



SHLC

Centre for Sustainable,
Healthy and Learning Cities
and Neighbourhoods



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

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UK Research
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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

N	Names	Field of Expertise
1	Prof Deogratus Jaganyi	Education
2	Prof Manassé Nzayirambaho	Public Health
3	Prof Kato Njunwa	Health services management
4	Dr Vincent Manirakiza	Urban morphology of Kigali. Spatial analysis of urban growth. Sustainable neighbourhoods. Urban anthropology.
5	Dr Pierre Claver Rutayisire	Demography/Population studies
6	Dr Aimable Nsabimana	Economics
7	Dr Josephine Malonza	Architecture/Urban settlements studies
8	Mr Gilbert Nduwayezu	Modelling urban growth in Kigali city Rwanda
9	Mr Leon Mugabe	Education

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!**

