Rwanda

Conclusion

Enoch Randy Aikins and Alize le Roux
Conclusion

Chart 37: Recommendations

By 2050, full implementation of the eight sectoral interventions could result in:

- GDP per capita rising to US$ 16,262, making Rwanda a high-income country
- The extreme poverty rate falling to 0.04%, equating to only 9,000 Rwandese
- A Gini score of 0.32
- Life expectancy reaching 78.7 years

Rwanda has made unprecedented development strides in the last three decades. Strong and visionary leadership backed by implemented development plans have seen the country achieve remarkable milestones. Despite the impressive progress, the country is still confronted with enormous challenges in all spheres of the economy. The structural problems facing the Rwandan economy include a balance of payments deficit, rising foreign debt, a small industrial sector and a large informal sector. Rwanda’s Vision 2050 provides the long-term strategic direction for the country and provides the pathways to achieve the country’s 2050 ambition.

The Current Path analysis revealed Rwanda will not achieve its target of achieving high-income status, eliminating extreme poverty and providing a high quality of life for all citizens by 2050 as stipulated in the Vision 2050 document. However, with the right set of policy interventions, Rwanda can advance in human and economic development and achieve almost all of its Vision 2050 targets by the end of its implementation. The realisation of the eight sectoral interventions can raise Rwanda’s GDP per capita to US$16,262 to become a high-income country by 2050. Likewise, the country can reduce its extreme poverty rate substantially to only 0.04% of the population (only 9,000 Rwandese) by 2050. This advancement in human development can be less costly if the country fully transitions to renewable energies.
Donors and sponsors

Reuse our work

- All visualizations, data, and text produced by African Futures are completely open access under the Creative Commons BY license. You have the permission to use, distribute, and reproduce these in any medium, provided the source and authors are credited.

- The data produced by third parties and made available by African Futures is subject to the license terms from the original third-party authors. We will always indicate the original source of the data in our documentation, so you should always check the license of any such third-party data before use and redistribution.

- All of our charts can be embedded in any site.

Cite this research

About the authors

Mr Enoch Randy Aikins joined the AFI in May 2021. Before that, Enoch was a research and programmes officer at the Institute for Democratic Governance in Accra. He also worked as a research assistant (economic division) with the Institute for Statistical Social and Economic Research at the University of Ghana. Enoch’s interests include African politics and governance, economic development, public sector reform, poverty and inequality. He has an MPhil in economics from the University of Ghana, Legon.

Ms Alize le Roux joined the AFI in May 2021 as a senior researcher. Before joining the ISS, she worked as a principal geo-informatics researcher at the CSIR, supporting various local and national policy- and decision-makers with long-term planning support. Alize has 14 years of experience in spatial data analysis, disaster risk reduction and urban and regional modelling. She has a master’s degree in geographical sciences from the University of Utrecht, specialising in multi-hazard risk assessments and spatial decision support systems.

About African Futures & Innovation

Scenarios and forecasting can help Africa identify and respond to opportunities and threats. The work of the African Futures & Innovation (AFI) program at the Institute for Security Studies aims to understand and address a widening gap between indices of wellbeing in Africa and elsewhere in the world. The AFI helps stakeholders understand likely future developments. Research findings and their policy implications are widely disseminated, often in collaboration with in-country partners. Forecasting tools inspire debate and provide insights into possible trajectories that inform planning, prioritisation and effective resource allocation. Africa’s future depends on today’s choices and actions by governments and their non-governmental and international partners. The AFI provides empirical data that informs short- and medium-term decisions with long-term implications. The AFI enhances Africa’s capacity to prepare for and respond to future challenges. The program is headed by Dr Jakkie Cilliers.