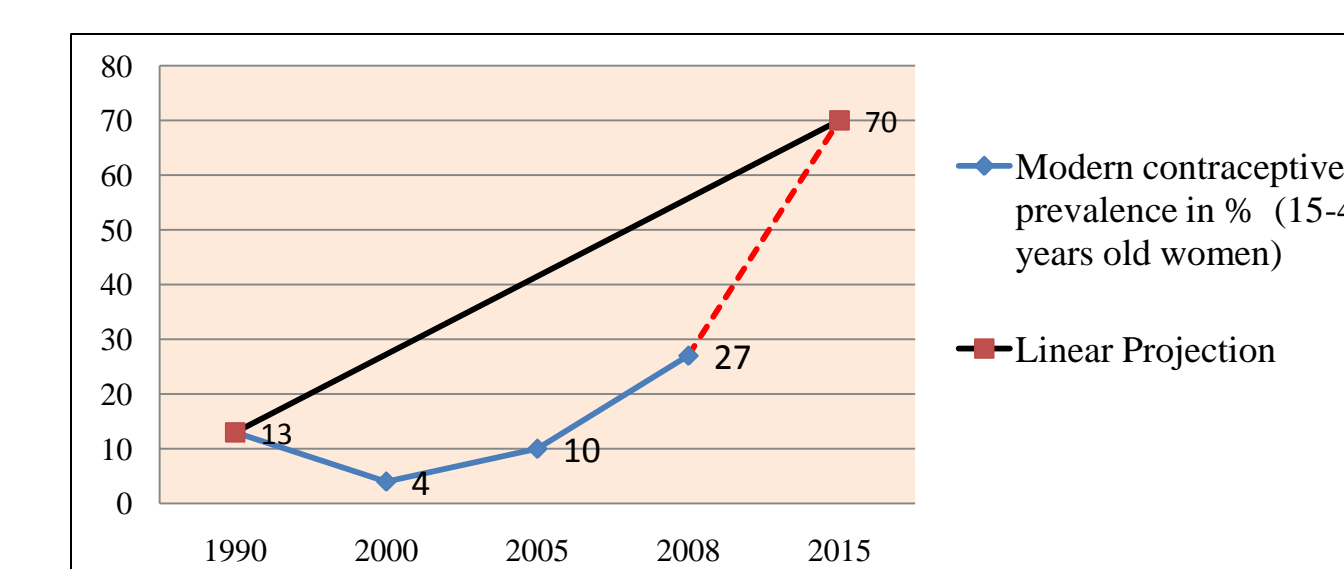


% of Assisted Deliveries



Uptake of modern methods of contraception remain low and the Government's 2015 figure looks unlikely to be met at the present rate of progress

Married Women's Uptake of Modern Contraceptives, Prevalence % 15 – 49 Years



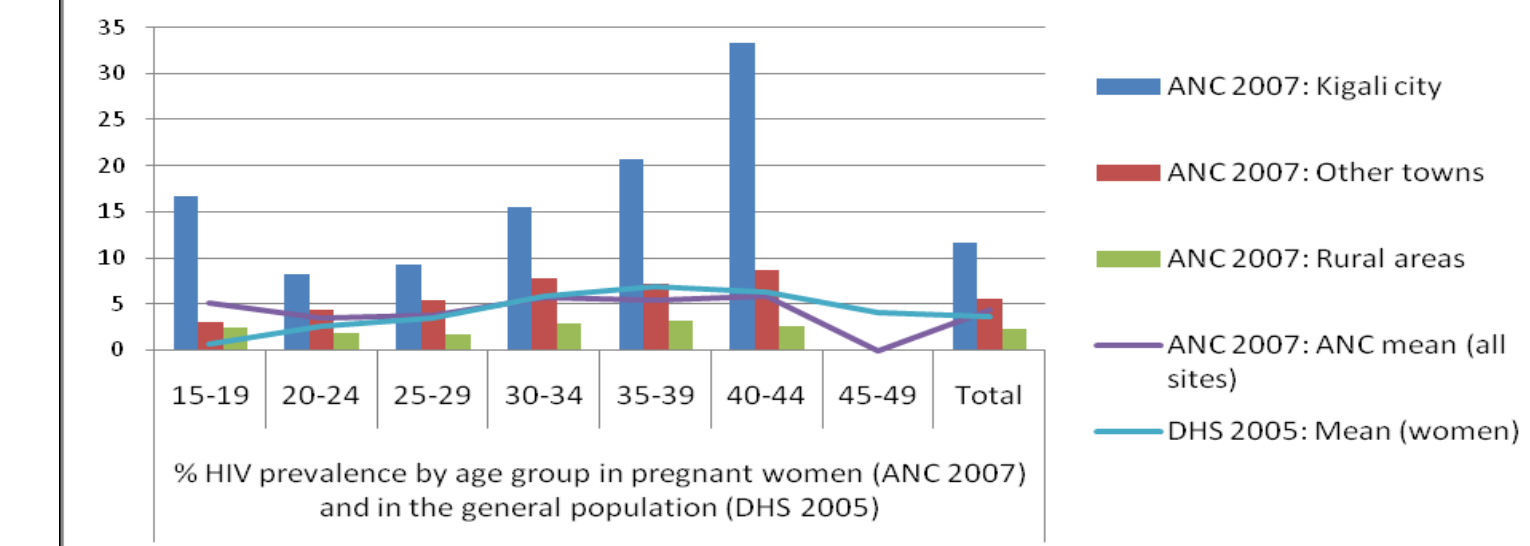
Acknowledgement

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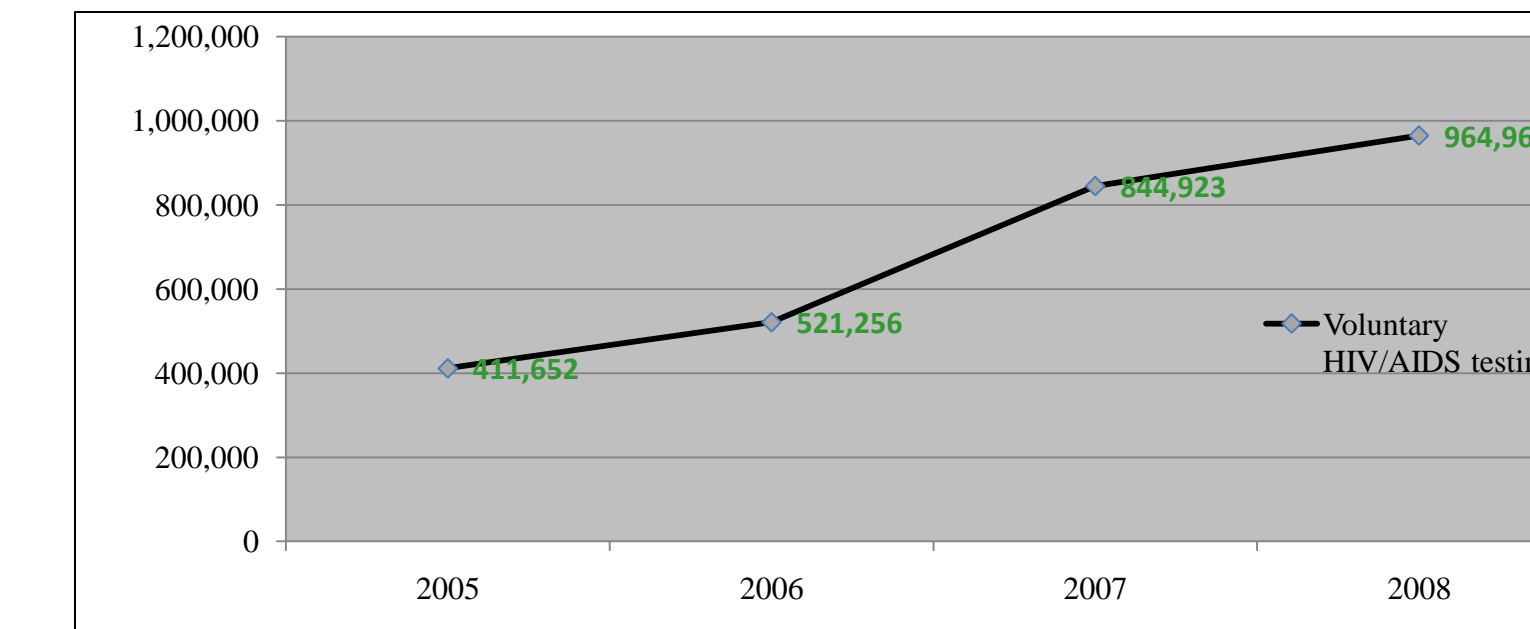
Goal 6 : Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

There are no specific Targets for reducing HIV/AIDS but there has been good progress in reducing the rate of infection, take up of voluntary testing and providing anti-retroviral treatment. All those in need of treatment have access with about of adults and children receiving it

HIV Prevalence in Pregnant Women Attending ANC in 2007 and Women in the General Population 2005, by age Group

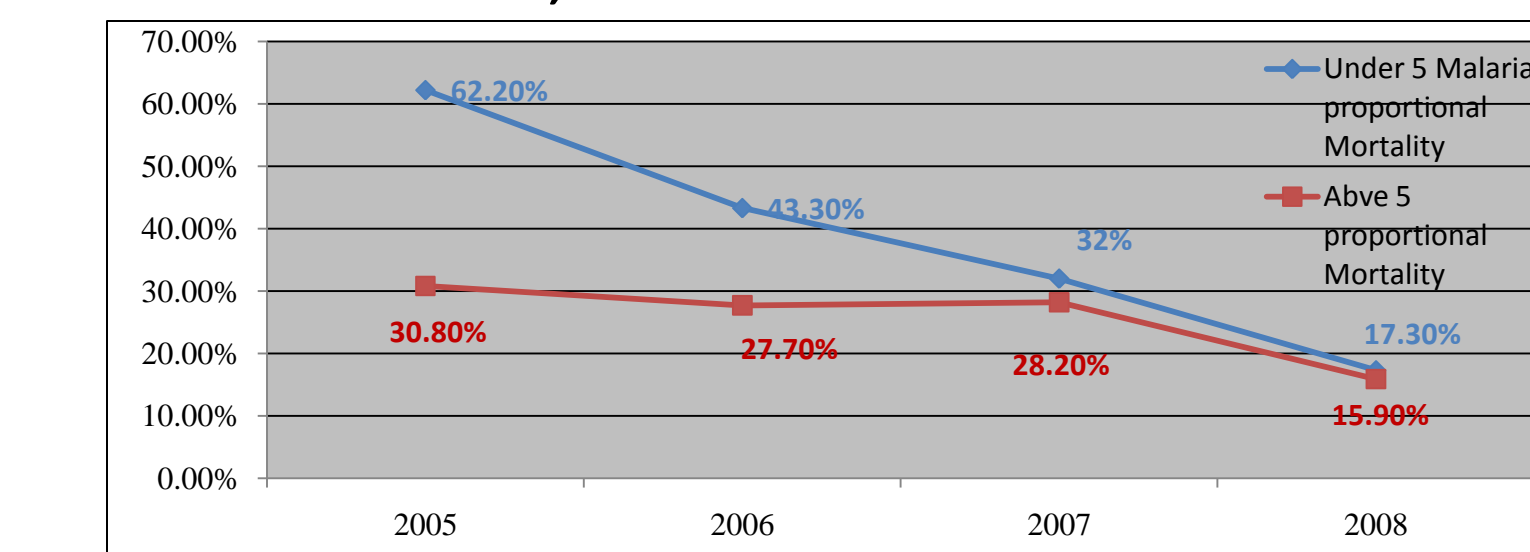


Numbers Attending for Voluntary HIV/AIDS Testing, 2005 – 2008



There has been excellent progress in reducing morbidity and mortality due to malaria. However, it remains the main cause of mortality in children under five and the second main cause of mortality in adults.

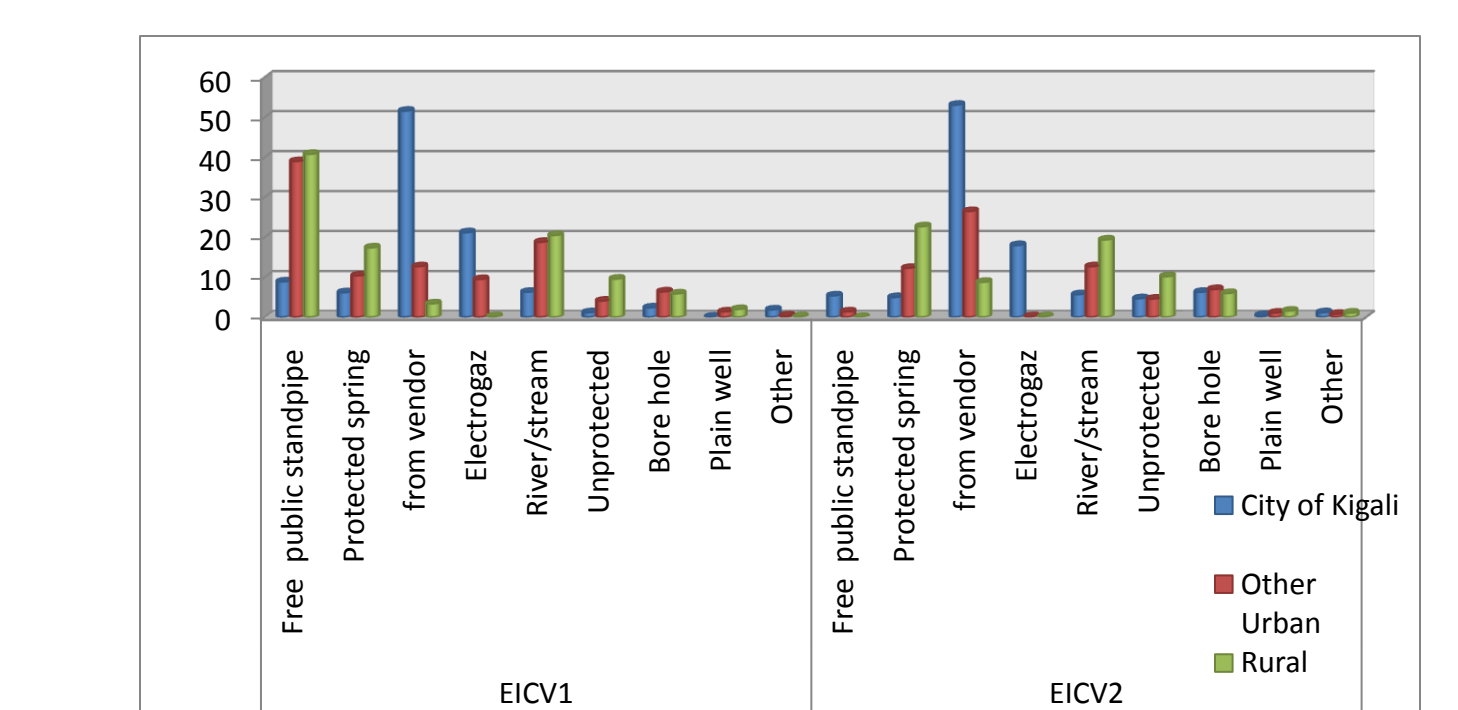
Malaria Proportional Mortality Under 5 Years and 5 Years and Over, 2005 – 2008



Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

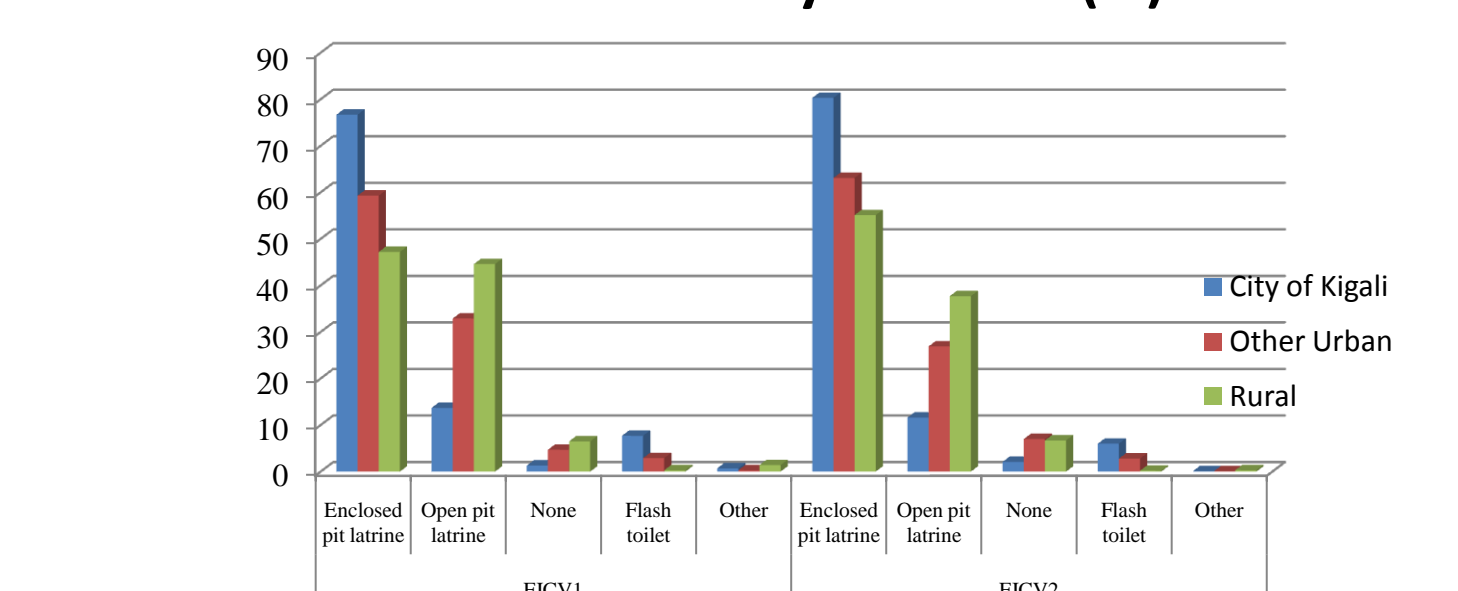
Little progress was made in improving access to improved drinking water between 2000 and 2006 a finding confirmed by the 2008 *Interim Demographic and Health Survey*.

Households Drinking Water Supply by Location (in %) 2001 and 2006



There was, however, some improvement in access to improved toilet facilities between 2000-1 and 2005-6

Household Sanitation by Location (%)



Whilst it seems unlikely that the 2015 MDG Targets will be met without a push to accelerate progress, a high priority has been put on the development and implementation of environmental health standards. The *EDPRS* targets are to increase the proportion of the population with access to safe water to 86 per cent and improved sanitation to 65 per cent by 2012.

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