"UIL/PASCAL webinar: The challenge of measurement, planning and evaluation in learning cities”

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http://www.centreforsustainablecities.ac.uk/
Transition to Urbanisation

• Country which is suitable for agriculture for centuries
• After the Genocide against the Tutsi the GoR has embraced urbanisation as a possible resource to unlock the transformative economic opportunities for its national development.
• Rwanda’s national overarching goal is to attain a 35% urbanisation rate by 2024 from 16.5% (Census, 2012).
Rwanda is Urbanising Rapidly

• Urbanization in Rwanda is catalysed by demographic growth, migration to urban areas and installation of returnees after the genocide against the Tutsi.
• The urban population was 4.6% in 1978, to 16.5% in 2012 and is expected to reach 35% by 2020.
• The current annual growth rate of the urban population is 4.1%.
• The infrastructure is struggling to keep pace with this growth.
Waves of Urbanisation

• Returning refugees;
• An establishment of grouped settlements called ‘imidugudu’ as an alternative means of housing the population much closer to facilitate the access to infrastructure and catalyse reconciliation.
• Internal migration, mainly rural to urban migration;
• A significant rise of unplanned urban settlements;
Aim of the SHLC-Rwanda?

- To strengthen capacity of Kigali and Huye Cities to address urban, health and education challenges in neighbourhoods.
# Multidisciplinary SHLC-Rwanda Team

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<th>N</th>
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<th>Field of Expertise</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Prof Deogratius Jaganyi</td>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Prof Manassé Nzayirambaho</td>
<td>Public Health</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Prof Kato Njunwa</td>
<td>Health services management</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Dr Pierre Claver Rutayisire</td>
<td>Demography/Population studies</td>
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<td>Dr Aimable Nsabimana</td>
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<td>Dr Josephine Malonza</td>
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<td>Mr Gilbert Nduwayezu</td>
<td>Modelling urban growth in Kigali city Rwanda</td>
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<td>Mr Leon Mugabe</td>
<td>Education</td>
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Partner Organizations
SHLC-Rwanda Research Activities

• Work on key research and policy debates regarding education, health and urban sustainability in Kigali and Huye Cities;

• Research and capacity strengthening activities to fill the existing knowledge gaps;

• City profiles for Kigali and Huye and analysis of existing data

• Data to be collected and analysed at the neighbourhood level
Challenges in Using the Existing Data on Learning Cities

• Data from the National Institute of Statistics
  • Censuses, EICV1-5: Housing, Education and Migration but limited at the district level and with only few questions;

• Reports from public institutions which have their own limitations, mainly the methodology in data collection

• Specific Research (limitation here is the scope)
Advantages of Data to be Collected by SHLC-Rwanda

• Data at Neighbourhood level;
• More detailed questions and comprehensive audit of the housing and living conditions and public service provision, and related sustainability indicators in different neighbourhood (planned, unplanned, mixed, ...);
• Key actor interviews and focus groups with neighbourhood workers (e.g. personnel from community committees, neighbourhood committees, social workers, estate managers, home-owner committees).
Conclusion

- In Kigali and Huye cities, urbanization has been an important driving force for both healthy living and learning conditions in general, and the provision of health and education facilities in particular.
- Our preliminary data gathering shows that geographic accessibility of health services and learning infrastructures have been improved;
- In many cases, neighbourhoods are spontaneous and this can be source of many health and learning problems.
- In addition to the heavy and consistent investment on both health and education, an in-depth analysis on inter- and intra relations between urbanisation, health and education is highly needed.
- SHLC can respond to this by collecting and analyse data at the neighbourhood level.
Thanks for your attention!