

A. Development

Many books and organizations have been designed to implement development in different contexts—it is a very broad subject. For the sake of succinctness, this section will only highlight specific findings from the research. In a certain sense, all the research addresses the broader category of development. There were four primary aspects: infrastructure, agriculture, society, and education.

When looking at Rwanda, one is struck by the needs in the country and the ways these needs are met by the government and others. The city of Kigali is incredibly clean and well organized. Rule of law is enforced and obeyed, and the presence of the police is prevalent. According to Stephen Kinzer (2007), author of many international relations books: “Kigali is probably the safest city in Africa today, and Rwanda one of the safest countries in the world. That makes foreign investors and entrepreneurs confident about moving to Rwanda. So many have arrived that this year an international school opened for their children.” This is a very significant distinction when compared to Goma in the DRC, or Kabale, Uganda, where police are scarce and local inhabitants describe their surroundings as corrupt (Musasizi, 8/17/06; Bwari, 8/25/06).

When one considers Rwanda’s infrastructure, it is informative to look at Umutara in the eastern portion of the country. Prior to the genocide, it was a sprawling national park, but as a result of the civil war and genocide, many of the animals departed into Tanzania. It is one of the only sections of Rwanda with any significant flat land for grazing. The government changed the land into unprotected status and allowed it to be used for repatriated refugees from Uganda and Tanzania. To make this policy functional, the government also brought in electricity and drilled wells for water. Now, there is a

university, several markets, and other centers for commerce (Higiro, 8/18/06; Ntanga 8/18/06)

There is also significant development in Bugasera near Kigali. It is the future site of Rwanda's international airport; there is a two-lane highway being constructed to reach Kigali quickly from its terminals. The Government is building a mall and a large stadium, in addition to making land telephone lines available to more of the population. Under former governments, Bugasera was plagued with tsetse flies, which killed people as well as cattle, and was used as a deportation location for political dissidents (Baguma, 8/10/06). Many interviewees in both governmental and non-governmental positions discussed these goals.

The Rwandan government has also created a vision statement for the future called the *2020 Vision*. This document highlights all of the significant needs the country has through the year 2020, along with goal projections to alleviate these challenges. It puts all of these goals in significant contrast to the consequences of the genocide. Many of these goals include capacity building and infrastructure, as well as such categories as "Promotion of Industry and Service Sector" and "Development of human capacities" (*2020 Vision*, 2002).

In addition, Rwanda is attempting to move beyond basic subsistence agriculture. The government has goals to this end in the *2020 Vision* report. There are markets and commerce centers being erected in rural areas (Higiro, 8/18/06; Ntanga, 8/18/06). The goals still strongly reflect regional capacities. They need to focus on differentiation of goods. As stated above, coffee and tea are still the primary agricultural resources. The soil's nutrients are being depleted, and there is some danger of erosion. The government

is aware of these problems and is attempting to change and develop the ways that Rwandans use agriculture in order to bring more solutions. The report stipulates that Rwanda's agricultural production will have:

sufficiently increased in quantity, in quality . . . [to] contribute to food security and to income in rural areas. It covers the majority of food and nutrition requirements of the population, and releases more surpluses for exportation. Only 50% of the population are employed in agricultural activities of basic production, while 50% of cultivated land is exploited in a modern way, through . . . appropriate methods, and inconformity with land potential and town and country planning. (*2020 Vision*, 2002, p.12)

The social development of the country is also significant. The needs in this category are difficult to meet. AIDS, orphans, street children, drug use, and limitations on education are all huge challenges (Emmanuel & Tumusifu, personal communication, 8/28/06). The *2020 Vision* report and *Ibuka*, the Rwandan organization for genocide survivors, are ways to help these problems, but there is still much to be done. A huge percentage of the population is traumatized, is experiencing posttraumatic stress disorder, or is in need of some other type of psychological assistance.

When it comes to education, Rwanda is working hard to bring things up to a higher standard. Their present literacy rate is 48%, and it seemed that illiteracy is primarily a rural problem. Rwanda has already created space for all ethnicities to be educated through the university level (University of Butare Student Group, 8/23/06), though at present, the university population constitutes only 0.75% of Rwandans (Baguma, 8/10/06). It is clear that people still cannot afford education for many of their

children (particularly in rural areas, where they are needed to help with family farming), and it is also clear that the government is aware of this problem, as it is discussed at length in the *2020 Vision* report (2002, p. 26-27).

However, education currently does not guarantee economic success in Rwanda. People can get a university education and still go hungry (Interviewee 4A, 8/16/06). One couple said, “Education [in the present Rwandan mindset] is about getting a good job and being a boss—helps your [social] groups—not as much about meeting your needs financially; also about status. [This represents a] lack of creativity . . . [education] needs to transform communities and nations” (Confidential, 7/16/06). This shows a keen understanding of where Rwanda needs to be headed. Forward-thinking initiatives in the domain of science show this as well. Many Rwandans spoke with the author about the promotion of science and technology in the Kigali Institute of Science and Technology’s (KIST) new laboratories. It seems Rwandans in Urban areas and governmental jobs are aware of these goals, but they need help to attain them. In 2006, a 5 billion RWf (about 9 million USD at time of writing) grant was given to teachers in Rwanda to improve things in their schools as they saw fit (Baguma, 8/10/06).

In conclusion, all of the above indicators of development, as well as the complications facing the average Rwandan, must be taken into account to grasp all that is currently on the horizon for this country. It is interesting to note that, particularly in the area of natural and human resources, several countries have been able to succeed who had significant limitations. Both Switzerland and Singapore have primarily human resources, but they have used them wisely to bring themselves significant material prosperity through banking, fulfillment of other nations’ outsourcing needs, and

consultation, or, as with the Swiss, by making watches with parts not necessarily from Switzerland itself. Rwanda looks at these nations and sees possibilities for itself in the future, as it continues to develop. This section closes with a chart that describes the goals in table 2 of the *2020 Vision* report (p. 9) in table form. It is inspiring to see where their goals could take them despite their past experiences.

Indicators	Situation in 2000	Objective 2010	Objective 2020	International standard
1. Rwandan Population	8,300,000	11,000,000	14,000,000	
2. Literacy (%)	48	80	100	100
3. Life expectancy at birth (years)	49	50	55	
4. Women's fertility rate	6.5	5.5	4.5	
5. Infant mortality rate (0/00)	107	80	50	
6. Maternal mortality rate (0/00.000)	1070	600	200	
7. Infant malnutrition (weight insufficiency %)	30	20	10	
8. Population growth rate (%)	2.9	2.3	2.2	
9. Net registration in primary (%)	72	100	100	100
10. Secondary school admission rate (%)		100	100	
11. Primary to secondary school transition rate	42	60	80	
12. Net registration at secondary (%)	7	40	60	
13. Secondary Teachers' qualification rate (%)	20	100	100	100
14. Tertiary education rate 3aire (0/00)	1	4	6	
15. Sex parity in tertiary education (%F)	30	40	50	50
16. Sex parity in decision making posts (%F)	10	30	40	
17. AIDS prevalence rate (%)	13	11	8	0
18. Malaria mortality rate (%)	51	30	25	
19. Medical doctors/100,000 inhabitants	1.5	5	10	10
20. Population with good health conditions (%)	20	40	60	
21. Nurses/100,000 inhabitants	16	18	20	20
22. Laboratory assistants /100,000 inhabitants	2	4	5	
23. Poverty (% < 1 USD/day)	64	40	30	
24. GDP average growth rate (%)	6.2	8	8	
25. Agricultural sector growth rate (%)	9	8	6	
26. Industrial sector growth rate (%)	7	9	12	
27. Services sector growth rate (%)	7	9	11	
28. Gini coefficient	0.454	0.400	0.350	
29. Rough national saving (% of GDP)	1	4	6	
30. Interior rough investment rate (FBCF in % of GDP)	18	23	30	30
31. GDP per inhabitant in USD	220	400	900	
32. Urban population (%)	10	20	30	
33. Population living on agriculture (%)	90	75	50	
34. Modern farming (ha %)	3	20	50	
35. Use of fertilizers (kg/ha/year)	0.5	8	15	
36. Financial loans to the agricultural sector (%)	1	15	20	
37. Access to potable water (%)	52	80	100	100
38. Agricultural production kcal/person/day (% of needs)	1612	2000	2200	
39. Availability of proteins/person/day (% of needs)	35	55	65	70
40. Road network (km/km2)	0.54	0.56	0.60	
41. Annual consumption of electricity (kwh/inhabitant)	30	60	100	
42. Access to electric energy consumption (% of population)	2	25	35	
43. Erosion-protected land (%)	20	75	90	
44. Wood energy in the national energetic balance sheet (%)	94	60	50	
45. Off-farm jobs	200,000	500,000	1,400,000	

(from Vision 2020 table 2, p.9)