I. General Information

Job Code Title: NHDR HGS and Social Protection Researcher  
Department: Strategy and Policy Unit (SPU)  
Reports to: Senior Economist, UNDP Rwanda  
Duty Station: Kigali, Rwanda  
Timeframe: 75 days spread between September 2017– September 2018  
Contract: National Individual contract  
Number: 1

II. Introduction and Background

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) in collaboration with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) have commissioned a process leading to the production of the National Human Development Report (NHDR) for Rwanda on the theme of “Development Policy Innovations and Human Development in Rwanda: The Case of Rwanda’s Home Grown Solutions”.

The NHDR research team will assess the impact of the implementation of Home grown initiatives on human development in Rwanda. To this effect, a set of home-grown solutions (HGS) are being considered for analysis, i.e. Performance Contracts (Imihigo), Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP), Girinka (one cow for every poor household), Umuganda (community work), community-based health insurance (mutuelles de santé), among others. The research, analysis and reporting for the Rwanda NHDR 2017 will be centred around how HGS have impacted the policy making process and outcomes, and how this has contributed to improvements in human development.

In this regard, UNDP requires the services of an individual consultant to serve as a researcher on the linkages between HGS and social protection in the context of development policy and human development outcomes in Rwanda. The consultant will identify and analyse HGSs, their linkages to social protection and socioeconomic transformation, human development outcomes and the sustainability thereof. The consultant will work closely with another consultant handling community-based health insurance (CBHI) and health outcomes, and the two Consultants will work under the leadership of the lead consultant and closely with the National Human Development team. S/he will take stock of the best practices in HGS’ innovations around social protection, specifically reducing multi-dimensional poverty and socio-cultural barriers that perpetuate vulnerability and/or constrain socioeconomic interventions to generate enhanced human development outcomes. The consultant will also analyse the institutional issues associated with social protection and economic inclusion, assess how the HGSs have addressed them and identify prospects and policy options for deepening and sustaining such initiatives. As Lead Author for the background paper on HGSs and social protection, as well as related chapters and sections of the NHDR, the consultant will ensure that all outputs are of high quality, in terms of adequate and reliable data, analysis and documentation of appropriate illustrative case studies and examples, as well as presentation of analytical work and policy recommendations. S/he will facilitate dialogue with community members and other stakeholders, and produce a synthesis of key issues and
good practices that demonstrate the links. The research team will work closely with MINECOFIN, UNDP Strategy and Policy unit (SPU), and the Rwanda Governance Board (RGB). S/he will, however, be responsible to the Team Leader who will coordinate all aspects of the reporting including ensuring accuracy and consistency.

Background

“Human development is about people, about expanding their choices to live full, creative lives with freedom and dignity. Economic growth, increased trade and investment, technological advancement – all are very important. But, they are means, not ends. Fundamental to expanding human choices is building human capabilities: the range of things that people can be. The most basic capabilities for human development are living a long and healthy life, being educated, having a decent standard of living and enjoying political and civil freedoms to participate in the life of one’s community.”

The human development approach is promoted by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) through the releases of global annual Human Development Report as well as regional and National Human Development Reports (NHDRs) and through its program interventions. These Reports have helped to bring about significant shift in policies in support of human development across the globe.

National Human Development Reports (NHDRs) are currently produced by over 140 countries around the world with support from UNDP country offices. These reports address the most pressing development challenges countries face during the time of reporting using comprehensive and empirical researches which made them one of the most dynamic and reliable advocacy tools for human development. The reports have often helped to identify and or fill both data and development gaps by outlining missing data including data that is not frequently published elsewhere, such as statistics disaggregated by geographic location, socio-economic and cultural groups or along rural/urban lines etc. These reports are grounded in national needs and perspectives; many have had substantial influence on national polices, including strategies for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other human development priorities.

Rwanda has produced two National Human Developments Reports (NHDRs) in the past – the first one in 2007 and the second in 2014. The first NHDR in 2007 focused on the theme “Turning Vision 2020 into Reality: From Recovery to Sustainable Human Development” while the second NHDR focused on “Decentralisation and Human development: Accelerating socio economic transformation and sustainable accountable governance”. The Government of Rwanda and UNDP now aim to produce the third NHDR on “Development Policy Innovations and Human Development in Rwanda: The Case of Rwanda’s Home Grown Solutions”. Rwanda has experienced dynamic policy changes over the last few years, which have contributed to the advancement of human development in the country. These experiences need to be documented. It is to be noted that notwithstanding the progress made in recent years, Rwanda remains in the low human development category. The 2017 NHDR is expected to document the gains, while at the same time provide perspectives on deepening the current reforms for the attainment of Vision 2020 that aims to make Rwanda a middle-income country.

III. Rational and Objectives

Rwanda has experienced significant improvements in human development as measured by the Human Development Index (HDI), which increased from 0.244 in 1990 to 0.483 in 2014. This improvement was anchored on significant rise in income as well as public investments in expanding health care and education service delivery. Per capita income increased from US$ 350 in 1990 to US$ 700 in 2015. Life expectancy almost doubled from 33 years to 64 years in the same period. Gross enrolment in primary education went up from 73.1% in 1990 to 133.6%

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Rwanda’s exceptional successes in economic as well as human development have been strongly associated with adoption and integration into the development policy processes, of local innovations labelled “Home Grown Solutions”, particularly during the period from 1999 to-date. Some of the significant home grown solutions (HGSs) that have had significant direct and indirect impact on the performance of the different development sectors, and ultimately on human development include: GIRINKA (social cluster), UMUGANDA (economy cluster) Community Health Workers (CHW) (Health cluster) and the 12-Year Basic Education (12YBE) in the education cluster. HGS are now an integral part of the Government’s national development strategy as expressed in Vision 2020 and the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS). The theme proposed for NHDR 2017 report is “Development Policy Innovations and Human Development in Rwanda: The Case of Rwanda’s Home Grown Solutions.

Today, many scholars, researchers and think tanks, including the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), emphasize the importance of home grown development strategies and solutions for inclusive and sustainable development. While there is no common definition available for home grown solutions, Agupusi (2016), argues that home-grown solution (HGS) is an approach to development that emphasizes seeking answers from within. It is about having local actors take control of the development agenda and process by taking advantage of local institutions and resources and drawing on local knowledge while appropriating foreign knowledge and technology diffusion. HGS is a model that recognizes and takes into serious consideration local imperatives such as economic advantages, demography, historical and other cultural realities that could stimulate or obstruct development.

While there is an ongoing debate on the potential of HGS for sustainable development, it is important to contextualise the concept of HGS, characterise it and measure its contribution to sustainable human development. For Rwanda, emphasis is on taking advantage of collective strength and appreciation that development is primarily the responsibility of the intended beneficiaries, and draws inspiration from the country’s rich history. The role of home grown solutions was tangentially touched on in the 2014 Rwanda National Human Development Report whose theme was “Decentralisation and Human Development: Accelerating Socio-economic Transformation and sustaining accountable governance”. However, the 2014 NHDR did not address in any depth or detail the contribution of HGS on human development.

It is believed that the implementation of HGSs has contributed significantly towards the remarkable improvements registered by Rwanda in the different aspects of human development. As much as there have been efforts to share the HGS success in different forums, these remain limited in scope. There is thus a need to independently assess the gains, document the lessons and more importantly assess these interventions from a Human Development perspective. There is also a need to document the key lessons from this innovative approach to inform the country’s future development trajectory. NHDR 2017 will take a comparative approach both quantitative and qualitative to offer the first ever in-depth analysis of HGSs and their specific linkages to human development.

For the 2017 edition of the NHDR, HGSs will be the central issue of the report. This means the report will show clearly the contribution of HGSs to human development- exploring the richness of human life, rather than simply the richness of the economy in which human beings live. It will showcase how HGSs have impacted people, their opportunities and choices e.g., it will look at how HGSs have improved people’s abilities through education, health, livelihoods, etc. It will also show how HGSs have impacted on the process of human development by way of creating an environment for people, individually and collectively, to develop their full potential and to have a reasonable chance of leading productive and creative lives that they value. In this regard, in addition to looking at the direct human capabilities enhancing dimensions that are always covered by the human development index (HDI) such as long and healthy life, knowledge and decent standard of living, the report will shed some light on dimensions that create conditions for human development such as participation in political and community life, promoting equality and social justice, human security and rights, and environmental sustainability.

It will cover the following specific objectives:

1. Review the genesis and motivations for HGSs in Rwanda, and show how Rwanda has
systematically adopted homegrown development solutions, with specific focus on the HGSs selected, identify policy issues and concerns for their scale-up and sustainability in the context sustainable human development;

(2) Undertake a comprehensive review of the selected HGSs, analyse them in relation to their impact on social protection, including the extent to which they have shaped Rwanda’s social protection policies since PRSP 1, as well as their contribution to the different dimensions of human development in Rwanda;

(3) Assess the status of human development (in all its aspects) in Rwanda including regional disparities (among the 4 Provinces and City of Kigali, and, where appropriate or feasible, districts) before and after the introduction of the HGSs.

(4) Undertake in-depth and concrete analysis of the sources of human development improvement, from the social protection perspective, and show with evidence how far HGSs contributed to the human development changes nationally, across geographic areas, socio-economic and demographic groups including women, youth and vulnerable groups.

(5) Identify and provide in-depth insights on where and how HGS could be enhanced or better applied to foster improvements in and/or sustainability of social protection and human development outcomes in Rwanda, taking into consideration regional and socio-economic disparities, as well as the internal and external factors affecting Rwanda’s macroeconomic environment. Synthesise these into practical recommendations for policy action for enhancing innovation around HGSs.

(6) Provide insights as to how home-grown approach could be utilized to foster and deepen improvement in human development in the Rwanda, and how the capacity and motivation of Rwandan institutions and leadership to innovate around cultural-based HGSs (such as Girinka, Umuganda, Ubudehe) that directly impact social protection, could be enhanced and sustained amidst the changing cultural and political paradigms.

VI. Key Tasks of the Researcher

The researcher will work under the leadership of the lead consultant during the entire stages of the preparation of the NHDR. This is from inception stage where the consulting team will develop a clear description of the methodology including data requirement, sources, and method of data collection, analysis, and write-up of the report as well as detailed work plan for dissemination of the report.

The researcher on HGS-social protection nexus will perform the following specific tasks:

1) Work with the NHDR team to refine the conceptual framework and identify key indicators and parameters that are important to demonstrate the link between HGSs, social protection and development policy outcomes, and their contribution to human development in Rwanda;

2) Review of existing literature and relevant official reports, data and information, including past national, regional and global HDRs, national overarching policies, strategies and medium term plans such as the Vision 2020, Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS I and II) to take stock of past, current and future developments in Rwanda, use the currently available surveys such as the DHS, EICV4 and other related surveys; using the information review, identify and analyse and assess the impact of HGS to human development. The focus of the literature review shall be agreed with the lead consultant and a summary of the literature review shall be submitted for clearance;

3) Critically review HGSs in relation to their contribution to social protection and related human development outcomes. The consultant should use the qualitative and quantitative analysis disaggregated by region (province, district), and as much as possible, demonstrate the aspects of human development outcomes attributed to HGSs;

4) Propose appropriate methodology suitable for the analysis of the selected HGSs and their linkages with and contribution to social protection and human development. The researcher is expected to develop a robust and credible methodology for measuring the impact of HGS on human development and generating evidence that reflect success factors;
5) Prepare background paper on HGSs, social protection and human development and share it, as per the request of the lead consultant and the NHDR advisory team that will contribute to the final draft of NHDR. The paper should clearly analyse the linkages based on existing documentation and key interviews with key policy makers and development actors, identify key issues and gaps that should be addressed or clarified through further analysis and engagement with stakeholders;

6) Organise and facilitate focused group discussions, interviews, formal feedback meetings and other stakeholder engagement forums to gather views and generate consensus on the impact of HGSs on social protection and human development outcomes, identify the existing gaps and opportunities for improving development policy responsiveness to human development with specific focus on reducing vulnerability and ensuring adequate social protection;

7) Undertake quality analysis (both qualitative and quantitative) using disaggregated data and along important HD-related dimensions such as gender, sub-national (spatial), rural versus urban, vulnerable groups such youth as appropriate and feasible;

8) Document selected processes including human stories and videos community dialogue meetings, practical case studies on HGSs and how they have impacted social protection and related human development outcomes, in support of the arguments and facts presented in the literature review, Background paper, as well as in other analytical work for the human development report;

9) Articulate key lessons from the review of strategic policies and programmes related to social protection and related human development outcomes, and formulate crisp recommendations for key policy/programmatic interventions and/or institutional reforms that could deepen the impact of the HGSs on human development;

10) Prepare minutes of the Technical meetings and ensure revision of various analytical works based on the feedback provided;

11) Share the findings of the background paper to the NHDR Technical Working Group and other stakeholders in consultative meetings as required; and

12) Contribute to the preparation and submission of the final report, summary and press kit for launch and dissemination of the Report;

The researcher will strategically engage key national institutions involved in social protection as well as data generation and knowledge management on development policy and human development, particularly the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), MINECOFIN, Ministries of Local Government (MINALOC), Gender and Family Protection (MIGEPROF), Youth (MYICT), Disaster management (MIDMAR) and Health, among others, and other line ministries/public agencies in accessing the data required for the calculation of the various indices. Where the relevant data are not available within government institutions, other sources can be used with consultations to the core team (MINECOFIN and UNDP).

V. Expected Deliverables

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A Literature review and data collection on selected HGSs.</td>
<td>10 days</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>A clearly and concisely written background paper on the impact of HGSs on social protection and human development in Rwanda.</td>
<td>25 days</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Facilitation and multi-media documentation of community and regional/provincial level dialogue meetings/platforms on the impact of HGSs on human development.</td>
<td>10 days</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Draft chapters of the NHDR submitted and reviewed</td>
<td>20 days</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Final report with all documents for dissemination including media kits submitted</td>
<td>10 days</td>
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## VI. Recruitment Qualifications

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<th>Field</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
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<th>Max points</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Education:</strong></td>
<td>Recognized post-graduate degree (preferably PhD and at least at least MSc/MA) in social anthropology, social science, public administration or development economics.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Experience:</strong></td>
<td>At least 10 years of relevant experience in academic or research institutions, with a focus on social anthropology, poverty and socioeconomic analysis, and/or good governance. The ideal candidate should have experience in analysis of gender, social inclusion and downward accountability of development policy, as well as the development of composite indices, and social impact assessment. Experience with international organisations is considered to be an asset. In-depth understanding of Rwanda’s socio-political and economic landscape and familiarity with its development framework over the last decade or so is requirement for this assignment.</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<td><strong>Language Requirements:</strong></td>
<td>Excellent command of English and Kinyarwanda languages. Knowledge of French language is added advantage.</td>
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| **Competencies:**   | - In-depth knowledge of social policy analysis, macroeconomic, sectoral performances as well as governance and human development situation in Rwanda in the past decade.  
- Strong quantitative and qualitative analytical skills, knowledge of appropriate tools for the human development impact analysis.  
- Knowledge of social protection and good | 20%    | 20         |
governance in Africa in general and in Rwanda in particular in the last 10 years.
- Report writing and synthesizing.

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<th>Overall Methodology</th>
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<td>At least 5 years of experience in working with international organizations and donors; and demonstrable experience working for the United Nations System</td>
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### VII. Funding and Terms of Payment

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<tr>
<th>Deliverable</th>
<th>Review and approvals</th>
<th>Payments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literature review and data collection</td>
<td>Acceptance by MINECOFIN and UNDP</td>
<td>(daily rate * 15 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background papers as agreed by ST</td>
<td>Acceptance by MINECOFIN and UNDP</td>
<td>(daily rate * 25 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapters of the NHDR as assigned by team leader</td>
<td>Acceptance by MINECOFIN and UNDP</td>
<td>(daily rate * 25 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final report, summary and press kit</td>
<td>Acceptance by MINECOFIN and UNDP</td>
<td>(daily rate * 10 days)</td>
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### VIII. Confidentiality and Proprietary Interests

The consultants shall not either during the term or after termination of the assignment, disclose any proprietary or confidential information related to the consultancy or the Government without prior written consent. Proprietary interests on all materials and documents prepared by the consultants under the assignment shall become and remain properties of UNDP and the Government of Rwanda.