The Challenges that Youth face in Rwanda

Education

Rwanda has made progress in increasing enrollment in primary schools. This resulted from various policies such as the introduction of free basic education since 2003, school infrastructure development, teacher recruitment, capitation grants, increased availability of teaching and learning materials, promotion of girls’ education, and increased parent involvement.

**Data Sources**


**Recommendations for Priority Investments**

- Put in place measures to evaluate and improve learning outcomes aimed at achieving quality education and training.
- Increase female participation in secondary and tertiary education.
- Involve employers in curriculum reforms for tertiary and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions to ensure that appropriate transferable skills form part of the training.

**GENDER INEQUALITY IN SCHOOL ENROLLMENT**

The net enrollment ratio for secondary school was 28% in 2015. Secondary school enrollment rate is higher among females at 38% compared to 35% for their male counterparts.

The gross tertiary education enrollment ratio is 9% for males and 7% for females. At tertiary level and vocational training centres males constitute 56% and 62% of those enrolled, respectively.

Among adults, 22.8% males have no education, compared with 27.9% of females.

**DEMAND FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL PLACES**

Demand for secondary school places could increase from an estimated 1.5 million in 2015 to 2.3 million by 2050.

**LOW AND UNEQUAL ENROLMENT AT TERTIARY LEVEL**

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