

**A journey to Prosperity:
Rwanda's Vision 2050 &
National Strategy for
Transformation (NST1)**

KEY OUTLINES OF THE VISION 2050

1. Background to Vision 2050
2. Vision 2050 targets
3. Pillars of the Vision 2050
 - i. Human Development
 - ii. Competitiveness and Integration
 - iii. Agriculture for Wealth Creation
 - iv. Urbanization
 - v. Accountable and Capable Institutions
4. Key considerations for success



Background

The Vision 2050 was developed to integrate the Global & Regional Commitments namely:

- Addis Ababa Action Agenda (African Union)***
- Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations)***
- Paris Declaration on Climate Change***
- EAC Vision 2050.***

- In 2000, Rwanda adopted **its Vision 2020- a 20 years National Vision implemented by 4 successive strategies** (PRSP1, PRSP2, EDPRS1 & EDPRS2).

- In terms of Vision 2020 achievements, all social targets were achieved whilst GDP per capita increased to 820USD/capita in 2019 instead of the expected 1,240 USD by 2020. Rwanda did not managed to become a middle-income country but achieved higher standards of living.

- Since Vision 2020 ended in 2020 - GoR needed a new vision and a new strategic plan to implement it -> Vision 2050 and NST1 (2018-2024)

- Vision 2050 introduced some mid-term targets for 2035 o keep track of progress.



2050

Vision 2050 targets

“Prosperity and high quality of life for all Rwandans”.

Rwanda to become an upper-middle income country by 2035 and a high-income country by 2050

By 2030

Eliminate poverty by 2030 from 38.2% as of 2014

By 2035

GDP per capita of USD 4,036 from 820 USD in 2019

By 2050

GDP per capita of USD 12,476 from 820 USD in 2019

Pillars of Vision 2050

1

Human development

- A healthy, well educated and skilled labor force to sustain the economy

2

Agriculture & wealth creation

- Transformed agriculture sector will be market driven, linked to urbanization & trade and nearly 15 times more productive than today

3

Competitiveness & integration

- High value industries
- Innovation
- Integration of markets
- Value addition

4

Urbanization

- Affordable & high- quality housing
- Universal access to daily amenities

5

Capable & accountable institutions

- Modern institutions & governance, accountable to citizens and fully rooted in the rule of law.



Human development

High quality & access to affordable health care

- 70% (2014) to 90% reduction Maternal, neonatal, infant and under-5 mortality rates by 2050
- Reduce fertility rate from 4.2 (2014) to 2.3 births per woman in 2050 through family planning
- Provide a comprehensive health care system with a specialized care at decentralized levels
- Vibrant pharmaceutical industry and biomedical research hub
- Eliminate all forms of malnutrition by 2035

Access to affordable high- quality education for a productive workforce

- Universal pre-primary enrolment rate by 2050 from 17.5% (2016)
- Development of a market driven technical vocational education and training
- Competence-based and market driven education system
- Quality education matching middle income country standards (1 teacher/30 pupils) from 1 teacher/57 pupils in 2019
- Enhanced focus on learning, innovation
- Ensured digital literacy for all by 2035

This will lead to

- ❖ **Structural transition of workforce from agriculture to more profitable & productive sectors**
- ❖ **Creation of jobs in knowledge- based sectors (finance, aviation, agriculture value chain, industries)**
- ❖ **Promoting creativity and innovation culture among youth to create jobs in services such as ICT, tourism.**

Competitiveness and integration

Export oriented knowledge services

- Knowledge hub with differentiated high value clusters leveraging on innovation

High end sustainable tourism

- New tourism products
- MICE events.
- Eco-friendly tourism

Strengthen export competitiveness & trade connectivity

- Regional integration
- Removal of trade barriers
- Expansion of Rwanda Air



Competitive manufacturing

- Logistic services and aviation hub
- Made in Rwanda brand
- Development of high value industries

State of art infrastructure

- Kigali Special Economic Zone
- Additional industrial parks
- Railways & Bugesera Airport

Universal access to financial services

- Enable legal & policy framework
- Appropriate technologies & skilled workforces
- Rwanda as a Global financial hub

Agriculture for wealth creation



Modern & market -oriented agriculture

- Agriculture being 25% more productive than today
- Less than 30% of population will be working as farmers from 80.2% in 2019
- 600,000 ha irrigated land (100% of irrigable land) from 10.5% in 2019
- Linkage between commercial farmers & industries

Scale up use of modern inputs & technology

- Mechanization & use of high -tech inputs
- Cereals yield to improve by 50% in 2035

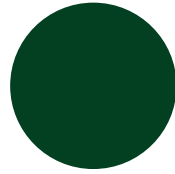
Increased access to agriculture finance & risk sharing facility

- By 2050, Rwanda will have a multi-million dollars public-private risk-sharing facility

Integration within global value chains for higher value product

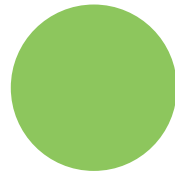
- High value local niche products available in global supermarkets
- Coffee & tea are projected to double in volume and quadruple in value to generate each USD 230 million per annum

Urbanization & agglomeration



Universal access to daily amenities

- All consumers are 100 % connected to electricity
- 100% households connected to water
- 100% households have on site access to sanitation services



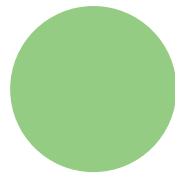
Affordable & high -quality housing

- Rural households settled in integrated planned settlements will increase from 59% (2014) to 80% (2024) and 100% (2035)
- About 70% of Rwandans will be living in urban areas from 17.5% in 2019



Urbanization as an engine of growth

- Development of smart cities (ie. mobility, modern housing units, digital services, etc.)
- Keep unemployment in urban areas less than 5% by 2035

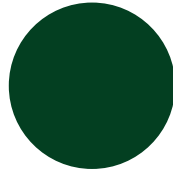


Ease of mobility and efficient transport

- Rwanda will develop an efficient transport system where median time to commute to work is 45 min in 2035 and 25 min by 2050

Accountable & capable institutions

Effective & accountable institutions for socio-economic transformation



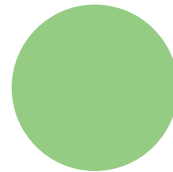
- Rwanda is targeting to belong to the best performing economies by 2035
- The first country globally on the fight against corruption by 2050
- Rwanda is targeting to rank among the 20 economies in competitiveness by 2035 and top 10 in 2050

Deepening decentralization to bring services closer to citizens



- Capable local service delivery, revenue and job creation led at the local level by 2050
- Focus on local economic development and governance for production

Rule of law and justice for all



- Vision 2050 envisions Rwanda with economic freedom ensured by strong market institutions, and
- Strong mechanisms to hold the Government and private sector accountable
- A society just for all – void of injustice

Key considerations for Vision 2050 success

Strong sustainable macroeconomic fundamentals

- Private investment is projected to increase from 15% GDP (2017) to 22% by 2035 and to 25% by 2050
- Public investment is set to increase from 8.5% of GDP in 2017 to 11.3% in 2035, stabilizing at 10.2% by 2050
- Employment is projected to grow at 2.2% per annum on average.
- Share of tradable production is projected to increase from 40% (2016) to 50% by 2050

Positive value for societal transformation

- Rwanda made a triple choice of staying together, being accountable and thinking big
- Sustaining shared positive values for 2050: self sufficiency (Kwigira), solidarity & dignity (Agaciro), Unity and Rwandan identity, Equity including Gender.
- Rwanda's Home-grown solutions in accelerating development.

A rigorous and effective monitoring & evaluation framework

- Vision 2050 will be driven by existing development planning & implementation frameworks at the national, district and sector levels
- Vision 2050 encompasses 2 time periods, 2020-2035 and 2035-2050

KEY OUTLINES OF NST1 2018-2024

1. National Strategy for Transformation 1 structure
2. NST1 principles & foundations
3. NST1 implementation pillars with key foundations and targets
4. Financing NST1



NST1 Structure

National Strategy for Transformation,1

**Economic
Transformation**

**Social
Transformation**

**Transformational
Governance**

Cross-Cutting Areas:

**Capacity Development, HIV/AIDS and Non-Communicable Diseases,
Disability and Social Inclusion, Gender and Family Promotion,
Regional Integration and International Positioning,
Environment and Climate Change, Disaster Management**

NST1

Principles & key foundations

Principles

- Complete unfinished business from EDPRS 2 and Vision 2020
- Lay a foundation for the achievement of Agenda 2063, Rwanda Vision 2050, EAC Vision 2050 and SDGs
- Adopt and scale up home grown solutions based on Rwandan culture, values and the country's unique developmental context
- Develop Private sector as the engine/driver of economic growth
- Ensure Sustainability for long lasting results
- Ensure Inclusiveness for all to benefit and no-one to be left behind
- Lay the foundation for a quality standard of living for future generations

Foundations

- The Private sector is expected to drive the economy and create jobs
- Knowledge based services, innovation and industry
- Developing and exploiting agriculture, mining and other natural resources

Pillar 1: Economic transformation

3 Fundamentals

Private sector

- Expected to drive the economy and create jobs

Knowledge

- Serving in services, innovation & industries

Natural resources

- Developing agriculture & mining sector with value addition
- Protecting & sustainably exploiting natural resources

Economic Transformation targets

Create 1,500,000 **jobs** which means over 214,000 jobs per annum

Increase **urbanization** from 17.3% (2014) to 35% by 2024

Exports to grow by 17% annually with “Made in Rwanda” and develop **local industries**

Double **tourism** revenues to USD 800 million by 2024 from USD 404 million in 2016

Increase of **export values** of minerals to USD 1.2 billion by 2024 from USD 200 million in 2016

Double **agriculture** productivity on key crops from 30% to 100%

Economic Transformation targets (Con't)



Increase **irrigated land** from 48,508 ha (2017) to 102,284 ha by 2024

Double **credit to agriculture** sector from 5.2% (2017) to 10.4% by 2024

Increase **long term savings** and ensure 100% financial inclusion by 2024 (from 89% in 2017)

Ensure **digital literacy** for all youth (16 – 35 years) and 60% of adults by 2024

Reduce by half the **use of firewood** from 83.3% in 2014 to 42% by 2024

Pillar 2: Social transformation

3 Fundamentals

Capable and skilled people

- Graduation from poverty
- Access to basic services

Quality standards of living

- Eradicating malnutrition
- Quality education
- Quality health

Stable & secure society

- Family promotion
- Gender sensitivity

Eradication of **extreme poverty**

100% access to water, electricity and broadband

Universal access to quality health

Disease prevention and fighting non-communicable diseases, drug abuse & trafficking

Reproductive health & family planning

Increase contraceptive prevalence from 48% (2014) to 60% by 2024

100% access to basic sanitation & hygiene

Promoting affordable housing

Universal access to **quality education**

Increase **pre-primary** net enrolment rates from 17.5% (2016) to 45% (2024)

Fighting **gender -based violence**

Pillar 3: Transformational Governance

3 Fundamentals

Values & Unity

- **Unity & reconciliation**
- **Promoting Rwandan culture**

Partnership for Development

- **Home grown solutions**
- **Capable institutions**
- **Service delivery**

Diplomacy, Peace & Security

- **Fostering spirit of Pan-Africanism**
- **Justice, law & order**
- **Building capacity of security agencies**

Transformational Governance Targets

Promote Kinyarwanda as language, values & culture

Unity & reconciliation

Promote home-grown solutions

Safety & security for Citizens and property

Expand service delivery to diaspora community

Diplomatic & international cooperation

Contribute to peace & security in Africa & globally

Transformational Governance Targets (Con't)

Reform of judiciary to tackle accumulative cases

Modernize the Criminal, Commercial and Civil justice system

Access to justice activities will be decentralized from district to sector level

Fight corruption in all its forms

Increase districts' revenue capacity to finance their development

Improve public resource management

Fight against Genocide ideology in Rwanda & Worldwide



NST1 Financing cost and sources

USD 39.2 billion cost

59%

**Public
resources**



**Private
resources**

41%

***Thank
You***