



UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL CONFERENCE: Research to Action on the African Continent

RWANDA

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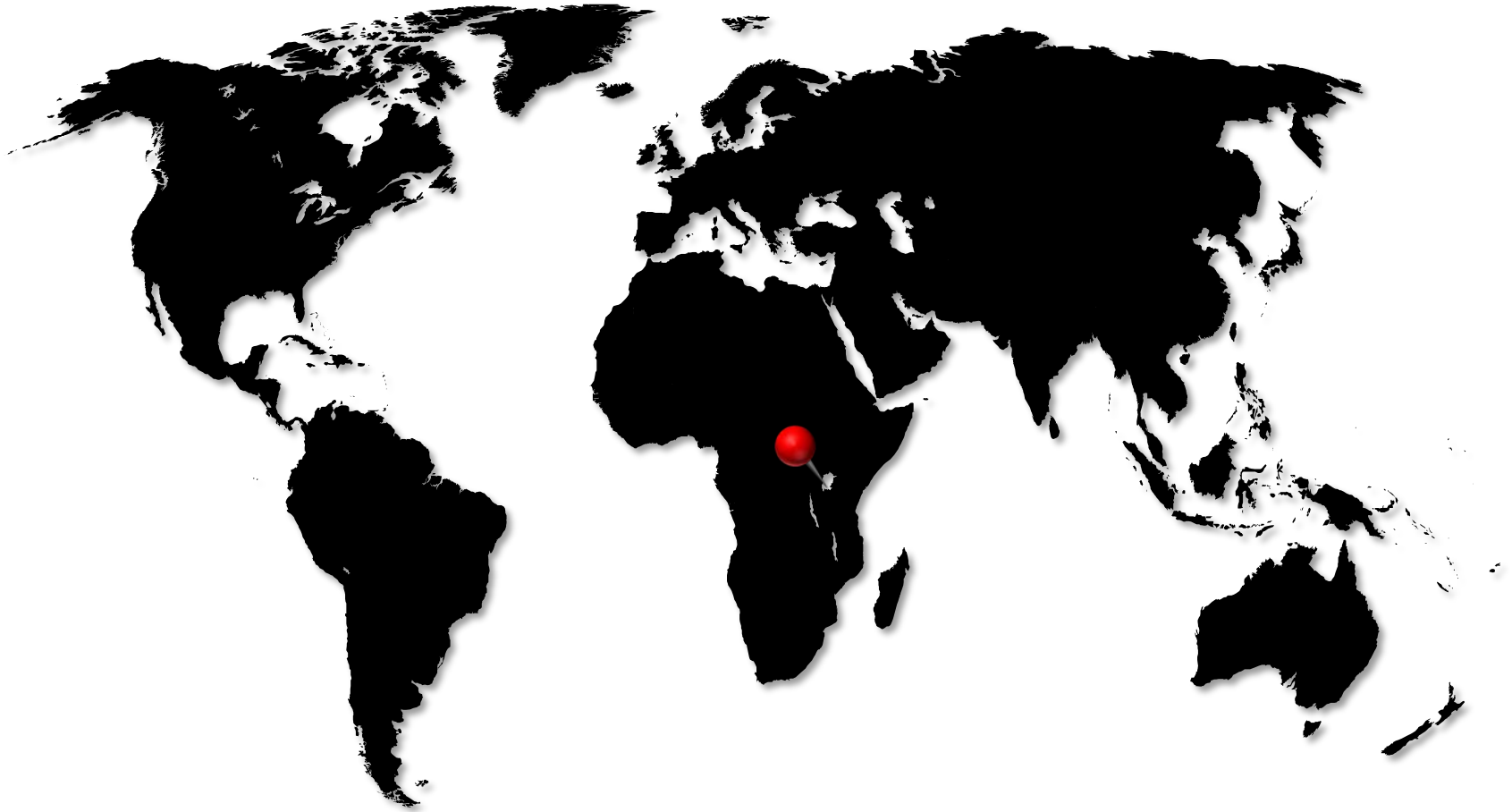


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RWANDA: A LAND OF A THOUSAND HILLS





RWANDAN CONTEXT

- ▶ Geographical coverage of 26,338 km² and a population of about 11.5 million people -
 - ▶ The country was almost destroyed in all aspects by the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi,
 - ▶ After the genocide was stopped by other Rwandans, the Country started almost 2 years of consultative process (all fabrics of the society- soul searching) a but is on an upward rise in every area...
 - ▶ The consultative process resulted in a 20 year vision (Vision 2020)
 - ▶ Rwanda aims at a middle income status
 - ▶ Positive and high real growth rates have been around 8% on average
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AFRICAN CONTEXT

- It is said that this is a century for Africa rising...
- Africa has set its own target/development agenda- Agenda 2063
- Africa is already thinking of reforms- My boss, HE Paul Kagame, the President of Rwanda has been tasked by peers to lead a team that will think through and propose reform to the African Union
- In the coming week in the their ordinary summit, African of Heads States and Government will among others look at the proposals,

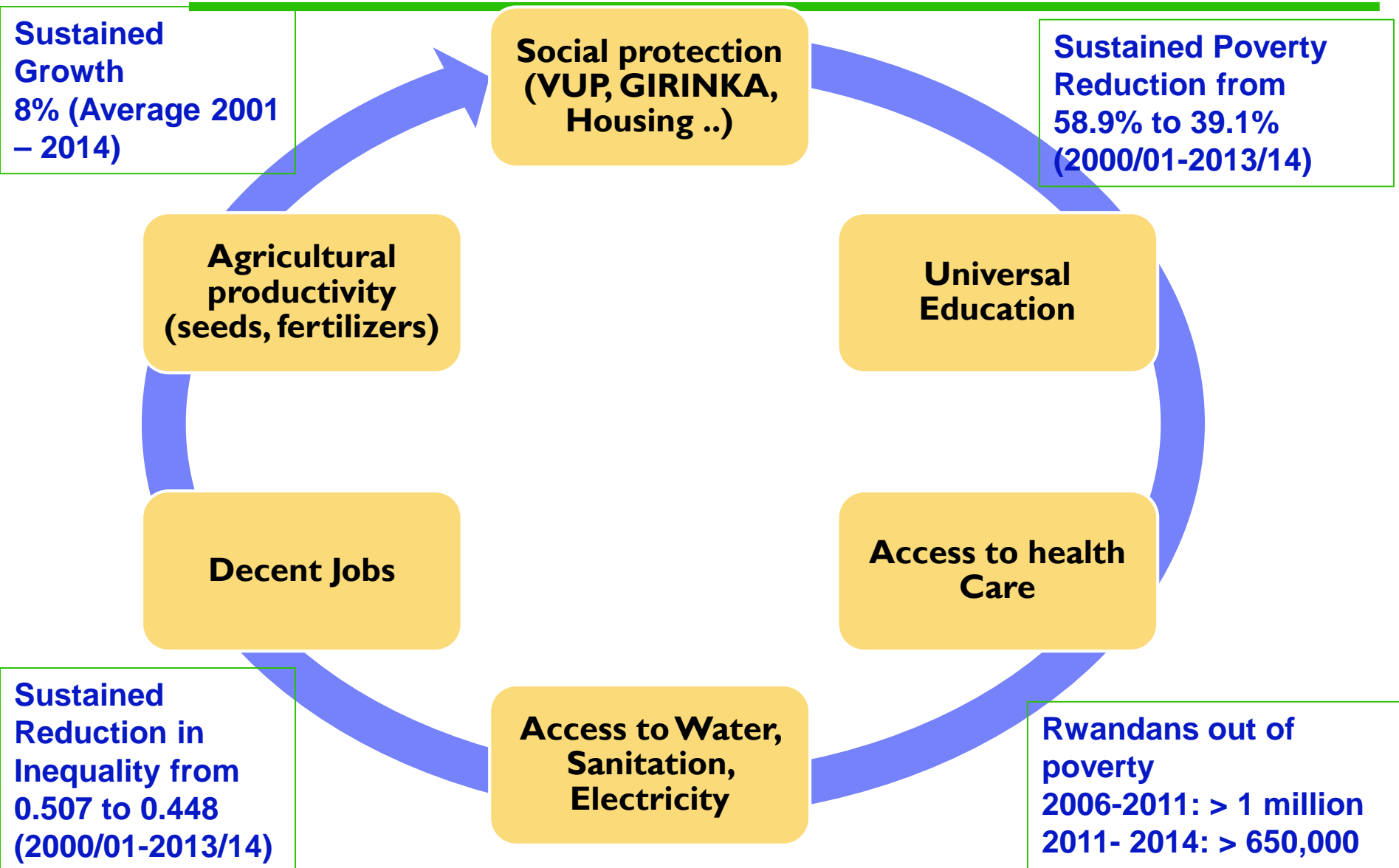


Rwanda has achieved the MDGs

- ❑ Rwanda has achieved all MDGs at the Goals level
- ❑ All MDGs targets have been met, except the ones on poverty, stunting and waged women employment.
- ❑ Extreme poverty and some health targets have been even exceeded.



Drivers of achievements: Inclusive and Pro-Poor policies





Success factors (from MDGs) to inform SDGs implementation

- ❑ **Visionary Leadership and Good Governance (including Democracy)**
 - a more ambitious Vision 2020 – “MDGs are a floor, not a ceiling” – H. E Paul Kagame
 - Institutionalization of a results-oriented culture – ensuring delivery e.g. performance contracts
 - Inclusive model of development – ensuring wide participation of women, youth, people with disability, etc.

 - ❑ **Ownership of the development agenda** by a wide of range of stakeholders through joint planning and implementation (citizens, civil society, private sector, development partners, etc.)

 - ❑ **Home-grown initiatives-** e.g. Umuganda, Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme, performance contracts, CHBI, One cow per poor family, CHW, etc.)

 - ❑ **Capacity building:** targeted capacity building in priority areas at both institutional and individual level

 - ❑ **Strong Accountability mechanisms:** strong PFM system, zero tolerance for corruption, National Dialogue, Leadership retreat, etc.
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Rwanda's role in Post 2015 Agenda elaboration

- ▶ Rwanda contributed to the elaboration of the *Common African Position (CAP) on Post 2015 Agenda*
- ▶ *Financing for Development (adopted in Addis Ababa July 2015 with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda)*: advocate for the G77 position for a revitalized framework for development cooperation between developed and developing countries
- ▶ Rwanda selected to pilot SDGs on “**Helping to Strengthen Capacities and Build Effective Institutions**” to inform the formulation of the SDGS.
- ▶ National consultations conducted by National Capacity Building Secretariat (NCBS) in collaboration with UNDP under supervision of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)
- ▶ Report submitted to UN after validation with all relevant institutions
- ▶ The report shows the role of human and institutional capacities and effective institutions and systems in delivering on MDGs and potential lessons for implementation of SDGs



Rwanda's role in Post 2015 Agenda elaboration (cont'd)

- Rwanda selected to pilot SDG 16 on *Governance and Rule of Law* in recognition of its experience in measuring governance indicators using Rwanda Governance Scorecard (RGS)
- The exercise was led by Rwanda Governance Board (RGB) with UNDP support.
- The report shows that 70% of SDGs goals are already considered in RGS, while 30% of SDGs targets are measured by RGS.
- It shows also that 60% of the targets of the Goal 16 on Governance are addressed through RGS.
- The report proves that RGS is a powerful tool to monitor SDGs, specifically on governance indicators.



SDGs Center for Africa in Rwanda

- ❑ **The center has started operating in Rwanda since July 1, 2016 and will be a regional center for SDGs**
- ❑ **The center will advocate for SDGs Implementation through:**
 - Innovation and Technology
 - Developing strategies and financial plans to support long-term SDG-investments in human capital and infrastructure,
 - Policy and analytical tools to support SDG achievement,
 - Promotion of the SDSN network to strengthen African Universities in teaching, research and policy advice
- ❑ **The SDG Center has high level oversight from:**
 - Chair of the Board: H.E Paul Kagame, President of the Republic of Rwanda
 - Board Members include Excellencies the Presidents of Chad, Ghana, Mozambique, Ivory Coast and Guinea
 - Other prominent persons: AfDB President, Mr. Dangote, Prof. Sachs, Mrs. Graça Machel



Current Status of SDGs Domestication

❑ Completed activities:

- Cabinet approved a report on MDGs implementation and **adopted a roadmap and coordination mechanism for domestication** of SDGs in December 2015
- **Translated SDGs into Kinyarwanda** as part of communication plan and distributed 2,000 copies to participants at the National Dialogue meeting of December 2015.
- Various trainings and sensitization workshops/campaigns have been held
- **Planning gap analysis** - in-depth analysis of the extent to which existing National Planning Framework covers the SDGs. The findings show:

Out of the 160 SDG targets initially assessed:

- 38 (23.8%) are fully reflected,
- 51 (31.9%) are partially reflected,
- 51 (31.9%) are not reflected in the national development frameworks.
- 20 indicators (12.5%) were listed as ‘not applicable, because they are to be monitored globally, rather than at country-level
- **Data gap analysis for SDG indicators** (59% data available, 41% needs to be developed)



Current Status of SDGs Domestication

❑ **Planned activities:**

- Continue communication and awareness raising on SDGs
- Finalize list of indicators to be used at country level in SDGs Monitoring and Evaluation process
- Full integration of SDGs into National Planning framework to be undertaken during the elaboration of the EDPRS 3 (currently implementing EDPRS 2) and the Post 2020 Vision
- Establishment of mechanisms for SDGs Monitoring and Evaluation



Coordination Mechanism for SDGs in Rwanda

Role	Organ	Functions
Oversight and Accountability	Senate and Parliament	Oversight of the progress, endorsing plans and budgets, demanding accountability
Strategic Orientation	Cabinet	Approval of financing and implementation plans, strategic guidance
Strategic Monitoring	Leadership Retreat Umushyikirano/National Dialogue	Annual Monitoring and Accountability
Technical Advisor	DPCG	Technical Advice and support to implementation
National Technical Coordination	MINECOFIN	Integrating SDGs in plans and budgets, Monitoring and evaluating progress,
Sector Coordination	Ministerial Clusters	Addressing Cross Sectoral issues
Technical Consultations	Sector Working Groups	Forum for engaging all stakeholders, monitoring sector level
Districts coordination	District Councils, Districts Joint Action Development Forums (JADFs)	Forum for engaging all stakeholders, monitoring District level
	Community Outreach through UMUGANDA and Districts administrative organs e. g. Sectors, Cells, Villages	Citizen Participation and engagement forums



Implementation Considerations

- ▶ **Capacity building** in statistical capacity to capture all SDG indicators
 - ▶ **Strengthening advocacy**
 - ▶ At global level – advocacy for donor communities to honor their pledges/commitments
 - ▶ At regional level – ensure a coordinated approach to SDG domestication and pool resources across UN agencies and AU Commission – avoiding fragmentation of support to SDG domestication
 - ▶ At national level – We already have a framework with the ONE UN and the office of the Resident Coordinator which needs to be strengthened with coordinated efforts from regional offices
 - ▶ Continuing to strengthen efforts to **increase domestic resource mobilization**
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FINAL THOUGHTS

- ▶ With the SDGs, Rwandans and Africans in general have the opportunity to act upon their vision for the future. The Goals address targets for development that are relatable within every country in the world. Within this framework, the Government of Rwanda, in tandem with global ambitions, can set national targets to successfully achieve the SDGs.
 - ▶ Rwanda has a strong comparative advantage for SDGs domestication: Leadership and Political will
 - ▶ SDGs can not be implemented in isolation, they require inputs from all sectors to achieve the global and ambitious plan;
 - ▶ There is need for capacity to deliver on the 2030 Agenda;
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THANK YOU

