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The United Nations Global Goals for Sustainable Development came into force in January 2016. Through these 17 interconnected goals, national governments and the international community pledged to work together to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. The Goals are underpinned by a pledge to 'Leave No One Behind', meaning that their very success is dependent on reaching and supporting the most vulnerable and marginalised people.

We know that progress for those left furthest behind is unlikely to be captured in official, national-level data, particularly while existing data collection efforts struggle to gather accurate or sufficiently disaggregated data. That is why it is important that alternative forms of data, including from NGOs, is shared and included in analysis to provide a more nuanced picture of our collective progress.

With this in mind, Women for Women International has committed to using the Sustainable Development Goals as a framework for sharing the data we collect from our programme and to share our contribution towards the implementation of the Goals.

As acknowledged by the Goals, the lived experience of marginalisation is multidimensional and interlinked - it is not defined by earnings alone. The data presented here reflects the complexity of leaving no one behind and how marginalisation affects women living in conflict in every aspect of their lives.

By sharing this data, we aim to highlight the lack of progress for women survivors of war and to emphasise the importance of investing in the most marginalised to ensure that no one is left behind.

## Our Data from Rwanda

Women for Women International routinely administers rigorous baseline and endline surveys to a geographically representative sample of enrolled participants to gauge women's progress through the programme. We collect data from 30-60% of women participants at enrolment (baseline) and, 12 months later, at graduation (endline). In 2016, we revised our data collection methods to strengthen the quality of the data we receive.

Data presented here was gathered from 653 participants at both baseline and endline, representing 57% of all women who graduated from our programme in Rwanda in 2018 (January - December).

We also present the 'percentage change' which is the amount of change as a proportion of the starting point (our baseline findings). We use this method as a way of understanding the magnitude of a change relative to a baseline figure.

The data we collect focuses exclusively on marginalised women survivors of conflict and therefore is not nationally representative. It does, however, provide a snapshot into the lives of the women we serve and can provide insight into working with hard-to-reach groups.

	Global Goal and selected target (by 2030)	Our indicator	Percentage change
1 Muser <b>Á † † †</b>	Go	al 1: End poverty in all its forms	everywhere
<u>#</u>	<b>1.1</b> Eradicate extreme poverty (people living on less than \$1.25 a day).	Share of women participants who report personal earnings of at least \$1.90 a day (in current USD purchasing power parity).	29%
	Despite a fast-growing econor of people still live in poverty. C investment and support, marg lift themselves out of poverty a their families. <sup>2</sup>	Our data shows that with inalised women are able to	At graduation (2018) At enrolment (2017) 383%

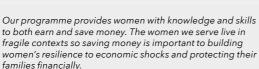
 <sup>\$1. \$1.90</sup> a day is the international extreme poverty line set by the World Bank.
 World Bank (2019) https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/rwanda/overview

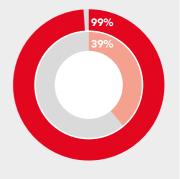


Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere



Share who report saving a portion of their earnings.







At enrolment (2017)

154%





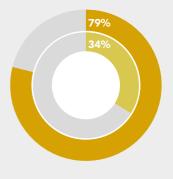
Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

Share of women who report no food shortage in the last 4 weeks.

Food security is a key indicator of wellbeing and decreasing poverty. Food security is not just about having access to enough food but also nutritious food. Nutrition is a key part of our training, supporting women and their family's health and wellbeing.







	Global Goal and selected target (by 2030)	Our indicator	Percentage change
3 MOWELES NG	Goal 3: Ensure	healthy lives and promote wel	l-being for all at all ages
**	3.7 By 2030, ensure access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including family planning, information and education.	Share of women participants who report practising family planning.	33% 27% At graduation (2018) At enrolment (2017)
			22% 🛊

	Global Goal and selected target (by 2030)	Our indicator	Percentage change
4 COMITY EDUCATES	Goal 4: Ensure inclusi	ve and quality education for all	and promote lifelong learning
∰A ¥ŤŧŤ	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcome.	Share of total school-aged girls in school (5-17 years).	52% 48%  Girls  At graduation (2018)  At enrolment (2017)

	Global Goal and selected target (by 2030)	Our indicator	Percentage change
4 COMITY CHARLES	Goal 4: Ensure inclusi	ve and quality education for all	and promote lifelong learning
∰⊞ ¥ŤŧŤ	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcome.	Share of total school-aged boys in school (5-17 years).	55% 48% Boys  At graduation (2018) At enrolment (2017) 15%

## Global Goal and selected target (by 2030)

Our indicator

Percentage change



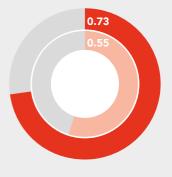
#### Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

Perceived self-efficacy (scale of 0-1).

Self-efficacy measures women's perceptions of selfconfidence, future outlook and capacity to follow through with life goals. Using a set of questions commonly used in women's empowerment research studies, we present self-efficacy as a score on a scale of 0-1, where 1 indicates the highest possible level of self-efficacy.



At graduation (2018)

At enrolment (2017)

**32%** 



## Global Goal and selected target (by 2030)

## Our indicator

## Percentage change

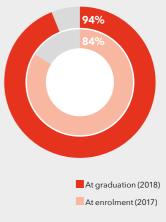


#### Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International **Conference on Population** and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

Share of women who report being involved in decisions about having more children.



12% 🛊



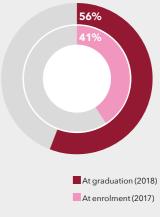
8 DECENT WORK AND M

Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all



8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

Proportion of women reporting any type of employment across all (1°, 2°, 3°) occupation levels.



**37% 1** 





A trainer leads a social empowerment class in Rwanda in which women are learning about the power of the collective. Our year-long programme supports women to learn their rights, business and savings skills as well as the importance of networks for support and empowerment.

	Global Goal and selected target (by 2030)	Our indicator	Percentage change
16 PEACE JUSTICE AMOSTIFIACE DISTRIBUTIONS	Goal 10	6: Promote just, peaceful and in	clusive societies
<b>₩</b>	<b>16.1</b> Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.	Share of women who have spoken publicly against abuse of women.	59% 51%  At graduation (2018)  At enrolment (2017)

Our indicator

Percentage change



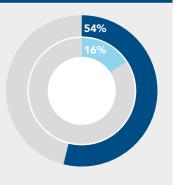
#### Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies



16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

Share of women who discussed community issues with other women in community.

We believe that the support women receive through being a member of a group is extremely important to women's empowerment. The most popular form of group for graduates in Rwanda are the Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) and religious groups are the second most popular. This data shows a significant increase in the number of women being members of a supportive network of women.





At enrolment (2017)

238% 🛊



In countries affected by conflict and war, Women for Women International supports the most marginalised women to earn and save money, improve health and well-being, influence decisions in their home and community, and connect with networks for support. By utilising skills, knowledge and resources, she is able to create sustainable change for herself, her family, and community.

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