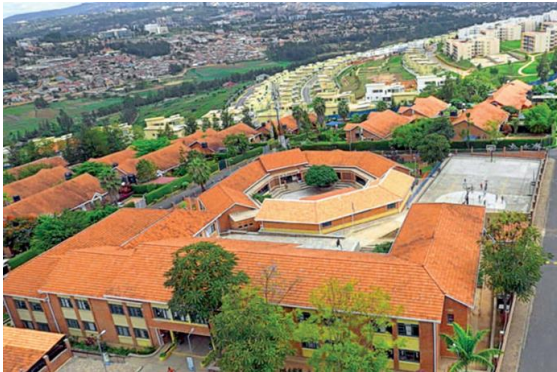




Kigali toward achieving SDG4

Progress and Challenges in Education Planning

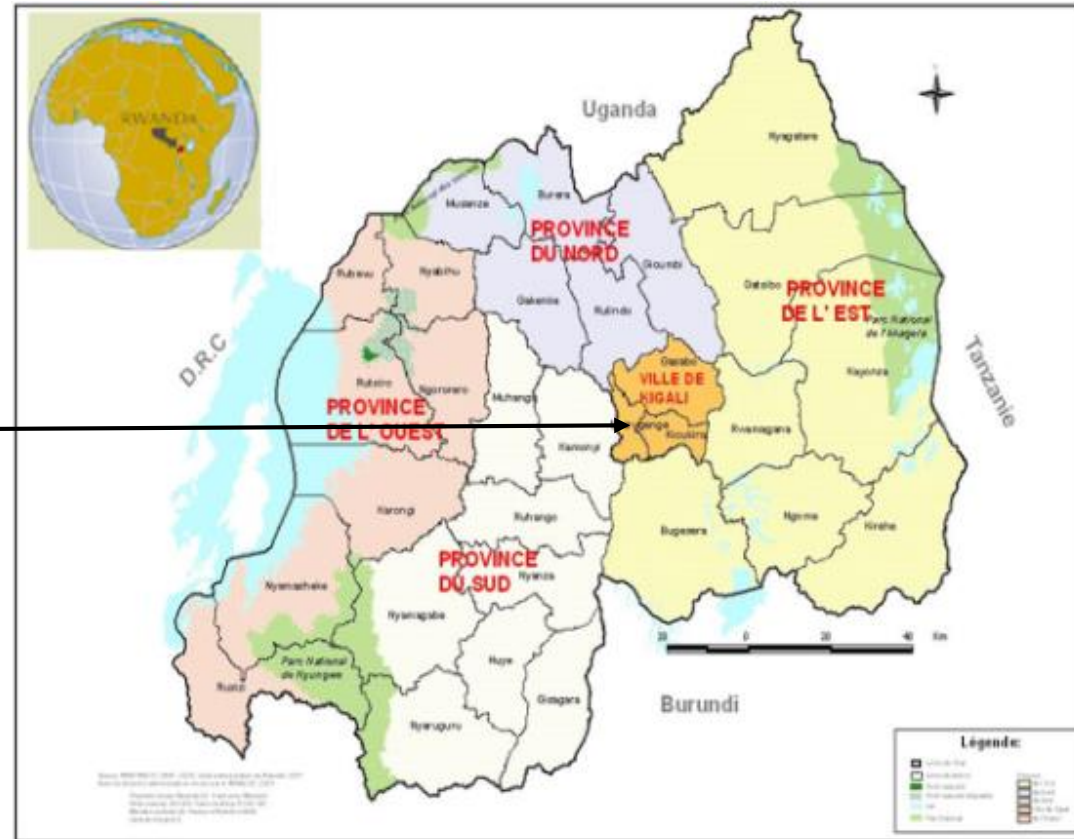


Leon Mugabe
Vincent Manirakiza
Dan Imaniriho

Plan of the presentation

1. City of Kigali-Rapid growth
2. Framework & Methods
3. Rwanda and SDG 4
4. Education planning structure in Kigali
5. Education attainment and challenges
6. Case study

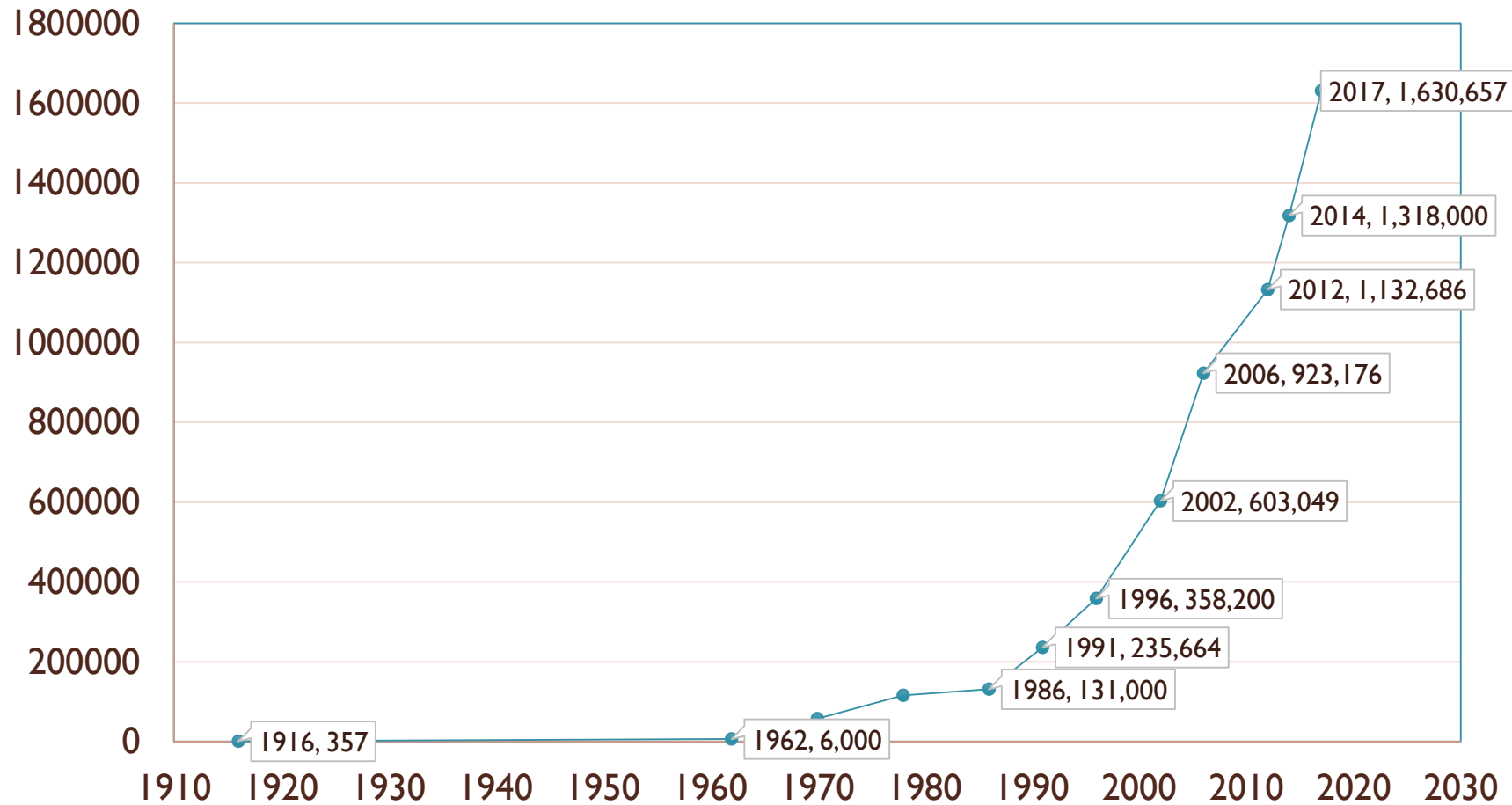
I. Kigali, the capital of Rwanda



- 3 districts
- Created in 1907
- 57 % of national urban population
- 70 % of economic, political & social activities

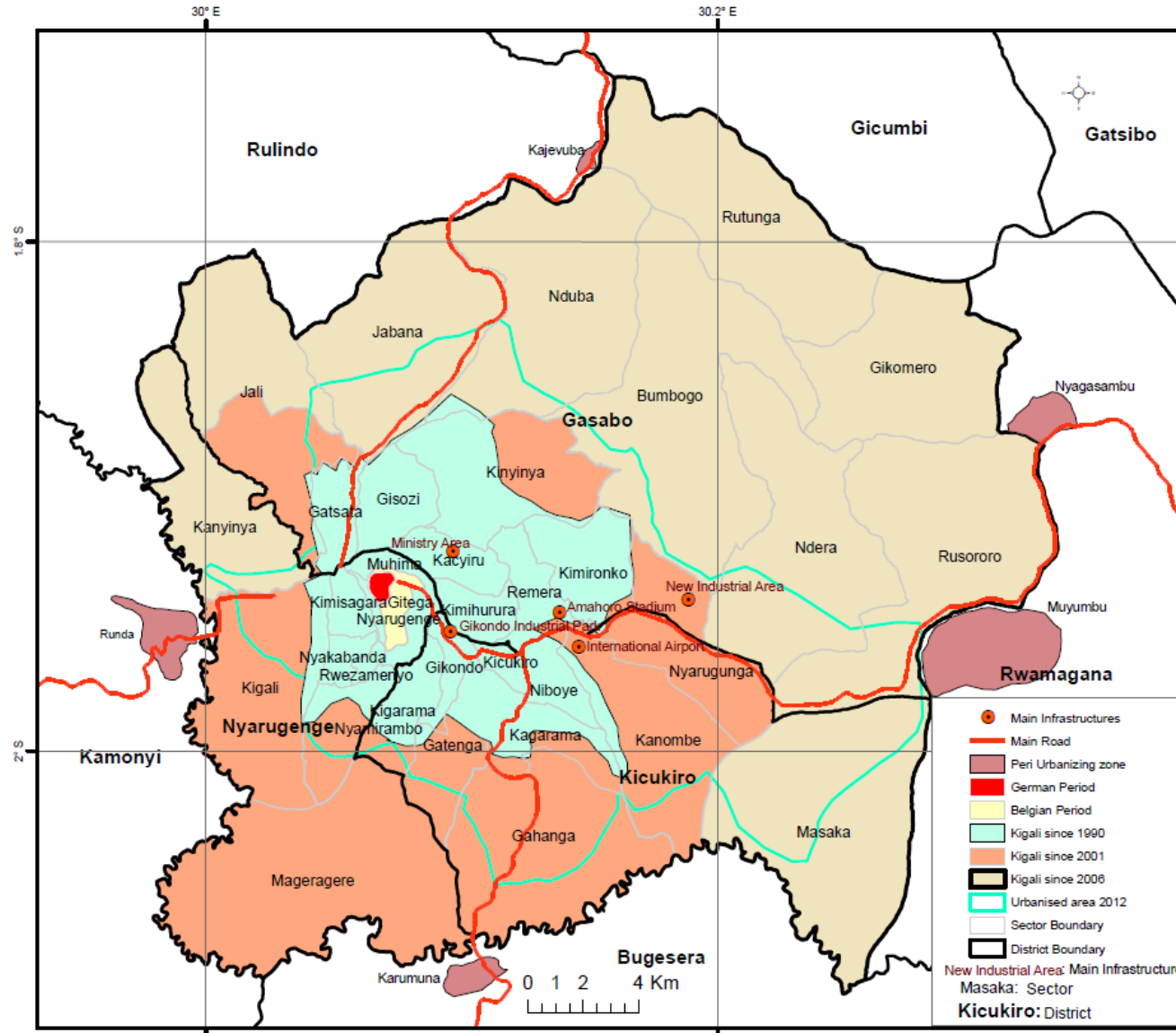
Rapid urban growth affecting education planning

Recent & current high population growth



Rapid demographic growth since 1990s and post genocide period due to massive repatriation, internal migration and natural growth.

Rapid Spatial Expansion



Rapid spatial expansion since 1990s

- Urban sprawl
- Admin. Reforms
 - 1962 : 2.5 km²
 - 1990: 112 km²
 - 2000: 314 km²
 - 2005: 730 km²

2. Framework & Methods

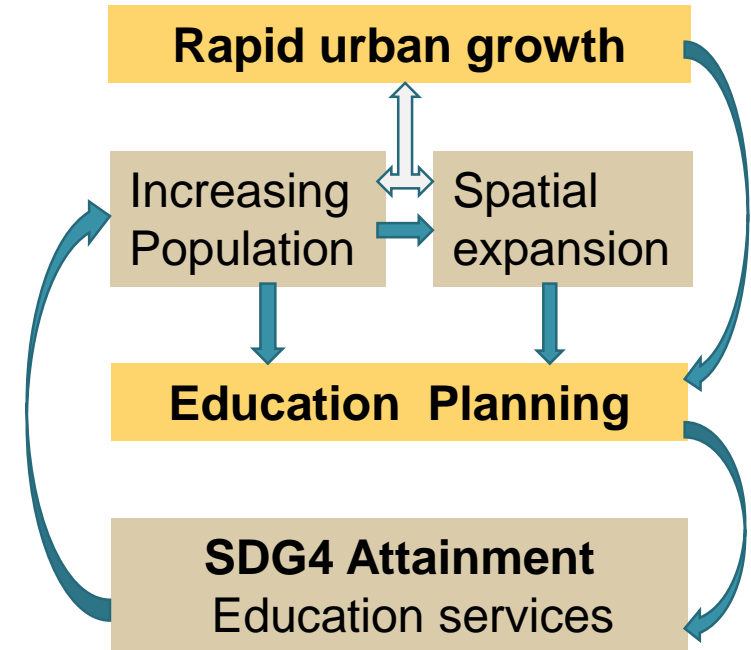
Research questions:

How far is Kigali meeting SDG 4 vis-a-vis the rapid urban growth?

1. What is the structure of education planning in the city of Kigali?
2. How the city's growth impacts on education planning?
3. What are the prevailing challenges in education sector?

Methods

1. **Primary data:** Interviews with Head Teachers & Sector Education Inspectors
2. **Secondary data:** National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) & MINEDUC Education statistics (year book) 2010-2017
3. **Analysis:** Six indicators - Students enrolment, education attainment, literacy rates, learning facilities, student teacher ratio, gender consideration - and a case study of one public school in Kigali.



3. Rwanda and SDG 4

Plans for SDGs/SDG4 Rollout at National Level:

- **SDGs Domestication Plan for Effective Implementation**
- Establishment of **Monitoring and Evaluation Framework** for the SDGs
- Elaboration of a **Communication Strategy**
- Integration of SDGs into the **Sector Strategic Plans (SSPs)** at the national level and the **District Development Plans (DDPs)**
- Increase of education budget from 17% in 2012/13 to 22% in 2017/18.

Education policies and strategies aligning wit SDG4

- Free Twelve Year Basic Education Policy (Target 4.1),
- Special Needs Education Policy (Target 4.5),
- Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy (Target 4.3) ,
- Higher Education Policy (Target 4.1),
- Teacher Development Policy (Target 4.C),
- Girls Education Policy (Target 4.5),
- National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (Target 4.7),
- Adult Education Policy and its Strategic Plan (Target 4.3 and 4.6);
- Education Sector Policy and Education Sector Strategic Plan (2013 – 2018),
- ICT in Education Policy and its Implementation Plan (Target 4.A),
- Priority Skills Development to deliver EDPRS II 2013-2018 (Target 4.4) and
- School Health Policy Minimum Package and its Strategic Plan (Target 4.3 and 4.6)

4. Education planning structure in Kigali

Plan guidelines,
budget & other
education resources

MINEDUC

Semi autonomous institutions: REB, RP, HEC
Sector Working Groups (SWG) &
SDGs design and monitor sector specific strategies

CITY OF KIGALI

Education office
City strategic plan

DISTRICTS

District directorate of Education
District strategic plan

SECTORS

Sector Education Inspector
Sector strategic plan

SCHOOLS

Head Teacher, teachers & PTA
School strategic plan

Plan, implementation
and provision of data
(teaching & learning,
infrastructures, drop
out, enrolment, etc)

5. Education attainment 2010 - 2017 and prevailing challenges

- Increasing enrolment rate (mainly in nursery and primary)
- Highest literacy rate (88%) compared to national level (73%) and computer literacy (24.3%), compared to national level (8.9%) and rural areas (4.6%)
- Significant improvement in provision of learning facilities
- High consideration of gender
- Participation of parents (PTA) to education and school improvement

➤ However

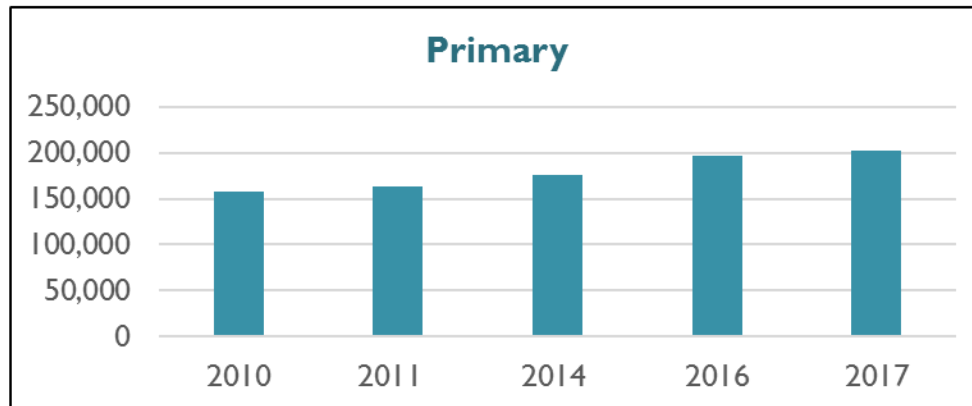
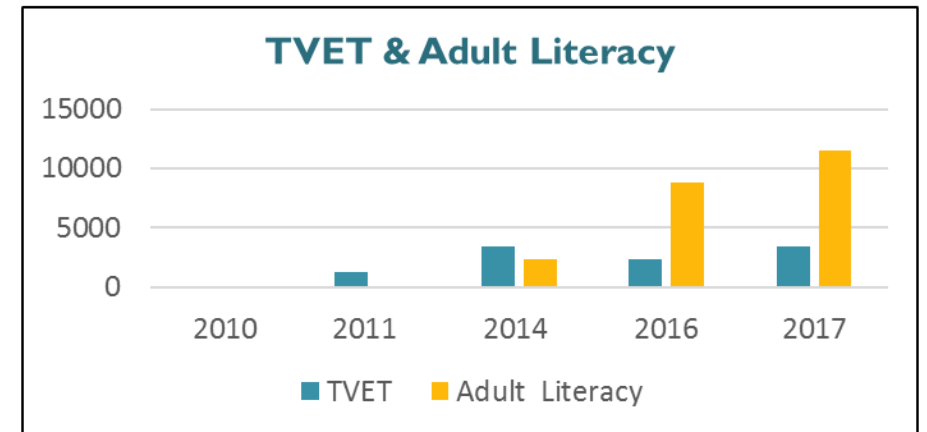
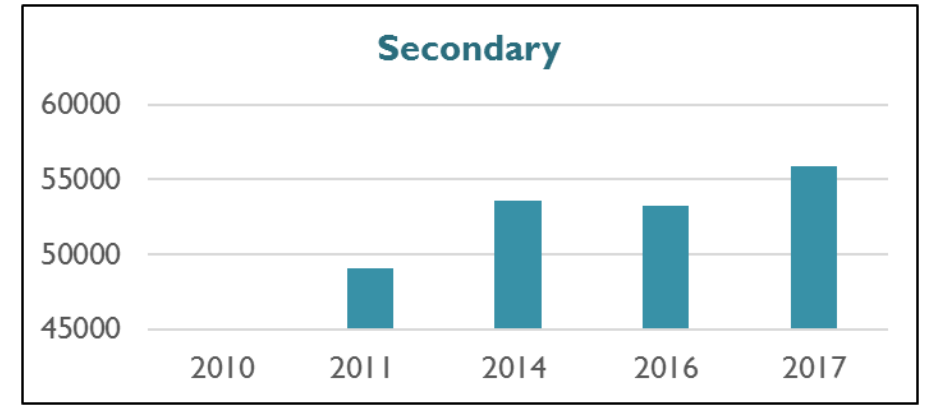
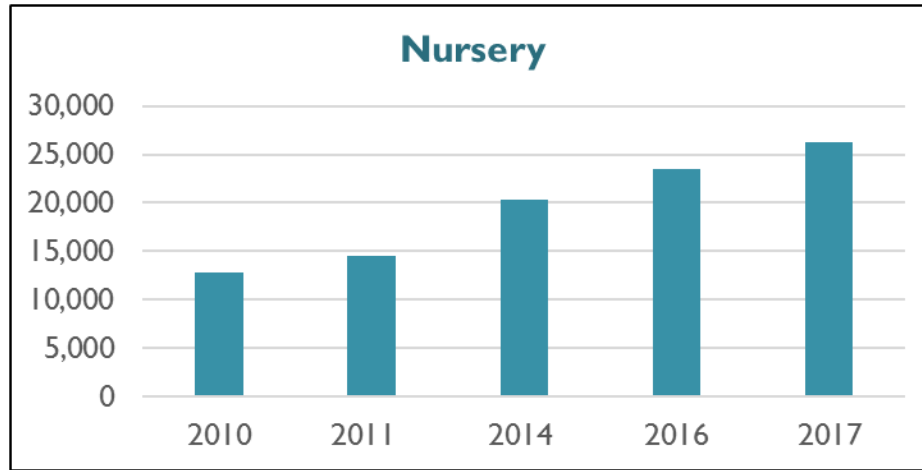
- Increasing population & high demand of educations resources
- High rate of student-teacher ratio (particularly in primary)
- Limited budget to the schools
- Inequality - Good private schools with quality education for the rich

Key indicators:

Students enrolment, Education attainment and Literacy, Learning facilities, Student teacher ratio, Gender consideration

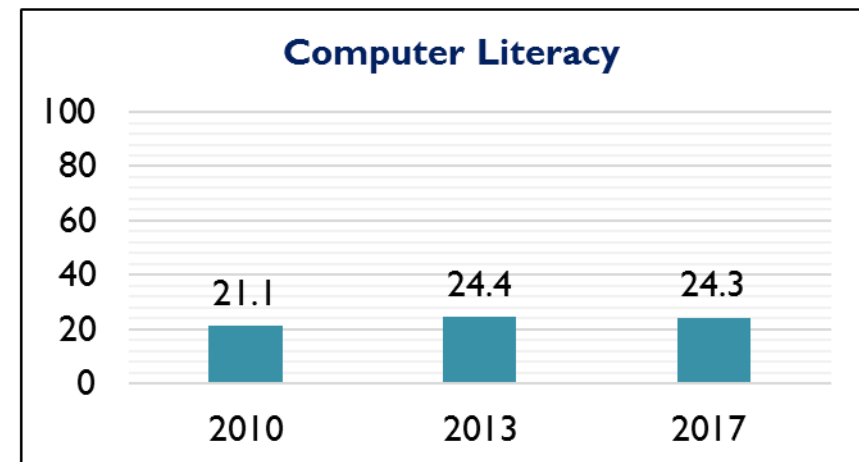
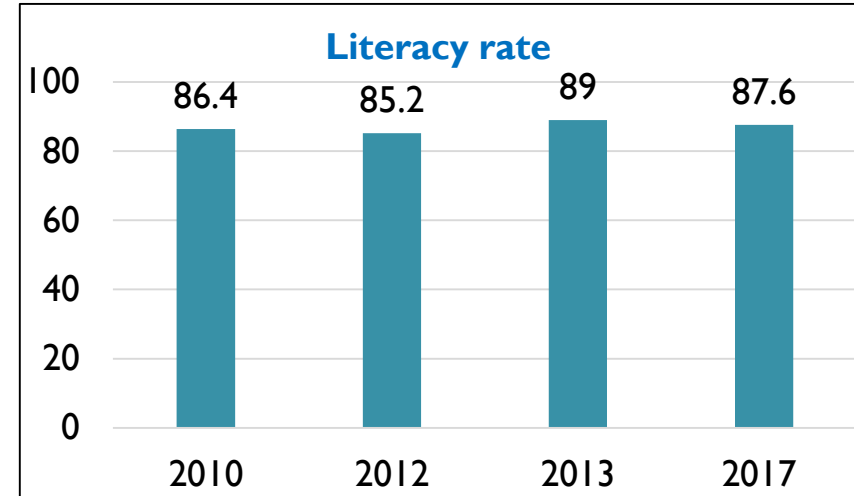
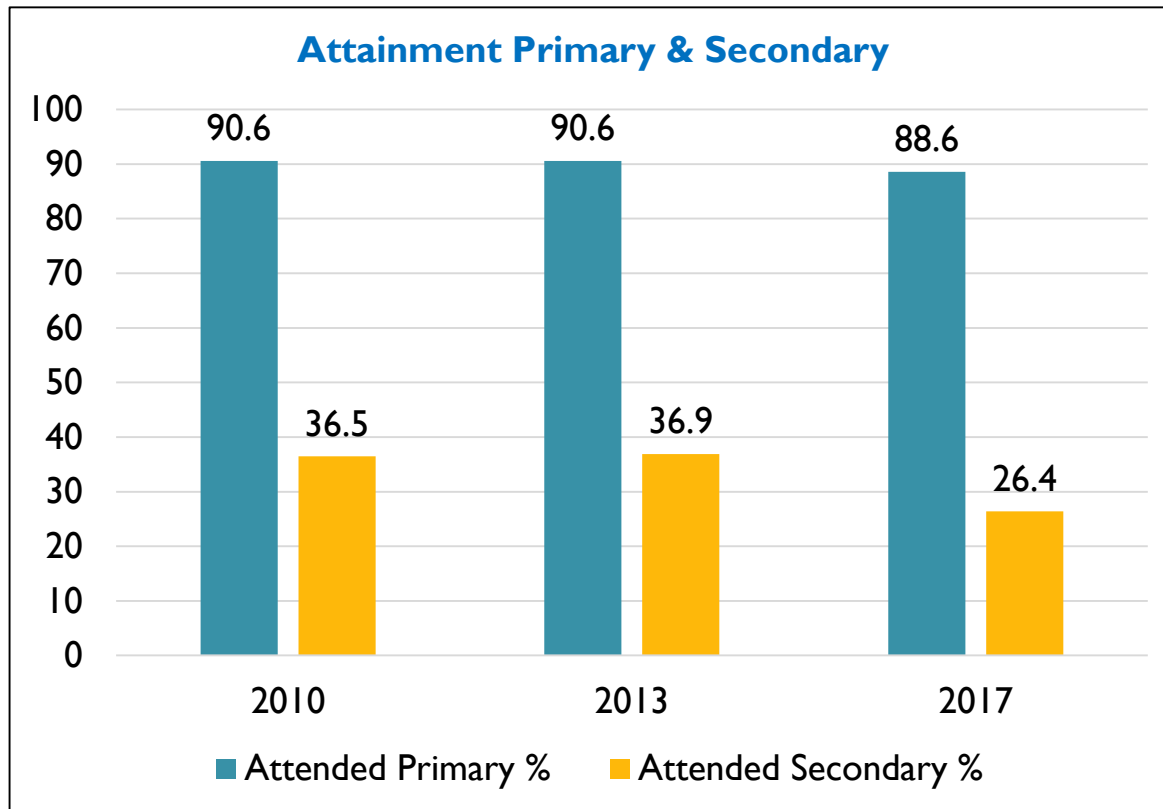


I. Trend of Students Enrolment

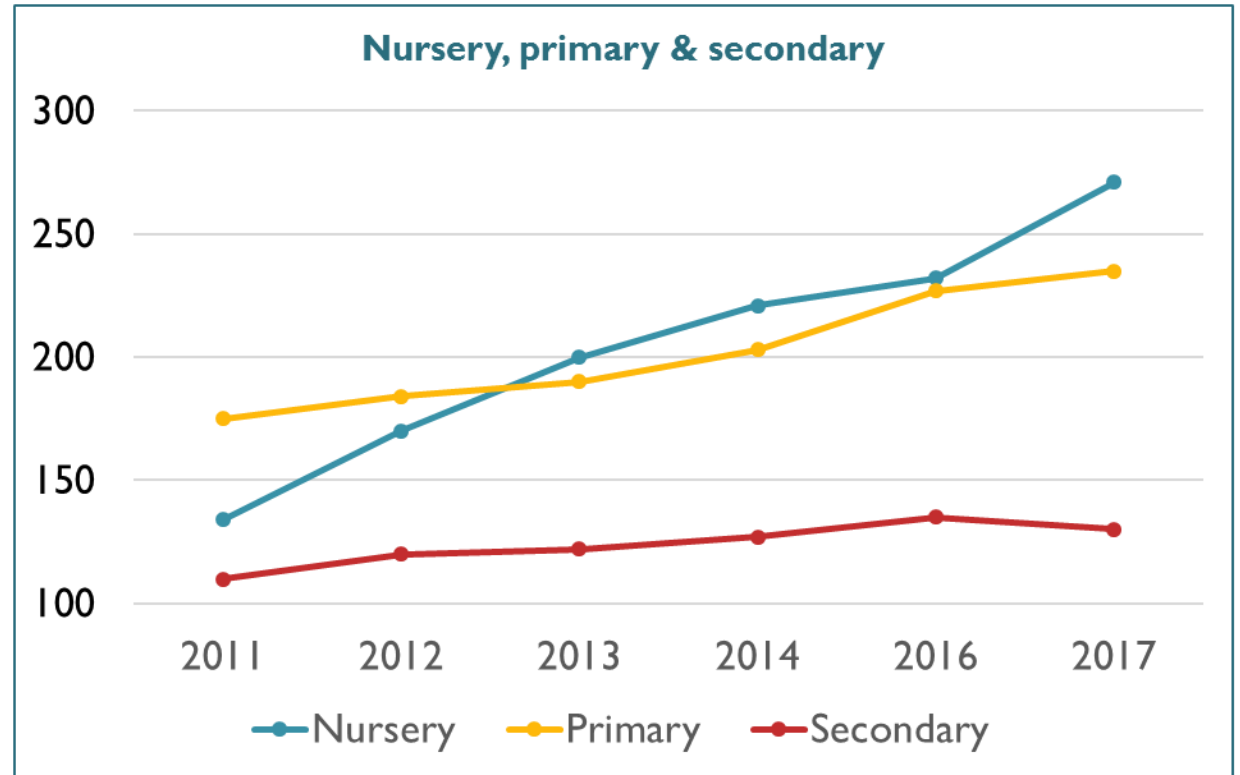
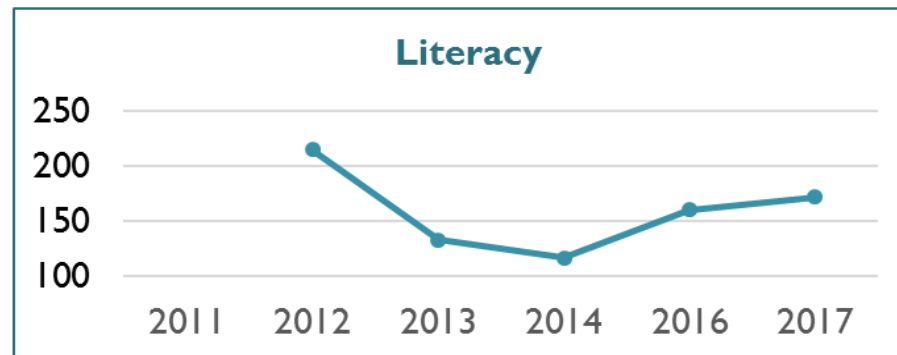
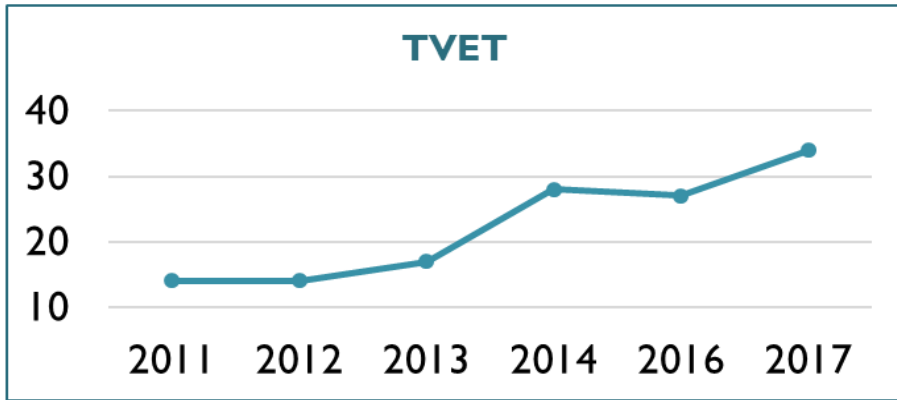


School	2010	2011	2014	2016	2017
Nursery	12,766	14,544	20,347	23,501	26,211
Primary	157,746	163,483	175,613	196,184	202,644
Secondary		49,022	53,569	53,281	55,861
TVET		1,295	3,443	2,374	3,482
Adult Literacy			2,310	8,792	11,476

2. Education attainment and Literacy

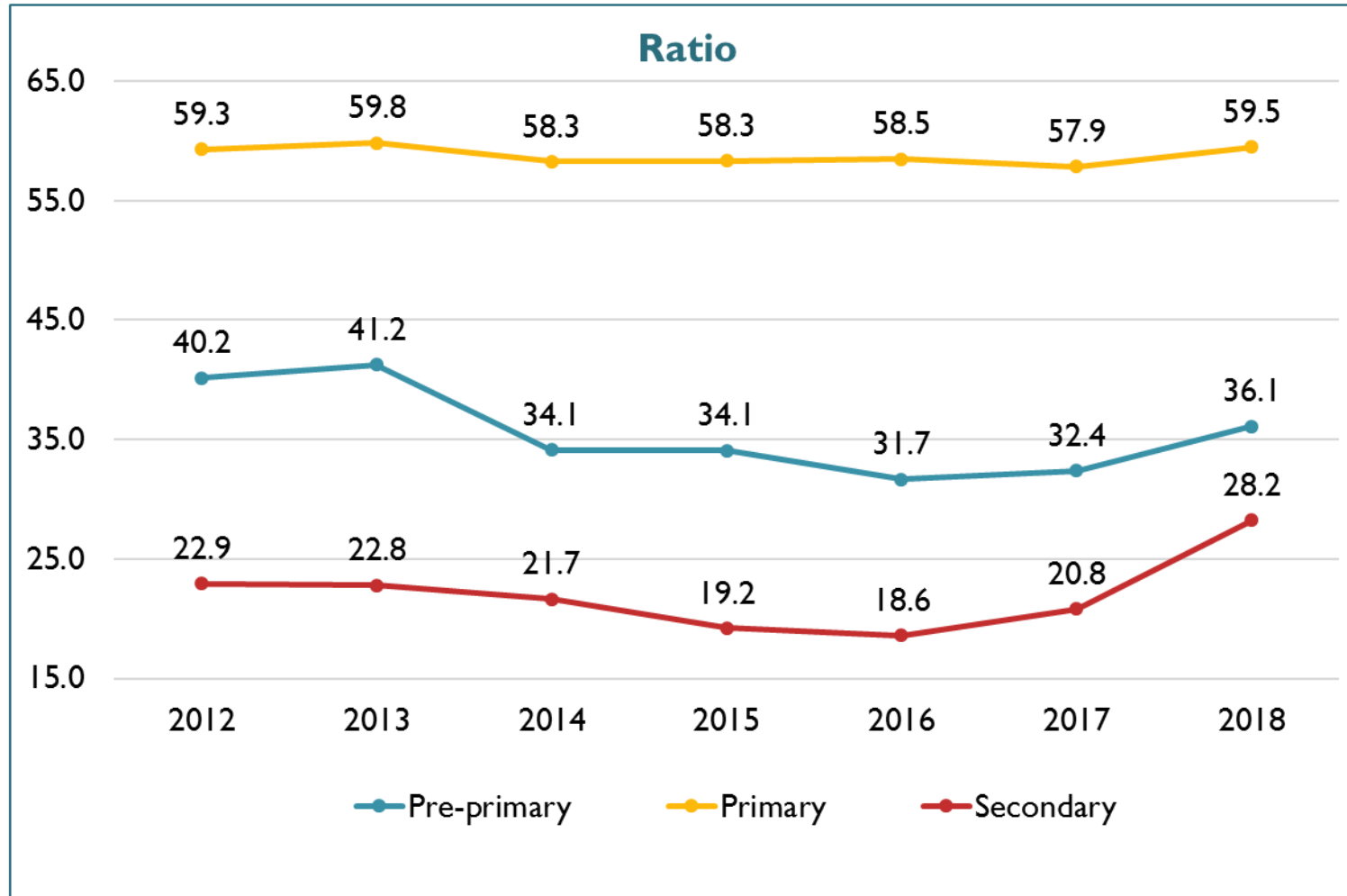


3. Trend in Learning facilities



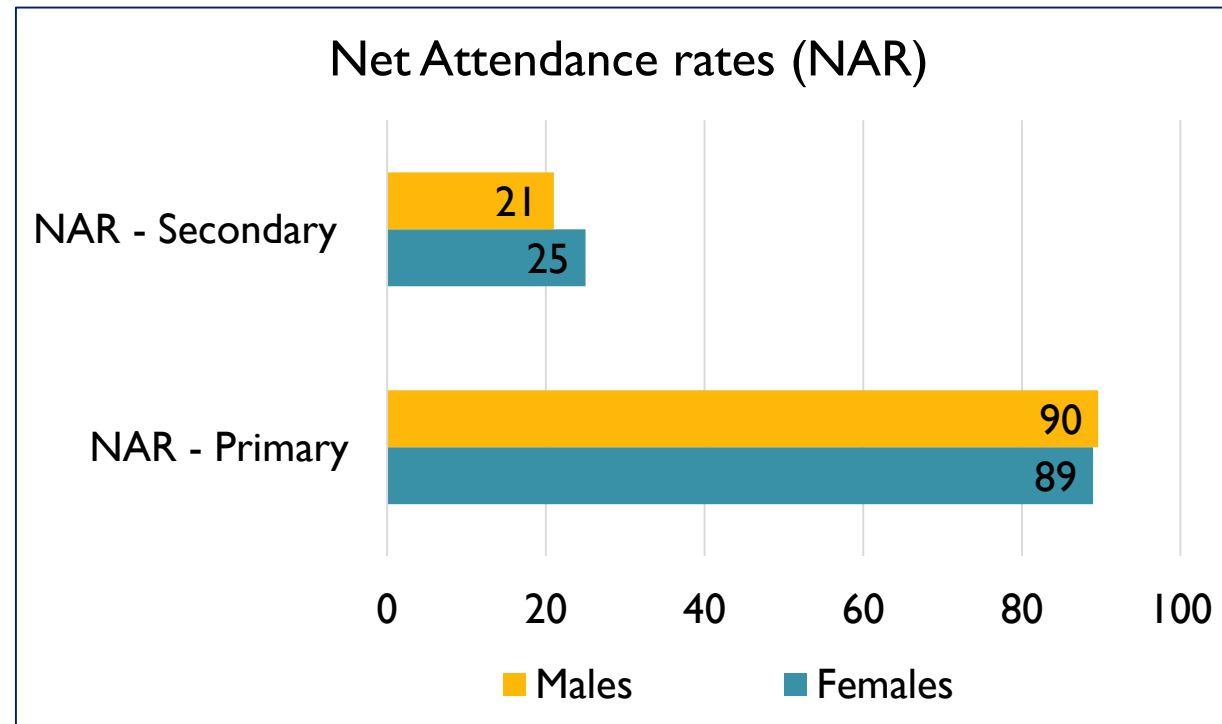
School	2011	2012	2013	2014	2016	2017
Nursery	134	170	200	221	232	271
Primary	175	184	190	203	227	235
Secondary	110	120	122	127	135	130
TVET	14	14	17	28	27	34
Literacy		215	133	117	160	172

4. Student Teacher Ratio



Disparity between private schools (29 students per class) and public schools (80 students per class) in primary schools

5. Gender consideration



Case study: Gihogwe School

School data

Level	Students	Teachers	S/T Ratio
Primary	1666	21	79.3
Secondary	1249	23	54.3
O Level	1063	13	81.8
A Level	186	10	18.6

Strategic plan

- School teaching and learning activities
- Target students performance rate
- Teachers trainings (CPDs)
- School drop out
- School infrastructures

Source of budget

- Government
 - Capitation grant: 1225 frw/ child/term
 - School feeding: 56 frw/day/child
- Parents contribution
 - School feeding
 - Bonus
 - Operating costs

Challenges

- Big number of students
- Students from poor families: no financial support, lack of materials, hungry students
- Long walking distance to school (5km)
- Delay in disbursement of school funds
- Lack of teachers
- School drop out
- Language issue (low level of English)
- Low teachers salaries vs urban living costs

Thank you

