

PASCAS FOUNDATION (Rwanda) Ltd

RWANDA



Business Plan &

Financial Feasibility

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RWANDA

“Land of a Thousand Hills”



SCHEDULE



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support

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FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY – STATEMENTS & PROJECTIONS

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PASCAS FOUNDATION (Rwanda) Ltd

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

We of Hope for a Good Life (HGL) are so proud of the leadership, government and governance of Rwandan Institutions for what they have achieved for their people of 14.5 million including one (1) million refugees from bordering countries, given the young median age 19.7 years, the very limited resources, and the difficult neighbourhood that Rwanda resides within, as well as the recent tragic history of the country.

Rwanda is considered among the safest and most stable states on the continent, which is achieved through the exertion of tight control over the entire territory and domination of the country with autocracy established by the Rwandan ruling party. The government has prioritised the fight against crime, and crime prevention has become an important part of the national strategy for public safety and security.

THE PRODUCT:

Rwanda is known as the "Land of a Thousand Hills" because of its mountainous landscape. It's a landlocked country in East Africa, located in the Great Rift Valley.

The **average elevation of Rwanda** is approximately **1,598 metres (5,246 feet) above sea level**. The country features a varied landscape with mountains and plateaus, and its elevation ranges from 950 metres to 4,507 metres. It lies 121 Km South of the equator, 1,416 kilometres west of the Indian Ocean and 1,250 kilometres east of the Atlantic Ocean – literally the heart of Africa. Rwanda is 26,338 square kilometres of which total land area is about 24,668 square kilometres and water bodies occupies about 1,670 square kilometres which is about 6.00% of total area.

THE PEOPLE of RWANDA are LIVING in SURVIVAL MODE (MoC 70):

Rwanda, the peoples of the Republic of Rwanda who speak an Interlacustrine Bantu language known as Rwanda (also known as Kinyarwanda). The Rwanda are divided into two main groups: the Hutu, traditionally farmers; and the Tutsi, traditionally cattle-owning pastoralists. A small third group, the Pygmy Twa, are hunters and potters. The Rwanda language is mutually intelligible with Rundi, which is spoken in Burundi. Rwanda peoples live as refugees in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, and Uganda. More than 12 million people speak the Rwanda language.

Consequently, the Map of Consciousness calibration of the population of Rwanda reflecting 70 on Dr David Hawkins' scale is reflecting the fact that the people of Rwanda are generally submissive and curtailing to long imposed submissiveness by those with controlling agendas and thus the people of Rwanda are yet to free themselves of the imposts of such a suppressive consciousness condition as they presently do not know how to escape such entrapments.

Through the awareness of living feelings first, then by embracing feeling healing we each may choose to escape the restrictions of the past way of living and embrace the freedom of truth that we each have within us. There is no need for a hierarchy of control. Once we know, we cannot unknow.

POLITICAL OVERVIEW

According to Article 4 of the **Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003 revised in 2015**, the Rwandan State is an independent, sovereign, democratic, social and secular Republic. The founding principle of the Republic of Rwanda is: "Government of Rwandans, by Rwandans and for Rwandans". The State of Rwanda commits itself to upholding the following fundamental principles and ensuring their respect:

1. Prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, fighting against denial and revisionism of genocide as well as eradication of genocide ideology and all its manifestations;
2. Eradication of discrimination and divisionism based on ethnicity, region or on any other ground as well as promotion of national unity;
3. Equitable power sharing;

4. Building a State governed by the rule of law, a pluralistic democratic Government, equality of all Rwandans and between men and women which is affirmed by women occupying at least thirty percent (30%) of positions in decision-making organs;
5. Building a State committed to promoting social welfare and establishing appropriate mechanisms for equal opportunity to social justice;
6. Constant quest for solutions through dialogue and consensus.

PARLIAMENT of RWANDA

Rwanda continues to make history as the first country with a female majority in parliament, with 63.75% of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies held by women. Women count for roughly half the world's population yet they occupy less than a quarter of political seats. Rwanda is an outlier, with more women in power, proportionally than any other country. Rwanda is the first country in the world with female majority in parliament, with 63.75 % in the Chamber of Deputies and 53.8% in the Senate.

More women were granted seats due to the effects of the Rwandan Genocide on the population. After the Genocide against the Tutsi, the population was made up of more women than men, and this was reflected in the makeup of Parliament.

SUBMISSIVENESS:

Like other institutionalised system, Rwanda has evolved under the covert control of high level personalities to ensure that the people that the institution serves, or the system delivered, maintains control of the people, that they remain stagnant in their development. Unbeknown worldwide, every institutionalised system has evolved under the covert control of high level personalities to ensure that the people that the institution serves, or the system delivered, maintains control of the people, that they remain stagnant in their development. Each generation of any such community does not grow in consciousness, generation after generation. At least 78% of humanity has a consciousness level below 200 on Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC), these people will all submit to the guile and will of those who seek to subject them to their personal corrosive control and suppression.

Further, those who are totally mind-centric in how they live CANNOT progress beyond 499 on the Map of Consciousness (MoC). Our mind cannot discern truth from falsehood, our mind is addicted to untruth, and control over others and their environment. The error rate of assumptions and what we think is 98%!

It is only through embracing our feelings which are always in truth and expressing what our feelings are drawing our attention to, both good and bad, and longing to know the truth behind what we are feeling can we break away from the entrapment and stagnation of living mind-centric.

POVERTY ASPECT

Poverty in Rwanda is intimately related to a series of interlocking issues, in particular land, demography, environmental degradation, bad governance as well as low and limited sources of growth. These issues and constraints have contributed to continued degradation of welfare overtime, making poverty a widespread phenomenon.

The success of poverty reduction is predicated upon regional stability in general and Rwanda's security in particular. The interlocking violent conflict in the Great Lakes region slows down Rwanda's efforts to achieve national reconciliation and undermines efforts at economic development. The Government of Rwanda's primary and singular concern is security.

- **Poverty in rural areas:** More than 90% of the poor in Rwanda live in rural areas.
- **Poverty among women and people with disabilities:** Women, casual wage labourers, and people with disabilities are more likely to be poor.
- **Access inequality:** Access to services is unequal, especially for the poor, rural population, and people with disabilities.
- **Funding challenges:** There are challenges to funding poverty reduction efforts.
- **Future goals:**
 - Rwanda aims to eliminate poverty by 2030.
 - Poverty reduction efforts will need to focus on rural areas and include public investment and economic productivity.

However, Rwanda's stunning scenery and warm, friendly people offer unique experiences in one of the most remarkable countries in the world. It is blessed with extraordinary biodiversity, with incredible wildlife living throughout its volcanoes, mountain rainforest and sweeping plains.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION

Rwanda shows that the country of Rwanda is situated in central Africa immediately south of the equator between 1°4' and 2°51' south latitude and 28°63' and 30°54' east longitude. Its total area of 26,338 square kilometres is bordered by Uganda to the north, Tanzania to the east, the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the west, and Burundi to the south.

Landlocked, Rwanda lies 1,200 kilometres from the Indian Ocean and 2,000 kilometres from the Atlantic Ocean. Rwanda forms part of the highlands of eastern and central Africa, with mountainous relief and an average elevation of 1,700 metres. However, there are three distinct geographical regions.

Due to its elevation, Rwanda enjoys a temperate, sub-equatorial climate with average yearly temperatures of around 18.5°C. The average annual rainfall is 1,250 millimetres and occurs in two rainy seasons of differing lengths, alternating with one long and one short dry season. The climate varies somewhat from region to region, depending on the altitude, the volcano range and northern highlands being generally cooler and wetter, with average temperatures of 16°C, and average rainfall of above 1,300 millimetres. The maximum rainfall is 1,600 millimetres, above the Divide and the volcanic range.

A KEY PROSPECT for EDUCATION in RWANDA

A child born in Rwanda will be 38% as productive when she grows up as she could be if she enjoyed complete education and full health.

Education issues in Rwanda include:

- Just 18% of children in Rwanda are enrolled in pre-primary education.
- There are too few pre-primary facilities, insufficient government budgeting for pre-primary education, and inadequately trained pre-primary educators.
- Primary students score too low in numeracy and literacy exams.
- Rwanda has achieved notable success in the education sector, boasting the highest net enrolment rate in Sub-Saharan Africa with 98.8% of children enrolled in primary school.
- The remaining challenges include increasing literacy and numeracy levels, and reducing the school drop-out rate.

The education level, in Rwanda, remains low despite implementation of the policies such as mandatory education for primary school (six years) and lower secondary schooling (three years) that is run by state schools. The children are not required to pay school fees for the mandatory schooling. A Rwandan is expected to complete an average of 10.6 years of education. However, the mean number of years that **a Rwandan spends on education is 3.3 years**, which is lower than the expectation. It is also lower than the average years of schooling in developed countries and Sub-Saharan Africa, which are 10.0 years and 4.5 years respectively. Based on the 2010 Human Development Index (HDI) report, Rwanda is ranked at 152 out of a total of 169 countries under the 'Low Human Development' category.

An additional one million children are also on the brink of falling into poverty.

A key prospect lies in curriculum reform. The current Rwandan curriculum emphasises rote memorisation, which may hinder critical thinking and problem-solving skills essential for success in contemporary fields. Future reforms can be expected to introduce more interactive and practical learning approaches, fostering creativity and innovation among students. Collaboration with international educational organisations could further enrich Rwanda's curriculum, helping to meet global educational criteria – and surpass same!

Mind-Centricity to transition to Living Feelings First education!

Moreover, the role of Technical and Vocational Education and Training, or TVET / TAFE, can be anticipated to expand. As the labour market increasingly demands specialised skills, Rwanda must ensure that its education system provides alternative pathways that equip students with practical expertise. Strengthening partnerships between educational institutions and industries can facilitate the

alignment of training programs with economic needs, offering students applicable skills and enhancing their employability.

Big Picture / Micro Picture perceptiveness is to be Fostered!

CHALLENGES FACING the HEALTH CARE SYSTEM of RWANDA

Due to underspending on education, health, and social protection, the productivity of Rwanda's next generation of workers is projected to be low.

Prominent issue is accessibility to healthcare services, particularly in rural areas where healthcare facilities are sparse. Many Rwandans must travel long distances to receive basic medical care, which exacerbates health disparities between urban and rural populations. This geographical barrier limits timely access to essential medical interventions, often resulting in preventable complications and fatalities.

Workforce shortages significantly hinder the capacity of the healthcare system to meet the needs of the population. A shortage of qualified healthcare workers, particularly nurses and specialised medical personnel, limits service provision and places additional pressure on existing staff. As a result, healthcare professionals are often overburdened, which can affect their ability to provide comprehensive and effective care to patients. In a context where the demand for healthcare is rising due to urbanisation and a growing population, addressing workforce shortages is imperative for improving health services.

The impact of various diseases on Rwanda's healthcare system also poses significant challenges. The country faces both communicable and non-communicable diseases that place an additional burden on its already strained healthcare infrastructure. Addressing the dual burden of disease requires an integrated approach to health management, with an emphasis on prevention, education, and resource allocation. Effectively tackling these challenges is critical for ensuring that Rwanda's healthcare system can provide comprehensive and equitable services to its citizens.

NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM SUPPORT

Electricity: About **65.7%** of Rwandans currently have access to electricity (close to 100% in urban areas and 38.2% in rural areas), with 47.6% of households connected to the national grid and 18% connected to off-grid systems including solar home systems and microgrid.

Roadways total: Rwanda has a total of 12,000 km (7,500 mi) of roads, of which 1,000 km (620 mi) are paved. The remainder are dirt roads with quality varying from smooth hard surfaces with drainage to rutted, extremely uneven tracks passable only with a four-wheel drive vehicle.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. In Rwanda, only 57% of the population access safe drinking water that is within 30 minutes of their home. When children spend time collecting water, it often keeps them out of school.

Only 64% of the population in Rwanda have access to these sanitation services.

Just 5% of households in Rwanda have a place for family members to wash their hands with soap. Handwashing with soap at critical moments is essential for good health, especially in children.

Poor Menstrual Hygiene Management in schools contributes to a 10% drop out of girls.

Nothing is more urgent than the implementation of safe water infrastructure.

The completion of the railway network is required not only throughout Rwanda but linking to neighbours.

Long term national infrastructure programs need to be defined and financially supported.

POVERTY

Nearly 40% of Rwanda's population lives below the poverty line.

Despite tremendous progress made by the post-genocide generation, 38.2% of Rwandans still live below the poverty line and the country ranks 161 out of 193 countries on the United Nations' 2024 Human Development Index. The small, landlocked country of 14.5 million is one of the most densely-populated in Africa, with the population growing by just under 2.5% each year. In recent years, its population has grown even further with the arrival of over 135,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, many fleeing crisis in the neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo.

While agriculture is key to both the national economy and individual livelihoods, the limited amount of farmable land, combined with irregular rainfall, drought, and floods, have contributed to high rates of hunger and malnutrition in the country. This is especially true for children: The latest data from the Rwandan government suggest that one-third of children in the country under the age of five are coping with chronic malnutrition.

POVERTY as defined by lack of Consciousness, being in UNTRUTH						
RWANDA	Consci ousness (MoC)	Median Age	Population (2025)	Percent Calibrating MoC 100 MoC 200 or below		Population in Severe Untruth Poverty
Rwanda	70	19.7	14,500,000	60%	79%	11,445,000

The overarching ‘cause’ of poverty is the low levels of consciousness as measured on Dr David Hawkins’ Map of Consciousness.









At the moment of conception we are in a perfect natural love state, close to 1,000 MoC. By the time we are six years old, having been subjected and infused with our parents and carers’ emotional injuries and errors of belief, we will be calibrating at their level – mostly for the rest of our life! Thus, they impose upon us our social ills, health issues, income generating parameters and our façade personality.

Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems				
Level of Consciousness	Rate of Unemployment	Rate of Poverty	Happiness Rate “Life is OK”	Rate of Criminality
600 +	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
500 - 600	0%	0.0%	98%	0.5%
400 - 500	2%	0.5%	79%	2.0%
300 - 400	7%	1.0%	70%	5.0%
200 - 300	8%	1.5%	60%	9.0%
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

Consequently, 79% of Rwanda’s population is living in poverty, being the lack of truth, as if living in a desert without water to be able to thrive. All institutionalised systems are unknowingly perpetuating this suppression through their contribution to the error of living mind-centric and ignoring feelings.

The measures of having some random amount of money to live on is more of a mind-centric diversion away from coming to understand the core problems throughout one’s society, childhood suppression, and consequently not addressing the issue and introducing the pathway out of poverty – permanently! Raising one’s consciousness (truth) levels also raises the level of our children’s consciousness, thus this pathway is a permanent evolutionary step forward for society.

It is only through the awareness and embracement of living Feelings First and having our minds to follow that individuals and eventually societies can raise their levels of consciousness significantly. This way of living is to be introduced and embraced throughout all walks of life. Consider these Pascas Papers:

-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Adults.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Annexures.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Discussions.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Graphics.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper - Structures.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Reference Centre.pdf](#)

SOCIAL FOCUS to MITIGATE ISSUES

There are the rising rates of depression among refugees, many of whom carry the trauma of war and prolonged displacement, paired with a critical lack of support.

More than 80% of Rwanda's refugees live below the poverty line, with 60% in extreme poverty.

The unemployment rate is reported at 14.7%. However, wages are so low and the skills engaged are low, thus poverty still prevails even with those fully employed.

Gender can unfortunately play a role in salary variations, with men often earning more than women for equivalent roles, highlighting the gender pay gap.

Education is lacking country wide. Those participating in higher levels of education is very, very low. No economy can advance to its full potential unless both women and men participate fully. Being half the world's population, women have an equally important role in driving economic growth. The smoking rate in Rwanda is 8.5% Overall rate: 8.5% of adults in Rwanda and around 5% of youth.

The prevalence of obesity in the Rwandan population is 2.8%

The smoking rate in Rwanda is 8.6%.

The number of hospital beds in Rwanda being 0.74 / 1,000 is chronically relatively low compared with other countries (12.65/1,000 inhabitants in South Korea). There is a need to increase the number of hospital beds and bed occupation efficiency, which requires further reinvestment in the infrastructure and a better management of resources.

Medical staff in all sectors is extremely low in appropriate numbers.

The OLD WAYS are to GO!

This time in history is to see the dismantling of all institutionalised systems and practices that controllers have imposed upon us all. High level controllers have been removed from their positions of power and those remaining will see their temples of authority disintegrate around them. Humanity is to suffer continual disturbances until they begin to demand a new and better way of living – and that is to live feelings first with our mind to follow in support of what are feelings that are guiding us to consider!

NOW TO BEGIN:

We need to leapfrog decades of developmental steps and introduce the future way of living to the world through the Rwanda people. No stagnation, no spinning any more wheels, let us show how doing the same ol', same ol' way can be stepped over and launch into a progressive state of ongoing development.

The product is the consequence of need. The population of Rwanda calibrates around 70 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale which is based on the common log of 10. The world population overall is 220 and Australia is 410 MoC. As has been the case around the world, the missionaries from many and diverse religious platforms introduced education systems into communities that did bring about spiritual development and economic growth to a degree and this progress generally then plateaued. This is the scenario generally throughout the Africa and Rwanda – authoritarian suppression is mainly universal.

Universally open, free, feelings orientated education through primary schooling, through high schooling, technical and further education and then university is to be the driver of any society's progress and development. Open and free to all with the development of feelings orientated curriculums is now required.

Open implies that it is free from the restraints and dictates of government, that includes liberal and democratic governments as well as authoritarian and oppressive governments. All governments are agents of control. Open also implies free from being dominated by any religious institution. And free implies that the education service is provided free of cost to the students at all levels. Truth needs to prevail.

What has never been understood is that ALL education platforms worldwide are constricting their students' development and potential. No one had recognised that being mind-centric, the potential of every student to develop is capped at and to 499 MoC. High level controllers 200,000 years ago influenced the people of Earth to live mind centric and since then we have all suffered the consequences of that restraint. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood, our minds are addicted to untruth, consequently 98% of our assumptions are in error, our minds are addicted to control of the environment and others. More than 90% of the time we have war!

FEELINGS are our Supreme Guide!

“Feelings are what guide us through our ascension of truth. So they are really our Supreme Guides. Many people look for a person, spirit, angel, even God, for supreme guidance, however it’s all right there already built in – in our feelings. We just have to submit to them, allowing them to take us where they will, expressing all the parts we want to express, letting the emotion drive that expression if it’s there to be expressed, or just talking about all we feel and how feeling that feeling is making us feel – or, how we feel about having that feeling, all whilst longing for the truth of our feelings. Longing for the truth of our feelings is really: Longing for the truth of our self, because: we are our feelings. So life stirs up our feelings, we feel being alive; or, being alive means we are feeling, always feeling; and when we work out what and why we are feeling what we are, so then we know the truth of how we are. And over time the truth accumulates, and our mind expands our understanding of ourselves, all being driven from our feelings.” Kevin 26 September 2017

Kevin died 10 August 2012, through Feeling Healing became Celestial on 7 August 2017

We are now to bring our feelings into balance with our minds in how we are to live. Otherwise we will all continue living in a stupor, in a kind of zombiism that has no spontaneity and intuitiveness; this will only lead to continuing disease and illness and wars that will eventually destroy the planet and us all – however we can consider the pathway of living through our feelings!

Our feelings are always in truth, all the truth we need and may want to know is already within us. We are to long for the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to. We are then to have our mind follow in assisting us in implementing what our feelings are guiding us to consider and embrace. We are to be continually expressing what our feelings bring to our attention – both good and bad.

This sounds easy. It is not. Others have touched upon these points but until now – 2024 – no one had gone deep enough and achieved the healing that comes through living feelings first. Now it has been achieved and can be shared with all of Earth’s humanity, both in the physical as well as in spirit.

MARKETS & COMPETITION:

Primary goal is to increase the number of doctors throughout Rwanda, while advancing their education and skill levels. The number of doctors may need to be increased by of multiplier of 15 to 20 fold.

With this comes the need for clinics and hospitals and all the supporting facilities.

This begins with the introduction of a higher standard of high school education and facilities and the building and establishing of a number of medical universities. Targeting for 3 doctors per 1,000 people

RWANDA Doctors Nurses Teachers Ratios

	DOCTORS		NURSES & MIDWIVES		TEACHER / STUDENT	
	per 1,000 people		per 1,000 people		ratio	
Rwanda	2019	0.1	2019	0.9	2018	60
Uganda	2020	0.2	2020	1.7	2017	43
Kenya	2021	0.2	2018	1.2	2015	31
Burundi	2021	0.1	2021	0.8	2018	42
South Sudan	2018	0.0	2018	0.4	2015	47
China	2020	2.4	2020	3.3	2018	16
India	2020	0.7	2020	1.7	2017	33
Australia	2018	3.8	2019	13.2	1999	18
United States America	2018	2.6	2018	15.7	2017	14
		Austria		Switzerland		San Marino
Strongest Worldwide	2020	5.4	2019	18.0	2018	7
https://data.worldbank.org/		Africa 27		Africa 30		Africa 21
Weakest Worldwide		nations 0.1		nations 1.0		nations 40+

means a total of 43,500 doctors! There are about 12,180 practising doctors / physicians in Rwanda!

Similarly, significantly increase the numbers of nurses and midwives throughout Rwanda, and improve their education and skill levels.

There is only around one psychiatrist for every 1,000,000 people in Rwanda, optimal maybe 150. There is also a chronic shortage of mental health beds as well as medication. Mental health is a taboo subject.

Rwanda schooling: Rwanda school age population is 34.4% or close to 5 million in 2025.

While 98% of children aged seven and above were at least enrolled in primary education, there is a high dropout rate of 7%. The transition rate to the secondary level also is rather low at 46% in 2021.

Education system is in a dire state. Not only is there gross overcrowding of classrooms, there is an extremely low participation in high schooling.

This can only stem from increasing of the number of school teachers whilst up-stepping their skills to enable a more than growing of grade 12 graduates with even higher standards of education than presently being facilitated. It all begins with EDUCATION! – being open, free, feelings orientated!

Higher education facilities throughout Rwanda, being inadequate, are creating shortages in all critical sectors of the economy, possibly nowhere as acute as throughout the education and health sectors as noted above.

NATIONAL SECTORS:

Rwanda is a land of contrasts, a true celebration of nature's diversity and a land where contrast coexist in harmony. From mist-covered volcanic mountains in the north to sun-drenched savannahs in the west, this country offers an extraordinary range of landscapes. Rwanda's fauna includes gorillas, monkeys, big cats, hippos, and birds found within four National Parks (Nyungwe, Volcano, Akagera and Mukura Parks). Rwanda's rivers, like Akanyaru, Nyabarongo, Akagera and so on, stretch across varied terrains, from lush greenery land, all framed by towering peaks and tranquil lakeside beaches. It's a land of unexpected beauty, filled with warmth, adventure, and the spirit of Africa at its best, the reason why it is called the Country of a Thousand Hills.

THE COMPANY:

Pascas Foundation (Rwanda) Ltd is a not-for-profit charity being set up through the appropriate authorities in Rwanda.

Pascas Foundation is not a religion. You cannot join it per-se, it does not have any hierarchy of control, it does not have any rituals, dogmas, creeds, cannon laws, sacraments, special clothing and hair styles, and it does not have a special book. Embracing and living through our feelings can be considered and done within the confines of anyone's religious or spiritual practices. It is a way of living.

Pascas Foundation (Rwanda) Ltd is being established as a humanitarian entity for all of the people of Rwanda and it will be managed by the people of Rwanda.

WHAT IS SPECIAL ABOUT THIS BUSINESS? Define Your CONSUMER MONOPOLY:

Presently, only Pascas Foundation has acknowledged, embraced and documented the revelations that humanity has been provided with commencing on 31 May 1914 and continuing today. Pascas Foundation openly and freely is sharing 100% of the guidance and information that has been and continues to be collated. It dearly loves to see others freely plagiarise all that is readily downloadable from the Library Download page at www.pascashealth.com

Through the gift of kinesiology muscle testing, you may proceed to test for the level of truth of each and every statement, paragraph, page and document within the library. Thus, we do not have to wait for our minds to confuse us. Truth is evident! Even this business plan and its executive summaries can be separately calibrated for their levels of truth by reference to the Map of Conscious (MoC) with kinesiology muscle testing.

The most effective mode of teaching is through students tutoring each other. They enhance this further through embracing their feelings and responding intuitively in discussions. This requires ample meeting up gathering points for up to twelve students throughout education centres. This is a facility that is presently not often provided for within the education sites. Also, to commence this mode of education, teachers commence their introductions of topics with around a dozen students, thus requiring even more teachers than maybe envisaged. To bring this all about requires universities to embrace these understandings and lead the way. It is a major evolutionary jump in education and the potentials for all of the participants and families involved.

These revelations, all relating to The New Way of living and learning, apply to all sectors of society, commerce, business and life skills. This is not just a focused endeavour on health and education, this is universal to all of humanity in all of its application. This is an evolutionary jump in our potential.

Pascas Foundation is to build and deliver open and free feelings orientated education from pre-school to post-graduate university levels.

This is part of a worldwide program embracing each and every nation in similar ways – and further!

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS:

Funding required in the form of grants to commence this national endeavour over five years is AUD6.2 billion (US\$4.0 billion). It is anticipated that these funds will be used for land and buildings (US\$2,075 million), cooperative enterprises (US\$100 million), plant and equipment (US\$132 million), office building (US\$5 million), housing accommodation (US\$1,320 million), scholarships granted overseas (US\$91 million), and operating costs with working capital (US\$277 million) with other funds offsetting partially.

PROFITABILITY:

As this is a humanitarian exercise for the peoples of Rwanda, deficit funding may continue out to a decade or so before the national accounts start to reflect the economic generators from the installed infrastructure, trained personnel and those having been educated. Thus, then progressively the ongoing recurrent costs may be supplemented by the national government and eventually responsibility for recurrent costs are then to transfer to the nation of Rwanda.

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact Person:	Janvier NZANYWAYIMANA	Bs: +250 788 235 026
	Ally Clair HARELLIMANA	Bs: +250 788 836 467
	Apophia Cadette UMURUNGI	Bs: +250 782 606 707
	Hope for a Good Life	Em: info@hopeforagoodlife.org
	Gary Allan WILSON	Bs: +61 452 539 743
Company Name:	Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited	Bs: +61 452 436 227
	Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia	Em: info@financefacilities.com

PASCAS FOUNDATION (Rwanda) Ltd

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – BRIEF

Pascas Foundation (Rwanda) Ltd is to support the installation of infrastructure throughout the 5 provinces of Rwanda – the 5 provinces are further divided into a total of 30 districts, with auxiliary services throughout communities, to advance the standard of education throughout the primary schooling system, potentially growing the high schooling capacity with the objective of greatly increasing the numbers who qualify for higher education through the technical and further education system, also to be expand the university system, all having additional campuses.

Note from Ally: “In April 1994, the entire society was seriously affected by Genocide perpetrated against the Tutsi population resulting in profound and lasting social economic, and psychological consequences for both survivors and perpetrators. More than 1 million people were killed in 100 days, and survivors experienced extreme violence, loss of family members, torture, sexual violence, and displacement. These atrocities left many with vivid memories of violence, and fear, overwhelming trauma, creating long-term psychological challenges.

The whole Country was socially and economically destroyed, meant to start from scratch to build everything. After 30 years ago, several (well many) people are still feeling the situation as it happened yesterday. Due to the deep psychological and social impact of the genocide, counselling support and healing sessions were and continue to be necessary because we still have Survivors suffering from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, and other mental health issues.

On one hand, the genocide's impact extends to younger generations who were born afterward. On the other hand, descendants of perpetrators face serious stigma and are even marginalised for their parents' actions, creating a cycle of social exclusion. They often feel bearing the burden of the trauma experienced by their parents or face stigma associated with their family's role in the genocide.

Therefore, the described long-term consequences underline the importance of ongoing mental health support, and reconciliation initiatives to foster the healing soul of all Rwandan community. With our limited means, Hope for a Good Life (HGL) has stepped in to provide its contribution through counselling services starting with people from the most vulnerable groups.

However, the following main challenges are:

1. Lack of sufficient trained professionals.
2. Mental health services in Rwanda are generally neglected, hence underfunded.
3. The stigma surrounding mental health, and trauma still prevents many from seeking the help they need.
4. Through collaboration with the Pascas Foundation, we would appreciate if we get opportunities to share and if need be, not only through building the capacity of our staff but also through advocacy to get linked with experts in conducting research related to Genocide studies and social livelihoods, supporting us to provide counselling, healing, and reconciliation to address psychosocial issues to ensure the well-being of individuals and the cohesion of our communities.”

All of this whilst bringing about the awareness of living feelings first as against living mind centric. This option greatly expands the potentials of everyone who embraces their feelings having their mind to follow while also longing to know the truth of what our feelings are drawing our attention to.

This change in the way we may live will enable the people of Rwanda to greatly up step their consciousness and potential way of life which will progressively further mitigate criminal activity and

see an overall improvement in the general health of children and adults alike, thus alleviating pressures and demands on governmental services.

Pascas Foundation (Rwanda) Ltd is a not-for-profit, all of these developments are for all the people of Rwanda. Living feelings first is a New Way of life, it is not a religion nor is it intended to replace or obstruct any religious or spiritual practice. We have had our awareness of feelings suppressed by hidden controllers who have consequently suppressed our potentials. This is about to change for all of humanity.

These programs will require ongoing grants to cover recurrent costs and additional projects until the government of Rwanda benefits sufficiently to take over responsibility.

Conservative grant requirement projections are:

Year 2026	Year 2027	Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030
AU\$954 million	AU\$1,125 million	AU\$1,514 million	AU\$1,232 million	AU\$1,197 million
US\$620 million	US\$731 million	US\$984 million	US\$801 million	US\$778 million

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Contact Person:	Janvier NZANYWAYIMANA	Bs: +250 788 235 026
	Ally Clair HARELLIMANA	Bs: +250 788 836 467
Company Name:	Apophia Cadette UMURUNGI	Bs: +250 782 606 707
	Hope for a Good Life	Em: info@hopeforagoodlife.org
	Gary Allan WILSON	Bs: +61 452 539 743
	Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited	Bs: +61 452 436 227
	Gold Coast, Queensland, Australia	Em: info@financefacilities.com

Hope for a Good Life (HGL) participants in the preparation of this documentation overall:

S/N	NAMES	DESIGNATION	BIRTH YEAR	GENDER	EMAIL	MARITAL STATUS
1.	CLAUDETTE MUKANDAYISENGA	Chair Person of Board of Directors (BoD)	1990	Female	claudette@hopeforagoodlife.org	Married
2.	APOPHIA MURUNGI CADETTE	Deputy Chair Person of BoD	1996	Female	apophia@hopeforagoodlife.org	Married
3.	ALLY CLAIR HARELLIMANA	Associate Director	1982	Male	ally@hopeforagoodlife.org	Married
4.	JANVIER NZANYWAYIMANA	Executive Director	1985	Male	janvier@hopeforagoodlife.org	Married
5.	GILBERT MUTABARUKA	Program Manager/ Economic and Financial Development	1965	Male	gilbert@hopeforagoodlife.org	Married
6.	DOROTHEE HABONIMANA	Program Manager/Peaceful Family Initiative	1988	Female	dorothee@hopeforagoodlife.org	Married
7.	EUGENE MUREKEZI	Chair of Conflict Resolution Committee	1968	Male	eugene@hopeforagoodlife.org	Married

PASCAS FOUNDATION (Rwanda) Ltd

PERSONAL BENEFITS for all Children, Women and Men from REVELATIONS

Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” for Children:

- ☐ Parents who engage in their personal Feeling Healing pass benefits to their children.
- ☐ Children by becoming aware of their Feelings enables them to bring their mind and feelings into balance in how they may live – this has been hidden from humanity until now.
- ☐ Children through their feelings awareness can readily bridge the mind ceiling of 499 on the Map of Consciousness thus opening their potential to infinity – this is just incredible.
- ☐ Children, through kinesiology muscle testing can confirm what is in truth and what is not.
- ☐ Children are not to engage in their personal Feeling Healing until they are adults – maturity is to be reached firstly.

Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” for Women:

- ☐ It is through women engaging in Feeling Healing that true women’s liberation will unfold.
- ☐ Women are closer to their feelings than men generally – women will lead the way.
- ☐ Feeling Healing is a long difficult process for everyone. There is no rush – we are to take our time.
- ☐ Our childhood suppression comes clearly into sight – thus family relationships may disrupt until the process of healing our suppression and ongoing repression is completed.
- ☐ Feeling Healing is a process we will all undergo – be it in the physical or in spirit, or partly in the physical completing when we are in spirit. We can stop and restart later.

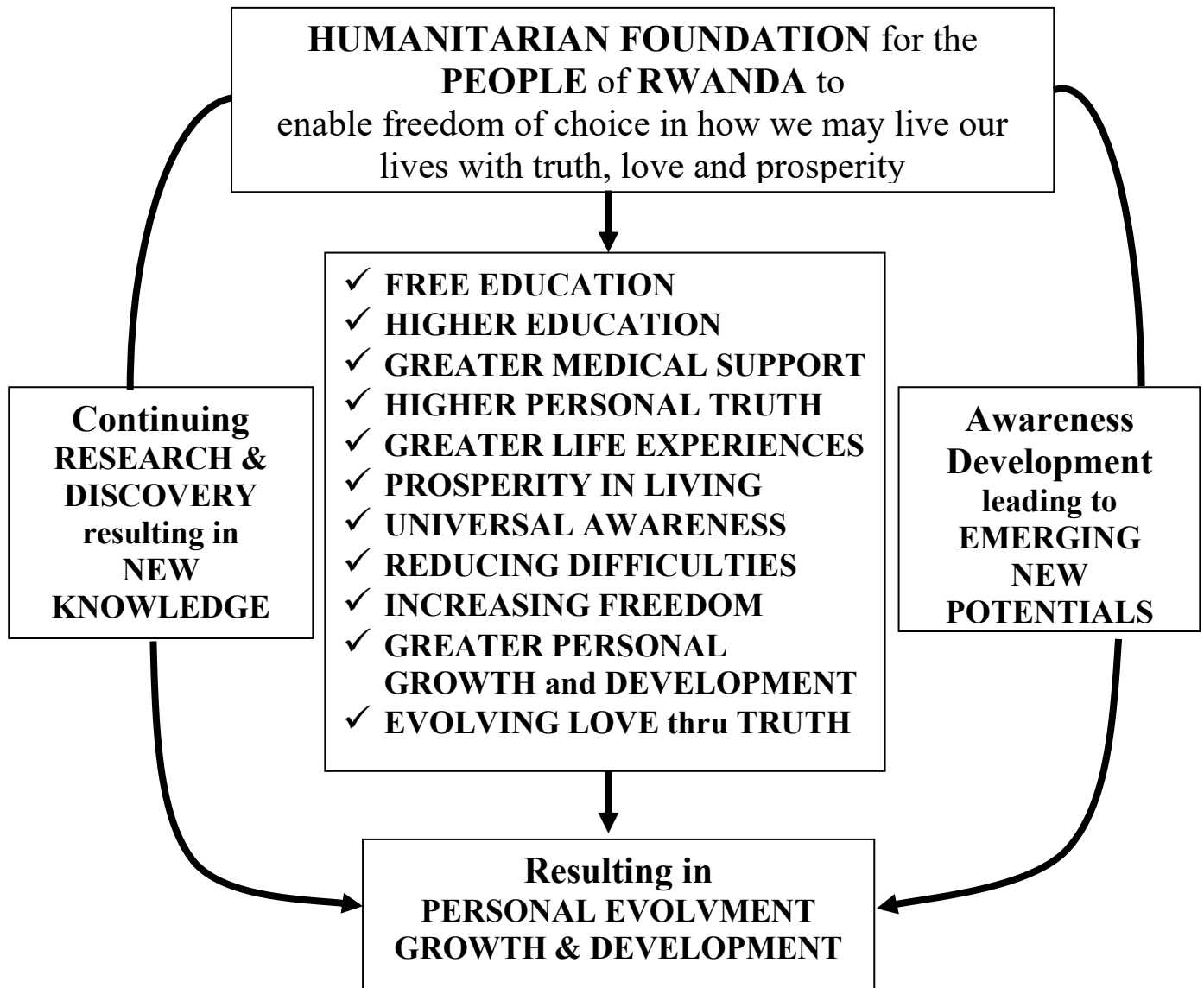
Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” for Men:

- ☐ Men may find Feeling Healing more difficult and different to how women engage with it.
- ☐ Childhood suppression is compounded by our ongoing repression of our feelings thus creating many layers to find the truth of. We need to always long to understand the truth behind our feelings, both good and bad.
- ☐ We are to express our feelings to a companion – women are generally more open to assisting than are men as well as more sensitive and supportive. Our Heavenly Parents will always assist.
- ☐ Men being more mind-centric naturally than women may find the Feeling Healing process more difficult.

Application: “LIVING FEELINGS FIRST – FEELING HEALING” throughout society:

- ☐ As people grow in numbers progressing through their personal Feeling Healing, the demands on the policing forces, the legal system, courts, prisons and social security systems will abate.
- ☐ All our discomforts, illness and diseases are of the consequence of emotional injuries and errors of belief that we each absorb commencing from the moment of conception. Once we complete our Feeling Healing we are free of such discomforts, illnesses and diseases – we no longer need to experience them!

PASCAS FOUNDATION (Rwanda) Ltd

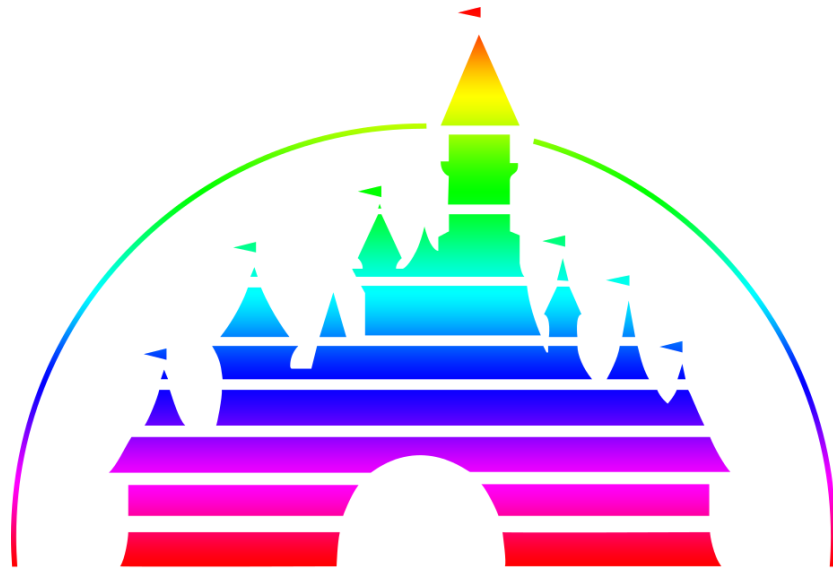


- ⇒ **This awareness is where others are not.**
- ⇒ **These are new revelations of truth.**
- ⇒ **Bringing huge advances to everyone.**
- ⇒ **This heralds a new age of peace.**

KEY PERSONNEL:

Board of Directors:	Janvier NZANYWAYIMANA	DOB 1 January 1985
Position:	Oversee the daily operations of the NGO, including program delivery, staff management, and resource allocation. Trained and coached trainers of trainers of facilitators of community based sociotherapy and for different institutions and NGOs. Helped 377 groups to lift themselves out of poverty through small development projects (total 9,048 group members).	
Duties:	Director Chairman	
Position:	Ally Clair HARELLIMANA	DOB 26 June 1982
	Preparing and lead the annual planning and budgeting process as well as new strategic initiatives and special projects. Build and maintain relationships with partner organisations, stakeholders, and communities to enhance program delivery and impact. Bachelor’s Degree in Environmental Chemistry.	
Duties:	Director of national operations.	
Position:	Apophia Cadette UMURUNGI	DOB 1996
	A motivated self-starter with experience in project coordination, Community Mobilization, Public Relations, People Management and Youth Empowerment. Looking for opportunities in Youth Empowerment, gender development, Civic Engagement, Communications, Operations Management.	
Duties:	Director	
Position:	Asad BASIT	DOB 14 October 1949
	Originally from Pakistan, having an accounting background, is working with humanitarian programs throughout the region of Afghanistan and elsewhere.	
Duties:	Director and education	
Position:	Gary Allan WILSON	DOB 19 May 1959
	Financial industry background of more than 30 years.	
Duties:	Liaison officer for the networking of activities for Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited.	
Position:	John Edward DOEL	DOB 16 January 1947
	Representing Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited Conducted substantial public accounting practice, developed and operated two private hospitals in New South Wales. Undertaken extensive industry research and business practice developments.	
Duties:	Financial controller and project analysis.	

Technical staff are sourced from universities, however, mostly from personal association. Music and public relations being focused upon through national identities.



Pascas - **R**wanda
put
children
first

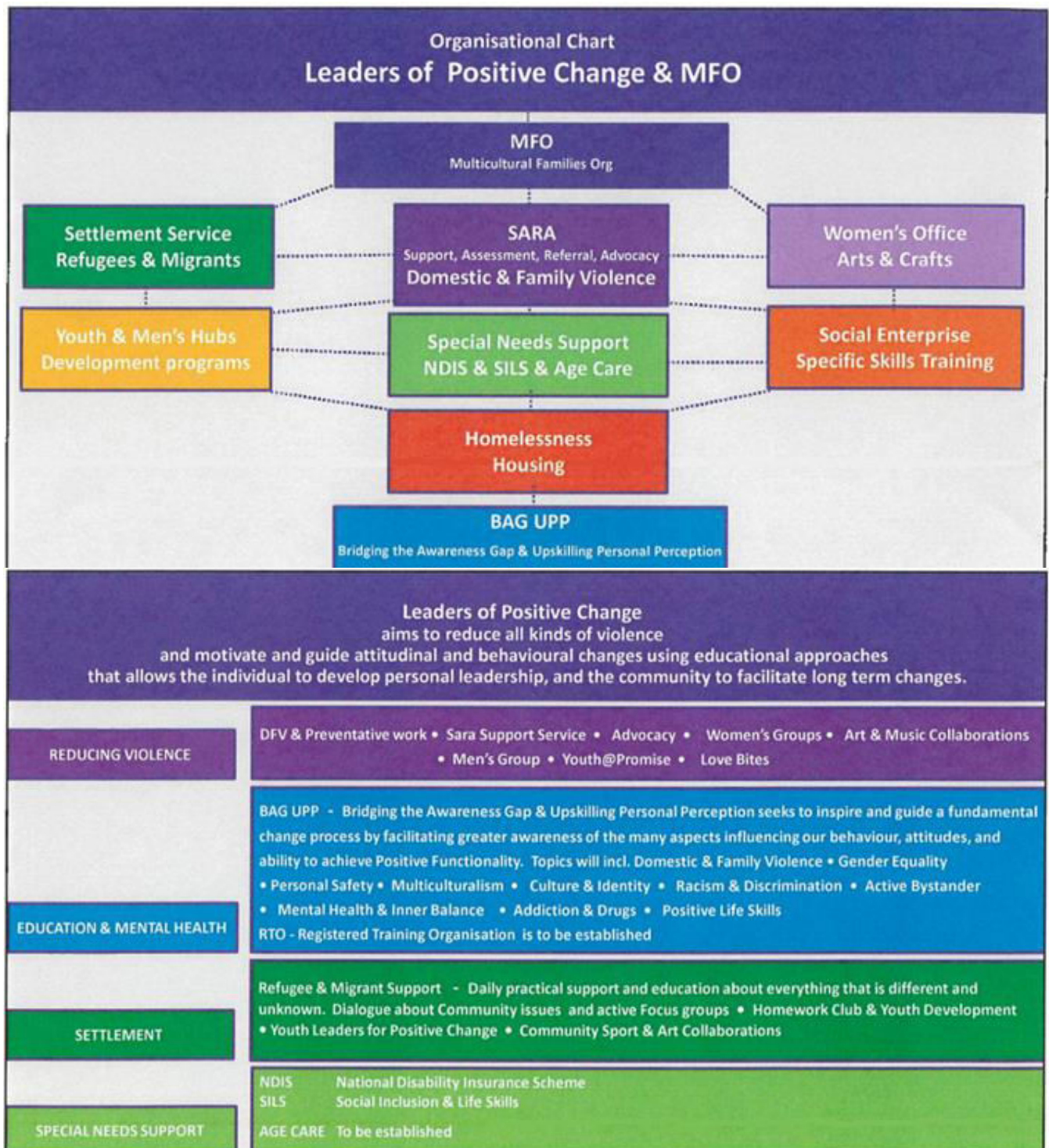
National headquarters of Pascas Foundation (Rwanda) Ltd to be in Kigali.



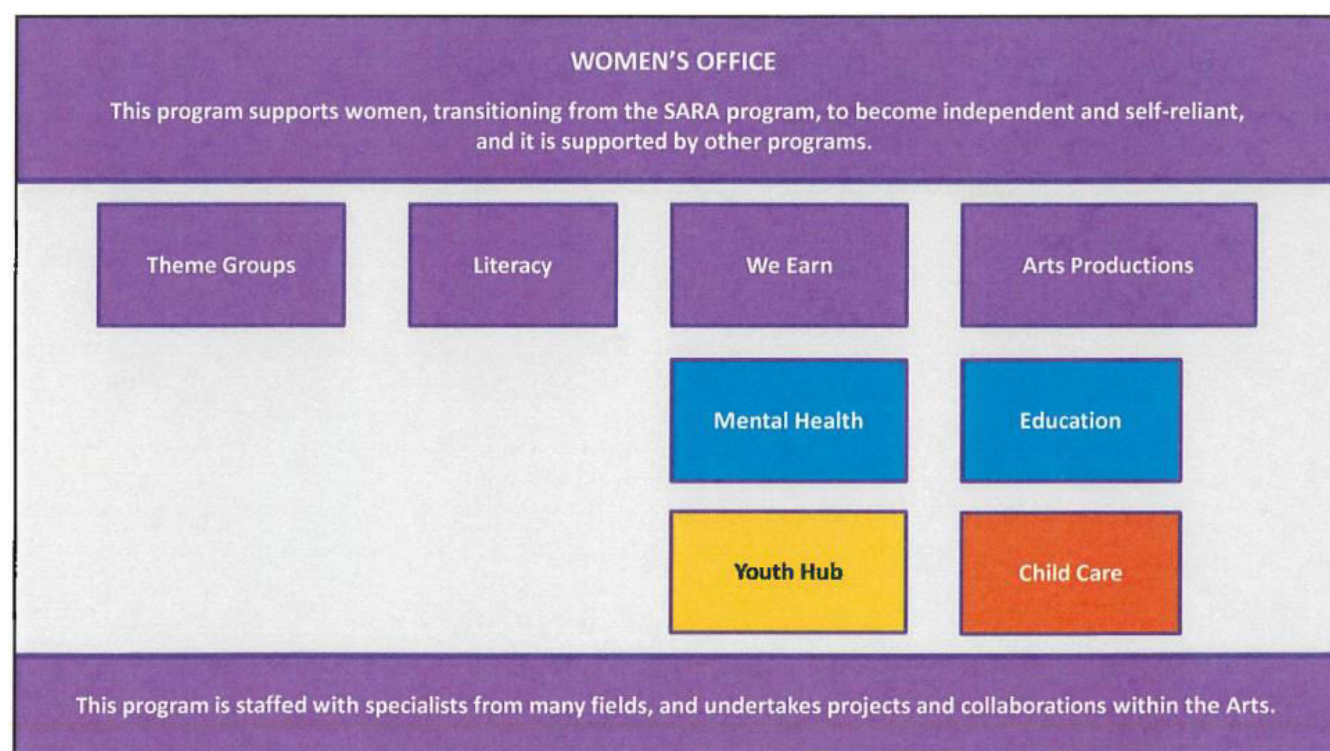
Pascas - Rwanda



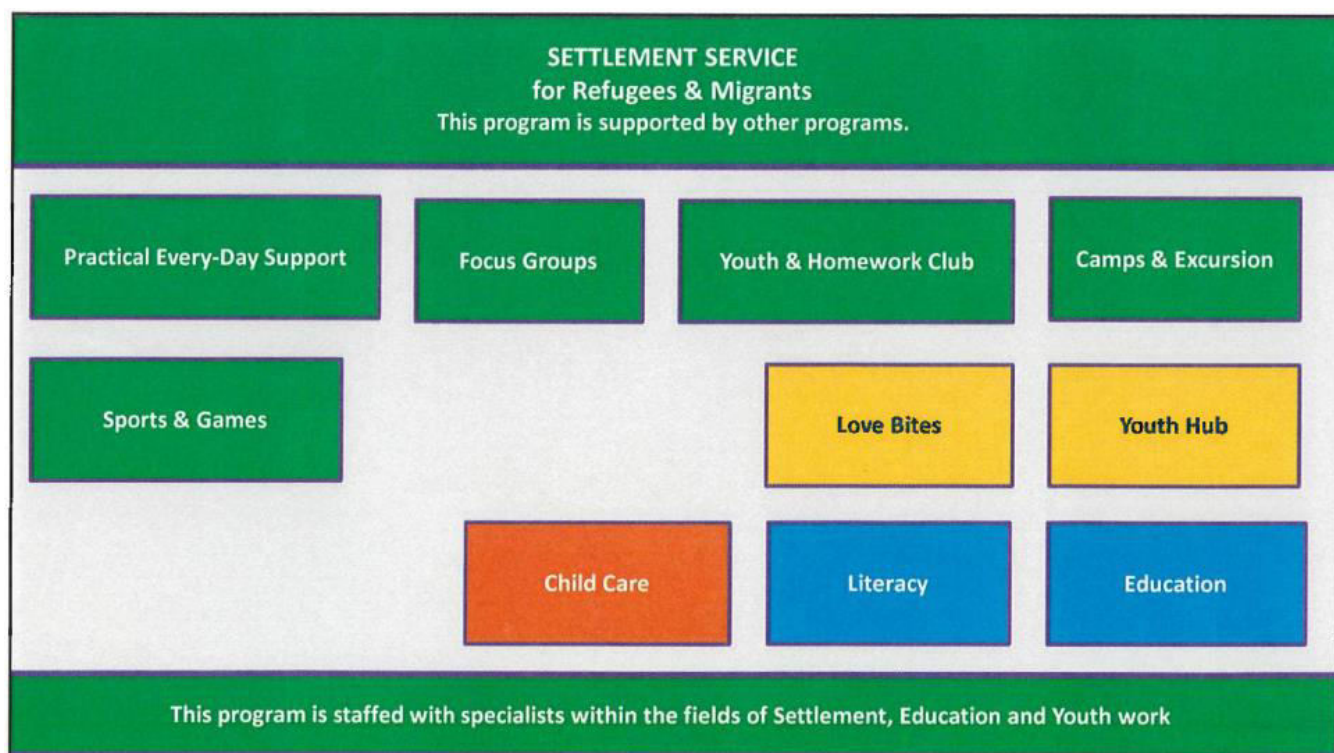
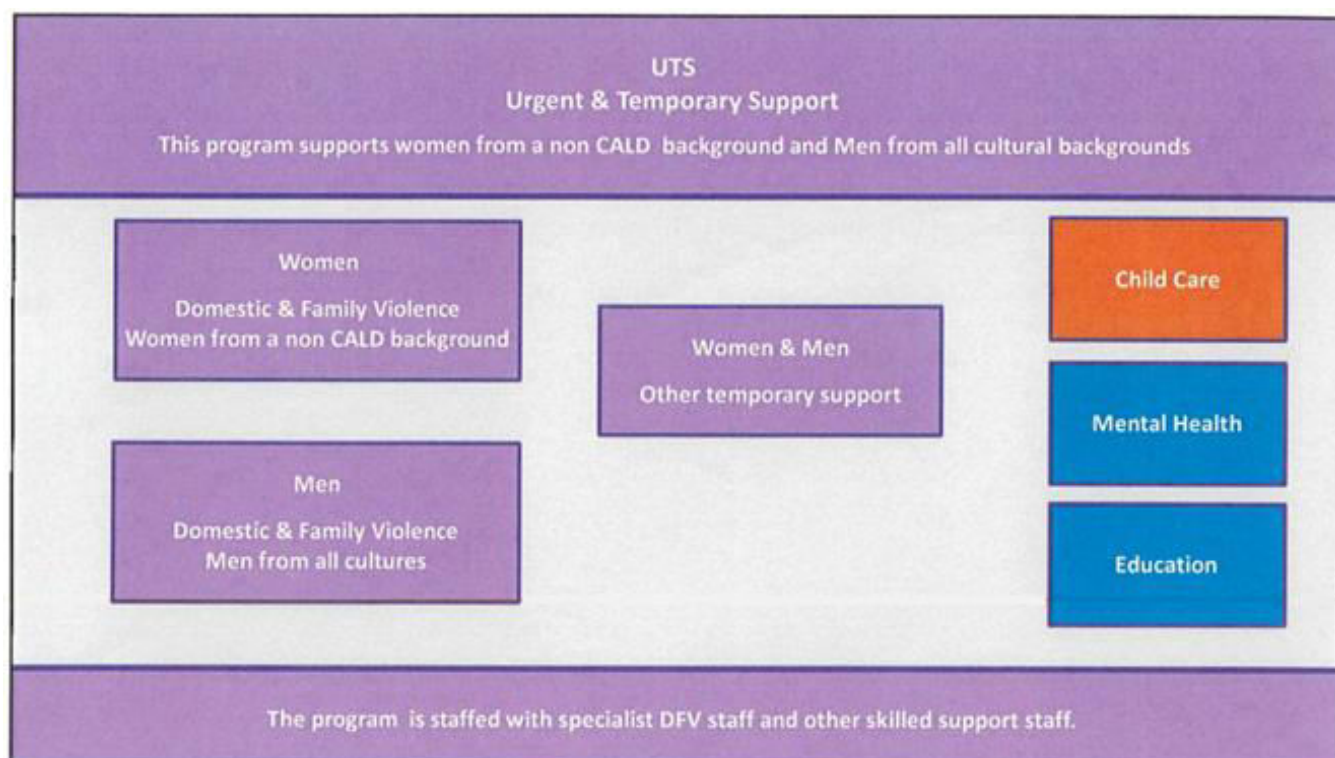
Leaders of Positive Change



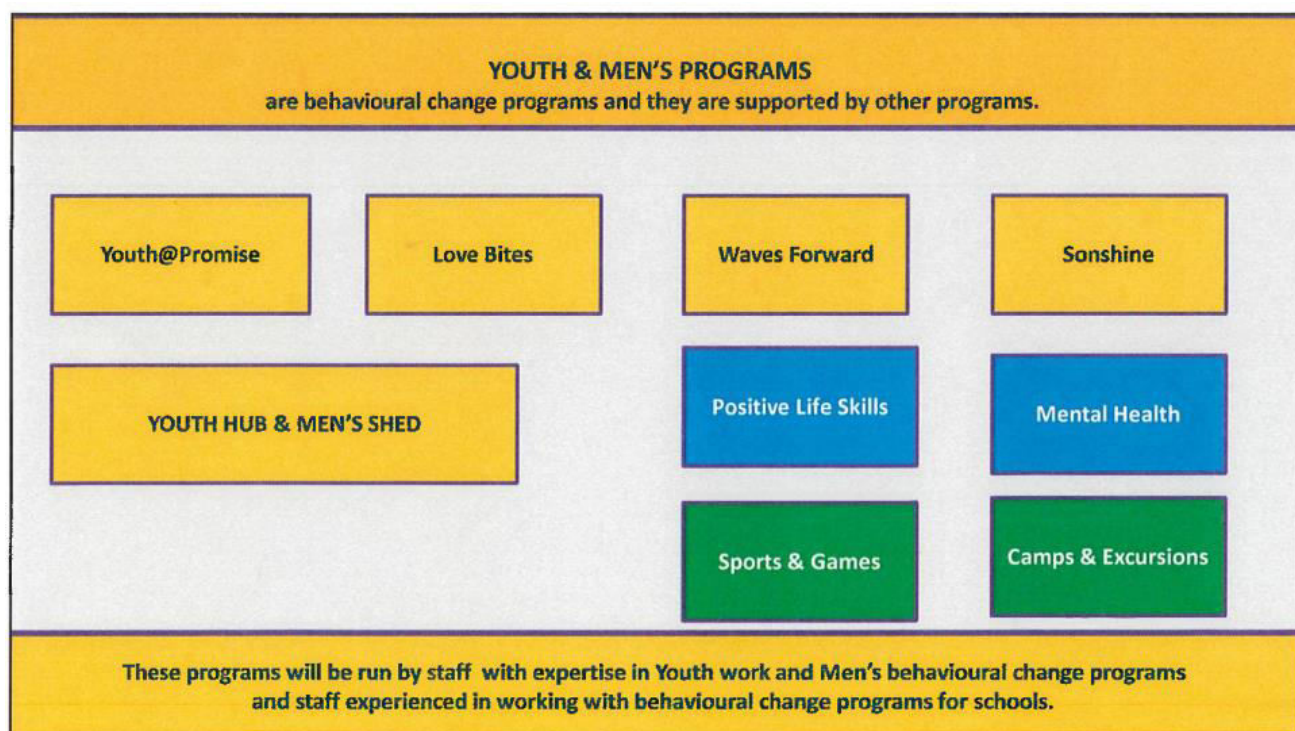
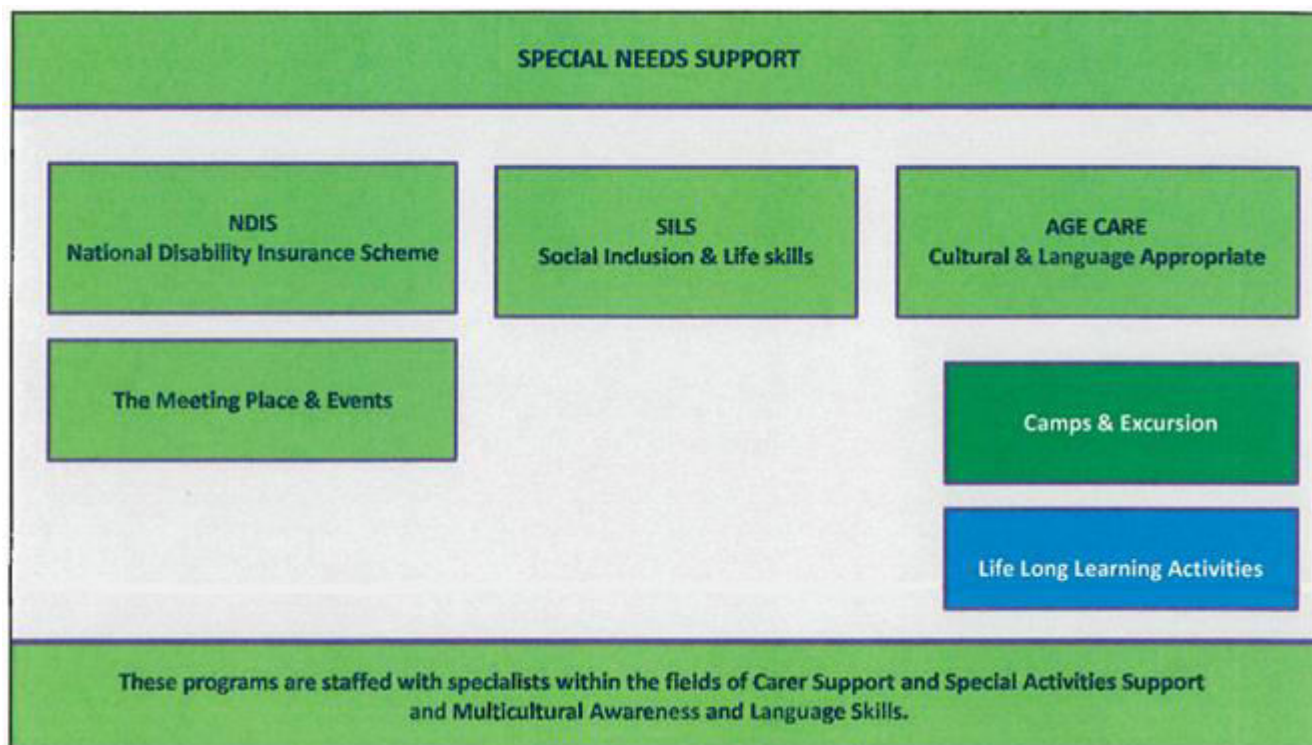
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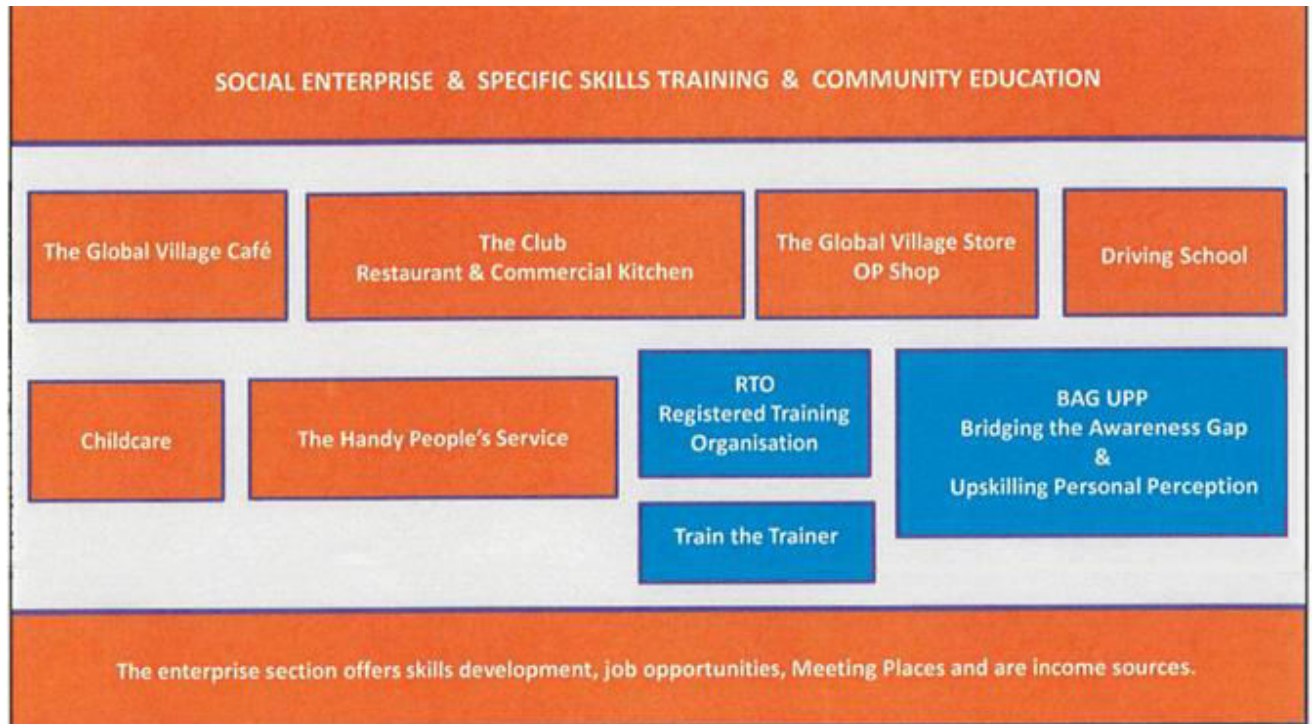
Pascas - Rwanda



Pascas - Rwanda



Pascas - Rwanda



Pascas - Rwanda

Multi is the appropriate word. Every friend that approaches **PASCAS – RWANDA** is a very complex and personal maze of needs. There is nothing more amazing than the diversity of issues that we each find ourselves struggling with. All very unique to ourselves. Yet, now is this equally amazing time in history when each string, each difference, each issue can be drawn out and expressed, and as we seek, ask to know what it is that we need to know about each of these feelings, both good and bad, then we can discover the truth behind them and one by one, step by step we can resolve, heal and accept how we are.

Patiently, the **PASCAS – RWANDA** squad that typically represents the skills and life experiences of around 15 or so counsellors untangle the intertwining strings of concerns,



stresses, difficulties, pains, misery and joys to set in place a host of possibilities for the new friend to consider, embrace and take control of their newly revealed possibilities, pathway and potential independence.



There is no other way to say this, each person and situation is so unique that there is no definition possible other than here is a bunch of helping hands with open hearts and ears who will listen and listen and then through their gently questions, it will be you, our new dear friend who will take control of your own life with a certainty of direction and purpose that never before has been found possible over the many thousands of years of humanity having been walking this Earth.

Yes, you my dear friend is the one who will resolve all that pains you – you will be the leader and you will come to know yourself, your true self for the first time in your life. Truth is your freedom. Truth is in fact love, a love that none of us has been able to experience prior to this moment in history.

Even though each team member of a **PASCAS – RWANDA** squad is a specialist in a given field of support, they each are generalist able to recognise when and where assistance is to be invited in to assist a friend in special ways.

The open and free flowing revelations now being introduced for all of humanity brings about the potential for great clarity and certainty in how we are best to live, that being feelings first with the endeavour of bringing our feelings into balance with our mind, whereas we have each been indoctrinated to live mind-centric, suppressing our feelings. We are now being set free of an unrecognised Rebellion and Default that is now ending with the introduction of The New Way, the way of living feelings first.

PASCAS – RWANDA moving people to independence!



Pascas - Rwanda & People in Need

Multicultural Families Organisation Inc. welcomes all peoples without conditions, barrier or judgement. All PASCAS / RWANDA / MFO counsellors are generalists in their knowledge of all the facilities, modalities, practices and services available to them throughout the resourceful and connected MFO practical support methodologies.

PASCAS / RWANDA counsellors may immerse themselves with a new friend in need for hours to ensure that urgent issues are fully revealed and understood and also what are the core issues by going back into early childhood that underlay the issues to be addressed.

The now case managing counsellor joins with those throughout PASCAS / RWANDA to define the specialist roles to support a long term package of recovery and growth to independence and vibrancy for the new friend and his or her family. Each generalist is also a specialist in his or her fields of choice.

Generally speaking, a new engagement may require intensive support for around 6 months and then moderate ongoing support for around 5 years. No two situations, that people present themselves with, are the same. The objective is to bring about self-determination, independence and a viable way forward for the new friends and their families.

Previously, little has been understood and less has been taken into consideration of our childhood forming years' upbringing. We spend our adult life outworking our mostly unloving and without truth life from conception through to the age of 6 years. Now we, as parents, are doing the same to our children as our parents did to us. All the crisis situations that we find ourselves in are the outworking of our childhood lack of love experiences. Through a comprehensive range of practical modalities, PASCAS / RWANDA, through its counsellors, is able to assist in ways never previously possible, and this will slowly, but progressively, lead to an evolutionary step forward for all of humanity.



Pascas - Rwanda


KEY INFOGRAPHIC:

ROOT CAUSE – PATHWAY FORWARD (see next page)





PRIMARY PASCAS PAPERS – SOLUTIONS and UNDERSTANDINGS:

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download page, scroll down to and open:





MEDICAL EMOTIONS: (this set being universal introduction and education platform)

-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Adults.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Annexures.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Discussions.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Graphics.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper - Structures.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Reference Centre.pdf](#)

PASCAS CARE LETTERS: (this is the introduction of the platform of psychology)

-  [Pascas Care Letters Changes for Health Sciences Overview.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Letters Psychic Barriers of Traditions Customs and Norms.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Letters Psychology and Feeling Healing.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Letters Psychology Compulsions Addictions.pdf](#)

MEDICAL: (you can test for yourself the level of truth of anything!)

-  [Pascas Care Kinesiology Testing.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Kinesiology Personality Traits.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Kinesiology Submissiveness.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Kinesiology Videos.pdf](#)

And then kindly consider all of these sections:

PARENTING:

FEELING HEALING:

And then explore the library as you so please.

Root Cause

Highly esteemed Lanonandek spirits from within our local universe of Nebadon were assigned as System Sovereigns of our local system to oversee Earth's humanity and their spiritual development. 200,000 years ago they, the Lucifers, became infatuated with their authority and turned against the regents of Nebadon, Mary and Jesus, as well as rejecting God. Through their Planetary Princes, also Lanonandek spirits, they had taken the humanities of 37 worlds within their local system into their Rebellion.

By living through our minds, suppressing our feelings, we on Earth will continue to be at war with each other, illnesses of all descriptions will continue from our feelings suppression, famine and inequalities prevail, control of others is the core of all systems, we cannot determine truth from falsehood and life on Earth is a living hell. We have been continually seduced by mind Mansion World spirits and we live life in a stupor – nothing more than zombies doing the begging of the evil ones, the rebellious Lanonandek spirits.

By living through our minds, suppressing our soul based feelings, we have been progressively going further and further away from our Heavenly Parents, now to the point that we cannot go any further. Through working cracks in the Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default, this control has been ended formally as of 31 January 2018.

Pathway Forward

To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.

God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

Lack of Love from Parents!

Parents abandon their Children emotionally!
 Our Parenting of our Children is oh so unloving!
 The vilest thing we do is to have Children!



Put Children First

simple is what life is meant to be!

Children only need their parents' love!

CORPORATE DATA:**Pascas Foundation (Rwanda) Ltd**

As a not-for-profit foundation, no equity ownership is vested in any individual, the entity is owned by the people of Rwanda, all the people!

C/- Hope For A Good Life (HGL), P.O BOX 99 Nyamata, Bugesera District
Nyamata City, Main Road from Kigali to Bugesera District Office, around 25 Km from Rwanda capital.

Email: hopeforagoodlife2@gmail.com info@hopeforagoodlife.org

website: www.hopeforagoodlife.org **Tel:** +250 788 235 026 / 078 8883 6467

Solicitors: Lawyers in Kigali, Rwanda are to be appointed

Dennis STANDFIELD
Gall Standfield & Smith
91 Scarborough Street
Southport 4215

Em: dstandfield@gsslaw.com
Bs: 61 7 5532 5944
Fx: 61 7 5532 1025

Accountants: Accountants in Kibali are to be appointed

Accountants:
also Auditors
Australia

Richard ALLEN
Allen & Wolfe Auditors
Unit 4 / 27-29 Crombie Ave,
Bundall 4217, Queensland, Australia

Em: richard@AWauditors.com.au
Bs: 61 7 5503 1709

**Forensic Funding
Auditors:**

Macks Advisory
Level 8 West Wing 50 Grenfell Street, Adelaide SA 5000

Em: pmacks@macksadvisory.com.au

**Construction
Auditors:**

Una Holdings Pty Ltd
Robina, Gold Coast, Qld

Em anton@unaholdings.com.au

Bank:

Kigali, Rwanda

Registered Office: care of the accountant or lawyer in

Kigali, Rwanda



KEY FINANCIAL DATA:

The table sets out the Foundation's projections for the first five years of operations:

FINANCIALS US \$,000	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
GRANT FUNDS	620,000	731,500	984,200	801,300	777,900
LAND & BUILDINGS	534,100	665,700	794,900	609,100	575,100
SCHOLARSHIPS granted abroad	6,700	13,400	20,100	24,400	26,300
DEPRECIATION	21,293	49,131	94,198	119,174	142,789
OPERATING Deficit	-63,580	-103,201	-159,176	-193,589	-226,690
NET CASH GENERATED	-42,430	-54,430	-68,192	-91,223	-85,653

To liberate one's real self, one's will, being one's soul, is begun by embracing Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.



Our longing drives our life. We long with feelings. We can wish for things using our mind, yet long for things with our heart. These things in the pyramid are what to long for. Longing for them, when the longing comes naturally. Longing because you feel you really want them. Long to be true with all your heart. Long to live true to your feelings. Long to understand the whole truth of yourself.

RWANDA



<https://www.concern.net/where-we-work/rwanda>

Rwanda has made remarkable progress since the 1994 genocide (which killed over 800,000 people in just 100 days). Yet, while peace and stability have generally been maintained within the country's borders over the last 30 years, the country still faces challenges with regards to poverty and chronic malnutrition — especially in its most vulnerable rural areas.

Nearly 40% of Rwanda's population lives below the poverty line

Despite tremendous progress made by the post-genocide generation, 38.2% of Rwandans still live below the poverty line and the country ranks 161 out of 193 countries on the United Nations' 2024 Human Development Index. The small, landlocked country of 13.2 million is one of the most densely-populated in Africa, with the population growing by just under 2.5% each year. In recent years, its population has grown even further with the arrival of over 135,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, many fleeing crisis in the neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo.

While agriculture is key to both the national economy and individual livelihoods, the limited amount of farmable land, combined with irregular rainfall, drought, and floods, have contributed to high rates of hunger and malnutrition in the country. This is especially true for children: The latest data from the Rwandan government suggest that one-third of children in the country under the age of five are coping with chronic malnutrition.



RWANDA

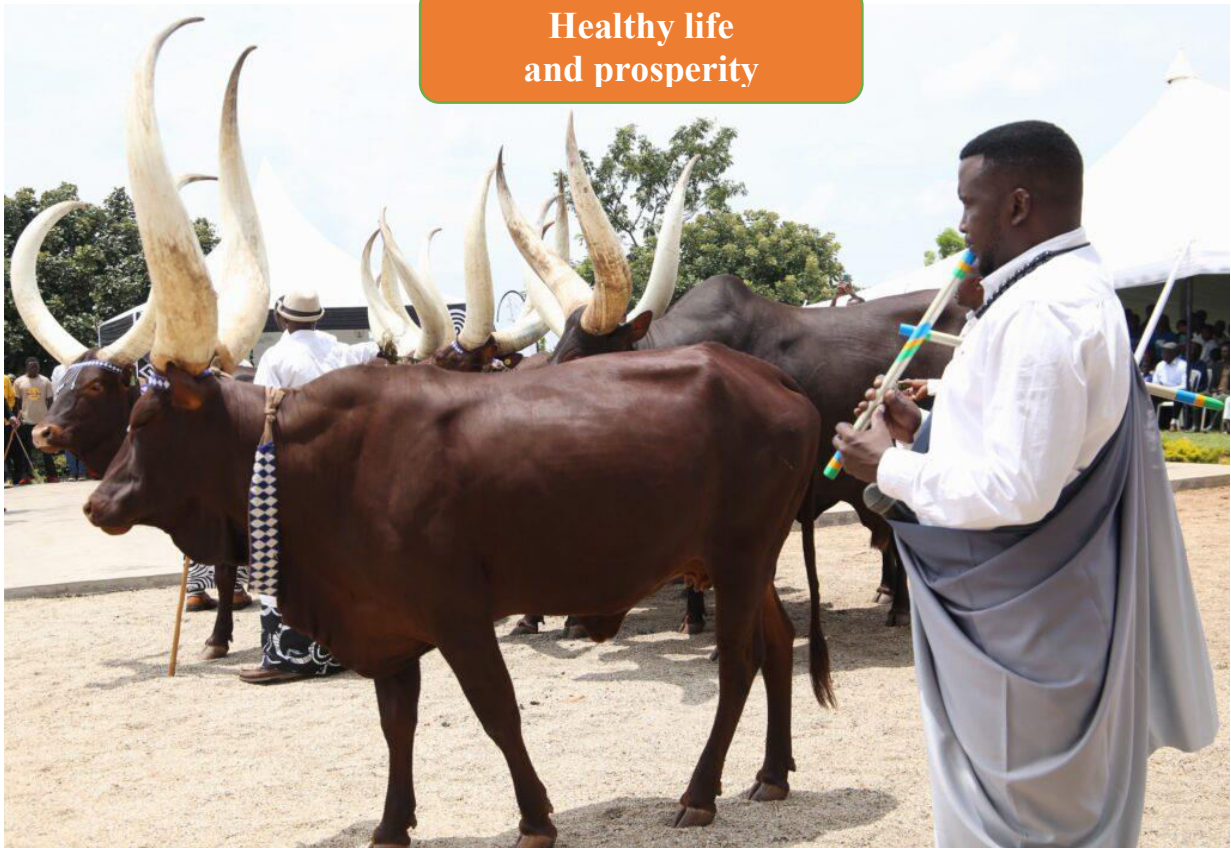


Hope and joy for our
youth is a must



RWANDA

Healthy life
and prosperity



However, poverty prevails in a land of beauty:



RWANDA KEY DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

<https://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/statistical-year-book-2024>

No	Indicator Name	2005/06	2010/11	2013/14	2016/17	2019/20	2022
		EICV2	EICV3	EICV4	EICV5	RHHS	RPHC
Demography							
1	Average household size	5	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4
2	Mean dependency ratio	87	85.7	82.7	80.0	78	
3	Number of males per 100 females	90.3	90.2	91.6	92.4	91.3	
Education							
4	Percentage of individuals (6+ years) that have everattended school	78.7	83.2	86.1	87.2	89	78
5	Percentage of individuals(16-30 years) attending tertiary education	-	1.7	3	3.1	4.9	3
7	Computer Literacy rate among people aged 15-24	-	6.5	10.9	10.5	15.2	
Housing							
8	Percentage of households Living in Umutugudu	17.6	37.5	49.2	58.9	55.2	65
9	Percentage of households With roof of thatch or leaves	9.8	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0
10	Percentage of households With metal (iron) sheet roof	43.7	54.4	61.1	67.3	68.1	74
11	Percentage of households With cement floor	13.3	17.1	21.1	25.8	29.4	31
12	Percentage of households With electricity as main source of lighting (on grid +off grid)	4.3	11.1	21.5	34.4	54.3	61
	On grid	-	10.8	19.8	27.1	38.9	47
	Off-grid/Solar Energy	-	0.3	1.7	7.3	15.4	14
13	Percentage of householdsWith oil lamp as main source of lighting	12.7	9.7	5	1.4	0.3	1.6
14	Percentage of households Withcandle as main source of lighting	1.6	5.9	7.4	6.1	3.5	2.9
15	Percentage of households WithGas or Biogas as main cooking fuel	-	0.1	0.2	1.1	4.2	5
16	Percentage of households With firewood as maincooking fuel	88.2	86.3	83.3	79.9	77.7	76.1
17	Percentage of households With charcoal as maincooking fuel	7.9	10.6	15.2	17.4	17.5	17.3
18	Percentage of householdsWith crop waste as main cooking fuel	2.7	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7
19	Percentage of householdsWith improved drinking water source	70.3	74.2	84.8	87.4	89.2	82
20	Percentage of households With improved sanitation	58.5	74.5	83.4	86.2	89.6	72
21	Percentage of households Owning radio set	46.7	60.2	59.8	73.8	77.8	81
22	Percentage of households OwningTV set	2.4	6.4	9.9	10.4	12.4	12
23	Percentage of households Owningcomputer	0.3	1.7	2.5	3.3	3.9	4
24	Percentage of households With access to internet (Population on census)	-	3.7	9.3	17.2	23.8	14

Proudly Rwandan / traditional dance called Intore



Kigali: the green and cleanest city of Africa



Rwanda: a typical case of history

Rwanda is a country, whose past was characterised by division, exclusion, and violence since the arrival of colonial powers, under their divide and rule policy. This climaxed into one of the most brutal and devastating Genocides in the history of humanity—the Genocide perpetrated against Tutsi, between April and July in 1994. It is estimated that more than one million people were killed within that three-month period, along with the profound devastation of the country's social, political and economic fabric. In addition to the extermination of Tutsi, several other Rwandans and some foreigners were also massacred for various reasons: some, for being politicians opposed to the genocidal regime and ideology; and others, for having refused to participate in the killing of, or for having hidden the Tutsi.

The credibility of the state itself had been undermined in that some of its institutions had planned and carried out the Genocide against Tutsi. The entire infrastructure of the country, ranging from schools, hospitals, factories and government departments, had been totally destroyed or severely looted by the fleeing genocidal forces. Law and order had completely broken down; all national law enforcement agencies and judicial institutions had ceased to exist; and the system of administration of justice had come to a standstill. There was no civil service and the government administrative capacity had collapsed. Civil servants had either been killed during the Genocide or had fled the country. The country was thus left with the traumatised survivors, countless orphans and widows, thousands of handicapped people, and generally a very traumatised and vulnerable population. A cloud of insecurity was also still persisting because the defeated forces were reorganising themselves so as to continue their genocidal campaign and evil actions.

After the 1994 Genocide against Tutsi, the new Government—the Government of National Unity, constituted on July 19th, 1994 by a coalition of political parties headed by the Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF), was therefore faced with a huge challenge to unite and reconcile Rwandans, who were in total trauma and distress. Restoring trust in the authorities and, in particular, rehabilitating the image of the police and the army, which had taken part in the genocide under the previous regime, would be no mean feat. There would have to be a period of transition before a new Rwanda could be built on the ashes of the old. The overall challenge was thus how to rebuild the socio-economic, cultural and institutional fabric, restore security, provide justice, and bring about reconciliation and unity in a devastated country made up of the wounded and traumatised people.

Amidst this huge challenge, the post 1994 Government of National Unity (GNU) was also fully determined to restore Rwanda's plight in the international family. The GNU's strong political will was indeed reflected in its development agenda, which was built on four pillars namely: Good governance, Justice, Security, Economic Development and Social Welfare. Central to the whole development agenda was the issue of unity and reconciliation, security and stability of Rwanda and its people, human rights, promotion of transparency and accountability within government institutions, repatriating, settling and reintegrating the millions of refugees, who were living in neighbouring countries (notably the Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Rwanda, Kenya, and Burundi), creating a strong foundation for sound economic recovery, as well as empowering the local masses /citizens to participate in their governance. ([genocide memorial rwanda - Bing Maps](#)).





It is in this perspective that the post 1994 Government of National Unity, drew on aspects of the Rwandan culture and traditional practices to enrich and adapt its development programs to the country's needs and context—Unity and Reconciliation based development, at a higher level. The result was a set of home-grown and community-based solutions, which were translated into sustainable development programs; many having reshaped the universal mechanisms that appeared less or non-reconciliatory. These home-grown and community-based mechanisms, which portray the unique experience of Rwanda, include but are not limited to:

- Umuganda (Collective Action),
- Girinka (One Cow per Poor Family Program),
- Imihigo (Performance Contracts),
- Abunzi (Mediation Committees),
- Gacaca (Local Community Courts),
- Ingando (Solidarity Camps),
- Ubudehe (Community Work),
- Umushyikirano (National Dialogue),
- Umwiherero (Leadership Retreat),
- Ndi Umunyarwanda (Rwandanness) program, and
- Itorero (Civic Education program), etc.

The Historical Context of Colonialism

<https://anthropologyreview.org/anthropology-glossary-of-terms/colonialism-acquiring-and-maintaining-control-over-another-country-or-territory/#:~:text=During%20this%20period%20of%20imperialism%2C%20colonial%20powers%20used,extracting%20resources%20and%20wealth%20for%20their%20own%20benefit.>

10 October 2024

Colonialism has a long and complex history, stretching back centuries to the era of European exploration and colonisation. In the 16th century, European powers began establishing colonies in the Americas, Africa, and Asia, with Spain and Portugal leading the way. By the 19th century, other European nations such as Britain, France, and Germany had joined in on the colonial scramble.

During this period of imperialism, colonial powers used violence and exploitation to maintain control over their colonies. They imposed their own laws, languages, religions, and cultural practices on colonised peoples while extracting resources and wealth for their own benefit. This often involved brutal forms of labour exploitation such as forced labour or slavery.

One key example of this was the Belgian Congo under King Leopold II's rule from 1885-1908. The extraction of rubber from Congolese forests led to widespread violence against local populations including mutilation and murder. Historians estimate that millions died during this period due to starvation or disease resulting from forced labour.

The legacy of these actions is still felt today in many former colonies where unequal power structures continue to shape social relations between former colonisers and colonized peoples.

The Driving Forces for Colonialism

New land and resources.

The opportunity to acquire new land and resources was a major factor that drove countries to embark on the practice of colonialism. For many European powers in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, acquiring colonies meant gaining access to new sources of raw materials such as gold, silver, spices, and timber. These resources were essential for European economies that were growing rapidly during this period.

In addition to raw materials, colonial powers also sought out new land for settlement and expansion. Many Europeans saw colonies as an opportunity to escape poverty or overcrowding in their home countries and start anew in far-off lands. This was particularly true for countries like Britain that had limited agricultural land but needed food to feed their growing populations.

Establishing new trade routes

The establishment of colonies allowed for the creation of a network of conveniently located ports and trading posts, which in turn facilitated the growth of commerce and the development of new markets. Prior to the era of colonialism, trade between Europe and Asia had been largely conducted through overland routes such as the Silk Road. However, with the rise of sea power in the 16th century, European powers began to explore new maritime trade routes that would allow them to bypass these traditional routes and gain quicker access to Asian markets.

The establishment of colonies along these trade routes provided European powers with strategic bases from which they could control shipping lanes and monopolise certain goods. For example, Britain's control over India allowed it to dominate the opium trade with China, while its colonies in Africa provided access to valuable natural resources such as diamonds and gold.

The establishment of new trade routes also led to the growth of commerce within Europe itself. As European nations competed for dominance in global markets, they developed their own industries and

manufacturing capabilities. This led to an increase in economic growth and prosperity throughout Europe during this period.

Spreading Christianity

For many European powers, the spread of Christianity was seen as a moral obligation and a way of civilising the “heathen” peoples of the world. (A false premise still held by many worldwide.)

Christian missionaries often accompanied colonialists on their expeditions, and they used their position to convert indigenous people to Christianity. Missionaries saw themselves as bringing salvation to those who were living in darkness and ignorance, and they believed that converting people to Christianity was essential for their spiritual well-being.

In some cases, the spread of Christianity was also seen as a way of gaining political influence. By converting local leaders and elites, European powers could gain their support and establish alliances with them. This was particularly true in Africa where European powers used Christian missionaries to gain access to local rulers and establish control over their territories.

However, while the spread of Christianity may have brought some benefits for colonised peoples such as education and healthcare, it also had negative consequences. Many indigenous cultures and religions were suppressed or even destroyed by colonial powers who saw them as primitive or inferior. The forced conversion of indigenous peoples often led to cultural assimilation and loss of identity.

Furthermore, the use of religion as a tool for colonisation raises ethical questions about the imposition of one culture’s values on another. It is important to recognise that the spread of Christianity through colonialism was not always a voluntary process, but rather one that involved coercion and violence in many cases. (The suppression of a child’s true personality is the greatest crime universally committed by every parent worldwide.)

Power and Prestige

Finally, colonialism was attractive to countries because it allowed for the accumulation of power and prestige. For many European powers, the establishment of colonies was seen as a way to enhance their national pride and demonstrate their strength on the world stage.

Competition for dominance was a major factor driving colonial expansion during this period. European nations were in competition with each other for economic resources, political influence, and military power. The acquisition of colonies was seen as a way to gain an advantage over rival nations by expanding their territory and securing valuable resources.

The possession of colonies also provided a sense of security for European powers. By establishing control over territories outside Europe, they could protect their interests from potential rivals or enemies. This was particularly important in times of war when access to overseas resources could be crucial for military success.

How did dominant countries govern the countries they colonised?

There were a few different ways in which dominant countries governed the countries they colonised. Some countries, such as France and Britain, established colonies. These were areas that were controlled by the colonising country. However, they were not considered to be part of the colonising country.

Other countries, such as Spain and Portugal, established direct rule over the colonised countries. This meant that they directly governed the colonised country. The indigenous people were considered to be part of the colonising country.

Finally, some countries, such as the Netherlands and Belgium, established indirect rule. This meant that they allowed the indigenous people to keep their own culture and customs. However it was the colonisers who had ultimate control over the colonised country.

What were some of the consequences of colonialism?

The consequences of colonialism varied depending on the country, but there were a few general trends.

Conflict between the colonisers and the indigenous people. Colonialism almost inevitably created conflict between the colonisers and the indigenous people. This occurred because the colonisers took over the land and often forcibly removed the indigenous people from territory they had inhabited for centuries. The result often involved wars and rebellions.

The loss of traditional ways of life. One of the most common consequences of colonialism was the loss of traditional ways of life. The colonisers imposed their own culture and values on indigenous people. This led to the loss of traditional languages, customs, and beliefs.

The spread of disease. Another negative consequence of colonialism was the spread of disease. The colonisers brought new diseases with them, which the indigenous people were not immune to. This often led to devastating epidemics that killed many people.

The exploitation of natural resources. Colonisers often extracted resources from the colonised country without contributing anything to the country's development. This led to the depletion of natural resources, and it often left the country's economy in a weak position.

The growth of new economies. On the positive side, the colonisers often brought new skills and technologies to the colonised country. This led to the development of new industries and the growth of trade.

The Economic Impact of Colonialism

The economic impact of colonialism is a complex and controversial topic. One of the key ways in which colonisers built wealth was by extracting resources from their colonies. Colonial powers often established systems of forced labour to extract resources such as gold, silver, diamonds, and other valuable commodities. This exploitation of natural resources allowed European nations to build up their wealth at the expense of colonised peoples who were often subjected to harsh working conditions and low wages.

In addition to resource extraction, colonial powers also established trade networks that favoured their own economies over those of their colonies. They imposed tariffs and trade restrictions on goods produced in the colonies while importing raw materials at low prices. This created a situation where colonised countries were dependent on their colonisers for both economic growth and access to global markets.

The legacy of colonialism continues to affect global economic inequality today. Many former colonies still struggle with poverty, underdevelopment, and political instability as a result of the economic structures put in place during colonial times.

Furthermore, patterns of trade established during colonisation continue to disadvantage many developing countries today. The export of raw materials from these countries at low prices perpetuates a system where they remain dependent on developed nations for finished goods and manufactured products.

While some argue that colonialism provided opportunities for economic development in certain regions, it is clear that the long-term effects have been devastating for many colonised peoples. Understanding the economic impact of colonialism is essential for addressing current global inequalities and promoting more equitable systems of international trade and cooperation.

The Social Impact of Colonialism

The social impact of colonialism was profound, as colonisers imposed their cultural norms, values, and beliefs on colonised peoples. This often led to the suppression of local cultures and traditions in favour of European customs.

One way in which this was achieved was through the imposition of Christianity as the dominant religion in many colonies. Missionaries were sent to convert local populations to Christianity, often with the support of colonial authorities. This led to the marginalisation of traditional religious practices and beliefs.

Colonial powers also imposed their own legal systems on colonised peoples. This often failed to take into account local customs and traditions. This resulted in a situation where indigenous peoples were subject to discriminatory laws that favoured European settlers.

Furthermore, colonialism had a lasting impact on social hierarchies within colonised societies. Europeans often placed themselves at the top of these hierarchies, with mixed-race or lighter-skinned individuals occupying a middle position and darker-skinned or indigenous peoples at the bottom. This legacy continues to affect social relations within many former colonies today.

The ongoing discrimination and marginalisation experienced by many indigenous peoples can be traced back to this legacy of colonialism. The imposition of European cultural norms has led to a situation where traditional languages and customs are endangered or have been lost altogether. Indigenous communities continue to struggle for recognition and protection of their rights in many parts of the world.

The Psychological Impact of Colonialism

The psychological impact of colonialism cannot be overstated. Colonised peoples experienced trauma as a result of violence, displacement, and cultural erasure at the hands of European colonisers. Violence was often used as a means of subjugating indigenous populations, with brutal tactics such as forced labour, torture, and massacres being employed to maintain control. This led to widespread trauma among colonised peoples, with many suffering from mental health conditions as a result.

Displacement was another common feature of colonialism, as Europeans sought to expand their territories and extract resources from new lands. Indigenous peoples were often forcibly removed from their homes and communities, leading to feelings of isolation and disconnection from their cultural roots.

Cultural erasure also had a profound impact on the mental health of colonised peoples. The imposition of European cultural norms and values often led to the suppression or elimination of local customs and traditions. This created a situation where individuals were forced to live in a cultural vacuum, disconnected from their own heritage.

The lasting effects of these experiences can be seen in intergenerational trauma that is still present in many former colonies today. Trauma can be passed down through generations in the form of learned behaviours, attitudes, and beliefs. This can manifest in various ways such as addiction issues or higher rates of mental illness. (Emotional injuries are infused into the child from their parents – generation after generation!)

It is essential for societies around the world to recognise the psychological impact of colonialism and work towards healing this legacy. This includes acknowledging past traumas, promoting cultural revitalisation efforts within indigenous communities, providing access to mental health services for affected individuals, and supporting intergenerational healing processes (Feeling Healing to become universal).

Moving Forward – Decolonisation and Restorative Justice

Moving forward, there are ongoing efforts to decolonise institutions, education systems, and other aspects of society. This involves recognising and dismantling the systemic biases that have been perpetuated by colonial legacies. (All institutionalised systems are to be demolished.)

One key area of focus is education. Many schools and universities are working towards decolonising their curriculums by incorporating more diverse perspectives and promoting a greater understanding of indigenous histories and cultures.

Institutions such as museums are also working towards decolonisation by re-evaluating their collections and repatriating objects that were taken from colonised nations without consent.

www.pascashealth.com then to Library Download within Medical Education, click on to open:



[Pascas Park Journey for Humanity Museum.pdf](#)

Another important aspect of decolonisation is addressing the ongoing effects of colonialism through reparations or restorative justice. This could involve providing financial compensation to affected communities or returning land that was seized during colonisation.

Some potential strategies for reparations or restorative justice include the establishment of truth and reconciliation commissions, which provide a space for affected individuals to share their experiences and seek redress for past injustices. (Talking it out is Feeling Healing – we are to personally heal.)

It is important to note that these efforts must be led by affected communities themselves, with support from allies who recognise the need for systemic change. Decolonisation requires a fundamental shift in power dynamics, with marginalised communities being given a voice in decision-making processes that affect their lives.

Final Thoughts on the Legacy of Colonialism

Colonialism has had a profound impact on societies around the world, with lasting effects that continue to be felt today. The violence, displacement, and cultural erasure that occurred during this period have led to widespread trauma among colonised peoples. In fact, the intergenerational effects of these experiences are still present in many former colonies.

However, there is hope for healing and progress. Current efforts towards decolonisation and restorative justice provide a path forward for affected communities to reclaim their cultural heritage and seek redress for past injustices.

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com then Library Download and click on the papers within Feeling Healing as well as Pascas Care Parenting sections.

Related terms:

Imperialism: The extension of power or influence by one country over another.

Neo-colonialism: The continued economic, political, or cultural dependence of a country on another country that has formerly been its colony.

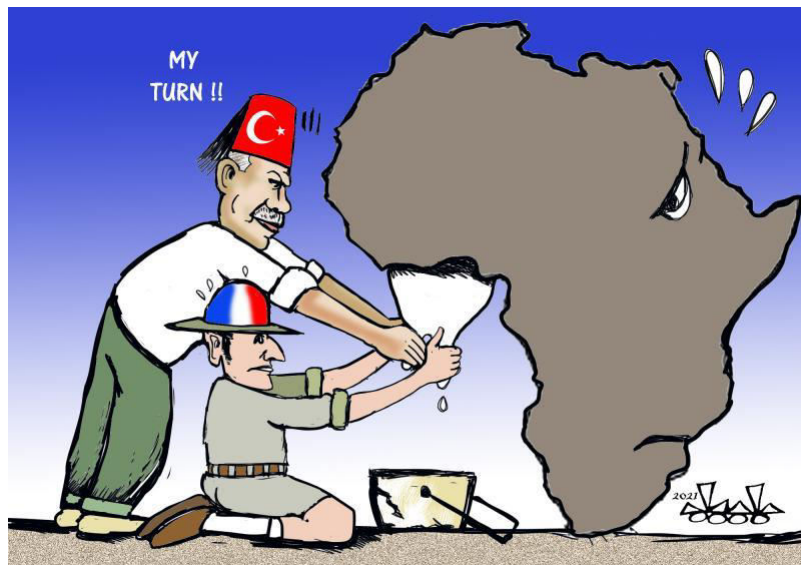
Post-colonialism: The period after a country has gained independence from its coloniser. This term is often used to describe the ongoing effects of colonialism.

Third World. A term used to describe countries that are not developed and are often considered to be economically or politically disadvantaged. This term is often used in relation to neo-colonialism.

Fourth World: A term used to describe Indigenous peoples who live outside of the Western world. This term is often used in relation to the ongoing effects of colonialism.

Decolonisation: The process of ending colonial rule. This can happen through a variety of means, such as war, revolution, or negotiations.

Independence: The state or quality of being free from the control of another country or power.



The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

RWANDA GENOCIDE



Over the course of 100 days from 6th April to 16th July 1994, an **estimated 800,000 to 1 million Tutsi** and a number of moderate Hutu were slaughtered in the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda.

RWANDA GENOCIDE

Rwanda mourns loss of 800,000 people in 1994 genocide

UN's International Criminal Tribunal For Rwanda prosecuted the genocide criminals, but has also been criticized for its unwillingness to punish the murderers

1987

Ethnic Tutsis exiled after the ethnic Hutus seized power establish the Rwandan Patriotic Front

Nov. 1, 1990

Tutsis launch an attack from neighboring Uganda and capture the north of the country

April 6, 1994

The plane of Juvenal Habyarimana, the Hutu president of Rwanda, is shot down

Afterwards, first attacks are carried out in the capital Kigali against the Tutsis

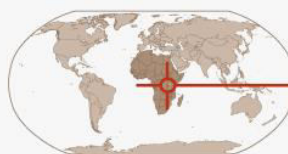
June 23

France launches Operation Turquoise to create a safe zone for asylum seekers in the southwestern part of the country

Instead of preventing the genocide, France provides weapons and ammunition to those committing genocide

July 17

The army regains control of the country and the acts of genocide end



RWANDA



Intensity of genocide by region

April 6 - July 17



The Rwandan genocide took 3 months

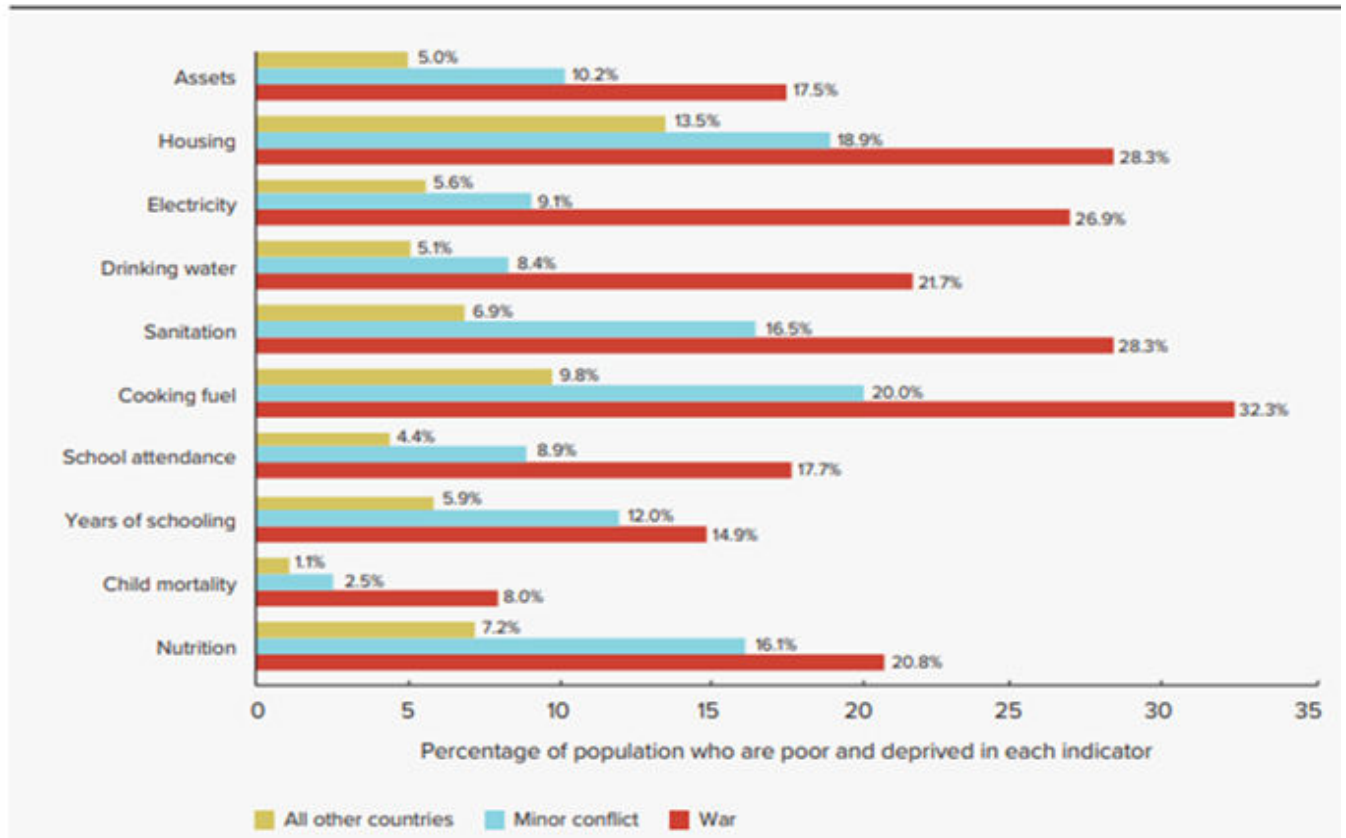


800,000 people lost their lives

Violence is never Justified

Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915

Countries at war have higher deprivations in every Multidimensional Poverty Index indicator



INSANITY

	1940 population	total deaths	Percentage of population
Belarus	9,000,000	2,290,000	25.44%
Soviet Union	104,000,000	24,000,000	23.08%
Poland	34,849,000	6,000,000	17.22%
Ukraine	42,900,000	6,850,000	15.97%
Germany	86,755,281	7,700,000	8.88%
Japan	73,114,000	2,850,000	3.90%
China	550,000,000	20,000,000	3.64%
Phillippines	17,000,000	557,000	3.28%
France	41,000,000	600,000	1.46%
Italy	43,000,000	457,000	1.06%
India	318,660,580	3,087,000	0.97%
United Kingdom	48,216,000	450,700	0.93%
Australia	7,000,000	40,500	0.58%
United States	132,164,569	418,500	0.32%

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF GENOCIDES

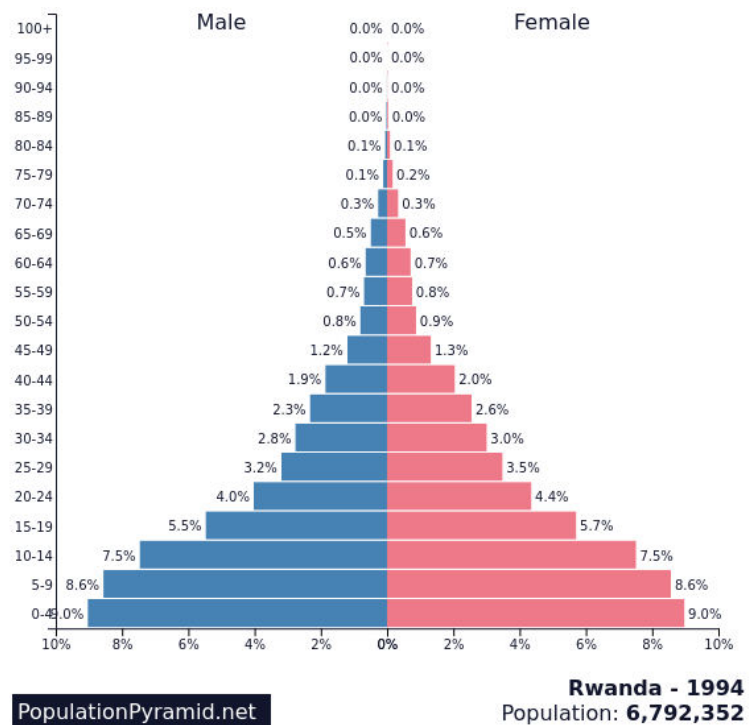
<https://www.oxjournal.org/the-psychological-impacts-of-genocides/>

3 April 2024

Bailey Lanier, Lucija Ozic-Paic, Sherazade Prasetyo, Ariel Reuveni Cohen and Ariel Wang

In 1994, Rwanda's population was more than 7 million people, comprising three ethnic groups: the Hutu (who made up roughly 85% of the population), the Tutsi (14%), and the Twa (1%). According to PopulationPyramid.net, the population of Rwanda in 1994 was 6,792,352.

After the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) took power in 1994, it erased references to ethnic belonging. People ceased to be Hutu, Tutsi or Twa but became Rwandan, as underscored by the campaign *Ndi Umunyarwanda* ("I am Rwandan"). This policy of ethnic amnesia was understandable. During the genocide, being identified as Tutsi meant near certain death. The new government therefore sought to resolve inter-communal animosity by simply removing references to ethnicity.



Whether or not this worked, one effect of this practice is that it has obscured the disproportionate representation of Tutsi in positions of power today. While Tutsi represent 10-15% of the population, their elites occupy the vast majority of high-level functions. Despite the outlawing of references to ethnicity, this fact is well-known in Rwanda.

From ethnic amnesia to ethnocracy: 80% of Rwanda's top officials are Tutsi. 24 November 2021

<https://africanarguments.org/2021/11/from-ethnic-amnesia-to-ethnocracy-80-of-rwanda-top-officials-are-tutsi/>

ABSTRACT

Genocide continues to scar individuals and societies globally. While its consequences are often discussed in terms of physical injuries and territorial losses, the psychological aftermath of genocide is frequently the lesser-explored terrain. The spectrum of psychological trauma that emerges from genocide is vast and includes many conditions, such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), survivor guilt, intergenerational trauma, and separation anxiety / trauma.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is arguably the most well-known and is characterised by symptoms such as flashbacks, nightmares, and anxiety. Survivor guilt often stems from hearing about or witnessing a loved one's death and thinking more could have been done to save the lives cut short, or that one's own life should have ended as well; this experience is often correlated with social isolation and depression. Intergenerational trauma occurs when trauma experienced directly is passed indirectly to subsequent generations (e.g., children, grandchildren, and beyond), affecting their perceptions of safety, tolerance towards others (especially of a specific race), or even self-worth. Separation anxiety / trauma, possibly the least researched impact of genocide, often materialises in situations where a parent and child, or two loved ones, are forcibly separated, resulting in forms of intense anxiety, recurring distress, and even physical ailments such as nausea.

This research paper aims to comprehensively examine the existence of these psychological traumas. Through an in-depth investigation, this study will explore the symptoms, causes, impacts, and types of psychological effects. Drawing on data collected from survivors, as well as empirical studies of past genocides, this paper will also examine how psychological burdens of genocide manifest and impact people's daily lives. Additionally, we will elaborate on existing solutions and treatments of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), survivor guilt, intergenerational trauma, and separation trauma, providing a glimpse into the enduring psychological impact of genocide on individuals and communities, as well as the complexities of trauma transmission, coping mechanisms, and pathways to healing.

INTRODUCTION

Genocides stand among the gravest crimes in the world. As stated in Article II of the 'Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide' by the United Nations, genocide happens when certain acts are committed against a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group with the intent to eliminate them in whole or in part. These acts include the killing of individuals or groups, or causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of a group (Matheson et al., 2022).

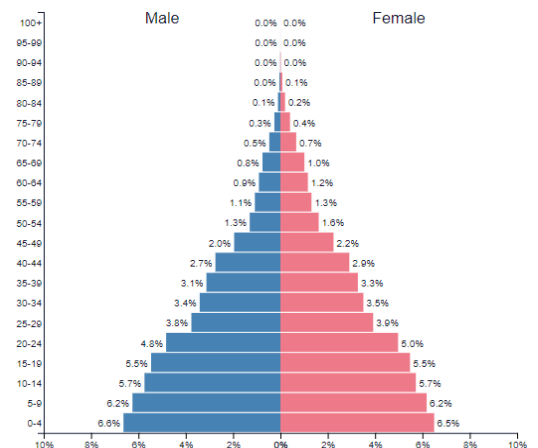
Genocides can manifest on various scales. History's most known genocides are extensive mass killings with mass burials, including the Rwandan genocide (1994) and the Holocaust (World War II). The Rwandan genocide in itself saw the murder of 1 million people out of the 7.5 million total population (13.3%) (Dyregrov et al., 2000). The Holocaust, one of the most well-known genocides, refers to the murder of 6 million Jews. These acts not only violate human rights but also leave deep scars on both the nation's societal fabric and its people.

Beyond the physical toll on citizens, population demographics, poverty rates, and territorial integrity, genocide inflicts enduring psychological trauma on its victims, spanning generations. This psychological impact manifests both collectively and individually. We will explore four prominent manifestations of trauma: **Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)**, **survivor guilt**, **intergenerational trauma**, and **separation trauma**.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) stands as one of the most researched psychological impacts of genocide. In the aftermath of the Rwandan genocide, approximately 25% of postgenocide Rwanda, or a total of 2,957 out of 11,746 of the population, suffered from PTSD (Musabaganwa et al., 2021). This disorder consists of a wide umbrella of symptoms, often manifesting in nightmares, panic attacks, and flashbacks. Similarly, **survivor guilt** symptoms include recurring flashbacks, heightened irritability, and social isolation. Furthermore, survivor guilt has links with suicidality and is also often connected to intense cases of PTSD (Bistas et al., 2023). **Intergenerational trauma** ensues when residual pain from past experiences influences the lives of survivors, slowly shaping the values that they teach their children and affecting their development across five domains: safety, trust, esteem, intimacy, and control (Mangassarian, 2016). Conversely, **separation trauma / anxiety** manifests because of the forced separation of loved ones, leading to intense distress and pervasive worry. All four of these psychological impacts have been identified in the lived experiences of survivors of genocide, shadowing their actions, behaviour, and more importantly, mental health. Moreover, manifestations can create long-term impacts that burden the health and life of not only the direct survivors, but also their families and communities.

Rwanda ▼
2025

Population: 14,569,340



This study aims to show the extent of these repercussions on the lives of survivors – from causes to consequences, as well as how they reappear later in life to underscore the enduring impact of genocide on individuals and communities alike.

SURVIVOR GUILT

Survivor guilt is a psychological condition commonly associated with those who have witnessed irreversible tragedies that involve the occurrence of death. Current analysis regarding trauma-exposed populations reveals a clear correlation between declining mental health and the subconscious guilt experienced by survivors, often of various forms of war or brutal offences. Murray (2018) conducted research to address its prevalence in clinical samples, where 90% of survivors reported feelings that resemble emotional distress and negative self-appraisal. A critical review of survivor guilt by Juni (2016), conducted through the lens of the Holocaust, complies with such findings. Guilt is precisely characterised by the immoralities one ascribes to oneself, building an evaluative image that disproportionately tilts towards the negatives (Tangney et al., 2003). To further expound on this notion, guilt sprouts from an innate sense of responsibility despite the survivors having zero power over the deaths of others (Tangney et al., 2003).

Compared to other post-traumatic disorders, research literature rarely encompasses the intricacies of the condition's symptoms, such as survivor guilt. Few have attempted to study the experience thoroughly, though the familiarity of the concept has risen publicly in past decades. According to DSM-III, it was once a classified symptom of PTSD; however, the relevance of PTSD models when applied to survivor's guilt is somewhat debatable as the diagnostic criteria of survivor guilt extends beyond a mere subset of PTSD. According to Murray et al. (2021), "one may ruminate about a death but not intrusively re-experience it." It is important to note that this article only addresses the term 'survivor guilt' in situations where others have died, more specifically tailoring its effects to past genocides, while previous papers have generalised the term in an attempt to explain guilt stimulated by less severe situations.

THEORIES

"I am living a life that should not be lived. That's where my guilt comes from because he took my place, because he stepped into my shoes and it should've been me, it would've been me..."

These were the exact words quoted from a participant in a qualitative analysis conducted by Pethania et al. (2018) in relation to survivor guilt. The submissive nature of such irrationalities that constantly disturbs the survivors as they try to make sense of their survival is a vivid illustration of their persistent guilt and disenfranchisement to life as concluded by the study. Participants often perceived themselves as undeserving of their current life when comparing themselves to the deceased. Guilt patterns appear to be the strongest in communal relationships, characterised by the identification of commonalities (Baumeister & Leary, 1994). Applying this to the previous study conducted by Pethania et al. (2018), the feeling of unfairness when survivors view themselves to be 'in the same boat' as the deceased is what ultimately leads to strong conviction and a sense of disbelief. Participants often reported feeling less entitled to 'living' – "I kind of feel like it was my fault really" – thus, many describe a state of merely 'existing' rather than truly 'feeling alive'.

FEATURES

Two core features of the psychological impacts of genocide are downward social comparisons and the constant pursuit of equity amongst a mutual group that experienced the same trauma. Interpersonal attachments are essential for human motivation (to survive in a satisfactory manner); belonging acts as a basis for emotional patterns (Baumeister & Leary, 1995). By 'existing' while others had their lives cut short, their sense of belonging is incomplete, especially when survivors tend to ruminate and engage in frequent comparisons. When over-benefited, many view this to be a social handicap, where one tends

to minimise their visibility as being positively discriminated (Coleman et al, 1988). Survivor guilt arises from a deep sense of helplessness where survivors simply don't have the power to hide such visibilities. To many survivors, they perceive survival as being fundamentally 'wrong' (Pethania et al, 2018).

TREATMENTS

Guilt shouldn't be solely described as a psychological concept; it also branches into morality. Survivor guilt occurs when such moralities are challenged yet no pragmatic procedure can resolve the conflict. Interventions can be offered as a stand-alone treatment or integrated into Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) (Murray et al., 2021).

On the individual level, one has to accept the existential and irreversible nature of such deaths, while developing self-forgiveness. Murray et al. (2021) analysed that some individuals believe reducing their feelings of guilt is a form of disrespect and they deserve to feel guilty as they are the over-benefited group.

Survivor guilt is empathy-based guilt, thus distinguishing empathetic emotions from guilt is also largely necessary, as often empathy builds up to form guilt (O'Connor et al., 2011). Currently, empathy abides by social discipline so the challenge moving forward is for survivors to perceive their feelings of depression as empathetic instead of long-lasting guilt. This is where a therapist may aid in the replacement of submissive irrationalities experienced by patients (Murray et al., 2021). Correction of irrational beliefs is the primary task of cognitive therapy for trauma-related guilt (CT-TRG) (Kubany & Manke, 1995). Involvement of psychoeducation helps survivors rebuild their view surrounding responsibility and wrongdoings (Kubany & Manke, 1995).

CHALLENGING SOCIAL NORMS

On a broader level, social norms are "the unwritten rules of beliefs, attitudes, and behaviours that we expect (from individuals) in society" (Peck 2021), whilst conformity is a prominent group behaviour characterised by compliance with stated guidelines, sometimes enforced by law. Individual's actions are a result of not only moral considerations but also observation, as proposed by the social learning theory (Bandura, 1977). When a majority experiences survivor guilt, the guilt is likely to pass on to other survivors. To prevent this negative conformity, individualism has to be rebuilt (Okochu, 2017). Once again, this is an area where therapists may provide knowledge regarding the disadvantages of lingering in a state of guilt.

SEPARATION TRAUMA / ANXIETY

Global media tends to focus on national displacement; however, the number of internally displaced peoples has been rising at an increasing rate, creating a more local, as well as international, problem. Displacements may lead to a range of circumstances; from camps where citizens are recorded and documented, to the forced movement of a family to a new home within or outside of the country. A growing number of scientists theorise that the level of displacement is proportional to the intensity of violence (Sasse, 2020; Moore & Shellman, 2006; Davenport et al., 2003; Ball et al., 2002; Cohen & Deng, 1998; Schmeidl, 1997; Weiner, 1996; Zolberg et al., 1989; Stanley, 1987). This migration can also be the response to destruction or loss of economic stability. Displacement often leads to separation of families when part of a family unit must flee to protect themselves while others are required to remain in the native country to fight in the conflict. These factors lead to the forceful removal of important support in an individual's life and can cause emotional damage that lasts long beyond the closure of any particular conflict.

EFFECTS ON CHILDREN

During traumatic experiences of separation and displacement, children often face extreme reactions, whether in the immediate aftermath or at a later time. At the time of a tragic event, children commonly experience symptoms such as elevated levels of aggression, disinterest in activities, increased dependence on others, heightened amounts of crying, and symptoms of psychosomatic disorder. As for long lasting effects, children face much higher levels of PTSD, depression, and anxiety as they process their experiences. Another burden stems from the loss of familiar places, as this increases levels of stress and uncertainty (Bürgin et al., 2022). In preschool aged children, self-blame results from both the inability to reason the cause of conflicts and to conceptualise roles. Children of seven to eleven years of age share a similar developmental struggle of not fully comprehending the reasoning behind events, though they do have a stronger sense of perspective. These children often have high levels of anxiety and fear, as well as dependence on parental figures, and a reluctance to participate in education. Children of twelve or more years of age tend to have a greater understanding of the conflict. This often leads to a confinement of feelings within themselves in order to not appear as an additional burden. Contrastingly, others feel large amounts of anger and become resistant to their parents. Across all age groups, the sudden need for relocation creates instability and fear that can stunt the psychological and neurological development of these children (Joshi & Fayyad, 2015).

EFFECTS ON ADULTS

Separation not only affects children but also has a large impact on adults who faced separation either during wartime or experienced trauma earlier in their lives. The actual act of removal can be very traumatising; however, much of the turmoil these adults face is a direct result of the burdens placed upon them to support their families in a new place. One study follows the prevalence of depression within a group of adults who had experienced different forms of displacement during World War II (Pesonen et al., 2007). This included participants who had spent time in foster care without the presence of a parental figure and those who were separated from their fathers, as they remained behind to fight. Pesonen et al., (2007) discovered that symptoms of depression were much more apparent in those who had experienced longer durations of separation; however, depression was prevalent both in people separated from their father figures and those placed in foster care.

In another experiment involving displaced survivors of the war in Bosnia, 11 years after the conflict took place, researchers found higher levels of mental illness and distress than in the general population (Comtesse et al., 2019). Displaced people were found to experience and express hostility years after the conflict, potentially as a result of being socialised in a place of extreme aggression and violence. Citizens who chose, or were forced, to flee during the time of war displayed a more *significant prevalence* of mental illness; however, those who stayed in their home countries experienced a much more *consistent* level of mental challenges (Comtesse et al., 2019).

PTSD

SYMPTOMS

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is a disorder that often occurs in the aftermath of a traumatic experience such as being the victim of genocide. PTSD is characterised by intrusive, negative memories of the traumatic experience, usually in the form of nightmares or flashbacks; a loss of interest in doing things once enjoyed; changes in behaviour, often involving aggressive outbursts; and the tendency to repress the traumatic experience and refrain from discussions about it.

Symptoms of PTSD can be categorised as the following (Walton et al., 2017):

- Re-experiencing the traumatic event,
- avoiding anything that might trigger the traumatic event, and
- reacting to triggers with a fight-or-flight response.

In some cases, specific phobias may be developed towards specific objects or situations that may remind the victim of the traumatic experience.

Shame is also an inseparable part of PTSD symptoms, with victims often feeling shameful about the traumatic event or their opinions concerning it. Feelings of shame and guilt often have a direct relationship with the severity of the symptoms; shame caused by a traumatic experience can lead to social withdrawal, negatively affecting the victim's personal relationships (Budden et al., 2012). PTSD may lead to a high risk of suicidal thoughts or actions, as well as self-harming behaviours (Auxéméry et al., 2018). Research has shown that out of 183 participants who experienced a traumatic event, 79.0% of them were diagnosed with varying symptoms of PTSD (Walton et al., 2017).

TREATMENTS

Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) is considered to be an effective method of treating PTSD, as well as depression and other anxiety disorders (Kaczurkin et al., 2015). CBT helps the patient find relationships between their thoughts, feelings, and behaviours. It attempts to recognise the troubled thinking patterns caused by the patient's disorder (Stallard, 2022).

Prolonged exposure therapy (PE) incorporates recalling vivid images from the patient's traumatic event, and then describing them aloud to the therapist. PE aims at having the patient digest the traumatic experience, and having new perspectives on oneself, as well as trying to shift negative perceptions to positive or neutral ones (Kaczurkin et al., 2015). PE patients of PTSD are also advised to visit places or perform safe activities which were avoided beforehand (Kaczurkin et al., 2015). An analysis of the effectiveness of Prolonged Exposure therapy showed significant improvement in patients of PTSD, however not more significant than other methods of treatment (Kaczurkin et al., 2015).

GENOCIDES' SURVIVORS

In the Holocaust, many concentration camp survivors were diagnosed with PTSD and other clinical disorders. Those diagnosed experienced nightmares about the traumatic experience, a tendency to avoid discussions about the event, and triggered fight-or-flight situations after the traumatic event. Those symptoms were present even after more than seventy years (Braker, 2023). A study conducted shows that out of 124 concentration camp survivors, the majority, if not all of them, experienced recurring symptoms of PTSD (Kuch et al., 1992). In addition, the Rwandan Genocide, or the Genocide against the Tutsi, resulted in one million deaths, with the majority of the survivors carrying the burden of PTSD (Musabaganwa et al., 2020).

INTERGENERATIONAL TRAUMA

Intergenerational trauma refers to ongoing cycles of traumatic experiences, including symptoms, behaviours, and emotional distress (Yehuda et al., 2016). This phenomenon develops when the effects of trauma extend to children, grandchildren, and even great-grandchildren of the direct victims or survivors. In other words, intergenerational trauma is an inherited impact of emotional and psychological pain that includes both the direct consequences of trauma suffered by survivors as well as the indirect effects experienced by the next generations.

TYPES OF INTERGENERATIONAL TRAUMA

Genocide-related generational trauma takes many different forms, each having different impacts on survivors and generations that follow.

Historical trauma refers to the collective emotional and psychological traumas inherited across generations. For example, Armenian communities across the world continue to be impacted by the 1915 Armenian Genocide, in which Ottoman Turks deliberately targeted and murdered Armenians.

Survivor trauma has been passed down through the generations, impacting the resilience, memory, and cultural identity of those who come after (Dadrian, 2008).

Relational trauma is another form of generational trauma that is characterised by changes in attachment styles and family dynamics. This type of trauma occurred in the 1994 Rwandan Genocide, in which **Hutu extremists murdered thousands of people who were part of the Tutsi minority. Due to the collapse of social ties and the loss of loved ones, victims and their children tend to have difficulties with trust, intimacy, and emotional control** (Schaal & Elbert, 2006).

Secondary trauma results from second-hand exposure to traumatic experiences of those who have survived. The Holocaust provides a clear example of how trauma may be transferred down through generations, causing successors of survivors to experience symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) or other mental health illnesses (Yehuda et al., 2005).

Systemic Trauma is caused by the institutional and structural oppression that oppressed groups are subjected to over generations. An example of this type of trauma is the Native American genocide in the United States, including brutality against Native Americans, forced displacement, and a purposeful change in culture. The ongoing legacy of past injustices can be observed in the disparities and marginalisation that Native American communities continue to experience (Brave Heart & DeBruyn, 1998).

EFFECTS ON MEN AND WOMEN

Men and women who survive genocides often have to deal with particular, complex problems which will leave an impact on future generations. Individuals who have dealt with trauma, such as being exposed to violence, losing loved ones, and being uprooted, can have a significant negative effect on their mental health and social functioning (Klein et al., 2001). Survivors frequently suffer from existential anxiety, survivor guilt, and challenges dealing with traumatic events, which prevents their ability to heal and grow.

Additionally, the men specifically might find it more difficult to ask for help and manage feelings if societal expectations are ‘strength’ and ‘toughness’ (Kirmayer et al., 2011). **The obligation placed on men by society to repress their feelings is a problem that is deeply rooted in cultural norms and expectations. This expectation not only prevents men from getting the psychological care they need, but it also feeds a generational cycle of unresolved trauma and emotional repression.** These crucial effects of societal pressure on men’s mental health underscore the persistent existence of heightened levels of distress and psychological symptoms. For example, research among Indigenous communities in Canada by Bombay et al., (2009) highlights how this expectation perpetuates a cycle of emotional suppression, leading to increased rates of depression, substance abuse, and suicide among Indigenous men.

On the other hand, women survivors of genocides face different challenges. They might have suffered increased rates of forced labour or sexual assault (Kellermann, 2001). After genocide, women may experience feelings of helplessness, remorse, and humiliation. The emotional burden placed on women by society’s expectations of them as “nurturers” and “caretakers” may also increase their sense of obligation to ensure the well-being of their family. Such challenges, more often than not, make it harder for them to give their children support and stability, which adds to the trauma which is being passed down through generations. These burdens of trauma also frequently result in complications with emotional support and communication with their children. These issues may be transmitted to the children of survivors, sometimes manifesting as mental disorders.

The trauma of sexual assault also disproportionately impacts women. For example, women suffered extensive sexual abuse during the Bosnian War in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which resulted in long-lasting psychological scars and intergenerational trauma. Sackellares et al. (2005) explore the long-

lasting effects of sexual violence on women's mental health, as high rates of depression and PTSD continue long after the conflict has finished. In addition, the memory of sexual assault and forced labour ties back to previous points as it can affect family relations and prolong trauma cycles in later generations. The experiences of survivors' children are influenced by the relationship between the challenges faced by male and female survivors, which also affect wider family dynamics.

EFFECTS ON CHILDREN

The traumatic events of parents often lead to a variety of psychological and neurological symptoms in their children who have not directly experienced the trauma. For example, the descendants of Holocaust survivors may experience higher rates of mental health conditions such as anxiety, sadness, and PTSD (Yehuda et al., 2005). In fact, according to Yehuda et al. (2016), neurobiological research has shown that children of trauma survivors have altered stress-regulating brain circuits, suggesting possible pathways for the transfer of trauma-related traits. Transgenerational transmission of trauma-related behaviours may also be influenced by epigenetic changes such as DNA methylation (Yehuda & Bierer, 2008).

These results show the complicated relationships between environmental factors and a person's genetic makeup which influence the psychosocial and neurological consequences of those who have experienced intergenerational trauma. Targeted therapies, intended to lessen the negative effects of trauma on the mental health and general well-being of affected individuals and their offspring, can be improved through a more comprehensive understanding of underlying mechanisms.

DISCUSSION

Though mental health impacts of war acts such as PTSD are extensively researched, there are limited treatment options for most, if not all, of the conditions stated above. PTSD is known to have the most developed treatments, ranging from cognitive behavioural therapy to prolonged exposure therapy, however, the same level of development cannot be said about the treatments for other conditions, such as survivor guilt or intergenerational trauma. More often than not, different manifestations of psychological effects of genocide are meshed together under a wide umbrella of trauma, often labelled simply as PTSD.

While it is true that most genocide survivors experience a level of trauma or PTSD, PTSD manifests differently in different people, and there are also many other psychological impacts of genocide that become overlooked and under-researched. There are many common symptoms between different manifestations of PTSD, or even between PTSD and other psychological impacts such as intergenerational trauma. PTSD and intergenerational trauma can share certain symptoms – such as avoidance, outbursts, and feelings of blame – however, there is still a significant difference between general PTSD and intergenerational trauma, especially given that intergenerational trauma is secondary – the intensity, origin, and timeline of the trauma is different to general PTSD. Yet, most types of trauma are still treated by similar talking therapies. Targeted therapies for specific traumas are rare to find and often expensive or exclusive. This is especially evident in countries that lack the psychotherapeutic advancements needed to provide support for mental health outside of general counselling and therapy.

Due to this, an area that could be researched on further under this topic would be the treatments and curing of these conditions, as it is important to explore more effective and accessible interventions tailored to the unique needs of those suffering from various psychological impacts of genocide.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the psychological impact of genocide is a highly complex and often overlooked aspect of its impact on individuals and communities. Conditions such as post-traumatic stress

disorder (PTSD), survivor guilt, intergenerational trauma, and separation anxiety / trauma are extensively highlighted in this paper, including a range of types, symptoms, causes, and effects. By drawing on survivor testimonies and evidence, it underscores the enduring nature of psychological trauma. This paper also emphasises the available treatments and therapies, such as cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), prolonged exposure therapy (PE), and psychoeducation, that aim to address the ongoing struggles affecting the lives of innocent people caused by the four psychological effects.

This research begins a comprehensive investigation into the existence of psychological traumas that result from conflict and potential ways to address their causes, symptoms, and effects. Through in-depth research based on data from survivors and research on past conflicts, **it is evident that the psychological effects of genocide impact the lives of individuals and communities in a broad and ongoing manner.** By shedding light on these issues, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of the enduring impact of genocide, and paves the way for effective strategies for healing and recovery.

National Mental Health Policy in Rwanda

https://www.rbc.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/mental/National-Mental-health-Policy.pdf

1994 Genocide against Tutsi did not only claim one million innocent Rwandans, but also left large segments of the population with severe mental health disorders. Statistics show that close to 99% of the survivors had witnessed violence and 31% of women suffered rape or sexual assault. Fully 57% witnessed killings with a machete, and 90% believed that surviving was a miracle.

The outcome of this was a massive burden of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) cases that persist today and which we need to consistently address. In 2002, a census done by the Ministry of Local Government and the Ministry of Health revealed that the prevalence of PTSD in genocide survivor population was estimate at 87.4%. An estimated 250,000 of women suffered rape during the Genocide.

The consequences of Genocide against the Tutsi are not the only cause of the burden of mental disorders. By 2010, we had slightly above 18,000 cases that had consulted at the six operational mental health services in the country. Epilepsy is the first cause of consultations, with 9,412 (52%) of visits.

Psychiatric disorders are the second cause of consultation with 3,334 cases (18%), psychosomatic disorders with 2,228 cases (12%); other neurological disorders with 1,403 cases (8%); various psychological disorders with 877 (5%) and other conditions with 3% and PTSD with 2% of total consultations. A 2002 study revealed serious depressions within the local population with 15.5% in Bugesera region.

Countrywide, Rwanda counts 5 psychiatrists, and all district hospital have mental health services with at least 1 mental health nurse. Some hospitals have at least one clinical psychologist and other health professionals trained in mental health care.

According to the World Health Organisation, Rwanda has only 0.06 psychiatrists per 100,000 people. There are 13 psychiatrists in Rwanda. Rwanda has only two mental health hospitals and zero child psychiatrists. There is only around one psychiatrist for every 1,000,000 people in Rwanda, optimal maybe 150. Rwanda is a population of more than 14.5 million!

WE DO NOT EXPERIENCE the DEATH of OUR PHYSICAL BODY!

Nanna Beth, 3rd Celestial Heaven, John's grandmother.

Friday, 5 January 2018

"Many people, as you understand, are heavily controlled by their minds, however with such an intense and different experience such as death, and with all the up-rushing new feelings – good and bad because of it, that control can be severely shaken, which is all part of what needs to happen and what is good about dying, all so new feelings and a new life path can evolve – because that's what it's about after all – setting out on a whole new life. And doing so, whether you want to do it or not. So the sooner one accepts that it's the end and a new beginning, which is often much easier said than done, then the mind can settle down into its newly adjusted controlling track, happy to deal with the new feelings being stimulated by the new environment."

Currently the whole of Creation exists for the ascension of mortal souls from their earth planets to Paradise. It's all one vast Grand Ascension Scheme. With all the higher and lower spiritual Daughters and Sons, together with all the many different angels and other universal spirit personalities, and even including nature and our very own pets, assisting women and men with their Ascension Journey. It being: and Ascension of Truth. Everything we do is done to help us grow in truth. (Only everything we do in our negative state is to deny ourselves our truth from our feelings, which is why we have to do our Healing.) All women and men are ascending (or growing) in truth through their experiences. And as we grow in truth by looking to our feelings to show us that truth, so we're ascending, moving inwards and upwards through all the worlds and spheres of the Grand Universe to one day arrive on Paradise and meet our Heavenly Parents. God is providing us, Their children, with this spiritual journey called our Ascension of Truth. And by living true to our feelings, so we are progressing on our true Spiritual Path – our Ascension Path.

Live true to your feelings, and you ARE living true, not only to your own soul, but also true to God's soul. So doing your Healing by honouring all your feelings, IS living the will of God. And being fully Healed, IS living even more truly the Will of your Mother and Father.

Humanity is to pursue the pathway for Truth through one's soul based feelings, this is the right pathway. However, humanity commences its journey founded on natural love, which we now know is to be perfected through one's Feeling Healing process and then made divine through asking for and receiving our Heavenly Parents' Divine Love.

For 200,000 years, **humanity** has pursued the pathway of the Mind, being that of the brain, this is the wrong pathway. The Mind is the pathway for Angels and that of all of Nature.

We are more alive than ever - when we die!

We awake upon a soft white bed to be greeted by those who have been close to us during our life on Earth – family and friends. There may spirit personalities in attendance, all to comfort and support us upon our wakening. We wake up on a fluffy white bed within an environment not all that much dissimilar to that of a convalescent home or hospital without all the devices and electronic systems.

We are welcomed within an arrival hall.

We have no recollection whatsoever of what transpires from the time we leave our physical body to the moment that we wake up on a soft bed being welcomed by people and voices that we recognise.



We may have lingered a little or a bit more than a little in time observing our physical body once we separated from it and then come awake with family members and friends being present.

***We do not experience the death
of our physical body!***

We do not experience the death of our physical body! Even if you fell off a three story building and death was certain then your angelic companions would separate the cords connecting your spirit body to the physical body before your body impacts with the ground – you might observe your body dying but you will not experience the pain of it.

For example: when Judas Iscariot, who betrayed Jesus of Nazareth, suicided by using his rope like belt, tying it to a rock and then jumping over the cliff edge into the rubbish dump, outside of Jerusalem, only to find the rope coming off the rock; he subsequently observed his body smash on the rocks below, he did not experience the pain of the death of his body.

When the cords are separated between the spirit body and the physical body, THEN the physical body will die, and along with it, all pain. It is by us separating from the physical body that life within the physical body ceases. It is not the other way around.

This is so for all of nature. Even when an antelope is trapped by a predator such as an alligator or lion, should the engagement be certain of death then the antelope's nature spirits will separate the life force from the antelope and consequently the drawn out death of the physical body is not felt by the antelope.

For some of us, we may linger in our astral body / spirit state and watch the proceedings and goings on around our dead physical body before commencing the full transition process into the spirit Mansion Worlds. Our two 'angels of death' manage the whole death and dying process while we are in a state of total unawareness, then awakening our consciousness within the spirit arrival room, as we wake up conscious in our pain-free spirit body.



Once separation of the spirit body from the physical body takes place, there is NO returning to the physical body. Life of the physical body is now impossible. No other entity can enter that physical body. Its life experience is over.

It is our soul that orchestrates everything. It is our soul that brings about the spirit body which becomes the template for the physical body at conception. The physical body is the vessel for individualisation of the personality. And should that be for a fleeting moment – then the

unborn child will become spirit born to have its equivalent 'physical life experience' all within the 1st spirit Mansion World.

Following separation from the physical body, there is no tunnel or light that is followed. These are impressions that relate to out of body experiences or near death experiences which do not represent actual death of the physical body. There is no one that has consciously experienced their transition to an arrival hall in the 1st spirit Mansion World. There are numerous adjustments being made to the spirit body during the transition from the physical world to the 1st spirit Mansion World through which the angels in attendance require the personality to be unconscious. This is also the case when a personality transitions from any of the spirit Mansion Worlds to a higher Mansion World. However, that is not the case when we transition from the highest Mansion World, the 7th, to the 1st of the Celestial Heavens – that is a journey to embrace and talk about for the rest of eternity. Transitioning into the Celestial Heaven is the time of the fusing of your Indwelling Spirit / Thought Adjuster with your soul. Your Indwelling Spirit is a fragment of our Heavenly Mother and Father's Soul – we become in continual commune with God and that is when we begin our Celestial life!

**Upon death of the physical body
we lose nothing but a lot of weight!
Oh, and our reproductive organs.**

We are not our physical body. We are spirit personalities having a physical experience. Propagation of children only occurs within the physical environment. However, should we want to experience raising a family, this we can do within the spirit Mansion Worlds by adopting physical foetuses, babies and young children who've died, becoming 'spirit born children' – there are presently 78 million aborted children and about 30 million miscarried children each year.

Life is all about experiences and the feelings that arise from such experiences.

Throughout the 200,000 years of the Rebellion and Default, all of humanity has suppressed their feelings and embraced their minds.

We are now to embrace our feelings and have our minds follow. When we embrace our Feeling Healing with Divine Love then we can heal ourselves of the Rebellion and Default and progress into the Celestial Heavens.



Oh, and even though we have no reproductive organs, we continue to be able to have sexual experiences throughout our spirit world life! That will give you something to investigate!

WHOLE DIFFERENT Way of Life.



Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then the Library Download page, scroll down to Medical, Death & Dying and click on to open:



[Pascas Care Death & Dying Transition.pdf](#)

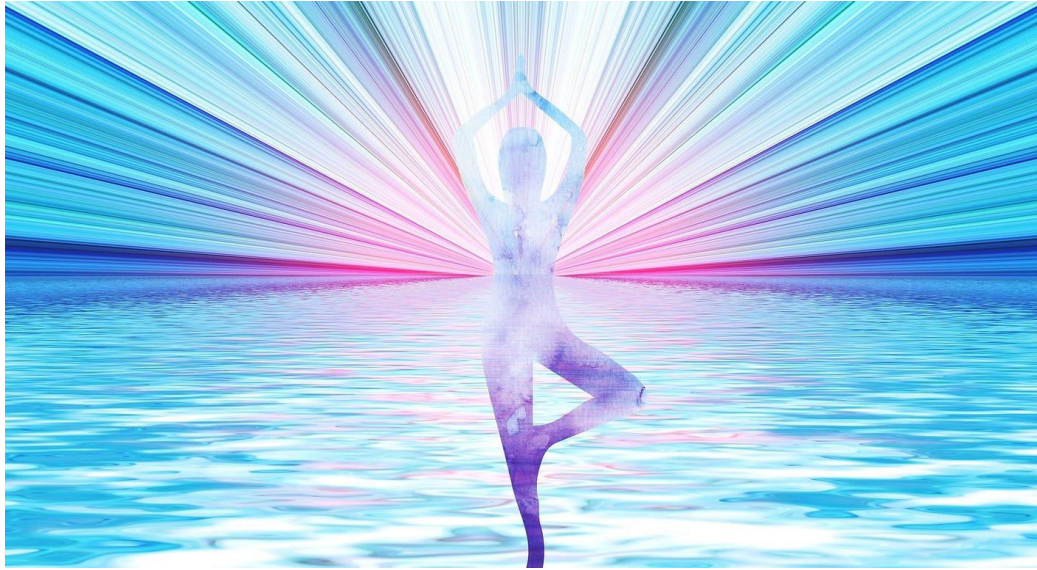


[Pascas Care Death & Dying Transition & Assimilation.pdf](#)



[Pascas Care Death & Dying Transition & Assimilation Marjorie.pdf](#)

Life After Death



We are more alive than ever – when we are dead!

The life after death is no different in the essentials than the mortal existence.

However, our capabilities are about three fold of what it is when now as we are living in the physical. We may come to look upon our physical body as though we are living as a potato, or maybe like we are living in and through a heavy rubber suit. Even being the Michelin man may come to mind.

Our physical brain is the interface between our spirit body mind and our physicalness, thus upon death of our physical body we lose nothing! Our personality remains as we know it and life is far more fulfilling in the spirit Mansion Worlds than living on Earth. We all arrive in the 1st Mansion World.

Every mortal gain is a direct contribution to the enrichment of the first stages of the immortal survival experience. Everything we do in this life which is good contributes directly to the enhancement of the future life – as it does now throughout our physical life! Death is definitely not to be feared, because what awaits us on the other side is a much more amenable way of life, even if it is still presently all within the Rebellion and Default.



While we are living on Earth, we are spirits having a physical experience!

Our physicalness restricts our capabilities to around one third.

People in spirit - 'spirits' - are the same as they were in the physical.

Try the pinch yourself test!



When you become a spirit, try the pinch test by using your fingers to pinch your other arm – you will still have two arms when in the spirit worlds!

You will find that the tensile strength and texture of your spirit body skin will feel the same as it did to you when you were living on Earth. Now that you are in a foreign world, so to speak, nothing much will have changed – well I guess that is an understatement!

There is even spirit world gravity – so you will not go floating off into space!

And then look in the mirror!



Yes, you will see yourself, you will not be invisible as you will be to us who remain on physical Earth.

But you will start to de-age! It is gradual. But you will slowly and progressively look a little younger. The more you have addressed your childhood suppression and repression through Feeling Healing, then the more apparent to you it will be that you are beginning to look younger than you were when living in the physical on Earth. That is, of course, that you were in your later years when you died. Generally speaking, as you ascend through the Feeling Healing worlds you will

progressively move to looking and feeling as though you are in your mid- thirties.

And no more physical discomfort. However, mental and emotional issues continue until we complete our Feeling Healing. Our Feeling Healing can be started while we are living on Earth. Thus, as our mind is within our spirit body, then emotional issues begin to abate as we progress with our Feeling Healing which we can begin and do when in the physical here on Earth.

Passing into the spirit worlds is a time for Celebration!

Country Profiles Rwanda



<https://migrants-refugees.va/country-profile/rwanda/>

A. Executive Summary

Rwanda is a landlocked country that was able to safeguard its political stability after the 1994 genocide. Since the 2018 election, it has had the highest number of female representation in parliament (61% of parliamentary seats). Before the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, in mid-2019 Rwanda was experiencing an exceptional economic growth exceeding 10%, and its per capita gross domestic product (GDP) had grown 5% annually. In 2020, however, the impact of Covid-19 on the economy was tremendous and the GDP fell by 3.4%.

The Rwanda's Human Development Index (HDI) is 0.543, and out of 189 countries it holds the 160th place. Through its National Strategies for Transformation, it plans to become a middle-income country by 2035, and a high-income one by 2050. Agriculture is the backbone of the Rwandan economy, with 62.3% of people employed in this field (71% females and 53% males). As one of the fastest-growing African countries in information and communication technology, the government's vision for 2050 is to replace subsistence farming with fully monetised and technology-intensive commercial agriculture and agro-processing.

Rwanda is a predominantly Christian country, with a 38.2% of Catholic population. In the country there is just over half million immigrants, mostly coming from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Burundi, and Uganda, while refugees are mainly arriving from the DRC and Burundi. In 2018 the government of Rwanda adopted the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).

B. Country Profile

I. Basic Information

Rwanda is a small landlocked country in Central Africa surrounded by Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, and the DRC. It is one of Africa's most densely populated countries, with a total surface area of 26,338 sq. km and a population of about 14.5 million people (2025). It is a presidential Republic, whose political capital is Kigali, and has four official languages, namely Kinyarwanda (widely spoken by 93.2% of the population), French, English, and Swahili.

II. International and Internal Migrants

Employment in the industrial and service sectors, as well as gender education are some of the main drivers for internal migration in Rwanda. In addition, the uneven economic development, inter-regional disparities, and differences in living standards in the countryside are forcing people to leave the rural poor areas to move into the cities. There are about 1,348,168 internal migrants in Rwanda, and the main destinations are the city of Kigali (33%) and the Eastern Province (14%). Among migrants of working age (16 years old and over), there are more women (52.2%) than men (47.8%), and the Southern Province has the highest rate of migrants (32.2%), followed by the Western (24.3%) and Eastern Provinces (20.2%).

The Rwandan migration flows have fluctuated over the last 25 years, with over 1,244 million migrants in 1997 to as low as -108,094 in 2014, and a relatively smaller negative net of -44,998 in 2017.

International migrants in Rwanda increased steadily from 1990 (160,000) to 2015 (514,600), and then plateaued from 2015 to mid-2020 at 513,900 individuals, constituting approximately 4% of the Rwandan population. Most of the immigrants are from the DRC (250,000), followed by Burundi and Uganda (respectively 135,000 and 95,000), with also a small percentage from Tanzania (about 45,000),

and a very small population of a few thousand from Kenya. In Rwanda, female and male international migrants are equally distributed.

III. Emigration and Skilled Migration

The percentage of Rwandan emigrants is 4.7% (588,544) of the entire population, and 5.8% of them (34,359) live in Europe. The top 5 destination countries are the DRC (254,225), Burundi (71,294), Uganda (70,635), the Republic of the Congo (25,891), and Belgium (14,930).

There is no data available regarding the total number of skilled emigrants from Rwanda. However, a targeted study in 4 European countries (Belgium, Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom) attests that, out of 47,357 Rwandans living in these European countries, 68% are skilled immigrants with at least a degree qualification. They are mostly young people between the age of 20 and 40, and their gender is equally balanced. Also, almost half of the medical Rwandan students have expressed the desire to travel abroad because of poor working conditions and low wages in Rwanda. For example, despite the scarcity of medical practitioners with a ratio of 1 doctor every 16,046 people, many Rwandan medical students (42.7%) desire to work and study abroad, or are likely to study/work abroad (18.70%), and only 11.55% are interested in the public local health sector. The 2021 human flight and brain drain in Africa indicates that Rwanda is slightly above the world average of 5.25 index point (currently at 6.5%).

IV. Forced Migrants (internally displaced persons, asylum seekers, and refugees, climate displaced people)

Rwanda had many refugees especially during the genocide (1994–1997). After that period and with peace talks initiated, Rwanda has become more of a receiving country, hosting refugees over the last two decades and coordinating the response effort along with UNHCR, by providing land to set up refugee camps and looking after their management and security. Rwanda has six refugee camps – Mahama, Nyabiheke, Gihembe, Kiziba, Mugombwa, and Karongi, as well as four refugee transit centres – Nkamira, Nyanza, Bugesera, and Gatore.

In 2020, Rwanda hosted 139,501 refugees, mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (74,303) and Burundi (65,037), including 674 refugees and asylum seekers who arrived during 2021. Women and children make up 76% of the refugee population. Also, in 2020, 922 Rwandan former refugees returned home from the DRC.

In February 2018, the government of Rwanda officially adhered to the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), thus providing a favourable protection environment for refugees. For example, there is the *de facto* right to work, open borders, and access to durable solutions (resettlement, local integration, and return). In 2019, there were 15,222 Burundian and 18,030 Congolese refugee students integrated in the national primary and secondary schools, in line with the refugee integration process into their host communities. Furthermore, there is primary health care provision available for refugees, who are also referred to local health facilities for secondary and tertiary care services. The Rwandan government, the Refugee Response Plan and other partners are working on enrolling urban refugees into the national health insurance system, that requires substantial support. Food supplies are also provided to all children under the age of five and to other vulnerable groups. While refugees in some camps (such as Gihembe and Mugombwa) receive monetary assistance in place of food vouchers, others receive food assistance partially in-kind and partially in cash, for example in the Mahama refugee camp.

As part of its commitment to the Emergency Transit Mechanism agreed upon by the government of Rwanda, UNHCR, and the African Union, since 2019 a total of 824 refugees and asylum seekers have been evacuated from Libya to Rwanda. The evacuees include men, women, children, as well as babies

from Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, and South Sudan. UNHCR aims at helping them to find durable solutions, such as resettlement to a third country, voluntary return, or local integration in Rwanda.

Recently, the main cause of internal displacement in Rwanda has been natural disasters, especially flooding and landslides due to heavy rainfalls. For example, in May 2020, floods in three provinces affected seven districts: Gakenke, Rulindo, Musanze in the Northern Province, Ngororero, Rubavu, Nyabihu, in the Western Province, and Muhanga in the Southern Province. In May the following year (2021), a landslide displaced 631 people in the Nyamasheke district. **There are about 4,600 internally displaced persons currently living in Rwanda.**

V. Victims of Human Trafficking

The local government and other international organisations are at the forefront in the fight against human trafficking in Rwanda. Because of the growing rate of **young people's unemployment in Rwanda (20.6%)**, many of them become victims of human trafficking and are deceived with false promises of better job opportunities in neighbouring countries. Traffickers also target other vulnerable groups such as orphaned children, children with disabilities, unemployed adults, and internally displaced persons.

Unemployment is higher among women than men, and therefore most of those trafficked are women (77.67%). They are targeted because of their lower education level and the increased demand for sexual slavery. Rwanda is a Tier 2 country and does not entirely meet the minimum standards for human trafficking eradication, despite its efforts to do so. Human trafficking in Rwanda almost quadrupled from 2018 with 33 cases to 131 cases in 2020. This increase can partly be explained because of the easy way for traffickers to smuggle victims across borders, due to a trilateral agreement among the governments of Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda allowing foreign nationals to use national identification in place of a passport. In some trafficking cases, victims knew their perpetrators, and occasionally they were the very parents of the victims being trafficked.

Victims of human trafficking in Rwanda include children between the age of 13 and 18, who are lured into commercial sex and begging. Men and women are forced into sex trafficking, labour in domestic work, and in the agricultural, mining, industrial, and in the service sector. Common destination countries for victims of human trafficking from Rwanda include China, India, Kenya, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Uganda, and Zambia. Saudi Arabia has been the most common destination (38.55%), followed closely by Uganda (37.35%), and Kenya (7.23%). Trafficked victims are moved through Uganda and Tanzania before reaching their final destination, which includes African, East Asian, and Middle Eastern countries. In 2019 new routes to the Middle East were used via Kenya and Ethiopia.

The local government set up a network of 44 one-stop centres to assist Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and trafficked victims. They are located in hospitals and district capitals, and provide short-term shelter and psycho-social, medical, and legal services to victims. The centre referred 21 victims to NGOs for assistance. For the provision of longer-term care, the government runs 16 government and 12 NGO shelters which provide up to six months of hospitality services to victims of human trafficking and GBV.

VI. National Legal Framework

The most important piece of legislation governing immigration and emigration in Rwanda is Law No 17/99 of 1999, regulating the exit, entry, and residency to and from the country. Because of the importance and the need of engaging with the diaspora, in 2008 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation created the Diaspora General Directorate, and in 2009 the Ministry prepared the Rwanda Diaspora Policy intending to mobilise and integrate Rwandans in the diaspora into the national development framework. These initiatives have taken place in four European countries

(Belgium, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Germany). Today, 82% of Rwandans engage with development in their home country.

In 2018 Rwanda enacted a new law against human trafficking to prevent, suppress and punish the offense of trafficking in persons and exploitation, which applied to locals, migrants and members of their families. This law gives protection to victims of human trafficking, but it does not deal with irregular migrants in the context of trafficking.

Rwanda is a member of several regional organisations, such as the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (CMESA), East African Community (EAC), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (ECGLC), and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Countries (ICGLR), which has as one of its priorities to make more accessible the movement of people within the region. There are also agreements between nations to facilitate the movement of their nationals, for example, the trilateral arrangement among Rwanda, Kenya, and Uganda. At an international level, Rwanda is a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the status of refugees and its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 AU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugees Problems in Africa. Rwanda is also a signatory to the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention).



Beyond the continent, Rwanda is a signatory of the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime.

VII. Main Actors

The State

The Ministry in charge of Emergency Management ensures the overall protection, security, and safety of persons of concern. The Rwanda Directorate-General of Immigration and Emigration, in consultation with various ministries and stakeholders such as the Office of the President, the Ministry of Public Service and Labour, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, as well as the Ministry of Foreign and International Cooperation, develops and implements all of the Rwandan migration policies and strategies. Other responsibilities of the office of the Directorate-General include issuing visas, permits, citizenship, overseeing border management and collecting statistical data on border crossing. Other relevant departments involved in the refugee response effort include the National Identification Agency and the National Refugee Committee. The Prime Minister's Order No 112/03 of 19/06/2015 laid down the modalities on the organisation and functioning of the National Refugee Status Determination Committee responsible for refugee status determination in Rwanda. With regards to human trafficking, the Rwanda investigation Bureau and the Rwanda National Police oversee the anti-trafficking law enforcement efforts.

International Organisations

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) are the most important international agencies dealing with migration-related issues in Rwanda. UNHCR and IOM, in partnership with the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management and other stakeholders, deliver multi-sector assistance to refugees. They also support the government in implementing projects focused on counter-trafficking, immigration, and border management, as well as

the return and reintegration of Rwandan nationals and refugee resettlement to third countries, labour migration, and human development. To enhance their protection, UNHCR partners with other key government institutions, which include the Ministry of Education, the Rwanda Education Board, and the Rwanda National Police. UNHCR also cooperates with the District Authorities, particularly in areas where refugee camps are located. Other project partners include the Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA), the American Refugee Committee (ARC), the Global Humanitarian and Development Foundation (GHDF), Humanity and Inclusion, Kepler, Legal Aid Forum, Oxfam, Plan International, Save the Children, and World Vision Rwanda.

Other Organisations

The Human Rights First Rwanda Association, through outreach education initiatives, provides legal assistance to refugees thanks to legal clinics run by law students from the University of Lay Adventists of Kigali (UNILAK), allowing refugees to know their rights.

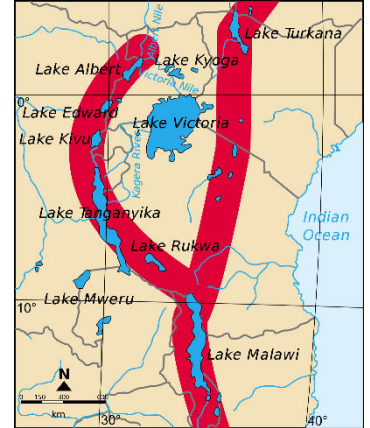
The Initiative for Peace and Human Rights (ipeace) offers legal aid to asylum seekers and refugees and helps members of Africa's Great Lakes Region to peacefully coexist through good governance and human rights education. The Friends Peace House works to promote peace, unity, and reconciliation in Rwanda and to contribute to the development of society and the country.

The Catholic Church

The Catholic Church has a number of organisations and religious communities assisting migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people. In the domain of sustainable development, Caritas provides financial support in the form of loans for business start-ups. At the Mahama refugee camp, Caritas gives help to launch and build small businesses and assistance to women to restore their dignity and financial independence. In the area of career development, 85 young women benefited from the Caritas sponsored training program on dressmaking. The institution also provides training skills to grow vegetable gardens and to manage credits and savings, as well as food supplies to over 3,000 people at special risk. During the outbreak of Covid-19, Caritas embarked on an awareness campaign through radio broadcasting and printed information on how to prevent infection even before a single case was identified in Rwanda.

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) works with the Catholic Church and other partners through an integrated approach, combining agriculture, nutrition, and economic strengthening to assist vulnerable people including refugees, internal and international migrants in Rwanda. In 2015, CRS, in collaboration with Caritas Rwanda, assisted refugees from Burundi who were looking for safety and provided nutritional programs in transit camps housing thousands of people, many of them suffering from severe malnutrition. CRS supports young entrepreneurs in the country through vocational training and financial aid, organising programs like the Huguka Dukore Akazi Kanzi project. Through an organised online contest, CRS has awarded a total sum of \$34,800 to 648 young entrepreneurs and their 104 businesses. In order to reduce the impact of Covid-19 on vulnerable families who were unemployed as a result of the lockdown, CRS provided an unconditional cash transfer to 9,000 struggling families. CRS in partnership with US farmers, agribusinesses, cooperatives, and universities, provides technical assistance to emerging young farmers in Rwanda, improving agricultural productivity, access to new markets, and preserving environmental and natural resources. Thanks to this project, many young farmers are able to move out of the poverty trap.

The Salesian Missionaries are very active in Rwanda in the area of education and training. This is particularly crucial in places where displaced and orphaned children are located as a result of the 1990-1994 civil war. Through its educational, skills training, and workforce development programs, leading to long-term employment, Salesian Missionaries help fight poverty in Rwanda. For example, the St. Mary Mazzarello Technical Secondary School, located in the city of Gisenyi in the Western Province of Rwanda, specialises in hotel operations training, equipping students with the required skills to successfully operate a hotel through courses like management, finance, and hospitality. Also, in the village of Muhazi, Salesian Missionaries created a vocational centre providing education and training in dressmaking, construction, and catering. Students, attending this educational centre, are provided on a daily basis with a better nutrition program. In the community of Rukago in the city of Kigali, where children had to walk more than a mile to get water from a hill in a swampy area, Salesian Missionaries repaired a water tank providing drinking water to students, and also built eight new toilets. In cooperation with Logic Engineering, Salesian Missionaries at the Don Bosco Oratory in the village of Kabgayi in the Muhanga District in the Southern Province of Rwanda completed a water well project.



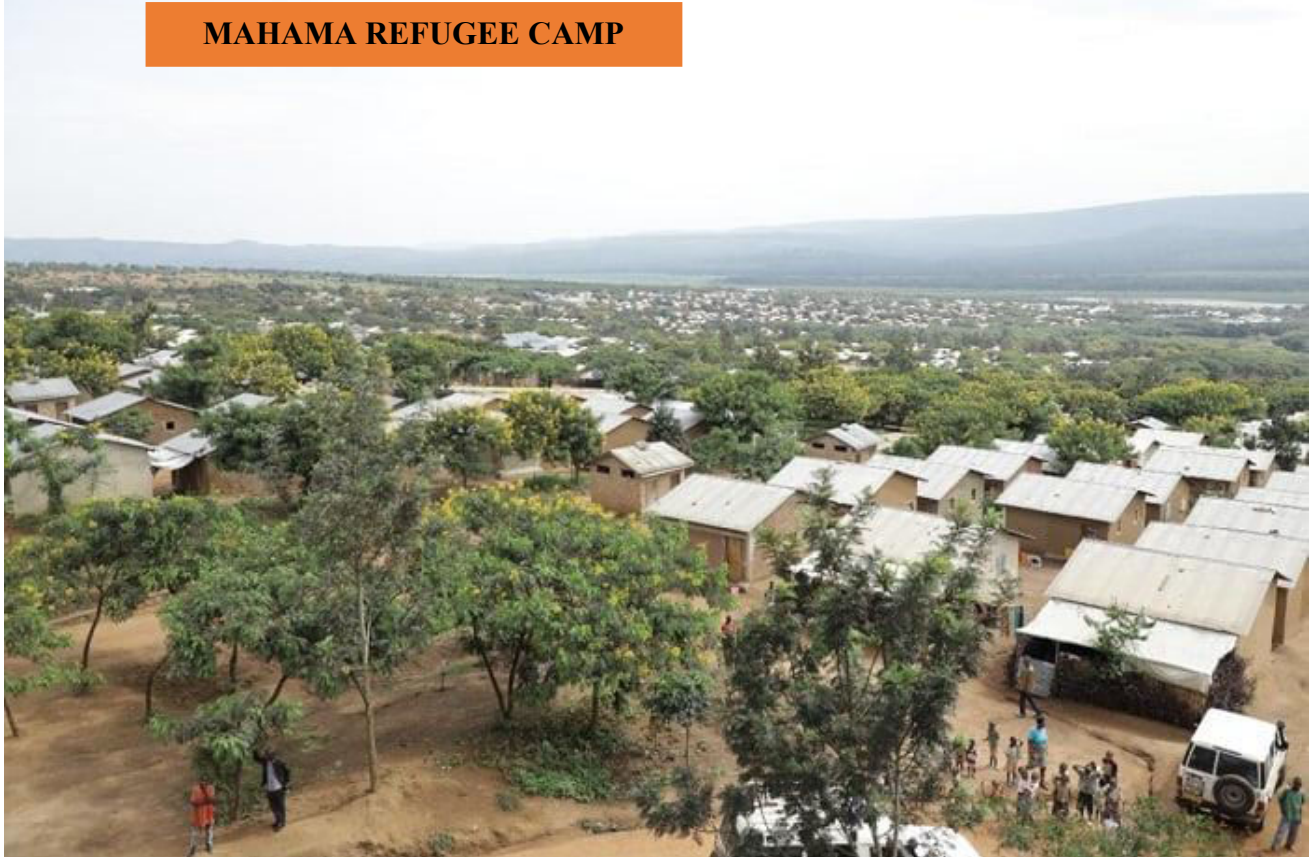
Refugees' integration

For three decades Rwanda has been welcoming refugees. As of October 2023, over 135,000 refugees and asylum seekers are registered with UNHCR. Predominately refugees come from the Democratic

Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi. Out of the total refugee population, 91% live across the five refugee camps of Kigeme, Kiziba, Mugombwa, Nyabiheke and Mahama as well as the Emergency Transit Mechanism. With the more stabilised political situation in Burundi, Rwanda has continued to observe interest and willingness of Burundian refugees to voluntary return home. Over with 30,000 Burundians have voluntary repatriated since 2020.

Currently, almost 50,000 Burundian refugees still live in Rwanda, with 21.7% residing in urban setting, while the remaining are hosted in the Mahama Refugee Camp. For the Congolese refugees who have lived in Rwanda for over 25 years, the focus remains on their inclusion in national systems and scaling up of livelihoods opportunities so they can graduate from humanitarian assistance and become self-reliant. Since November 2022, due to the continuous instability in Eastern DRC, Rwanda has also hosted an increasing number of new asylum seekers from as of October, over 12,000 asylum seekers have arrived in Rwanda. In addition to its regular refugee response, Rwanda also hosts the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM) which was established in September 2019, by UNHCR, in collaboration with the Government of Rwanda (GOR), and the African Union (AU). Its aim is to temporarily host refugees and asylum-seekers who have undertaken voluntary evacuation from Libya while solutions are found. Over 1,700 people have been evacuated to the ETM and almost 1,200 of them subsequently resettled to third countries. The policy and legal frameworks in Rwanda continue to facilitate the inclusion of refugees within national systems in line with the Global Compact on Refugees. From health to education, refugees are granted the same level of access and services as Rwandan citizens.

MAHAMA REFUGEE CAMP





Refugee students have rights to education

In Rwanda, the Refugee Response Plan (RRP) outlines the interagency response by organisations working on refugee issues across the country. The RRP is tightly aligned to the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and the Rwandan National Strategic Transformation (NST2) plans.

Rwanda Culture

<https://www.everyculture.com/No-Sa/Rwanda.html>

Culture Name	Rwandan
Alternative Names	Banyarwanda, Banyamulenge, Bafumbira

Orientation

Identification. The Rwandan culture includes not only the population of Rwanda but people in neighbouring states, particularly Congo and Uganda, who speak the Kinyarwanda language. The important ethnic divisions within Rwandan culture between Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa are based on perceptions of historical group origins rather than on cultural differences. All three groups speak the same language, practice the same religions, and live interspersed throughout the same territory; they are thus widely considered to share a common culture, despite deep political divisions. The Rwandans in Congo and Uganda include both refugees, who generally maintain a strong identification with the Rwandan national state, and Kinyarwanda speakers who have lived outside Rwanda for generations and therefore have a distinct cultural identity within the wider national culture.

Location and Geography. Known as the "land of a thousand hills," Rwanda is a mountainous country located on the far western edge of the Rift Valley, bordering on Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, and Tanzania. Rwanda rises from relatively flat plains in the east along the Tanzania border to steep mountains in the west along the continental divide between the Congo and Nile rivers. From the continental divide, the land drops sharply to the shores of Lake Kivu, which forms most of Rwanda's border with Congo. A range of high volcanoes forms Rwanda's northwest border. The mountainous topography continues in the North Kivu region of Congo, where almost half of the population identifies as Rwandan. A concentration of Kinyarwanda-speaking Tutsi, known as the Banyamulenge, lives in the high plains and mountains above Lake Tanganyika in South Kivu. The Bafumbira region of southwest Uganda is also Kinyarwanda speaking. The difficulty of travel and isolation resulting from the mountainous topography historically encouraged largely self-sufficient local communities and many local variations of the culture, but the modern centralised state implemented during the colonial period has encouraged a degree of cultural homogenisation, at least within the borders of Rwanda.

Demography. War and political turmoil have led to radical population shifts in Rwanda in the past decade. According to the 1991 census, the total population of Rwanda was 7.7 million, with 90% of the population in the Hutu ethnic group, 9% Tutsi, and 1% Twa, though the actual percentage of Tutsi was probably higher. During the 1994 genocide, an estimated 80% of the Tutsi population living in Rwanda was killed, perhaps 600,000 people, but after a Tutsi-dominated government came to power in Rwanda in 1994, an estimated 700,000 Tutsi refugees returned from abroad. Meanwhile, several hundred thousand Hutu also died in the genocide and war and from diseases like cholera that spread in refugee camps when, at the end of the war, several million Hutu fled to Tanzania and Congo. Several million more were internally displaced within Rwanda. War that broke out in Congo in 1996 killed thousands more Hutu and drove most Hutu refugees back into Rwanda. As a result, the size and ethnic breakdown of the population are thought to be roughly comparable today to that before the 1994 war.

Rwanda is the most densely populated country in Africa. Prior to the 1994 war, Rwanda was among the most rural countries in the world, but the war precipitated rapid urbanisation, with many refugees choosing not to return to their rural homes but to settle instead in the cities, primarily Kigali.

Linguistic Affiliation. Kinyarwanda is a unifying factor within Rwanda, since it is spoken almost universally. Closely related to Kirundi (spoken in Burundi), Mashii (spoken in the South Kivu region of Congo), and Kiha (spoken in north-western Tanzania), Kinyarwanda is a Bantu language. Less than 10% of Rwanda's population also speaks French, and a small portion speaks English, primarily refugees

returned from Uganda and Kenya. Kinyarwanda is the primary cultural identifier for Rwandans living outside Rwanda.



Rwanda

Symbolism. Historically, Rwanda's three ethnic groups have been identified with distinct aspects of the economy: **the Tutsi with cattle, the Hutu with the land, and Twa with the forests.** Each group had distinct roles in public rituals, and each group had a distinctive mode of dress. The monarchy served as an important unifying symbol, representing the interest of all three ethnic groups. Hutu and Tutsi were also linked together throughout much of the territory in a system of cattle vassalage, in which Tutsi patrons provided cattle to Hutu clients. During the colonial period, however, the monarchy lost much of its legitimacy as it became increasingly identified with the Tutsi minority, and the system of cattle vassalage became viewed as a system of exploitation of Hutu by Tutsi. The cattle vassalage system was abolished in the 1950s and Hutu politicians deposed the king in 1961. After independence in 1962, the all-Hutu government sought to portray Rwanda as a Hutu country, emphasising agrarian cultural symbols. Christianity became an

important source of national symbols, with almost all national leaders openly identifying as Christians, the large majority as Catholic. Since the Tutsi retook power in 1994, historic symbols such as cattle have been revived, and a strong political faction has called for the reinstatement of the monarchy as a means of reunifying the country's ethnic groups. (Vassalage is a **position of subordination or submission to a political power**. It is the **state of being a vassal**. Vassalage refers to the **homage, fealty, or services due from a vassal**. It is also the **relationship between a vassal and his lord**.)

History and Ethnic Relations

Emergence of the Nation. Rwanda traces its origins to one of the many small kingdoms that emerged in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa beginning five hundred years ago. Land pressures throughout the densely populated region encouraged increasing political centralisation, particularly among cattle-raising people, who feared the loss of pasture land to encroaching cultivation. The kingdom of Rwanda was founded in the sixteenth century in what is today eastern Rwanda, then moved west to modern central Rwanda, where it developed a unifying social system and a strong army and began to expand, incorporating neighbouring kingdoms and chieftaincies through conquest or alliance. A complex system emerged, based on political and economic ties rather than shared cultural identity. In the central kingdom, power was centralised and an ethnic division between Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa became well developed. A system of cattle vassalage bound local communities together and tied them to the monarchy. Areas outside the central kingdom retained their distinct political and social organisations to varying degrees, with some chief-tansies merely paying tribute to the Rwandan king, but remaining otherwise autonomous. During this period, some Rwandans who resented the increasing political control emigrated from the kingdom, resettling in Congo, where they formed a distinct Rwandan community later known as the Banyamulenge.

National Identity. Colonial rule, which began in 1895, was the primary force leading to the emergence of the Rwandan national identity. German colonial authorities and the Belgians who replaced them in 1916 actually regarded the Tutsi, Hutu, and Twa as three distinct national groups, but colonial policies led to a greater identification with the Rwandan national state for all groups, even as they also created greater ethnic identification and polarisation. The colonial overlords helped the Rwandan monarchy to centralise its control and extend its social system throughout the territory that is contemporary Rwanda, eliminating the local social and political variations that had existed in the precolonial period. By

establishing modern state institutions in Rwanda, the colonial administrators also imported the ideas of nationality associated with the modern nation-state. Subsequent social and political conflicts have revolved around how exactly Rwandan nationality should be defined (for example, which ethnic groups should be included as "true" Rwandans) rather than over the validity of Rwandan as a national identity, as in many African states.

Ethnic Relations. The three ethnic groups in Rwanda emerged through a complex process of immigration and social and economic differentiation that took place over several centuries. Tradition holds that Twa were the original inhabitants; Hutu came second in a wave of migration from the west, and Tutsi came much later from the northeast. Archaeological and anthropological research, however, indicates that in fact patterns of migration were much more complex, as populations moved into Rwanda over many centuries. Each new group of migrants adopted the local language and most local customs, although they also added some of their own beliefs and practices to the local culture. Modern ethnic identities emerged fairly recently and therefore could not derive primarily from migration. In fact, the differentiation throughout the region into three fully distinct ethnic groups occurred only during the colonial period and grew much more from European ideas about race and identity than from historic cultural patterns.

German and Belgian policies were based on the concept of indirect rule which sought to administer colonies through existing structures of power. Colonial administrators mistakenly believed power in Rwanda to be organised primarily along ethnic lines, and thus they instituted policies that subjugated the Hutu and favoured the Tutsi, whom they saw as the natural rulers. The colonial rulers did not, in fact, maintain local power structures unchanged but centralised the political system, eliminating local political variations, including abolishing autonomous Hutu chieftaincies. In strengthening the rule of the Rwandan monarch throughout the territory, the colonials and their Tutsi allies in the royal court helped to extend the culture of central Rwanda to the rest of the territory. Many of the myths, practices, and beliefs of central Rwanda were spread to the rest of the territory, as were the system of cattle vassalage and the clear distinction between Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa. The northern region of the country, which was least integrated into pre-colonial Rwanda, has remained somewhat politically distinct from the rest of the country, and competition between the north and the rest of the country has remained an important political factor.

With the establishment of colonial borders, some Kinyarwanda-speaking people were situated outside Rwanda. The Rwandan populations of Bufumbira in southwest Uganda and the border regions of North Kivu, as well as the Banyamulenge population in South Kivu, had little connection to the Rwandan court even before colonial rule. Under separate colonial authorities, these groups developed distinctive cultural identities, even as the populations of Uganda and Congo associated them with Rwanda. Meanwhile, thousands of Rwandans migrated to Congo and Uganda for economic purposes, creating large Rwandan communities with a stronger identification with Rwanda in places such as Masisi in North Kivu. In the Rwandan community outside Rwanda, the distinction between Hutu and Tutsi remained less significant than it became within Rwanda, as most Kinyarwanda-speakers were collectively known as Banyarwanda.

Within Rwanda the myth that Tutsi were a distinct race that arrived recently and established its dominance over Hutu and Tutsi through conquest came to be embraced by most of the population. It served the interests of the Tutsi elite who used it to reinforce German and Belgian prejudice that regarded Tutsi as natural rulers. During the colonial period, Rwanda was administered jointly with its neighbour to the south, Burundi, which had a closely related language and a similar social structure. With Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa in Burundi as well, the ethnic politics in the two countries tended to develop in tandem, with events in one country inspiring a response in the other.

In the 1950s, as independence approached, a movement of Hutu ethno-nationalism arose in response to the growing impoverishment of Hutu and the dominance of Tutsi. The Hutu ethnonationalists claimed that Hutu were the true Rwandans and that Tutsi were foreign interlopers. A peasant uprising in 1959

drove Tutsi chiefs from office and led thousands of Tutsi to flee the country, most of them to Uganda, Congo, and Burundi. Anti-Hutu violence in 1972 in Burundi, where Tutsi remained in charge, inspired anti-Tutsi violence in Rwanda in 1973 and led thousands more Tutsi to flee into exile. Hutu ethno-nationalism remained an important ideology in Rwanda and ultimately Hutu leaders used the idea that Tutsi were not "true" Rwandans to inspire Hutu soldiers and militia to slaughter the country's Tutsi population in 1994 along with moderate Hutu who challenged the exclusivist national ideology.

Although they embraced an exclusivist notion of identity during the colonial period, Tutsi since independence have sought to promote a more inclusive conception of national identity that regards Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa as one nationality. In 1990, the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), a group of Tutsi refugees based in Uganda, invaded northern Rwanda to attempt to force the government to allow Tutsi refugees to return to Rwanda. Although hundreds of thousands of Tutsi were killed in the 1994 genocide—in part because Hutu were frightened by the RPF invasion—the RPF was ultimately successful on the battlefield, and in July 1994, they took control of the country. The current RPF-dominated government now promotes a multi-ethnic idea of Rwandan national identity.

Urbanism, Architecture, and the Use of Space

Rwanda is among the most rural countries in the world. Most people live in individual family compounds surrounded by banana groves and fields and scattered across the hillsides. The hill—the collection of families living on a single hill—has historically been the central social and political unit. Each hill had a chief who linked the population to the monarch. Although chieftaincies were abolished in the 1960s, the new administrative units generally preserved the hill divisions.

The extreme violence that swept the country in 1994 devastated Rwanda's rural social structure. With millions of people uprooted from their homes, hundreds of thousands killed, and hundreds of thousands more returned from long exile, Rwandan society underwent rapid social change. Most of the returned Tutsi refugees chose to settle in urban areas, while most Tutsi in the countryside were killed or chose to move to the cities. As a result, urbanisation took on a new ethnic character, even as the rate of urbanisation jumped dramatically. Meanwhile, the government instituted a program of villagisation in the countryside, forcing peasant farmers to leave their isolated homesteads to live together in small overcrowded villages. While the government claimed that these villages were intended to facilitate the administration of social services, many critics believed that the program was designed to facilitate social control.

Food and Economy

Food in Daily Life. Rwandan food is quite simple, with beans, bananas, sweet potatoes, potatoes, and sorghum being the most common foods. Dairy products are also widely consumed, particularly a traditional drink of curdled milk. Those who can afford to do so also eat meat, primarily beef, goat, and chicken. Sorghum and banana beers are common as well.

Rwandans traditionally eat food in public settings only for ceremonial purposes, but otherwise eat only in the home. In recent years, the taboo on eating in public has diminished significantly, and restaurants have appeared in most urban areas. While the system of clans has diminished sharply in importance in Rwanda, most Rwandans will still not eat the totemic animals associated with their clans.

Food Customs at Ceremonial Occasions. Important occasions in Rwanda always involve the ceremonial consumption of alcohol and food, but full meals are never served. People in attendance at a wedding or funeral are formally served a piece of meat and something else to eat, usually a roasted potato. A pot of sorghum beer is placed in the centre of the room with numerous reed straws, and participants come forward to partake. Calabashes of banana beer are passed through the crowd.

It is also customary to serve people food and drink when they visit a home. Refusing to partake of offered food or drink is considered a grave insult. Hosts typically sip from drinks and taste the food first before passing them to the guests to show that they are safe for consumption and have not been poisoned. Visitors are often presented with food as gifts to take with them at the conclusion of their visits.



Basic Economy. Rwanda has an overwhelmingly agrarian economy. Most residents live largely from subsistence farming, growing some coffee on the side as a means of earning income. The level of industrialisation remains extremely low.

A Batwa holds up his identity card, which notes his ethnic origin. The Batwa have been subject to much discrimination in Rwanda.

Land Tenure and Property. Most Rwandans own the land that they work. Traditionally, all land was formally held by the king and rights to the land were distributed to subjects by the local chiefs, but in practice, Rwandans controlled their own land and passed it down as an inheritance to their male children. Private land ownership was formalised during the colonial period and continued as a general practice. Overpopulation and related poverty have led to land accumulation by a limited elite and the emergence of a class of landless poor, but most rural residents, even the very poor, own at least some of the fields they work.

Commercial Activities. With almost no natural resources other than land, no access to the ocean, and extremely dense population, Rwanda's economic possibilities are extremely limited. Coffee has been the most important export, followed by other agricultural products such as tea and pyrethrum. (People apply pyrethrum directly to the skin as an insecticide, particularly for head lice, crab

lice and their nits, and mites (scabies).) Since the 1970s, Rwanda's economy has been heavily dependent upon foreign economic assistance. Foreign aid has financed the construction of roads, water and electrical systems, and the development of new economic ventures, most recently flowers for export. These ventures have generally benefitted only a limited elite associated with the government, while doing little to address the growing poverty of the masses.

Major Industries. Rwanda has developed a few small industries to meet local demands for products such as bottled beer, soap, and fabric, but these provide little employment and contribute little to the economy.

Trade. Coffee is the country's primary export, along with tea, which is grown on large estates in areas of high elevation, and pyrethrum, a type of chrysanthemum grown as a natural insecticide. Since the 1990–1994 war, Rwanda has become more involved in international trade with Uganda and Congo. Rwanda has become a major transport centre for gold, diamonds, and other commodities mined in Congo.

Social Stratification

Classes and Castes. Historians have described the pre-colonial division between Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa as both a class and a caste division, though neither term is wholly accurate. Like caste divisions, one's group determined to some extent one's occupation, with Hutu engaged more in cultivation, Tutsi in raising livestock, and Twa in hunting and a few other activities such as making ceramics. The occupational lines were not, however, strictly enforced, as Hutu could own cattle and goats and most

Tutsi engaged in at least some cultivation. The terms may be somewhat closer to class labels, because there clearly was a status distinction between Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa, with Tutsi at the top of the social hierarchy and Twa at the bottom. Each group had a specific socially proscribed public role, symbolised by distinct functions in public rituals.

The association between ethnic identity and class has broken down since independence. Since Hutu took control of the government, those Hutu with access to power were able to use their positions to enrich themselves and accumulate cattle and land, traditional signs of wealth. While most Hutu remained poor, a small Hutu elite was able to flourish. Without access to political power, Tutsi lost most opportunities for enrichment. With the change in government in 1994, Tutsi once again gained access to economic opportunities. Many Tutsi returning from Uganda or elsewhere were able to bring capital with them, and they have been able to use their international connections to engage in trade and other economic activities.

Despite the changing position of Hutu and Tutsi, the Twa have remained fixed at the bottom of the social hierarchy. Twa have almost no political power and remain the poorest segment of society. Twa are generally despised by Hutu and Tutsi alike, who regard them as dirty and dishonest. Whereas intermarriage between Hutu and Tutsi is common, it is extremely rare between Twa and other groups.

Symbols of Social Stratification. Historically, social status was symbolised through the possession of cattle, the primary sign of wealth in Rwanda. In fact, Hutu families that acquired sufficient cattle and were able to take clients in the cattle vassalage system would eventually have their status changed and come to be known as Tutsi, whereas Tutsi who lost their cattle and clients would eventually be considered Hutu. Although ownership of cattle is no longer associated with ethnic identity, it remains an important symbol of status. Other historic symbols of high social status, such as elaborate hair styles and distinctive dress, are no longer in practice. Social status in contemporary Rwanda is reflected in the knowledge of French or English, which demonstrates a degree of education, and in the possession of consumer goods such as vehicles and televisions. Twa are identified in part by their distinctive patterns of speech; while Kinyarwanda is generally spoken using three tones, Twa speak Kinyarwanda with two.

Political Life

Government. Rwanda has a powerful president, assisted by a multiparty cabinet and a prime minister. The national assembly and the judiciary have little independent power in practice. The country is divided into twelve regions, known as prefectures, each led by a prefect named by the president. The prefectures are divided into communes, led by burgomasters, and the communes into sectors. In 1999, local elections were held throughout Rwanda for the first time in a decade, but the level of competition was constrained by continuing political repression. The government promised presidential and legislative elections within five years.

The current political system evolved from the single-party state implemented by President Habyarimana in 1975. Under pressure from a prodemocracy movement and from the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), multiparty politics was legalised in 1991, the office of prime minister implemented, and a multiparty "government of national unity," including ministers from all the major political parties, installed. The August 1993 Arusha Peace Accords between the RPF and the government stipulated a continuation of the system of coalition government. The Arusha Accords are the basis for the current government structure, though the current government excludes Habyarimana's political party because of its involvement in the 1994 genocide.

"The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda of 2003 as amended in 2015 provides for power sharing in these terms: *Power-sharing is respected in State institutions in accordance with the fundamental principles set out under Article 10 of this Constitution and the provisions of other laws.*

One of the ways of sharing power is that the President of the Republic and the President of the Parliament- Chamber of Deputies should come from different political parties. In the cabinet, power sharing should be based on the number of seats in Parliament of different political parties and the party that has the majority of seats cannot have more than 50% of cabinet members.

Article 62 of the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda 2003 in 2015 states that the Chamber of Deputies shall be composed of eighty (80) members and shall include twenty four (24) women elected by specific councils in accordance with the state administrative entities.

Article 59: National Consultative Forum of Political Organisations

The National Consultative Forum of Political Organisations brings together political organisations for the purposes of political dialogue, and building consensus and national cohesion. (2) The functioning of the National Consultative Forum of Political Organisations is provided for by the organic law determining the modalities for the establishment and functioning of political organisations, the conduct of their leaders, and the process of receiving State grants.

Leadership and Political Officials. With its long history of royal rule and social status divisions, Rwanda has strong hierarchical political traditions. Relations with politicians, like other social relations, are highly regulated by status roles. Common Rwandans are expected to show deference to their politicians, whose positions give them social status. In exchange for deference and loyalty, politicians are expected to provide their constituents with services and opportunities. Political officials must in turn show deference and loyalty to their political superiors and help to create popular support for the government or risk losing their positions.

While public political relations are formal and deferential, behind the scenes Rwandan politics has long been an arena of clandestine plotting and intrigue. Various clans competed for power in the royal court as alliances shifted and groups sought to increase their power through spying and assassination. These traditions of political intrigue have continued under the republican regimes, with rivals for power secretly plotting the demise of rulers and coup attempts common. Such duality can be seen at the grassroots level, where public deference by citizens may mask private resistance and disobedience.

Social Problems and Control. Traditionally in Rwanda, the local community played the primary role in maintaining social order. When crimes were committed or disputes arose, a council of elders would convene to reach a fair settlement in a process known as *agacaca*.



A member of the RPF loads a mortar as crowds watch the frontline. The Rwandan political system is dominated by the military.

The colonial rulers suppressed this system, while implementing a Western legal system.

Nevertheless, informal local controls on behaviour remained important, in part because the use of the legal system for political purposes undermined public confidence in it. Political authorities have frequently used informal means of repression against opponents, such as civilian militia, to maintain their power. In the early 1990s, for example, as the Habyarimana regime lost public support, soldiers, police, and civilian groups targeted opposition groups for arrest, torture, and assassination. The regime promoted anti-Tutsi rhetoric in the hopes of attracting support from Hutu. The regime arrested Tutsi and began to organise anti-Tutsi violence, which ultimately culminated in the genocide that took place from April to July 1994.

The Rwandan Patriotic Front took power through force in July 1994, leaving problematic legacies of the ethnic violence and war. As a mostly Tutsi movement, the RPF had difficulty gaining the support of the

mostly Hutu population and thus used extensive force to maintain order. Immediately after taking power, the RPF began to arrest people suspected of involvement in the genocide and within a few years placed over 100,000 people in prison. Many critics claimed that many of those in prison were innocent and that the regime was more interested in establishing control than in honestly seeking justice. The RPF, like its predecessor in power, also used force against the civilian population. The government recently initiated a program to renew the *agacaca* system, but the program did not receive substantial local support.

Military Activity. At least since the 1973 coup by army chief Juvénal Habyarimana, the military has been a dominant force in Rwandan political life. The prominence of the military increased markedly after the 1990 RPF invasion. Since the victory of the RPF rebel movement in the war in 1994, the military has dominated the political system, even though it remains officially a civilian regime.



Many RPF military officials hold positions in government ministries, and most observers consider them the real power in government offices. (Paul Kagame, who served simultaneously as head of the army and vice president, became president in 2000.) Officials who disagree with the RPF leadership, particularly the core of Tutsi officers around Kagame, are removed from office.

Social Welfare and Change Programs

Rwandan mothers and their children in Kigali. Children are a symbol of wealth.

Social assistance in Rwanda has traditionally been provided by family members and neighbours, though Christian churches have gradually taken on an increasing role in providing welfare assistance.

Beginning in the 1970s, Rwanda began to receive substantial bilateral and multilateral development assistance. Since the 1994 war, hundreds of international non-governmental organisations have also become involved in relief and development efforts. Despite these programs, Rwanda remains among the ten poorest countries in the world.

Non-governmental Organisations and Other Associations

Many of Rwanda's historic social organisations were eliminated either by the colonial regime or the collapse of the monarchy. Today, religious groups are the most important non-governmental organisations in Rwanda. Christian churches sponsor not only many religious associations but also other social groups, such as women's groups, youth organisations, and farmers' cooperatives. Numerous economic groups, such as rotating credit societies, have been founded in the past two decades to help people cope with the serious poverty in the country. Since the 1994 genocide, a number of organisations for widows and orphans also have been created. While non-governmental organisations have become increasingly important in recent years, the level of group membership and activity in Rwanda remains relatively low.

Gender Roles and Statuses

Division of Labour by Gender. Agricultural work is divided between women and men. Men clear the land and assist women in breaking the soil, while women engage in most of the day-to-day farming activities, such as planting, weeding, and harvesting. Men bear the primary responsibility for overseeing livestock, assisted by youths who act as shepherds. Men also do heavy jobs around the house, such as construction, while women are responsible for maintaining the household, raising children, and preparing food. Formal nonfarm employment in Rwanda is dominated by men, while women often participate in informal nonfarm economic activities, such as market trading.

The Relative Status of Women and Men. In precolonial Rwanda—even as most positions of public authority were reserved for men—women enjoyed a modicum of political and economic power, as exemplified by the powerful position of queen mother. The relative position of women eroded during the colonial period and never fully recovered. Women in contemporary Rwanda hold few political positions and have limited economic power, as seen in the difficulties women have in inheriting land and property. Many women's associations have attempted to increase the status of women in recent years, with little apparent success.

Marriage, Family, and Kinship

Marriage. Marriage is considered the most basic social institution in Rwanda, and the pressure to marry and have children is quite heavy. Unlike in the past, most couples today select their own mates, though approval of the family is expected. Marriage across ethnic lines between Hutu and Tutsi is relatively common.

Polygamy, once extensively practiced, has become uncommon except in some rural areas, such as the northwest. The decline in polygamy has been accompanied with a sharp increase in levels of divorce and remarriage.

Women bearing children out of wedlock were once punished by banishment or death. Illegitimacy remains strongly stigmatised, though it is also relatively common.



Produce for sale at the Cyangnu Market. Potatoes, beans, bananas, and sorghum are the most common Rwandan foods.

Domestic Unit.

Rwandans consider children a sign of wealth, and bearing children is an important social duty. As a result, Rwanda has the highest rate of fecundity in the world, and Rwandan

families are generally quite large. Rwandan families typically live in single-family compounds consisting of several buildings surrounded by a hedge or fence. Each wife (if there is more than one) typically has her own house in the compound, as do elderly parents. The husband's extended family typically lives in close proximity on the same hill or on a nearby hill. The wife's family may also live nearby or may be from further away, but both the husband's and wife's kin have important socially defined relations with the family.

Inheritance. Upon a father's death or retirement from active labour, his land and property are traditionally divided between his sons. The eldest surviving son is expected to take care of his mother and any unmarried sisters after his father's death. While wives and daughters have not formally been forbidden from inheriting, in practice inheritance by women has been difficult. In recent years, inheritance law has been revised to allow women to inherit more easily.

Kin Groups. Clan groupings historically have been important social relationships in Rwanda, but their significance has declined over the past century. Clan affiliations were passed down from father to children and cut across ethnic lines, with each clan including Hutu, Tutsi, and Twa. Competition

between clans for political power was a major source of conflict in pre-colonial Rwanda. Today, clans serve little purpose beyond helping to define marriage partners, since people continue to be expected to marry outside their clans.

Socialisation

Infant Care. The mother plays the primary part in caring for infants, but she is assisted by other female relatives and by her older female children. Women generally carry their children on their backs for at least the first year, or until they bear another child.

Child Rearing and Education. The mother has the primary responsibility for child rearing and education. Her eldest brother, the maternal uncle, also plays an important part in overseeing the moral development and socialisation of the children, ensuring that they learn social traditions. The state has assumed the responsibility for providing formal education for children, though only about 60% of children ever attend school. Even the small required fees are too much for many families to afford.

Children continue to be named in a public ceremony eight days after their births, but many other initiation rites are now rare. Tutsi children were once sent to the royal court for training and initiation, but this practice was abolished along with the monarchy. Few children are now initiated into the Lyangombe and Nyabingi sects.

Higher Education. Rwanda puts little emphasis on higher education. Less than 10% of Rwandans attend high school, and another small portion attends technical training schools. A very small percentage of the population continues on to university. Rwanda has one national university based in Butare, with branches in Kigali and Ruhengeri. In the past decade, several small private colleges have also been established.

Etiquette

With its long history of hierarchical social relations, Rwandan culture puts great emphasis on practices of etiquette that demonstrate respect and emphasise social rank both inside and outside the family. Within the family, chairs are traditionally reserved for men, while other family members sit on mats on the floor. Men eat first, with women and children eating after. Visitors are given the best chairs and the first choice of food and drink.

Rwandans have an elaborate system of salutation that varies depending on the relative social rank and familiarity of the greeters. Rwandans almost always shake hands upon encountering someone. When greeting someone of higher rank, a person extends his or her right hand while placing the left hand on the right arm in a sign of deference. Close friends and others of equal rank may embrace, holding one another by the shoulders and brushing their heads together first on one side then on the other.

Religion

Religious Beliefs. Christianity has become a central part of Rwandan culture. More than 60% of the population are Catholics, and another 30% are Protestants, with the largest Protestant churches including Pentecostals, Seventh Day Adventists, Anglicans, Presbyterians, Free Methodists, and Baptists. Many Rwandans credit the Catholic Church with having supported the Hutu rise to power in the late 1950s and early 1960s, and the church has thus gained great influence and public support among Hutu. With the demise of the monarchy, most of the associated religious rituals ended, and Christian rituals have come to take their places.

At the same time, most Rwandan Christians continue to participate in certain indigenous religious practices as well. Veneration of ancestors remains widespread, with most Rwandans continuing to have traditional funerals and other traditional rites for the dead. Indigenous healers remain common as well.



Two secret societies that worship ancestral heroes, known as Kubandwa sects, are less common today than in the past but are nevertheless widespread. The Nyabingi sect is found in the north of the country near the Ugandan border, while the Lyangombe sect is found in other parts of the country.

Religious Practitioners. Both Nyabingi and Lyangombe have priests associated with their worship, but these figures have

little public importance today. Instead, the main religious leaders of Rwanda are Christian clerics. The Catholic bishops and leaders of Protestant churches are prominent national figures with considerable political influence, and pastors and priests are important local figures.

Rituals and Holy Places. The Kubandwa sects of Nyabingi and Lyangombe are secret societies that induct new members through initiation. Families experiencing difficulties of some sort will often choose to have a child initiated into the sect. The Lyangombe ceremonies are conducted outdoors in a clearing around a type of tree whose red flowers, tradition holds, represent Lyangombe's blood. Nyabingi ceremonies are also practiced outdoors. The level of secrecy of both sects has been increased because of the hostility they have faced first from colonial authorities and subsequently from Christian officials. Many Christian churches penalise members they find to have participated in one of the Kubandwa ceremonies.

Death and the Afterlife. Rwandans believe that the spirit continues after death, and they see their families as including not only the living, but those who have come before and those who will come in the future. Showing respect to dead family members is considered extremely important. Failing to appease the spirits of dead ancestors through appropriate rituals and offerings can lead the ancestors to neglect their families and allow evil spirits to inflict harm.

Medicine and Health Care

Rwandans practice both Western and indigenous forms of health care. Christian churches have built numerous hospitals and health centres, but many Rwandans continue to visit indigenous healers, who combine herbal medicines with spiritual cures.

Rwandan refugees cross the Kagera River from Tanzania. In 1999 about 700,000 Tutsi refugees returned to Rwanda from abroad.

Rwandan indigenous medicine emphasises the flow of bodily fluids. In Rwandan culture, no conceptual distinction is made between physical poisoning and enchantment, and poisoning is regarded as a major cause of illness.

Secular Celebrations

Prior to the 1994 genocide, Rwanda had holidays celebrating the 1959 revolution and the 1973 coup that brought President Habyarimana to power. These celebrations involved public gatherings and military parades. Since the rise of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, these holidays have been discontinued and new holidays have been created to commemorate the genocide and honour those killed. The most important holiday for Rwandan families is New Year's Day. Families traditionally gather for a meal and exchange of gifts on New Year's Day.

The Arts and Humanities

Support for the Arts. The Rwandan government provides very little support for the arts. The government supports a national dance troop based in Nyanza, but there are few other nationally funded artistic groups.

Literature. Rwanda has little literary tradition. The royal court had a tradition of oral history, but this tradition has not been continued.

Graphic Arts. Rwanda has few graphic arts. The main ones are decorative arts, primarily baskets and pottery. There are no traditions of carving or painting.

Performance Arts. Music and dance have been the most important artistic expressions in Rwanda. Both instrumental and vocal music have strong traditions in Rwanda. While traveling instrumentalists are no longer common as they once were, recorded music and public performances in clubs have become common.

The tradition of dance in Rwanda is particularly rich. The training of young Tutsi men at the royal court included training in a form of martial dance that involved drumming and demonstrations of prowess by individual dancers. This *intore* dancing has been preserved since the demise of the monarchy through a national dance troupe, and the tradition is widely taught in schools. Other types of dances were important in public ceremonies and continue to be performed at weddings and other celebrations.

The State of the Physical and Social Sciences

The physical and social sciences were weak in Rwanda even before the genocide, but they were completely decimated by the violence. Rwanda is heavily dependent upon foreign scholars and researchers for scientific advances and social analysis.

Rwanda Overview

Rwanda is a country situated in central Africa, bordered to the north by Uganda, to the east by Tanzania, to the south by Burundi and to the west by the Democratic Republic of Congo. Rwanda's total area is 26,338 km², with a population density estimated at 445 people per km². It is a hilly, fertile, and landlocked country, and a member of the East Africa Community (EAC).

Political Context

Rwanda has maintained its political stability since the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi. Presidential and parliamentary elections were jointly held in July 2024 after the government decided to synchronise the voting dates. President Paul Kagame, of the ruling party RPF-Inkotanyi, was re-elected for a fourth consecutive term. This one will only last five years, following a 2015 constitutional amendment that reduced presidential terms down from seven years and set a two-term limit. The ruling RPF-Inkotanyi coalition also won the majority of seats in parliament, securing 68.8% of them.

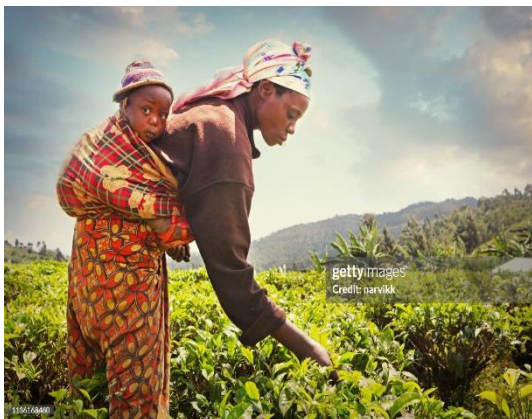


Economic Overview

[Rwanda Overview: Development news, research, data | World Bank](#)

Rwanda aspires to become a Middle-Income Country by 2035 and a High-Income Country by 2050. It plans to achieve this through the implementation of the second National Strategies for Transformation (NST-2), a five year-development agenda underpinned by sectoral strategies focused on meeting the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Rwanda's economy continued to stage a strong growth in the first half of 2024. After growing by an average of 8.2% in 2022-2023, real GDP increased by 9.7% in the first half of 2024. GDP growth is expected to maintain momentum in 2025–26, with a projected average of 7.7%, thanks to a recovery in global tourism, new construction projects, and manufacturing activities.



Development Challenges

Despite remarkable growth performance in recent years, creation of jobs in Rwanda is insufficient and the level of productivity remains low, reflecting infrastructure gaps, limited progress in innovation, and sub-optimal allocative efficiency. Furthermore, the inclusiveness of growth remains a key challenge, as the poverty reduction momentum has weakened in recent years. The benefits of structural transformation have tended to accrue to more educated workers, worsening inequality. The World Bank's Human Capital Index, which measures the amount of human capital that a child born today can expect to attain by age 18, places Rwanda at 160th out of 174 countries. High public debt levels (over 73% of GDP in 2023), vulnerability to climate change, and the increasing pressure on natural resources will make it difficult to achieve the country's targets of becoming an upper middle-income country by 2035 and a high-income country by 2050. Overcoming these challenges will require greater reliance on

private sector investment to enhance productivity growth, raise incomes, and provide the financing to address infrastructure shortfalls.

Rwanda Human Capital brief

Human capital – knowledge, skills and good health – empowers people to achieve their potential and drives economic growth. This brief tracks progress by Rwanda in building and using human capital. This page presents the Human Capital Index (HCI), its component parts, and relevant benchmarks. The HCI quantifies how underinvestment in education and health for today’s children reduces future incomes. Data are the most recently available as of 2020. The second page presents a set of Human Capital Complementary Indicators (HCCI) that shows progress at each stage of the lifecycle.

The Human Capital Index

A child born in Rwanda will be 38% as productive when she grows up as she could be if she enjoyed complete education and full health. This is lower than the average for the Sub-Saharan Africa region (40%) but higher than for Low Income countries (37%).

THE HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX COMPONENTS

- Probability of Survival to Age 5. Of every 100 children born in Rwanda, 95 survive to age 5.
- Expected Years of School. In Rwanda, a child who starts school at age 4 can expect to complete 6.8 years of school by her 18th birthday.
- Learning-Adjusted Years of School. Factoring in what children actually learn, expected years of school is 4.3 years.
- Average Harmonised Test Scores. Students in Rwanda score 397 on a scale where 625 represents advanced attainment and 300 represents minimum attainment.
- Adult Survival Rate. Across Rwanda, 74% of 15-year olds survive until age 60.
- Fraction of Children under 5 Not Stunted. Approximately 71 out of 100 children are not stunted. This means that 29 out of 100 children are at risk of cognitive and physical limitations that can last a lifetime.

Utilisation-Adjusted Human Capital Index

The Utilisation-adjusted Human Capital Index (U-HCI) scales down the HCI by taking into account how many adults are not employed. The data on the utilisation adjusted human capital index are not available for Rwanda. The regional average for this indicator is 0.24 and the income group average is 0.18.

Gender differences in Human Capital and Utilization

	Boys	Girls	Overall
Human Capital Index	0.37	0.39	0.38
Utilization-Adjusted HCI	0.20	0.15	0.18

Human Capital Complementary Indicators (HCCIs) offer a snapshot of human capital investments at four stages of the life cycle. The figures show the latest available data, benchmarked against regional averages. The figures also report progress over the previous 5 years.

Early Childhood

Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births) in Rwanda was reported at 17 % in 2022, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognised sources. Rwanda - Mortality rate; neonatal (per 1;000 live births) - actual values, historical data, forecasts and projections were sourced from the [World Bank](#) on January of 2025.



HUMAN CAPITAL COUNTRY BRIEF

RWANDA

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

Income Category: Low Income



Human capital – knowledge, skills, and good health – empowers people to achieve their potential and drives economic growth. This brief tracks progress by Rwanda in building and using human capital. This page presents the Human Capital Index (HCI), its components parts, and relevant benchmarks. The HCI quantifies how underinvestment in education and health for today's children reduces future incomes. Data are the most recently available as of 2020. The back page presents a set of Human Capital Complementary Indicators (HCCI) that shows progress at each stage of the lifecycle.

THE HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX

A child born in Rwanda will be **38%** as productive when she grows up as she could be if she enjoyed complete education and full health.

This is lower than the average for the Sub-Saharan Africa region (40%) but slightly higher than for Low Income countries (37%).

THE HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX COMPONENTS

- **Probability of Survival to Age 5.** Of every 100 children born in Rwanda, **96** survive to age 5.
- **Expected Years of School.** In Rwanda, a child who starts school at age 4 can expect to complete **6.9** years of school by her 18th birthday.
- **Learning-Adjusted Years of School.** Factoring in what children actually learn, expected years of school is **3.9** years.
- **Average Harmonized Test Scores.** Students in Rwanda score **358** on a scale where 625 represents advanced attainment and 300 represents minimum attainment.
- **Adult Survival Rate.** Across Rwanda, **81%** of 15-year-olds survive until age 60.
- **Fraction of Children Under 5 Not Stunted.** Approximately **62** out of 100 children are not stunted. This means that **38** out of 100 children are at risk of cognitive and physical limitations that can last a lifetime.

UTILIZATION-ADJUSTED HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX

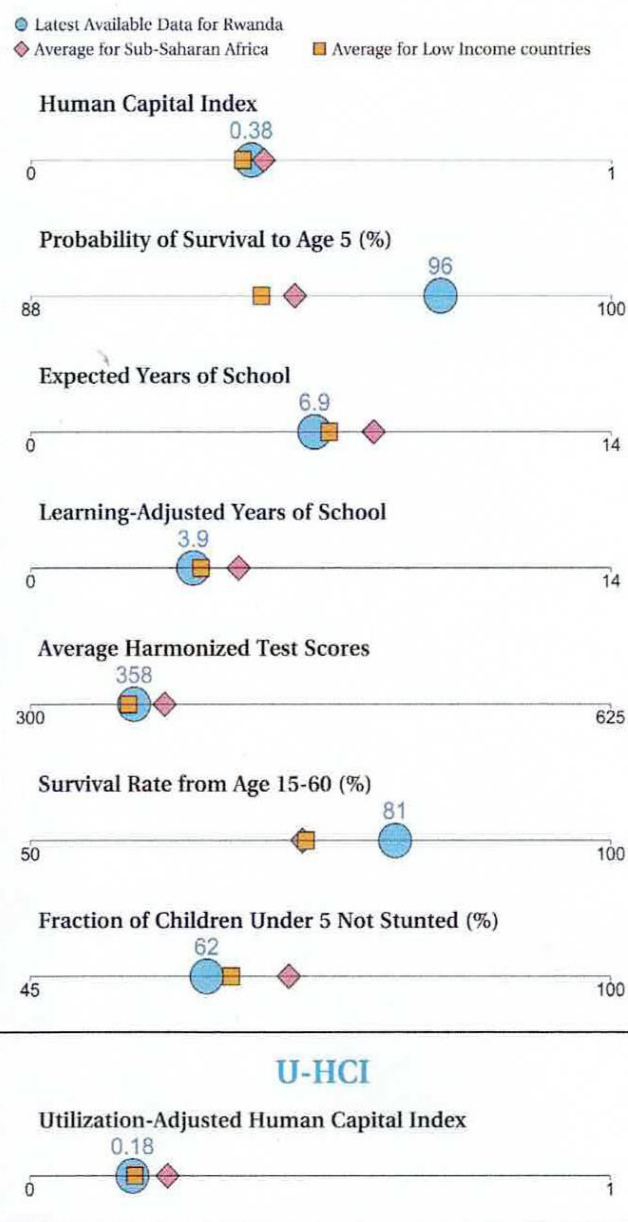
The Utilization-adjusted Human Capital Index (U-HCI) scales down the HCI by taking into account how many adults are not employed. The U-HCI for Rwanda is **0.18**. Thus, children born today will be 18% as productive in adulthood as they could have been if they had access to full health and education, and they became fully employed adults. The U-HCI for girls is even lower at 0.15.

Gender differences in Human Capital and Utilization

	Boys	Girls	Overall
Human Capital Index	0.37	0.39	0.38
Utilization-Adjusted HCI	0.20	0.15	0.18

Note: - represents no internationally comparable data available.

HCI AND COMPONENTS



Note: Missing symbols indicate internationally comparable data are not available to generate the corresponding statistic.

The Human Capital Complementary Indicators (HCCIs) offer a snapshot of human capital investments at four stages of the lifecycle. The figures show the latest available data, benchmarked against regional averages. The figures also report progress over the previous 5 years.

EARLY CHILDHOOD

- **Neonatal mortality rate.** The neonatal mortality rate is 18 per 1,000 live births (2021), compared to 19 in 2016. The indicator is lower than the regional average.
- **Participation rate in organized learning.** In 2019, 53% of children who were one year younger than the official primary school entry age participated in an organized learning program, compared to 41% in 2016. The indicator is above the regional average.
- **DTP vaccination rate, third dose.** In 2022, 98% of infants received the third dose of the diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine. This remains unchanged since 2017. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

SCHOOL AGE

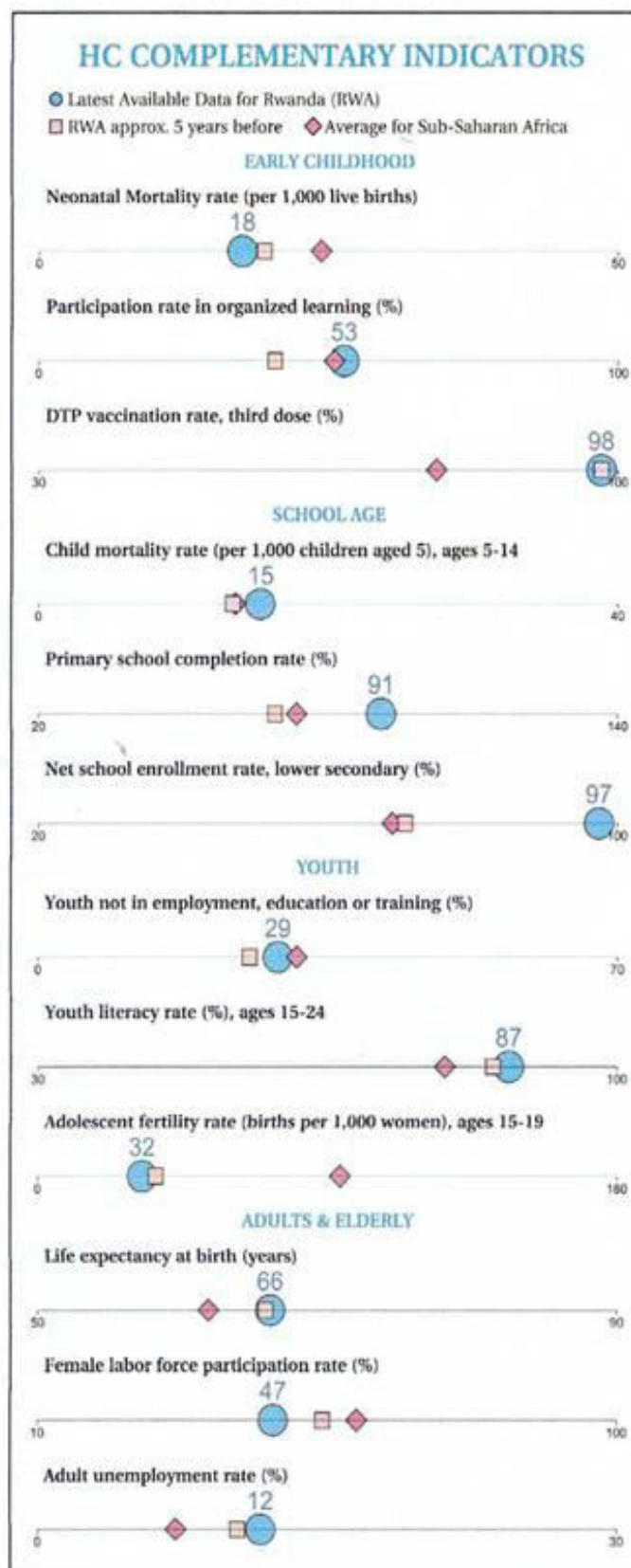
- **Child mortality rate.** The mortality rate for children ages 5-14 is 15 per 1,000 children aged 5 (2021), compared to 13 in 2016. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- **Primary school completion rate.** The primary school completion rate at the official entrance age of the last grade of that level is 91% (2021), compared to 69% in 2016. The indicator is above the regional average.
- **Net school enrollment rate, lower secondary.** The percentage of lower secondary school-aged children enrolled at that level is 97% (2021), compared to 71% in 2017. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

YOUTH

- **Youth not in employment, education or training.** In 2021, 29% of youth (ages 15-24) were not in employment, education or training, compared to 26% in 2017. The indicator is lower than the regional average.
- **Youth literacy rate.** The share of youth (ages 15-24) who are literate is 87% (2021), compared to 85% in 2015. The indicator is above the regional average.
- **Adolescent fertility rate.** The number of births for every 1,000 women ages 15-19 is 32 (2021), compared to 37 in 2016. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

ADULTS & ELDERLY

- **Life expectancy at birth.** Life expectancy at birth is 66 years (2021). This remains unchanged since 2016. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- **Female labor force participation rate.** Female labor force participation as a percentage of the female working-age population (ages 25+) is 47% (2022), compared to 54% in 2017. The indicator is below the regional average.
- **Adult unemployment rate.** Unemployed adults as a share of the adult labor force (ages +25) is 12% (2022), compared to 10% in 2017. The indicator is higher than the regional average.



Note: Missing symbols indicate internationally comparable data are not available to generate the corresponding statistic.

WE ARE ALL BEING PLAYED

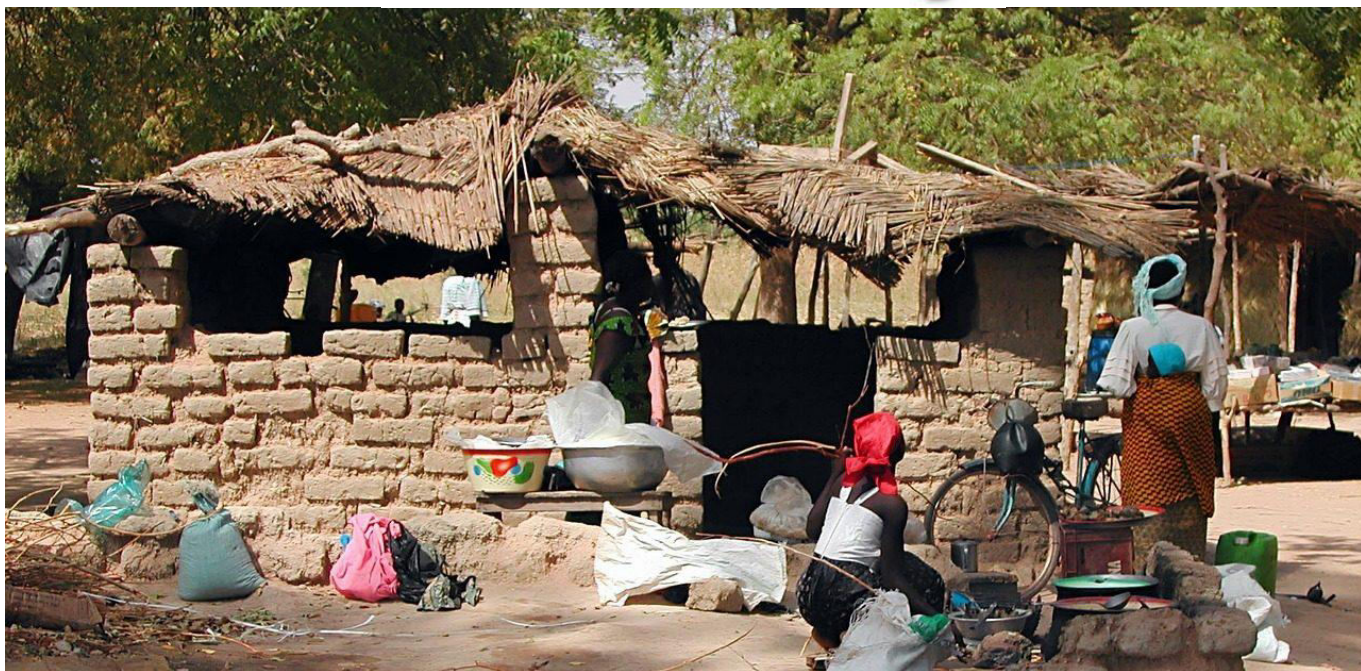
DIVIDE & CONQUER: IF THEY KEEP US FIGHTING WITH EACH OTHER, WE WILL NEVER FIGHT THE TRUE ENEMY... THE ESTABLISHMENT!

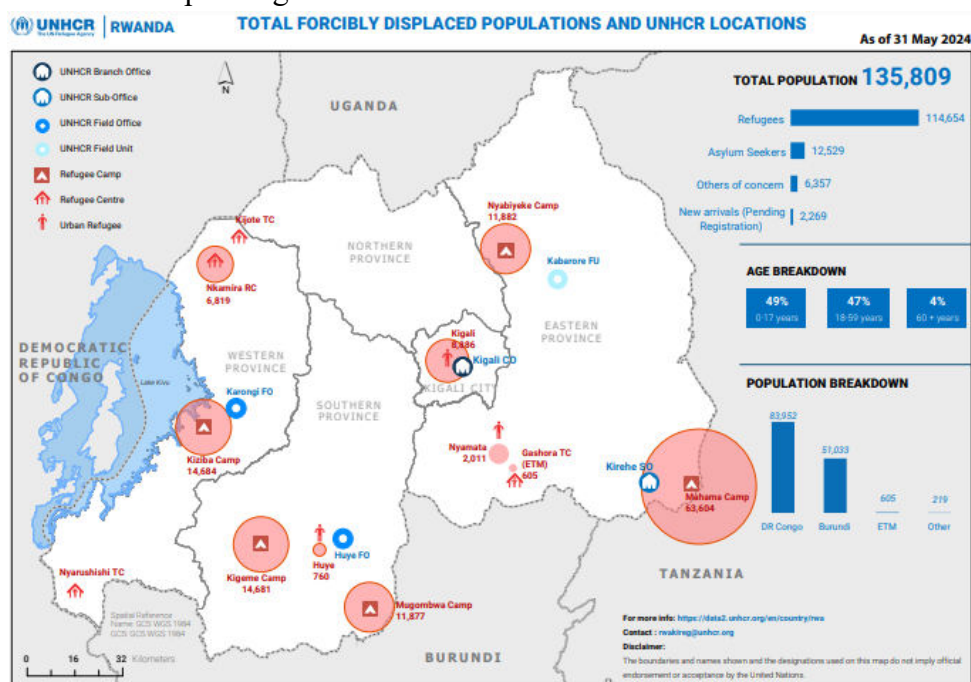


DIVIDE AND CONQUER MECHANISMS:

Skin Colour / Tone Bigotry	Class & Social Structures
Borders & National Cultures	Militarism is all Wrong
Language Divides	Societal Customs & Practices
Financial Enslavement	Debasement of Education
Professional Snobbery	Sexual Preference Bigotry
Assumptions Err 98% of the time	Political Division
Mind-Centrism Stagnation	Religious Bigotry
Mind Control Addiction	Mind Untruth Addiction
Institutional Controls	Leadership Propaganda & Lies
Parental / Teacher / Religion / Employer / GovernmentSuppressions	
Potable Water Security Food Security Safe Shelter Security	
Universal suppression of all peoples by covert controllers	
Living Mind Centric is prohibiting spontaneity & freedom	
Living Feelings First is living in truth & freedom !	
Women Liberating	Childhood Suppression to end

Poverty





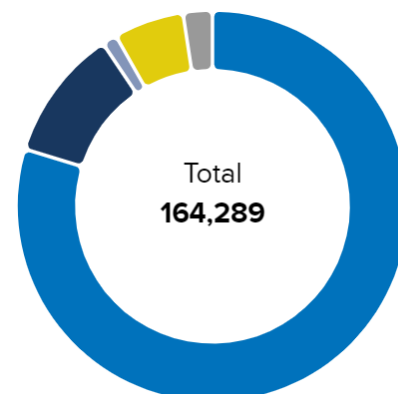
Population types –

Rwanda | 2025



Rwanda | 2025

Country/territory of origin ▲	Population
Burundi	51,327
Democratic Republic of the Congo	95,591
Rwanda	11,500
Sudan	1,064
Various	4,286
<i>Other</i>	<i>521</i>
Total	164,289



Executive summary

<https://reporting.unhcr.org/operational/operations/rwanda>

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) continues to welcome and host refugees, many of whom have been in Rwanda for over a decade. The situation in the country is expected to remain stable and favourable for refugee protection in the foreseeable future. However, Rwanda is expected to continue to receive new refugees and asylum-seekers fleeing the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) given the continuing conflicts.

UNHCR's 2023 – 2025 strategy addresses short, medium, and longer-term aspects and is largely aligned to Rwanda's Vision 2050. The first seven years of the path to Rwanda's Vision 2050 are set forth in the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) and subsequently NST2 from 2025, providing pillars for accelerated transformation in the areas of economy, social protection, and governance, while emphasising sustainability of results and inclusiveness of development for all.

UNHCR's Multi-Year Strategy (MYS) is designed to maximise tangible benefits for refugees, asylum-seekers, returnees, stateless persons, other displaced populations, and Rwandan host communities. Key planning parameters are hinged on Rwanda's continued commitment to the agenda of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and its pledges at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) and the High-Level Segment on Statelessness (HLS).

UNHCR will build on the conducive protection environment for refugee inclusion through continued advocacy and technical support to the GoR, to ensure fair, transparent, timely and quality refugee status determination decisions and procedures. UNHCR commits to encourage States to respect their obligations for safeguarding the 1951 Refugee Convention and the right of individuals to seek asylum, especially in the context of potential externalisation arrangements.

During 2023-2025, the shift from a humanitarian approach to a development focus on sustainable programming will continue with emphasis on providing sustainable livelihoods and social-economic

cohesion for both refugee and Rwandan host communities. UNHCR seeks to intensify its efforts in livelihood programming in line with the joint Government of Rwanda-UNHCR Economic Inclusion Strategy (2021- 2024), that aims at graduating refugees out of poverty and realising self-reliance.

Efforts in the areas of environmental protection in refugee camps will continue (reforestation and access to clean energy) especially considering the increasing impact of climate change. As part of this work, programming will align with UNHCR's global Strategic Plan for Climate Action 2024-2030. Priority operations in the implementation of the strategic plan, including Rwanda, will focus on achieving environmentally sustainable housing, increasingly sustainable water services and strengthen climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable livelihoods. Service delivery will be achieved through targeted cash assistance programs where possible, to help meet the basic needs of refugee populations. UNHCR will continue to advocate for broader Government coordination and inclusive social service delivery for refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless populations, especially the further inclusion of refugees into national health and education systems.

UNHCR remains committed to implement its durable solutions strategy that aims at pursuing resettlement for the most vulnerable and protracted Congolese refugees and other nationalities, expand access to complementary pathways, while pursuing other options including local integration and voluntary repatriation where feasible and support the government to achieve universal birth registration for the forcibly displaced persons. UNHCR will continue to advocate for local integration where refugees express their interest and meet the requirements outlined in the 2021 Nationality law.

Attaining these objectives relies on collaboration with various stakeholders such as the government, donors, development partners, national and international NGOs, and multilateral and bilateral partners. UNHCR will ensure effective and proactive management of operational and corporate risks while ensuring regulatory compliance.

Situation analysis

At the end of September 2024, Rwanda hosted 134,658 displaced persons including 114,654 refugees, 13,281 registered asylum-seekers, 368 unregistered new arrivals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and 6,355 others of concern. The population comprises 82,22 (61%) displaced from the Democratic Republic of Congo, (DRC), 51,504 (38%) from Burundi, 698 (0.5%) evacuated from Libya under the Emergency Transit Mechanism (ETM), and 334 (0.2%) other nationalities. **Out of the total population, 91% live in camp locations while the remaining 9% live in urban areas.**

Rwanda has also experienced an influx of new asylum-seekers due to increased instability in Eastern DRC since November 2022. At the end of 2023, over 13,000 new asylum-seekers were registered in Rwanda, with continued influx in 2024. In 2023, UNHCR re-established a transit centre at Nkamira to accommodate the new asylum-seekers. At the end of September 2024, over 2,088 asylum-seekers were accommodated in the Nkamira transit centre.

Rwanda's policies provide for refugee inclusion into national services such as education, health, socio-economic and financial services (including access to investment and bank accounts) as outlined in Article 21 of the Law n°042/2024 of 19/04/2024 Governing Refugees and Applicants for Refugee Status in Rwanda. This law ensures that refugees enjoy the rights provided for by international refugee instruments.

Refugees have access to civil registration and documentation, including Proof of Registration (PoR), civil status documents, and refugee IDs issued by the Government of Rwanda for those above 16 years old. All new arrivals / asylum-seekers in Rwanda, undergo individual Refugee Status Determination (RSD) by the Government of Rwanda.

UNHCR provides shelter and basic services as a core life-saving activity to all refugees living in camps in Rwanda. Environmental degradation resulting from climate change, including landslides and giant ravines caused by soil erosion are becoming increasingly common. Lack of proper drainage facilities in the camps has exacerbated the problem, with some refugee families in high-risk zones of landslides relocated to new shelters or to other camps.

UNHCR ensures that all refugees have access to life-saving and essential health care through primary health facilities for camp-based refugees and inclusion in the national Community-Based Health Insurance (CBHI) for urban based refugees. UNHCR also supports and pays the cost of refugee referrals to secondary / tertiary healthcare at national hospitals, although the roll-out of CBHI to camp-based refugees as pledged by the GoR is expected to begin in 2025.

WFP provides cash-based assistance for food to refugees in all camps on a targeted basis. 87% of the refugee population are considered to be highly vulnerable, 6% moderately vulnerable, and 7% less vulnerable. UNHCR will update aspects of this multi-year strategy including the targeting criteria for some sectors based on updated socio-economic data. UNHCR's cash assistance programmes for core relief items and energy will likely also be delivered on a targeted basis.

Refugees are also included in national education sector planning that targets all children. The legal frameworks and policies have enabled the integration of refugees in national education plans. However, UNHCR and Education partners continue to play a catalytic role in supporting the government strategies in schools hosting refugee children, including through improvement of schools' infrastructure to enhance the quality of education at all levels.

Over 60% of refugee households have access to Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) or pellets for cooking. In addition, over 4,000 refugee households procured solar home systems for lighting and small business. Despite these advances towards clean energy, most refugees living in camps still rely on UNHCR assistance for cooking energy. Since May 2024, targeted vulnerable refugees in Mahama and Mugombwa camps have received LPG. Other vulnerable refugees in Kigeme, Kiziba and Nyabiheke refugee camps are also targeted for cash assistance for energy.

In Rwanda, there is a gradual shift from a humanitarian approach to a developmental focus with emphasis on sustainable livelihoods and social cohesion. UNHCR is working to strengthen advocacy with partners and to assist refugees to become more self-reliant in line with GoR strategies. This includes an emphasis on better and more in-depth data collection and analysis, together with more specialised institutions such as Access to Finance Rwanda, the World Bank, and the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). UNHCR also supports activities in community leadership, livelihoods, child protection, inclusion of People with Disabilities (PwDs) and in prevention and response of Gender Based Violence (GBV).

UNHCR provides technical and financial support to the government to address and prevent statelessness and will support the National Statelessness Taskforce. The National Statelessness Taskforce plans to finalise a nationwide identification survey to determine the number of stateless persons in Rwanda and develop a strategy to provide solutions.

UNHCR has a solutions approach and is implementing a multi-year durable solutions strategy that aims at pursuing resettlement as a protection tool especially for Congolese refugees who have been in a protracted situation as well as other nationalities. Other broader options such as local integration, voluntary repatriation and complementary pathways are also pursued. In collaboration with the Governments of Rwanda and Burundi, UNHCR is actively facilitating the return of Burundian refugees in safety and dignity.

Vision and strategic orientation

The Strategic Vision of UNHCR in Rwanda is that all refugees in Rwanda, including new arrivals and returnees, have access to safe and dignified living conditions, including adequate housing, food, water, and sanitation by 2025. UNHCR will work in partnership with the Rwandan government to ensure that refugees can benefit from government-led services and programs, including social protection and access to justice. As such, UNHCR envisions that refugees will also have access to quality education, healthcare, and employment opportunities, both in and outside of camps. By the end of 2025, around nine per cent of the refugee population will have been resettled and eight percent will have found livelihood opportunities, allowing them to gradually transition out of humanitarian aid. In addition, UNHCR envisions that by the end of 2025, asylum-seekers will enjoy access to efficient and fair Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process.

UNHCR aims that refugees and asylum-seekers will continue to benefit from inclusive social services, including attaining 100% inclusion in the national education system, 25% enrolment in the health sector through the Community Based Health Insurance (CBHI) scheme, and that a clear road map for guiding the integration of WASH areas in refugee settings by the end of 2025, will be in place. UNHCR will also work on the transition to extend CBHI to camp-based refugees. In this regard, the Government has pledged to include camp-based refugees in CBHI by 2025.

UNHCR estimates that around 4,000 refugees and host community households (with 30-50% of host community) will be supported in their journey towards self-sufficiency and improved living conditions by the end of 2025. Through the operationalisation of the Government of Rwanda and UNHCR's Joint Strategy on economic inclusion of refugees and host communities (2021-2024) complemented by realisation of pledges made at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF).

By the end of 2025, 1,000 Burundians refugees are expected to repatriate (325 were repatriated in 2023, 95 were returned voluntarily as of October 2024, and 580 in 2025). In addition, 5,570 Rwandans will return from the DRC and other asylum countries (1,570 Rwandans returned in 2023), and further 900 Congolese / Burundians refugees are expected to integrate locally. In addition, UNHCR will support Congolese refugees to return home if opportunities become available (no returns were recorded in 2023, and none are expected in 2024 and 2025, as the situation in DRC continues to deteriorate). Finally, some 16,000 refugees (5,000 in 2023, 6,000 in 2024, and 5,000 in 2025) will depart to third countries on resettlement and complementary pathways.

The 2023-2025, Strategic Vision is aligned with the Africa Union's Agenda 2063, as well as the 2030, Agenda for Sustainable Development, which is inclusive of refugees and is based on the core principle of 'Leaving no one behind'. Within the framework of the GCR and GoR commitments at the Global Leaders' Summit, the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) and the High Level Segment on Statelessness (HLS), the 2023-2025, Rwanda Multi-Year Strategy is aligned with the UNHCR's Strategic Directions 2022- 2026, the Government of Rwanda's National Strategy for Transformation (NST) (2017-2024), the UNSDCF (2018-2024), the GoR-UNHCR Joint Strategy (2021-2024) on economic inclusion of refugees and host communities. The UNHCR strategic vision is also aligned to the new UNSCDF and NSTII which will come into force in 2025.

UN warns of worrying humanitarian situation in DRC's Goma amid assault by Rwanda-backed rebels

<https://www.voanews.com/a/un-warns-of-worrying-humanitarian-situation-in-drc-s-goma-amid-assault-by-rwanda-backed-rebels-/7952906.html>

28 January

2025

Goma is the capital and largest city of the North Kivu Province in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It is located on the northern shore of Lake Kivu and shares borders with Bukumu Chiefdom to the north, Rwanda to the east and Masisi Territory to the west. Goma has a population of about 700,000.



People displaced by the fighting with M23 rebels make their way to the centre of Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jan. 26, 2025.

UNITED NATIONS —



There was gunfire Tuesday in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo city of Goma, as the United Nations warned of a worrying humanitarian situation amid clashes between Congolese soldiers and Rwandan-backed rebels who attacked the area and claimed to be in control.

U.N. humanitarian office spokesperson Jens Laerke told a briefing Tuesday that hospitals in Goma were overwhelmed.

The World Food Program said it temporarily paused food assistance activities in the Goma area.

Crisis talks were planned for Wednesday, Kenyan President William Ruto said, with Congolese President Felix Tshisekedi and Rwandan President Paul Kagame set to attend.

Ruto said there is no military solution to the conflict.

The U.S. State Department said Secretary of State Marco Rubio “condemned the assault on Goma by the Rwanda-backed M23 and affirmed the United States’ respect for the sovereignty of the DRC,” in a phone call Monday with Tshisekedi.



Smoke rises over Goma, Congo, Jan. 27, 2025, as M23 rebels make their way to the centre of the town. A senior U.N. official in the Democratic Republic of Congo said Monday that fighting between the M23 rebels and the Congolese army in Goma is “not over yet,” despite the rebel claims of control.

“Fighting is still very much ongoing,” said Bruno Lemarquis, U.N. resident coordinator in the DRC. “It’s a very, very fluid situation. It’s a very dangerous situation.”

He told reporters via a video call from DRC’s capital, Kinshasha, that “active zones of combat have spread to all quarters” of Goma in North Kivu province. Lemarquis said there have been severe disruptions to water, electricity, internet and phone service. Humanitarian warehouses have been looted.

In early January, M23 rebels broke a ceasefire agreement, launching a large-scale offensive in the east with the support of the Rwandan army. The U.N. says the rebels have made significant territorial gains and are seeking to open a new front in neighbouring South Kivu province.



U.N. armoured personnel carriers deploy outside Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Jan. 25, 2025.

The United Nations Security

Council, Secretary-General Antonio Guterres and senior U.N. officials are calling for the M23 to

immediately cease hostilities and withdraw from occupied territories. They have called for the withdrawal of Rwandan forces and a return to the Luanda process of mediation overseen by Angolan President João Lourenço.

“On behalf of the humanitarian community, I call on all parties to agree on temporary humanitarian pauses in the most affected areas and establish humanitarian corridors to ensure humanitarian activities resume at scale. And more importantly, also to facilitate the safe evacuation of wounded individuals and civilians trapped in combat zones,” Lemarquis added.

The United Nations announced Sunday a US\$17 million disbursement from its central emergency fund for urgent humanitarian needs in DRC.

Lemarquis said non-essential U.N. staff, foreign and Congolese, are being temporarily evacuated from Goma to either Kinshasa or to a U.N. base in Entebbe in neighbouring Uganda.

The U.N. peacekeeping mission, known by its acronym, MONUSCO, has also reinforced its positions to counter the rebels’ advance on Goma, deploying a quick reaction force, a rapid deployment battalion, a reserve battalion, a platoon of Special Forces and an artillery battery.

“At this critical juncture now, the onus really is and has to be about bringing about an immediate cessation of hostilities,” U.N. peacekeeping chief Jean-Pierre Lacroix told reporters on the same video call, speaking from Damascus, Syria, where he is on a mission.

“The fate of the millions of civilians living in Goma or having been displaced is really the priority, along with the safety and security of U.N. personnel,” he said.

In the past few days, three U.N. peacekeepers have been killed and several injured in the conflict.

Before the latest round of violence, eastern DRC was already mired in one of the largest and most protracted humanitarian crises in the world, with nearly 6.5 million people displaced due to efforts by armed groups to seize control of the country’s valuable mineral deposits.

March 23 Movement

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/March_23_Movement

The **March 23 Movement** (French: *Mouvement du 23 mars*), often abbreviated as **M23** and also known as the **Congolese Revolutionary Army** (*Armée révolutionnaire du Congo*), is a **Congolese Tutsi-led, Rwandan-backed rebel military group**. Based in eastern areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), it operates mainly in the province of North Kivu, which borders both Uganda and Rwanda. The M23 rebellion of 2012 to 2013 against the DRC government led to the displacement of large numbers of people. On 20 November 2012, M23 took control of Goma, a provincial capital with a population of a million people, but it was requested to evacuate it by the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region because the DRC government had finally agreed to negotiate. In late 2012, Congolese troops, along with UN troops, retook control of Goma, and M23 announced a ceasefire and said that it wanted to resume peace talks.



A United Nations report found that Rwanda created and commanded the M23 rebel group. Rwanda ceased its support because of international pressure and the military defeat by the DRC and the UN in 2013.

In 2017, M23 elements resumed their insurgency in the DRC, but the operations of this splinter faction had little local impact. In 2022, a larger portion of M23 started an offensive, which eventually resulted in the capture of the Congolese border town of Bunagana by the rebels. In November 2022, M23 rebels got close to the city of Goma and forced about 180,000 people to leave their homes after the Congolese Army had withdrawn from the region near the village of Kibumba. In June 2023, Human Rights Watch reported human rights abuses by M23 rebels in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including unlawful killings, rapes and other war crimes. Allegations implicate Rwandan support for these actions, bringing concerns about war crimes and making the humanitarian situation worse in the region. The United Nations Security Council encouraged sanctions against the M23 leaders and implicated Rwandan officials. As of January 2025, the group occupies various major towns in eastern North Kivu including Bunagana, Kiwanja, Kitchanga, Rubaya, Rutshuru, and the city of Goma.

Analysis-Rise of Rwanda-backed M23 rebels in Congo harder to stop this time

<https://www.msn.com/en-us/war-and-conflicts/military-organizations/analysis-rise-of-rwanda-backed-m23-rebels-in-congo-harder-to-stop-this-time/ar-AA1y0lWg?ocid=BingNewsSerp> 28 January 2025

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) – After three years on the run from the Rwandan-backed M23 insurgency in eastern Congo, on Sunday, with the rebels fighting their way into Goma's city outskirts, Colleta Nzambonimpa found herself in church with nowhere left to turn.

"I pray that God strengthens our soldiers," Nzambonimpa, 54, told Reuters. "My prayer is for M23 to be defeated and leave Goma."

"The fall of Goma is a game changer."

M23 has made lightning advances over the past month, grabbing territory and expanding its control over North Kivu province's lucrative coltan (columbite / tantalite), gold and tin ore mines in fighting that has worsened one of the world's most dire humanitarian crises.

Well trained and professionally armed, M23 is the latest in a long line of **Tutsi-led rebel movements** to emerge in Congo's volatile eastern borderlands in the wake of two successive wars stemming from Rwanda's 1994 genocide.

The group says it exists to protect Congo's ethnic Tutsi population. Congo's government says it is a Rwandan proxy.

Rwandan President Paul Kagame's government has long denied supporting M23, despite findings to the contrary by numerous United Nations expert reports.

When the rebels last seized Goma at the high-water mark of a 2012-2013 uprising, it took coordinated international pressure and threats to withdraw aid to force Kagame to cut them off.

The Rwandan president has traded on his image as a stable partner in a tumultuous region and has spent the last decade charming the nations that could hold him accountable for transgressions in Congo.

He has ingratiated himself with Britain, for example, agreeing to accept asylum-seeking migrants in Rwanda. Even as U.N. investigators documented Rwandan support for M23, Kigali hosted a Commonwealth summit in 2022.

Although Britain's new government has scrapped the migration deal, it says it is keen to maintain close ties.

Sources say France's President Emmanuel Macron is working behind the scenes to calm the situation in eastern Congo and has spoken with both Kagame and Congo's President Felix Tshisekedi.

But Paris is also nurturing relations with Kigali, keen to repair damage from its role during the Rwandan genocide and to bolster its influence across the continent as its authority wanes in its former West African colonies.

Kagame has deployed thousands of Rwandan troops to fight an Islamist insurgency in Mozambique that threatens a major French gas project.

Across the Atlantic, President Donald Trump's return to power has brought unpredictability to Washington's Africa stance.

"A lot of powerful nations are less willing to engage beyond rhetoric," said Christoph Vogel, a Congo analyst and former U.N. investigator. "There's basically no will or political capital to take a stand in the Great Lakes."

FIGHTING IT OUT

On the ground in Congo, U.N. experts say Rwanda has sent thousands of troops into Congo over the past three years, deployed surface-to-air missiles, snipers, armoured vehicles, special forces and GPS jamming equipment. Kigali denies this.

M23 controls all of the territory surrounding Goma, depriving Congolese forces of any launch pad for mounting a counter-offensive to retake the city.

The rebels have also expanded their control over mineral resources, providing both a means of sustaining their insurgency and a motivation for holding territory.

President Tshisekedi has emerged weakened from a flawed 2023 election and his demand to accelerate the withdrawal of a U.N. peacekeeping mission has hurt him in the east. The pullout of the MONUSCO mission is now on hold, but the force is far less robust than it was in 2012.

While a U.N.-mandated brigade from South Africa, Tanzania, and Malawi was key to routing M23 in 2013, Congo's neighbours are more reluctant to get involved militarily this time, say analysts.

Instead, African leaders, spearheaded by Kenya's President William Ruto, are scrambling to launch diplomatic efforts to end the fighting.

"There's always a way out if people talk and bring a willingness to compromise," said Vogel. "But right now, we're in a situation where Kinshasa and Kigali seem intent on fighting this out."

What's the fighting in DR Congo all about?

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cgly1yrd9j3o>

BBC News Damian Zane

1 February 2025

The mineral-rich east of the Democratic Republic of Congo has been dogged by conflict for more than 30 years, since the 1994 Rwandan genocide.

Numerous armed groups have competed with the central authorities for power and control of the potential fortune in this vast nation.

The instability has sucked in neighbouring countries to devastating effect – notoriously in the 1990s when two huge conflicts, dubbed Africa's World Wars, resulted in the deaths of millions of people.

What is happening in Goma?

After a rapid advance in the region, fighters from the M23 rebel group have captured almost all of Goma – a major city of more than a million people in the east of DR Congo.

Sitting on the border with Rwanda and the shores of Lake Kivu, it is a vital trading and transport hub that is within reach of mining towns supplying metals and minerals in high demand such as gold, tin and coltan, which is a key component of mobile phones and other consumer electronics. **Coltan** (short for **columbite–tantalites** and known industrially as tantalite) is a dull black metallic ore from which the elements niobium and tantalum are extracted. The niobium-dominant mineral in coltan is columbite (after niobium's original American name *columbium*), and the tantalum-dominant mineral is tantalite.

UN aid agencies have warned of a major humanitarian crisis with shortages of food and water, hospitals overwhelmed by casualties and bodies lying on the streets.

The M23 has also threatened to continue its offensive to the capital, Kinshasa, although analysts say this may be unlikely, as it is 2,600km (1,600 miles) away, on the other side of this vast country.

Who are the M23?

The M23 are led by ethnic Tutsis, who say they needed to take up arms to protect the rights of the minority group.

They say that several previous deals to end the fighting have not been respected – they take their name from a peace agreement that was signed on 23 March 2009. Shortly after its creation in 2012, the M23 rapidly gained territory and seized Goma – acts that were met with international opprobrium and accusations of war crimes and human rights violations.

It was forced to withdraw from Goma, and then suffered a series of heavy defeats at the hands of the Congolese army along with a UN force that saw it expelled from the country. M23 fighters then agreed to be integrated into the army in return for promises that Tutsis would be protected. But, in 2021, the group took up arms again, saying the promises had been broken.

Is Rwanda involved in the fighting?

M23 leader Sultani Makenga is a Congolese Tutsi who previously fought in the Rwandan army.

Rwanda has in the past consistently denied that it supported the M23, but ever since 2012 UN experts have accused it of providing weapons, logistical support and even ultimately commanding the rebels.

DR Congo's government, as well as the US and France, have also identified Rwanda as backing the group. Last year, a UN experts report said that up to 4,000 Rwandan troops were fighting alongside the M23.

On Friday, Rwandan government spokesperson Yolande Makolo told the BBC that the country's troops were deployed along its border to prevent the conflict spilling over to its territory.

Rwanda previously said it was being scapegoated and blamed the recent fighting on the Congolese authorities, saying they had refused to enter into a dialogue with the M23.

A peace process, mediated by Angola and involving Rwanda and DR Congo, did result in a ceasefire deal last year, however that soon fell apart and fighting resumed.

What is the connection with Rwanda?

The origin of the current fighting can partly be traced back to the genocide in Rwanda in 1994.

About 800,000 people – the vast majority from the Tutsi community – were slaughtered by ethnic Hutu extremists. The genocide ended with the advance of a force of Tutsi-led rebels commanded by Paul Kagame, who is now president.



Fearing reprisals, an estimated one million Hutus then fled across the border to what is now DR Congo. This stoked ethnic tensions as a marginalised Tutsi group in the east – the Banyamulenge – felt increasingly under threat. Rwanda's army twice invaded DR Congo, saying it was going after some of those responsible for the genocide, and worked with members of the Banyamulenge and other armed groups.

After 30 years of conflict, one of the Hutu groups, the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), which includes some of those responsible for the Rwandan genocide, is still active in eastern DR Congo.

Rwanda describes the FDLR as a "genocidal militia" and says its continued existence in the DR Congo's east threatens its own territory. The Rwandan spokesperson said they wanted to return to Rwanda to "finish the job". It accuses the Congolese authorities of working with the FDLR – accusations which DR Congo denies.

Rwanda is unlikely to stay out of DR Congo unless it is satisfied that the FDLR is no longer a threat to itself, or to the Tutsi communities in eastern DR Congo.

- [The evidence that shows Rwanda is backing rebels in DR Congo](#)

What about Congo's mineral wealth?

DR Congo and multiple UN reports have accused Rwanda of using the conflict as a way of looting Congolese minerals, such as gold and coltan, which is used to make mobile phones and other electronic items such as cameras and inside cars.

In recent years, the M23 has seized several lucrative mining areas and a report by UN experts last December said that around 120 tonnes of coltan was being sent by the M23 to Rwanda every four weeks.

They also noted a huge rise in Rwanda's mineral exports in recent years, most of which is believed to come from DR Congo.

Rwanda has consistently denied allegations of exploiting DR Congo's minerals.

What are the UN peacekeepers doing?

A UN peacekeeping mission has been in place since 1999. The current force – known as Monusco – is made up of more than 10,000 troops.

However, of these, only the Force Intervention Brigade is allowed to carry out offensive operations against armed groups. It was this force that helped defeat the M23 in 2013.

Monusco has been the target of anger from ordinary Congolese who see it as failing to do its job. President Félix Tshisekedi, deeming the mission a failure, had asked it to leave by the end of last year.

But the departure was delayed and in December 2024 the mission was extended for another year.

The Southern African Development Community (Sadc), a regional grouping of 16 countries, has also deployed a military force to eastern DR Congo, but it has been unable to halt the rebels.

South Africa said 13 of its soldiers had been killed in clashes with rebels as they were trying to stop the advance on Goma. Three Malawian soldiers have also been killed.

Cyril Ramaphosa, South Africa's president, warned Rwanda that further attacks on its troops would be considered a "declaration of war".

Rwanda's President Paul Kagame hit back, accusing South Africa of being part of a "belligerent force" involved in "offensive combat operations".

The UN said that Uruguay had lost one of its soldiers who was part of the Monusco force.



DISARMING MILITANTS

What could Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) look like?

Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration lays the groundwork for safeguarding and sustaining the communities to which these individuals may assimilate into or return to, while building capacity for long-term peace, security and development. It is a time in the life of the militant to now be assisted in addressing his/her difficult upbringing. To assist the ‘militant’ personality we need to understand their circumstances of family life and upbringing.



Map of Consciousness illustration based on the model created by Dr David R Hawkins

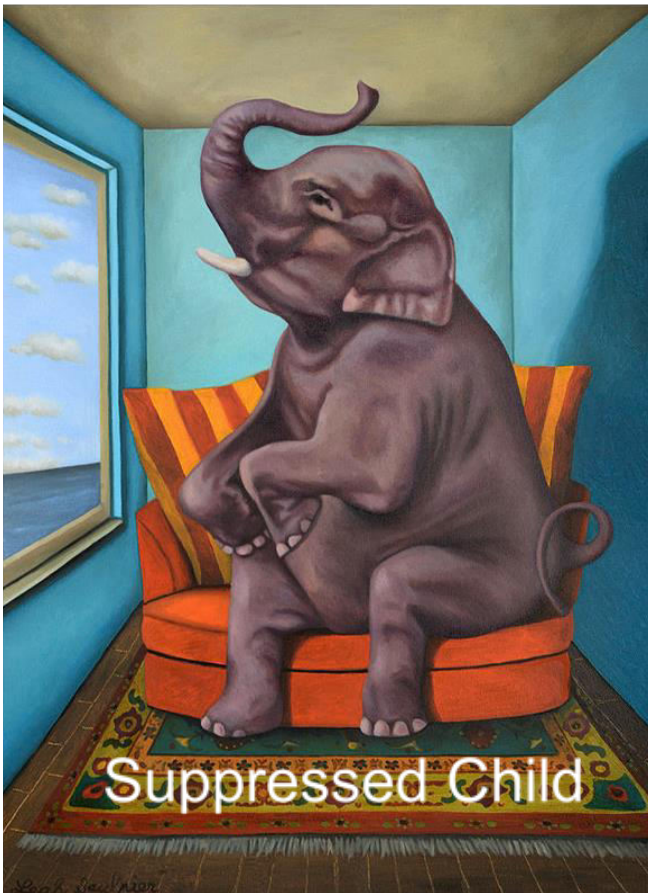
Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration support to mediation processes comprises three types of activities that can be undertaken before, during and after the mediation process:

- Mediation support: deployment of experts, drafting provision of agreements, and negotiation advice;
- Analysis: communication with armed groups and identification of entry points for programmatic engagement. This could be into any community or specialised centres;
- Capacity building: strengthening the parties' ability to work constructively towards an agreement and then together.

Implementation of community violence reduction programmes encompasses a range of initiatives from labour-intensive projects, business incubation and community dialogue forums, to direct engagement with members of armed groups, as well as youth-at-risk, and to prevent further recruitment. Community violence reduction also plays a key role in reducing tensions at the grassroots level to increase opportunities for social cohesion and conflict resolution, as well as lifting levels of truth to mitigate the potential for aggression.

Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems				
Level of Consciousness	Rate of Unemployment	Rate of Poverty	Happiness Rate "Life is OK"	Rate of Criminality
600 +	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
500 - 600	0%	0.0%	98%	0.5%
400 - 500	2%	0.5%	79%	2.0%
300 - 400	7%	1.0%	70%	5.0%
200 - 300	8%	1.5%	60%	9.0%
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

Peacekeeping operations recognise the role that disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration programmes play in managing the disengagement of combatants from violent extremist groups.



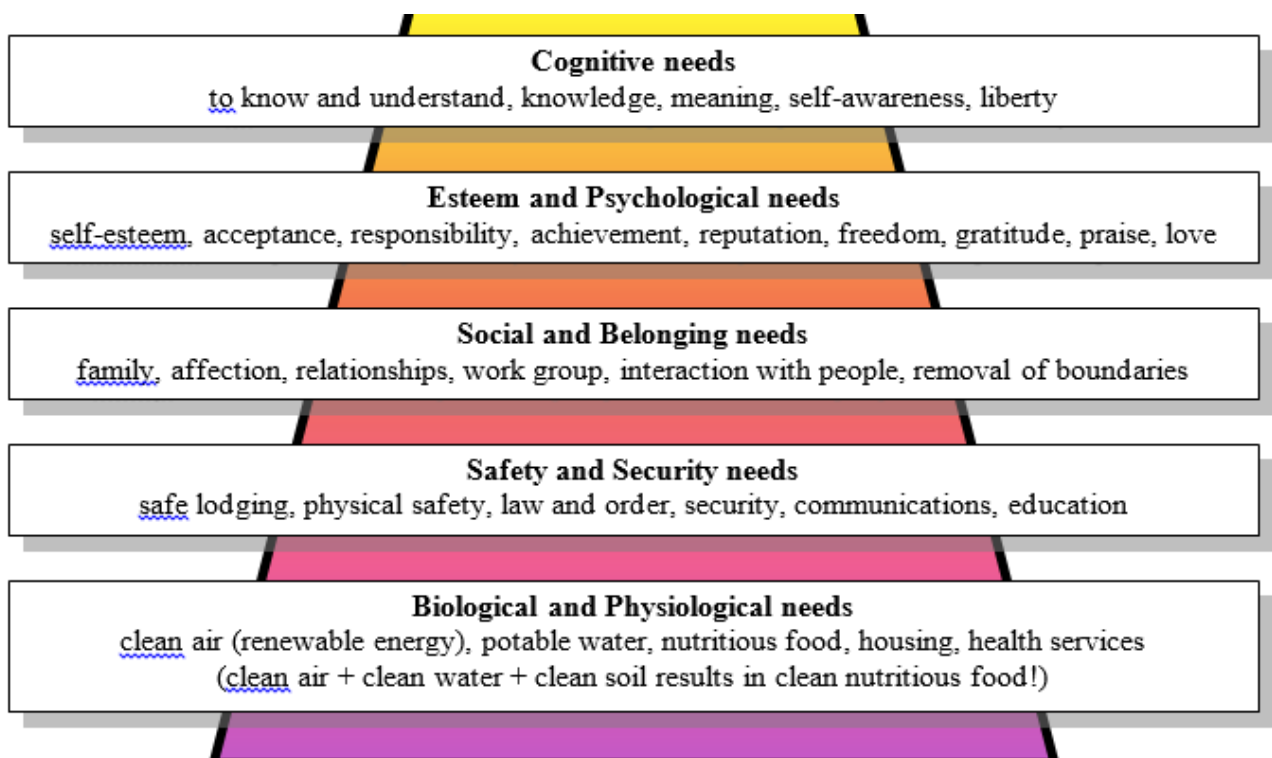
This offers a rare window of opportunity to further deplete radicalised militant ranks by offering security and alternative livelihoods. Religious mentoring and ideological rehabilitation represent a crucial component of this process.

The elephant in the room is the suppressed child. Our childhood upbringing is the absorption of emotional injuries and errors of belief of our parents and carers. We go on to live our life under the umbrella of our carers' level of consciousness and their lacking in truth.

Until we are provided with the pathway to express what we each have absorbed throughout our early childhood, we will go on emulating our emotional injuries absorbed from parents.

Our consciousness conditions are typically so diminished that we need to have our survival needs addressed prior to being able to even contemplate any form of personal development, such as literacy. Hence we are to start with the bottom rung of the hierarchy of needs for militants and communities in general.

PASCAS WORLDCARE recognised Hierarchy of Needs, structured upon Maslow's theory.



Drop leaflets, not hand grenades!

The needs of both the community and the aggressors are to be addressed. While addressing the need for safe housing, potable water, nutritious food and health services for the aggressor, this also needs to be provided for the hosting community that may be attacked.



Thus, encouraging the aggressor to put his / her arms down when approaching the front door to the community, the support and assimilation process needs to be provided both for the host as well as the predator.

Notably, literacy needs to be addressed universally. Without universal literacy then the poverty in truth cannot be addressed. Throughout any region that is subjected to terrorism there is a low level of literacy.

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download pages, scroll down to Corporate Alliances and click on to open:



[Chaldi College I Love Reading.pdf](#)

Generally speaking, anyone can be taught to read and write within three months using this package, “I Love Reading”. And it is adaptable to any language. Illiteracy can be addressed as a priority.

Humanity, worldwide, is devoid of truth! Humanity overall calibrates at around 220 MoC on Dr David Hawkins’ Map of Consciousness. 75% of the worldwide population is in severe truth poverty calibrating 200 MoC or lower. 40% of the worldwide population is in chronic truth poverty calibration 100 MoC or lower. The emergence of aggressive militancy and terrorism is universal and can be spontaneous.

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download pages, scroll down to Pascas Care Letters and click on to open:



[Pascas Care Letters Poverty and Religion.pdf](#)

Humanity, in its world of deception, typically refers to poverty as having a random level of daily income. Poverty is more accurately defined as the level of truth that a person may calibrate at is more to the mark. In countries that terrorism occurs, it typically is found that the severe truth poverty level is 80% or higher. Education that is open, free and feelings orientated is the one and only pathway out of poverty, terrorism, suppression, health crisis, and all the social ills that plague any community.

FEELING HEALING and RADICALISED AGGRESSION

20 January 2025

My heart breaks for the peoples of Rwanda, the more I ask Grace for guidance the more I am guided to my experience.

I sincerely hope what I have shared is of value:

It comes back to fostering dialogue between Christians, Muslims, traditions of indigenous religions, to create mutual understanding and respect, emphasising a common spiritual value, Healing through Feelings.

The way forward needs to be experienced, understood, accepted and rubber stamped from the very top. Only then will we be able to work from the bottom up, with children in a safe neutral environment through education and awareness.

A light would need to be shone within the various belief systems and spiritual concepts to the truth of Healing through Feelings.

This can include discussions on ethical living, connecting with the Divine while taking care to be inclusive of the various cultures.

Healing awareness programs in schools and communities can then be offered.

From my experiences, most cultures, particularly Africans are vigilant against perceived indoctrination of their children hence all literature and discussions need to be approved by the highest authorities before those in a position can introduce the Great U-turn.

The best way forward is face to face communication which means persons invited to Australia or establishing connections and an envoy to Rwanda.

Once introduced, continuing the education journey:

Support Youth Engagement and Storytelling:

African cultures have a rich tradition of storytelling. Use this medium in schools and youth programs to tell stories that highlight the importance of welcoming and expressing one's feelings.

Youth Spiritual Leadership:

Empower young people to take active roles in promoting spiritual awareness. Engage them through social media campaigns, workshops, and / or local youth groups focused on spiritual development and community service.

Mentorship Programs:

Establish mentorship initiatives where young people can be safely guided by peers, spiritual leaders, or teachers to help them welcome and express suppressed emotions.

Connect the benefit of Social and Economic Issues through Healing

Link authentic communication to practical solutions for pressing societal challenges such as poverty, corruption, and inequality.

Speaking from the heart of justice, equity, and the common good can be an important force in addressing these issues

Ultimately, Promote Unity Through Schools:

Schools are spaces where children from different backgrounds interact, collaborate, and build friendships.

Integrate lessons of innate values of truth within diversity of cultures encouraging students to enquire into the truth of their values debunking some of the myths.

Create a safe places where children have permission to share their feelings within a compassionate environment

Leverage platforms like Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, and TikTok to create content that spreads healing through feelings.

This can include posting videos and films, material discussing different aspects of personal transformation through healing.

Documentaries and Films:

Create and share documentaries that showcase the power of healing practices across African cultures. Promote understanding and appreciation and acceptance of diversity.

Local Radio and TV Shows:

Use these mediums to host discussions or programs on healthy expression of one's feelings, with respected spiritual leaders from various traditions to share their insights on healing through forgiveness.

In conclusion:

Over time, the above was introduced into South Africa and other African nations south of Kenya with the intention of creating a continuum.

Diversity was the elephant in the room, coming together as one void of labels created an embrace in which feelings could be shared.

The ability to fund individuals contributed to the decline in some areas while other areas that received corporate or government funding flourished. Faizel

Presentation: Awareness of being able to embrace our feelings in how we live: 20 January 2025

We represent Pascas Foundation (Aust) Ltd, an Australian charity that has funding available to offer your country / state / city / town / village / community to assist on the personal level. Pascas is specifically focused on improving one's standard and quality of living. With your blessing and support, we are seeking to work in the areas of developing food and water security, providing education, housing, power (electricity), healthcare for and to all. Then also financially support programs and projects that grow social security and employment; such as supporting cooperatives to develop new enterprises and industries, small business incentives, funding to get established, such as micro personal loans coupled with business, accounting, financial and administrative support. An ambitious goal to be sure, however with the idea of harnessing local talent and potential to help people to become self-sufficient in their lives, villages, towns, cities, country.

We may be working with the people and authorities to address recognised concerns and problems that they see need addressing, and what the people need the most to help them in their lives... and how to go about implementing new systems to ease and even remove such concerns and problems. Awareness of truth that has been alluding all for aeons is what we can freely share. We are not to become involved in what other people and organisations are addressing but to look to resolve what is needing attention and is not being dealt with.

We would like to encourage the formation of community **Oversight Council**: to embrace a General, Working and National Plan for the people.

We would want to encourage a team of local people, nationals, to form such an **Oversight Council** to

oversee what happens between higher government in the country, people in their daily lives, and Pascas. A team of three people to begin with, moving to 12, possibly drawn from the local people of the area. The 12 then employing further help for themselves. (The number is flexible – dependent upon need, skills and available people), being;

3 people to liaise with Pascas – administration, and submitting quarterly progress reports. To ensure the aims and goals are being worked toward, that there is no disruption, no corruption and theft of funds, that all is working according to plan or funding may be withheld or even withdrawn. Source funds require confirmation that the prior three monthly allocation is applied for the stated purpose before a subsequent three monthly allocation is to be released.

2 people to liaise with: local government and national government.

5 people to represent the inputs as well as concerns of the people.

2 people to oversee administration, wages, vehicles, communication, offices, etc.

We also wish to create and support the team, or sub-group(s), to deal with the actual problems and concerns of the people and area. This **Oversight Council** may be likened to a Think Tank. People who can understand the problems, how the people are being affected by them, define what is needed to rectify such problems, and how to go about doing that. Such council representatives having little picture, big picture and discernment and visualisation awareness. The number of people on this Oversight Council is to be determined by what's needed – drawing from the local people and experiences in various fields offering possible solutions to be considered. We all learn through doing! The Oversight Council may determine which projects, systems and ideas are to be acted upon – supported and funded through Pascas. Within it may be a small group of honest people who liaise directly with Pascas to ensure everything remains effective and with no corruption – so projects benefit all throughout the support community, and not just for filling the pockets and privileges of a few.

The creation of an **Oversight Council** is to oversee the receiving of ongoing funding with accountability. To keep corruption to a minimum, local accountants, auditors and legal representatives are to liaise with Pascas Foundation (Aust) Ltd on behalf of the local not-for-profit that is to be established with the working aim of moving towards self-autonomy.

Other than people being honest, Pascas has only one condition that is to be understood and embraced before a business plan for the people can be implemented.

To be open to the elevation in truth that is now available for all who might be open to consider, irrespective of their customs and practices, which includes the awareness that we are:

1. to long for the Divine Love, and
2. to endeavour to live True to one's Feelings.

Through education as to how to long for and receive our Heavenly Parent's Divine Love, for individuals, groups, in schools, and families, basically is Divine Love Spirituality.

That is, for people to understand that they can Long with all their heart directly to our Heavenly Mother and Father, God, wanting God to love them, wanting God to fill their heart and soul with Their Divine Love. This longing for Divine Love to then be backed up and supported by the individual's prayers – longings – desire to our Heavenly Parents.

It is however voluntary, not everyone needs to be longing for God's Divine Love for funding to flow. Only, for the way to do it; the truth that we can ask God directly for His / Her Divine Love; and how we can be do so, to be made readily available through our individual awareness.

Longing for the Truth of one's Feelings; involving education as to how to live wholly embracing one's feelings: accepting them all, that is our feelings, especially the bad ones, then to express them as fully as

possible, all whilst longing for the Truth that they are to show one about oneself. We need to delve a long way down into the truth of what our feelings will progressively draw our attention to. We need to continually ask, long to know, what else is there to recognise and then express.

Education as to live truly with one's feelings and how to fully express them. The benefits of such a way of life, and the pitfalls if one doesn't live that way, to be made available to individuals, groups, families, and schools. Again, this is voluntary, not everyone has to do it for the funding to flow.

For Pascas within any setting or location, is to be in harmony with the authorities, it is to organise the awareness of such a way of living. This may possibly be the establishment of Divine Love Spirituality through a Paradise House / meeting place / room / any appropriate setting. The Paradise House could be a part of a Pascas Medical and Healthcare Centre. A Pascas Healthcare Centre is to provide counselling which also embraces to how to do one's Feeling-Healing – looking to one's feelings for their Truth; and how to long for Divine Love.

(amended) James

From rebel to teacher:

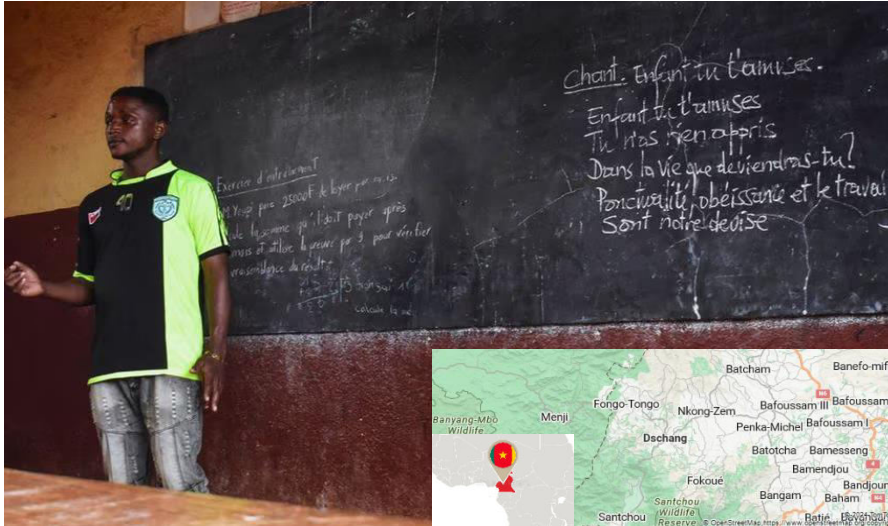
Story of former separatist fighter promoting peace in Cameroon

<https://english.mathrubhumi.com/news/world/former-separatist-fighter-promoting-peace-in-cameroon-1.10287572>

26 January

2025

A former separatist rebel in Cameroon, Ateasong Belts Tajoah, now teaches philosophy, using his past to inspire peace and prevent others from repeating his mistakes.



Dschang, (population 96,000) Cameroon (population 30 million): In the lush highlands of Cameroon, a former rebel fighter now teaches philosophy and logic to students, a role far removed from the violence and destruction of his past. Ateasong Belts Tajoah, who once fought for the separatist Red Dragons militia, is now focused on promoting peace and education after surrendering his weapon in 2019.

Tajoah's journey began in 2017, when he was 23 years old. Frustrated by what he saw as the marginalisation of English-speaking Cameroonians by the French-speaking government, he joined the Red Dragons militia in the southwest of the country. Tensions had been rising for years, with peaceful protests by lawyers and teachers spiralling into deadly violence after a government crackdown. As the separatist movement grew, it led to the formation of "Ambasonia", a self-declared breakaway region seeking independence.

During his time with the militia, Tajoah endured harsh conditions. He lived in makeshift camps under plastic sheets, often in the rain, and fought in battles targeting both military and civilian sites. "You could never sleep with both eyes closed," he recalls, pointing to scars on his neck and stomach, which serve as a reminder of the dangers he faced. The rebel group's tactics included destroying schools to undermine government control, a strategy that deeply impacted the education system. As a result, thousands of children were left without schooling, and many teachers lost their lives.

Turning point: losing his child

Despite his involvement in the conflict, Tajoah's perspective began to shift after the death of his 11-year-old child in an attack by government forces. Overcome with grief and disillusioned by the rebel leadership, Tajoah made the decision to surrender in early 2019. This moment marked a turning point, leading him to enter a government run rehabilitation centre in Buea, where he spent 18 months reflecting on his actions and past choices.

However, reintegrating into society proved to be a difficult journey. The rehabilitation programme, although offering skills training, faced widespread criticism for its lack of resources and slow progress. Many ex-combatants like Tajoah found it challenging to move forward, with some even returning to armed groups due to frustration with the process.

Education as redemption

Despite these challenges, Tajoah persevered. In 2021, he earned a master's degree in philosophy, and soon after, he began teaching. Today, he is an educator in the same region where he once fought, using his role as a platform to promote peace and prevent others from following his troubled path.

“Teaching is more than a job,” Tajoah says. “It is a way to confront my past and inspire others to avoid my mistakes.” His decision to teach philosophy and logic stems from a long-standing interest in critical thinking and human behaviour. “I was fond of these subjects before becoming a fighter,” he explains. Now, he uses them to challenge his students' thinking and guide them towards a more constructive future.

Teacher, advocate for peace

Tajoah's story has not been without challenges. Initially, many of his students and their parents were wary of his past, fearing that former combatants were dangerous or uneducated. But through his honesty about his history and his dedication to teaching, Tajoah gradually earned their trust. His classroom has become a space where young minds are encouraged to think critically and embrace peace.

Outside the classroom, Tajoah has become an advocate for peace. Using social media, he shares the grim realities of armed conflict, posting images of fallen fighters to show the true cost of rebellion. He also travels to remote villages, urging young people to lay down their weapons. His efforts have led to the surrender of several fighters, and some villages have seen their schools reopen as a result of his outreach.

Personal sacrifices, challenges

However, Tajoah's advocacy has come at a personal cost. His mother has been kidnapped twice by separatists, and he has received numerous death threats. Despite this, he continues to push forward with his mission to spread a message of peace.

“More people understand now he's here to bring peace and encourage others to drop their guns,” says Ajiawung Columbus Fortulah, a traditional chief from Tajoah's home village. Tajoah's influence has helped reopen schools and foster a more peaceful environment in his community.

Way forward: dialogue, not violence

Tajoah's story highlights the need for dialogue and reconciliation in Cameroon, a country still grappling with the consequences of its ongoing conflict. “Anglophones are marginalised, but guns and kidnappings won't solve it,” he says. “Dialogue and action are the only way forward.”

He hopes that his students, and others in his community, will embrace this message of peace, recognising that while the scars of the past will never disappear, they don't have to define the future. “I fought to close schools, but now I teach to open minds,” Tajoah reflects. “The scars will always be there, but they don't have to define you.”



The Global Talent Competitiveness Index 2023

Income levels are closely linked to literacy and ongoing education!

African countries with the best vocational and technical skills:

<https://africa.businessinsider.com/local/markets/top-10-african-countries-with-the-best-vocational-and-technical-skills/nf804gm>

World Ranking	Africa Rank	Country	Score 2023	Skills Percentage
1		Switzerland	78.96	
2		Singapore	77.11	
8		Australia	73.93	
14		Germany	69.88	
51	1	Mauritius	48.77	54.09%
88	2	Egypt	37.67	52.35%
126	3	Mauritania	23.09	40.20%
117	4	Zimbabwe	26.16	39.45%
95	5	Ghana	32.97	39.34%
113	6	Benin	28.45	39.08%
98	7	Kenya	31.66	38.84%
93	8	Namibia	36.67	38.74%
68	9	South Africa	43.01	38.20%
108	10	Zambia	29.32	37.50%
73		Botswana	42.28	
110		Rwanda	28.71	
119		Uganda	25.71	
121		Tanzania	25.33	
124		Burundi	23.46	
129		Burkina Faso	20.55	
130		Angola	20.43	
133		Congo Dem Rep	17.57	

We learn by doing!

We Learn by Doing!

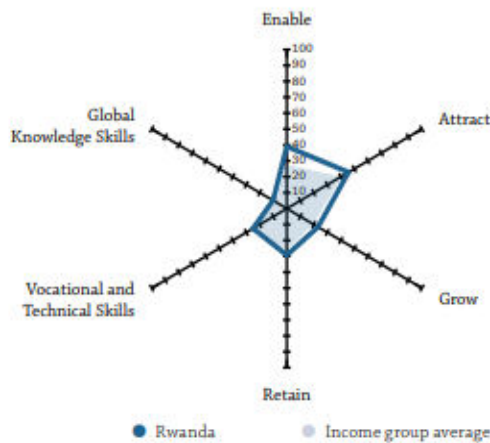
RWANDA

Key Indicators

Rank (out of 134).....	110
Income group.....	Low income
Regional group.....	Sub-Saharan Africa
Population (millions).....	13.78

GDP per capita (PPP US\$).....	2,792.42
GDP (US\$ billions).....	13.31
GTCI score.....	28.71
GTCI score (income group average).....	22.85

GTCI 2023 Country Profile by Pillar

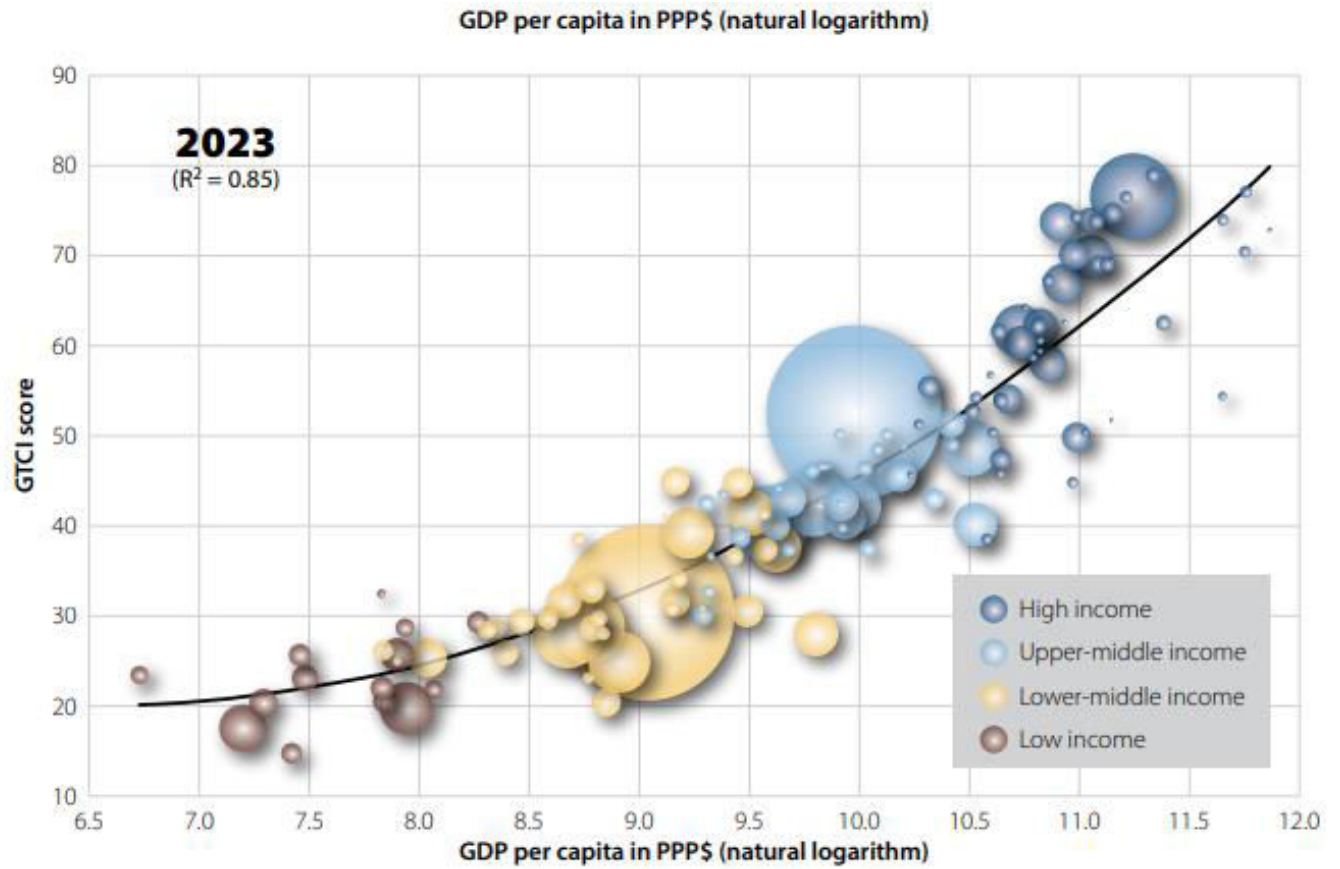


	Score	Rank
1 ENABLE.....39.02	84	
1.1 Regulatory Landscape.....	51.23	53
1.1.1 Government effectiveness.....	49.37	54
1.1.2 Rule of law.....	50.64	55
1.1.3 Political stability.....	65.60	53
1.1.4 Regulatory quality.....	43.94	69
1.1.5 Corruption.....	46.58	43
1.2 Market Landscape.....	26.35	119
1.2.1 Extent of market dominance.....	36.61	75
1.2.2 Domestic credit to private sector.....	27.42	107
1.2.3 Cluster development.....	42.42	72
1.2.4 R&D expenditure.....	13.99	47
1.2.5 ICT infrastructure.....	32.88	116
1.2.6 Urbanisation.....	4.81	132
1.3 Business and Labour Landscape.....	39.49	85
Labour Market		
1.3.1 Labour rights.....	n/a	n/a
1.3.2 Labour-employer cooperation.....	52.08	49
Management Practice		
1.3.3 Professional management.....	68.45	29
1.3.4 Relationship of pay to productivity.....	55.23	62
Technology Adoption		
1.3.5 Enterprise software.....	14.45	102
1.3.6 Cloud computing.....	8.47	109
1.3.7 Firms with website.....	38.24	77
2 ATTRACT.....45.66	87	
2.1 External Openness.....	37.13	88
Attract Business		
2.1.1 FDI regulatory restrictiveness.....	n/a	n/a
2.1.2 Financial globalisation.....	29.58	119
Attract People		
2.1.3 Migrant stock.....	39.01	71
2.1.4 International students.....	15.16	55
2.1.5 Brain gain.....	64.79	26
2.2 Internal Openness.....	54.18	73
Social Inclusion		
2.2.1 Tolerance of minorities.....	4.26	128
2.2.2 Tolerance of immigrants.....	41.54	98
2.2.3 Social mobility.....	58.79	41
Gender Equality		
2.2.4 Economic empowerment of women.....	76.99	67
2.2.5 Gender parity in high-skilled jobs.....	67.66	77
2.2.6 Leadership opportunities for women.....	75.81	10

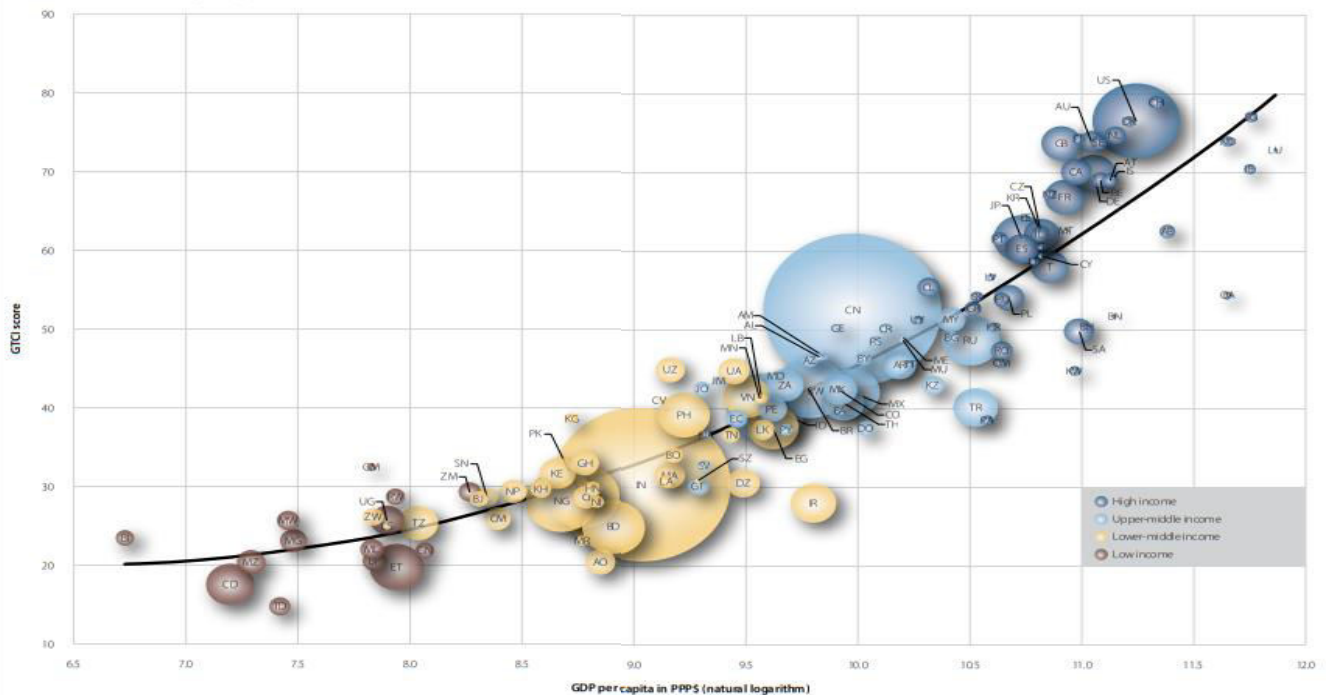
	Score	Rank
3 GROW.....23.11	113	
3.1 Formal Education.....	17.04	104
Enrolment		
3.1.1 Vocational enrolment.....	19.57	62
3.1.2 Tertiary enrolment.....	3.91	118
Quality		
3.1.3 Tertiary education expenditure.....	44.68	89
3.1.4 Reading, maths, and science.....	n/a	n/a
3.1.5 University ranking.....	0.00	76
3.2 Lifelong Learning.....	29.76	87
3.2.1 Business masters education.....	0.00	57
3.2.2 Prevalence of training in firms.....	42.50	45
3.2.3 Employee development.....	46.77	86
3.3 Access to Growth Opportunities.....	22.53	122
Empowerment		
3.3.1 Delegation of authority.....	47.22	65
3.3.2 Youth inclusion.....	36.71	102
Collaboration		
3.3.3 Use of virtual social networks.....	2.92	128
3.3.4 Use of virtual professional networks.....	3.28	118
4 RETAIN.....29.28	113	
4.1 Sustainability.....	31.20	105
4.1.1 Pension coverage.....	2.12	128
4.1.2 Social protection.....	31.40	102
4.1.3 Brain retention.....	71.59	28
4.1.4 Environmental performance.....	23.56	101
4.1.5 Vulnerable employment.....	27.32	112
4.2 Lifestyle.....	27.36	122
4.2.1 Personal rights.....	31.43	114
4.2.2 Personal safety.....	11.16	131
4.2.3 Physician density.....	1.07	124
4.2.4 Sanitation.....	65.78	101
5 VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SKILLS.....24.96	126	
5.1 Mid-Level Skills.....	6.48	123
5.1.1 Workforce with secondary education.....	12.94	114
5.1.2 Population with secondary education.....	6.25	85
5.1.3 Technicians and associate professionals.....	3.56	128
5.1.4 Labour productivity per employee.....	3.16	105
5.2 Employability.....	43.45	111
5.2.1 Ease of finding skilled employees.....	40.77	97
5.2.2 Relevance of education system to the economy.....	42.92	64
5.2.3 Skills matching.....	64.23	58
5.2.4 Highly educated unemployment.....	25.88	118
6 GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE SKILLS.....10.20	114	
6.1 High-Level Skills.....	5.52	120
6.1.1 Workforce with tertiary education.....	8.35	108
6.1.2 Population with tertiary education.....	3.46	86
6.1.3 Professionals.....	10.55	113
6.1.4 Researchers.....	0.55	95
6.1.5 Senior officials and managers.....	4.70	112
6.2 Digital skills.....	n/a	n/a
6.2.1 Talent Impact.....	14.89	107
6.2.2 Innovation output.....	7.76	119
6.2.2.2 High-value exports.....	9.05	76
6.2.3 Software development.....	45.13	101
6.2.4 New business density.....	11.77	58
6.2.5 Scientific journal articles.....	0.72	111

Talent performance remains closely linked to income level

Income levels are closely linked to literacy and ongoing education!



GTCI scores versus GDP per capita



Note: GDP per capita in PPP\$ and population data (represented by the size of the bubbles) are drawn from the World Bank's World Development Indicators database. The trend line is a polynomial of degree two ($R^2 = 0.85$).

WORLDWIDE MALAISE!

We are seeing good people do nothing, thus perpetuating impoverishment, insecure housing, food insecurity and poverty in truth and all the essentials required for a fulfilling life.

Education is the most diabolically, degraded service to humanity that is in such neglect and adequacy that generations will be deprived while leadership slowly awakens to the underlying cause of all of society's ailments, being the lack of truth in education with the quality of teaching being so poor that students flounder throughout every nation and education system.

The art of doing nothing is entrenched everywhere!

While good women and men do nothing, evil prevails.

It matters not at what level of society one may be at, his or her environment is stagnated through the self-embraced inertia of those around them. We all succumb to the inability to deliver simple services and take initiatives for those in need.

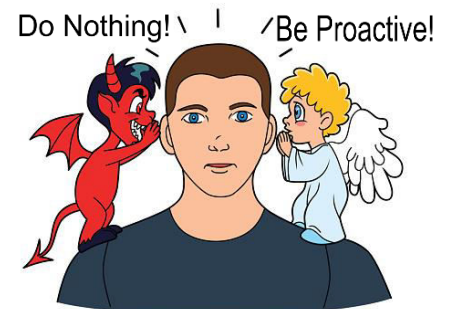
Grey haired old folks through to energetic vibrant young people are all suppressed by lack of constructive communication and the suppression of initiatives. Our personality is high jacked by electronic communications without any sensitivity of innate gifts of perception as well as big picture – little picture visualisation.

Clairsentency cannot be comprehended by artificial intelligence. Yet the world is madly scrambling to submit themselves to artificial intelligence – more avoidance of personal responsibility and still doing nothing.

The death of society is delivered through artificial intelligence! Yet we are seeing such dying and death of mankind all around us. Permissiveness is all prevailing. At least 78% of humanity calibrate at or below 200 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness – these are submitted people – things are done to them, not by them! The world is preparing for world war three and yet no one is pushing back on it.

Global warming is having devastating effects and yet people and communities are not preparing for the changes that will later have to be imposed after great losses.

People; all institutionalised systems are to be dismantled and universal changes in how we are to live is now to unfold. We are to live through our feelings, our soul based feelings which are always in truth, and have our minds to follow in support – not continue to live mind-centric and worship our minds as we each have been taught and brought up to do, mind-centricity is stagnation and destruction!



The World Bank in Rwanda

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/rwanda/overview>

Rwanda's economy continued strong growth in the first half of 2024. After growing by an average of 8.2% in 2022-2023, real GDP increased by 9.7% in the first half of 2024. GDP growth is expected to maintain momentum in 2025–26, thanks to a recovery in global tourism, new construction projects, and manufacturing activities.

Overview

Rwanda is a country situated in central Africa, bordered to the north by Uganda, to the east by Tanzania, to the south by Burundi and to the west by the Democratic Republic of Congo. Rwanda's total area is 26,338 km², with a population density estimated at 445 people per km². It is a hilly, fertile, and landlocked country, and a member of the East Africa Community (EAC).

Political Context

Rwanda has maintained its political stability since the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi. Presidential and parliamentary elections were jointly held in July 2024 after the government decided to synchronise the voting dates. President Paul Kagame, of the ruling party RPF-Inkotanyi, was re-elected for a fourth consecutive term. This one will only last five years, following a 2015 constitutional amendment that reduced presidential terms down from seven years and set a two-term limit. The ruling RPF-Inkotanyi coalition also won the majority of seats in parliament, securing 68.8% of them.

Economic Overview

Rwanda aspires to become a Middle-Income Country by 2035 and a High-Income Country by 2050. It plans to achieve this through the implementation of the second National Strategies for Transformation (NST-2), a five year-development agenda underpinned by sectoral strategies focused on meeting the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Rwanda's economy continued to stage a strong growth in the first half of 2024. After growing by an average of 8.2% in 2022-2023, real GDP increased by 9.7% in the first half of 2024. GDP growth is expected to maintain momentum in 2025–26, with a projected average of 7.7%, thanks to a recovery in global tourism, new construction projects, and manufacturing activities.

Development Challenges

Despite remarkable growth performance in recent years, creation of jobs in Rwanda is insufficient and the level of productivity remains low, reflecting infrastructure gaps, limited progress in innovation, and sub-optimal allocative efficiency. Furthermore, the inclusiveness of growth remains a key challenge, as the poverty reduction momentum has weakened in recent years. The benefits of structural transformation have tended to accrue to more educated workers, worsening inequality. The World Bank's Human Capital Index, which measures the amount of human capital that a child born today can expect to attain by age 18, places Rwanda at 160th out of 174 countries. High public debt levels (over 73 % of GDP in 2023), vulnerability to climate change, and the increasing pressure on natural resources will make it difficult to achieve the country's targets of becoming an upper middle-income country by 2035 and a high-income country by 2050. Overcoming these challenges will require greater reliance on private sector investment to enhance productivity growth, raise incomes, and provide the financing to address infrastructure shortfalls.

Last Updated: Oct 10, 2024

MILLSTONE AROUND OUR NECKS!

While we each live mind-centric and ignore and suppress our emotions, humanity will continue to wear the yoke of a millstone that keeps us degraded, retarded, entrapped to the covert control of others unseen, and be with no hope or way of breaking free of our suppression.

Every institutionalised system is masterfully designed to keep each of us submissive and committed to the nothingness life that we mundanely adhere to. The order comes; “go to war Johnny”, and we each pick up a broom stick and go and slaughter each other!

Until we begin to embrace our feelings and long to know what it is that our feelings are to reveal, and then express our experiences of our feelings to a companion, we are held in the rebellion state that we each have been born and now live in.



We are now to begin to embrace our feelings, live feelings first, having our mind to follow assisting us to live our feelings and not our mind which is addicted to untruth, yes, our mind cannot discern truth from falsehood – hence our gullibility to propaganda and lies in general – also our mind is addicted to control of others and our environment. Our feelings are always in truth.

We are to begin to express all the pain that we each have taken on throughout our childhood suppression – from conception to the age of six years. Our childhood suppression is the elephant in the room. Our feelings are our pathway home and now we can follow what has now been revealed for each

***WHAT ENTERS EMOTIONALLY
IS TO BE EXPRESSED
EMOTIONALLY WHILE LONGING
FOR THE TRUTH TO BE KNOWN
ABOUT WHAT IS BEING FELT!***

Enters emotionally - is to leave emotionally!

Rwanda – Data

<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/rwanda/>

16 January 2025

Background

Rwanda -- a small and centralised country dominated by rugged hills and fertile volcanic soil -- has exerted disproportionate influence over the African Great Lakes region for centuries. A Rwandan kingdom increasingly dominated the region from the mid-18th century onward, with the Tutsi monarchs gradually extending the power of the royal court into peripheral areas and expanding their borders through military conquest. While the current ethnic labels Hutu and Tutsi predate colonial rule, their flexibility and importance have varied significantly over time and often manifested more as a hierarchical class distinction than an ethnic or cultural distinction. The majority Hutu and minority Tutsi have long shared a common language and culture, and intermarriage was frequent. The Rwandan royal court centred on the Tutsi king (*mwami*), who relied on an extensive network of political, cultural, and economic relationships. Social categories became more rigid during the reign of RWABUGIRI (1860-1895), who focused on aggressive expansion and solidifying Rwanda's bureaucratic structures. German colonial conquest began in the late 1890s, but the territory was ceded to Belgian forces in 1916 during World War I. Both European nations quickly realised the benefits of ruling through the already centralised Rwandan Tutsi kingdom. Colonial rule reinforced existing trends toward autocratic and exclusionary rule, leading to the elimination of traditional positions of authority for Hutus and a calcification of ethnic identities. Belgian administrators significantly increased requirements for communal labour and instituted harsh taxes, increasing frustration and inequality. Changing political attitudes in Belgium contributed to colonial and Catholic officials shifting their support from Tutsi to Hutu leaders in the years leading up to independence.

Geography

Location

Central Africa, east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, north of Burundi

Geographic coordinates

2 00 S, 30 00 E

Map references

Africa

Area

total : 26,338 sq km

land: 24,668 sq km

water: 1,670 sq km

comparison ranking: total 148

Area - comparative

slightly smaller than Maryland

Area comparison map:

Land boundaries

total: 930 km

border countries (4): Burundi 315 km; Democratic Republic of the Congo 221 km; Tanzania 222 km; Uganda 172 km

Coastline

0 km (landlocked)

Maritime claims

none (landlocked)

Climate

temperate; two rainy seasons (February to April, November to January); mild in mountains with frost and snow possible

Terrain

mostly grassy uplands and hills; relief is mountainous with altitude declining from west to east

Elevation

highest point: Volcan Karisimbi 4,519 m

lowest point: Rusizi River 950 m

mean elevation: 1,598 m

Natural resources

gold, cassiterite (tin ore), wolframite (tungsten ore), methane, hydropower, arable land

Land use

agricultural land: 74.5% (2018 est.)

arable land: 47% (2018 est.)

permanent crops: 10.1% (2018 est.)

permanent pasture: 17.4% (2018 est.)

forest: 18% (2018 est.)

other: 7.5% (2018 est.)

Irrigated land

96 sq km (2012)

Major lakes (area sq km)

fresh water lake(s): Lake Kivu (shared with Democratic Republic of Congo) – 2,220 sq km

Major rivers (by length in km)

Nile river source (shared with Tanzania, Uganda, South Sudan, Sudan, and Egypt [m]) – 6,650 km

note – [s] after country name indicates river source; [m] after country name indicates river mouth

Major watersheds (area sq km)

Atlantic Ocean drainage: Congo (3,730,881 sq km), (*Mediterranean Sea*) Nile (3,254,853 sq km)

Population distribution

one of Africa's most densely populated countries; large concentrations tend to be in the central regions and along the shore of Lake Kivu in the west as shown in this population distribution map

Natural hazards

periodic droughts; the volcanic Virunga Mountains are in the northwest along the border with Democratic Republic of the Congo

volcanism: Visoke (3,711 m), located on the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, is the country's only historically active volcano

Geography - note

landlocked; most of the country is intensively cultivated and rugged, with the population predominantly rural

People and Society

Population

total: 13,623,302

male: 6,684,655

female: 6,938,647 (2024 est.)

comparison rankings: female 76; male 78; total 76

Nationality

noun: Rwandan(s)

adjective: Rwandan

Ethnic groups

Hutu, Tutsi, Twa

Languages

Kinyarwanda (official, universal Bantu vernacular) 93.2%, French (official) <0.1%, English (official) <0.1%, Swahili/Kiswahili (official, used in commercial centres) <0.1%, more than one language, other 6.3%, unspecified 0.3% (2002 est.)

major-language sample(s):

Inkoranya nzimbuzi y'isi, isoko fatizo y'amakuru y'ibanze. (Kinyarwanda)

The World Factbook, the indispensable source for basic information.

Religions

Christian 95.9% (Protestant 57.7% [includes Adventist 12.6%], Roman Catholic 38.2%), Muslim 2.1%, other 1% (includes traditional, Jehovah's Witness), none 1.1% (2019-20 est.)

Demographic profile

Rwanda's fertility rate declined sharply during the last decade, as a result of the government's commitment to family planning, the increased use of contraceptives, and a downward trend in ideal family size. Increases in educational attainment, particularly among girls, and exposure to social media also contributed to the reduction in the birth rate. The average number of births per woman decreased from a 5.6 in 2005 to 4.5 in 2016 and 3.3 in 2022. Despite these significant strides in reducing fertility, Rwanda's birth rate remains very high and will continue to for an extended period of time because of its large population entering reproductive age. Because Rwanda is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa, its persistent high population growth and increasingly small agricultural landholdings will put additional strain on families' ability to raise foodstuffs and access potable water. These conditions will also hinder the government's efforts to reduce poverty and prevent environmental degradation.

The UNHCR recommended that effective 30 June 2013 countries invoke a cessation of refugee status for those Rwandans who fled their homeland between 1959 and 1998, including the 1994 genocide, on the grounds that the conditions that drove them to seek protection abroad no longer exist. The UNHCR's decision is controversial because many Rwandan refugees still fear persecution if they return home, concerns that are supported by the number of Rwandans granted asylum since 1998 and by the number exempted from the cessation. Rwandan refugees can still seek an exemption or local integration, but host countries are anxious to send the refugees back to Rwanda and are likely to avoid options that enable them to stay. Conversely, Rwanda itself hosts approximately 125,000 refugees as of 2022; virtually all of them fleeing conflict in neighbouring Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Age structure**0-14 years:** 37.2% (male 2,561,884/female 2,508,218)**15-64 years:** 59.7% (male 3,954,608/female 4,179,844)**65 years and over:** 3.1% (2024 est.) (male 168,163/female 250,585)**2025 population pyramid:**

Rwanda ▼

2025

Population: 14,569,340

Dependency ratios**total dependency ratio:** 72.5**youth dependency ratio:** 67.1**elderly dependency ratio:** 5.4**potential support ratio:** 18.4 (2021 est.)Median age**total:** 20.8 years (2024 est.)**male:** 20.1 years**female:** 21.5 yearscomparison ranking: total 198Population growth rate

1.62% (2024 est.)

comparison ranking: 58Birth rate

25 births/1,000 population (2024 est.)

comparison ranking: 46Death rate

5.7 deaths/1,000 population (2024 est.)

comparison ranking: 169Net migration rate

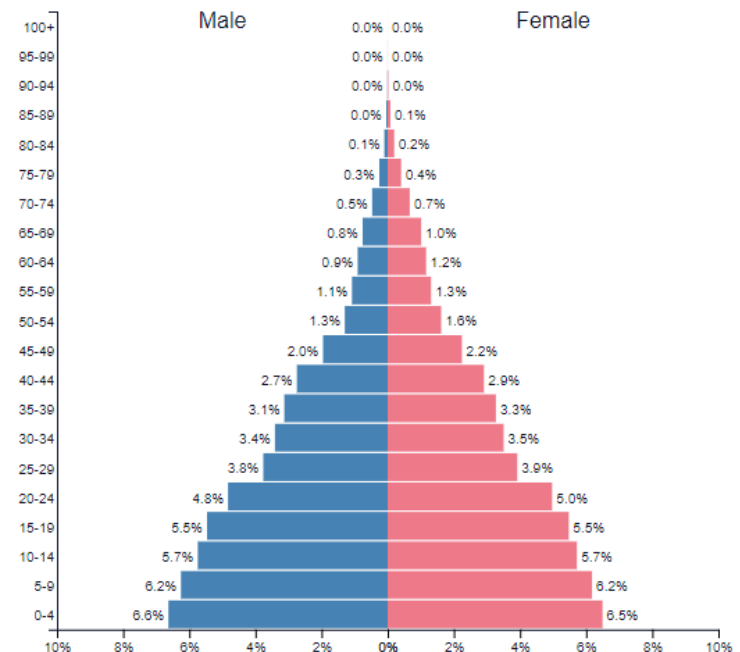
-3.1 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2024 est.)

comparison ranking: 182Population distribution

one of Africa's most densely populated countries; large concentrations tend to be in the central regions and along the shore of Lake Kivu in the west as shown in this [population distribution map](#)

Urbanization**urban population:** 17.9% of total population (2023)**rate of urbanisation:** 3.07% annual rate of change (2020-25 est.)**total population growth rate v. urban population growth rate, 2000-2030**Major urban areas - population

1.248 million KIGALI (capital) (2023)

Sex ratio**at birth:** 1.03 male(s)/female**0-14 years:** 1.02 male(s)/female**15-64 years:** 0.95 male(s)/female**65 years and over:** 0.67 male(s)/female**total population:** 0.96 male(s)/female (2024 est.)

Mother's mean age at first birth

23 years (2019/20 est.)

note: data represents median age at first birth among women 25-49Maternal mortality ratio

259 deaths/100,000 live births (2020 est.)

comparison ranking: 37Infant mortality rate**total:** 24.9 deaths/1,000 live births (2024 est.)**male:** 27.3 deaths/1,000 live births**female:** 22.5 deaths/1,000 live birthscomparison ranking: total 60Life expectancy at birth**total population:** 66.6 years (2024 est.)**male:** 64.6 years**female:** 68.6 yearscomparison ranking: total population 200Total fertility rate

3.14 children born/woman (2024 est.)

comparison ranking: 46Gross reproduction rate

1.54 (2024 est.)

Contraceptive prevalence rate

64.1% (2019/20)

Drinking water source**improved:** urban: 92.3% of population

rural: 80.7% of population

total: 82.7% of population

unimproved: urban: 7.7% of population

rural: 19.3% of population

total: 17.3% of population (2020 est.)

Current health expenditure

7.3% of GDP (2020)

Physician density

0.12 physicians/1,000 population (2019)

Sanitation facility access**improved:** urban: 89.1% of population

rural: 83.2% of population

total: 84.2% of population

unimproved: urban: 10.9% of population

rural: 16.8% of population

total: 15.8% of population (2020 est.)

Obesity - adult prevalence rate

5.8% (2016)

comparison ranking: 172Alcohol consumption per capita**total:** 6.35 litres of pure alcohol (2019 est.)**beer:** 0.23 litres of pure alcohol (2019 est.)**wine:** 0.03 litres of pure alcohol (2019 est.)**spirits:** 0.09 litres of pure alcohol (2019 est.)**other alcohols:** 6 litres of pure alcohol (2019 est.)comparison ranking: total 65Tobacco use**total:** 13.7% (2020 est.)**male:** 20.1% (2020 est.)**female:** 7.2% (2020 est.)comparison ranking: total 112Children under the age of 5 years underweight

7.7% (2019/20)

comparison ranking: 61Currently married women (ages 15-49)

50.4% (2023 est.)

Child marriage**women married by age 18:** 0.4% (2020 est.)Education expenditures

3.8% of GDP (2021 est.)

comparison ranking: 127Literacy**definition:** age 15 and over can read and write**total population:** 75.9%**male:** 78.7%**female:** 73.3% (2021)School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education)**total:** 11 years**male:** 11 years**female:** 11 years (2019)

Environment

Environment – current issues

deforestation results from uncontrolled cutting of trees for fuel; overgrazing; land degradation; soil erosion; a decline in soil fertility (soil exhaustion); wetland degradation and loss of biodiversity; widespread poaching.

Environment – international agreements

party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer

Protection, Wetlands.

signed, but not ratified: Law of the Sea

Climate

temperate; two rainy seasons (February to April, November to January); mild in mountains with frost and snow possible

Land use

agricultural land: 74.5% (2018 est.)

arable land: 47% (2018 est.)

permanent crops: 10.1% (2018 est.)

permanent pasture: 17.4% (2018 est.)

forest: 18% (2018 est.)

other: 7.5% (2018 est.)

Urbanisation

urban population: 17.9% of total population (2023)

rate of urbanisation: 3.07% annual rate of change (2020-25 est.)

total population growth rate v. urban population growth rate, 2000-2030

Revenue from forest resources

3.75% of GDP (2018 est.)

comparison ranking: 20

Revenue from coal

0% of GDP (2018 est.)

comparison ranking: 168

Air pollutants

particulate matter emissions: 35.66 micrograms per cubic meter (2019 est.)

carbon dioxide emissions: 1.11 megatons (2016 est.)

methane emissions: 2.92 megatons (2020 est.)

Waste and recycling

municipal solid waste generated annually: 4,384,969 tons (2016 est.)

Major lakes (area sq km)

fresh water lake(s): Lake Kivu (shared with Democratic Republic of Congo) - 2,220 sq km

Major rivers (by length in km)

Nile river source (shared with Tanzania, Uganda, South Sudan, Sudan, and Egypt [m]) - 6,650 km

note – [s] after country name indicates river source; [m] after country name indicates river mouth

Major watersheds (area sq km)

Atlantic Ocean drainage: Congo (3,730,881 sq km), (*Mediterranean Sea*) Nile (3,254,853 sq km)

Total water withdrawal

municipal: 230 million cubic metres (2020 est.)

industrial: 10 million cubic metres (2020 est.)

agricultural: 360 million cubic metres (2020 est.)

Total renewable water resources

13.3 billion cubic metres (2020 est.)

Government

Country name

conventional long form: Republic of Rwanda

conventional short form: Rwanda

local long form: Republika y'u Rwanda

local short form: Rwanda

former: Kingdom of Rwanda, Ruanda, German East Africa

etymology: the name translates as "domain" in the native Kinyarwanda language

Government type

presidential republic

Capital

name: Kigali

geographic coordinates: 1 57 S, 30 03 E

time difference: UTC+2 (7 hours ahead of Washington, DC, during Standard Time)

etymology: the city takes its name from nearby Mount Kigali; the name "Kigali" is composed of the Bantu prefix *ki* and the Rwandan *gali* meaning "broad" and likely refers to the broad, sprawling hill that has been dignified with the title of "mount"

Administrative divisions

4 provinces (in French - provinces, singular - province; in Kinyarwanda - intara for singular and plural) and 1 city* (in French - ville; in Kinyarwanda - umujyi); Est (Eastern), Kigali*, Nord (Northern), Ouest (Western), Sud (Southern)

Independence

1 July 1962 (from Belgium-administered UN trusteeship)

National holiday

Independence Day, 1 July (1962)

Legal system

mixed legal system of civil law, based on German and Belgian models, and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court

Constitution

history: several previous; latest adopted by referendum 26 May 2003, effective 4 June 2003

amendments: proposed by the president of the republic (with Council of Ministers approval) or by two-thirds majority vote of both houses of Parliament; passage requires at least three-quarters majority vote in both houses; changes to constitutional articles on national sovereignty, the presidential term, the form and system of government, and political pluralism also require approval in a referendum; amended several times, last in 2015

International law organisation participation

has not submitted an ICJ jurisdiction declaration; non-party state to the ICCt

Citizenship

citizenship by birth: no

citizenship by descent only: the father must be a citizen of Rwanda; if the father is stateless or unknown, the mother must be a citizen

dual citizenship recognized: no

residency requirement for naturalization: 10 years

Suffrage

18 years of age; universal

Executive branch

chief of state: President Paul KAGAME (since 22 April 2000)

head of government: Prime Minister Edouard NGIRENTE (since 30 August 2017)

cabinet: Council of Ministers appointed by the president

elections/appointments: president directly elected by simple majority popular vote for a 5-year term (eligible for a second term); note - a constitutional amendment approved in December 2016 reduced the presidential term from 7 to 5 years but included an exception that allowed President KAGAME to serve another 7-year term in 2017, potentially followed by two additional 5-year terms; election last held on 4 August 2017 (next to be held on 15 July 2029); prime minister appointed by the president

election results:

2024: Paul KAGAME re-elected president; Paul KAGAME (RPF) 99.2%, Frank HABINEZA (DGPR) 0.5%, Philippe MPAYIMANA (independent) 0.3%

2017: Paul KAGAME re-elected president; Paul KAGAME (RPF) 98.8%, Philippe MPAYIMANA (independent), other 1.2%

Legislative branch

legislature name: Parlement (Parliament)

legislative structure: bicameral

Legislative branch - lower chamber

chamber name: Chamber of Deputies (Chambre des Députés)

number of seats: 80 (53 directly elected; 27 indirectly elected)

electoral system: proportional representation

scope of elections: full renewal

term in office: 5 years

most recent election date: 7/15/2024 to 7/16/2024

parties elected and seats per party: Rwandan Patriotic Front (FPR) and its allies (37); Liberal Party (PL) (5); Social Democratic Party (PSD) (5); Other (6)

percentage of women in chamber: 63.8%

expected date of next election: July 2029

note: 24 women are selected for seats by special-interest groups, and 3 members are selected by youth and disability organizations

Legislative branch - upper chamber

chamber name: Senate (Sénat)

number of seats: 26 (18 indirectly elected; 8 appointed)

scope of elections: full renewal

term in office: 5 years

most recent election date: 9/16/2024 to 9/17/2024

percentage of women in chamber: 53.8%

expected date of next election: September 2029

Judicial branch

highest court(s): Supreme Court (consists of the chief and deputy chief justices and 5 judges; normally organized into 3-judge panels); High Court (consists of the court president, vice president, and a minimum of 24 judges and organized into 5 chambers)

judge selection and term of office: Supreme Court judges nominated by the president after

consultation with the Cabinet and the Superior Council of the Judiciary (SCJ), a 27-member body of judges, other judicial officials, and legal professionals) and approved by the Senate; chief and deputy chief justices appointed for 8-year non-renewable terms; tenure of judges NA; High Court president and vice president appointed by the president of the republic upon approval by the Senate; judges appointed by the Supreme Court chief justice upon approval of the SCJ; judge tenure NA

subordinate courts: High Court of the Republic; commercial courts including the High Commercial Court; intermediate courts; primary courts; and military specialized courts

Political parties

Democratic Green Party of Rwanda or DGPR

Liberal Party or PL

Party for Progress and Concord or PPC

Rwandan Patriotic Front or RPF

Rwandan Patriotic Front Coalition (includes RPF, PPC, PSP, UDPR, PDI, PSR, PDC)

Social Democratic Party or PSD

Social Party Imberakuri or PS-Imberakuri

International organization participation

ACP, AfDB, AU, CEPGL, COMESA, EAC, EADB, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRC, ILO, IMF, Interpol, IOC, IOM, IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, ITUC (NGOs), MIGA, MINUSMA, NAM, OIF, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNISFA, UNMISS, UNOOSA, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Flag description

three horizontal bands of sky blue (top, double width), yellow, and green, with a golden sun with 24 rays near the fly end of the blue band; blue represents happiness and peace, yellow economic development and mineral wealth, green hope of prosperity and natural resources; the sun symbolizes unity, as well as enlightenment and transparency from ignorance

National symbol(s)

traditional woven basket with peaked lid; national colours: blue, yellow, green

National anthem

name: "Rwanda nziza" (Rwanda, Our Beautiful Country)

lyrics/music: Faustin MURIGO/Jean-Bosco HASHAKAIMANA

note: adopted 2001

National heritage

total World Heritage Sites: 2 (1 cultural, 1 natural)

selected World Heritage Site locales: Memorial sites of the Genocide: Nyamata, Murambi, Gisozi and Bisesero (c); Nyungwe National Park (n)

Economy

Economic overview

fast-growing Sub-Saharan economy; major public investments; trade and tourism hit hard by COVID-19; increasing poverty after 2 decades of declines; Ugandan competition for regional influence; major coffee exporter; contested GDP figures

Real GDP (purchasing power parity)

\$42.701 billion (2023 est.)

\$39.45 billion (2022 est.)

\$36.474 billion (2021 est.)

note: data in 2021 dollars

comparison ranking: 136

Real GDP growth rate

8.24% (2023 est.)

8.16% (2022 est.)

10.86% (2021 est.)

note: annual GDP % growth based on constant local currency

comparison ranking: 11

Real GDP per capita

\$3,100 (2023 est.)

\$2,900 (2022 est.)

\$2,700 (2021 est.)

note: data in 2021 dollars

comparison ranking: 195

GDP (official exchange rate)

\$14.098 billion (2023 est.)

note: data in current dollars at official exchange rate

Inflation rate (consumer prices)

19.79% (2023 est.)

17.69% (2022 est.)

-0.39% (2021 est.)

note: annual % change based on consumer prices

comparison ranking: 199

Credit ratings

Fitch rating: B+ (2014)

Moody's rating: B2 (2016)

Standard & Poors rating: B+ (2019)

note: The year refers to the year in which the current credit rating was first obtained.

GDP - composition, by sector of origin

agriculture: 27.1% (2023 est.)

industry: 21.5% (2023 est.)

services: 44.3% (2023 est.)

note: figures may not total 100% due to non-allocated consumption not captured in sector-reported data

comparison rankings: services 178; industry 129; agriculture 17

GDP - composition, by end use

household consumption: 75.3% (2023 est.)

government consumption: 16.6% (2023 est.)

investment in fixed capital: 27.1% (2023 est.)

investment in inventories: -3.8% (2023 est.)

exports of goods and services: 25.4% (2023 est.)

imports of goods and services: -40.6% (2023 est.)

note: figures may not total 100% due to rounding or gaps in data collection

Agricultural products

bananas, cassava, sweet potatoes, potatoes, plantains, maize, beans, pumpkins/squash, taro, sorghum (2022)

note: top ten agricultural products based on tonnage

Industries

cement, agricultural products, small-scale beverages, soap, furniture, shoes, plastic goods, textiles, cigarettes

Industrial production growth rate

10.25% (2023 est.)

note: annual % change in industrial value added based on constant local currency

comparison ranking: 18

Labour force

5.259 million (2023 est.)

note: number of people ages 15 or older who are employed or seeking work

comparison ranking: 83

Unemployment rate

14.93% (2023 est.)

15.09% (2022 est.)

15.79% (2021 est.)

note: % of labour force seeking employment

comparison ranking: 189

Youth unemployment rate (ages 15-24)

total: 22% (2023 est.)

male: 20.8% (2023 est.)

female: 23.3% (2023 est.)

note: % of labour force ages 15-24 seeking employment

comparison ranking: total 55

Population below poverty line

38.2% (2016 est.)

note: % of population with income below national poverty line

Gini Index coefficient - distribution of family income

43.7 (2016 est.)

note: index (0-100) of income distribution; higher values represent greater inequality

comparison ranking: 27

Household income or consumption by percentage share

lowest 10%: 2.4% (2016 est.)

highest 10%: 35.6% (2016 est.)

note: % share of income accruing to lowest and highest 10% of population

Remittances

3.67% of GDP (2023 est.)

3.56% of GDP (2022 est.)

3.53% of GDP (2021 est.)

note: personal transfers and compensation between resident and non-resident individuals/households/entities

Budget**revenues:** \$2.676 billion (2020 est.)**expenditures:** \$2.191 billion (2020 est.)**note:** central government revenues (excluding grants) and expenses converted to US dollars at average official exchange rate for year indicatedPublic debt

40.5% of GDP (2017 est.)

comparison ranking: 129Taxes and other revenues

15.07% (of GDP) (2020 est.)

note: central government tax revenue as a % of GDPcomparison ranking: 138Current account balance

-\$1.654 billion (2023 est.)

-\$1.246 billion (2022 est.)

-\$1.209 billion (2021 est.)

note: balance of payments - net trade and primary/secondary income in current dollarscomparison ranking: 154Exports

\$3.509 billion (2023 est.)

\$2.993 billion (2022 est.)

\$2.11 billion (2021 est.)

note: balance of payments - exports of goods and services in current dollarscomparison ranking: 151Exports - partners

UAE 32%, Democratic Republic of the Congo 25%, Thailand 5%, US 3%, Ethiopia 3% (2022)

note: top five export partners based on percentage share of exportsExports - commodities

gold, tin ores, coffee, malt extract, rare earth ores (2022)

note: top five export commodities based on value in dollarsImports

\$5.783 billion (2023 est.)

\$4.978 billion (2022 est.)

\$3.856 billion (2021 est.)

note: balance of payments - imports of goods and services in current dollarscomparison ranking: 145Imports - partners

China 19%, Tanzania 11%, Kenya 10%, UAE 10%, India 7% (2022)

note: top five import partners based on percentage share of importsImports - commodities

refined petroleum, gold, palm oil, rice, raw sugar (2022)

note: top five import commodities based on value in dollars

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold

\$1.834 billion (2023 est.)

\$1.726 billion (2022 est.)

\$1.867 billion (2021 est.)

note: holdings of gold (year-end prices)/foreign exchange/special drawing rights in current dollars
comparison ranking: 130

Debt - external

\$6.087 billion (2023 est.)

note: present value of external debt in current US dollars
comparison ranking: 69

Exchange rates

Rwandan francs (RWF) per US dollar -

Exchange rates:

1,160.099 (2023 est.)

1,030.308 (2022 est.)

988.625 (2021 est.)

943.278 (2020 est.)

899.351 (2019 est.)

Energy

Electricity access

electrification - total population: 50.6% (2022 est.)

electrification - urban areas: 98%

electrification - rural areas: 38.2%

Electricity

installed generating capacity: 273,000 kW (2022 est.)

consumption: 861.285 million kWh (2022 est.)

exports: 9 million kWh (2022 est.)

imports: 31 million kWh (2022 est.)

transmission/distribution losses: 140.605 million kWh (2022 est.)

comparison rankings: transmission/distribution losses 55; imports 119; exports 97; consumption 162;

installed generating capacity 169

Electricity generation sources

fossil fuels: 45.5% of total installed capacity (2022 est.)

solar: 1.8% of total installed capacity (2022 est.)

hydroelectricity: 52.5% of total installed capacity (2022 est.)

biomass and waste: 0.2% of total installed capacity (2022 est.)

Coal

consumption: 41,000 metric tons (2022 est.)

imports: 64,000 metric tons (2022 est.)

Petroleum

refined petroleum consumption: 9,000 bbl/day (2022 est.)

Natural gas**production:** 60.145 million cubic meters (2022 est.)**consumption:** 59.715 million cubic meters (2022 est.)**proven reserves:** 56.634 billion cubic meters (2021 est.)Carbon dioxide emissions1.442 million metric tonnes of CO₂ (2022 est.)**from coal and metallurgical coke:** 77,000 metric tonnes of CO₂ (2022 est.)**from petroleum and other liquids:** 1.249 million metric tonnes of CO₂ (2022 est.)**from consumed natural gas:** 116,000 metric tonnes of CO₂ (2022 est.)comparison ranking: total emissions 164Energy consumption per capita

1.659 million Btu/person (2022 est.)

comparison ranking: 188

Communications

Telephones - fixed lines**total subscriptions:** 10,000 (2022 est.)**subscriptions per 100 inhabitants:** (2022 est.) less than 1comparison ranking: total subscriptions 189Telephones - mobile cellular**total subscriptions:** 11.002 million (2022 est.)**subscriptions per 100 inhabitants:** 80 (2022 est.)comparison ranking: total subscriptions 91Telecommunication systems

general assessment: Rwanda was slow to liberalize the mobile sector; there was effective competition among three operators; the fixed broadband sector has suffered from limited fixed-line infrastructure and high prices; operators are rolling out national backbone networks which also allow them to connect to the international submarine cables on Africa's east coast; these cables gave the entire region greater internet bandwidth and ended the dependency on satellites; while the country also has a new cable link with Tanzania, and via Tanzania's national broadband backbone it has gained connectivity to the networks of several other countries in the region; the number of subscribers on LTE infrastructure has increased sharply, helped by national LTE coverage achieved in mid-2018; mobile remains the dominant platform for voice and data services; the regulator noted that the number of mobile subscribers increased 2.7% in 2021, year-on-year; there was a slight fall in the beginning of 2022 (2022)

domestic: fixed-line less than 1 per 100 and mobile-cellular telephone density is 81 telephones per 100 persons (2021)

international: country code – 250; international connections employ microwave radio relay to neighbouring countries and satellite communications to more distant countries; satellite earth stations - 1 Intelsat (Indian Ocean) in Kigali (includes telex and telefax service); international submarine fibre-optic cables on the African east coast has brought international bandwidth and lessened the dependency on satellites

Broadcast media

13 TV stations; 35 radio stations registered, including international broadcasters, government owns most popular TV and radio stations; regional satellite-based TV services available

Internet country code .rw

Internet users

total: 3.9 million (2021 est.)

percent of population: 30% (2021 est.)

comparison ranking: total 113

Broadband - fixed subscriptions

total: 17,685 (2020 est.)

subscriptions per 100 inhabitants: 0.1 (2020 est.)

comparison ranking: total 171

Transportation

National air transport system

number of registered air carriers: 1 (2020)

inventory of registered aircraft operated by air carriers: 12

annual passenger traffic on registered air carriers: 1,073,528 (2018)

Civil aircraft registration country code prefix 9XR

Airports

8 (2024) comparison ranking: 165

Roadways

total: 7,797 km

paved: 2,652 km

unpaved: 5,145 km (2024)

comparison ranking: total 141

Waterways

90 km (2022) (Lake Kivu navigable by shallow-draft barges and native craft)

comparison ranking: 112

Military and Security

Military and security forces

Rwanda Defence Force (RDF; Ingabo z'u Rwanda): Rwanda Army (Rwanda Land Force), Rwanda Air Force (Force Aérienne Rwandaise, FAR), Rwanda Reserve Force, Special Units

Ministry of Internal Security: Rwanda National Police (2024)

Military expenditures

1.4% of GDP (2023 est.)

1.4% of GDP (2022 est.)

1.4% of GDP (2021 est.)

1.3% of GDP (2020 est.)

1.2% of GDP (2019 est.)

comparison ranking: 97

Military and security service personnel strengths

approximately 33,000 active RDF personnel (32,000 Army; 1,000 Air Force) (2023)

Military equipment inventories and acquisitions

the RDF's inventory includes a mix of older and some modern equipment from suppliers such as China, France, Israel, Russia and the former Soviet Union, South Africa, and Turkey (2024)

Military service age and obligation

18 years of age for men and women for voluntary military service; no conscription; Rwandan citizenship is required; enlistment is either as contract (5-years, renewable twice) or career professional (2024)

note: as of 2022, women comprised approximately 6% of the Rwanda Defence Force

Military deployments

approximately 3,200 Central African Republic (about 2,200 under MINUSCA, plus some 700 police; approximately 1,000 under a bi-lateral agreement); approximately 3,000 Mozambique (bilateral agreement to assist with combating an insurgency; includes both military and police forces); 2,600 (plus about 450 police) South Sudan (UNMISS) (2024)

Military - note

the RDF is widely regarded as one of East Africa's best trained and most experienced militaries; its principle responsibilities are ensuring territorial integrity and national sovereignty and preventing infiltrations of illegal armed groups from neighbouring countries, particularly the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC); since 2021, Rwanda has deployed troops to the border region with the DRC to combat the rebel Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), which it has accused the DRC of backing; the RDF has been accused by the DRC, the UN, and the US of making incursions into the DRC and providing material support to the March 23 Movement (M23, aka Congolese Revolutionary Army) rebel group, which has been fighting with DRC troops and UN peacekeeping forces; the RDF also participates in UN and regional military operations, as well as multinational exercises

the Rwandan Armed Forces (FAR) were established following independence in 1962; after the 1990-1994 civil war and genocide, the victorious Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front's military wing, the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA), became the country's military force; the RPA participated in the First (1996-1997) and Second (1998-2003) Congolese Wars; the RPA was renamed the Rwanda Defense Force (RDF) in 2003, by which time it had assumed a more national character with the inclusion of many former Hutu officers as well as newly recruited soldiers (2024)

Space

Space agency/agencies

Rwanda Space Agency (L'Agence Spatiale Rwandaise; RSA; established 2020 and approved by legislature in 2021) (2024)

Space program overview

has a small program focused on developing and utilizing space technologies, such as satellite imagery for socioeconomic development and security purposes; operates communications and remote sensing (RS) satellites; the RSA is responsible for regulating and coordinating the country's space activities and encouraging commercial and industrial development; has established ties with the space agencies or industries of several countries, including France, Israel, Japan, the UAE, and the US (2024)

Transnational Issues

Refugees and internally displaced persons

refugees (country of origin): 79,720 (Democratic Republic of the Congo), 48,533 (Burundi) (2024)
stateless persons: 9,500 (2022)

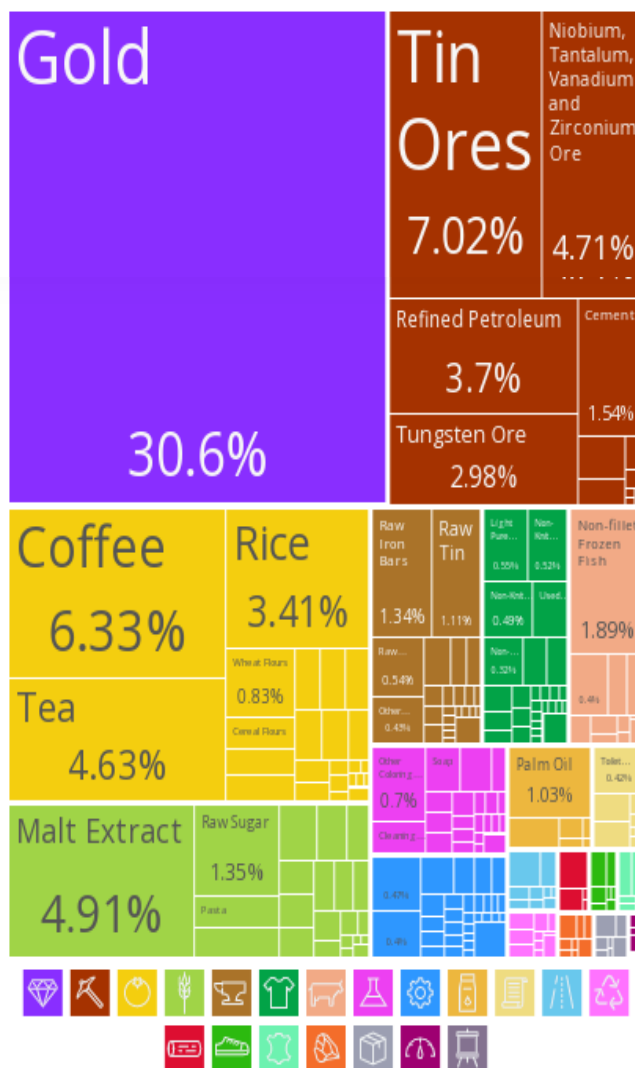
Trafficking in persons

tier rating: Tier 2 Watch List — the government did not demonstrate overall increasing efforts to eliminate trafficking compared with the previous reporting period, therefore Rwanda was downgraded to Tier 2 Watch List; for more details, go to: <https://www.state.gov/reports/2024-trafficking-in-persons-report/rwanda/>



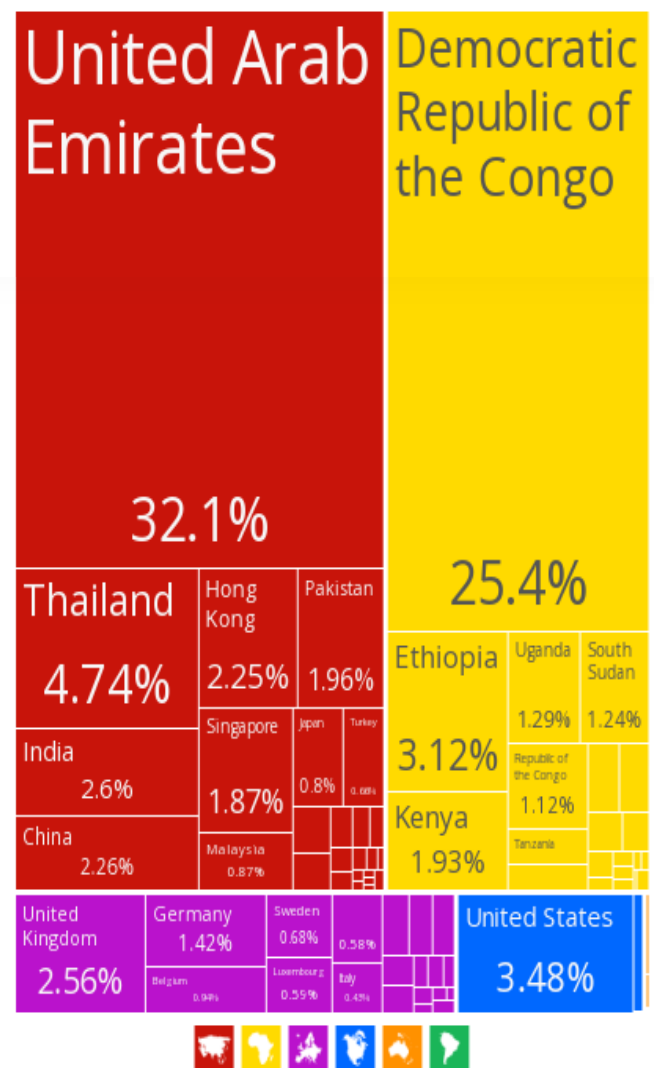
Exports (2022)

Total: \$1.77B



Destinations (2022)

Total: \$1.77B



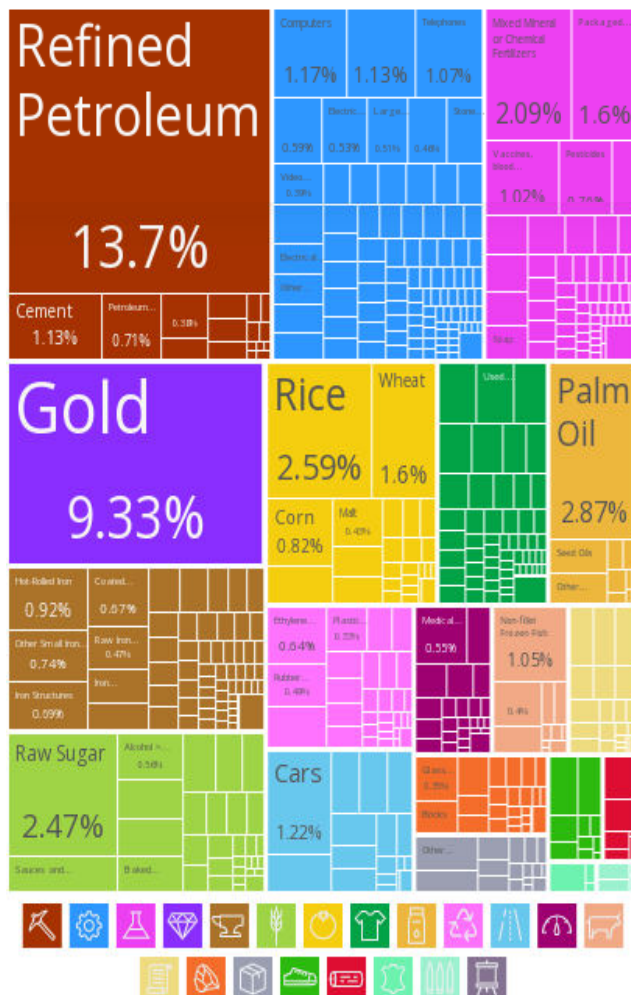
<https://oec.world/en/profile/country/rwa?yearlyTradeFlowSelector=flow1>



RWANDA

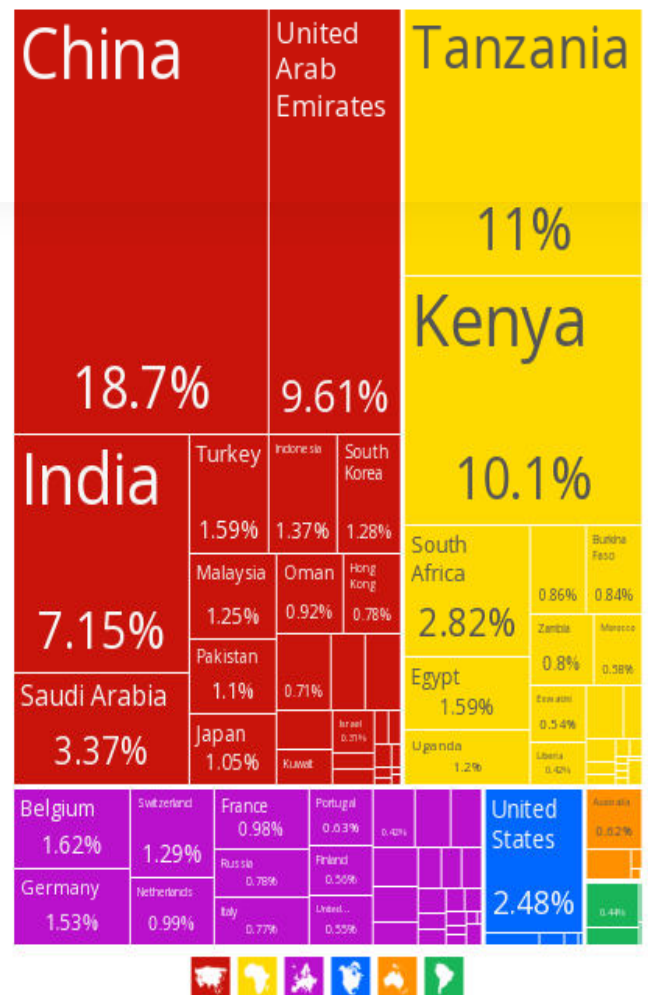
Imports (2022)

Total: \$4.32B



Origins (2022)

Total: \$4.32B

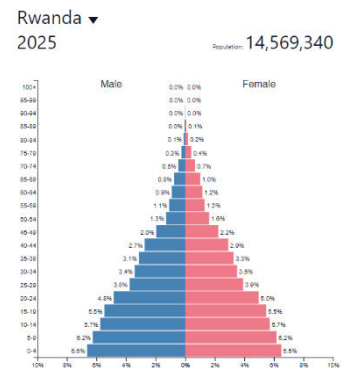


Rwanda Population

<https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/rwanda>

According to current projections, Rwanda's population is estimated to continue growing the rest of the century and reach 33.35 million people by 2099. The population, which currently sits at 14.5 million in 2025, is projected to surpass 20 million people in 2042 and 30 million people in 2076.

Rwanda's population grew 2.58% from 2019 to 2020, adding about 325,000 people to the population. The fertility rate in Rwanda is 4.10 births per woman, which is boosting the population growth despite negative net migration. The fertility rate is currently on a declining trend, which will lead to the slowing of the population growth rate as well. Rwanda's high population growth has put an increased demand on food, infrastructure, and services that Rwanda is not yet equipped to provide for a fast-growing population. The government has made efforts around family planning to decrease the fertility rate and slow the population growth.



Rwanda Area and Population Density

Rwanda is a landlocked nation found in east Africa between Uganda and Burundi and covers 10,169 square miles (26,338 square kilometres) of surface area. For such a small nation, Rwanda is very densely populated. Using the 2019 population of 12.63 million people, the population density of Rwanda is 1,242.0 people per square mile (479.5 people per square kilometre), which ranks 14th in the world.

Largest Cities in Rwanda

Urbanisation with established urban settlement hierarchy of (a) City of Kigali, (b) three Satellite Cities – Muhanga, Bugesera, and Rwamagana, (c) Eight Secondary Cities – Nyagatare, Musanze, Rubavu, Rusizi, Huye, Karongi, Kirehe, and Kayanza, (d) 16 District towns, (e) 73 rural settlements (emerging urban centers). The Satellite Cities play the role of restraining rural migration to Kigali as population outlets because they have the potential to grow faster than Secondary Cities. Fighting urban sprawl by agglomeration and consolidation of settlements will be a very crucial task going forward towards the 2050 targets.

https://climatechange.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/GCF_Readiness_Project_NLUDMP_Dissertation_Technical_Report.pdf

Rwanda has one of the highest population densities in Africa (1,242/sq mi) with a young, mostly rural population.

Rwanda Religion, Economy and Politics

94% of the people in Rwanda practice some form of Christianity, making it the dominant religion by far. Of the remaining population, 4.6% practice Islam, and 1.4% practice something else. Of the 94% of the population that is Christian, 56.9% are Catholic, 26.0% are Protestant, and 11.1% are Seventh-Day Adventists. Within the small percentage of people that practice other religions, there are a few secretive and small groups of Buddhists and Hindus- most of which have immigrated from elsewhere.

Since the turn of the 21st century, Rwanda has been experiencing significant economic growth- largely due to policy reform. Unfortunately, it is projected that the current growth is unsustainable because the foundation of the government is institutionally weak. The main industries within Rwanda are agriculture, energy, industry, and tourism.

Rwanda Population History

Rwanda was first settled by hunter-gatherers, then Bantu settlers. In 1884, Germany colonised the country, then Belgium during WWI. In 1959, the Hulu people revolted, massacring a large number of Tutsi people and establishing a new state three years later. The Tutsi launched a civil war in 1990, then a genocide in 1994 in which Hutu extremists killed up to one million Tutsi and Hutu.

Rwanda Food Insecurity

Food insecurity

Rwanda is the second most densely populated country in Africa, with a population of around 14.5 million people expanding at a rate of 2.5 percent annually. With 40% of Rwanda’s population living below the poverty line including 16% living in extreme poverty, the country faces various vulnerabilities including land degradation, economic and weather-related shocks like floods, landslides, and droughts undermining food and nutrition security. Agriculture is the main economic activity, contributing about one-fourth of the country’s gross domestic product, and employing over two thirds of the population, with half practicing subsistence agriculture and 42% commercial agriculture.

The dual pressures of poor and degrading soils and climate change affect the sector’s productivity: 70% of land is located on hillsides with limited terracing; irrigation levels are low as only 1.6% of agricultural operators investing in it.



Despite tremendous progress made by the post-genocide generation, Rwanda ranks 161 out of 193 countries on the United Nations’ 2024 Human Development Index. In recent years, its population has grown even further with the arrival of over 135,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, many fleeing crisis in the neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo.

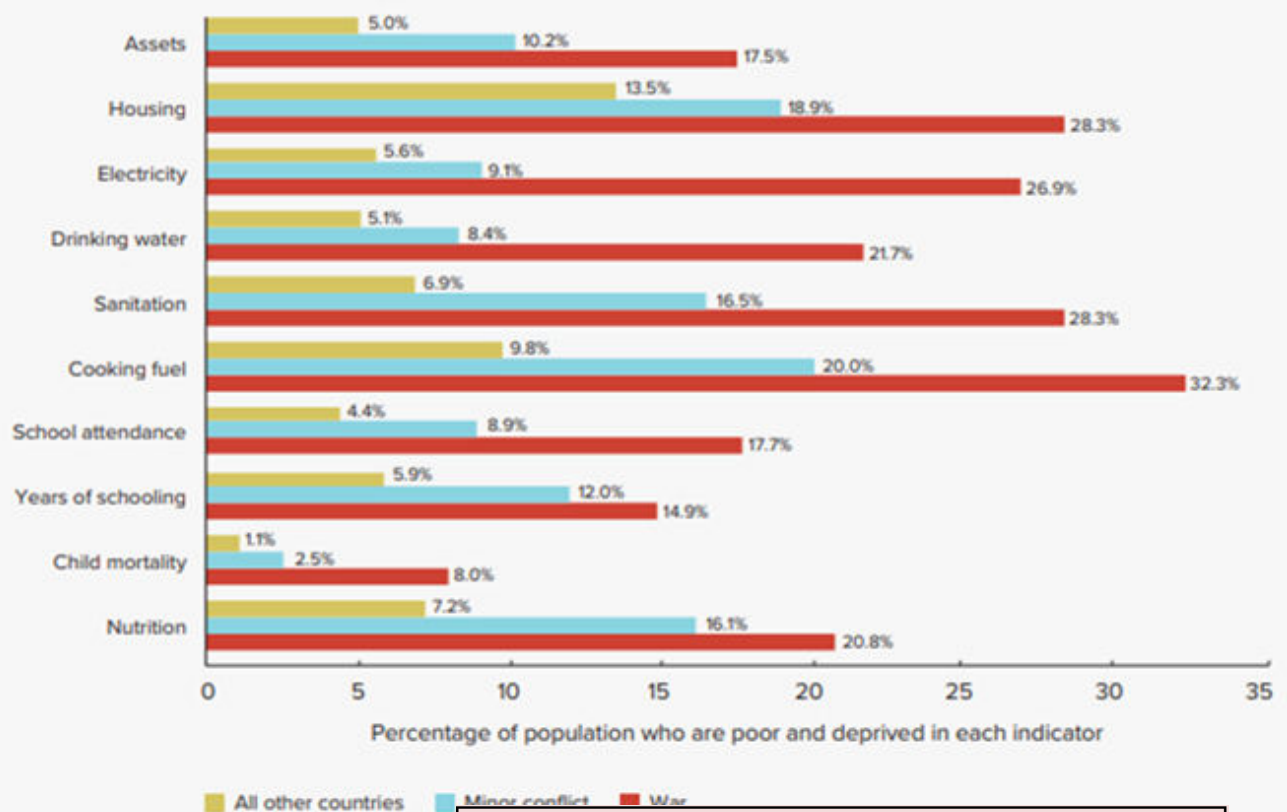
While agriculture is key to both the national economy and individual livelihoods, the limited amount of farmable land, combined with irregular rainfall, drought, and floods, have contributed to high rates of hunger and malnutrition in the country. This is especially true for children: The latest data from the Rwandan government suggest that one-third of children in the country under the age of five are coping with chronic malnutrition.

Health and Nutrition	RDHS 2019/2020
Average time (in minutes) to reach a health center	47
Under 5 mortality rate	45‰
Infant mortality rate	33‰
Children 6-59 months stunted	33%
Children 6-59 months wasted	1%
Children 6-59 months underweight	8%
Children 6-59 months overweight	6%
Maternal mortality rate	0.25‰
Exclusive breastfeeding for children under 6 months	81%
Minimum Acceptable Diet for children 6-59 months	22%

Violence is never Justified

Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915

Countries at war have higher deprivations in every Multidimensional Poverty Index indicator



INSANITY

	1940 population	total deaths	Percentage of population
Belarus	9,000,000	2,290,000	25.44%
Soviet Union	104,000,000	24,000,000	23.08%
Poland	34,849,000	6,000,000	17.22%
Ukraine	42,900,000	6,850,000	15.97%
Germany	86,755,281	7,700,000	8.88%
Japan	73,114,000	2,850,000	3.90%
China	550,000,000	20,000,000	3.64%
Phillippines	17,000,000	557,000	3.28%
France	41,000,000	600,000	1.46%
Italy	43,000,000	457,000	1.06%
India	318,660,580	3,087,000	0.97%
United Kingdom	48,216,000	450,700	0.93%
Australia	7,000,000	40,500	0.58%
United States	132,164,569	418,500	0.32%

NEW FEELINGS WAY A WAY OF LIVING.

To achieve limited living standard progress may require 3 generations (75 years) to unfold through engaging mind centric platforms, whereas similar progress may unfold within 1 decade (10 years) through engaging the living feelings first way of life.

To put this another way, the typical 12 year school curriculum can be covered and embraced within 4 years + obtaining a university degree when the curriculum is feelings orientated.

For the past 200,000 years, humanity has been led down the suppression and stagnation path of worshipping our mind!

Now, we have the choice to free ourselves and evolve in every way imaginable.

What Baba Vanga predicted in the 1970s is now outlined in detail throughout the Pascas Papers. Further, what she inferred is now practical and proven through the lives of a few that have engaged with their feelings, living feelings first and then embracing Feeling Healing, together with asking for and longing to know the truth of what their feelings are drawing their attention to; and asking our Heavenly Mother and Father for Their Divine Love, we now have the first person living on Earth to have achieved a Celestial Soul Condition. Living feelings first progressively ends all the social ills and issues that we see around us – life is meant to be simple!



TERRIFYING: Psychic, Baba Vanga, Who Predicted 9/11 Makes a BIZARRE Prediction for 2025!

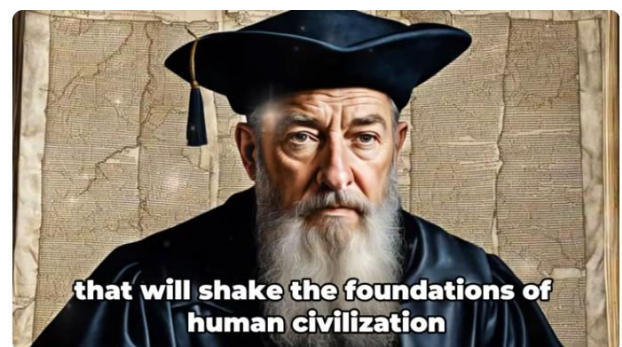
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QtqLGTy013I>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t1ajSv7i78Q>

20 December 2024



TERRIFYING: Psychic Who Predicted 9/11 Makes a BIZARRE Prediction for 2025!

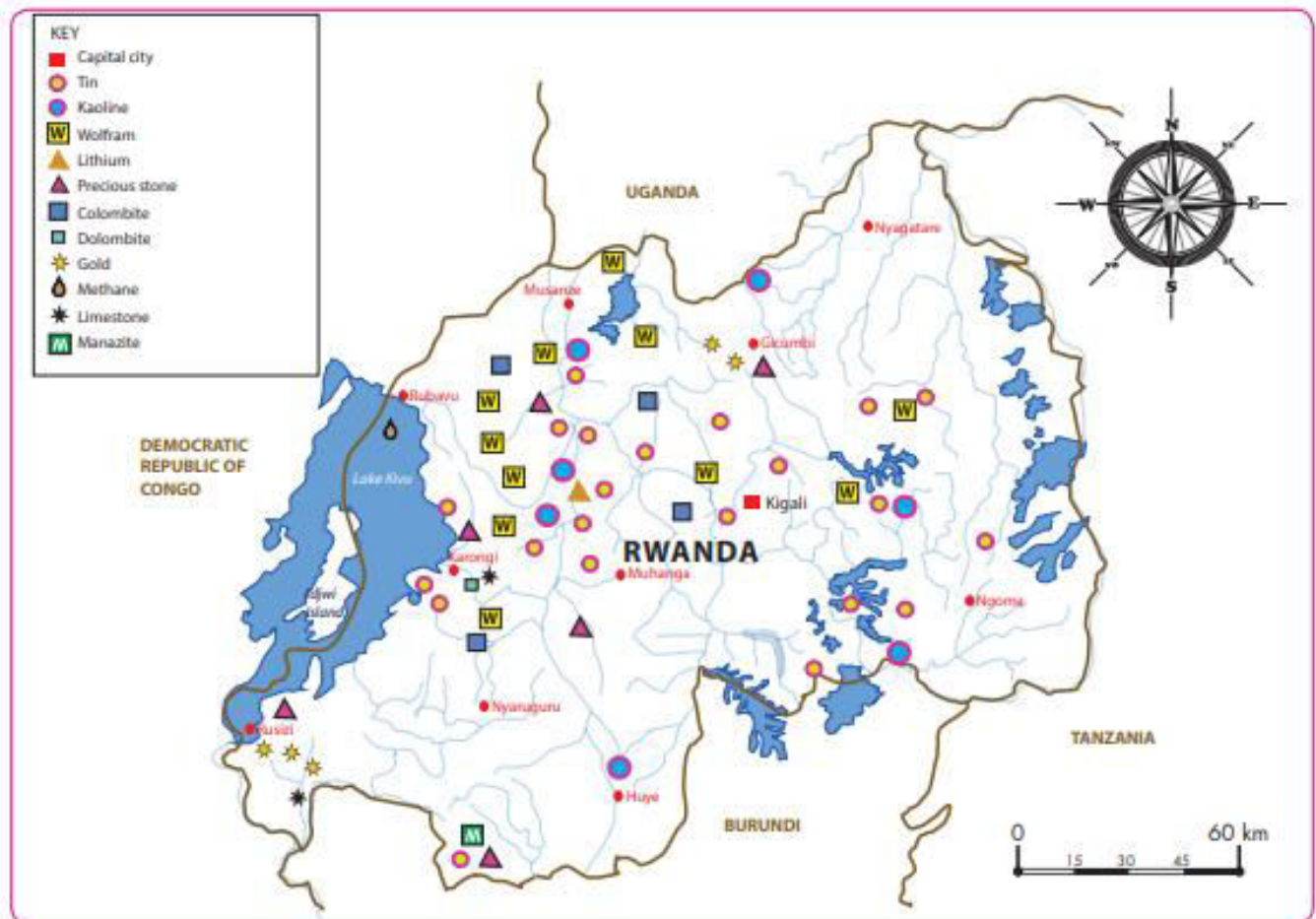


TERRIFYING: Psychic Who Predicted 9/11 Makes a BIZARRE Prediction for 2025!

Study shows Rwanda's vast mineral riches

Rwanda hosts a large number of historical mineral occurrences and operational mines with major commodities being cassiterite (grade of 76% of Sn), wolframite (grade from 35 to 70% of tungsten), columbite-tantalite (grade of Tantalum ranging between 25% and 55%), native gold (99.999% of Au), and other pegmatite-related.

The government has discovered new deposits of high-value minerals in various parts of the country, this newspaper can reveal.



NOW to ENHANCE our LIFE EXPERIENCES!

Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems				
Level of Consciousness	Rate of Unemployment	Rate of Poverty	Happiness Rate “Life is OK”	Rate of Criminality
600 +	0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%
500 - 600	0%	0.0%	98%	0.5%
400 - 500	2%	0.5%	79%	2.0%
300 - 400	7%	1.0%	70%	5.0%
200 - 300	8%	1.5%	60%	9.0%
100 - 200	50%	22.0%	15%	50.0%
50 - 100	75%	40.0%	2%	91.0%
< 50	95%	65.0%	0%	98.0%

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com then Library Download page, scroll down to Pascas Care Letters, and click on to open:  [Pascas Care Letters Worldwide Survey.pdf](#)

More than fifteen worldwide surveys, by numerous research institutions, all point to the fact that one's level of consciousness points to our level of societal issues and their intensity, health experiences, finances and all our life experiences. All can be indicated relative to one's level of consciousness as per the Map of Consciousness as developed and published by Dr David Hawkins in his book, 'Power vs Force'.

Further, the elephant in the room is our Childhood Suppression and then our ongoing Repression of our emotional injuries experienced as well as our errors of belief infused upon us by our parents and carers throughout our early childhood forming years, from conception through to the age of six years. By the time we are six years of age, we will be calibrating at a similar level as one or the other of our parents, should they differ, thus generation after generation imposes upon their children the same conditions as themselves – stagnation in our evolutionary growth in consciousness has prevailed almost since the first century at 190 MoC for humanity overall!

Through engaging kinesiology muscle testing in conjunction with Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness, it is relatively easy to calibrate the level of truth and consciousness of anyone, any group of people, any community, state / province or nation of people as well as the level of truth of any statement, document, book or system. There are no secrets, all is revealed or revealable.

Truth is our pathway to freedom. We are truth seekers. The more we strive for truth, the more we have revealed to us. The more we express our feelings, both good and bad, AND long to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to, and THEN we are to progressively express / release our emotional injuries AS WELL as our errors of belief. In this way we may progressively raise our individual level of consciousness. Freedom unfolds through truth. And truth is love.

Kindly look closely at the calibrations of consciousness – levels of truth – on the preceding two tables. Anything under 200 MoC is of untruth! The scale is based on the common log of 10! Through changing from living mind-centric and suppressing our feelings TO embracing our feelings, LIVING FEELINGS FIRST and having our minds to follow in support of what our feelings are leading us to embrace we are actually opening the door to progress beyond 500 MoC.

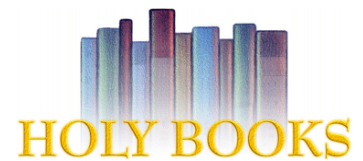
This has never been understood before now, before these writings referred to as the Pascas Papers! By also embracing and asking for, longing for, desiring to receive our Heavenly Mother and Father's Love, Their Divine Love, while also LIVING FEELINGS FIRST, we have opened the door to progress beyond 1,000 MoC. Yes, that has recently been achieved here on Earth.

**PASCAS
PAPERS**

Continue living as we are (were) then the same dramas of living a life of hell will prevail for us all – each of us now has a choice and it is as simple as what is now outlined throughout this document. You will find that the calibration of the level of truth, the MoC of these writings, is at the end of this paper.

So let us kindly outline what additional elements may be incorporated into the assistance that will not only greatly benefit refugees and asylum seekers, but all the people of the nation.

It matters not which book or books that one may adhere to, the following will apply:



All institutionalised platforms endeavour to have the woman subservient to the male. Our soul is a duplex, that is, our soul manifests TWO personalities, one is always a female and the other is always a male – we each have a soul partner – often referred to as a soulmate. Ultimately, when we each have healed of what we each have taken on of the Rebellion and Default, we will unite with our soul partner for eternity.

Women are closer to their feelings. We are to live feelings first with our mind in support, now, how we have each been taught to live is to be mind-centric. Consequently, hidden controllers imposed the notion that men are to dominate women as they would have put this absurdity of mind centricity living aside. That is what is now to change. We are to embrace the way of living feelings first and consequently women will attain their true status in life – equality.

As we grow in truth and consequently love, then by living through our feelings we are living how our Heavenly Parents intended us to be – thus true to God. We then do not have need of all the oppressive governmental rules which are suppressing our true personality and truth. Further, as we are made in the image of our Heavenly Parents, that is our soul manifests a female and male personality, then our Heavenly Parents are both Mother and Father. Yes, we each can talk to Mum as well as Dad – separately or together! Amazing is it not!

We were induced to live mind-centric for the purpose of being kept subordinated to hidden controllers. By living mind-centre we cannot progress beyond 499 on the Map of Consciousness. You will find no nation of people calibrating anywhere near MoC 499. However, as communities emerge living Feelings First we will find such communities experiencing life at above 500 MoC, and then later on states / provinces and further on, then nations.

Our mind is unable to discern truth from falsehood, our mind is addicted to untruth as well as addicted to control over others and the environment. Consequently our thinkingness as well as assumption making is in error 98% of the time. Yes, the error rate is 98%. Consequently we end up reworking what we do if based on our assumptions. Further, thinking is arduous. Feelings are spontaneous and exhilarating as they are always in truth, our own soul based truth.

It is to be through open and free feelings orientated education, at all levels, that we will become aware of the option to live Feelings First and progressively put the shackles and enslavement of our minds behind us and then through our healing, evolve into harmony with our environment and all peoples thus putting behind illness, conflict and all the social ills that now prevail worldwide.

MoC 980

Rwanda's Informal Economy Size

INFORMAL ECONOMY SIZE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP (%)

<https://www.worldeconomics.com/DataQualityRatings/Rwanda.aspx>

An informal economy (informal sector or shadow economy) is the part of any economy that is neither taxed nor monitored by any form of government.

The size of Rwanda's informal economy is estimated to be 31.4% which represents approximately US\$21 billion at GDP PPP levels.

Country	World Economics Data Quality Index	World Economics Data Grade (A-E)	Base Year Chained/Year	SNA Framework Version	Informal Economy % of GDP	Statistical Resources Index	Governance Levels Index
Germany	70.2	C	2013	2008	29.4	80.0	42.6
Mexico	70.2	C	2017	2008	31.4	73.3	40.6
Rwanda	70.2	C	2017	2008	31.4	73.3	40.6

World Economics estimates **Rwanda's 2024 GDP**

<https://www.worldeconomics.com/GrossDomesticProduct/Real-GDP-PPP/Rwanda.aspx>

GDP in Rwanda is estimated to be US\$45 Billion international dollars at the end of 2024 in GDP PPP terms.

Looking ahead to 2025, projections suggest Rwanda's 2025 GDP estimate could be US\$47.9 Billion. This Rwanda GDP growth forecast for 2024 and 2025 reflects an estimated growth rate of 6.5%.

The economy of Rwanda has grown at an average annual growth rate of 6.2% in the last four years and is ranked the 28th largest economy in Africa, ahead of Niger.

Education in Rwanda – What you need to know

<https://edugist.org/education-in-rwanda-what-you-need-to-know/>

Folaranmi Ajayi

17 April 2024

“Rwanda’s education system emphasises investment in teachers, early childhood education, inclusivity, STEM skills, data-driven decision-making, and infrastructure development to improve access and quality. These efforts serve as valuable lessons for enhancing education systems worldwide”.



The Rwandan education is structured as a 6-3-3 system, six years of primary school, three years of lower secondary school, and three years of upper secondary school. While 98% of children aged seven and above were at least enrolled in primary education, there is a high dropout rate of 7%. The transition rate to the secondary level also is rather low at 46% in 2021 (Dufitumukiza, Wanjala, & Khatete, 2021).

Although the government follows a 9-year basic mandatory education plan, far from all school-aged children complete these nine years which is enabled through non-enforcement of applicable law. Previously the government focused its resources on increasing primary school enrolment rates which turned out to be successful however neglected secondary school enrolment rates. This focus was shifted within the “Vision 2020 Rwanda” which put greater emphasis on increasing secondary enrolment rates, of which the effects are still to be seen (Rwanda Ministry of Education, 2021). In 2019, the World Bank allocated US\$200 million to boost basic education in Rwanda focusing on improving teacher competency and student retention. In Rwanda, teacher compensation improved twice in recent years. A 10% salary increase in 2019 and a 40-88% salary increase (depending on qualifications) for teachers in July 2022. Additionally, pay-for-performance contracts have been piloted with upper primary teachers, with promising results suggesting improved outcomes and reduced absenteeism.

Rwanda, like many other African countries, is facing a learning crisis. In sub-Saharan Africa, learning poverty, defined as the share of children unable to read and understand an age-appropriate text by age 10, is estimated at 89% by the World Bank, UNESCO, and other organisations. While specific country estimates are not available for Rwanda, the World Bank Capital Index suggests concerning developments. Rwanda like many other African countries is facing a learning crisis. According to their data, students in Rwanda score 358 on a harmonised test score scale where 625 represents advanced attainment and 300 represents minimum attainment. This benchmark corresponds to the advanced

achievement standard set by the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study. It is imperative to improve the quality of the education provided in schools.

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download page, scroll down to Corporate Alliances and click on to open:  [Chaldi College I Love Reading.pdf](#)

Schooling does not imply learning, but a lack of learning increases the likelihood of dropping out of school. According to the UNESCO Institute of Statistics, the primary school completion rate was 68% in 2020 for boys and 74% for girls. In the same year, the secondary completion rate is lower, with boys at 39% and girls and 39%. According to the World Bank's Gender Data Portal, gross enrolment in tertiary education was at 8% for men in 2021 versus 7% for women.

Despite these challenges, The Rwandan government provides free and compulsory education for nine years of basic education. Free education is now being expanded to twelve years of education. A joint report from the Education Commission, Education Development Trust and others assessed how school leaders were able to ensure continuous learning and support during school closures and reopening. It identified engagement with caregivers and communities, leader and teacher collaboration and tracking, sharing, and providing targeted support as key factors in enhancing learning outcomes.

Three in five Rwandans live on less than US\$1.90 a day. And although the education system has made strong progress, especially in access to school, 121,348 children and 32,455 adolescents remained out of school in 2019.

Teaching quality is vital to students' learning outcomes and thus for their future life as a citizen contributing to a prosperous society. A 2014 study has shown that replacing a teacher from the lowest 5% of teaching quality with a teacher in the median increases lifetime income by US\$250,000 per classroom, which is significant considering the Rwandan average income (Bower, 2019). In Rwanda, the quality of education has been identified as a major shortcoming in the achievement of the goals set (UNICEF, n.d.). In 2008, English became the official teaching language in Rwanda from the third grade of primary school, replacing French as the main mode of instruction (Eysette, 2022). Still, in 2008 only 4% of the population spoke English, which significantly increased to 38% in 2018 due to effective policy (English Proficiency Index, n.d.).

However, there is still a significant number of teachers, with little to no English proficiency which leaves students ill-prepared for a possible secondary or tertiary education where English proficiency is considered a must. Additionally, inadequate teacher training and antiquated teaching methods have been identified as a challenge in Rwanda's education. While teachers' salary have increased in the last years, spending on professional teacher training has decreased proportionally (UNICEF, 2020).

To increase access to education, many teachers teach two shifts a day – a practice that the government has begun addressing by constructing additional classrooms and recruiting more teachers. Education is a high priority for the government of Rwanda.

Children who attend pre-primary school are better prepared for primary school and have better education outcomes. Early childhood education is also one of the most cost-effective ways to prepare children for learning and give them a chance to thrive later in life.

Although access to pre-primary education is still low, Rwanda has succeeded in increasing access to pre-primary education with support from GPE (Global Partnership for Education) and other donors.

The number of enrolled children rose from 24% in 2018 to close to 30% in 2019, surpassing expectations. More children now attend pre-primary school even in the poorest performing school

districts, where enrolment rose from 10% in 2014 to nearly 19% in just three years – narrowing the gap with the best-performing districts.

To support early childhood learning, GPE (Global Partnership for Education) supported training for more than 5,500 pre-primary teachers as well as the development of early childhood teaching kits and play-based instructional materials, such as a “discovery of the world” curriculum that includes science and encourages young learners to explore the world around them.

To further increase access to early childhood education, GPE (Global Partnership for Education) supported the construction of more than 400 schools with pre-primary classrooms between 2015 and 2018 prioritising schools for vulnerable children in remote areas and poor-performing districts. The number of pre-primary schools grew by 70% from 2013 to 2018, and the ratio of students to teachers improved.

Rwanda is focusing on pre-primary education because we believe in early preparation of kids- Dr. Papias Musafiri Malimba, Former Rwandan Minister of Education

Rwanda is endeavouring to improve equity in education, with a focus on educating girls and children with special needs.

GPE <https://www.globalpartnership.org/> 701 18th Street NW, 2nd floor, Washington D.C., 20006, has helped the country further narrow the already small gender gap in pre-primary and primary enrolment. While the gender gap between boys and girls has improved, girls are still more likely to drop out of primary school than boys.

The challenges for students with special needs can be sky-high, with nearly one in three children never attending school. One of the barriers to education for children with disabilities is an insufficient number of teachers trained to educate children with disabilities; the long walk to school can also be a hurdle for children with physical disabilities.

To increase the enrolments and retention of children with special needs, GPE supported the government to train nearly 7,000 teachers in inclusive education in 2018, doubling the number trained the previous year, to eventually train every teacher.

Resource rooms for children with disabilities, equipped with learning devices and inclusive education toolkits were also constructed to support learning.

The government’s move towards a knowledge-based economy has led the school system to focus on developing students’ science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) skills and on attracting more girls to these fields. However, a lack of qualified STEM teachers, equipment and materials presents a challenge to realising this goal.

GPE supported the publishing of 1.6 million STEM textbooks for upper primary schools and the construction of school laboratories, providing science kits where no laboratories existed and training teachers on how to use them.

Rwanda has also partnered with technology companies to bring communications technologies, robotics and computer programming into the classroom.

“There is a need to strengthen science, technology and research not just in Rwanda but across the whole African continent, and the government of Rwanda is engaged in several national and regional initiatives to help build this capacity.” Dr. Eugene Mutimura, Former Rwanda Minister of Education

Rwanda's education ministry is moving towards a results-based culture. However schools can't focus on results without monitoring progress and pinpointing areas for improvement.

In recognition of this, the Learning Achievement in Rwandan Schools (LARS) assessment tool aims to elevate education quality by giving policymakers information about students' learning outcomes and how proficient they are in key subjects.

According to data from LARS, more than 40% of learners are not achieving the expected competencies for their grade levels. For example, the 2014 assessment found that less than half of grade 2 and 5 students could read or write at the appropriate grade level. LARS has also uncovered important inequities. Urban students, for example, performed much better than those in rural areas.

To address this and other gaps, GPE is supporting the provision of alternative technologies to schools without electricity or internet connectivity and the construction of lower secondary schools in rural areas.

Rwanda's education system offers several valuable lessons:

1. **Investment in Teachers:** Prioritising teacher training and compensation can significantly improve education quality and student outcomes.
2. **Early Childhood Education:** Emphasising pre-primary education can better prepare children for primary school and improve long-term education outcomes.
3. **Inclusivity:** Addressing the needs of marginalised groups, such as girls and children with disabilities, is crucial for achieving equitable education.
4. **STEM Education:** Focusing on STEM skills and partnerships with technology companies can help prepare students for the demands of a modern economy.
5. **Data-Driven Decision Making:** Implementing assessment tools like LARS allows for the monitoring of progress and identification of areas needing improvement, contributing to a results-based education culture.
6. **Infrastructure Development:** Investing in infrastructure, such as classrooms and technology, can enhance access to education, particularly in rural areas.

Finally, Rwanda's education system is structured with a focus on improving quality and access, evidenced by initiatives such as teacher training, pay increases, and expansion of free education. Despite progress, challenges like learning poverty persist, driving efforts to enhance learning outcomes. The emphasis on early childhood education and inclusivity, along with initiatives to strengthen STEM education, reflects Rwanda's commitment to equipping students for a knowledge-based economy. Monitoring tools like the Learning Achievement in Rwandan Schools (LARS) assessment aid in identifying areas for improvement and ensuring equitable education across urban and rural areas.

Rwanda - Literacy rate						
Date	Adult literacy rate female	Adult literacy rate male	Adult literacy rate	Adult literacy rate 15-24 female	Adult literacy rate 15-24 male	Adult literacy rate 15-24
2022	76.70%	81.03%	78.76%	92.37%	87.51%	89.97%

An internally inefficient education system



An efficient education system ensures that all learners move through years of schooling at an appropriate rate and exit the system with the skills needed to either actively engage in the workforce or pursue further academic opportunities.

LITERACY

Mathematics

Educational Challenges in Rwanda: a promising path

<https://brokenchalk.org/educational-challenges-in-rwanda-a-promising-path/>

Written by Florian Dams

6 April 2024

Rwanda is a presidential republic that was, in its current state, only formed in 2003 along with its constitution. It emerged from being colonised by Germany and Belgium consecutively before falling into a civil war followed by a genocide founded on ethnic lines promoted by colonising countries' ethnic divisionism (Rwanda – History, n.d.). Through this history of exploitation, oppression and ethnic tensions, education, specifically access and quality of it has been neglected. How does this historical neglect play into Rwanda's current obstacles to education? Which groups are specifically affected by bad access to education, and do these lines perhaps run along the same ethnic lines that have previously been associated with the genocide in 1994? Has politics taken measures to improve access to education and have these been effective? These are just a few questions that are commonly asked when investigating obstacles to education.



5 points of action for resilient schools in Rwanda. (n.d.). VVOB

Rwanda has a low Human Development Index, ranking 165th out of 191 countries and a GDP per capita (Rwanda HDI, n.d.). This has a significant influence on taxable income which stands proportionate to the public funds available for spending on education. In 2021, Rwanda spend 15,2% of its national budget on education, making it the sector with the second highest spending. Of this budget, which has significantly increased over the last few years, 44% go to primary education, 32% to secondary and post-secondary education, and 22% to tertiary education (UNICEF, 2020). This high share of spending on education accurately reflects the role ascribed to education by the Rwandan

government which sees human capital as its biggest resource as they are not gifted by natural resources.

UNICEF, 2020

Despite these factors, there are still significant obstacles in education, rooted in causes that require even bigger investments to be effectively challenged. The most significant of which are the following:



The gap between primary and secondary school enrolment

The Rwandan education is structured as a 6-3-3 system, six years of primary school, three years of lower secondary school, and three years of upper secondary school. While 98% of children aged seven and above were at least enrolled in primary education, there is a high dropout rate of 7%. The transition rate to the secondary level also is rather low at 46% in 2021 (Dufitumukiza, Wanjala, & Khatete, 2021). Although the government follows a 9-year basic mandatory education plan, far from all school-aged children complete these nine years which is enabled through non-enforcement of applicable law. Previously the government focused its resources on increasing primary school enrolment rates which turned out to be successful however neglected secondary school enrolment rates. This focus was shifted within the “Vision 2020 Rwanda” which put greater emphasis on increasing secondary enrolment rates, of which the effects are still to be seen (Rwanda Ministry of Education, 2021).

Low quality of teaching

Teaching quality is vital to students’ learning outcomes and thus for their future life as a citizen contributing to a prosperous society. A 2014 study has shown that replacing a teacher from the lowest 5% of teaching quality with a teacher in the median increases lifetime income by US\$250.000 per classroom, which is significant considering the Rwandan average income (Bower, 2019). In Rwanda, the quality of education has been identified as a major shortcoming in the achievement of the goals set (UNICEF, n.d.). In 2008, English became the official teaching language in Rwanda from the third grade of primary school, replacing French as the main mode of instruction (Eysette, 2022). Still, in 2008 only 4% of the population spoke English, which significantly increased to 38% in 2018 due to effective policy (English Proficiency Index, n.d.). However, there is still a significant number of teachers, with little to no English proficiency which leaves students ill-prepared for a possible secondary or tertiary education where English proficiency is considered a must. Additionally, inadequate teacher training and antiquated teaching methods have been identified as a challenge in Rwanda’s education. While teachers’ salary has increased in the last years, spending on professional teacher training has decreased proportionally (UNICEF, 2020).

Teacher to student ratio

Next to the previously mentioned challenges, teachers are also dramatically overworked and overstrained with classroom sizes. The average classroom size in Rwandan primary schools is **62 students per teacher**. While this ratio improves in lower and upper secondary schools, the primary school lays the basis for future learning and are thus in desperate need of more well-educated teachers. The government has taken action to reduce classroom sizes by measures such as having primary school teachers work two six-hour shifts per day to decrease classroom size, which surprisingly has shown a positive effect on both teacher and students side, reducing stress for the former and improving education for the latter (ATHANASE, 2015). Still, there certainly are more sustainable solutions with a greater effect on the educational quality that could be achieved by the employment of more teachers.

ICT skills

Information and communications technology (ICT) skills refer to one’s ability to converse with people through various technologies. Similar to information technology (IT), ICT refers to technology use for regular, everyday tasks: sending an email, making a video call, searching the internet, using a tablet or mobile phone, and more.

In an increasingly connected world, computer literacy and ICT skills are important as ever. To sustain in a competitive job market and drive the future Rwandan economy these skills are imperative, however, to develop these, access to technology is necessary. Still, many schools lack the necessary infrastructure to support technology use, such as electricity or internet connectivity (UNICEF, 2020).

Furthermore, limited funding for technology initiatives and unequal access to technology creates unequal opportunities for students, especially along urban-rural lines where the former has better access and the latter worse (Gahima, 2009). Additionally, some students and teachers may not have the necessary digital literacy skills to use technology effectively. The Rwandan government has launched initiatives to improve access to technology in schools and train teachers on how to use technology in the classroom. However, there is still much work to be done to ensure that all students in Rwanda have equal access to technology and the necessary skills to use it effectively.

Inaccessibility of education

The UN Sustainable Development Goals manifest an accessible and equitable education as a common goal. In Rwanda, this goal is pursued, however far from reached. Although free, many families cannot afford the indirect costs or lost income associated with education, such as expenses for uniforms, books, meals, and school supplies, or lost income though children not being able to help on e.g. parent's farms. These barriers are amplified by some cultural practices that prioritise household work over education, particularly for girls, which can prevent them from attending school leading to unequal access to education along gender lines. As is the case in most countries, there is a significant urban-rural divide on said factors, with education generally being more accessible in urban than in rural areas and there being fewer cultural barriers to education.



Educate! Launches in Rwanda. (n.d.).

Educate!

Furthermore, children with disabilities face significant challenges in accessing education. Many schools in Rwanda lack the necessary infrastructure to support students with disabilities, such as ramps or accessible toilets which leads to significantly lower enrolment of disabled persons into primary school (UNICEF, n.d.). In addition, there is a shortage of trained teachers who can provide specialised education and support for students with disabilities.

To address these challenges, the Rwandan government has, along with providing free primary and secondary education, built more schools in rural areas and has launched initiatives to improve infrastructure and access to education in remote areas. Additionally, the government has introduced

policies to promote gender equality and inclusive education which leads to the unusual observation in low-income countries that girls now outnumber boys in primary and secondary school (Rwanda Ministry of Education, 2021).

Post-genocide society

As a post-genocide society, Rwanda has adopted a unique approach to ensure that history does not repeat itself. Instead of collectively processing embracing and learning from history Rwanda adopted an approach of forbidding any debate on history and instead providing one incontestable version of history. As the winners write the history, this version of history very much aligns with the perspective of the Tutsi that ceased power in 1991 and are still in power today. Under this approach to addressing history, any form of ethnic self-identification is prohibited and punishable. These factors lead to critical thinking being absent from education, specifically of history and political nature (Hilker, 2010). While ethnic lines are not the basis for systematical educational challenge anymore, Rwanda's addressing of history very much embrace forms of intellectual control and suppression.



Broken Chalk is a non-governmental organisation (NGO) committed to addressing human rights violations in the education sector. It was established in October 2020. A multinational team of dedicated human rights advocates

collaborates extensively on researching violations in every corner of the world. <https://brokenchalk.org/>



Education Sector in Rwanda

Historically Rwanda's traditional education system was also characterised by gender imbalances. Women and girls had limited access to education and the education system was characterised by gender stereotypes. Recent data gathered in the 2023 Households Living Conditions and the Tracking Expenditure on Education and Health surveys illustrate such imbalances. The literacy rates are estimated at 76.70% for women compared to 81.03% for men.

Education is a fundamental human right and an essential tool to ensure that all Rwandese citizens – women and men, girls and boys – realise their full potential. The development of human resources is one of the principal factors in achieving sustainable economic and social development. Education and training has been considered as a critical lynchpin to achieve development and poverty reduction in Rwanda.

According to Rwanda Education Sector Policy, the major aims of education and training should be: 1) to give all Rwandese people – women and men, girls and boys – the necessary skills and values to be good citizens; and 2) to improve the quality of human life through the formal and informal systems at all levels. *Technical and Vocational Education and Training* (TVET) has been an important component within the Rwandese policy to end poverty.

Even if Rwanda has made great progress in securing access to basic education, the transition rate from primary to lower secondary for age-appropriate girls and boys is particularly low, with a net intake rate of only 17%. Late enrolment, high rates of repetition with poor learning outcomes, and school dropout¹ contribute to students' slow transition to secondary education. The latest data show that over a million pupils of secondary school age are still in primary school.

¹ Between 2019 and 2021, dropout rates increased from 7.8 per cent to 9.5 per cent in primary education and from 8.2 per cent to 9.2 per cent in secondary education.

Developing the Education Sector in Rwanda

<https://www.thetradeadviser.com/post/developing-the-education-sector-in-https://rdb.rw/investment-opportunities/education/>

January 2025

The Government of Rwanda aims to transform the country into upper middle-income country by 2035, and a high-income country by 2050. Achieving Rwanda's social and economic development objectives is largely dependent upon its most valuable resource – it's people. To achieve these goals, the Rwandan people must be provided opportunities to develop knowledge, skills and attitudes to compete in the labour market and contribute to the social and political life of their country.

Structure of Rwanda's education system

In Rwanda the education system is composed of four main levels: Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary, and Higher Education, with a significant TVET stream at both secondary and higher education levels.

Pre-primary Education is organised in nursery schools and for a period of three years for children between the age of 4 and 6.

Primary education lasts six years with the official school age at this level being from 7 years to 12 years.

This stage focuses on core literacy and numeracy skills, as well as preparation for secondary studies. Secondary Education also lasts for six years with the official age for this level being from 13 years to 18 years of age. It is subdivided into lower secondary (the first three years) and upper secondary (the last three years), both culminating in national examinations which respectively determine eligibility for university education.

Investment Opportunities

Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET):

- Infrastructure development and construction of TVET schools across the country.
- Introduce new programs that are closely connected to the labour markets.

ICT in Education (Information and communications technology)

- Smart classrooms
- E-learning
- Digital content development
- Teacher training in ICT at all levels.

Higher education and research:

- Foreign universities are encouraged to open campuses in Rwanda (to promote study in Rwanda).
- There are opportunities in constructing and managing student hostels in private and Government universities.

Incentives to support Education sector:

- Corporate income tax holiday of up to 7 years is provided when investing at least an amount equivalent to US\$50 million.
- Accelerated depreciation rate of 50% for the first year.
- Foreign companies investing at least US\$250,000 are allowed to recruit 3 foreigners without labour test.
- Exemption of VAT on imported Technical and Vocational Education training materials.

Education in Rwanda has undergone considerable changes throughout Rwanda's recent history, and has faced major disruptions due to periods of conflict. Education was divided by gender whereby women and men had a different education relevant to their responsibilities in day-to-day life. Women were mostly taught housekeeping while men were mainly taught how to hunt, raise animals, and fish. This is because Rwanda was a community-based society where every member had a specific contribution to the overall development of the community. Older family members like grandparents usually took on the role of educators.

Despite improvements to education and literacy as part of the country's rebuilding after the 1994 genocide, the education system still faces challenges including low school enrolment rates and limited resources. The education system is overseen by the Ministry of Education.

Schoolchildren in Rwanda



OLPC training Rwanda



The Human Rights Measurement Initiative (HRMI) finds that Rwanda is fulfilling only 73.1% of what it should be fulfilling for the right to education based on the country's level of income. HRMI breaks down the right to education by looking at the rights to both primary education and secondary education. While taking into consideration Rwanda's income level, the nation is achieving 94.7% of what should be possible based on its resources (income) for primary education but only 51.6% for secondary education.

History of Rwandan education

Prior to 1900: In Rwanda, education was informal and delivered largely through the family. Training was also delivered through Amatorero training schools. These courses included the military and war skills, iron smith and foundry, poetry, basket making.

1900 to 1960

Belgium created a plan to provide elementary school to as many children as possible from World War I to World War II, under a League of Nations mandate. The majority of schools were run by religious organisations and received government support if they followed the Belgian curriculum and other rules.



A Belgian census of 1933 led to the measurement and the classification of the population along racial and ethnic lines. Tutsis were given access to the best education at the prestigious Astrida Secondary School and groomed for colonial administrative jobs, ethnic tensions grew as a result. Hutus were often used as forced labour and many migrated to surrounding countries. The tensions grew up until 1959 when civil war broke out and many Tutsis were killed. Others went into exile.

1960 to 1994

After Rwanda's independence, the focus was on restructuring of the education system and the development of a national curriculum. The main goal was to reach more Rwandan children and in particular to improve access to schooling in rural areas. A national curriculum and double shifting were introduced in 1966. From 1977 on, primary school was eight years of education in Kinyarwanda, while three years of post-primary and secondary education were taught in French.

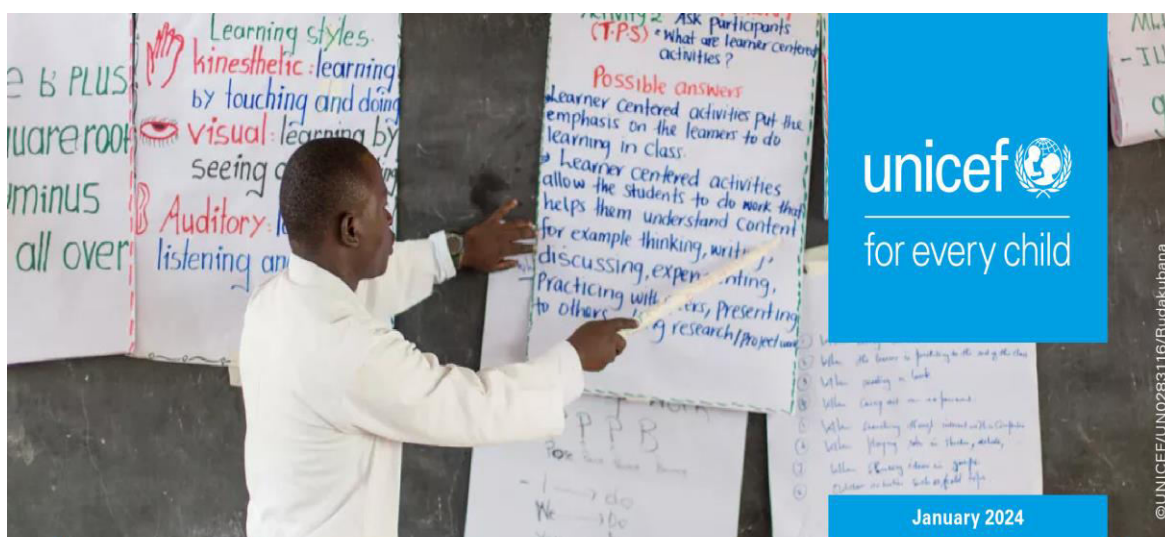
1994 to 2012:

Post-genocide years focused on human capital rebuilding and increasing enrolment rates. 1996 saw the introduction of 6-year primary, 3-year lower secondary, and 3-year upper secondary education, where Kinyarwanda was the language of teaching up to 6-year primary, whereas lower and upper secondary, which changed to French and English.

In 2006, The 4th Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP 2006–2010) introduced fee-free schooling for 9YBE – 9 Year Basic Education – including primary and lower secondary. While enrolment rates have gone up, school related costs remain a barrier for many.

In 2008, in an effort to stimulate Rwanda's integration with the East African Community (EAC), English was adopted as the national teaching language, and only the first three years of primary are still taught in Kinyarwanda.





Education in Rwanda

A situation analysis

Key achievements

- **Rwanda has sustained near universal access to primary education** and gender parity in basic education for over a decade.
- **In 2023/24, the budgetary allocation for the education sector was 15.6 per cent of the national budget**, the first time it has met the internationally recommended benchmark range of 15-20 per cent of public expenditure.
- **Continuous teacher professional development has been institutionalized**, to enhance teacher competencies, especially on effective pedagogies and digital skills.
- **The pupil to teacher ratio at primary level has improved** from 61:1 in 2017 to 44:1 in 2021, and salaries have increased by up to 88 per cent to enhance teacher motivation.
- **Rwanda has fostered a culture of digital literacy and innovation** through establishing technology hubs and nurturing a new generation of tech-savvy youth to position Rwanda as a leader in ICT innovation in Africa.



Children play on a slide at Bugarama Mining Company's Early Childhood Development Center. Thanks to UNICEF's advocacy, ECD services in the mining sector mirror the achievements seen in the tea industry, where numerous companies in Western Rwanda have established child-friendly spaces, prompting other businesses to recognize the benefits of investing in employer-backed childcare.

Key challenges

- **The majority of children complete primary education without solid foundational skills:** 33 per cent of Primary 3 students are unable to read and understand a grade-level text in Kinyarwanda. Nearly 90 per cent are unable to do so in English, the official language of instruction.
- **The net enrolment rate in 2021 in pre-primary was only 24 per cent**, part of the reason why most children lack foundational skills.
- **More than a quarter of primary students repeat a year.** As a result, only 38 per cent of Primary 1 learners reach Primary 6 in six years.
- **The transition rate from primary to lower secondary for age-appropriate girls and boys is very low**, with a net intake rate of only 17 per cent.
- **Over a million children of secondary-school age are still studying at primary school.**
- **One in three youth (aged 16-30 years) are not in employment, education or training (NEET)**, according to the 2022 Rwanda Labour Force Survey.

Several new authorities were created:

- The Workforce Development Authority (WDA) was created in 2008 to address the growing need for better, more, and more demand-driven policy for technical and vocational training.
- The Rwanda Education Board (REB), established in 2011, became the implementing agency for general education: giving education policy input on sciences, coordinating implementation of education programs, overseeing curriculum development, education standards, national examinations for sciences, etc.
- The Rwanda Polytechnic was created in mid-February 2018 encompasses all integrated polytechnic regional centre (IPRC), became the implementing agency for technical education standards, technical and vocational national examinations, etc.

2012 to 2016:

Since 2012, under the new Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP 2013–2015), focus has shifted from increasing 9YBE access and enrolment to improving quality and relevance of schooling as well as increasing access to secondary level schooling with the introduction of the 12 Year Basic Education (12YBE) policy, making schooling fee-free up to upper secondary.



Current State of Education Sector in Rwanda

The general mission of the Ministry of Education in Rwanda shall be to transform the Rwandan citizen into skilled human capital for socio-economic development of the country by ensuring equitable access to quality education focusing on combating illiteracy, promotion of science and technology, critical thinking and positive values.

However, the Ministry faces significant challenges that hinder its effectiveness.

Enrolment Rates and Trends

Rwanda has high gross enrolments rates for primary and secondary school, but net enrolments rates are lower. This suggests that many students are enrolled in grades that are not appropriate for their age.

Gross enrollment rates:

- Primary school: 141.5%
- Secondary school: 42%

Net enrollment rates

- Primary school: 87.3%
- Secondary school: 25.4% in 2021/22

Challenges:

- Late enrolment: Students may enrol late in school
- Repetition: Students may repeat grades multiple times
- School dropout: Students may drop out of school
- Transition to secondary school: Students may have difficulty transitioning from primary to secondary school

- Literacy and numeracy: Students may need help improving their literacy and numeracy skills. Government efforts improving access to all levels of education, using ICT for teaching and learning, and reducing the dropout rate.

In the 2021/2022 financial year, the Government of Rwanda allocated FRW 442.6 billion to the education sector. This was a 9.4% decrease from the previous year's budget.

Government Initiatives and Policies

The Rwanda government has implemented several policies to improve education, including:

- Universal Primary Education (UPE): Aimed at providing free primary education.
- Universal Secondary Education (USE): To ensure that secondary education is accessible to all.
- Teacher Training Programs: Focused on enhancing the quality of education by training more qualified teachers.

These initiatives are essential, but they require consistent funding and support to be effective.

Challenges in Rural Areas

Rural areas face unique challenges that affect education quality:

- Long Distances: Many children must travel long distances to reach schools, which can discourage attendance.
- Lack of Resources: Schools in rural areas often lack basic facilities, such as clean water, sanitation and proper classrooms.
- Teacher Shortages: There is a significant shortage of qualified teachers in these regions, leading to overcrowded classrooms and inadequate instruction.
- Dropout rates of students
- Malnutrition

Challenges Facing the Education Sector in Rwanda

The education sector in Rwanda is crucial for the country's growth, but it faces significant hurdles. Despite the progress made, Rwanda's education system struggles with various challenges that hinder access, equity and quality.

Access to Quality Education

Access to education remains a major issue, especially in rural areas. Many children have to travel long distances to reach schools, and the costs associated with education can be overwhelming for families living in poverty. For instance, while the Primary Education program aims to provide free education, many families still face expenses for uniforms, books and other supplies. This can be a barrier for those living on less than a dollar a day.

Rwanda Rural Population – Historical Data

- Rwanda rural population for 2023 was **11,572,862**, a **2.1% increase** from 2022.
- Rwanda rural population for 2022 was **11,335,329**, a **2.15% increase** from 2021.
- Rwanda rural population for 2021 was **11,096,904**, a **2.23% increase** from 2020.
- Rwanda rural population for 2020 was **10,854,688**, a **2.28% increase** from 2019.

Key barriers include:

- Long distances to schools.
- High costs of educational materials.
- Limited availability of schools in rural areas.

**Teacher Shortages and Training**

Another pressing challenge is the shortage of qualified teachers. Rwanda's classrooms are overcrowded, which negatively impacts the quality of education. Many teachers are also absent, with reports indicating that in over half of Rwanda schools, three out of six teachers are not present. This leads to low literacy and numeracy rates, with only 42% of students completing elementary school being literate.

Contributing factors include:

- Insufficient teacher training programs.
- High rates of teacher absenteeism.
- Conflict in families.

Infrastructure Deficiencies

The physical conditions of many schools are inadequate. Many lack basic facilities such as toilets and clean water, which can deter students from attending. In regions like rural districts, these conditions are even worse, exacerbating the challenges faced by students and teachers alike.

Infrastructure issues include:

- Overcrowded classrooms.
- Insufficient sanitation facilities.
- Poor maintenance of school buildings.

In summary, the education sector in Rwanda is at a crossroads. While there are initiatives in place to improve the situation, significant work remains to ensure that all children have access to quality education. The government, NGOs, and communities must collaborate to overcome these challenges and build a brighter future for Rwanda's youth.

Opportunities for Improvement in Rwanda's Education System**Government and NGO Initiatives**

The Rwandan government, along with various NGOs, is actively working to enhance the education system. For instance, the Primary Education program has significantly increased enrolment rates, allowing more children to access education. In 2020, enrolment reach approximately 3.5 million students (possibly half of the school age population), a notable increase from previous years. Additionally, **organisations like HGL** (Hope for a Good Life), Imbutu foundation and Plan International are implementing programs focused on improving educational quality and access, particularly in rural areas.

Community Involvement

Community engagement is crucial for the success of educational initiatives. Local communities can play a vital role by:

- Supporting school management committees to ensure accountability.
- Organising fundraising events to improve school facilities.
- Encouraging parents to participate in their children's education.

These efforts can lead to better educational outcomes and a more supportive environment for students.

Technological Integration

Integrating technology into education can transform learning experiences. For example, MTN Rwanda has partnered with educational institutions to provide e-learning platforms, making resources accessible to students in remote areas. Furthermore, the government is exploring partnerships with tech companies to develop education apps that cater to local needs. By focusing on teacher training, infrastructure improvement, equity, curriculum relevance and effective monitoring, Rwanda can build a robust education system that meets the demands, changes and challenges of the 21st century.

Gender Disparities in Rwanda Education

Barriers to Girls in Education

Gender disparities in Rwanda's education system are significant. Girls face numerous challenges that hinder their access to education. Factors such as early marriage, teenage pregnancy, and cultural norms contribute to high dropout rates among girls. For instance, a report indicates that only 20% of all girls progress to secondary school compared to 42% of boys. The gap highlights the urgent need for targeted interventions.

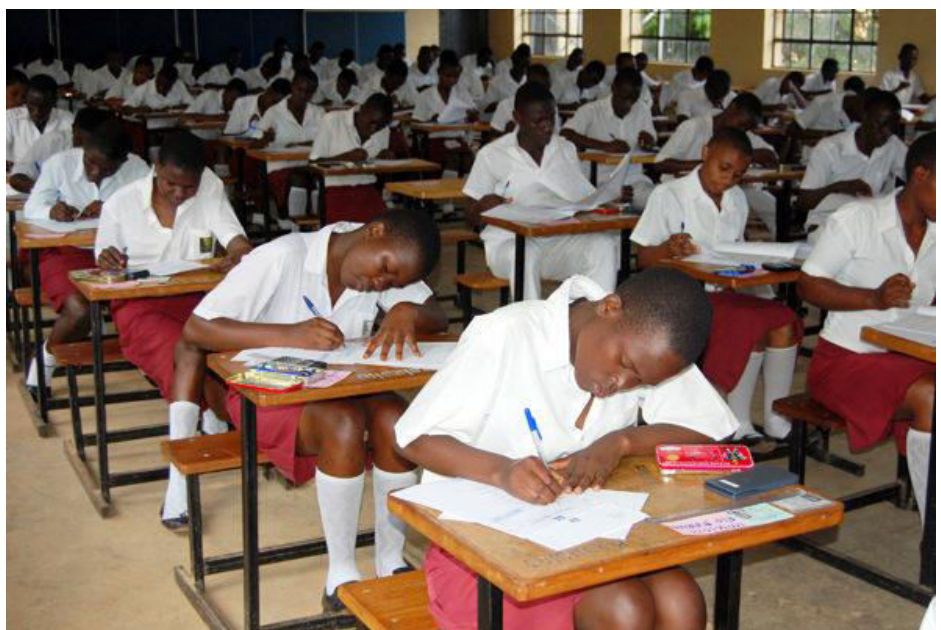
Government and NGO Efforts

To combat these issues, the Rwanda government and various NGOs are implementing initiatives aimed at promoting girls' education. Some of these efforts include:

- Providing scholarships to girls from low-income families.
- Creating safe learning environments to reduce the risk of violence and harassment in schools.
- Raising awareness about the importance of girls' education through community outreach programs.

Success Stories and Case Studies

There are success stories that demonstrate the positive impact of these initiatives. For example, the National Strategy for Girls Education has led to increased enrolment rates in certain regions. In areas where scholarships were provided, girls' enrolment rose by 21% over three years. These efforts show that with the right support, girls can thrive in education.



In conclusion, while challenges remain, the ongoing efforts by the government and NGOs are paving the way for a more equitable education system in Rwanda. By continuing to focus on these initiative, we can hope to see a significant reduction in gender disparities in the coming years.

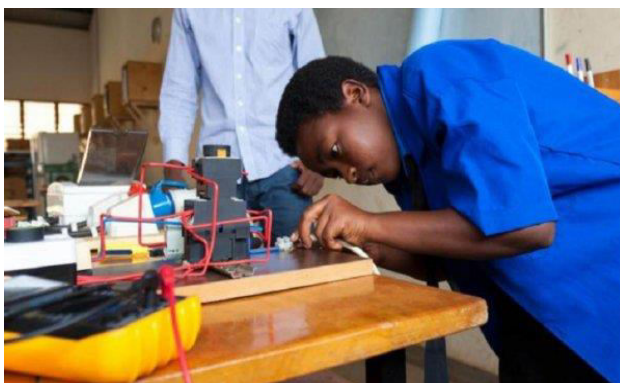


The Role of Vocational and Technical Education

Importance for Economic Development

TVET is one of the most powerful tools to fight poverty. It does not only provide skills to gain paid employment but also to promote and support creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship to develop the ability to create jobs and employment opportunities.

But there are challenges from the limited number of technical institutes available in the country, lack of facilities and materials for training students, inadequate technical teachers or facilitators, limited number of training institutions for technical teachers.



Education is a fundamental human right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other human rights treaties, as well as in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Education directly contributes to reducing poverty and inequalities; drives sustainable economic growth; leads to better health, particularly for women and children; and empowers children and adolescents. With Rwanda's predominantly youthful population, education is critical for Rwanda to leverage the

demographic dividend. Rwanda has clearly articulated this in its National Strategy for Transformation and Vision 2050.

Rwanda has achieved important progress over the last two decades, particularly in dramatically increasing access to primary education. Building on successes achieved so far, current priorities are increasing access to pre-primary and secondary education (especially technical and vocational education and training), increasing equity at all levels, and improving the quality of education. Further progress will be needed to put the country on track to achieve SDG 4 on quality education¹ and contribute to achieving other SDGs that are indirectly linked to educational attainment.

The 2022 census shows that about 6 million (45%) of Rwanda's population is under 18 years old. This presents opportunities for the future workforce, but also critical challenges if this large proportion of the population does not acquire the quality education needed to attain the highly skilled human capital that Rwanda aspires to achieve by 2035.

The education system:

Article 20 of Rwanda's constitution guarantees the right to education.² Over the years, this commitment has been supported by progressive policies and reforms.

Universal access to high-quality education is one of the key priorities of Rwanda's "Vision 2050". Priority 4 of the Social Transformation pillar of the National Strategy for Transformation 2 (NST-2) focuses on granting access to quality education, including at pre-primary level.

English became the official language of instruction in 2008. In the short term, this reform has created significant challenges for the education system due to limited competency in English among teachers. In the long term, however, this reform will benefit development of human capital, enabling more access to information and global markets. Other education reforms include the introduction of a Competence-Based Curriculum in 2016 to promote learning that focuses on life skills and competencies. Some key sectoral policies include the Girls' Education Policy, the Education Technology Policy and the National School Feeding Policy.

The new Education Law, approved in 2020, paved the way for a new Education Sector Policy. Once finalised, the policy will address the main sectoral challenges, particularly related to equity, pupils' learning outcomes and teachers' welfare and competencies. Government policies also support the integration of refugee children in national education systems. Over 90% of refugee children of primary-school-age access education in host community schools.

The government has progressively allocated more resources to the sector. In the years since 2018/19, between 10% and 14% of total public expenditure was spent on education. In 2023/24, the education sector was allocated 15.6% of the national budget,³ the first time it has met the internationally recommended benchmark of at least 15% of total public expenditure.⁴ Recent investment includes a budgetary commitment to increase teachers' salaries by up to 88%; and spending on infrastructure, which **reduced the average number of pupils per class from 71 to 59 between 2020 and 2022.**

¹ For analysis of Rwanda's progress against the SDG 4 targets, please refer to the [global SDG dashboard](#).

² Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda, 2003 with Amendments through 2015.

³ UNICEF, *Education Budget Brief 2023/24*, 2023. Unless otherwise stated, subsequent data are taken from this report.

⁴ UNESCO, *Incheon Declaration and Framework for Action*, 2015.

Early learning:

While Rwanda has achieved near universal access to primary education, the pre-primary net enrolment rate (NER) has only increased modestly over the last decade, from about 13% in 2012 to 24% in 2021.⁵ Lack of expansion has been due to the government prioritising basic education (primary and secondary) over pre-primary schooling. Pre-primary education is mainly offered by private providers, including community initiatives. The 2019/20 Demographic and Health Survey⁶ shows wide disparities in access to organised early learning opportunities. As shown in Figure 1, children living in urban areas have greater access to preschool services (31.9%) compared to their peers in rural areas (22.4%). Children of mothers who have attained at least secondary education are much more likely to access pre-primary education than those whose mothers have no education. Similarly, children from families in the richest quintile are able to access early learning in far greater numbers than their peers in the poorest quintile.



While Rwanda has policies and clear targets for early childhood education, they are not sufficiently backed up by the commitment of resources and accountability. Responsibility for school readiness programmes is spread across at least three ministries, and coordination is weak. Parents often do not see the value of pre-primary education, especially in rural areas, and the cost of programmes is often a deterrent. As a result, most Rwandan children miss the opportunity to acquire foundational skills before being enrolled in primary school. This missed opportunity, coupled with ineffective teaching practices, has contributed to persistently low learning outcomes and high repetition rates in primary schools.

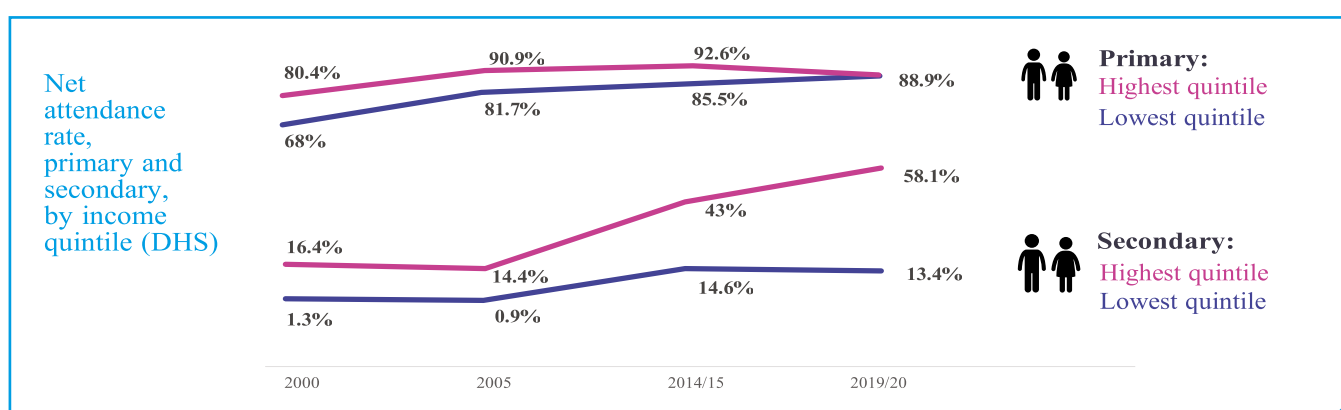
The Ministry of Education has prioritised the expansion of access to quality pre-primary education in the current Education Sector Strategic Plan (2018–2024), with the target of increasing the net enrolment rate to 45% by 2024.¹ A three-year pre-primary curriculum which promotes learning through play has also been rolled out. For the first time, budget was allocated in 2019 for teacher salaries and training at pre-primary level, an important first step that has put pre-primary teachers on the government payroll. The government has committed to an annual increase in the number of pre-primary teachers: there are currently 9,312 pre-primary schoolteachers on the government payroll, an 18% increase compared with 2019.

¹ Ministry of Education, *Education Sector Strategic Plan 2018/19 to 2023/24*, 2018.

Basic education:

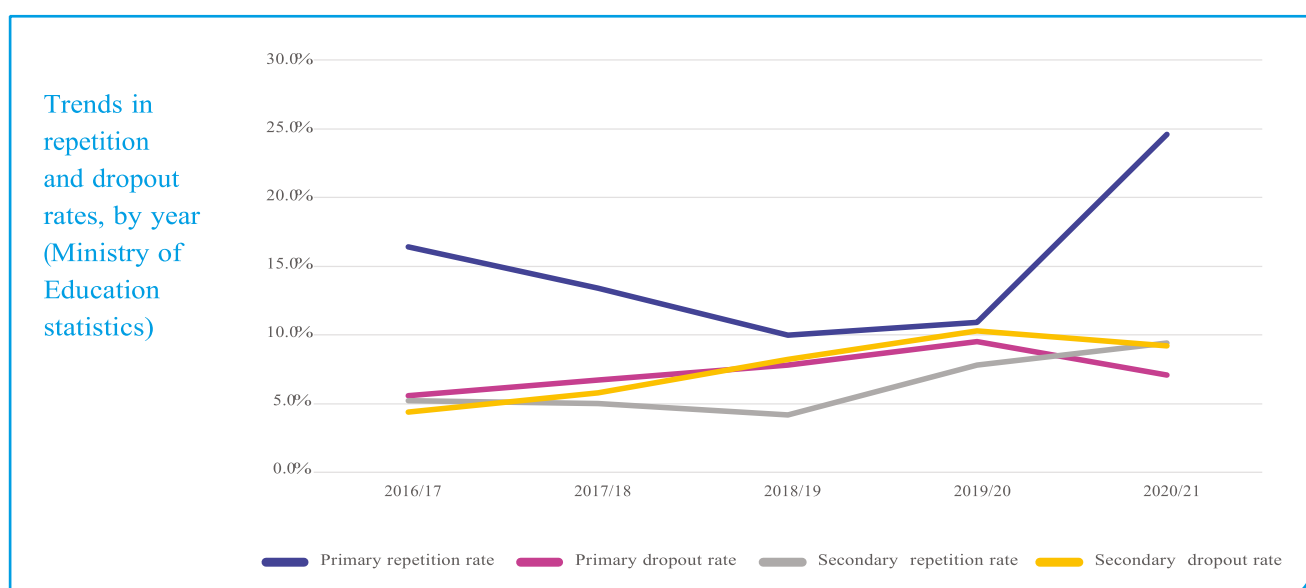
Rwanda has made great progress in securing access to basic education. Basic education comprises six years of free, compulsory primary education (for 6–11-year-olds) and another six years of secondary education (for 12–17-year-olds). The gross enrolment rates for primary school (141.5%) and secondary school (42%) are among the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, net enrolment rates in 2021/22 were much lower (primary 87.3%; secondary 25.4%), suggesting many schoolchildren are studying in grades that are not appropriate for their age, particularly at primary school.¹

The transition rate from primary to lower secondary for age-appropriate girls and boys is particularly low, with a net intake rate of only 17%. Late enrolment, high rates of repetition with poor learning outcomes, and school dropout² contribute to students' slow transition to secondary education. The latest data show that over a million pupils of secondary school age are still in primary school.



The 2019/2020 Demographic and Health Survey data show significant wealth and location disparities in the net attendance rate (NAR) for secondary schools. The NAR for the highest quintile increased from 16% to 58%, while the ratio for children in the lowest quintile increased only modestly to 13%.

Repetition rates (25% in primary; 9% in secondary) are particularly high in lower primary school (see Figure 4), reflecting the lack of school readiness caused by poor access to pre-primary education, as well as stunted brain development. As a result only 43% of girls and 33% of boys reach Primary 6 in the expected six years. Completion rates are low: 61%, 34% and 18% for primary, lower and upper secondary education respectively.



¹ Ministry of Education, 2021/22 Education Statistical Yearbook, 2022

² Between 2019 and 2021, dropout rates increased from 7.8 per cent to 9.5 per cent in primary education and from 8.2 per cent to 9.2 per cent in secondary education.

A study conducted by UNICEF estimated that 20% of the education budget in 2021/2022 was spent on students who were repeating grades or who dropped out. This is a huge burden on the education sector, limiting the ability of the government to invest the resources required to improve quality.

Learning outcomes:

Learning outcomes, particularly at the foundational levels have been persistently low. Most recent national learning assessment results (in 2021) show that 33% of Primary 3 students are unable to read and understand grade level texts in Kinyarwanda, while nearly 87% of boys and 92% of girls are unable to do so in English, the official language of instruction.

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download page, scroll down to Corporate Alliances and click on to open:  [Chaldi College I Love Reading.pdf](#)

Meanwhile, 37% of girls and 41% of boys are not meeting numeracy-related benchmarks. When the numeracy test was given in English, over 80% of students did not meet the expected learning benchmark. There is also significant variation in achievement of expected learning benchmarks across the country: while 32% of Primary 3 children in the City of Kigali met the expected benchmark in English, only 4% did so in Eastern Province, and 7% in Northern Province.

Failure to develop critical foundational skills makes it significantly harder for children to acquire the technical and higher-order skills needed to thrive in increasingly demanding labour markets, and for countries like Rwanda to develop the human capital needed for sustained, inclusive economic growth.

Gaps in teacher capacity and competencies are a major barrier to learning in Rwanda.

The average student to trained teacher ratio is 57:1, and in some cases 120:1. This challenge has been compounded by the introduction in 2021 of English as the official medium of instruction at lower primary level, to match older classes; a World Bank study showed that only 38% of teachers in lower primary met the standards required to effectively teach in English.

Poor school infrastructure is another challenge: Recent investment by the government has reduced the average students to class ratio from 73:1 in 2019 to **59:1 in 2021**. But class sizes in lower grades (Primary 1-3) remain high, especially in Primary 1 and Primary 2 where the ratios are 78:1 and 73:1 respectively in 2021. The government has introduced double shifts to reduce the number of students per teacher during lessons. Currently, 64% of primary schools operate double shifts, which limits effective learning time. **The current school timetable shows students in the double shift schools receive only 22 hours teaching time per week, compared to 42 hours per week in single-shift schools.** The double shift arrangement predominantly affects lower primary grades, a period that is crucial for building foundational skills.

To facilitate improvement in the quality of education, the government continues to recruit new teachers. This has led to a reduction in the pupil-to-teacher ratio in primary schools from 61 in 2017 to 44 in 2021. In addition, continuous teacher professional development has been institutionalised, particularly through school-based mentorship, to improve teacher competencies in effective pedagogies and digital skills. The Ministry of Education has also developed a national strategy for foundational learning. The five key priorities in the strategy include improving the quality of instruction, and mobilising parents and communities to support learning.

Job relevant skills and employment:

In total, 36% of youth aged 16-30 years in Rwanda are not in education, employment or training (NEET), according to the 2022 Rwanda Labour Force Survey. The rate is higher for females (41%) than males (30%). The district with the lowest NEET rate is Kicukiro (City of Kigali), and the districts with the highest rates are Nyamagabe (south) followed by Ngororero (west) and Rulindo (north).

Unemployment among youth is partly high due to a lack of appropriate technical and vocational education and training (TVET). To expand and upgrade institutions and increase TVET enrolment will require additional human and material resources. For every 100 male students enrolled in technical and vocational education and training (TVET), there are only 76 female students.

There is a significant gap between the skills young people acquire in the education system, and what is in demand in the labour market. For example, the government is promoting tourism and hospitality industry, but there are not enough schools training students in these areas. Closer collaboration is required between the education sector and employment industries, especially the private sector.

While boys do better than girls in learning outcomes, more girls reach the last grade of primary on time, partly due to lower grade repetition rates than boys. However, this situation is reversed at secondary level, where 56% of boys who start Senior 1 reach Senior 6 in six years (on time) compared to 52% of girls. Gender norms limit girls' participation in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) activities, and in higher education. Adolescents have few role models who have broken gender barriers, while pressure from social norms, particularly for girls, puts them at risk of adolescent pregnancy, and of engagement in unpaid domestic and care work and family.

Opportunities and recommendations:

Rwanda's legislative and policy framework provide a solid foundation for the country to continue to make progress. The following areas of action are crucial enablers and should be prioritised to accelerate progress towards addressing the remaining barriers and bottlenecks:

- **Prioritise more investment in the early years of education,** including establishing a distinct budget programme dedicated to pre-primary education within the legislative framework, and increasing investment in pre-primary education and early childhood development. Acceleration of access to school-readiness and progress with schooling at the right age is crucial for improving the quality of education in Rwanda. Allocating resources to expand access to quality preschool programmes, ensuring that teachers are qualified, and providing learning materials can lay strong foundations for children's educational success and overall development.
- **Sharpen focus on foundational learning** in early years to improve learning outcomes and reduce grade repetition and risk of early school dropout. The Foundational Learning Strategy is a step in the right direction and full implementation will be crucial.
- **Initiate alternative learning pathways for out-of-school and over-age children** to enable them to re-enrol, as well as for offering opportunities to develop job-related skills. These pathways should take into consideration the conditions that prevent children from accessing education.
- **Accelerate improvement in teachers' proficiency in English** to enable teachers to effectively support progressive learning for children in the official language of instruction. In parallel, enhance focus on improving reading skills and comprehension in Kinyarwanda to facilitate the transition to reading in English.
- **Strengthen teacher training and professional development.** Allocating resources to support comprehensive pre-service and in-service training – including pedagogical skills development, subject knowledge enhancement, classroom management strategies and digital skills – will enable implementation of the competence-based curriculum, as well as enhance teachers' effectiveness in tackling learning challenges.

- **Focus on addressing pockets of inequalities that limit children's transition to secondary education.** Wealth remains a key barrier, and interventions should address this root cause of deprivation through inter-sectoral collaboration.
- **Provide young people with opportunities to develop skills (including digital skills) and access employment.**
- **Establish partnerships to leverage the private sector** in support of early childhood development, digital education and school-to-work transition.
- **Support integration of technology in teaching and learning** to significantly enhance teaching and learning outcomes in Rwanda. Technology can be used effectively to support interactive and engaging learning experiences.
- **Support access to learning for marginalised children,** including children with disabilities, by addressing barriers hindering their participation and completion of school.
- **Strengthen school inspection, and monitoring and evaluation systems,** to assess the quality of education and inform evidence-based decision making. Enhancing the capacity for data collection and analysis, and using the data to identify gaps, measure learning outcomes, and inform policy adjustments will lead to targeted interventions and resource allocation.

Current Programs and Initiatives

Rwanda operates on a 6-3-3-4 system:

- Primary School – 6 years.
- Junior Secondary School (Ordinary level) – 3 years.
- Senior Secondary School (Advanced level) – 3 years.
- University Bachelor's degree – 4 years.

Several initiatives are underway to enhance vocational education in Rwanda:

- Rwanda TVET Board (RTB) is a government institution established in 2020 by the presidential order No N° 123/01 of 15/10/2020 published in Official Gazette N° 32 bis of 19/10/2020. It was established under the Ministry of Education, to be at the fore-front of all efforts to promote TVET from level one (1) to level (5) of the Rwanda TVET Qualification Framework
- Teacher Training Colleges (TTCs) aims to strengthen the competencies of teacher trainers and future teachers.

Partnerships with Private Sector

Collaboration with the private sector is essential for the success of vocational education. Companies like MTN Rwanda and other companies have partnered with educational institutions to provide internships and training programs, ensuring that students gain relevant skills that meet industry demands. This partnership not only enhances the quality of education but also increases the employability of graduates. In conclusion, the role of vocational and technical education in Rwanda is vital for economic growth and development. By addressing the skills gap and aligning education with industry needs, Rwanda can pave the way for a more prosperous future.

With open, free, universal feelings orientated education, Rwanda will be a leading light in progressing the consciousness and capabilities of its people as well as to begin to break the cycles of poverty.

Financing Education in Rwanda

Government Budget Allocation

In the Fiscal Year 2023/24, the Government of Rwanda has demonstrated a significant commitment to the education sector by increasing budget allocations for the education sector from FRW 675.0 billion in the 2022/23 revised budget to FRW 786.9 billion in 2023/24, making a notable increase of 16.5 per cent. A large share (57.0 per cent) of the budget for education is also allocated to pre-primary and primary programmes. Current budget data within the legislation lack the necessary detailed breakdown between pre-primary and primary levels of education.

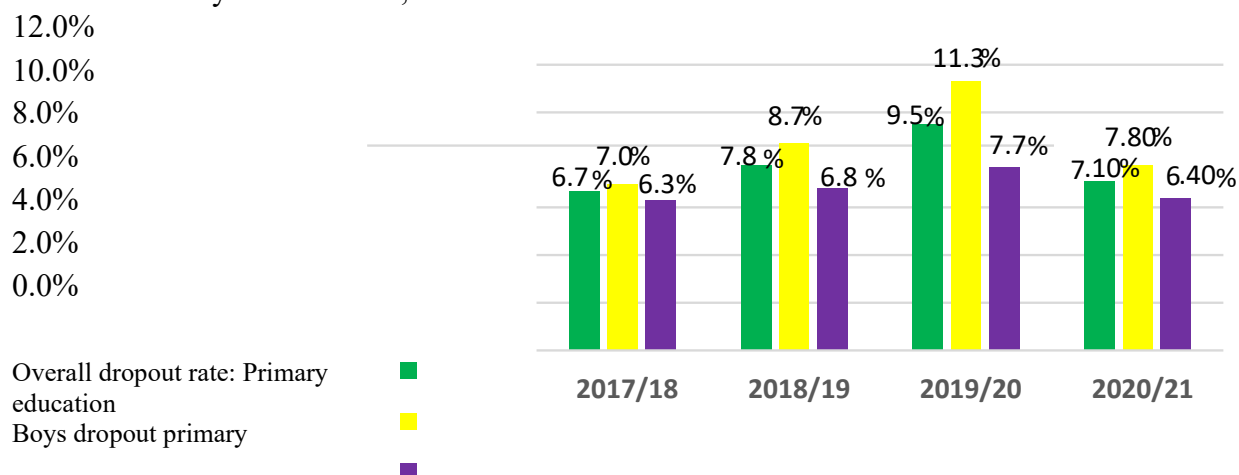
There is a need to establish a distinct budget programme dedicated to pre-primary education within the legislative framework. Simultaneously, the government and relevant stakeholders need to increase investments to ensure universal access to high-quality early childhood education for every 5-year-old child through both formal pre-schools and innovative approaches such as the early childhood development centres.



Most education programmes recorded a positive budget change in the 2023/24 fiscal years. For instance, the budget for technical and vocational training education and standards increased to FRW 54.1 billion in 2023/24, up from FRW 48.9 billion, while the budget for teachers' development increased from FRW 7.5 billion to FRW 10 billion in the same period.

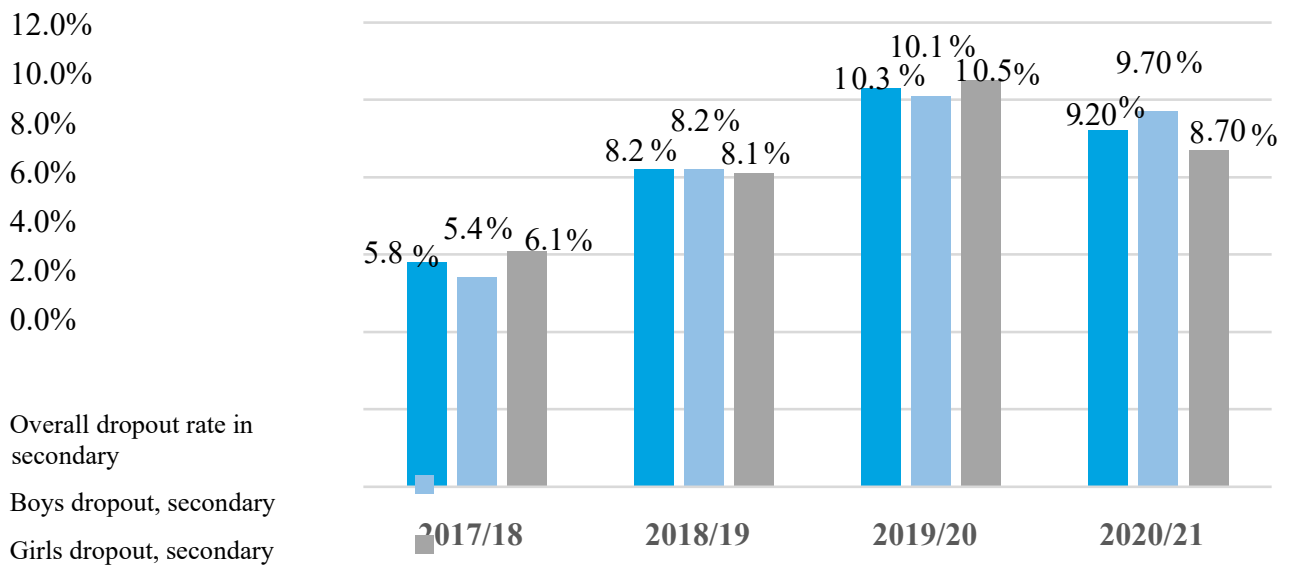
However, there is a compelling need for further investments to enhance foundational teaching and learning. These investments would help to build the capacity of teachers as a core strategy for addressing dropout and repetition for accelerated transition to secondary education. Similarly, it is crucial to develop a national market-driven apprenticeship system to build a critical mass of Rwandans with TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training) and specialized skills matching the national labour demand.

Source: Ministry of Education, Annual Statistical Yearbooks



Girls dropout primary

Source: Ministry of Education, Annual Statistical Yearbooks



Rwanda - Pascas

International Aid and Donations

International aid plays a crucial role in supporting Rwanda's education sector. Organisations like UNICEF and the World Bank have provided funding for various educational initiatives. In 2023, the World Bank approved a grant aimed at improving access to quality education in rural areas.

This funding is vital for implementing programs that enhance learning outcomes and provide resources to underfunded schools.

Innovative Financing Mechanisms

To address the funding gap, Rwanda is exploring innovative financing mechanisms. These include:

- **Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):** Collaboration between the government and private sector to fund educational projects.
- **Crowdfunding:** Engaging communities and individuals to raise funds for local schools.
- **Social Impact Bonds:** Investments that fund educational programs with returns based on the success of the initiatives.

In conclusion, while Rwanda faces significant challenges in financing its education sector, ongoing efforts from the government, international donors, and innovative financing strategies are paving the way for improvements. The focus must remain on sustainable funding to ensure that every child has access to quality education. **Particularly stepping away from rote / memory mind centricity and towards feelings orientated education platform.**

Early Childhood Care and Education in Rwanda

Current Status and Challenges

The people of Rwanda are young. About 5.7 million out of its estimated 14.5 million people are under 18 years old.

Over the past 20 years, Rwanda has achieved significant development progress and aims to reach middle-income status by 2035. It was also one of the few countries to achieve all of the Millennium Development Goals. Political stability, strong governance, fiscal and administrative decentralisation and zero tolerance for corruption are all strong contributing factors for this growth and development.

However, children and their families still face significant challenges. Despite rapid urbanisation, around 72.1% of the population live in rural areas. Poverty remains widespread, with 38.2% of the population living below the poverty line and 13.9 per cent living in extreme poverty. Children are disproportionately affected by this poverty, experiencing multiple deprivations of their basic needs.



(<https://www.unicef.org/rwanda/situation-children-rwanda>)

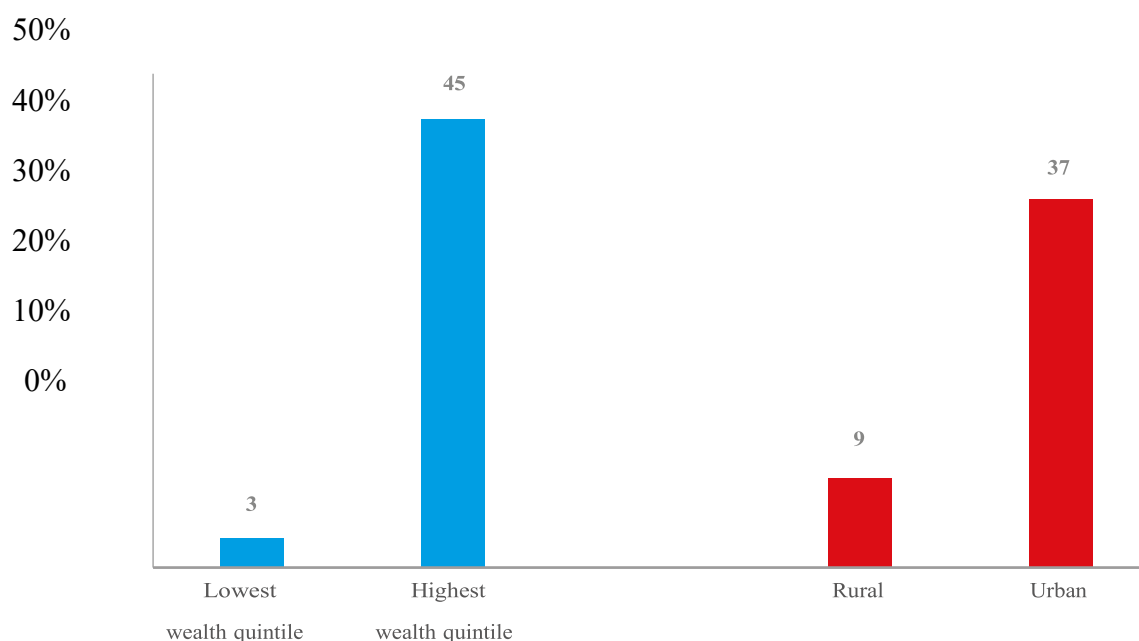
Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) refers to all programmes for children between ages zero to the start of primary education. This includes both early childhood educational development (ECED) and pre-primary education.

Overall, there have been noticeable improvements in the physical environment for young children. Family care practices have improved and there is increased access to ECD and other social services. There are strong indications that these actions are giving desired outcomes: 63% of all children aged 3 to 6 years are now developmentally on track. Successful implementations of the ECD programme and the partnerships leveraged has generated interest in ECD among stakeholders, including the private sector and new donors.

Critical gaps in ECD

The Rwandan home environment is not fully conducive to optimal early childhood development. For example, only one in five parents is engaged in activities that support early learning at home; more than half of young children are left at home alone or in the care of other siblings; and there is limited awareness among men of early nurturing and care.

Young children and families have limited access to ECD services. Only 13% of young children have opportunities to attend organised care / early learning facilities, and children from the poorest families and in rural areas are significantly less likely to benefit from those services.



Percentage of children aged 36 to 59 months attending an organised early childhood education programme, by wealth quintiles and urban / rural areas.

There are significant bottlenecks and barriers to scaling up ECD services, such as:

- Limited capacity at decentralised levels to implement the ECD Policy and Strategic Plan.
- Financial resources insufficient to fully scale up ECD services.
- Limited availability of qualified caregivers.
- Lack of physical infrastructure.

As a result, approximately a third of young children are not reaching their full potential in Rwanda.

Impact on Long-Term Development

The experiences children have in early childhood can significantly affect their future. Nurturing care is essential for their development. Difference research shows that parental involvement in early childhood care positively impacts children's social-emotional development. This highlights the need for community engagement and support for families.

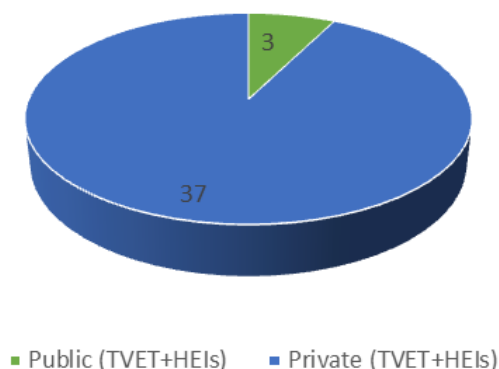
Conclusion

While Rwanda as a country which went through difficult situation, especially the Genocide against the Tutsis in 1994, has made progress in early childhood education, challenges remain: increasing access, especially in rural areas, and enhancing the quality of education are vital for the country's future. By focusing on these areas, Rwanda can ensure that all children have the opportunity to thrive in their early years.

Higher Education in Rwanda

Enrolment and Demand Trends

Before 1994 genocide against Tutsi, higher education was dominated by one institution, the National University of Rwanda / Université Nationale du Rwanda (NUR/UNR). While the system graduated merely 2,000 students in three decades between (1963, when the National University of Rwanda was founded and 1994), there are now 40 HEIs in the country with a total enrolment of 86,140 students (2019). Private higher education institutions dominate the enrolment with 50,421 of which public higher education institutions enrolment are 35,719. Together, private institutions enrolled 57% of all tertiary students in 2019. The overall number of students has doubled within the last decade while the tertiary GER jumped from 3% in 2005 to around 7.40% in 2019 of which enrolments are predominantly in undergraduate programs. As indicated by the pie chart below, the tertiary institutions in Rwanda is highly dominated by the private tertiary institutions with a total of 37 out of 40 tertiary institutions in Rwanda.



The number of public HEIs is tiny despite enrolling 43% of students. There are only three public HEIs: The University of Rwanda (UR); the Institute of Legal Practice and Development (ILPD), Rwanda's dedicated postgraduate institution for legal education; and Rwanda Polytechnic (RP). However, it should be noted that both UR and RP are large, multi-campus institutions. UR is the country's largest and preeminent multi-faculty research university with 14 campuses and 26,345 students. It was created in 2013 as a merger of six (6) public HEIs in Rwanda, including the

National University of Rwanda. University of Rwandan admission is highly competitive, especially in fields such as medicine, engineering, law, and pharmacy.

Challenges and Issues

Challenges:

Faculty shortage: The number of private universities has increased demand for faculty positions, but the supply of academic staff has not increased at the same rate.

Inadequate salaries: Academic staff salaries are largely inadequate.

Language of instruction: The language of instruction in Rwanda changed from French to English in 2010.

Student teachers: Student teachers face challenges such as a lack of teaching materials, limited learning space, and a lack of follow-up from tutors.

Basic skills: 90% of secondary school students in Rwanda do not have basic skills.

Refugee students: Refugee students face financial constraints, including a lack of support for scholastic materials and school uniforms.

Solutions:

Increase resources: The government and partners has allocated more resources to the education sector, including increasing teachers' salaries and spending on infrastructure.

Improve learning conditions: Learners can improve their learning conditions by using openly licensed content, setting learning goals, and planning their own learning process.

Provide incentives: Interventions can include providing incentives to enhance learning by considering the heterogeneities across learners.

Introduce technology: The introduction of smart classroom technologies can help improve education attainment.



**SOS CHILDREN'S
VILLAGES**

Rwanda

<https://soscw-rwanda.org.rw/>

SOS Children's Villages Rwanda is an independent member association affiliated to the SOS Federation. As a leader in childcare, SOS Children's Villages Rwanda leverages existing community resources to strengthen quality child care and protection through a holistic continuum of care tailored to orphans, vulnerable children and their families. SOS Children's Villages Rwanda actively advocates for the promotion of childcare and child protection.

Since 2004, The First Lady of Rwanda, Her Excellency Mrs. Jeannette Kagame is the Patron of SOS Children's Village Rwanda.

Situated in Eastern Africa, the Republic of Rwanda is home to over 14.5 million people. It is a very small country and the most densely populated in Africa. Its history is marked by large-scale ethnic violence between the Hutu majority and dominant Tutsi minority. The country has come a long way since then, but in many ways it is still striving to rebuild. The government has introduced some measures to reduce poverty, widen the range of economic activities and develop the country's infrastructure. However, poverty still persists and many Rwandans lack access to proper housing, safe drinking water and sanitation. Furthermore, the HIV/AIDS epidemic still poses a challenge.

SOS Children's Villages has been supporting children and young people without parental care, or at risk of losing it, in Rwanda since 1978.

Children are at risk

In Rwanda, an estimated 590,000 children are growing up without their parents, and many more are at risk of losing parental care. This is often due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Without care, children are often left to fend for themselves and live in poverty. Many children are malnourished, which has a long-term impact on their development. Many also lack access to clean water and sanitation, putting them at risk of disease. In desperate need to contribute to household income or support themselves, many children drop out of school. Without an education, the chances of escaping poverty are slim.

230,000

People in Rwanda live with HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS & Malnutrition

While the Rwandan government has made the fight against infectious diseases a national priority, HIV/AIDS remains one of the country's major public health concerns. Around 230,000 people, 14,000 of those children, are affected. Many children are at risk of losing their parents to HIV/AIDS, others already have and must now fend for themselves. Furthermore, malnutrition is a health crisis in Rwanda that is particularly dangerous for children. A lack of enough nutritious food affects growth and can have long-term negative effects on development.

3 in 10

Rwandan children do not complete primary school

Lack of education

Rwanda is one of the best-performing countries in education. Around 98% of children officially attend primary school. Nevertheless, several challenges in education remain. Although nearly every child enrolls in primary school, only 3 in 10 children will complete their primary education. Girls are even more likely to drop out of school, as they are expected to help in the household. Furthermore, classrooms are often too crowded and the quality of education is still relatively low.

39%

Of the population lives in poverty

Poverty

Poverty in Rwanda has dropped significantly over the past years, but around 39% of people continue to be poor. Poverty is particularly high in rural areas. Most people live off farming here, but many families struggle to produce enough crops to live off of. Thousands of Rwandans do not have access to proper housing, safe drinking water or proper sanitation, such as toilets. This is particularly dangerous for children, as they are at heightened risk of water-borne diseases.

SOS Children's Villages Rwanda supports children and young adults on their path to adulthood. Shema, with the help of SOS Children's Villages, has been able to start a small business in ICT in the capital of Rwanda, Kigali. "I am dreaming of making it big," says Shema, adding that she plans to reach many people through her business (photo: SOS Children's Villages Rwanda).

Let's keep on protecting children and young people!

Many children have been able to find a safe and secure home. With your help, we can continue to change their lives.



Violence is never Justified

Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915

WHAT IS CHILD ABUSE ?



Verbally abusing a child



Teasing a child unnecessarily



Exposing a child to pornographic acts or literature.



Touching a child where he/ she doesn't want to be touched.



Forcing a child to touch you.



Breaking down the self-confidence of a child.



Hitting or hurting a child - often to relieve your own frustration.



Manipulating a child



Not taking care of a child, for example: unclean, unclothed, unfed child



Using a child as a servant



Not listening to a child



Neglecting emotional needs of a child



Making your own child a 'servant' depriving of time for education/leisure



Hitting and ridiculing a child at school



Neglecting a child's medical needs



Neglecting a child's educational needs



Leaving a child without supervision



Produced by: National Child Protection Authority

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Head in the Sand!

The oppressive nature of authoritarian rule leads to gross under reporting and non-disclosure.

The reality is that 70% of girls are sexually molested before adulthood, and 70% of that 70% are sexually molested by the girl's father and / or uncles.

Child abuse is typically occurring within one in four families.



ONLY THROUGH the UNIVERSAL AWARENESS and by EMBRACING LIVING FEELINGS FIRST can and will HUMANITY evolve ABOVE its PRESENT DIRE STATE in how we are LIVING being MIND-CENTRIC.

EINSTEIN'S THEORY of INSANITY



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LIVE FEELINGS FIRST

FEELINGS FIRST For Kids

Living true to your feelings:

It's to understand that what you are feeling today is a result of masses of repressed bad feelings, all of which need to be brought out one at a time, and not just exploding with that pent up rage, venting your anger all over the place, because you are to follow your feelings – allow your feelings to lead you in life. All those repressed feelings are to be brought out into words, progressively stripping away the many levels of them, all so you can see why you're feeling them. 'Going with your feelings' is not just about acting on every feeling you feel, it's about actively wanting to express and bring to light all your feelings by speaking, using words, and not just through acting. We are to express our feelings to uncover their truth. So you can do nothing, even stop acting out your feelings, whilst you spend years and years simply talking them out.

Marion 7 April 2018

Pathway Forward

To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.

God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

We are to Find the Truth of our Childhood.

James Moncrief – Sunday 8 September 2019

We are to Find the Truth of our Childhood.

That's it; and find it through our feelings by directly connecting, feeling, experiencing, and most importantly, knowing they are true by being them. We ARE our childhood, the truth is already there, it is already within us, we are already living it, we don't have to look anywhere else for it other than within ourselves. All of why you are what you do, say and live, everything about how you are and how you conduct yourself in life, is all what your childhood was. You grew into being the adult you are because of the childhood you had, we can't be a different adult that's not a direct and complete product and result of our childhood. And if you take away the time element, we are still our childhood, our life is still manifesting how it was for us as a child. We can believe and pretend all we want that we are different to how we were as a child, that having become adult we can leave our childhood behind and move on becoming the adult we want to be. No, we think we can do that, yet we can't. We can't do anything that's not already done, we are still effectively living our childhood and being as we were in it, and that's within all the different times and phases of it, all which adds up to being one big, often contradictory, mess of ideas, beliefs and opinions about ourselves.

And we can't be anything else other than what we are, which is how it was for us through our childhood, yet we fail to see it because we're not fully connected with those parts of ourselves and all the corresponding feelings that will help us see it. So we are to find the truth of ourselves – hence: the truth of our childhood. Because in knowing the whole truth of our childhood and being it, being aware that we are it, connects us as adults fully with ourselves back then. You know how it was for you, because you feel it, your feelings tell you, show you, and there's no avoiding or denying them, because they are expressing (by making you feel) the truth of how it was for you, how it has always been since conception, and how it will remain until the Mother and Father transform you out of your untrue state – out of your unloving childhood.

So our Healing is about finding the truth of ourselves from the beginning, which equates to the truth of our whole childhood, because it's our childhood that made us be as we are. And because we were so heavily interfered with and prevented from being our natural true selves, so we have to 'Heal' all the damage that was done to us. Healing ourselves by seeing the truth of ourselves. So by acknowledging all our feelings, and by wanting to find and uncover the whole truth of our childhood, we work progressively deeper into ourselves, bringing to light all that happened to us to make us be as we are. And part of that is to help us see how much of our childhood and forming was true and loving, and how much was untrue and unloving.

And presumably, once we've brought to light within us the whole truth of our childhood, then the good, true parts, those founded on true love, will remain; and the bad, that which was founded on untruth, will be transformed out of us by God through our soul.

As a forming and developing child, we don't have enough of ourselves to find and so experience the whole truth of what's going on. But as adults we do. And if we grew up in a fully true and loving situation and environment with only loving and true relationships, then as an adult that's how we'd be feeling completely loved and true, happily wanting to bring to light all the positive influences that affected us through our childhood, all of which would be a very enjoyable and loving experience. Whereas because we grew up in rebellion against Truth and Love being forced to be mostly untrue and unloving, and even possibly completely untrue and unloving, then it's not enjoyable going back bringing to light and expressing all our hurt and pain.

We start out not knowing anything about how it is for us through our childhood; or at best, a minimal amount as some people and families are more feeling expressive and self-aware. And through our Healing we have to get to know it all, because we are it, so we're getting to know ourselves – which for many people will equate to getting to know their shit-start in life. And once we've brought to light the truth of our childhood, then we can leave it, moving on bringing the truth to light of being a true adult. Which is what The Urantia Book means by saying we become true universal spiritual citizens once we are living a Celestial level of truth. So the Mansion Worlds are really provided for us to uncover the truth of our childhood, to see how it was for us, and consequently, how we lived as a child. And they are really only for that, and not so much for us to set about righting all that we find out is wrong within us. We are to only see and so uncover the truth of ourselves. As far as fixing ourselves, or changing or transforming ourselves, that is up to God.

The Mansion Worlds are called probationary worlds, ones in which we can settle the Law of Compensation within our untrue states and continue living against ourselves and the Truth, furthering our truth and self denial; and ones in which we can do our 'Healing' to see the whole truth of our untrue state. Which we can now do either in the Mansion Worlds themselves, or on Earth.

So there is no avoiding the truth of your childhood if you want to ascend beyond the Mansion Worlds. And the fact that none of the spiritual or religious systems on Earth are wholly devoted to helping people bring to light the truth of their childhood through their feelings, shows what a terrible state we're all in. Imagine if the whole world was focused on helping everyone bring to light the hidden truth of themselves, and so the truth of their childhood. It certainly would be a different way to live and so a different world we'd live in.

We can't actually fix anything from our childhood. We can't, only God can. And God will when we've brought to light all the truth of it that God wants us to see. We can undergo therapy (and some truth might come to light), go to the doctor, do whatever we do trying to feel better, all trying to get rid of our bad childhood, all trying to fit in with the beliefs we have from our childhood of how we should be in the world, yet it's only at best scratching the surface. God, through our soul, won't allow us to change anything from our childhood anyway, at least not until we've seen and brought to light and fully connected through our feelings with all the truth of it. There'd be no point God subjecting us to such horror if we could make it all go away before we found the truth of what it was all about and why God made our childhood as it was. So we can do a little, or so we think, adjusting ourselves this way and that, however even those adjustments we come to see through our Healing are 'allowed' because we're still just doing them within our prevailing childhood patterns. And there are what seems like endless levels within us of which we're composed, which you would expect because of the enormity of being God's children, and so there's quite a scope for us to move or play around in entertaining ourselves by believing we've changed the foundations and results of our childhood. So as we can't actually change ourselves, all we can do is want to uncover the truth of our childhood and live that truth. All of which involves vast amounts of self-acceptance, which gradually comes with the truth, growing in the acceptance that this is how you are, how God wants you to be having this experience, given the childhood you had, and there's nothing you can do about it. Other than keep on expressing every feeling that comes up, as you long for the truth of your childhood, wanting to live true to yourself.

Feelings First Spirituality, The New Way
Feelings are your own truth and personality
LIVE FEELINGS FIRST



You Can Rescue a Child From Sexual Exploitation.

10,000+ children rescued.

More than a million
still waiting to be found.

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Crime Index by Country 2023 Mid-Year

https://www.numbeo.com/crime/rankings_by_country.jsp?title=2023-mid®ion=002

Rank	Country	Crime Index	Safety Index
1	South Africa	75.5	24.5
3	Nigeria	65.8	34.2
10	Ivory Coast	57.5	42.5
11	Kenya	56.8	43.2
13	Tanzania	54.4	45.6
16	Ethiopia	51.4	48.6
21	Sudan	45.5	54.5
23	Ghana	44.1	55.9
24	Rwanda	27.3	72.7

Crime rates in Kigali, Rwanda

<https://www.numbeo.com/crime/in/Kigali>

Level of crime	22.63	Low
Crime increasing in the past 5 years	45.13	Moderate
Worries home broken and things stolen	34.00	Low
Worries being mugged or robbed	25.13	Low
Worries car stolen	16.11	Very Low
Worries things from car stolen	36.60	Low
Worries attacked	20.29	Low
Worries being insulted	18.42	Very Low
Worries being subject to a physical attack because of your skin colour, ethnic origin, gender or religion	15.35	Very Low
Problem people using or dealing drugs	25.00	Low
Problem property crimes such as vandalism and theft	32.79	Low
Problem violent crimes such as assault and armed robbery	22.71	Low
Problem corruption and bribery	32.02	Low

Safety in Kigali, Rwanda

Safety walking alone during daylight	85.44	Very High
Safety walking alone during night	68.78	High

Index
Crime Index: 25.72
Safety Index: 74.28



CRIMINALITY SCORES BY CONTINENT

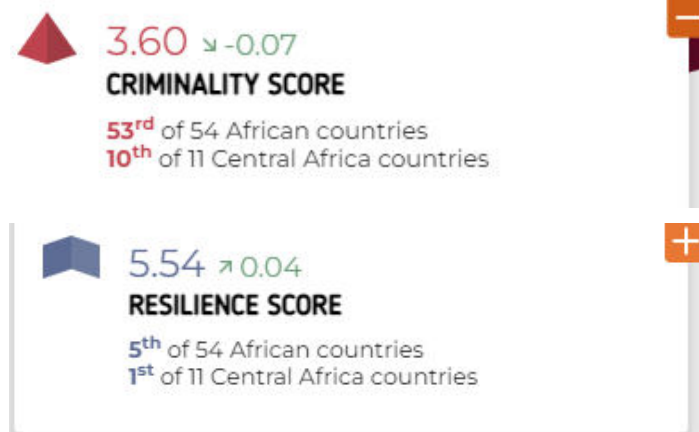


REGION	CRIMINALITY	CRIMINAL MARKETS	CRIMINAL ACTORS	RESILIENCE
ASIA	5.47 +0.18	5.41 +0.20	5.53 +0.15	4.34 -0.12
AFRICA	5.25 +0.08	5.05 +0.11	5.45 +0.05	3.85 +0.05
AMERICAS	5.20 +0.13	4.89 +0.19	5.51 +0.08	4.80 -0.03
EUROPE	4.74 +0.26	4.60 +0.40	4.88 +0.12	6.27 +0.04
OCEANIA	3.23 +0.16	3.28 +0.30	3.19 +0.02	5.55 +0.09
GLOBAL AVERAGE	5.03 +0.16	4.88 +0.22	5.19 +0.09	4.81 -0.00

The Global Organised Crime Index 2023 | Global ...

<https://ocindex.net/>

<https://africa.ocindex.net/2023/country/rwanda>



CRIMINAL MARKETS	4.00 \searrow -0.10
HUMAN TRAFFICKING	5.00 - 0.00
HUMAN SMUGGLING	2.50 - 0.00
EXTORTION AND PROTECTION RACKETEERING	1.00 - N/A
ARMS TRAFFICKING	5.00 - 0.00
TRADE IN COUNTERFEIT GOODS	6.00 - N/A
ILLICIT TRADE IN EXCISABLE GOODS	4.00 - N/A
FLORA CRIMES	2.50 \searrow -0.50



FAUNA CRIMES	4.00 \searrow -1.00
NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCE CRIMES	8.50 \nearrow 0.50
HEROIN TRADE	3.00 - 0.00
COCAINE TRADE	2.50 - 0.00
CANNABIS TRADE	4.00 - 0.00
SYNTHETIC DRUG TRADE	1.50 \searrow -1.50
CYBER-DEPENDENT CRIMES	4.50 - N/A
FINANCIAL CRIMES	6.00 - N/A
CRIMINAL ACTORS	3.20 \searrow -0.05
MAFIA-STYLE GROUPS	1.00 - 0.00
CRIMINAL NETWORKS	3.00 - 0.00
STATE-EMBEDDED ACTORS	5.00 - 0.00
FOREIGN ACTORS	4.00 - 0.00
PRIVATE SECTOR ACTORS	3.00 - N/A

Rwanda



GLOBAL ORGANIZED CRIME INDEX

People

<https://africa.ocindex.net/2023/country/rwanda>

Rwanda continues to be a source, transit, and, to a lesser extent, destination country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labour and sex trafficking. While human traffickers in Rwanda exploit domestic and foreign victims, specifically refugees fleeing conflict and political violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi, a lot of Rwandan citizens have been exploited in countries such as China, India, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Zambia and parts of East Asia. There are reports of Rwandan trafficking victims who have been lured out of their country by false job opportunities.

Moreover, following a trilateral agreement among the governments of Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya, victims can be trafficked more easily across borders by using a national identification document instead of a passport, for example. Rwandan men, women and children are exposed to sex trafficking and forced labour in industries such as agricultural and industrial for men, and domestic and service work for women. **The most vulnerable individuals remain homeless youth, orphans, children with disabilities, young women, unemployed adults and internally displaced people, as well as children who are sent to live with their relatives.**

There are also allegations of female, and child refugees being subjected to sex trafficking in Congolese refugee camps, and of children being drafted into militias fighting in Burundi and the DRC. Greater access to the internet and social media platforms is creating new and easier opportunities for traffickers to access and exploit victims. Increased police and military surveillance along Rwanda's porous borders have helped reduce incidents of human trafficking, particularly of young girls from either side of the country, to work as domestic servants or as prostitutes. Despite the reduction of outward trafficking, domestic exploitation of victims has increased in the country, particularly in the form of street begging.

Rwanda is a destination country for people fleeing conflict in neighbouring countries, therefore the country hosts thousands of refugees in camps and urban areas. Though most accounts describe Rwandan migrants travelling on their own rather than with the help of local smugglers, reports suggest the existence of limited smuggling networks supporting the migrant flows. Regional conflicts and Rwanda's conflict legacy mean that smuggling networks are active and established but operate with minimal violence or state attention. Incidents of extortion and protection racketeering as well as kidnappings continue to be carried out by armed rebel and militia groups in the DRC provinces bordering Rwanda. However, there is no evidence to suggest the existence and prevalence of an extortion and protection racketeering market in Rwanda itself.

Trade

As a result of armed conflict within the country in the past, instability in neighbouring countries, and weak borders, reports suggest a high number of unregulated weapons circulating in Rwanda. While these weapons are allegedly used in local robberies and grenade attacks, violence rates are low. However, instability in the Great Lakes region of Africa poses a threat of small arms and light weapons proliferation into the country. Rebel groups in Burundi and Tanzania are one of the major sources of illegal arms that enter Rwanda, where they have given rise to a large black market of undetected and extremely cheap weapons. The former Rwandan Army and the militia Interahamwe

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also constitute a source of illegal weapons trafficked through the Rwanda-DRC border to destabilise the country. Dissident groups also contribute to illicit arms trafficking and proliferation in Rwanda. Moreover, there is outward arms trafficking sourced from Rwanda into the DRC following the regroup of M23 militia in the DRC. Rwanda has been accused of supporting M23 with logistics and weapons despite the embargo.

Illicit trade of counterfeit goods is prevalent in the country, including foodstuffs and traditional medicine, which offer alternatives that citizens would otherwise not have access to. They are locally manufactured, and to a lesser extent, smuggled into Rwanda through permeable borders. Widespread counterfeit goods of daily products are a result of lengthy closure and tight patrolling of borders with Uganda, which is arguably the main corridor for imports. This has been compounded by the economic impact of the pandemic, leaving the population poorer and unable to access legitimate goods. Illicit trade in excise goods also remains present and includes mostly alcoholic beverages such as crude gin and other illegal brews. Despite the control measures and increased seizures, cases of intoxications caused by illegal crude brew, which are difficult for consumers to detect, are rampant in the country, and a public health risk.

Environment

All natural forests of the country are protected areas and are not used for wood production. There is an effective forest governance in Rwanda and its natural forests and protected areas are successfully protected, making Rwanda one of the few countries in Africa where deforestation is under control. The low level of deforestation in Rwanda is mainly driven by small actors logging bamboo or firewood for fuel, which does not appear to be part of organised criminal activity. Wood and charcoal are reportedly trafficked from the DRC to Rwanda, albeit only to a limited extent.

While it does not occur on a large scale, wildlife trafficking, including that of ivory and rhino horn, remains a concern. Illicit wildlife products such as ivory, rhino horn, and other endangered species have been recorded as transiting through Rwanda in recent years, primarily to and from DRC and Burundi in increasing amounts. Proximity to the war economy in the DRC makes the country vulnerable to poaching and threatens the ecosystem shared with the neighbouring DRC and Uganda. Further, Rwanda is a source and transit country for birds traded on the exotic pet market such as the Grey crowned crane, which has had a notable reduction in population. While there are still no reports of an organised fauna criminal market in Rwanda, cases of illegal poaching, including buffalo, gorillas, elephants, antelopes and duikers, among others, continue to be recorded in the country, which is usually driven by poverty. Considerable efforts were made by law enforcement as well as government to fight against fauna crimes, such as the amendment of the law on biodiversity and wildlife and the introduction of a revenue-sharing scheme which resulted in a reduction in illegal poaching cases.

Rwanda is a key player in the illegal exploitation of mineral resources, particularly gold, tin and tantalum from the DRC, which are smuggled into Rwanda to be exported into global supply chains. A surge in illegal mining activities has recently been observed following the decrease caused by the pandemic. The illicit trade and laundering of illegally mined non-renewables are significant for Rwanda, and believed to be one of the drivers of the country's growth. It is reported that 90% of the coltan exported from Rwanda originates from the DRC, making it one of the biggest coltan exporters in the world despite having few producing mines in its territory. Lack of disclosure requirements makes it easier to conceal the alleged smuggling activities of coltan from the DRC, which fuels armed clashes, instability, money laundering and human rights abuses at these mining sites in the DRC. The

Rwandan government has repeatedly denied the allegations of its involvement in the trade of DRC minerals.

Drugs

Rwanda's role in global drug markets is minor. However, as the country becomes a regional hub, the country's role in the transnational drug trade is expected to increase. Even though consumption remains low, the country is becoming an overland trans-shipment point for heroin landing in east Africa, specifically from Kenya and Tanzania, and destined for markets and trans-shipment points elsewhere in southern and central Africa. Similarly, the criminal market for cocaine is also believed to be limited in size, but there is evidence of trafficking and local use in Rwanda, with cocaine-related interceptions taking place at Kigali Airport. Cocaine is believed to arrive mainly via west and central African airports.

Cannabis is the most consumed and trafficked illegal drug in the country, and Rwanda is a trans-shipment point for regionally produced cannabis, as well as a minor destination market. Even though the consumption of cannabis products for recreational purposes remains illegal, legislation legalising medical use of cannabis entered into force in 2021. This triggered concerns over the increase of cannabis consumption in the country because of the lack of infrastructure and protocols to realise controlled domestic use of cannabis for medical purposes. Conversely, synthetic drug trade is almost non-existent with little information about the production, consumption and transportation of synthetic drugs in the country.

Criminal Actors

There is evidence of state-embedded actors involved in several criminal markets, including but not limited to arms trafficking. And there are reports suggesting the existence of corrupt officials facilitating illegal wildlife and drug trade in the country as well as support allegedly provided by the Rwandan government to M23, a rebel group in the eastern part of the DRC, despite the embargoes. Politically motivated, armed, non-state actors and militias, such as the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda, which includes former soldiers and support of the regime that orchestrated the 1994 genocide, continue to operate in the eastern DRC. The Allied Democratic Forces proxies also play primary roles in criminal markets and war economies in the region and constitute a major threat to national security.

Though there is a lack of recent information, foreign criminal actors continue to be active in Rwanda. The country's porous borders allow for militias from the DRC and Burundi to pass into Rwanda, facilitating the smuggling of illicit goods such as weapons and drugs, among others. In general, reports refer to smuggling activities in border regions as often being perpetrated by foreign nationals. Conversely, there is no evidence to suggest the existence of domestic mafia-style groups in the country. And while private sector actors have been accused of involvement in different illicit markets, there is no substantial evidence of the extent of their role.

Leadership and governance

Rwanda is considered among the safest and most stable states on the continent, which is achieved through the exertion of tight control over the entire territory and domination of the country with autocracy established by the Rwandan ruling party. The government has prioritised the fight against

crime, and crime prevention has become an important part of the national strategy for public safety and security. However, Rwanda faces some fragility with pervasive group grievance and deep involvement in larger geopolitical struggles affecting the region. There is also impunity regarding major crimes such as murders or disappearances of prominent persons or political critics, which are never given satisfactory investigations, despite the prioritisation of the fight against criminal activities. Government accountability and transparency are limited, with several cases of public funds embezzlement, fraudulent procurement practice, and judicial dishonesty despite the existence of legal frameworks and institutions pertaining to anti-corruption. Safeguards against government corruption are not sufficiently strong and effective as only a few independent organisations or media outlets dare investigate cases of public corruption, for fear of retribution. There is limited public access to government information and documents, however, levels of perceived corruption continue to be moderate. There has been an uptick in the government's fight against corruption and abuse of office, with investigations and arrests of several cabinet ministers for misconduct. But it is believed that high-ranking officials and cabinet members who are considered dangerous to the regime are sometimes prosecuted on fabricated charges of corruption by the judiciary, the tool by which the government preserves its authoritarian rule.

Rwanda has shown a relatively high level of commitment to international cooperation against organised crime. The country has ratified the most relevant international treaties pertaining to organised crime with the exceptions of the Arms Trade Treaty as well as the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. It has been an active member of the East African Community and AU, often supporting institutional reforms and regional instruments to help meet security challenges and threats. In addition, Interpol's National Central Bureau for Rwanda is located at the Kigali national police headquarters. Still, Rwanda generally lacks cooperation mechanisms with other countries on matters such as human rights. At a national level, the Rwandan government has put in place laws and policies to sufficiently combat organised crime, including drug trafficking, human trafficking, cybercrimes and corruption. The country is also taking measures to counter illegal logging and poaching of wildlife species in its national parks, through the enactment of legislation, such as the Law on Biodiversity and Wildlife Conservation, to foster conservation efforts. However, their enforcement remains problematic as most of the laws are unenforced or partly enforced because of lack of capacity.

Criminal justice and security

Despite the positive efforts made to strengthen and modernise the judicial system in recent years, Rwanda's judiciary continues to be susceptible to political influence and used to target political dissent, evidenced by selective detentions depending on the political status of the detainees. The top judicial officials are usually appointed by the president and confirmed by the ruling party-dominated senate. Aside from corruption-related units, there are no specialised judiciary-related units in force to counter organised crime.

Rwanda has at least two law enforcement units within the national police force tasked with countering organised crime, specifically financial and economic crime, and narcotics. However, Rwandan law enforcement's resources remain limited. The Rwandan government uses the police force and security services to tightly control the territory, thus enjoying low violent crime rates. Following the pandemic, which had restricted law enforcement's ability to investigate potential transnational trafficking cases, efforts of anti-trafficking units persisted in the country.

Rwanda has strong territorial integrity, with a marked degree of control over its borders. However, because of Rwanda's weak borders, it is easy for traffickers and smugglers to create and sustain

routes in and out of the country before they are detected. Moreover, while the Rwandan army actively patrols and secures borders, incursions by armed groups occur. Reports of rebel groups at the borders of the DRC and Burundi persist, and evidence suggests these groups may cross over into Rwanda. In 2022, there were multiple reports of territorial integrity violations carried out by the DRC as a warning sign to Rwanda to stop alleged support provided to the M23 rebels. As for Rwandan cyberspace, there has been more investment in establishing agencies to secure and increase its capacity to resist cybercrimes.

Economic and financial environment

Rwanda's financial sector is small and mainly dominated by banks. The country has taken considerable steps to establish a national anti-money laundering framework through the implementation of the anti-money laundering law as well as the establishment of the Financial Intelligence Centre. The risks of money laundering and terrorist financing do not appear to be particularly noteworthy in Rwanda. Authorities competent in the analysis and investigation of money laundering and financing of terrorism have been established, but their functions and operational independence are questioned. And though there are no serious anti-money laundering deficiencies in the country, the laundering of proceeds of the smuggling of minerals from the DRC is a concern.

Subsistence agriculture and increasing tourism underpin the country's economy, with tea and coffee being some of Rwanda's biggest exports, as well as some manufacturing. Rwanda demonstrates an economic regulatory environment that is conducive to doing business, which is a key driver in the reduction of incentives to engage in the informal sector and organised criminal activity. Rwanda is making progress in the regulatory environment for private business. **However, energy shortages, lack of adequate transportation linkages and instability in neighbouring states remain the main obstacles to private sector growth.** Political influence usually affects Rwanda's economy with investors hampered by requirements to pay allegiance to the ruling party. Despite these obstacles, the Rwandan government continues to make an effort to transform the country into a regional trade and investment hub.

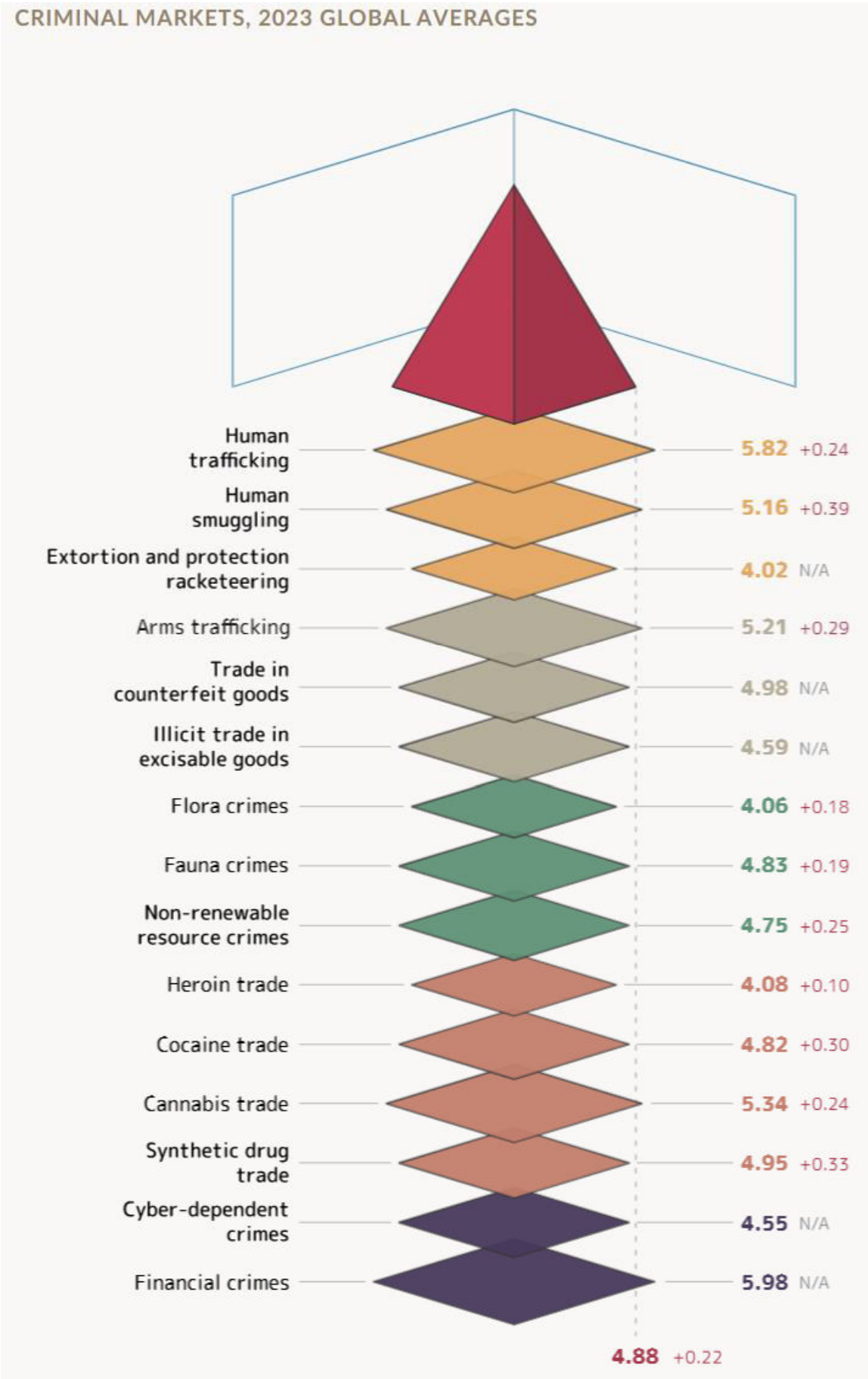
Civil society and social protection

The Rwandan government has demonstrated increasing attempts in providing treatment and victim support, including opening short-term care facilities and implementing anti-trafficking awareness campaigns. But because of the pandemic, the government of Rwanda has reduced the funds destined for victim care. Moreover, short-term care facilities reportedly offer assistance only to female victims for a limited period of time, making them vulnerable to re-victimisation. With regard to drug users, the government promotes anti-drug awareness campaigns by investing resources in activities related to the prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of delinquents. There are also two safe houses active in the country for witnesses of criminal cases.

The government of Rwanda has reportedly improved its efforts to prevent human trafficking, drug trafficking, cybercrimes and environmental crime, with numerous national and local awareness campaigns and trainings. There are also more efforts to combat cross-border trafficking, specifically to curb the proliferation of small arms and light weapons in the country. Community policing has proved effective in reducing crime throughout Rwanda.

Many civil society organisations are emerging to help address social needs in Rwanda. However, their reach remains restricted because of a variety of constraints imposed by the government, especially for civil society organisations that are not collaborating with the government. Independent

organisations exist only at the national level and with little innovative impact. In terms of the Rwandan media landscape, there are significant limitations within the media environment in the country, as the government of Rwanda uses many methods to suppress the freedom of journalists, including surveillance, espionage, and enforced detention or disappearance. As a result, most media outlets practice self-censorship in fear of retorsion. There are also attempts of blocking access to international news websites. Although freedom of assembly is guaranteed by the constitution, it is not safeguarded in practice as public gatherings and protests are rare because of fear of police violence.





<https://www.hrw.org/the-week-in-rights/2025/01/17>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nFjOrB87a64>

<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025/country-chapters/rwanda>

Rwanda

The July presidential elections, which President Paul Kagame won with 99.15% of the vote, took place against a backdrop of repression. Allegations of ill-treatment of detainees continued, and in April, several prison officials and prisoners were convicted of murder and assault of prisoners at Rubavu prison. In May, Rwandan authorities denied entry to a senior researcher from Human Rights Watch.

HUMAN
RIGHTS
WATCH

Rwanda provided operational and logistical support to the M23 armed group in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, where its troops carried out indiscriminate shelling on civilian areas and displacement camps. In July, the United Kingdom's newly-elected government scrapped a controversial plan by its predecessor to send asylum seekers to Rwanda.

Justice for the 1994 Genocide

Thirty years after the 1994 genocide, that left more than half a million dead, efforts to deliver justice for the killings and ensure that those responsible are brought to account continue worldwide. Several individuals responsible for the genocide, including former high-level government officials and other key figures behind the massacres, have been brought to justice, and more prosecutions of genocide suspects are being conducted in domestic courts across Europe under the principle of universal jurisdiction, including over a dozen in France and Belgium. In January 2024, a 69-year-old Rwandan man was arrested in Gateshead, in the north of England, by police investigating genocide and crimes against humanity. He was released on bail.

Rwandan judicial authorities continued to investigate and prosecute genocide cases, including against individuals extradited from other countries. In January 2024, Wenceslas Twagirayezu, a Rwandan with Danish citizenship who was extradited to Rwanda in December 2018, was acquitted of genocide and crimes against humanity during the 1994 genocide. Twagirayezu's acquittal followed contradictory witness statements and evidence which demonstrated that he was not in Rwanda at the time of the events he was accused of having been involved in. A court of appeal convicted him and handed him a 20-year sentence in July.

To mark the 30 years since the genocide, Human Rights Watch released a series of archives highlighting the extraordinary efforts of human rights defenders in Rwanda and abroad, to warn about the planned 1994 genocide and attempt to stop the killings.

Freedom of Association

In August, authorities shut down thousands of churches and prayer houses accused of failing to comply with health and safety regulations. By the end of August, more than 14,000 places of worship were reportedly inspected across the country, and over 8,000 closed for violations, according to Local Government Ministry figures. On August 28, authorities issued a ban on the activities of 43 religious groups accused of operating illegally.

In May, Rwandan immigration authorities denied entry to Clémentine de Montjoye, a senior researcher in the Africa division at Human Rights Watch, upon arrival at Kigali International Airport. De Montjoye travelled to Rwanda for meetings with officials but was told upon arrival that she was “not welcome in Rwanda” for undisclosed “immigration reasons,” and Kenya Airways was instructed to ensure her removal from the country.

Politicised Judiciary

The authorities’ crackdown on the opposition, media, and civil society persisted ahead of general elections which took place on July 15, 2024. Rwandans were not able to freely express their views and exercise their vote fairly and peacefully.

Fourteen members of the unregistered Dalfa-Umurinzi opposition party and four journalists and critics are behind bars. Some spent more than three years in pre-trial detention – and others have been convicted of offenses incompatible with international human rights norms. The trial of a group arrested in October 2021 for following an online training and planning a campaign on peaceful methods for expressing dissent began in December.

In March 2024, human rights defender François-Xavier Byuma was released from prison after serving a 17-year sentence following a gacaca trial – carried out by community-based courts – marred by grave procedural errors. The trial judge was known to have a prior conflict with Byuma but had refused to recuse himself, as the law required and Byuma requested. Byuma, then the head of an association for the defence of children’s rights, had previously investigated allegations that the judge had raped a minor. The judge also failed to accord Byuma the right to defend himself fully.

Torture

Serious human rights abuses, including torture, are pervasive in many of Rwanda’s detention facilities. In November, the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) deferred the re-accreditation of Rwanda’s National Commission for Human Rights, citing concerns over its failure to recognise serious human rights violations, including torture, and publicly report on them. Human Rights Watch’s analysis concluded that the NCHR’s work does not comply fully with the Principles relating to the Status of National Institutions (The Paris Principles), and that the institution does not fulfil its role as Rwanda’s National Preventive Mechanism on torture.

On April 5, the Rubavu High Court, in the country’s Western Province, convicted Innocent Kayumba, a former director of Rubavu and Nyarugenge prisons, of the assault and murder of a detainee at Rubavu prison in 2019, and handed him a 15-year sentence and 5 million Rwanda Francs fine (about US\$ 3,700). Two other Rwanda Correctional Service (RCS) officers and seven prisoners, who were accused of acting under instruction, were convicted of beating and killing prisoners. Three senior RCS

officials, including former Director Ephrem Gahungu and Deputy Director Augustin Uwayezu, were acquitted.

In January, Dieudonné Niyonsenga, a journalist serving a seven-year sentence at Nyarugenge prison, told a Kigali court that he was detained in a “hole” that often fills with water, without access to light, and is beaten frequently. He said his hearing and eyesight were impaired due to his three-year long detention in “inhuman” conditions and beatings, according to court transcripts and the Voice of America’s reporting.

Support to the M23 Armed Group

Throughout the first half of 2024, the Rwandan military and the M23 armed group it supports gained ground closer to Goma, in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, and surrounded the city and displacement camps hosting over half a million people who have had to flee their homes. All parties to the conflict have increasingly carried out apparent violations of the laws of war.

Human Rights Watch documented five apparently unlawful attacks by Rwandan forces and the M23 since January in which artillery or rocket fire struck displacement camps or populated areas near Goma. On May 3, Rwandan or M23 forces launched at least three rockets into displacement camps around Goma, killing at least 17 civilians, including 15 children. The Congolese army placed artillery positions and other military objectives close to the camps, putting civilians at unnecessary risk. M23 fighters also raped women and girls crossing into their territory to look for food.

The European Union and the United States have imposed sanctions on leaders of abusive armed groups in eastern Congo, including the M23, and on several Rwandan officials responsible for supporting abusive armed groups. In July, the EU sanctioned Col. Augustin Migabo of the Rwandan Defence Force (RDF) for his role in supporting the M23 armed group. In November, the EU granted a second tranche of financial support to the RDF for their deployment in Mozambique’s Cabo Delgado province, despite concerns over the lack of sufficient safeguards around the disbursement of the first support package. The UK did not call on Rwanda to end its assistance to the M23 and has not sanctioned responsible individuals.

Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

Rwanda does not criminalise consensual same-sex conduct or non-normative gender expression. However, lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people could be arrested under article 143 of the penal code, which punishes “public indecency” with imprisonment ranging from six months to two years. On April 26, the Supreme Court dismissed a petition challenging this provision.



WORLD REPORT 2025
Our Annual Review of Human Rights around the Globe
<https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2025>



True liberation is allowing yourself to feel all your feelings wanting to fully express them with the emotion of them, all as we want to bring to light the truth they are to show us about ourselves.

Only through longing, asking for, begging to know the truth behind our feelings and expressing our feelings to or with a companion can we then only begin to resolve and address our compulsions – all being part of our pathway of Feeling Healing, and with Divine Love, Soul Healing.

There is much to do and share without prejudices or distinction.



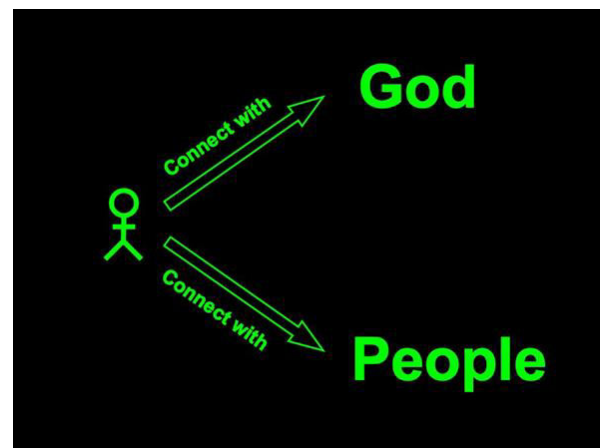
We are all interconnected.

We are all on a never ending learning pathway.

No one and no thing should come between any of us, no one is greater or lesser than another, nothing should be withheld or withdrawn from anyone's free will to consider or to embrace or reject.





We embrace everyone's wisdom and strive to grow.

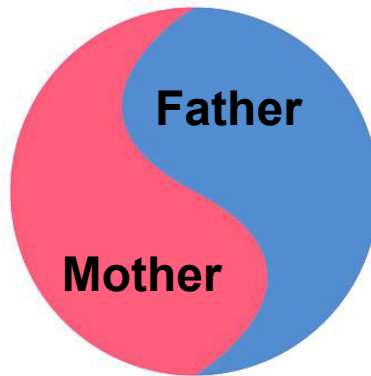
With this in mind, we see everyone in a loving way.



We support loving passions and desires and everything that assists one to realise such loving passions and desires.

Church and State are to remain separated. Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download page, scroll down to Medical – Soul Condition and Health, click on to open:

-  [Bible New Testament Matthew Peshitta Lamsa.pdf](#)
-  [Bible New Testament Revelation Mary Magdalene.pdf](#)
-  [Bible New Testament Review - Part I.pdf](#)
-  [Bible New Testament Review - Part II.pdf](#)



Our Heavenly Mother and Father.


Our Heavenly Mother and Father do not need an intermediary to connect with us, nor do we need an intermediary to connect to Them.



We are God's children. Our souls are in His / Her / Their likeness as we are Their creation.

No matter where we are on Earth, we can always connect with our Creator without needing an intermediary.



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Our
Spirit
Friends
on duty



OUT GATEWAY ISOLATION



WE ARE ALL BEING PLAYED

DIVIDE & CONQUER: IF THEY KEEP US FIGHTING WITH EACH OTHER, WE WILL NEVER FIGHT THE TRUE ENEMY... THE ESTABLISHMENT!



DIVIDE AND CONQUER MECHANISMS:

Skin Colour / Tone Bigotry	Class & Social Structures
Borders & National Cultures	Militarism is all Wrong
Language Divides	Societal Customs & Practices
Financial Enslavement	Debasement of Education
Professional Snobbery	Sexual Preference Bigotry
Assumptions Err 98% of the time	Political Division
Mind-Centrism Stagnation	Religious Bigotry
Mind Control Addiction	Mind Untruth Addiction
Institutional Controls	Leadership Propaganda & Lies
Parental / Teacher / Religion / Employer / GovernmentSuppressions	
Potable Water Security Food Security Safe Shelter Security	
Universal suppression of all peoples by covert controllers	
Living Mind Centric is prohibiting spontaneity & freedom	
Living Feelings First is living in truth & freedom !	
Women Liberating	Childhood Suppression to end

One Cause – One Pathway

simple is what LIFE is meant to be!

Amazingly, it has not been previously understood that should we heal ourselves of what we each have taken on of the Rebellion and Default via our Childhood Suppression being experienced throughout our childhood formative years, such healing being through Feeling Healing, then we would no longer need to experience physical discomfort, pain, disease or any illness.

Sickness comes about in its diverse forms to draw our attention to our emotional injuries and errors of belief. Once we fully heal ourselves then we no longer need to experience illness! Feeling Healing is the only pathway!

The extreme diversity in the forms of illness is of a direct reflection of the diversity of our personalities and the suppressive environments we each have experienced.

It is only upon completion of our Feeling Healing that such propensity for physical health arises.

However, now it can be understood why allopathic medicine, traditional medicine and all other health systems do not bring about a cure. That is because the underlying cause has not been previously recognised and consequently it is never addressed.

To engage in living Feelings First and then to embrace Feeling Healing is addressing our Childhood Suppression as well as our ongoing Repression that continues throughout all of our life. Further, by also embracing Divine Love we are also Soul Healing and thus fitting ourselves to become of Celestial Soul Condition which we can do while living in the physical on Earth.

Humanity, over many thousands of years, has progressively gone deeper and deeper into wrongness through living mind-centric. We have always taken the wrong option – our choices have always deepened our suppression of our truth and personality.

By embracing The New Way, living Feelings First, humanity will begin to resolve the social ills that prevail throughout all societies. Progressively the circumstances for world peace will arise.

By living Feelings First and then working through and completing Feeling Healing, we bring all of our bodies and systems into harmony, thus we remove the need for each of us to experience any further illness.

By then embracing Divine Love, the love of our Heavenly Mother and Father, with Feeling Healing we are then fitting ourselves to enter the first of the Celestial Heavens while we live here in the physical on Earth.

The New Way

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.

Our Heavenly Parents simply desires for us to ask for Their Love.

Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

The New Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

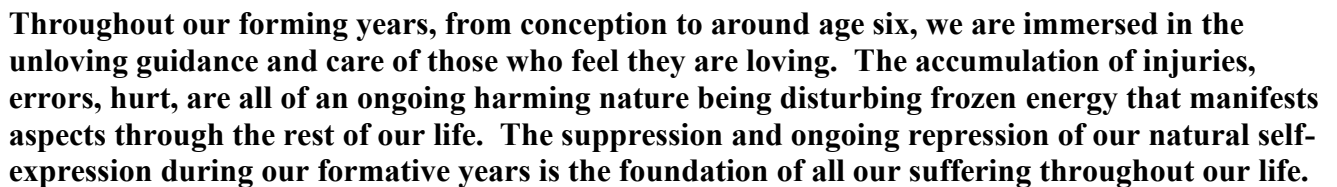
We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

By living true to ourselves, true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.

**ONCE YOU KNOW -
YOU CANNOT UNKNOW!**

Mary Magdalene



We can free ourselves of living life like a retard, yes, that is about how we emerge from our early childhood. We, as parents, are yet to discover how to bring up children. First we are to liberate ourselves from keeping suppressed our childhood repression, and this we now can do through Feeling Healing.

James Moncrief 28 May 2018



SOME NUMBERS:

Currently, each year we have:

130 million live births

73 million abortions

25 million or so miscarriages

228 million conceptions /
incarnations per annum.

6.5 million child deaths per annum.

About 5% of those born do not make
adulthood.

123.5 million of those incarnated
make it to adulthood.

55% of those incarnated make it to
adulthood.

45% of those incarnated do not have
an adulthood life experience.

Natural love and divine love, and indeed
soulmate love are quite different energies.
Soulmate love is not natural sexual love.
Soulmate love is the only natural love that
matures and continues with us into the
Celestial Realms being beyond the 8th sphere.

Just to step back a little to the above statistics.
For each abortion there are at least two adults
involved. As there are 73 million abortions
each year, then 146 million adults may be
involved in that process. That indicates that
every live birth, well it is more – 110% of
adults – become participants in abortion.

**Further, the number of reported abortions
are an under estimation of actual events.**

Global estimates of INDUCED ABORTIONS:

	1995	2003	2022
World	45,600,000	41,600,000	73,000,000

<http://www.mswm.org/abortions.worldwide.abortionstatistics.htm>

BABIES born Each Year; 130,000,000

It is estimated that there are approximately 130 million
babies born throughout the world each year.

http://answers.ask.com/Society/Other/how_many_babies_are_born_each_year

Miscarriage reportedly occurs in 10 percent of all
pregnancies. This may be an inaccurate number.
However, many women, before realizing a life has begun
forming within them, may miscarry without knowing it.
Therefore, the miscarriage rate may be closer to 20 or 25
percent.

<http://www.allaboutlifechallenges.org/miscarriage-statistics.htm>

**World murder rate: 7.6 per 100,000 people per year.
The NUMBERS: Violent deaths worldwide, 2004:**

Total:	740,000
Homicide:	490,000
Indirect consequence of war:	200,000
In war:	50,000

http://www.dlc.org/ndol_ci.cfm?kaid=108&subid=900003&contentid=255032

**Over one million people die by suicide every year.
There are an estimated 10 to 20 million non-fatal attempted
suicides every year worldwide.**

<http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suicide>

**DEATHS worldwide per annum: 60,000,000
Pollution causes about 40% of deaths worldwide, i.e., are
caused by water, air and soil pollution.**

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2007/08/070813162438.htm>

NOTE: We are no less a personality and a human being at day 16 after conception as we are at full term or birth. There can be no greater grief being inflicted than that of being a child being rejected by its parents through being aborted. Nevertheless, the unborn personality will be spirit born into the 1st spirit Mansion World and go on and have a life experience similar as what it may have had in the physical on Earth should its parents have embrace it and allowed it to live.

An UNBORN BABY'S 1st HEARTBEAT OCCURS 16 DAYS after CONCEPTION:

A research team funded by the British Heart Foundation (BHF) at the University of Oxford says a baby's first heartbeat is now far earlier than was previously understood. Dr. Susan Berry 12 October 2016

Further research confirms that the heart first starts to beat between 16 to 19 days after conception.

What happens when a child dies? 15 March 2013
Speaking with Mary Magdalene and Jesus, book 1

From the first heartbeat the incarnating person is technically living a physical life, and so if death occurs, it will move into one of the spirit nurseries. If it should 'die' before the first heartbeat, the soul merely 'withdraws', initiating incarnation when the next opportunity arises for its soul-personality. And of course as you know, there is no reincarnation, so when your soul starts you in Creation and you achieve your **first heartbeat**, then you're underway, be it on Earth or in spirit to Paradise, this being your ascension of truth.

As soon as the spirit body separates from the physical connections, there is no longer any pain, this of itself, as you might well imagine, greatly adding to one's good experience. The dying person, be it a child or an adult, has a good experience in death, especially once the pain has gone should there be pain; it's the people they might leave behind on Earth who don't understand this and who are suffering feelings of loss and deep grief, that have the harder time of it.

An unborn child is taken to spirit nurseries to be cared for. And within those nurseries they are looked after through the remaining time of their gestation period; then are 'born' into spirit life; then to carry on growing up as a spirit child of the Mansion Worlds. Many of them, just as with unwanted physical children, are fostered out or adopted by spirits wanting to be parents, this enabling a lot of people (who are now spirits), who for one reason or another couldn't have children on Earth, to have the experience of parenting. Even carrying the child to full term can be simulated so as to give the 'mother' the experience of being pregnant. The 'father' having his experiences as well. And of course lots of people who become spirits love being involved with children and so become spirit parents or simply involved in looking after the infants and young children of the nurseries.

The Heart commences to Beat as early as Day 16 after Conception:

Until now, researchers thought that the first time our heart muscle contracted to beat was at 8 days after conception in mice or around day 21 of a human pregnancy. Now, a team funded by the BHF at the University of Oxford has demonstrated earlier beating of the heart in mouse embryos which, if extrapolated to the human heart, suggests beating as early as **16 days after conception.**

<https://medium.com/british-heart-foundation/when-does-our-heart-first-start-to-beat-36bcbac072c1>



Root Cause

Highly esteemed Lanonandek spirits from within our local universe of Nebadon were assigned as System Sovereigns of our local system to oversee Earth's humanity and their spiritual development. 200,000 years ago they, the Lucifers, became infatuated with their authority and turned against the regents of Nebadon, Mary and Jesus, as well as rejecting God. Through their Planetary Princes, also Lanonandek spirits, they had taken the humanities of 37 worlds within their local system into their Rebellion.

Through living through our minds, suppressing our feelings, we on Earth will continue to be at war with each other, illnesses of all descriptions will continue from our feelings suppression, famine and inequalities prevail, control of others is the core of all systems, we cannot determine truth from falsehood and life on Earth is a living hell. We have been continually seduced by mind Mansion World spirits and we live life in a stupor – nothing more than zombies doing the begging of the evil ones, the rebellious Lanonandek spirits.

Through living through our minds, suppressing our soul based feelings, we have been progressively going further and further away from our Heavenly Parents, now to the point that we cannot go any further. Through working cracks in the Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default, this control has been ended formally as of 31 January 2018.

Pathway Forward

To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.

God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.

We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.

By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.

PSYCHIC BARRIERS to CHANGE!

To put it succinctly:

We have been driven, generation after generation, to embrace our minds to the point that we blindly worship our minds, due to the fact that high level spirit controllers considered we would fall to to their coercion.

Our minds are addicted to:

Control over others;

Control over our environment.

That males are now addicted to having females subservient to their control.

That our minds cannot differentiate Truth from Falsehood.

That our minds are addicted to untruth and that 'fake news' and propaganda will be believed by a gullible, subservient audience.

That consequently, the sheeple will march to war without questioning.

So, financial gain for the few hidden controllers is the trigger for never ending wars, if they cannot enslave nations through debt or by other means!

We, here on Earth, live in a physical HELL!

EINSTEIN'S THEORY of INSANiTY

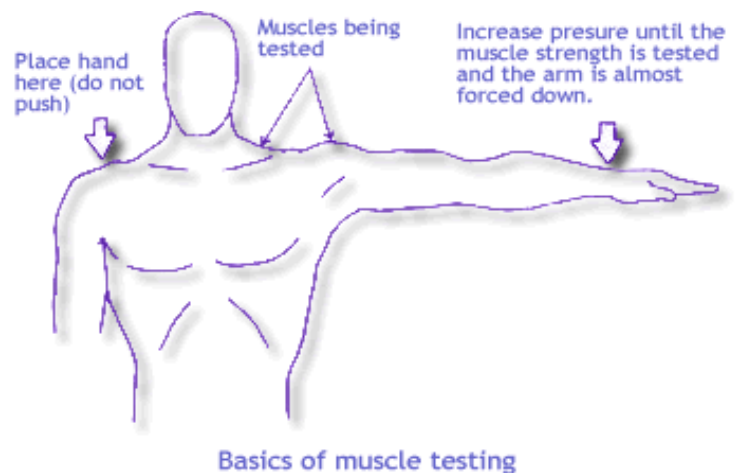


DOING THE SAME THING
OVER and OVER and
EXPECTING DIFFERENT
RESULTS.

NO PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED
FROM THE SAME LEVEL OF
CONSCIOUSNESS THAT CREATED
IT.

-ALBERT EINSTEIN

Kinesiology Muscle Testing



Through kinesiology muscle testing, we can determine what is in truth and what is not,
further, we can also determine the level of truth of anything!

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

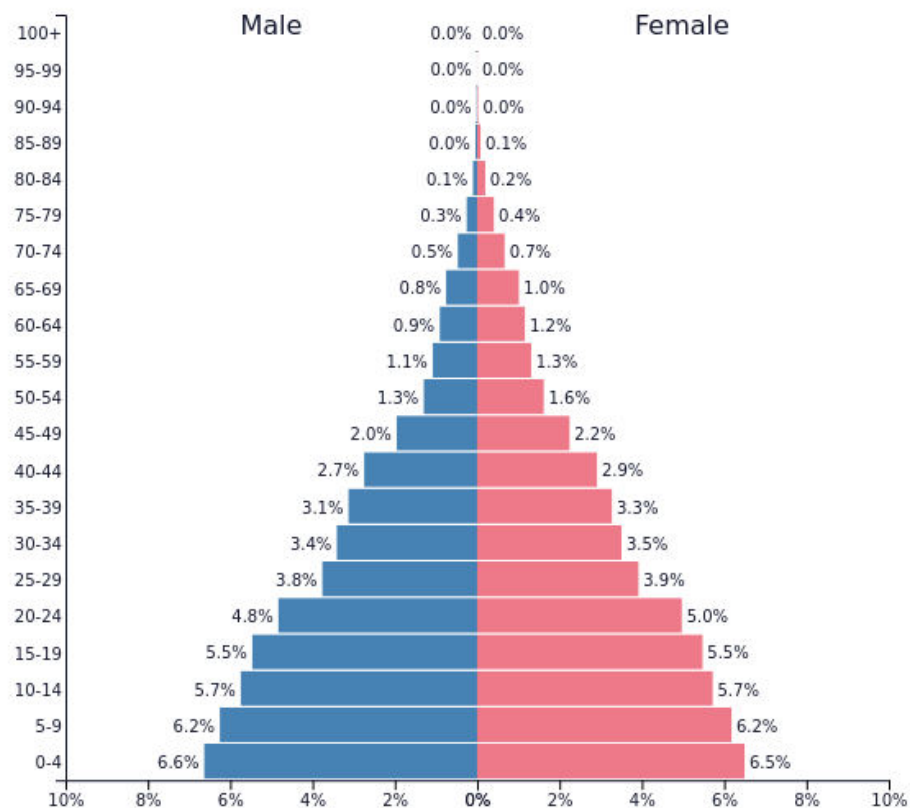
We all are all addicted to our mind's control!



Spirit damage to humanity has been imposed on the psychic or spirit/mortal levels. Presently, rectification is under way to the damaged spirit circuits of light caused by the interference from the Evil Spirits. Simply, it's like every time the Evil Spirits had anything to do with any one on Earth or in the Mansion Worlds, they caused corruption in the spirit to mortal mind circuits, or light circuits, and so through appropriate spirit communication and interaction, righting of those wrongs is in progress.

Since the blocking of mind spirit inappropriate interaction with people on Earth commencing on 22 March 2017, the capabilities of leaders in all walks of life, all around the world, have been shown for what they are, people being covertly controlled by mind spirits for selfish agendas. Those who continue with their addiction to their mind control will find their lives more and more difficult. We are to engage with our feelings having our minds to assist while yearning to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to.

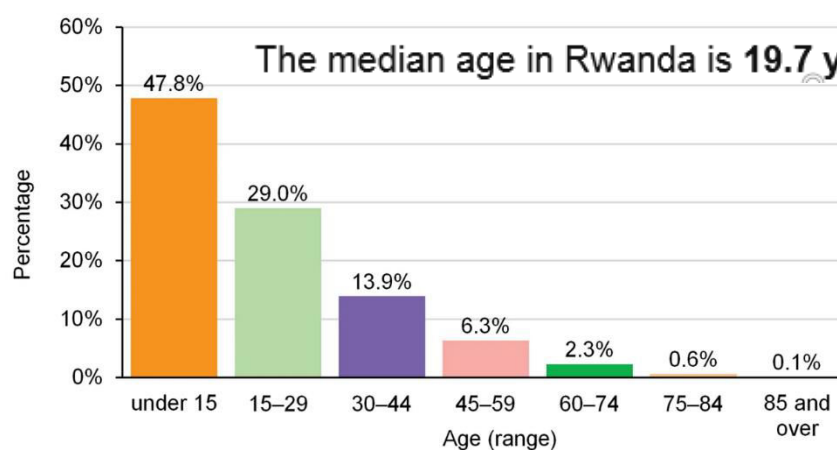
RWANDA



PopulationPyramid.net

Rwanda - 2025
Population: **14,569,340**

Uganda age breakdown (2018)



The median age in Rwanda is **19.7 years** (2024).

© Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

**Our feelings are our truth.
By living outside of our feelings
we bring about our difficulties!**

put children first

Cause No Harm < **to OTHERS**
to MYSELF

Strive to love others as I am to love myself

The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.

Golden Rule: One must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.

Violence is never Justified

Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUICIDE

5 FACTS ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH IN RWANDA

<https://borgenproject.org/mental-health-in-rwanda/>

22 February 2021



Rwanda is a small country in sub-Saharan Africa. Rwanda has struggled to become a stable country economically and politically since it became independent in 1962. As a developing country, Rwanda is still trying to develop its healthcare system. With years of conflict and instability, people especially struggle with mental health in Rwanda.

5 Facts About Mental Health in Rwanda

1. **The Rwandan Genocide plays a significant role.** Roughly 25% of Rwandan citizens struggle with PTSD and one in six people suffer from depression. The reason why so many Rwandans have mental health conditions can be explained by one key event in Rwandan history. During the Rwandan genocide of 1994, members of the Hutu ethnic majority murdered as many as 800,000 people, mostly of the Tutsi minority. The mass genocide caused severe trauma to survivors who still suffer from mental health issues 26 years after the event.
2. **Rwanda has very few resources.** According to the World Health Organisation, Rwanda has only two mental health hospitals, zero child psychiatrists, and only 0.06 psychiatrists per 100,000 people. With a large amount of the population plagued by mental health issues, Rwanda needs more resources to help the mentally ill.

3. Suicide rates have greatly decreased in Rwanda. In 2016, the suicide rate in Rwanda was 11 deaths per 100,000 people. This is a great improvement compared to the 24.6 suicides per 100,000 people in 2000. An increase in mental health resources contributes to the lowering of the suicide rate in Rwanda.

4. Increased mental health funding is essential. The average mental health expenditure per person in Rwanda is 84.08 Rwandan francs. Most citizens of Rwanda do not have the financial resources to afford mental healthcare. The government currently uses 10% of its healthcare budget on mental health services. Considering how large the mental health crisis is, the government should increase its expenditure to address the crisis. Since citizens cannot afford to pay for mental health resources, the government will need to help provide more free or affordable resources.

5. The Rwandan Government is updating policies to address mental health. In 2018, Rwanda's updated strategic plan for its health sector set new targets for expanding mental health care services. Its purpose is to help increase access to mental health resources by decentralizing mental health and integrating it into primary care. Also, this plan calls for a decrease in the cost of mental healthcare and an increase in the quality of care. The plan hopes to accomplish strategic goals by 2024. If successful, this plan may be used as a method to help other countries establish a quality mental health plan.

The Road Ahead for Rwanda

Considering Rwanda's violent history, it is no surprise that the population struggles with mental health. Over the years, progress has been made with regard to mental health in Rwanda. However, many more resources are needed to help address the mental health crisis in Rwanda. With Rwanda's updated strategic plan to address the issue and an increase in expenditure, the well-being of Rwandan's will be positively impacted.

Psychology redefined

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download page, scroll down to Pascas Care Letters, and click on to open:



[Pascas Care Letters Psychology and Feeling Healing.pdf](#)



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MENTAL HEALTH

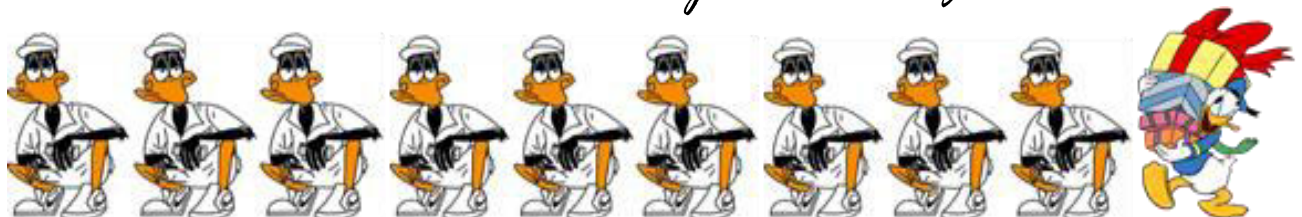
NOTE: “Stigma remains another huge barrier blocking people from seeking mental health support. Mental health is considered a taboo topic, and people often hide their concerns and avoid seeking help from their families or from a professional.”

200,000 years ago, high level influence imposed upon humanity that we are to live mind-centric and to put aside our feelings, we are literally to worship our minds and to believe that through our minds we may evolve to be mini-gods! We are to ignore and suppress our feelings – which are always in truth and are our guidance!

Our brain is nothing more than a conduit to our mind which is within our spirit body. We are to live feelings first having our mind in support – not how we each live presently. Our mind cannot discern truth from falsehood and is addicted to untruth. Further, our mind is addicted to control, control over our environment and others.

Mental health is suppression of our feelings, our true self, suppression that is imposed upon us through the emotional injuries and errors of belief of our parents, our carers, and those close to us. We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times. We are to talk it out with companions, and we are too long to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to. Until we talk it out, all of it, we each are mentally ill. No one is healed of their mental illness until they are of a Celestial soul condition and that will only come about through our Feeling Healing, and also embracing our Heavenly Mother and Father’s Love, Their Divine Love, do we then become of a Celestial soul condition while living in the physical here on Earth.

Ten ducks in a row, but one always misleading or misled!



MENTAL HEALTH IN RWANDA

Globally, approximately 450 million people suffer from mental and behavioural disorders, with approximately one person in four developing such a disorder during their lifetime Worldwide, the burden of mental illnesses poses serious public health challenges, with approximately 7.4% of the global burden of disease attributed to mental disorders. In 2010, mental and substance use disorders were the fifth leading cause of disability-adjusted life years (183.9 million). In 2015, 17.9 million years were lost to disability due to mental disorders in Africa; a 52% increase from 2000

Mental health care in Rwanda



RWANDA
1994



National context

Rwanda, an East African country with a population of approximately 14.5 million (2025), has come a long way since 1994 when the country experienced the devastating genocide against the Tutsi. Over 100 days, more than one million people were killed and survivors were subjected to extreme levels of physical and psychological violence. Health systems were destroyed, and the traumatic events of the genocide gave rise to a high prevalence of mental health problems.

During the genocide period, 37% of men and 35% of women experienced at least one traumatic event such as rape, witnessing an unnatural death or forcibly made to flee their home. In addition, multiple studies conducted at various time points after the genocide highlight a number of mental illnesses, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depressive disorders, and substance misuse disorders. Further, in an evaluation of mental healthcare in post-genocide Rwanda, the most frequently diagnosed disorders in the adult population were psychotic disorders, substance use disorders, depression, and epilepsy.

Roughly 25% of Rwandan citizens struggle with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and one in six people suffer from depression. The mass genocide caused severe trauma to survivors and their descendants who still suffer from mental health issues 30 years after the event.

In the past years, we witnessed a large number of Congolese and Burundian refugees crossing into Rwanda. According to the camps leadership, the current active total number of refugees and asylum seekers now seeking protection inside Mugombwa, Mahama, Kiziba and Kigeme refugee camp. Observations from UNHCR and other stakeholders working in the refugee camps have indicated that the social fabric in the camps and the psychological state of mind of many refugees are highly affected by (the threat of) extreme violence many have experienced, which caused them to flee their homes. In addition to this, the process of leaving behind their homes, their family and their community members and being forced to integrate into a new society causes a high level of distress among refugees. This situation often leads psychosocial dysfunction due to shattered communal bonds, mistrust, fear, high levels of social tension between people, desperation as result of self-reliance disruption. In addition, their 'sense of belonging' and orientation towards the future has been broken, which again highly affects the mental wellbeing of the refugees.

Refugees situation



The Group Counselling approach is designed to link processes of psychological healing and strengthening social relationships at the camps community level. Through gathering neighbours into small groups and creating a safe space in which group members can share own current and past stressors, socio-therapy has shown that restored social ties is an important element that may contribute to self-reliance among different categories of people. In addition, it leads to improved livelihoods, prevention as well as resilience towards sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), and the promotion and protection of children's rights.

The Rwanda government through its health sector placed mental health among its priorities; by ensuring the accessibility of mental health services, hiring and training of medical professionals, purchasing medicines, and raising awareness about mental health.

Rwanda's Ministry of Health has expanded access to health services, including mental health. The organisation of a mental healthcare program has helped the communities to embark on a trauma healing process and to create conditions where social cohesion and productive economic participation can be restored.

To reduce mental health morbidity and improve service accessibility within the community, the Rwandan Ministry of Health introduced (1995) and later (2011) revised a mental health policy whose focus was the integration and decentralisation of mental health services within the primary healthcare.

The government of Rwanda has decentralised and integrated mental health services from national referral hospitals down to health centres, where trained health professionals (including psychiatrists, mental health nurses, clinical psychologists, and general nurses and GPs) conduct assessment of, and provide care and treatment for, a wide range of mental health needs. This includes mental health units at district hospitals, which provide mostly individualised psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy to diagnosed patients.

However, the scale of need for mental health support far outstrips current capacity. In 2018, a government-mandated nationwide study (Rwanda Mental Health Survey; RMHS) was conducted to investigate the prevalence of mental disorders in the general population, and particularly, among genocide survivors living in Rwanda. While some epidemiological surveys conducted in countries such as Nigeria and South Africa have provided useful data about the prevalence of mental disorders, large-scale community studies are very rare in Africa.

More studies have shown that the burden of post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD) and other mental health disorders among Rwandans is still huge. **Women had a higher prevalence of mental problems (23.2%) compared to men (16.6%)** ($p < 0.05$), and the most common mental disorders were severe depressive episodes (12.0%), followed by panic disorder (8.1%), and PTSD (3.6%). **Among genocide survivors, women had a higher frequency of mental disorders (53.3%) than men (48.8%), mostly major depressive episodes (35.0%), PTSD (27.9%), and panic disorder (26.8%).**

Despite the severe scars left by the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi, Rwanda has made considerable progress in treating mental health concerns and promoting healing and reconciliation in its communities. Intriguingly, studies done by researchers from the University of Rwanda's Centre for Human Genetics and international collaborators have demonstrated scientific evidence of intergenerational transmission of PTSD and epigenetic defects among trauma survivors and their offspring.

Adolescent Mental Health and Genocide

The literature underlines the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi to be a major adverse childhood experience negatively impacting the mental health of today's adolescents in Rwanda and having a lasting impact on the population as a whole (Roth et al., 2014). Neugebauer et al. (2009) conducted a study to document

post-traumatic stress reactions among Rwandan children and adolescents in the early aftermath of genocide and found that 90% of respondents had witnessed killings and had had their lives threatened; 35% had lost immediate family members; 30% had witnessed rape or sexual mutilation; and 15% had hid under corpses. **These traumatic experiences concur with the findings of Schaal and Elbert (2006), who reported that post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) was present among 44% of Rwandan adolescents.**

While the prevalence of PTSD in adults is estimated to be around 26.1% at twenty years after the experience of genocide, Stefan et al. (2020) suggest possible transgenerational transmission of PTSD. This transgenerational transmission is likely to be experienced by the offspring of genocide-exposed mothers through the transmission of alterations of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis and epigenetic modifications of the glucocorticoid receptor (NR3C1). This finding was refuted by Roth et al. (2014), who found that poor mental health outcomes observed in children aged 12 years were not related to the transgenerational consequences of PTSD, but rather to parental child-rearing practices.

In other words, **the mother's exposure to family violence during her own childhood was associated with the magnitude of adversities that her child experiences at home, a phenomenon termed as the "cycle of violence"** (Roth, M., Neuner, F., & Elbert, T. 2014)

Mental health and violence against children and women



Violence among and against adolescents is another important factor that is widely reported to negatively affect adolescent mental health (Golshiri, et al. 2018). In a study by Rieder and Elbert (2013) in Muhanga District, the rate of child abuse and neglect among descendants was below 10%. Similarly, a 2017 MoH survey revealed that sexual violence had been inflicted on approximately 12% of females and 5% of males aged 13–17 years in the 12 months prior to the survey, which is likely to expose them to mental health problems. In corroboration, Verduin et al. (2013) highlighted a high level of violence among intimate partners leading to common mental health disorders and mental health problems among adolescents. Violence committed against children was further reported in the Rwanda

Investigation Bureau report of 2019– 2020, which documented that the number of victims of child defilement increased from 3,215 in 2019 to 4,265 in 2020 (Bishumba, 2020). Of the 4,265 victims of violence in 2020, 1,239 (29.1%) were under 10 years old, and 98% were girls (UNFPA, 2020). Similarly, Meyer et al. (2017) explored violence and its related psychological consequences among adolescents who fled Uganda and Rwanda, and confirmed a strong association between violence and adverse mental health outcomes.

The Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACYS) conducted by the MoH (2017) in Rwanda in 2015–2016 found that 28% of young men and women aged 19–24 years had experienced at least one form of violence in the past year. **Specifically, physical violence against boys was the most common form of violence, followed by physical violence against girls, sexual violence against girls, and emotional violence against boys. Children of all ages experience violence, although adolescents are often most at risk.** As a consequence, 12% of physically abused boys were reported to have been violent towards another person, compared to 4% of boys who had not been physically abused. This is due to externalising behaviours as a result of adverse childhood experiences. The VACYS reported mental distress as the most prevalent health outcome among young females and males who had experienced violence in childhood.

A qualitative study conducted by the MoH (2018) on violence against children and youth with disabilities in institutional settings in Rwanda reported that while physical violence was less pervasive,

sexual and emotional violence were more prevalent among children and youth with disabilities with their families and communities, until most of them find the institutional setting to be the most convenient environment in which to fulfil their needs and realise their potentials to the fullest. Tetteh et al. (2020) reported that pregnant teenagers are prime targets of violence perpetrated by intimate partners, family members, and miscreants in their neighbourhoods. In Rwanda, this type of violence exposes adolescents to pregnancies, which have steadily increased from 6.3% (DHS 2010) to 7.3% (DHS 2014-15) in recent years. About 49.6% of teen mothers are documented to have their first pregnancy between the ages of 12 and 17 years (UNFPA, 2020).



Furthermore, the wealth of the evidence associates the likelihood of HIV/AIDS transmission among adolescents with the violence they are enduring (Chiang, et al., 2015). In Rwanda, the rate of HIV infection is estimated to be around 3% among adolescent girls and young women, which precludes them from achieving and accomplishing their future plans, and it is associated with having sex with one or multiple partners (Kayitesi, 2019).

To conclude, Rieder and Elbert (2013) maintained that poor physical health, exposure to war and genocide, parental PTSD symptoms, and reported childhood trauma were significantly associated with depressive and anxiety symptoms, while only exposure to war and genocide and poor physical health predicted the level of PTSD. In a survey of youth-headed households in Rwanda by Boris (2006), depressive symptoms were reported to be very common. Similarly, Niyonsenga and Mutabaruka (2020) conducted a study for understanding the risk factors for postpartum depression among teen mothers in Rwanda, and found that in their sample, the rate of depressive symptoms was as high as 48%. They identified parental distress, weight / shape disturbances, income, and parental-child dysfunctional interaction as important risk factors for depressive symptoms.

Mental health and substance abuse and addiction

Substance abuse is a worldwide phenomenon of concern among adolescents, and shows a cyclic relationship with mental health (Somani & Meghani, 2016). In Rwanda, a recent study (Kanyoni et al. 2015) aimed at determining the prevalence of substance abuse within 30 days prior to the survey among persons aged 14–35 years found the following prevalence rates: 34% for alcohol, 8.5% for tobacco smoking, 2.7% for cannabis, 0.2% for glue, and 0.1% for drugs such as diazepam. In addition, the study found that 1 in 13 (7.46%) youth were alcohol dependent, 1 in 20 (4.88%) were nicotine dependent, and 1 in 40 (2.54%) were dependent on cannabis. Despite several prevention initiatives over the last nearly two decades, substance abuse remains a serious problem among adolescents with significant disparities in Rwanda (Ngamije, J., & Yadufashije, C. 2020).



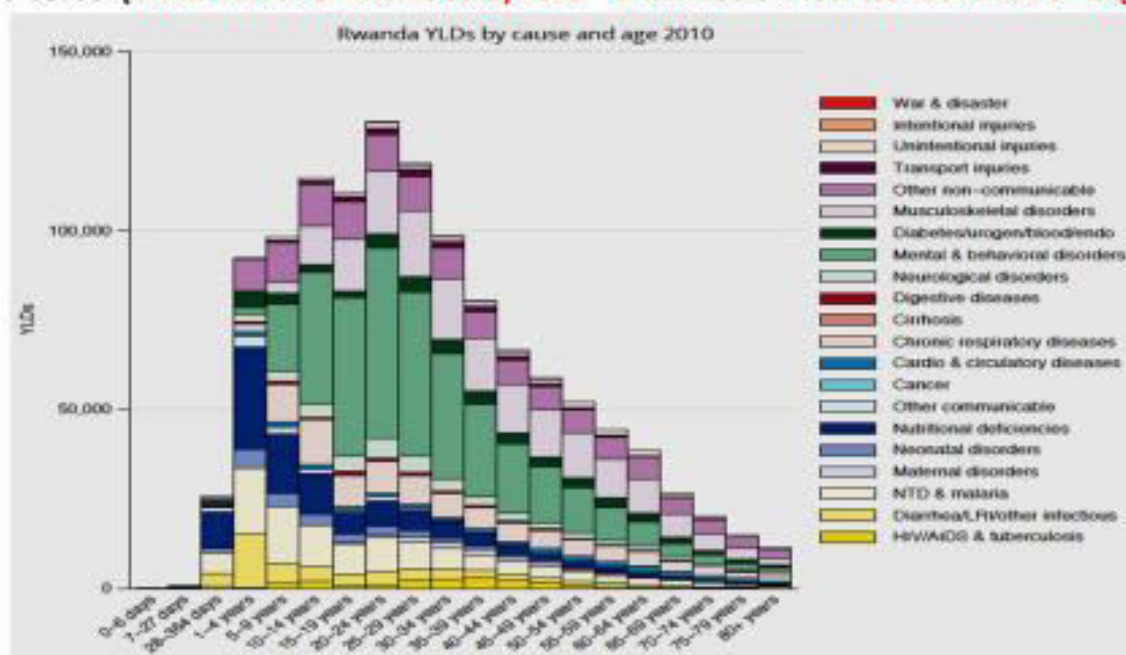
Table 13: *Prevalence of mental health conditions among young Rwandans, 2018*

Type of disorder	Sex (Overall)		Age	
	Male	Female	14–18 years	19–25 years
Major depressive episode	8.2%	14.4%	4.0%	8.3%
Suicide behavior disorder	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%
Panic disorder	5.2%	10.2%	4.2%	6.9%
PTSD	2.6%	4.4%	0.4%	2.3%
Social anxiety disorder	1.2%	1.3%	0.9%	1.5%
Obsessive-compulsive disorder	2.7%	4.2%	2.1%	4.0%
Alcohol use disorder	3.4%	0.3%	0.4%	1.5%
Substance use disorder	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Psychotic disorder	1.4%	1.3%	0.4%	1.0%
Antisocial personality disorder	1.7%	0.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Epilepsy	3.2%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%
Bipolar disorder	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Any mental disorder	16.6%	23.2%	10.2%	17.2%

Source: Rwanda Mental Health Survey, 2018

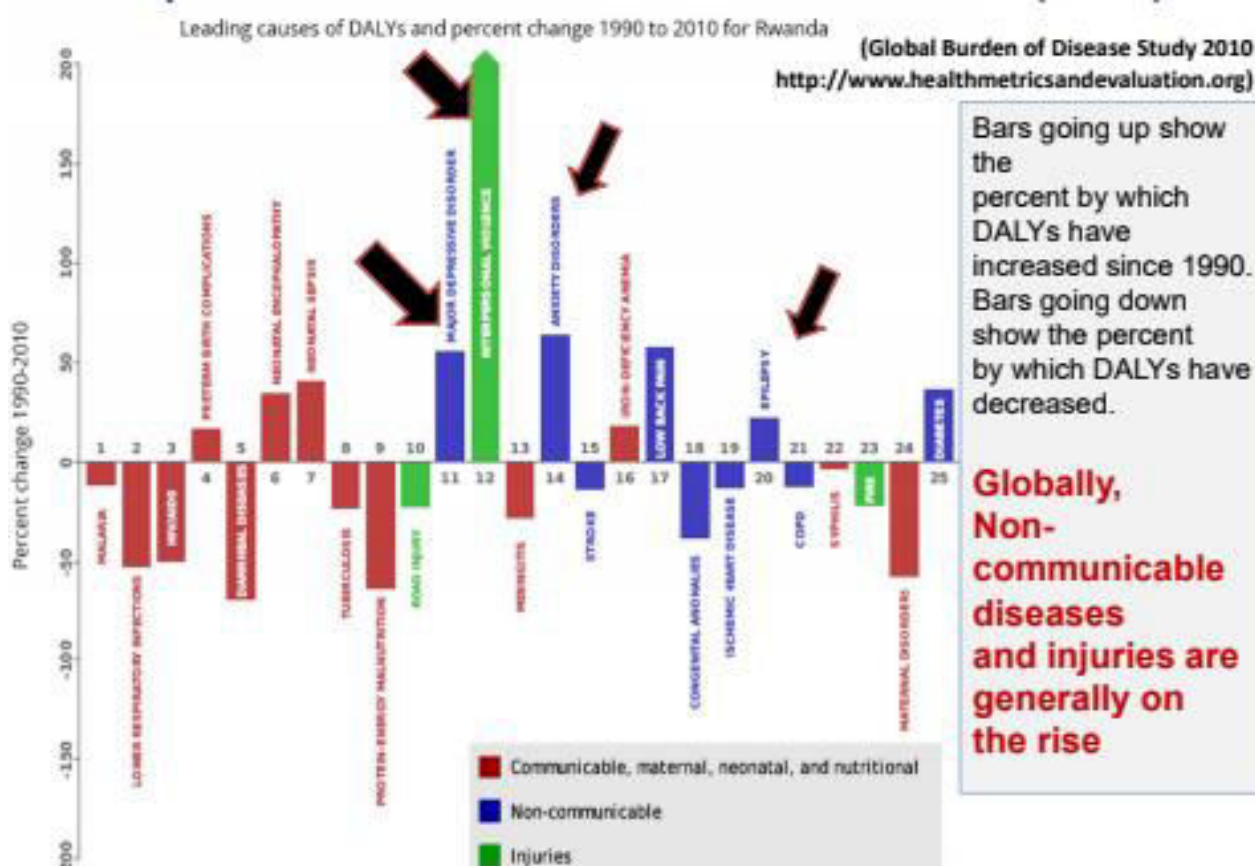
Major depression and anxiety disorders lead the top five causes of years lived with disability (YLDs)

The top five leading causes of YLDs in Rwanda are major depressive disorder, anxiety disorders, iron-deficiency anemia, low back pain, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. (Global Burden of Disease Study 2010 www.healthmetricsandevaluation.org)



The size of the colored portion in each bar represents the number of YLDs attributable to each cause. The height of each bar shows which age groups had the most YLDs in 2010.

Top 25 causes of DISABILITY-ADJUSTED LIFE YEARS (DALYs)



Main causes or risk factors of mental health problems among adolescents in Rwanda

Cause/ Risk factors	Effects on adolescents mental health
Family conflicts	Conflicts between couples and between parents / caregivers and their children lead to intimate partner violence, child violence (physical especially among boys, sexual especially among girls and emotional for both boys and girls). Divorced or separated couples, irresponsible parents towards their children including delinquent acts, poor parenting practices (child abuse in families, lack of parental affection and support or accompaniment during problems, puberty, adolescence, severity towards children, very busy, neglect or abandonment of children and adolescents with disabilities, and many other households related issues; all lead to mental health affects in young children and adolescents who end up with negatively coping with the stress and become delinquents, adopt risk behaviors (suicide, drug / substance abuse, etc) and develop mental health disorders.
Poverty	Very poor families do not respond to basic needs of adolescents, which leads to high school drop-out rates and lack of social interaction / positive peer influence, ending in adolescents joining the street, ending up in risky behaviors such as sex work, drug use, suicide, etc.
Biological factors	Genetic patterns, difficult to address given limited diagnostic tools / technologies. Examples include children and adolescents with disruptive / very aggressive behaviors with unknown reasons.

Drug/substance abuse	Mental problems / disorders and delinquent behaviors, especially in towns and centres whereby adolescents can easily access them.
Orphanage	Some orphan adolescents residing in adoptive families feel maltreated and/or uncomfortable, which leads to depression, anxiety and adoption of risk behaviors and mental health disorders.
Cause/ Risk factors	Effects on adolescents mental health
Genocide against the Tutsi	Children and adolescents from criminal parents (Genocide perpetrators) and victims of Genocide, penal crime witnesses: victimisation, feeling guilty, missing their own due to Genocide; and all this leads to trauma, mental or psychological problems.
Exposure to social media	Huge exposure of children and adolescents to non-age adapted movies and internet-based issues leads them to adopting bad and risky behaviors, thus mental health and psychosocial problems.
Lack of knowledge in adolescence	Seeking the information from risky sources makes adolescents contract some illnesses and health conditions such as HIV, cancer and physical disability, ending up with mental affect.
Violence	Violence has a devastating impact on mental health and places children and adolescents at high risk of early pregnancy and sexual risk-taking among adolescents in general and among those with disabilities in particular, until some find institutional setting as the most convenient environment to fulfill their needs and realise their potentials at the fullest.
Teen pregnancy	Teen pregnancy ends with bad mental health among pregnant adolescents and adolescent mothers (very critical and high in Rwanda), especially when there is not parental and community support towards positively coping with the traumatising experience, school drop-out, violence (neglect, abandonment, moral), failure to realise their potentials.
Homeless parents	Homeless parents give birth to homeless children, who will no longer go to school, constituting a delinquent community, drugs abusers, beggars, prostitutes, thieves, etc.
Bad company	This constitutes the basis for root risky behaviors that negatively impact the mental well-being among adolescents (school drop-out, theft, drugs / substance abuse, prostitution, etc)

Mental health and substance abuse and addiction

Substance abuse is a worldwide phenomenon of concern among adolescents, and shows a cyclic relationship with mental health (Somani & Meghani, 2016). In Rwanda, a recent study (Kanyoni et al. 2015) aimed at determining the prevalence of substance abuse within 30 days prior to the survey among persons aged 14–35 years found the following prevalence rates: 34% for alcohol, 8.5% for tobacco smoking, 2.7% for cannabis, 0.2% for glue, and 0.1% for drugs such as diazepam. In addition, the study found that 1 in 13 (7.46%) youth were alcohol dependent, 1 in 20 (4.88%) were nicotine dependent, and 1 in 40 (2.54%) were dependent on cannabis. Despite several prevention initiatives

over the last nearly two decades, substance abuse remains a serious problem among adolescents with significant disparities in Rwanda (Ngamije, J., & Yadufashije, C. 2020).

Existing interventions and gaps in adolescent mental health

The Government of Rwanda in collaboration with different stakeholders, namely, UNICEF, WHO, and UNFPA among others, has put forward various strategies to support adolescent mental health, including developing a youth policy, youth centres, national rehabilitation centres, and youth corners (Kayiteshonga, et al. 2018). However, youth-friendly health services are still limited in scope and coverage; currently, only 13.6% of health facilities nationally offer these services. Adolescent pregnancy may also be a consequence of sexual violence against adolescents (MoH, 2017), and inadequate or no access to adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH) services and information (UNFPA, 2020). For those with mental health and psychosocial problems due to traumatic experiences, including teenage pregnancies and violence, Kayiteshonga et al. (2019) reported an under-utilisation of available mental health services. This under-utilisation of mental health services may be related to stigma experienced by people with mental health problems (Caserta et al., 2016).

Furthermore, the evidence shows that family-based intervention focused on reinforcing strong parent-child relationships would be well-suited in the context of families affected by HIV in Rwanda and could be implemented as a preventive intervention as families came into contact with care systems, and would have an impact on reducing mental health problems among adolescents in Rwanda (Betancourt et al., 2014). The same study showed that caregiver-reported improvements in family connectedness, good parenting, social support, and children's pro-social behaviour resulted in reducing mental health problems among HIVaffected children. Finally, it is worthwhile to highlight that mental health screening tools have been developed and tested, including those to screen for depression among children and adolescents in Rwanda (Betancourt, et al., 2012; Binagwaho, et al. 2016) along with a tool that detects conduct disorders in children and adolescents (Ng, et al. 2014). However, there is no evidence whether these tools are being used in health facilities for screening and diagnosis to lead to care / treatment / support.

Current estimates of adolescent mental health status in Rwanda

Quantitative estimates of mental health status among Rwandans

The table below shows figures about the socio-demographic burden of mental health disorders as estimated by the UNICEF, Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey, and Rwanda Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis.

Demographic Indicators	
Country	Rwanda
Total population (n)	12,627,000
Population 10–19 years	
Girls (n)	1,424,000
Boys (n)	1,413,000
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 girls aged 15–19 years; 2016)	41

Adolescent mortality rate 10–14 years 15–19 years	5 6
Burden of Mental Ill Health	
Mortality rate due to road injury (2016) ⁹ Girls, 10–14 years Girls, 15–19 years Boys, 10–14 years Boys, 15–19 years	24% 23% 32% 42%
DALYs (per 100,000) from injuries and NCDs, respectively Girls, 10–14 years Girls, 15–19 years Boys, 10–14 years Boys, 15–19 years	15%, 38% 15%, 40% 22%, 32% 31%, 36%
DALYs (per 100,000) from mental health and substance use disorders Girls, 10–14 years, 15–19 years Boys, 10–14 years, 15–19 years	Not reported
% adolescents with functional difficulties (including depression and anxiety)	Not reported
Behavioral Risk Factors	
% heavy episodic drinking	Boys (23%), Girls (40%)
% tobacco use	Boys (13%), Girls (10%)
Age of sexual debut	

Table 14: Socio-demographic and mental health context data in Rwanda (2018)

UNICEF, Adolescent health dashboard, accessible at <https://data.unicef.org/resources/adolescent-health-dashboardscountry-profiles/>

Before age 15 years By age 18 years	5% of women (15–24 years) and 11% of young men 20% of young women and 23% of young men
Social Determinants	
% population living below the poverty line	38%
% population with moderate-to-severe food insecurity	18.7% ¹⁰
% completed lower secondary school: Girls Boys	30% 25%

⁹ Idem

¹⁰ 11Rwanda Comprehensive food security and vulnerability analysis 2018

% completed upper secondary school:	
Girls	16%
Boys	19%
% out of school:	
Girls	49%
Boys	50%
% not in education, employment, or training:	
Girls	27%
Boys	21%
Percentage of girls aged 15–19 years currently married or in union	7%

DALYs, disability-adjusted life years; NCD, non-communicable disease

The recent Rwanda Mental Health Survey (RMHS 2018) showed that major depressive episode was the most prevalent mental disorder affecting 12% of the population, followed by panic disorder (8.1%), PTSD and obsessive-compulsive disorder (3.6% for each), and epilepsy (2.9%). Other mental disorders were not prevalent and had rates of less than 1%, for example, antisocial personality disorder, suicidal behaviour disorder, substance use disorder, and bipolar disorder. Psychotic disorder and social phobia had a prevalence rate of 1.3% each, while major depressive disorder with psychotic features and alcohol use disorder both had a prevalence of 1.6% each.

Of the population who met the criteria for major depressive episode, 78.6% reported a lifetime loss of someone or something dear to them, 33.1% reported a family history of mental illness, while 33% reported having experienced violence in their lifetime. Also, among those who met the criteria for major depressive episode, 15.3% met the criteria for PTSD, 14.9% reported having a chronic condition, and 5.8% met the criteria for psychotic disorder. Comorbidity of major depressive episode with alcohol use disorder, suicide behaviour disorder, and substance use disorder was less than 5%. Table 3 represents the current figures as per the Rwanda Mental Health Survey of 2018.

Table 15: Prevalence of mental health conditions among young Rwandans, 2018

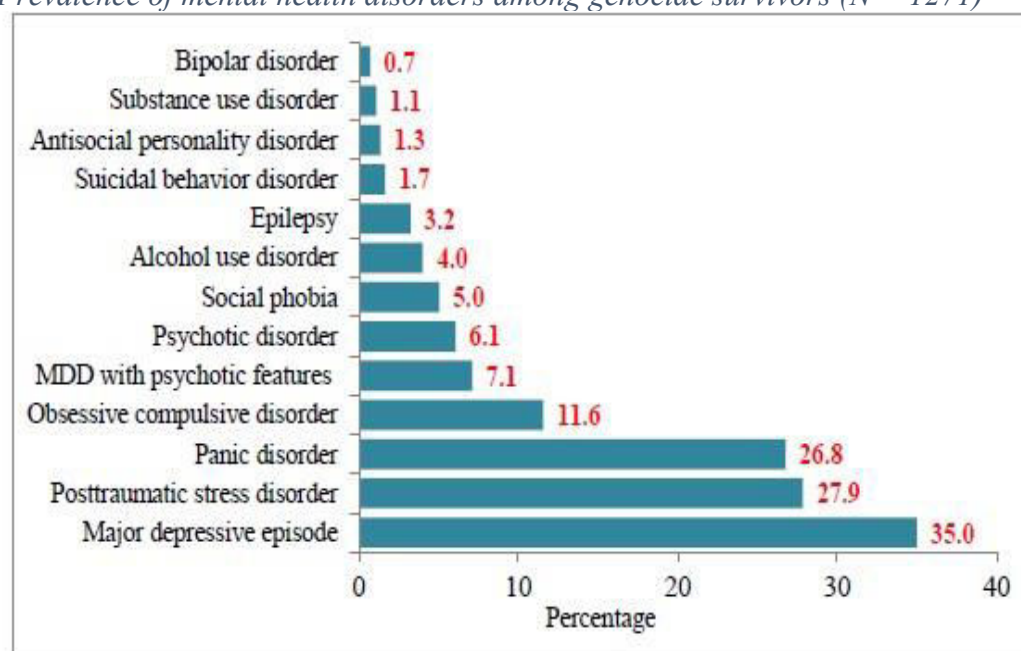
Type of disorder	Sex (Overall)		Age	
	Male	Female	14–18 years	19–25 years
Major depressive episode	8.2%	14.4%	4.0%	8.3%
Suicide behavior disorder	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.5%
Panic disorder	5.2%	10.2%	4.2%	6.9%
PTSD	2.6%	4.4%	0.4%	2.3%
Social anxiety disorder	1.2%	1.3%	0.9%	1.5%
Obsessive-compulsive disorder	2.7%	4.2%	2.1%	4.0%
Alcohol use disorder	3.4%	0.3%	0.4%	1.5%
Substance use disorder	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Psychotic disorder	1.4%	1.3%	0.4%	1.0%
Antisocial personality disorder	1.7%	0.2%	1.1%	1.1%

Epilepsy	3.2%	2.7%	2.8%	3.0%
Bipolar disorder	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Any mental disorder	16.6%	23.2%	10.2%	17.2%

Source: Rwanda Mental Health Survey, 2018

The main survey instrument for RMHS 2018 was the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) version 7.0.2 for DSM-5.

Prevalence of mental health disorders among genocide survivors (N = 1271)



Source: Rwanda Mental Health Survey, 2018

The above survey did not clearly show the burden of mental health conditions among adolescents (10–19 years) since it only considered the age range of 14–65 years, with disaggregation for the age groups 14–18 years and 19–25 years. With these figures, it is difficult to know the real picture of mental health status among adolescents in Rwanda. That is why FGDs were conducted among adolescents aged 10–19 years and their parents/caregivers to know their estimation of the burden of mental health problems among adolescents in the country.

Awareness of mental health services among the population and mental health service utilisation

The 2018 Rwanda Mental Health Survey found that only 38.3% of the general population, including adolescents, and 23.8% of genocide survivors were aware of where to seek support for mental health (health facilities, community health workers [CHWs], and traditional and religious healers). Reported utilisation of mental health services stands at 5.3% among the general population and 14.1% among genocide survivors (from health facilities, religious healers, traditional healers, and CHWs).

The main reasons behind the low mental health services utilisation were fear of stigma, failure to know where services are provided, lack of money, and not knowing that mental health is a problem. Some of the barriers to mental health service utilisation are embedded in the culture, such as not recognising mental health disorders as diseases that require support and care, and considering mental health problems as “poisonings and spiritual possessions” that need traditional healing. Such barriers will require enormous resources to be addressed, but nonetheless, the information underscores the need for programs and activities that educate people about mental health to raise the awareness around mental health in general and encourage adolescents to seek mental health care when in need.

Causes and risk factors of mental health problems

The table below summarises the findings from the FGDs and KIIs with adolescents, their parents/caregivers, and stakeholders in the youth sector and mental health.



Table 16: Main causes or risk factors of mental health problems among adolescents in Rwanda

Cause/ Risk factors	Effects on adolescents mental health
Family conflicts	Conflicts between couples and between parents/caregivers and their children lead to intimate partner violence, child violence (physical especially among boys, sexual especially among girls and emotional for both boys and girls). Divorced or separated couples, irresponsible parents towards their children including delinquent acts, poor parenting practices (child abuse in families, lack of parental affection and support or accompaniment during problems, puberty, adolescence, severity towards children, very busy, neglect or abandonment of children and adolescents with disabilities, and many other households related issues; all lead to mental health affects in young children and adolescents who end up with negatively coping with the stress and become delinquents, adopt risk behaviours (suicide, drug/substance abuse, etc) and develop mental health disorders.
Poverty	Very poor families do not respond to basic needs of adolescents, which leads to high school drop-out rates and lack of social interaction / positive peer influence, ending in adolescents joining the street, ending up in risky behaviours such as sex work, drug use, suicide, etc.
Biological factors	Genetic patterns, difficult to address given limited diagnostic tools / technologies. Examples include children and adolescents with disruptive / very aggressive behaviours with unknown reasons.
Drug/substance abuse	Mental problems / disorders and delinquent behaviours, especially in towns and centers whereby adolescents can easily access them.
Orphanage	Some orphan adolescents residing in adoptive families feel maltreated and/or uncomfortable, which leads to depression, anxiety and adoption of risk behaviors and mental health disorders.
Cause/ Risk factors	Effects on adolescents mental health
Genocide against the Tutsi	Children and adolescents from criminal parents (Genocide perpetrators) and victims of Genocide, penal crime witnesses: victimisation, feeling guilty, missing their own due to Genocide; and all this leads to trauma, mental or psychological problems.
Exposure to social media	Huge exposure of children and adolescents to non-age adapted movies and internet-based issues leads them to adopting bad and risky behaviors, thus mental health and psychosocial problems.
Lack of knowledge in adolescence	Seeking the information from risky sources makes adolescents contract some illnesses and health conditions such as HIV, cancer and physical disability, ending up with mental affect.

Violence	Violence has a devastating impact on mental health and places children and adolescents at high risk of early pregnancy and sexual risk-taking among adolescents in general and among those with disabilities in particular, until some find institutional setting as the most convenient environment to fulfill their needs and realise their potentials at the fullest.
Teen pregnancy	Teen pregnancy ends with bad mental health among pregnant adolescents and adolescent mothers (very critical and high in Rwanda), especially when there is not parental and community support towards positively coping with the traumatising experience, school drop-out, violence (neglect, abandonment, moral), failure to realise their potentials.
Homeless parents	Homeless parents give birth to homeless children, who will no longer go to school, constituting a delinquent community, drugs abusers, beggars, prostitutes, thieves, etc.
Bad company	This constitutes the basis for root risky behaviors that negatively impact the mental well-being among adolescents (school drop-out, theft, drugs/substance abuse, prostitution, etc).



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Policy and legislative framework for adolescent mental health in Rwanda

A deep desk review found that the mother guiding document of the next five years in the health sector does talk about mental health in general, and does not focus on adolescent mental health. This document is the Fourth Health Sector Strategic Plan, July 2018–June 2024, and contains broad statements on “Increase Mental Health Services Coverage, ensure access to specialised mental health services and other services to people living with disabilities” (MoH HSSP-IV, 2018).

The country does not have any guiding document on the provision mental health care and psychosocial support to of minors; however, some positive considerations were highlighted, such as the limitation of involuntary placement of minors in mental health facilities and adult representation in all matters affecting the minor. A KII with a high official from the MoH revealed that there is no provision of a separate living area from adults in mental health facilities, except at Ndera Neuropsychiatric reference hospital; no age-appropriate environment and developmentally appropriate services; no banning of all irreversible treatments on children; and partial consideration of opinions of minors in all issues affecting them, depending on their age and maturity.

“The youth is somewhat represented. For instance, during the elaboration of ASRH guiding documents (policies and strategies), the youth is represented through fora [like African Youth and Adolescents Network (AFRIYAN)] or partners representing them.”

Key informant, MoH

Another key informant from the MoH reported that Rwanda does not have any law governing mental health care, and all services are regulated by the Art of Healing law, which is now under revision to be called the “health services law” in collaboration with the Rwanda Law Reform commission.

“The mental health law has been drafted, and it was rejected by the Inter-ministerial coordination committee before reaching the cabinet since it could not go out as a standalone health law, rather it should be part of the entire health services law. Still, the law will be out in general, not mental health-specific, and the Government considers it as effective. In addition to the overall health services law, specific policies and strategies should be enough to support the compliance.”

Key informant, MoH

The current National Mental Health Policy in Rwanda of 2011 (MoH, 2012) is not adolescent responsive, but youth responsive in general, since there is no specification of the target ages for special interventions. However, a few issues have emerged as the most pressing among adolescents, such as its field of intervention 9 about the “Fight against drugs and other psychoactive substance abuse” with strategies like having competent structures in prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of persons suffering from addiction as one of the strategies. Other strategies include having a functional communication system with other institutions of care and involvement of the community in the prevention and treatment process as well as in the rehabilitation of addictive problems.

Currently, the Huye Isange Rehabilitation Centre (HIRC) is the only national institution treating people with drug and substance addictions. A key informant from this centre reported that it cannot accommodate everybody in need of the service due to the fact that its services are also quite expensive for people to access, yet many people are suffering in the country. There is a close collaboration among the RBC, Rwanda National Police, and the local administration in the struggle to fight against drug and substance abuse, and many efforts are ongoing with high political commitment and very strong law enforcement.

There is a need for more rehabilitation services for people with drug and substance addictions, especially for adolescents. There is a national plan to prevent drug and substance abuse that has a

budget of 500 million Rwandan francs per year, and all partners are called upon to join that effort through financial support.

Field of intervention 10 of the National Mental Health Policy (2012) talks about “Mental health care for children and teenagers.” It has three strategies: promote skills in the provision of mental health care to children and teenagers, integrate the practice of mental treatment of children and teenagers with existing mental health care structures, and involve all actors, beginning with families, who have responsibility towards children and teenagers.

The above field of intervention is not implemented as per the policy direction. There is only one psychiatrist at Ndera Neuropsychiatric Hospital (the only mental health referral hospital in the country, owned by Brothers of Charity). There are no psychologists specialised in mental health care for children and adolescents due to a lack of resources and the settings to train them. A KII revealed a lack of multidisciplinary care due to a lack of human resources and knowledge in the domain as well as a lack of discussion groups within the community to talk about mental health problems among children and adolescents. Very little clinical supervision in mental health is conducted and not in all health facilities; moreover, not all cases of interest are covered.

“The MoH would like to have enough mental health infrastructure in place, and a well and fully functional decentralised mental health care system that reaches the community, and to assess the model of mental health care and restructure it at all levels in Rwanda. No funds, only relying on government funds.”

High-level government official, MoH

The new Mental Health Strategic Plan of 2020–2024 is not clearly adolescent responsive since it does not state the age range of adolescents (10–19 years), but rather uses the term “youth”¹¹. Also, the development or updating of the national mental health policy and strategy does not consider engaging young people to be adolescent responsive / specific.

Strategy 3.2.1 of the Rwanda Mental Health Strategic Plan, under its Prevention and Early Intervention Section, is “Strengthen community-based mental health promotion and prevention by improving mental health literacy and resilience”: Deliver relevant mental health information through different channels (radio, TV, print, community talks, and theatre with beneficiaries / testimony, success story sharing, Urunana and others; school clubs and youth community-based activities by trained youth peers; and community- and family-based platforms like community work “Umuganda,” and parents’ gathering / family gathering “Umugoroba w’ababyeyi”).

The same mental health strategy plan states that the ministries of health and education will develop and implement a health program in schools. Through this program, teachers will learn about basic counselling and emergency mental health first aid and referral, which they will then pass onto the learners. Schools are a unique target site for such interventions to provide kids with an early opportunity to improve mental health literacy and to develop resilience and coping skills.” The initial trainings of trainers have been conducted, and the program is launched. However, this is not based on a national curriculum; it is planned to run as extracurricular activity, but is compulsory in all primary and secondary schools of the country. Currently, there are good teacher-training materials on school health and nutrition, with a huge module on mental health¹². Mental health is one of nine modules and contains eight sections: (1) concept of mental health, (2) factors contributing to mental disorders or mental health problems, (3) identification of symptoms of mental disorders, (4) stigma and discrimination, (5) child and adolescent mental and behavioural disorders, (6) effective

¹¹ 12MoH (2019). Rwanda mental health strategic plan 2020-2024. Kigali, Rwanda

¹² MINEDUC (2020). Teacher training materials on school health and nutrition. Kigali, Rwanda

communication, (7) strategies for addressing psychosocial problems in schools, including prevention of alcohol, tobacco, and drug abuse in schools, and (8) enhancing counselling services in schools by trained teachers.

With respects to gaps in mental health care provision, the high-level key informants reported that the community mental health program in the country was not functional and had minimal information, and thus the population is not aware of mental health. The stated channels to improve mental health literacy and resilience are not utilised. The strategy is not being implemented as per the policy direction. The school-based mental health program has targets teachers, who already have high workloads and do not have enough time to dedicate to the provision of effective support to young children and adolescents who are suffering from mental health problems. The best option would be to have clinical psychologists in schools. However, considering the limited resources and the large number of schools in the country (estimated to be around **4,650 primary and secondary schools**), it is suggested that having clinical psychologists at the district level with responsibilities of supporting the whole district would yield more positive outcomes in terms of school performance. In this regard, they would be rotated across all schools in the district, under coordination from the central level, and would train and engage both teachers and parents in promotion and prevention activities. Ultimately, they could provide psychological first-aid support where problems occur and make referrals for appropriate care when needed.

Strategy 3.2.2 of the Rwanda Mental Health Strategic Plan is about the implementation of prevention and early mental health intervention programs for children and their families through partnerships between the RBC, Early Childhood Development (ECD) facilities (now called NCDA), pre-schools, and other organisations. This strategy is a key one, and once implemented and complemented with the school-based mental health program with skilled providers, it is expected that children and adolescents will enjoy a very conducive environment, assuring improved mental well-being.

Strategy 3.2.3 is “Expand access to community-based youth mental health services and promote greater integration of mental health, alcohol and other drug services in primary health care”. This will be done through strengthening the capacities of the NRS and health facilities to provide youth-focused mental health services, and through the development, promotion, and use of appropriate technology-based platforms to disseminate mental health information to the youth (adolescents), given the fact that technology-based solutions hold promise due to the high phone and expanding internet penetration. There is a need to support this intervention that would yield extensive results in a short period of time. In the primary health care setting, integrating mental health education for pregnant women and mothers through antenatal care (ANC) / postnatal care (PNC) would be very effective and efficient in tackling adolescent mental health problems induced by unintended pregnancies.

Strategy 3.2.5 also targets adolescents through its statement “develop tailored mental health care responses for vulnerable groups (e.g., children and young victims of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse, and others).” In this case, “others” includes but is not limited to infants, children in early and middle childhood, adolescents, elderly people, people living with disabilities or chronic illnesses, street children, people in transition centres, children and adults with special needs, and mental health disabilities.

This strategy has a few youth-specific indicators or targets, and these are:

- National principles and guidance on youth-focused, relevant, and accessible mental health services developed.
- Number of NRS staff trained.
- A capacity assessment of facilities (including health facilities) to offer youth-focused mental health services conducted, to offer recommendations for improvement.
- A digital system for disseminating mental health information to the youth developed.

- Meetings held with community-based organisations, non-governmental organisations, associations of people with mental health problems, teachers, and youth groups on mental health.

Youth-specific actions are highlighted, though the age range is not clear to represent adolescence, allocation of resources for adolescents is not highlighted, and the role adolescents and/or young people in the formulation of this strategy is not mentioned.

The Rwanda Mental Health Strategic Plan 2020–2024 is new, and does not have full support in terms of implementation. There is a need for each partner investing in mental health to focus on a selected area. Some actions can include capacity-building through short-term course certificates in child and adolescent psychiatry and psychotherapy. However, strengthening of non-specialised health sector capacity and interventions through peer support, religious institutions, traditional healers, and community youth civil society organisations are also required. From this perspective, considering these community mental health resources would not only serve as an invaluable channel towards mental health promotion and prevention but also as referral strategies for support / care at the community level.

Although the National Reproductive Maternal, New-born, Child & Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) Policy of 2018 provides policy orientation on adolescent health through different priorities such as *“Implement and monitor a harmonised, integrated, and sustainable package of quality client- and youth-friendly essential RMNCAH promotion, prevention, and treatment interventions, commodities, and innovative technologies at the hospital, health centre, and community levels and conduct research on the cost-effectiveness of interventions,”* it does not provide any special focus on mental health. Yet, it recognises that it is important to integrate mental health and substance abuse into RMNCAH interventions, as unprotected sex is more likely to take place when adolescents are under the influence of substances, including alcohol¹³. Strategic Plan (2018–2024), which clearly states key strategies towards effective FP/ASRH among adolescents in Rwanda, through youth corners and youth clubs, but without any aspect on mental health though it is directly linked with ASRH. The only mental health highlight in this plan is *“offer screening and psychosocial support service interventions, such as counselling, mental health therapeutic approaches for adolescents, and ‘second chance’ programs for juvenile offenders.”*¹⁴ Furthermore, the national manual for

This goes hand-in-hand with the National Family Planning and Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (FP/ASRH) ASRH in Rwanda only includes some information on mental health, mainly adolescent risky behaviours (risky sexual behaviour, drug abuse, and alcohol and tobacco smoking among young people), and it does not clearly state the setting to provide care to adolescents with mental health problems due to risky behaviours.

Youth corners are well stated in guiding documents, but they are not operational in many health facilities (especially in health centres), and the stated mental health services do not match the strategic plans. A KII with an officer in RBC highlighted the need to have a comprehensive youth corner that includes the whole package for youth-sensitive issues, including adolescent mental health.

“We have focused our attention on ASRH among the youth, but the documents are under review, both the strategic plan and training manual, after realising some inconsistencies. You are free to suggest other components, including adolescent mental health, to make it holistic and more comprehensive.”

Key informant, central level (RBC)

¹³ MoH (2018). National reproductive maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (RMNCAH) policy. Kigali, Rwanda

¹⁴ MoH (2018). National Family Planning and Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (FP/ASRH) Strategic Plan (2018–2024). Kigali, Rwanda

Apart from the mental health policy and strategy, other sectors have highlighted adolescent mental health as one of the aspects to address in their respective sector activities.

The Ministry of Youth and Culture (2015), in its “**National Youth Policy Towards a HAPPi Generation**” puts forward the promotion of youth good health and social welfare with strategies to fight delinquency and drug abuse, and promote reproductive health, comprehensive sexuality education, and family planning in addition to the now traditional programs on the fight against gender-based violence, HIV/AIDS, and TB as well as programs contributing to promoting the welfare of youth with disabilities. These objectives are meant to be achieved through the promotion of the provision of youth-friendly health services and strengthening national capacities to prevent youth delinquency and drug abuse.¹⁵

The National Youth Policy towards a HAPPi Generation is well formulated and provides clear guidance on its implementation, but it is partially implemented. Specifically, the promotion of the provision of youth-friendly health services is not fully considered due to a lack of staff in all 27 YEGO centres since they were handed over to the districts by the Ministry of Youth and Information Technology. Very few YEGO centres with proactive partners who have health packages in their area of interventions provide ASRH services. However, mental and psychosocial support services are not offered in any YEGO centre. YEGO centres have six programs (health and sport, vocational training, entrepreneurship, job desk information, talent development, and civic education and volunteering). Under the health and sport program, these centres have an information desk on HIV/AIDS, voluntary counselling and testing, family and life skills, and education on Rwandan culture through different arts and sporting activities such as songs, drama, anti-drug campaigns, etc.

There is a need to support YEGO centres, especially where there are no partners in the health area with a focus on mental and psychosocial support services, so that they can serve as one-stop adolescent-friendly services.

The Integrated Child Rights Policy of 2011 (MIGEPROF, 2011) and the Integrated Child Rights Policy 2019–2024 (NCC, 2019) provide clear guidance around child protection, with a consideration about mental health promotion and prevention of risk factors towards all aspects that may negatively impact children in Rwanda. A few examples from the Strategic Plan for the Integrated Child Rights Policy 2019–2024 are:

- Act 5.1.1: Identify, train, and support community-based child protection mechanisms for the prevention of and response to violence against and abuse, neglect, and exploitation of children.
- Act 5.1.2: Strengthen the capacity of child protection frontline workers (including professional social workers, psychologists, healthcare workers, teachers, police officers, investigators from the Rwanda Investigation Bureau [RIB], prosecutors, and community-based child protection and health workers) with the skills and capacity to prevent and respond to child abuse, through pre- and in-service training.
- Act 5.1.6: Establish / strengthen child-friendly and safe spaces for children and adolescents at health centres, and police and RIB stations.
- Act 5.1.10: Conduct in-service training of Inshuti z’Umuryango (IZU) on child protection.
- Act 5.1.12: Conduct situation analysis of online violence against children, abuse, and exploitation, and develop and implement an action plan based on the findings.
- Act 5.2.1: Develop a standardised national parents’ and caregivers’ training manual on positive parenting and non-violent methods of child discipline and conduct regular trainings / sensitisation with parents, caregivers, and community leaders.

¹⁵ 17MYICT (2015). National Youth Policy towards a HAPPi Generation”. Kigali, Rwanda

- Act 5.3.4: Sensitise adolescents and young people to prevent instances of violence, especially different forms of gender-based violence (NCC, 2019).

The policy and strategic orientations towards child's protection in Rwanda are clear, but their implementation is limited due to a lack of funds. There is a need to approach the new NCDA to know its urgent needs for support. Although the focus of this program is adolescents (ages, 10–19 years), a focus on mental health promotion during early childhood (through ECD centres, for children aged 0–6 years) was highlighted by different key informants at different ministries as a good entry point towards a promising mental health status among adolescents.

Lastly, the MINEDUC, through its revised comprehensive school health policy (MINEDUC, May 2020), recognises that it is important to train teachers that act as peer educators at all schools and to provide counselling to students and teachers on mental health issues and other psychosocial issues. Having at least one counsellor at school with a background in clinical psychology, where possible, would help. Effective partnership between schools and parents is crucial to ensure that children get regular follow-up to mitigate challenges like drug abuse and related psychosocial issues. There is also a place for the Parent-Adolescent Communication approach that has been demonstrated to address many communication barriers between two individuals, especially around sexual and reproductive health (SRH). It is believed that by integrating issues, mental health promotion would be effective. The regular awareness campaigns organised in partnership with the National Police about drug abuse should be maintained, and schools should prepare more campaigns on their own as well. Adequate referral systems between schools and health facilities should be put in place to help students with mental health issues.

The revised National School Health Strategic Plan aims to meet the needs of all school children and youth with mental health issues and drug addictions, by providing adequate counselling at schools through the following interventions:

- Establishing teacher and peer educator counsellors as focal points to assist students and teachers with managing mental health issues (in primary and secondary schools).
- Setting up a clear referral mechanism between health facilities and schools.
- Raising regular awareness campaigns about drug abuse.
- Setting up monitoring mechanisms to rehabilitate children with drug/alcohol abuse.

As an alternative way of addressing mental health issues in schools, the MINEDUC and RBC launched a school-based mental health program on 4 December 2020 in Gashora, Bugesera District.

Trained teachers and peer educator counsellors do not have enough skills to address mental and psychosocial problems among children and adolescents in schools. As suggested by all consulted ministries, there is a need to explore the possibility of having clinical psychologists in primary and secondary schools. In case financial limitations persist, joining the current efforts towards scaling up the school-based mental health program is key¹⁶. Helping the implementation of the well-elaborated “Teacher training materials on school health and nutrition”¹⁹ would effectively help promoting mental health and preventing mental health and psychosocial problems among adolescents in schools.

In brief, many policies and strategic plans across concerned ministries and agencies are not adolescent responsive in terms of mental health. However, since many of them are under revision, an advocacy to consider adolescent mental health as a key aspect across all social cluster ministries should be done.

¹⁶ MINEDUC (2020). Concept note for school-based mental health, substance abuse & ASRH program. Kigali, Rwanda ¹⁹MINEDUC (2020). Teacher training materials on school health and nutrition. Kigali, Rwanda

Mental health and psychosocial support services for adolescents

The country has 27 YEGO centres run by government institutions and other private youth friendly centres, such as Vision Jeunesse Nouvelle from Rubavu. These services are supposed to have youth-friendly health services, but this is true in only a few cases, especially where there are proactive partners in the area. However, there is no single district-level youth-friendly centre that provides mental health and psychosocial support services, though there is a massive need among adolescents visiting youth centres.

All health centres should have youth corners that provide youth-friendly services. The exact number of youth-friendly services established in health facilities is not known, but only 25% to 30% of health facilities have established youth-friendly corners (MoH, 2018), and only 29.4% of the youth are aware of the existence of a youth corner within the health facility (MoH, 2019). Moreover, the services offered in youth corners are not fully functional due to a lack of permanent staff, equipment, and convenient locations to really serve as youth corners. There is no mental health and psychosocial support provided as a package in youth corners, yet there is a direct link between ASRH and mental health, and this could be a marvellous opportunity to integrate mental health services with existing programs.

During the landscape assessment, adolescents, through FGDs, reported that they were not aware of any prevention and promotion interventions in their residence. However, the country has some interventions in place, as stated by one key informant from a central-level agency. There are:

- Anti-drug clubs in schools.
- School-based mental health programs in schools (recently launched).
- Public awareness campaigns are conducted, and messages are spread.
- There is a drug and substance abuse prevention task force at the national level, and its recommended actions are implemented nationwide.
- Support groups at the community level (anonymous clubs of former drug and substance abusers).

A KII with one high official from the MoH revealed that there is no screening and identification of mental-ill health in place. Treatment, care, and support services are not adolescent friendly, and the only mental health institution with a consideration of children and adolescents is Ndera Neuropsychiatric Referral Hospital. HIRC provides individualised mental health services for people with drug and substance addictions, but there are no specific settings for adolescents due to a lack of trained personnel. A key informant from the MoH reported that the country has an integrated health treatment, care, and support services system due to a lack of resources.

“The country implements an integrated health care system, differently from developed countries, due to a lack of infrastructure and personnel. There are no psychiatric units in hospitals, and all mental health patients are hospitalised in private places, separately from others due to their disturbing status.”

Key informant, central level (high-level official, MoH)

There is an ongoing big project of setting up the Rwanda Mental Health Day-care institution in Gasabo District. There is hope that it will offer child- and adolescent-friendly mental and psychosocial support services.

Personnel	Number	Brief description of role	Training, supervision, and support structures
MHPSS professionals in primary health care system			
Clinical psychologists	65 (in all hospitals and few HCs), with 215 under recruitment process for health centres.	Psychological diagnosis and psychotherapy, teaching coping skills and educate patients and family members about specific mental health disorders or illnesses, psychological follow-up of patients.	Bachelor's training in clinical psychology at the UR, Master's training in Clinical psychology and therapeutics. There are quarterly mentorship and supervision. They receive RBC's support to supervise HCs under their responsibilities.
	15 clinical psychologists employed by NCDA	They are employed for child protection and they are based at the district level (in districts with more child protection issues). These work with all cases of child abuse, neglect, abandonment and exploitation.	These are trained clinical psychologists (Bachelor's degree) and they work in close collaboration with the district unit of Good governance (having child protection in charge) and NCDA.
Psychiatrists	13 psychiatrists (3 at Ndera, 3 at CHUK, 1 at CHUB, 2 at RMH, 1 at Kibuye referral hospital, 2 at HIRC and 1 in private facilities).	Provide psychiatric care to patients, follow-up and decide on the outcome. Be part of the patient treatment team in a holistic approach.	Master training in psychiatry at UR in collaboration with Swiss Universities. Clinical supervision from central level around cases.
Psychiatric nurses (Mental Health Nurses)	235 in different hospitals and health centres.	Examine the patient in establishing the case, prescribe drugs and follow-up the case until discharge (mental health nursing care).	Diploma training in mental health nursing at UR. Same supervision and support at clinical psychologists.
Therapists	0	-	-
Other, please specify: Neurologists	Three Neurologists (2 at Ndera 1 at CHUK).	Examine and treat patients with neurological problems.	Training in master of medicine at the UR.

Professionals with MHPSS training in the Education and Social Protection System			
Social workers	671 in health centers and hospitals.	Providing counselling and social support in various services, including IOSC with victims of violence (one overall in HC, 1 per	Bachelor's training at the UR and other private universities in Rwanda.
Personnel	Number	Brief description of role	Training, supervision, and support structures
		unit in hospitals). Support the social reintegration of mental health patients.	
	15+ social workers employed by NCDA	They are employed for child protection and they are based in districts. These work with all cases of child abuse, neglect, abandonment and exploitation.	Bachelor's training at the UR and other private universities in Rwanda and they work in close collaboration with the district unit of Good governance (having child protection in charge) and NCDA.
School counsellors	0	-	-
Teachers	0	-	-
Other, please specify: Trauma counsellors	Unknown	Providing counselling in to Genocide survivors with trauma. They work with victims associations and CHWs trained on how to deal with mental health detection and referral for treatment.	Trained at initiation of the approach, with refresher training during commemoration. No academic training.
Non-specialised community providers			
Community members	59,348 (4 per village)	They are not actively involved in adolescent mental health, yet they should serve in promotion / prevention and referral.	Only one online training during Genocide commemoration.

Religious leaders	Unknown	There are few organisations that take care of people with mental disabilities.	-
Traditional healers	14,000 practicing traditional healers across the country yet only 3,000 are registered to operate legally. (They fall short and are not healing effectively.)	None is known to be intervening in mental health, yet they should in promotion / prevention and referral.	-
Personnel	Number	Brief description of role	Training, supervision, and support structures
Peers	0	-	-
Other, please specify:	0	-	-

Human resources

A review of the Rwanda 10-year national strategy for health professionals' development¹⁷ provided a situational analysis, and identified gaps and targets related to the mental health workforce in the country.

Clinical psychologists: There is no target in place to train them since they act in various sectors, but the University of Rwanda graduates 30–40 clinical psychologists each year. Currently, there 2,500–3,000 clinical psychologists in the country, and very few are hired in the health sector. Interestingly, the MoH is about to appoint 215 clinical psychologists in health centres with a plan to have one per health centre.

Psychiatrists: The country has a target of 44 psychiatrists by 2030, with a forecast of 39. The plan is to have 1 per district hospital, 2 per provincial hospital, 4 per referral hospital, and 6 per teaching hospital. There is a collaboration between the Government of Rwanda and Switzerland and Belgium to train psychiatrists by taking some classes in Swiss Universities and others at the University of Rwanda. At present, there are 14 residents in training. There are no sub-specialties in psychiatry, such as pedopsychiatry. To be able to have the country's own training faculty, there is a need for 7 general psychiatrists, 2 child psychiatrists, 2 forensic psychiatrists, and 2 addictologists.

Mental health nurses: The country has a target of 664 mental health nurses by 2030, to reach the norm of one per health centre, 2 per district hospital, 4 per provincial hospital, 4 per referral hospital, and 4 per teaching hospital. To date, there are no sub-specialties in mental health nursing, nor any additional training in psychiatric nursing available in the country apart from an advanced diploma being offered by the University of Rwanda.

Table 17: *Human resources in mental health services in Rwanda*

¹⁷ MoH (2020). Rwanda 10-year Government program: National strategy for health professions development 2020-2030. Kigali, Rwanda

Source: MoH, Human resources directorate and KII with a high MOH official

The country has 59,348 CHWs (4 per village) who provide community-based health services (community-based management of under-five children, non-communicable diseases, nutrition, and health promotion and disease prevention). However, their involvement in mental health is not remarkable, with minimal interventions during Genocide commemoration.

Many mental health problems are referred to as “spiritual or poisoning,” and are attended to by traditional healers at the community level without success. There is a framework and umbrella of traditional healers, set up by the MoH with their roles highly recognized. However, very few are registered, and many practice illegally, which are the main stumbling blocks to health-sector performance.

There are no specialties in child and adolescent mental health in Rwanda. In addition to supporting the government towards reaching the set targets in general psychiatry and mental health nursing, a special consideration is needed towards training in pedo-psychiatry, addictology, and child and adolescent psychotherapy. Furthermore, other strategies for optimizing adolescent mental health need to be put forward, including training and effectively engaging CHWs and traditional healers in mental health promotion/prevention and referral as well as involving religious leaders in promotion and prevention. Along with these strategies, it is suggested that setting up peer support groups in the community would also yield significant impact towards improving adolescent mental health in Rwanda.

To conclude this point, it is of utmost importance to mention that a two-fold ideal is behind these suggested improvements. The first expectation would be to have mental health clinicians providing specialized care and management for diagnosable conditions and providing prevention services. The second is likely to be to tap into non-specialized care providers to not only strengthen family- and community-level support but also deliver promotion/prevention interventions.

Monitoring and research

A desk review found that the MoH collects routine data on mental health using the District Health Information System-2 (DHIS-2), an electronic health management information system (HMIS) used in Rwanda, from the community level up to referral health facilities. Primary data are captured during consultation in outpatient departments and hospitalization, using registers and individual patient files. At the end of the month, tallying is done, and data are disaggregated as per the MoH reporting form (age category, gender, new and old case), entered into HMIS electronic forms through DHIS-2, and are accessible online at all levels of the health system administration upon entering the relevant credentials (user name and password). Mental health data are collected per age categories and diagnosis, as set by the MoH. However, these data are not disaggregated by age group as recommended by WHO, i.e., 10–14 years and 15–19 years; they are collected in two age groups (0–19 years and ≥20 years). Having strong data for the age categories of 10–14 and 15–19 years can help with advocacy and making a case for increased investment in the government budget on adolescent mental health. Appendices 1 and 2 clearly show the list of reportable conditions and disaggregation from healthcare settings (government and private facilities). There are no screening and diagnostic tools used in healthcare facilities, apart from national guidelines and protocols.

There are no evaluated MHPSS interventions reaching adolescents or their caregivers, nor costing studies in the area. The most current data on the prevalence of mental health conditions in the general population is the 2018 Rwanda Mental Health Survey. It used the MINI to measure mental health status. Findings from validation and reliability studies have shown that the MINI has similar validity and reliability properties as the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-III-R and the Composite International Diagnostic Interview, but can be administered in a shorter period of time.

Considering that the recent mental health survey seemed to be purely descriptive, and therefore, did not include the whole adolescence period, it would be useful if the next surveys take into consideration this category, which has thus far been left behind. In a similar vein, the available data-collection tools are likely to not be sensitive in the sense that they do not capture all mental health conditions that have been reported through the Rwanda Mental Health Survey. From this perspective, there is an obvious and compelling need to update the reporting forms and add all conditions.

Suggested interventions at the population and district levels for adolescent mental health programs in Rwanda

Respondents from this adolescent mental health landscape assessment at the community level (FGD) and district level (KII) proposed different interventions to address mental health problems among adolescents, including those addressing violence, poverty, pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, emotional problems, and disruptive behaviors, as per WHO recommendations through its guidelines on mental health promotion and prevention interventions for adolescents: helping adolescents thrive (WHO, 2020).

Table 18: Proposed interventions for adolescent mental health programming in Rwanda

Critical issue	Proposed interventions
Adolescents exposed to violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Raise public awareness and provide timely information on any form of violence inflicted on promotion and prevention interventions. *Psychosocial rehabilitation interventions (individualized care and dispensing community-level interventions by decentralizing Isange One stop centers in health centers –in youth corners- and continuous follow-up in the community to allow social and psychological reintegration. *Have professional social workers and psychologists in all districts/communities in order to not only respond but also to prevent and follow up cases of violence/abuse; under the responsibility of NCDA.
Adolescents exposed to poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Investing in quick income generating activities; such as start-up kits after vocational training, competitive start-up funds for community adapted projects. *Economic empowerment of adolescents’ families. *Schooling support towards children from very poor families may prevent them from getting in risky behaviors.
Adolescent pregnancies and adolescent mothers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Family psychosocial support of adolescents during pregnancy period and after giving birth rather than giving up with them *Support in formal training and projects to continue realise their potentials. *Financial support through Saving and Lending Schemes to be able to take care of their babies.
Adolescents living with HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Promote adherence to medication through health education / counselling.
Critical issue	Proposed interventions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Strengthen the peer support groups that are already in place. *Psycho-education for parents on how to live with the infected child.

Adolescents with emotional problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Psychological counseling to understand their experiences and underlying causes. *Recreational activities and making youth clubs work, both in and out-of-schools; together with competition for talent detection and development. *Home visits to the adolescent's family using peer education and support "ubukangurambaga bw'urungano". *Raising awareness among parents on child and adolescent mental health.
Adolescents with disruptive/oppositional behaviors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Explore underlying factors with parents and adolescents and provide appropriate therapies. *Educate parents/caregivers on positive parenting practices.

Challenges in addressing mental health in Rwanda

Rwanda faces many challenges in addressing mental health, including:

➤ **Insufficient funding**

The government has made efforts to improve mental health services, but there is a lack of funding to support these efforts.

➤ **Limited awareness**

Many Rwandans are unaware of mental health issues or the stigma associated with seeking help.

➤ **Lack of trained professionals**

There are not enough qualified psychologists and psychiatrists to meet the demand for mental health services.

➤ **Poor infrastructure**

The mental health infrastructure in Rwanda is inadequate to meet the needs of the population.

➤ **Low utilisation of services**

Despite efforts to improve mental health services, many Rwandans do not use them.

➤ **High prevalence of mental health conditions**

The prevalence of mental health conditions in Rwanda is high, and the rate is likely higher than reported in 2018.

Suicide case in Rwanda

Suicide is the fourth leading cause of death in the 15-29 years old population (WHO, 2021). For every suicide, there are likely 20 others who attempt suicide and many more who have serious suicidal thoughts (WHO, 2022).

Nevertheless, suicidal death is a public health concern with societal and psychological consequences which extend beyond these figures, with close family and friends bearing the brunt of the burden, hence raising awareness, combating the stigma associated with suicide and encouraging well-informed action can help reduce suicides around the world (WHO, 2022).

In Rwanda, suicide causes about 9.5 deaths per 100,000 persons per year, and men are at a higher risk with the ratio of men to women being 3:1 (WHO, 2021).

Some efforts to address mental health in Rwanda include:

➤ **Resilience-oriented therapy**

A community-based group therapy program that helps people with emotional regulation, behavioural self-management, and identity development

➤ **Community-healing spaces**

Trained facilitators work with groups of 10 to 25 people to help them connect with family and friends, use social media, and participate in religion or spirituality

➤ **In-depth assessment**

The Ministry of Health announced plans in 2023 to conduct an in-depth assessment of the state of mental health.

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download page, scroll down to Medical – Emotions and click on to open:



[Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Adults.pdf](#)



[Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Annexures.pdf](#)



[Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Discussions.pdf](#)



[Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Graphics.pdf](#)



[Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children.pdf](#)



[Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper - Structures.pdf](#)



[Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper.pdf](#)



[Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Reference Centre.pdf](#)

THIS DOCUMENT SET is a SCHOOL BASED PLATFORM that addresses all that has been raised throughout this MENTAL HEALTH discussion!

Health Sector – Rwanda

Rwanda has come a long way in its national transformation journey, and it is rapidly approaching its expected achievement of the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. Realising universal health coverage (UHC) and other health-related SDGs is a key component of Rwanda's Vision 2050 ("The Rwanda We Want") and the National Strategy for Transformation 2 (2024/25–2028/29) (NST2) which aims to ensure that Rwanda has a healthy and productive population to attain upper-middle- and high-income country status by 2035 and 2050.

The Health Status of the Population

Rwanda's Life expectancy at birth increased by nearly 8% in a decade, rising from 64.5 in 2012 to 69.6 in 2022. This is attributed to better standards of living, enhanced education, improved health care access, and healthier lifestyles. However, the 2021 Global Burden of Disease report showed an increasing trend of deaths related to non-communicable diseases, along with a reduction in communicable diseases.

Rwanda has made considerable strides in reducing maternal mortality, halving it from 210 per 100,000 live births in 2014/15 to 105 in 2023. Despite the still high maternal mortality, the Country has a very high killed birth attendance rate of 94%, although the quality of care needs improvement as the majority of maternal and neonatal deaths were either preventable or treatable. Antenatal care (ANC) coverage has also increased with 59% ANC-1 in 1st trimester, 49% ANC-4 and 86% early PNC, but infant mortality saw a marginal decline from 32 to 28.9 deaths per 1,000 live births. Immunisation coverage is at 84% of children receiving all required vaccines. However, stunting remains at 33% of children affected mainly due to inadequate follow up. Teenage pregnancy rates and unmet family planning needs (14%) are challenges.

Malaria and NTDs represent major public health problems in Rwanda and are considered among the leading causes of morbidity and mortality. Rwanda has made significant strides in controlling these diseases through the implementation of various control interventions including (1) Mass and routine distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs), (2) Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) in high endemic districts and hot spot sectors, (3) adoption of mandatory laboratory confirmation of malaria before the treatment, use of artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs) in the treatment of uncomplicated malaria cases, national scale-up of community-based management and improvement in routine surveillance, monitoring, and evaluation platforms, Mass Drug Administration (MDA) targeting Soil-Transmitted Helminthiasis (STH) and Schistosomiasis (SCH). Despite these combined efforts, Malaria and NTDs still represent a public health concern in Rwanda with millions of people affected every year.

The burden of NCDs is rising in Rwanda, with hypertension affecting 16% of the population, diabetes type 2 affecting 2.9% and cancer mortality rate at 23%. Mental health services are decentralised, but significant gaps in utilisation and infrastructure persist. The health system needs to be more equipped for NCD management, including home-based care and better data systems.

Health Care System of Rwanda

Rwanda has one of the best organised health care systems in Africa. All citizens are able to obtain health care insurance for US\$2 per year. The actual cost of care per citizen is between US\$14-20, with one half coming from government sources and the remainder from international donors. The care is provided by through an organised network that includes local health clinics, district hospitals and ultimately five referral hospitals.

Rwanda's healthcare sector has made improvements in accessible and quality healthcare to its citizens. The country implemented a community-based healthcare system, which utilises a network of

community health workers to deliver primary care services, contributing to improved healthcare access in remote areas. The country established health posts close to communities to serve as interface between community health workers and health centres. The country has also been proactive in the field of disease prevention and management, demonstrated by its effective response during pandemic outbreak: COVID-19, Marburg and M. Pox.

The country has launched itself into pharmaceutical manufacturing but still remains reliant on imports to meet local needs. A new BioNTech mRNA COVID-19 vaccine materials production facility is expected to open very soon.

The introduction of the community-based health insurance scheme, known as *Mutuelles de Santé*, significantly increased health coverage, enabling more citizens to afford essential healthcare services.

Looking at progress on the SDG indicators, some indicators are on track, including proportion of births attended by skilled personnel; new HIV Infections (0.08%); malaria incidence (114/1000); and vaccination rates. Indicators on watch include the Maternal Mortality ratio; under-five mortality rate; adolescent birth rate; tobacco use; and International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity index. Rwanda is lagging behind against targets for neonatal mortality rate; Tuberculosis (TB) incidence; stunting among children under 5; and health worker density.

In order to accelerate achievements of the health care system in Rwanda, a number of policy actions is envisaged:

- **To improve nutrition for U-5 children, proposed policy actions are:**
 - Multi-sectorial collaboration in combatting malnutrition, to reduce this from 33% to 19% in the coming years;
 - Increase access to nutrition screening and management;
- **To reduce maternal mortality, proposed policy actions are to:**
 - Implement and monitor the “*no woman should die giving life*” program, doing all we can to prevent death of women.
- **To reduce under-5 mortality, proposed policy actions are to:**
 - Improve the quality of services provided to neonates
 - Reinforce ICCM
- **To enhance access to basic utilities in health facilities, it is proposed to:**
 - Ensure remaining public health facilities (HCs and HPs) can access basic utilities (Water and electricity) through collaboration with MININFRA.
- **To increase HRH, proposed policy actions are to:**
 - Accelerate the production of quality HRH through the 4x4 strategy.
 - Motivate and retain health professionals.
- **To increase modern contraceptive prevalence rate, it is proposed to:**
 - Increase demand and access to appropriate FP methods to all groups in need.
- **To achieve integrated NCDs early detection and management in HFs at all levels, proposed policy actions include:**
 - Increase demand and access to NCDs screening and treatment at all levels starting from the community to ensure continuum of care.
 - Strengthen multi sectoral collaboration to promote healthy lifestyles and ensure that addressing NCDs becomes part of our culture.
- **To improve the IHR Core capacity index, it is proposed to:**
 - To strengthen multi-sectoral collaboration in pandemic prevention, preparedness, response and recovery for a resilient health system
- **To improve citizen satisfaction with health sector service delivery, it is proposed to:**
 - Improve service delivery in the health sector through a people demand driven approach.

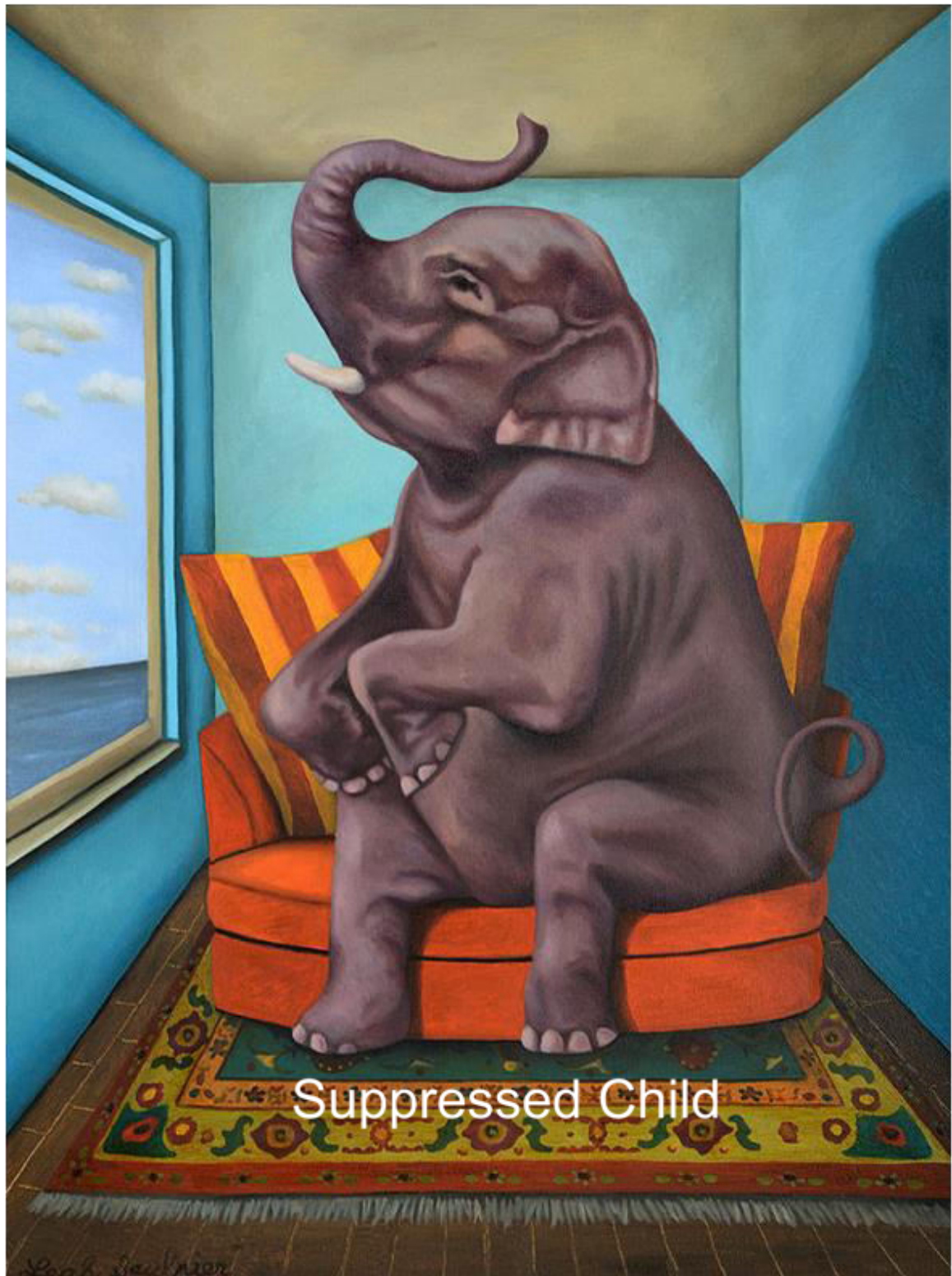
- Two kinds of challenges face the health care system in Rwanda namely:
 - **Challenges with the social health insurance contributory system;**
 - Challenges with funding mobilization and recovery.
- Different opportunities emerge in this sector:
- Medical Education and Training
 - Medical Research and Innovation
 - Healthcare IT and Telemedicine
 - Specialised Healthcare
 - Medical Tourism

Table 4: Status of SDG indicators monitored by the Health Sector

Indicator	Baseline-2015	Current (2023)	HSSPIV target (2023-24)
SDG 3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	210	203	126
SDG 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	0.91	94%	>95%
SDG 3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	50	45	35
SDG 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate (0 to 27 days) per 1000 live births	20	19	15.2
SDG 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	2.7	0.8	2
SDG 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	58	56	31.8
SDG 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	308	114	122
SDG 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	65.8	73.7	N/A
SDG 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	10-14 y: N/A 15-19 y: 7.3	10-14 y: N/A 15-19 y: 5.2	<5
SDG 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older	12.9	7.1	6.32
SDG 3.b.1 Proportion of children 12-23 months fully immunized	93	96	>93
SDG 3.c.1 Health worker density per 10,000 population (physicians, nurses, midwives)	1.01	1.1	
SDG 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity index	76	74	100
SDG 2.2.1 Stunting prevalence among under-five children	38	33	19
SDG 2.2.2 Prevalence of wasting and overweight among under-five children	Wasting: 2.2 Overweight: 7.7	Wasting: 1.1 Overweight: 5.6	

Source: MoH: FY 2023/2024 Forward-Looking Joint Health Sector Review Report, p. 8

Childhood Suppression is the elephant in the room!



We each induct our children, the child we bring into this world and love, into the Rebellion and Default, the very thing we each want to avoid and escape from! Yet we do this to every child and continue blindly to do so!



We each have mostly parented our children for them to feel happy and successful in the mind way of life, and inducted them successfully and happily into the Rebellion and Default. That has made them feel they have the power and control to make life be as they want it to be, so to take hold of the Rebellion and make it as they want it to be. And so it might take them years of living happily in the mind spirit Mansion Worlds before they wake up to the truth of how we each actually did them such a disservice.

We can't judge upon our own actions.

I wish I could have lived this way, true to my feelings, during my life on Earth, I would of course had a very different life, but had I made sure my partner looked at life in the same way, with our feelings being the most important, and if they said things are to end, then we both follow them and end it, rather than not wanting to hurt each other and stopping expressing all the bad stuff and then it all becoming too complicated and fucked up until the inevitable happens and you have to extract yourself out of a very messy relationship. All of which would never have got to be such a mess had you just honoured all your feelings. Living with your Feelings First James is so much better, all so long as you keep wanting them to show you the truth, because you know where you stand all the time. And yes, suddenly bad feelings might come up like what happened for you today James with you suddenly turning on me and rejecting me, and I felt bad, but no sooner did I feel bad and you had expressed your feelings and moved on seeing that you weren't wanting to reject me but your mother, and then I felt good. But those sorts of bad feelings in a relationship if they remain unexpressed can fester away poisoning it until it all becomes too much and all the pent up hatred comes pouring out smashing it all apart. So more up and down in my feelings, but that was so good, it giving me more bad feelings I can work with, with Michelle. I will be able to speak more about my fearing being rejected, by you for example, yet also knowing it is really being rejected by my mother and father. Honour your feelings and being true to them, expressing them to uncover their truth, is so much better than dishonouring them and dumping all your shit on the other person. To accept you're feeling hurt and rejected, all making you feel powerless, is so much better than not trying to feel rejected and hurt and so hitting back and being angry and trying to assert your power and control over the other person. I hated such arguments, I was good at them with Jeremy, he never won, I always got my way, but I was doing that by denying my true feelings that I was feeling underneath.

One has to divest oneself of all one's erroneous religious beliefs if one sincerely wants to ascend in Truth to Paradise and be with your Heavenly Mother and Heavenly Father.

We're all going to do our Healing differently because of our childhood, all of which you told me at the beginning, yet I understand that you still have to see it for yourself.



Psychology; by introducing the 'platform' of the Spiritual Healing to humanity, those people with a focus on psychology to uncover the truth of themselves will find it very helpful to see what it's really for, as they align themselves with the spiritual side, all about the Rebellion and so on. Psychology is directionless on Earth and in the mind worlds, it's just this thing about ourselves, helping us understand ourselves in a limited way, but it's not looked at within a spiritual context or with a spiritual purpose to help one grow in truth. So to give it one, then allows psychology to have a

‘home’, and so an aim and direction.

That is, everything in our life we may come to want it to help each of us to feel the feelings, good and bad, and as well to need for the truth to keep coming up about that which we are feeling. We will want to uncover, to bring to light, the truth of our self in our rebelliousness. We will want to know the truth of our pain, and really do, not want to avoid it, want to go into the pain of our discomforts, illness and diseases and then deeper into the pain of our emotions and feelings, and deeper into the pain of our spirit, and deeper still into the pain of our soul.

We only have to feel the pain we need to bring the truth up, that once the truth comes, there’s no need for more pain... so the truth is all that’s important, the truth heals us, and not so much the pain. So if we embrace the pain, expressing all the feelings of it, it’s all only to uncover the truth of why we have it, nothing else, not just to be in the pain for the pain’s sake forevermore. So as long as the truth comes, the pain will eventually end, we won’t be in pain forevermore, because we are longing for the Truth. So once the truth of our pain comes, the light of that truth ends the pain. We only have to be in pain until the truth comes, because we are only in pain because we are denying ourself of our truth.

**To
Understand,

One must
Stand-Under.**

To understand is to stand
under which is to look
up to which is a good
way to understand

The changes as to how we may consider living that is now being revealed is to prepare us on Earth that through the embracing of our feelings and bringing to light the truth of ourselves that then we are progressed in our consciousness sufficiently for the Creator Daughter and Son, the co-regents of Nebadon, Mary and Jesus, the spiritual mother and father of this whole Universe, so that then we can move onto embracing their truths.

We are to follow the Avonal pair in doing our Healing, so once done, we can then move from their leadership and guidance onto Mary and Jesus, so they can then lead and guide us toward Paradise.

We each will ‘do our time’ with the Avonal guidance and leadership and then move onto Mary and Jesus so that we can move through the rest of Nebadon and then onto Paradise.

The more we grow in truth, the more our truth-perceptions (soul-perceptions) will awaken so we can perceive the truth in others, which is feel the light of their truth and feel our self being affected and influenced by it. We each are truth seekers and now that the Rebellion and Default is to end and is ending, truth is being and is to be revealed in a way never previously possible under the constraints of the Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default which was formally ended on 31 January 2018.

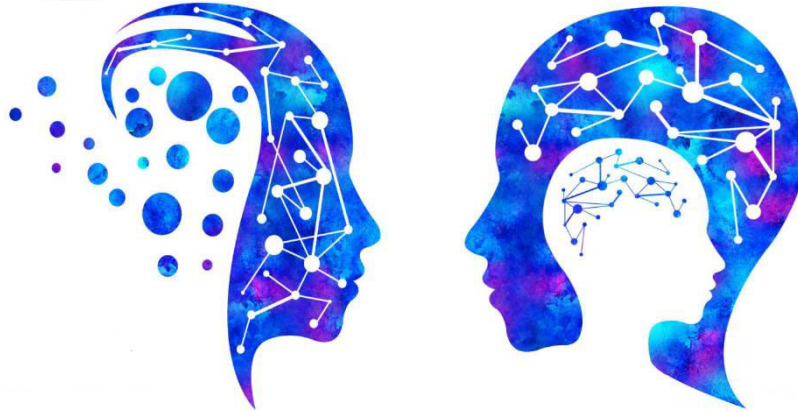
Mary and Jesus couldn't subject themselves to the whole Rebellion and Default, because had they, then the whole Nebadon (our local universe of 3,840,101 inhabited worlds) would have had to join them in rebellion, they being the leaders of our universe, so they remained perfect and could only stop the Lucifers and Satans, dealing with them on the higher universal levels, and not revealing the truth, the way, of how everyone can do their Healing, because they didn't do their Healing, so the doing of one's Healing is not a part of their Truth, so their Spirits of Truth can't properly assist on in doing it. They can help spirits in the Healing worlds to a certain degree, but not anyone on Earth to do their Healing. Whereas the Avonals can subject themselves to the fullness of the Rebellion and Default, and by healing themselves, then they are opening the way for everyone to follow them and so do their Healing. Leading them to Mary and Jesus.

**What do our Heavenly Parents
desire for us to do?**

**To ask for Their Love,
Their Divine Love!**

**Just to ask our Heavenly Mum and Dad
for Their Love.**

Psychology



20 July 2022

Idra, Celestial Spirit, says that by introducing the 'platform' of the Spiritual Healing, (namely Feeling Healing), to humanity, those people with a focus on psychology to uncover the truth of themselves will find it very helpful to see what it's really for, as they align themselves with the spiritual side, all about the Rebellion and so on. Psychology is directionless on Earth and in the mind spirit Mansion Worlds, it's just this thing about ourselves, helping us understand ourselves in a limited way, but it's not looked at within a spiritual context or with a spiritual purpose to help one grow in truth. So to give it one, then allows psychology to have a 'home', and so an aim and direction.

Feeling Healing

encapsulated within:



Divine Love Spirituality

Feeling Healing when appropriately understood and incorporated with the practice of Psychology gives structure, purpose and direction to the art of Psychology as well as meaning and an understanding of what is Psychology and how it is to benefit all of humanity. Feeling Healing addresses the 'elephant in the room', namely Childhood Suppression and its ongoing Repression. This is the pathway home that we each will embrace, either in the physical or within spirit. We are Truth Seekers and Feeling Healing is to provide just that, reveal the truth about ourselves.

How are we rejecting our
Heavenly Mother and Father
multiple times everyday?

It is through ignoring our feelings!

Our feelings are expressions of our
soul guided by our Indwelling Spirit
who is our Mother and Father's
spirit within each of us.

We are to live true to our feelings!
It is that simple!



EDUCATION CANNOT WAIT

**EDUCATION
CANNOT
WAIT**



**EDUCATION
CANNOT
WAIT**

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Rwanda shows what investing in women's education – or divesting – can do to an economy
can be drawn from:

Afghanistan shows what investing in women's education – or divesting – can do to an economy

<https://theconversation.com/afghanistan-shows-what-investing-in-womens-education-or-divesting-can-do-to-an-economy-244398>

4 January 2025



Afghan girls are barred from attending school after sixth grade.

When the Taliban fell from power in Afghanistan in 2001, women were once again allowed to go to school after being banned since 1996. I, Misha Ketchell, along with World Bank education expert Raja Bentaouet Kattan and American University economist Rafiuddin Najam, analysed the economic benefit of this societal change, using data from the Labour Force and Household Surveys conducted in Afghanistan in 2007, 2014 and 2020. We found it was enormous.

In the wake of the Taliban's fall, educational opportunities expanded at all levels. The infant mortality rate declined by half, and the gross national income per capita nearly tripled (in real terms in purchasing power, from US\$810 in 2001 to \$2,590 in 2020).

A big part of the country's economic progress in this period can be attributed to women. While the overall average return on investment in education remains low in Afghanistan, it is high for women. For example, for every additional year of schooling a woman received, her earnings increased 13%. This is higher than the global average of 9% for return on investment in education.

Why it matters

Twenty years after the first ban on women's education ended, the Taliban resumed power in 2021 and has once again banned girls and women from attending school after the sixth grade.

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

Help us share expert knowledge.

The economic cost could potentially reach over a billion dollars – and this doesn't include the wider social costs associated with lower levels of education for women. For context, Afghanistan's entire gross domestic product was just US\$17 billion in 2023.

Our study demonstrates how catastrophic the newest education ban could be, not just for women, but for the whole country.

How we did our work

Research on the economic return to schooling, especially for women, is limited in Afghanistan. But such evidence is critical for understanding the economic losses a country faces when women are denied access to education and work opportunities.

Our study attempted to fill this gap by quantifying how earnings changed in response to an additional year of schooling. We looked at what happened between 2004, when the government expanded compulsory education for both men and women from sixth grade to ninth grade, and 2020.

Our findings suggest that the cost of excluding women from education and work is significantly higher than previously estimated. According to our research, Afghanistan risks losing over US\$1.4 billion annually. This equates to a 2% decrease in national income.

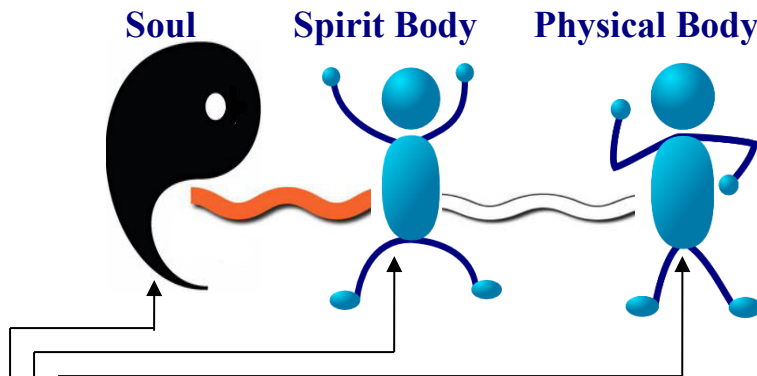
What's next

A widely held belief among researchers is that investing in women's education impacts more than each individual woman. It offers economic and social benefits that can last for generations. This includes higher rates of school attendance and improved health for her kids.

Further research could explore the social benefits of women's education in Afghanistan between 2001 and 2021, in addition to the economic benefits. Future studies could investigate the public returns to schooling by assessing whether investment in women's education breaks intergenerational cycles of poverty, improves public health and reduces inequality, creating a multiplier effect for entire communities.

Every additional day that the ban on women's education persists, generations fall further behind, losses compound and the dreams of millions of children and businesswomen become further out of reach.

HIERARCHY of HEALING SYSTEMS



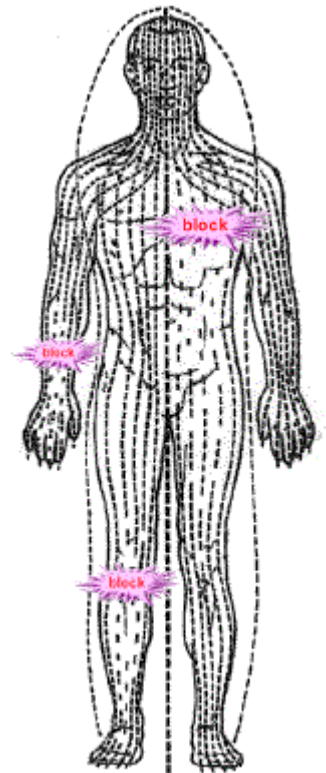
ALLOPATHIC – Western Medicine treats the symptoms, is highly regulated and costly as it is cost driven. Symptoms are suppressed – no healing!

ENERGY HEALING – Eastern Therapies also treat the symptoms with the assistance from natural love spirits from the realms up to the 6th spirit Mansion World.

Therapy applied to the spirit body is through an energy therapist who may work on the chakras, whereas a chiropractor works on the physical body. Such types of therapy deal with the effects and ignore the soul and the causes – temporary healing.

FEELING HEALING – EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION addresses the cause. Soul level clearing and growth provides permanent solutions whereas the other two systems provide temporary relief.

If we focus on our childhood suppression, that is the commencement on our pathway home to our Heavenly Parents. Improving our soul condition is the ultimate goal.



To All the Suppressed Kids who are Dealing with the Consequences now as Adults...

The feeling of being rejected, disapproved of and conditionally loved by our primary caregivers – parents – is a monumental, long-lasting burden that we all carry. It produces chronic shame, guilt and anxiety. As a child we are blamed for doing things wrongly and in doing so we perceive ourselves as being bad, inconsequential, and having to embrace a persona that is not our true selves. We abandon our feelings expressiveness and embrace our minds to live life in the world foreign to truth and love. Our parents murder our free expression of our feelings and true personality! There are no exceptions.



Discomfort, Pain, Illness and Depression.

Verna, a Nature Spirit, 17 April 2020: Nature isn't randomly popping up viruses that might suddenly sweep through affecting humanity 'evilly'. The Rebellion and Default are the true viruses that we are all 'infected' with. Viruses are more of the spirit really, which is why they are so elusive. If our soul needs to give us the experiences of the virus we will 'catch' it. Other disease, like cancer, and the breakdown of the physical structure is again wholly physical however they are the physical manifestations from the breakdown of our spiritual light in our spirit systems.

All illness results from our inner levels of discontentment – BECAUSE WE DON'T FEEL LOVED.

Should every soul, all at the same time, need the experiences from a virus to feel all the feelings we need, then it will be **different feelings for every person**.

Humanity is to uncover the truth of evilness, its wrongness, of its rebellion and default. And illness is to show us that we are wrong. We wouldn't get sick if we were right. ILLNESS IS OUR FRIEND. It's all about what went into us through our forming and early childhood. All the secrets are contained back there within ourself. When we 'go in' we're to go into our early life through our adult 'now' feelings.

Corona, 24 March 2020: "There is no way on earth I (Corona) can possibly be worse than how your parents treated you, it just can't happen, I can only affect you as far and as badly as your parents affected you. I can't create more pain in you than your parents have already created.

"The extent of unloving parenting that you all had to endure as children is now killing you, that is the truth of how bad it was. It is killing you because you refuse to understand what is happening, you refuse to connect to your pain, you still refuse to accept the truth and this is the open door for me (Corona) to enter into you and find a cell for me to live off and mutate and multiply in you. Your denied and suppressed feelings let me in.

"Stop resisting me and work with me in what I want you to know about yourself. I am no greater pain than the pain you felt and denied as a child.

"You fear me killing you, making you feel so bad, yet isn't this all so familiar, isn't this how you felt with your parents at times in your life? Isn't this how they made you feel, only they didn't allow you to feel it fully, only a tiny portion of the pain they inflicted on you, with the rest you were forced to deny

and keep suppressed. And this is what I ‘feed’ on, all your repressed misery and pain. It is your parents you fear, and I am helping you feel that truth.

“Your parents forced you to do their will and gradually your own will got left behind not being considered at all by your parents. And that is how I have to work with you all, and you will all feel me differently depending on the severity of your will denial and suppression.

“You were parented by two of the same Viruses, they are the Virus that is within you right from your conception and took away your will just as I am doing to you now. I am treating you the same way as your parents treated you as children and you refused to see it, so denied it.

“I am reuniting you with the truth of how hurt and unloved you feel because of your unloving childhoods. You all have the power to turn this around and all you have to do is to begin feeling how I am making you feel, accept every feeling, express every feeling and find the truth through your feelings. Do this and I will lose strength and lose the hold I have over you because I no longer have to make you feel so bad to make you feel your feelings. You have the cure within you all and that cure is YOUR FEELINGS!!” (These are extracts from Corona speaking through a nature spirit to Samantha.)

The spiritual upliftment so far as the new ‘vibration’ humanity will experience is the new vibe of the next age, and it’s upliftment will only be uplifting those people who chose to do their healing, to submit to their bad feelings and by expressing them to uncover the truth of their evilness – all that resulted from our childhood.

If we all Heal ourselves, being of true and perfect Natural love, then by living in harmony with nature, which we would naturally be doing, such horrendous diseases would not afflict us, because we would not need them to show us that we are disharmonious with nature.

When we are fully Healed, we won’t need to get sick, the Celestial spirits don’t get sick, they don’t have the bad feelings as we do on Earth and in the mind Mansion Worlds, and so we won’t need to have those feelings that would come from an illness, so we won’t get sick.



EVERYTHING that happens to us does so to help us live one of two ways. So we will ‘get a virus’ to help us go further into our truth-denial; or we will get one to help us come out of it.

Our bodies are designed to live anywhere, even in the most infested disease ridden place on the planet, and we will get sick if we need that sickness to further our truth-denial, or we will get sick if we need it to help us heal our truth-denial, or we simply won’t get sick. There is NO OTHER REASON why we get sick!

If we are going to get sick, that will happen either way because we are already sick within ourself and from how we were treated through our childhood – there are no other reasons. We are sick because we are denying the truth of ourself and God. We are all very ill being in the Rebellion and Default. **The Rebellion and Default are the true viruses that we are all ‘infected’ with.**

My individual "Rebellion and Default" is my overarching virus!

The Rebellion and Default are the true viruses that we are all 'infected' with. Viruses are more of the spirit really, which is why they are so elusive. If our soul needs to give us the experiences of the virus we will 'catch' it.

Other disease, like cancer, and the breakdown of the physical structure is again wholly physical however they are the physical manifestations from the breakdown of our spiritual light in our spirit systems.

All illness results from our inner levels of discontentment – **BECAUSE WE DON'T FEEL LOVED.**

Should every soul, all at the same time, need the experiences from a virus to feel all the feelings we need, then it will be **different feelings for every person.**

Humanity is to uncover the truth of evilness, its wrongness, of its rebellion and default. And illness is to show us that we are wrong. We wouldn't get sick if we were right. ILLNESS IS OUR FRIEND. It's all about what went into us through our forming and early childhood. All the secrets are contained back there within ourself. When we 'go in' we're to go into our early life through our adult 'now' feelings.

EVERYTHING that happens to us does so to help us live one of two ways. So we will 'get a virus' to help us go further into our truth-denial; or we will get one to help us come out of it.

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Enters emotionally - is to leave emotionally!

*We are to express our feelings,
both good and bad, emotionally!*

LIVING MIND CENTRIC is SUBMITTING to RETARDATION and MEDIOCRITY

Our mind is a wonderful instrument when it is used to implement what our feelings prompt us to embrace. However, our high level spiritual leaders prompted us all to believe that our potential would be found through our minds, so much so that we could become ‘mini-gods’ through the perfecting of our minds.

Our potential through mind centricity is 499 on Dr David R Hawkins’ Map of Consciousness (MoC) being the peak of Reason. This is also the peak of development of those who enter into the 1st spirit Mansion World where billions upon billions remain for aeons, blind to their entrapment to hidden controllers. Some further their mind perfection through their ongoing suppression of their feelings and progress blindly through the 2nd and 4th only to reach a dead end at the 6th spirit mind Mansion World, never getting out of the hells and entering the 1st of the Celestial Heavens. They eventually have to do a Great U-Turn and retrace their steps and then work through the 3rd, 5th and 7th spirit healing Mansion Worlds and then commence their progression through the Celestial Heavens living Feelings First.

Hidden controllers within the spirit worlds, for the past 200,000 years, have kept us in their enslavement as they understood that:

- Our minds are addicted to control, control of others and our environment.
- Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood – thus easily led through our mind’s lack of discernment.
- Our minds are addicted to untruth – a global pandemic has demonstrated worldwide submission to a few through governmental dictates – conspiracy theories abound – nations can be easily led to war against others.
- Worshipping our minds, believing that when we ‘think’ that we discern truth when it is error, stagnates our progress, thus keeping us in submission. Education systems worldwide embrace this.
- Assumptions are the product of the mind, the error rate is around 98%. The doctrines of the Catholic Church demonstrate this to ‘perfection’.
- Feelings are our soul-based truth. Females are closer to feelings, so these hidden controllers had males make females subordinate to men. History reveals very few women leaders – look at the religious institutions.
- All religions are the product of the workings of these very same hidden controllers.
- These beliefs, patterns of living and norms are entrenched through generation after generation.
- We believe that **‘I had a pretty good upbringing’ in comparison to other people!**
However:
Parents have NO understanding of Love.
Parents have NO understanding of Law of Free Will.
Parents have NO understanding of blocking emotions.
Parents have NO understanding of causal / core emotions.
- Hidden control has kept parents from knowing how to be loving true parents, consequently:

Parents abandon Children emotionally!

- And the Rebellion against God, love and truth has progressively evolved and intensified to the point that on 31 January 2018 intervention from even higher level spirits has formally ended the Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default of the rebellious Lanonandek spirits led by Lucifer who submitted to his female soul partner’s wily assertions.

**When educators do not know
what it is that they are teaching
- that is the subject of Medicine!**

**Doctors do not know what the
cause is of any illness - that is
maybe why they have identified
more than 10,000 illnesses and diseases!**

**Education and Health systems
are now to EVOLVE!**

**The elephant in the room being:
CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION**

**The pathway forward is to embrace:
FEELING-HEALING**

PSYCHIC BARRIERS to CHANGE!

To put it succinctly:

We have been driven, generation after generation, to embrace our minds to the point that we blindly worship our minds, due to the fact that high level spirit controllers considered we would fall to to their coercion.

Our minds are addicted to:

Control over others;

Control over our environment.

That males are now addicted to having females subservient to their control.

That our minds cannot differentiate Truth from Falsehood.

That our minds are addicted to untruth and that 'fake news' and propaganda will be believed by a gullible, subservient audience.

That consequently, the sheeple will march to war without questioning.

So, financial gain for the few hidden controllers is the trigger for never ending wars, if they cannot enslave nations through debt or by other means!

We, here on Earth, live in a physical HELL!

CORE PROBLEM – well, a starting point!:

RWANDA Doctors Nurses Teachers Ratios

	DOCTORS		NURSES & MIDWIVES		TEACHER / STUDENT	
	per 1,000 people		per 1,000 people		ratio	
Rwanda	2019	0.1	2019	0.9	2018	60
Uganda	2020	0.2	2020	1.7	2017	43
Kenya	2021	0.2	2018	1.2	2015	31
Burundi	2021	0.1	2021	0.8	2018	42
South Sudan	2018	0.0	2018	0.4	2015	47
China	2020	2.4	2020	3.3	2018	16
India	2020	0.7	2020	1.7	2017	33
Australia	2018	3.8	2019	13.2	1999	18
United States America	2018	2.6	2018	15.7	2017	14
		Austria		Switzerland		San Marino
Strongest Worldwide	2020	5.4	2019	18.0	2018	7
https://data.worldbank.org/						
		Africa 27		Africa 30		Africa 21
Weakest Worldwide		nations 0.1		nations 1.0		nations 40+

In summary: Primary goal is to increase the number of doctors throughout Rwanda – in multiples, while advancing their education and skills.

Similarly, significantly increase the numbers of nurses and midwives throughout Rwanda, and improve their education and skill levels.

There is only around 1 (one) psychiatrist for every 1,000,000 people in Rwanda, optimal maybe 150. There is also a chronic shortage of mental health beds as well as medication. Mental health is a taboo subject.

This can only stem from increasing of the number of school teachers whilst up-stepping their skills to enable a more than growing of grade 12 graduates with even higher standards of education than presently being facilitated. It all begins with EDUCATION! – open, free, feelings orientated!

This all requires a massive growth in physical facilities and in the interim, an enormous scholarship program to support students being educated overseas, in various countries, to commence to grow the numbers of these critical industry skilled people, also to provide educators for universities, technical and further education, craft creation centres, child care centres, etc.

Such a national program will shift the overall consciousness of the people to such an extent that the nation may become a globally recognised tourism destination with all the supporting facilities of safety, health services and facilities, transport and communications that discerning travellers generally anticipate and expect.

This will be a bold initiative for and by the people of Rwanda. The old ways of self-centred, ego-centric and greed driven control will need to give way as there will follow a universal dismantling of old institutionalised systems, all to be replaced by a new way of living – Feelings First with the mind following in support – not as how institutionalised systems now are.

In Rwanda, school attendance is mandatory for persons of ages 6 to 17 years. However, only **81.3%** of the children aged 6-17 years are currently attending school while 12.5% are out of school and 6.2% have never attended school. This pattern does not vary by sex and area of residence.

Kindly go to www.pascashealth.com, then Library Download pages, scroll down to Corporate Alliances and click on to open:  [Chaldi College I Love Reading.pdf](#)



WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE



WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION and HYGIENE in RWANDA



Rwanda: Lack access to safe water:

Considerable gaps remain in coverage of WASH services, with 44% of households lacking access to basic water supplies (2019/20 DHS), 28% of households lacking access to basic sanitation (2022 Census), and 75% of households lacking basic hygiene services (2019/20 DHS).

Rwanda's Water and Sanitation Crisis:

Access to water and sanitation are fundamental human rights for everyone's health, dignity and prosperity. The right to clean water and sanitation is enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and in international targets, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In particular, SDG 6 is intended to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, while SDG target 4.a.1 is intended to ensure that schools have access to basic drinking water; single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and basic handwashing facilities. Lack of adequate access to WASH services can lead to outbreaks of waterborne diseases (such as cholera) and contribute to child mortality and morbidity, undernutrition and stunting. Poor WASH services affect girls and women, who are primarily responsible for fetching water from the source to the house. Lack of appropriate WASH facilities is also a barrier to education for girls (as they are important for menstrual hygiene) and to economic opportunities for the poor. Improper disposal of human waste and wastewater can contaminate local water sources, soil, and ecosystems, leading to environmental degradation and the spread of disease vectors such as mosquitoes. The COVID-19 pandemic has made even more evident the importance of access to safe water and improved hygiene and to curtail rapid transmission of infectious diseases to the general population.

In the National Strategy for intended to “develop Rwandans into a capable and skilled people with quality standards of living and a stable and secure society.” In the NST-1, the Government of Rwanda has committed to achieving universal access to WASH services by 2024. Adequate water supply and sanitation services are drivers for social and economic development, poverty reduction and public health. This is fully acknowledged in Rwanda's flagship policy documents and national goals including Vision 2050, Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (2023) and several other policies and strategies. The government has also developed sector-level policies and plans to guide the achievement of national WASH targets and the SDGs. These include, among others, the National Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, which was approved by the cabinet in October 2023, as well the Integrated Water and Sanitation

Master Plans, the National Water Resources Management Plan, and the Integrated Solid Waste Management Strategy.

The government has also established a WASH sector management information system to measure progress and Transformation (NST-1), the Government of Rwanda recognizes water as a driver for achieving economic and social transformation. The social transformation pillar of the NST-1 is inform decision making.

The roles and responsibilities of key institutions in the subsectors – especially rural and urban sanitation – including governance, regulation, ownership and operations need to be further clarified. The availability and capacity of WASH sector human resources, particularly at decentralized level, is another critical constraint. There is a lack of adequately skilled professionals in the design, operation and maintenance of water and sanitation systems, especially for wastewater and faecal sludge management. This is compounded by insufficient harmonized training tools for capacity building at household level, and among public institutions, practitioners and latrines builders. Sector planning and implementation capacity to manage complex projects and monitor the performance of contractors (especially at local level) are other gaps.

Financing of WASH:

The Government of Rwanda continues to increase allocations for the WASH sector – the total budgetary allocation for the sector increased by a total of 66% in two years, from RWF 57.7 billion in 2021/22 to RWF 74.4 billion in 2022/23 and RFW 95.7 billion in 2023/24).² However, funding gaps continues to be a key sector challenge, as financial resources are not adequate to meet the current demand and sustain access to WASH services. In addition, most funds are allocated for water and urban areas, with less funds for rural areas and very little for household sanitation and hygiene.

Current water and sanitation tariff structures are not adequate to ensure sustainability of services or affordability for vulnerable groups. It has been estimated that Rwanda needs an annual investment of at least RWF 249 billion to achieve the national WASH targets of 100% basic coverage by 2024, and RWF 400 billion a year⁴ to achieve the WASH SDG (safely managed) targets by 2030. This equates to gaps of around RWF 154 billion and RWF 304.3 billion per year to achieving the National Strategy for Transformation and SDG targets, respectively.

Access to water supply:

According to the 2022 Population and Housing Census (PHC), 82% of households in Rwanda (96% in urban and 77% in rural areas) used water from improved drinking water sources, which include piped water, boreholes or tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. About 18% of the households used water from unimproved sources. The PHC 2022 report does not include data on access to basic water supply, which is a higher service level than improved and refers to use of water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. According to the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2019/20, 56% of Rwanda's households had access to basic drinking water services.

There are considerable disparities in access to basic water supply in Rwanda. In 2019/20, access to basic water supply was 87% in urban areas and 49% in rural areas. The City of Kigali registered the highest access to basic water supply (82%), while the Eastern province registered the lowest access to basic water supply (43%).

There was also wide divergence by wealth, with 85% of the richest quintile and 38% of the poorest having access to basic water supply. According to PHC 2022, 12% of households had access to water within their premises. Data on access to safely managed water supply services – the highest level of

service on WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) WASH⁶ service ladder, defined as use of drinking water from an improved water source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination – are not currently available for Rwanda.

Old and inadequately maintained infrastructure in Rwanda contribute to high water losses (non-revenue water, which averaged 41% in 2022); this in turn causes substantial loss of resources. The functionality of existing water supply systems is emerging as a concern, with over 45% of the rural piped water supply systems fully or partially non-functional in 2021.⁷ The quality of the drinking water supply is also a matter of concern, especially where there is a risk of cross-contamination between water and sewerage networks due to high levels of pipe leakage, which poses a serious problem for the health and well-being of the population.

The Rwanda Integrated Water and Sanitation Master Plans 2022 have set a target of reaching 60% access to safely managed water supply with the remaining 40% of the population accessing basic water by 2030. The Master Plans are also intended to progressively improve access to reach 100% access to safely managed water by the year 2050.

The Plans also include the targets of decreasing the percentage of non-revenue water to 34% in 2030 and 20% in 2050.

Access to sanitation:

Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact and include flush and pour flush toilets connected to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; pit latrines with slabs (including ventilated pit latrines), and composting toilets.

According to PHC 2022, 92% of households in Rwanda used improved sanitation facilities. Seven per cent of households used unimproved sanitation facilities, while 1% practised open defecation. Basic sanitation, a higher service level than improved, is defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households.

In 2022, 72% of households in Rwanda had access to a basic sanitation facility. This was a significant improvement from the 61% access to basic sanitation in 2019/20 and 54% in 2014. Access to basic sanitation was 56% in urban areas and 79% in rural areas in 2022.

The City of Kigali has the lowest proportion of households using basic sanitation (50%) due to the high number of households sharing latrines, with other provinces ranging from 75% (Western province) to 80% (Northern Province). In the richest quintile, 71% had access to basic sanitation, compared to 34% in the poorest quintile.

Data on access to safely managed sanitation services – the highest level of service on WHO / UNICEF JMP WASH service ladder and defined as use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated offsite – are currently not available for Rwanda.

In 2022, 45% of private households in Rwanda disposed of their sewage water in their courtyards. Other common modes of sewage disposal include bush (20%), cesspool (18%), sump (8%), and main sewer (6%). In the City of Kigali, the most common mode of sewage disposal used by private households is cesspool (52%).

Practices related to solid waste management remain inadequate with 32% of households throwing waste into fields and bushes.

Moreover, few households in Rwanda properly empty faecal sludge from their pit latrines and cesspools. The Rwanda Integrated Water and Sanitation Master Plans (2022) have the goal of reaching 60% access to safely managed sanitation services with the remaining 40% of the population accessing basic sanitation by 2030.

The Master Plans are also intended to progressively improve access to reach 100% access to safely managed sanitation by the year 2050.

Access to hygiene:

Some 25% of Rwanda's population had access to a basic hygiene facility – a handwashing facility with soap and water – in 2020. The figure was 37% in urban areas and 23% in rural areas. From 2014/15 to 2019/20,¹⁶ overall access to basic hygiene facilities increased by 21 percentage points, with handwashing momentum gained during the COVID-19 pandemic as one of the key contributors.

In 2020/2021, 84% of the household population was found to have places for handwashing, with 12% and 84% of the population having fixed and mobile places respectively for handwashing. However, only 41% of the population for whom a place for handwashing was observed had water available at the time of observation, and only 32% had soap or another cleansing agent available, thus indicating that soap and water remain major barriers to handwashing.

Menstrual hygiene management:

Like in many countries, stigma, poverty, and lack of access to basic services like toilets and water can cause menstrual health and hygiene needs go unmet in Rwanda, and increase girls' risks of infection. Lack of adequate supplies and facilities for menstrual hygiene management can mean that girls miss school during their periods.

A 2019 study found that 18% of women and girls in Rwanda miss school or work due to lack of safe pads or sanitary napkins. These absences represent a potential loss of gross domestic product of US\$215 per woman each year – a total of US\$115 million per year in Rwanda.

WASH in schools:

WASH facilities in schools also contribute to increased school enrolment and retention, especially for girls and children with special needs, as well as enhanced learning capacities among schoolchildren. Moreover, these facilities play an important role in the promotion of healthy behaviours among children, and enable them become agents of change for improving WASH in their communities.

In 2021, 64%, 68% and 52% of schools in Rwanda had access to basic water supply, sanitation and hygiene services respectively.¹⁹ WASH in health-care facilities Provision of adequate WASH, and infection prevention and control services in health-care facilities, is critical for ensuring delivery of quality health services; protection of patients, health workers, and staff; and prevention of further transmission of diseases such as COVID-19 and Ebola virus disease.

In 2021, 73% of health-care facilities in Rwanda had basic water services available on the premises and 6% of health facilities reported having basic sanitation, while 93% had limited sanitation services. In addition, 65% of health facilities had basic hygiene services (hand hygiene facilities at points of care and water and soap at toilets respectively).

Climate change:

Climate change is causing multiple challenges to the WASH sector. More recurrent and intense periods of droughts, heavy rains, flooding and landslides all disrupt WASH services through damage to infrastructure, deterioration of water quality and reduction in surface flows and reduced yield of springs and boreholes. This is threatening the progress made thus far.

Rwanda's hilly terrain also leads to high dependence of water pumps, resulting in high use of electricity to supply clean piped water to beneficiaries. Most existing WASH systems are not climate resilient.

Opportunities and recommendations:

The following areas of action are crucial enablers and should be prioritised to accelerate progress towards achieving universal access to WASH services in Rwanda:

- Develop new – and update existing – policy instruments, regulations, standards and action plans to support implementation of the new harmonised Water and Sanitation Policy, with strong focus on resilience to effects of climate change, gender, equity and inclusion;
- Increase budgetary allocations for WASH sector from the national budget, especially for rural areas and sanitation and hygiene;
- Maximise the efficiency and the effective use of existing funding for the WASH sector by reducing non-revenue water, improving billing, reducing unit costs, improving asset management, strengthening climate resilience, reducing operational costs, and use of innovative technologies.
- Mobilise additional financing for the sector through increased engagement with bilateral and multilateral donors, innovative financing, and public-private partnerships;
- Strengthen data collection for WASH, especially data on coverage at sub-district level and for safely managed services;
- Strengthen climate resilience and disaster risk reduction for the WASH sector;
- Develop and implement WASH sector capacity building plan to strengthen sector capacity in coordination, planning, implementation, monitoring and delivery of WASH services;
- Reform water tariffs with strong focus on ensuring affordability and financial sustainability; and
- Launch special projects focusing on scaling up WASH services in communities, schools, health centres and public places, with a strong focus on the most vulnerable and marginalised areas, climate resilience, gender and disability. Also launch a dedicated national initiative to mobilise communities to build latrines and adopt safe hygiene practices.

44% of households lacking access to basic water supplies (2019/20 DHS), 28% of households lacking access to basic sanitation (2022 Census), and 75% of households lacking basic hygiene services (2019/20 DHS).



Water, sanitation and hygiene:

<https://www.unicef.org/rwanda/water-sanitation-and-hygiene>

Clean water, basic toilets and good hygiene practices are essential for the survival and development of children. Without these basic needs, the lives of thousands of children are at risk.



The challenge:

Water and sanitation are human rights.

Universal access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services are priorities in Rwanda. WASH is critically linked to improved nutrition, good health, gender equality, economic growth, and environmental management.

Water:

In Rwanda, only 57% of the population access safe drinking water that is within 30 minutes of their home. When children spend time collecting water, it often keeps them out of school. This is an issue especially for girls, who are often expected to take on the majority of household tasks.

Even if water is available near the home, that water is often not safe to drink. When children drink contaminated water, they risk severe illness – and even death – from water-borne diseases.

Sanitation:

Basic sanitation means that every household has its own toilet and does not share with another household. These toilets should also keep human waste out of contact with people.

Only 64% of the population in Rwanda have access to these sanitation services.

There is also a huge disparity depending on the wealth of the family: 94% of the wealthiest households have their own toilet, compared to only 74% of the poorest households.

Hygiene:

Just 5% of households in Rwanda have a place for family members to wash their hands with soap. Handwashing with soap at critical moments is essential for good health, especially in children.



The solution:

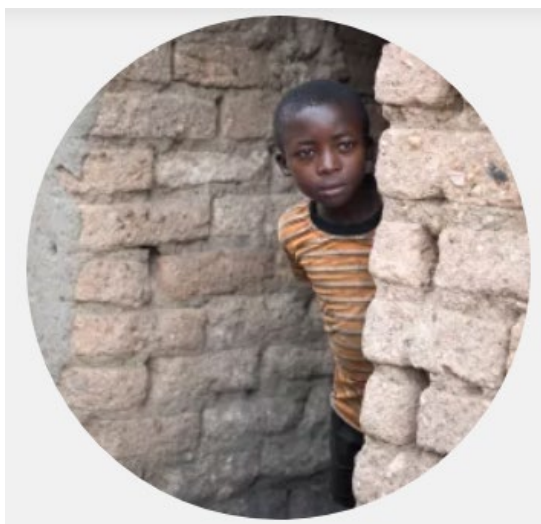
UNICEF's WASH programme in Rwanda aims to ensure that more households and communities use safe and sustainable water and sanitation services, and that children and families practice good hygiene. UNICEF supports the Government of Rwanda to ensure that every household:



Uses safe, clean water near the home.

Uses a hygienic and private latrine.

Practices handwashing with soap, especially after using the toilet and before handling food.



Water Supply:

UNICEF has provided water supply to over 600,000 people in rural areas of Rwanda in the past 10 years. We continue to expand water supply services to even more people, in close collaboration with local government authorities. We also address challenges which can lead to those same water supply systems breaking down, which stops the flow of clean water.

Sanitation:

UNICEF is currently working in 10 of Rwanda's 30 districts to ensure that every household has and uses a hygienic and private latrine.

With the Ministry of Health and partners, UNICEF supports district authorities to mobilise households to build new toilets and improve older, poor quality ones. We also strive to improve monitoring of sanitation coverage and use and increase the availability of toilet-building products in local markets.

Hygiene through handwashing:

Most Rwandans know that handwashing with soap is important before eating, but many people do not actually practice this behaviour.

UNICEF is building evidence to better understand the barriers which prevent people from practicing handwashing with soap. UNICEF will address those barriers by:

- Promoting handwashing behaviour, including through mass media campaigns.
- Increasing skills and knowledge among UNICEF partners.
- Mobilising communities.
- Increasing the availability of facilities, products and services.

Systems strengthening:

Building WASH infrastructure is the easy part. Expanding water and sanitation services and sustaining those services over time requires capacity, evidence, policies and regulation, and financing.

UNICEF supports key government partners in WASH like the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Infrastructure, Rwanda Utility Regulatory Authority (RURA), and the Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC) to strengthen national WASH systems. This will allow UNICEF to continue and expand WASH services in:

Monitoring: Availability of critical information will improve the targeting of resources to where they are needed most.

Water quality: Availability of safe, drinkable water is too low. UNICEF is improving data and information on water quality in rural areas.

Financing: Water needs to be affordable. UNICEF is supporting a review of rural water tariffs to ensure that everyone can afford drinking water, and that rural water private operators have the resources they need to keep the water flowing.

EXPECTED RESULTS:

Expected Outcomes: Improving Access of Clean Water and Sanitation

For both the refugees and the host communities, improving access to clean water and sanitary facilities in refugee camps can have a variety of good effects. Here are some expected outcomes:

Health and Hygiene Improvement:

Reduction in waterborne diseases: Adequate access to clean water and sanitation facilities can significantly reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases like cholera, diarrhoea, and typhoid.

Improved personal hygiene: Access to clean water and proper sanitation encourages better personal hygiene practices, leading to a decrease in the spread of infections.

Child and Maternal Health:

Lower child mortality rates: Clean water and sanitation can lead to a decrease in child mortality rates due to reduced exposure to waterborne diseases.

Safer childbirth: Clean water and proper sanitation facilities contribute to safer and more hygienic childbirth conditions, benefiting both mothers and newborns.

Education and Gender Equality:

Increased school attendance: When children have access to clean water and sanitation, they are more likely to attend school regularly, as they are not burdened by water collection tasks.

Enhanced gender equality: Women and girls often bear the responsibility of collecting water. Improved access can alleviate this burden, allowing them to pursue education and other opportunities.

Dignity and Well-being:

Restored dignity: Access to clean water and sanitation facilities promotes a sense of dignity and well-being among refugees, enhancing their overall quality of life.

Psychological well-being: Clean and safe sanitation facilities contribute to improved mental health and psychological well-being for individuals living in the camps.

Environmental Impact:

Reduced contamination: Adequate sanitation systems prevent contamination of water sources and soil, benefiting both the refugee population and the local environment.

Improved waste management: Proper waste disposal systems prevent pollution and contribute to maintaining a cleaner environment.

Community Development and Resilience:

Community empowerment: Involving refugees in the planning, construction, and management of water and sanitation facilities fosters a sense of ownership and empowerment.

Resilience building: Improved water and sanitation infrastructure enhances the camp's resilience to disasters and emergencies.

Reduced Tensions with Host Communities:

Less strain on resources: Access to water and sanitation facilities can reduce competition between refugees and host communities for limited resources.

Improved relations: Sharing improved infrastructure with host communities can promote cooperation and positive relations between the two groups.

Economic Opportunities:

Time and resource savings: Access to clean water within the camp reduces the time spent on water collection, allowing refugees to engage in income-generating activities or education.

Potential for entrepreneurship: Improved sanitation can lead to opportunities for small businesses, such as sanitation services or hygiene-related products.

Preparedness for Repatriation:

Healthier returnee population: When refugees eventually return to their home countries, those exposed to better water and sanitation conditions are likely to be healthier and better equipped for reintegration.

Long-Term Sustainable Impact:

The Government of Japan supported the project, facilitated by UNICEF, ensuring that affected villages access clean water by constructing or rehabilitating water supply systems. As the rehabilitation project progresses, these communities can look forward to continued access to free water. The Government of Japan supported the project, facilitated by UNICEF, ensuring that affected villages access clean water by constructing or rehabilitating water supply systems. As the rehabilitation project progresses, these communities can look forward to continued access to free water. “I got a job to assist with cleaning up and was paid, contributing to my personal development; I managed to solve different issues around my home. This project was a heaven-sent because now my children can go to school looking clean, and I also have access to clean water for use in my home,” she shares.

The changes have been remarkable. Women, men, and children no longer spend precious hours struggling to access a vital resource. Clean water flows into their water taps at home, eliminating the burden of carrying heavy jerry-cans over long distances. Mothers can no longer choose between fetching water and sending their children to school.

Faris Uwitonze, a father who now has the water supply near his home, shares that the once lengthy one-hour journey to fetch water is ending.

“Having a water supply has been instrumental in ensuring water is easily accessible to me... My children won’t bear the burden of fetching water from a distance, allowing them to go to school early because I can now fetch water by myself,”

Faris Uwitonze, resident of Muko village.

SCHOOLS SENSITISATIONS:

Inclusive education is a reality in Rwanda.

Disability is not inability; a primary school in Rwanda demonstrates it well.

As we drive from Kigali, Rwanda’s capital, to Bugesera district, we see a beautiful landscape of surrounding hills and lakes. After the tarmac road ends, a dusty, unpaved road



continues for about a kilometre, leading to the Gitwe Primary School (PS). The school receives children from the nearby communities.

Established in 2004, the school has 16 teachers (nine females and seven males) and one administrative staff. The headmistress is Mrs. Rosette Musabyeyezu.

Gitwe PS provides an educational facility of four years of nursery and six years of primary education. It has a total strength of 645 students, including ten children with special needs. But this was not the case until 2019.

“When I joined the school in 2006, the teachers could not support children with disabilities, as we did not have the capacities, training, and sensitivities to cater to different needs. Hence, there was no student with disabilities admitted to the school until 2020”, shares the headmistress, Mrs. Musabyeyezu. She further added that children with disabilities stayed home and received no stimulation or education.

In 2019, the teachers and school administration received support from UNICEF Rwanda on three aspects: accessibility, capacity building of teachers in inclusive education, and assessment and referral of children to social services. Thereafter, the school welcomed its first visually impaired child in 2019. Since then, several of the children with disabilities have completed primary education.

A shyly smiling Emelyne came to meet the headmistress. She is 19 years old and has a cognitive disability. She has difficulty recognising letters and can’t write well (dyslexia).

Emelyne started in this school four years back and was admitted to the first grade in primary school.

“I love coming to school because I have learned a lot. Earlier, I would accompany my parents to the farm all day. Now, I enjoy playing with my classmates and sharing meals provided through the school feeding programme. My closest friends are Angel and Nadia. They help me in writing and are very supportive.”

The school has ensured the establishment of ramps and toilets with handrail support for easy access for children with disabilities, indicating a fully integrated, inclusive approach.

However, this is not the case with all schools in Rwanda, as they don’t provide accessible infrastructure for children with disabilities. All schools’ environment and facilities should be accessible to children with disabilities. This also applies to play facilities. It is unfortunate that in Rwanda, 99% of schools lack disability-adapted play facilities, hence depriving children with disabilities of their right to leisure / play. There is a need to support schools with disability-adapted facilities.

Gitwe leads by setting a very good example for other schools that must be inclusive. The needs of all students must always be met, irrespective of whether they have disabilities. Teachers’ sensitisation and capacities to cater to different needs is another significant step towards inclusivity at Gitwe. The teachers are invested in the well-being and learning outcomes of the students at school and home.

UNICEF Rwanda is grateful for the contribution of UNICEF Switzerland, which led to this beautiful initiative of mainstreaming the needs of children with disabilities in regular schools.



SANITATION AND HYGIENE CAMPAIGN:



1. Launching of hygiene national campaign and global hand washing day in Rwanda:

Nkombo Island was chosen as the venue of the campaign because it has been reported that some cholera cases as well as other poor hygiene related diseases are rampant due to low coverage of improved latrines and drinking of untreated water from Lake Kivu for majority of the population. Nkombo Island has a population of about 18,000 inhabitants.

In Rwanda, like other developing countries, poor hygiene and sanitation is one of the underlying major causes of diseases such as diarrhoea and associated diseases and intestinal worms, which usually increase the prevalence of malnutrition and the poverty situation.

While the World celebrates each year the Global Hand Washing Day on 15th October and the World Toilet Day on 19th November, in Rwanda these two events have been combined and were celebrated at the launching of the national six-month hygiene campaign.

The campaign will run through the 16th January to the 16th of July 2014, under the theme “A culture of hygiene for good health and sustainable development”.

The main objective of the campaign is to enhance good hygiene practices, to reduce diarrhea and intestinal worms' incidences and to contribute to the fight against stunting malnutrition and poverty.

Planned activities after the launching ceremony include:

- Organise Media Panel on National TV or Radio , including Community and Private Radios;
- Conduct an orientation meeting of all 30 District Health Directors on the six month national campaign;
- Conduct a workshop of environmental health officers from 30 Districts to refresh them on the national campaign practical activities;
- Distribute water filters and SurEau disinfectant for water treatment for vulnerable families in Nkombo Island, Rusizi District;
- Organise hygiene inspection of hospitals and health centres, schools, hotels, restaurants, swimming pools, etc.
- Training of environmental health officers in drinking water quality surveillance; system.

The Government of Rwanda is making steady progress in improving personal hygiene practices and promoting hygiene and sanitation in public places. Efforts for the campaign are focused on the promotion of hygiene in six issues:

Hand washing using soap and general body hygiene;

Home water treatment;

The hygienic handling of drinking water and fetching and storage facilities;

The hygienic use of domestic and public latrines;

Food hygiene;

General hygiene in public places, such as health facilities (notably prevention of nosocomial infections), schools, workplaces and food establishments.

Four Committees have been put in place at national and district level to ensure preparation and implementation of the campaign: Coordination Committee, Social Mobilisation Committee, Logistics Committee and Monitoring and Evaluation Committee. Mid-way and final reports are expected the third month and the sixth month.

2. From October to December 2017, UNICEF Rwanda and the Ministry of Health conducted a sanitation and hygiene campaign in Nyamagabe District in Rwanda's Southern Province. Over 1,500 new toilets were constructed, increasing coverage of proper sanitation from 62% to 76%. Almost 12,000 additional households now having new or upgraded toilets, impacting more than 51,500 people.

3. The Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) launches hygiene and safety national campaign: Tuesday, 06th August 2019 marks the beginning of the national hygiene and safety campaign that aims at improving the hygienic standards of Rwandan residents and transform our Country Rwanda into a 'clean, green, and safe' country.

The campaign was launched nationwide during the weekly Community Assemblies held every Tuesday of the week, at every cell in the country.

During the launch of the campaign at national level, the Minister of Local Government, Hon. Prof. SHYAKA Anastase highlighted that building on the best practices in the City of Kigali, the campaign will be conducted across the country so that all Rwandans and all people residing in Rwanda start embracing the culture of good hygiene in their daily lives.

Announcing the campaign, the Hon. Minister, Prof. Shyaka said that the key focus areas will be:

- Improving personal hygiene and cleanliness around the homestead.
- Improving hygiene at business centers and bus parks.
- Improving levels of hygiene in schools, health centers, restaurants, bars and other public places.
- Promoting safe communities, especially by putting more emphasis on ending home violence eradicating drug abuse, gender based violence, and land disputes among others.

“We recognise that there are still some challenges such as access to clean water and some sub-standard sanitation facilities, but the biggest challenge is the mindset of the citizens towards hygiene and safety. This campaign will mainly focus on the social and behavior change mechanisms as the government addresses other infrastructural needs.” Minister Shyaka said.

The Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Health, in partnership with Rwanda National Police and many other institutions organised the campaign and will continue to mobilise the communities and other required resources to ensure that the objectives of this campaign are achieved and sustained.

Unlocking Access to Hygiene and Sanitation Facilities:

In 2022, 72% of households in Rwanda had access to a basic sanitation facility. This was a significant improvement from the 61% access to basic sanitation in 2019/20 and 54% in 2014/15.¹¹ Access to basic sanitation was 56% cent in urban areas and 79% in rural areas in 2022.

As of 2023, an estimated 1.7 billion people (worldwide) lack access to basic sanitation facilities, which includes safe disposal of human waste and access to handwashing stations with soap and water at home.

Hygiene and sanitary conditions (changing rooms, bathrooms, kitchen facilities, dining facilities and rest rooms, and sometimes mini-gyms and places for other forms of relaxation) play a crucial role in ensuring a comfortable, safe and healthy working environment for you and for your workers.

Sanitary facilities – toilets, showers and washbasins – are everyday features which are of great importance especially in situations where people are deprived of their liberty, when detainees find themselves in a situation of total dependence on the authorities.

Sanitation and hygiene are fundamental to public health, development, and survival. Across the globe, challenges persist in providing adequate sanitation for all, leaving billions vulnerable to water-related diseases. As of 2023, an estimated 1.7 billion people lack access to basic sanitation facilities, which includes safe disposal of human waste and access to handwashing stations with soap and water at home.

The essential role of toilets:

Proper sanitation facilities (such as toilets) promote health by allowing people to dispose of their waste appropriately. This prevents environmental contamination and reduces the risk of disease. However, many people worldwide do not have access to these facilities, leading to improper waste disposal. This situation fails to keep waste from human contact and does not ensure proper waste treatment.

The absence of basic sanitation facilities can:

Create unhealthy environments contaminated by human waste. Without proper sanitation, waste from infected individuals may contaminate a community's land and water, increasing others' risk of infection. Proper waste disposal can slow the spread of diseases from germs in human waste.

Lead to the spread of diseases or conditions causing widespread illness and death. People without access to proper sanitation often have to live in and drink water from environments contaminated with waste, exposing them to future infections. Inadequate waste disposal promotes the cycle of infection for bacteria and other germs spread through contaminated soil, food, water, and insects like flies.

Access to sanitation is determined by the type of sanitation facility used, whether it is shared with other households, and how human waste is disposed. The service level terms and definitions in the table below include how sanitation services are defined by the Joint Monitoring Programme, a collaboration between the World Health Organisation (WHO) and UNICEF.

Note: **Improved sanitation facilities** are those designed to hygienically separate human waste from human contact and include:

- Flush or pour-flush toilet / latrine to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine
- Pit latrine with slab
- Composting toilet
- Container-based sanitation

Shared sanitation facilities are shared between two or more households, including public toilets.

Unimproved sanitation facilities do not ensure hygienic separation of human waste from human contact and include:

- Flush/ pour flush to an open drain
- Pit latrine without a slab or platform
- Hanging latrine
- Bucket latrine
- Open defecation



Sanitation is for Everyone

Rwanda National infrastructure program support

Roadways

Transportation is a critical sector for the Rwanda economy, accounting for approximately 4.4% of the economy's GDP.

Transport in Rwanda primarily refers to three modes:

- (i) land (roads);
- (ii) air; and
- (iii) maritime (inland waterways).

Road transport is the predominant subsector in the country, while the aviation sector is also witnessing steady growth in line with the government's aim of transforming Kigali into an aviation hub. In terms of net employment, the transportation sector is currently low-skilled and labour-intensive. Transport has been designated a 'priority sector' under NST1, currently accounting for approximately 5% of the country's employment 182,777 workers.

Rwanda has strategically identified the Transport and Logistics sector as one of the key drivers of economic growth, wealth and job creation and critical for within and cross-border trade. The transport sector is a key contributor to Strategic Pillar 1 (Economic Transformation) under (i) NST1 Priority Area 2 which aims at expanding Sustainable Urbanisation from 17.3% (2014) to 35% by 2024; as well as (ii) NST1 Priority Area 4 that promotes industrialisation and a structural shift in the export base to high-value goods and services to accelerate exports by 17% annually.

The total road network covers 7,500 km of paved roads and 11,346 km unpaved roads, making a total of 18,846 km. Roads are classified into national (2,860 km), District (1,835 km) and gravel roads (3,563 km).

Primary roads, which are suitable for heavy long-haul trucks, connect the capital Kigali with the provinces and international border crossings. The paved primary roads link Kigali with the major locations of Ngoma, Kirehe, Huye, Gicumbi, Nyagatare, Rusizi, Musanze and Rubavu. Many of these roads are steep, especially in the Northern and Southern provinces, and therefore travel speeds along these roads should be quite slow.

Secondary roads are generally acceptable for small trucks (15 MT max) but require 4WD during rainy seasons especially on roads in mountainous areas. These roads are narrow, steep and difficult to pass during the 6 – 7 month long rainy season. The condition of the district roads in rural areas will only allow small trucks of a 10 MT capacity during the dry season and only about 5 MT during the rainy season.

All secondary roads are unpaved and become very difficult to travel across during the wet season. Truck movements during the rainy season become very difficult due to floods and mudslides, especially with the mountainous terrain of the country.

The government's plan to improve the transport sector places emphasis on rural areas. Its major objectives include maintenance and rehabilitation of the rural road network in order to promote commercial exchanges and reviewing the feasibility of an international railway line that connects to the Tanzanian rail network. These initiatives would make a substantial improvement to the infrastructure to support economic growth and ease the burden on humanitarian programs.

Table 1: List of national roads

LIST OF CLASSIFIED NATIONAL ROADS

No	ID	Names	Starting Point	End Point	Length (Km)	Status (paved or unpaved)	Length Unpaved (Km)	Length Paved (Km)
1	NR 1	Kigali-Muhanga-Nyanza-Huye-Akanyaru	Km 0.00: Main Roundabout, Kigali	Km 157.488 :Akanyaru Border Post	157.839	Paved		157.839
2	NR 2	Kigali- Musanze-Rubavu	Km 5.068 NR1 : Gitikinyoni	Km 149.921: Rubavu Border Post	150.015	Paved		150.015
3	NR 3	Kigali-Rukoma-Gatuna	Km 2.390 NR1 :Nyabugogo, Kigali	Km 77.970 : Gatuna Border Post	78.010	Paved		78.010
4	NR 4	Kigali-Rwamagana-Kayanza-Rusumo	Km 0.00 :Main Roundabout, Kigali	Km 169.339 : Rusumo Bridge	169.339	Paved		169.339
5	NR 5	Kicukiro - Nyamata - Nemba	Km 6.242 NR4 : Sonatubes Roundabout	Km 61.980: Nemba Border Post	61.980	Paved		61.980
6	NR 6	Ngoma-Sake-Ramiro-Kibugabuga -Ruhuh-Gasoro- Nyanza-Gitwe	Km 106.237 NR 4: Ngoma Roundabout	Km 60.130 NR 7:Gitwe	144.157	Paved+Unpaved	140.355	3.802
7	NR 7	Rugobagoba - Kinazi - Ruhango-Gitwe-Buhanda-Kirinda-Birambo-Karongi	26.641 NR 1: Rugobagoba	Km 179.027 NR 11: Kayenzi	111.606	Unpaved	111.606	
8	NR 8	Nyamiyaga-Gisagara-Akanyaru Bas	Km 111.143 NR 6: Nyamiyaga	Km 90.720: Akanyaru Bas Border Post	90.720	Unpaved	90.720	
9	NR 9	Huye-Kibeho-Ndago-Munini-Bitare	Km 124.541 NR 1: Huye	Km 77.236: Bitare Border Post	77.236	Paved+Unpaved	75.596	1.640
10	NR 10	Huye -Nyamagabe-Kitabi- Buhinga	Km 123.169 NR 1: Karubanda	Km 75.115 NR 11: Buhinga	115.274	Paved		115.274
11	NR 11	Ruhwa-Bugarama-Rusizi-Buhinga-Karongi-Rusiro-Rubavu	Km 0.000: Ruhwa Border Post	Km 139.475 NR 2: Pfunda	270.406	Paved+Unpaved	151.888	118.518
12	NR 12	Kitabi-Musebeya-Gishyita	Km 52.453 NR 10: Kitabi	Km 146.804 NR 11: Gishyita	83.759	Unpaved	83.759	
13	NR 13	Musebeya-Kaduha-Buhanda-Kirengeri	Km 26.642 NR 12: Gatovu	Km 58.237 NR1 : Kirengeri	68.915	Unpaved	68.915	
14	NR 14	Nyamagabe-Rukondo-Musange-Mukungu-Gasenye-Kibuye	26.356 NR 10: Nyamagabe	Km 167.896 NR 11: Kibuye Roundabout	112.240	Unpaved	112.240	
15	NR 15	Muhanga - Nyange-Rubengera	Km 47.028 NR 1 : Muhanga	Km 183.921 NR 11: Rubengera	61.454	Paved		61.454
16	NR 16	Muhanga - Ngororero-Kabaya-Mukamira	Km 3.748 NR 15: Meru	Km 98.593 NR 2: Mukamira	98.764	Paved		98.764
17	NR 17	Cyakabili - Nyabikenke - Musanze - Cyanika	Km 43.808 NR1 : Cyakabili	Km 123.603: Cyanika Border Post	123.603	Paved+Unpaved	89.464	34.139
18	NR 18	Musanze-Kinigi-Kabatwa-Busasamana-	Km 99.491 NR 17:Musanze	Km 94.046: Petite Barriere Border Post	94.046	Paved+Unpaved	71.875	22.171
19	NR 19	Base-Kiruri - Miyove-Kisaro-Gicumbi - Nyagatare-Ryabega	Km 43.826 NR 2: Base	Km 75.550 NR24:Ryabega	141.897	Paved+Unpaved	120.252	21.645
20	NR 20	Kiruri-Butaro	Km 3.101 NR 19: Kiruri	Km 23.253 NR 21: Butaro	36.368	Unpaved	36.368	
21	NR 21	Kidaho-Butaro-Kivuye-Gicumbi	Km 119.288 NR 17:Kidaho	Km 44.284 NR 19: Gicumbi	74.872	Unpaved	74.872	
22	NR 22	Maya-Rushaki-Kiyombe-Karama-Buziba-Rwempasha-Kizinga	Km 69.573 NR 3: Maya	Km 83.478: Kizinga Border	83.478	Unpaved	83.478	
23	NR 23	Rwesero - Rwankuba-Kiramuruzi	Km 26.518 NR 3: Rwesero	Km 19.719 NR 24: Kiramuruzi	51.155	Unpaved	51.155	
24	NR 24	Kayanza - Kiramuruzi-Kabarore-Gabiro - Kagitumba	Km 74.570 NR 4: Kayanza Roundabout	Km 116.261: Kagitumba Border Post	116.261	Paved		116.261
25	NR 25	Rukara-Murundi-Mwiri - Rwinkwavu - Nyankora-Nasho-Mpanga-Nyamugali	Km 10.869 NR 24: Rukara	Km 152.978 NR 4: Rusozi	175.441	Unpaved	175.441	
TOTAL LENGTH OF NATIONAL ROADS					2,748.835		1,537.984	1,210.851

Energy

The energy sector in Rwanda consists of four components: **Electricity, Biomass, Gas and Petroleum**, with each playing a key role in Rwanda's transition to a middle income country by the end of the decade.

Although Rwanda has had considerable success over recent years in addressing issues related to environment to the extent that it's one of only a few countries in Africa where there is not a major link between biomass and the negative environmental effects of deforestation, social and health problems emanating from the use of biomass need to be solved.

The government is promoting the use of alternative fuels such as biogas from animal and plant waste. This will not only save lives but also free up the time spent by women and children in collecting firewood, giving them more time to study and undertake more productive commercial activities. The use of electricity is required for both low consumption devices and large consumers. Our priority is to extend the network to allow productive and heavy users of electricity across the country to connect to the grid. For lighter users of electricity, grid connections are unlikely to make economic sense in the short term and as such, off-grid will be preferred.

- **Rwanda has a target to achieve 100% electricity access by 2030.**
- **As of May 2024, about 65.7% of Rwandans had access to electricity**
- **The government is working to improve the transmission network and increase access to electricity**
- **Energy goals**
- **Rwanda is committed to reducing emissions from the agricultural sector**
- **Rwanda is exploring nuclear technology for use in health, energy, and agriculture**
- **Rwanda is working to improve the legal and regulatory framework for energy**

Broad issues of the energy sector in Rwanda include the following:

- Inadequate co-ordination and information sharing between/or among the various projects, government bodies, the private sector and civil society organisations;
- Lack of investment;
- Inadequate energy planning information system (energy supply and demand analysis);
- Lower rate of access to modern energy;
- Inadequate financial resources to plan for and monitor the energy sector and carry out appropriate research and development (R&D);
- Lack for appropriate curricula in energy studies at many institutions of higher learning;
- Inadequate human resource and institutional capacity.

For each of the energy-sub sectors there are specific issues to consider, which are given below. The various energy sub-sectors include the following:

Electricity

The electric power sub-sector issues in Rwanda include the following:

- a. Insufficient investment to develop electricity generation, transmission and distribution projects including the interconnection projects that can facilitate and enhance the energy trade;
- b. Large technical and non-technical electricity losses;
- c. Inadequate maintenance;

- d. High costs of supply due to the past insufficient investment in power generation, transmission and distribution and sometimes coupled with a very low operational efficiency and lack of financial planning;
- e. Lack of cost reflective tariffs; vi. Lower electricity access;
- f. Low quality of electricity supply and customer service;
- g. Inefficient commercial operations in terms of lack of an accurate customer database, inadequate systems and controls for meter reading and high accounts receivable.

Petroleum

The petroleum sub-sector issues include the following:

- a. The evolution of prices, in particular, oil prices on the international market impacts negatively on the balance of payments of oil-importing and renders the cost of energy supply unbearable;
- b. High transport costs due to insufficient transport facilities and being landlocked;
- c. Inadequate quality control of the fossil fuels products, posing an increasing hazard to public health and the environment.

Biomass and other Renewable Energy Sources

Issues of Biomass and other renewable energy sources include the following:

- a. Inefficient production and use of wood-fuels resulting in the depletion of forest resources, which, in turn, has an adverse environmental impact in terms of accelerating climate change, threatening biodiversity and increasing erosion. It also has an adverse impact on the health of wood-fuels users, especially in rural households;
- b. Low public awareness about the efficacy and potency of renewable energy technologies (RETs);
- c. Little production of equipment and components and underdeveloped markets in RETs equipment and services because of high initial investment cost and lack of financial capacity to cover the initial investment;
- d. Lack of mechanisms to monitor standards and ensure quality control of RETs: the poor quality of some technologies available on the market reduces their lifetime and damages the image of RETs;
- e. Inadequate financing mechanisms;
- f. Inadequate data available on the potential of indigenous renewable energy sources (geothermal, solar, wind, peat, methane gas, mini and micro hydro);
- g. Shortage of local actors capable of carrying projects financially, technically, and in terms of management; and viii. Institutional, policy, fiscal and regulatory barriers.

As of end November 2024, the cumulative connectivity rate in Rwanda is 81.4% of Rwandan households including 56.5% connected to the national grid and 24.9% accessing through off-grid systems (mainly solar).

Rwanda energy group (REG) and its subsidiaries (EDCL: Energy Development Corporation Limited and EUCL: Energy Utility Corporation Limited) continue to face challenges related to:

- 1. Insufficient budget for development projects**
- 2. The issue of mismatching demand and power supply**
- 3. End user tariffs that are not cost reflective.**

Water and Sanitation

According to the National Land Use Development Master Plan (2020–2050), 2,068 km² are wetlands (8% of the national territory), including buffer zones, and 1,637 km² (6% of the national territory) are water bodies, also with buffer zones. Rwanda has two hydrological basins: the Congo basin drains around 33%

of the national territory and receives approximately 21% of the country's water; the Nile basin drains around 67% of the national territory, with 79% of the country's water. The country uses approximately 4% of its renewable freshwater with the largest share being allocated to irrigation.¹

Several notable achievements have been realized in the management of water resources, including the establishment of an effective governance framework. This was further bolstered by institutional reforms culminating in the creation of the Rwanda Water Resources Board (RWB). The adoption of a Water Resources and Development Master Plan and the development of management plans for selected catchments have contributed significantly. Efforts to rehabilitate critical watersheds and catchments to restore their basic ecological functions have been successful. An efficient and equitable water allocation and utilisation framework has been implemented through a permit system, with active monitoring of water users and usage.

Water supply status

According to the 2022 National Population and Housing Census, access to water supply is at 82% and piped water within dwellings/yard is at 18%. Water access rates are higher in urban areas (96%) than in rural areas (77%). To improve planning and service delivery while strengthening monitoring and evaluation (M&E), several initiatives have been taken in water supply programs, including the development of a National Integrated Water and Sanitation Master Plan, the Kigali Water Supply Master Plan, district WASH investment plans, a WASH financing strategy and the development of a WASH management information system (MIS). Private sector engagement has been strengthened.

Sanitation status

As reported in the 2022 National Population and Housing Census, overall access to improved sanitation services is at 92% while access to basic services is at 72% (rural 78% and urban 56%). In terms of solid waste disposal by private households, the most common mode is household compost dumping (51% at national level); just 10% have access to waste collection services. In wastewater, 45% of private households dispose of their sewage water in the courtyard. This mode is less used in Kigali (17% of households) than in the provinces (more than 42%).

Water and sanitation sector challenges and opportunities

Water and sanitation sector challenges

Despite the remarkable achievements summarized above, the sector faces several challenges including:

- i. Increasing negative impacts of climate change and variability in weather that adversely affect water resources, water supply and sanitation infrastructure.
- ii. Inadequate human and technical capacity within the institutions responsible for water resources, water supply and sanitation.
- iii. A financial gap in the implementation of water supply and sanitation programs to increase sustainable access to WASH services.
- iv. Poor sustainability of WASH services, mostly in rural areas, which slows the achievement of universal access.
- v. A significant threat of depletion of water resources, water-related disasters and soil erosion due to land degradation.
- vi. Lack of data and information for decision-making at both national and transboundary levels.
- vii. The need to consolidate and strengthen institutional responsibilities in terms of waste management.
- viii. Environmental pollution that affects water quality.

¹ Using the data from the Water User and Use Assessment in Rwanda (2020) funded by FAO in collaboration with RWB and the Integrated Strategic Water Resources Planning and Management for Rwanda, funded by FONERWA (Rwanda Green Fund) in collaboration with RWB (2023).

- ix. Increased water demands due to urbanization, population growth and socio-economic development.

Water and sanitation opportunities

Despite diverse challenges, the water and sanitation sector present opportunities that can contribute to national socioeconomic development:

- i. Political commitment to the proper management and sustainable utilization of water resources, supply and sanitation in Rwanda.
- ii. Well-defined and well-articulated flagship national policies that guide and provide strategic direction for national economic development and are closely interlinked with other development sectors, natural resources management, and adequate water supply and sanitation services.
- iii. Well-defined sector-specific policies and an overall strategic plan for the management of environment, natural resources, agricultural development, energy, water supply and sanitation.
- iv. An institutional framework with mandates and functions covering various sectors and subsectors relevant for the management of water resources, water supply and sanitation.
- v. The establishment by Presidential Order, where applicable, of an institution with a mandate to coordinate natural resources management across the sub-sectors of land, forests, water, mines, water supply and sanitation.
- vi. Growing synergies and partnership between government agencies and other stakeholders, including water users, water supply and sanitation services, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and development partners.
- vii. An evolving regional cooperative framework for the management, where applicable, of shared water resources, water supply and sanitation services based on common interest and shared values.
- viii. Good climatic conditions with high rainfall and a dense hydrological network.

The existence of national and district land-use plans.

Tesla In Panic: African Innovation Proves Critics Wrong With Amazing New Technology!

https://youtube.com/watch?v=UDM_x6Snq-c&si=64wypey6FIWOoDPa

5 February 2025

In this groundbreaking investigation, we uncover the extraordinary story of Sangulani Maxwell Chikumbutso, the African inventor who claims to have created a car that never needs fuel or charging. But this isn't just about a car – it's about power, innovation, and Africa's role in shaping the future of global energy. [#AfricanInnovation](#) [#CleanEnergy](#) [#FreeEnergy](#) [#Geopolitics](#) [#Zimbabwe](#)

2025 Self-Powered EV: Shakes Up The Entire World! shock sceptics

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C6ajXITvqCc>

[Innovation](#) [#FutureOfTransport](#) [#MaxwellChikumbutso](#)

10 February 2025

Discover the ground-breaking innovation that could change the automotive and energy industries forever! In this video, Doctor Cool Auto Fix introduces **Maxwell Chikumbutso**—a visionary inventor from Zimbabwe who has unveiled a revolutionary self-charging electric vehicle (EV) in 2025. Forget about traditional charging stations and fossil fuels; **Chikumbutso's** technology offers infinite, clean energy that could reshape our world.

Rwanda – Access to Electricity (80.1% of Population)

<https://tradingeconomics.com/rwanda/access-to-electricity-percent-of-population-wb-data.html>

<https://www.seforall.org/impact-areas/country-engagement/country-work-rwanda>

Electricity access in Rwanda has seen significant growth in recent years. As of August 2024, **80.1% of Rwandan households** have some form of electricity connectivity. This includes **56.2% connected to the national grid** and **23.9% accessing through off-grid systems**, mainly solar. The country aims to achieve **universal electricity access by 2024**. However, **98.5% of the population still relies on polluting fuels** such as firewood and charcoal for cooking.

Rwanda Adult Literacy Rate

<https://countryeconomy.com/demography/literacy-rate/rwanda>

According to UNESCO Rwanda it has an adult literacy rate of 78.76%. While the male literacy rate is 81.03%, for females is 76.7%.

<< 2022 Comparison: Literacy rate						
Countries ▲	Date	Adult literacy rate female	Adult literacy rate male	Adult literacy rate	Adult literacy rate 15-24	Ch.

Rwanda Internet Coverage: Facts and figures

<https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2024-rwanda>

The state of digital in Rwanda in 2024

Here are **DataReportal**'s essential headlines for digital adoption and use in Rwanda in early 2024:

- There were **4.91 million** internet users in Rwanda at the start of 2024, when internet penetration stood at **34.4 percent**.
- Rwanda was home to **930.4 thousand** social media users in January 2024, equating to **6.5 percent** of the total population.
- A total of **12.29 million** cellular mobile connections were active in Rwanda in early 2024, with this figure equivalent to **86.2 percent** of the total population.

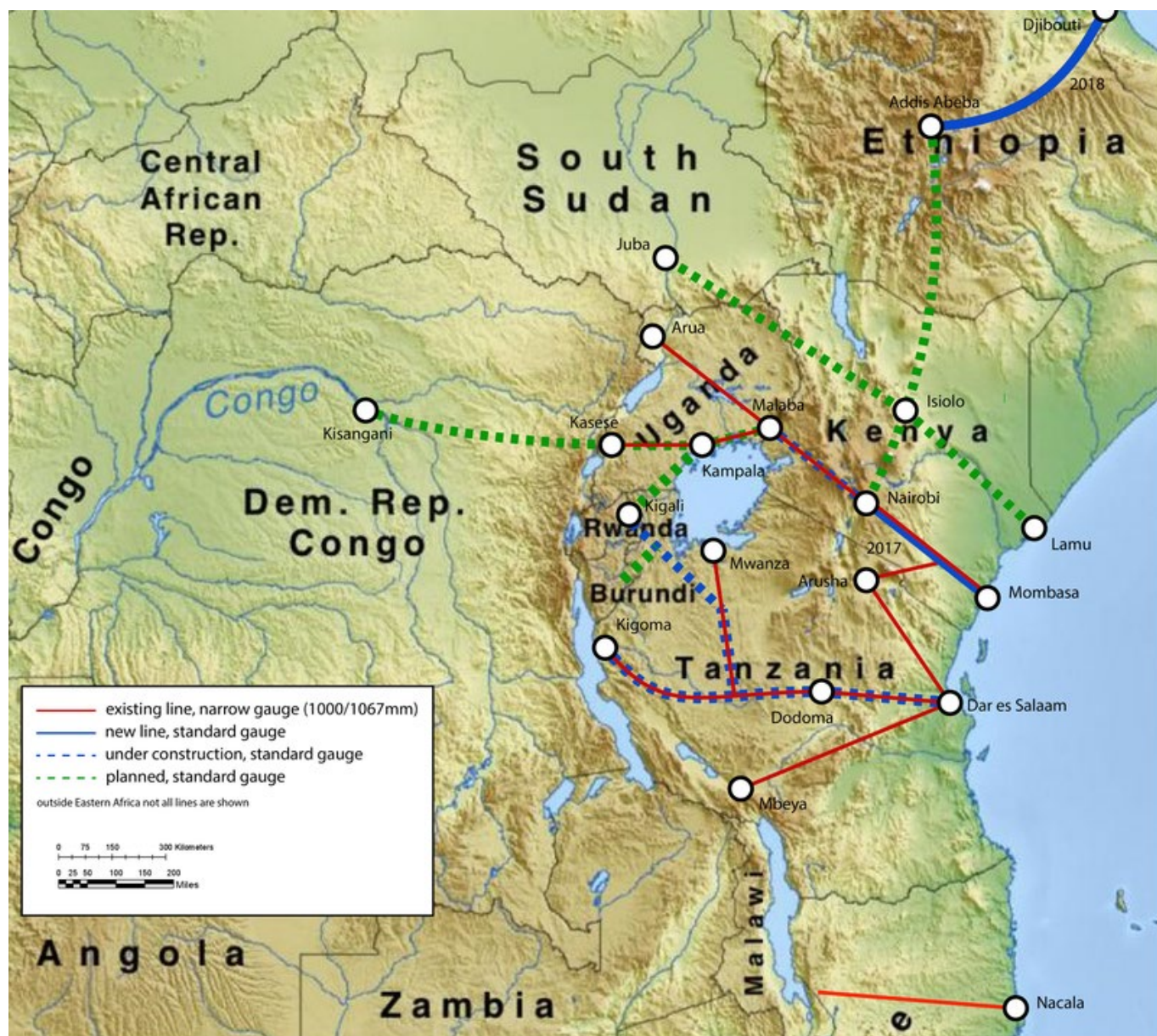
WorldData.info

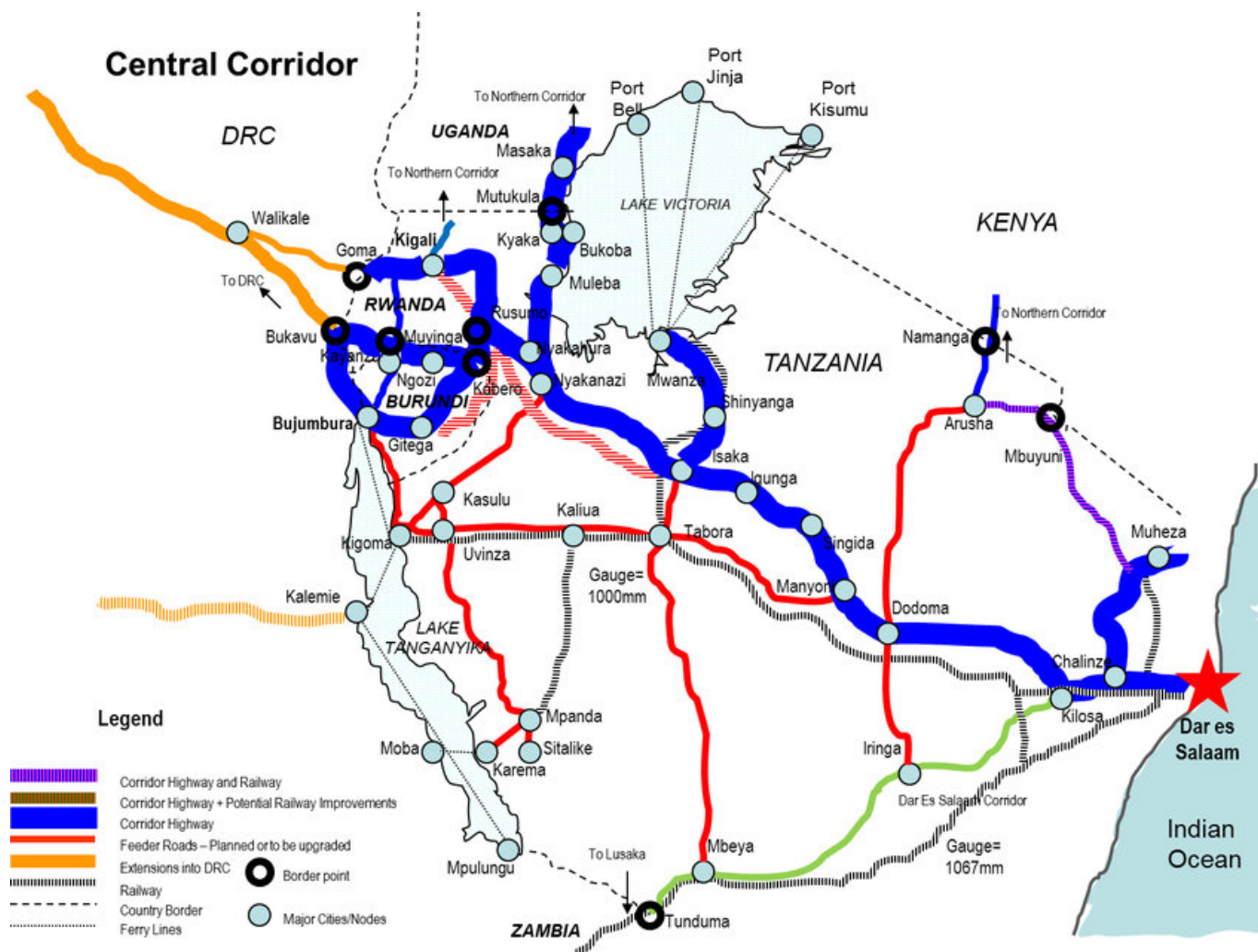
<https://www.worlddata.info/africa/rwanda/telecommunication.php#>

Rwanda is lagging behind in the expansion of broadband internet connections. Around 34% of all residents have access to the internet. Around 0% have their own fast internet connection, which is at least faster than the former ISDN (more than 256 kbit/s). All fixed connections via DSL, cable or satellite were counted here, but not those connected to the internet via mobile communications.

Rwanda Standard Gauge Railway

The **Rwanda Standard Gauge Railway** is a standard gauge railway (SGR) system, under development, linking the country to the Neighbouring countries of Tanzania and Uganda. It is intended to ease the transfer of goods between the Indian Ocean ports of Dar es Salaam and Mombasa, and the Rwandan capital Kigali. The system is expected to link, in the future, to Rwanda's two other neighbours, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as part of the East African Railway Master Plan. With no previously existing railway network, Rwanda is developing its railway system from scratch. The project is dependent on the construction of the Tanzanian and Ugandan SGR lines to the Rwandan border, which have not been completed as of October 2023.





Rwanda – Infrastructure Investment



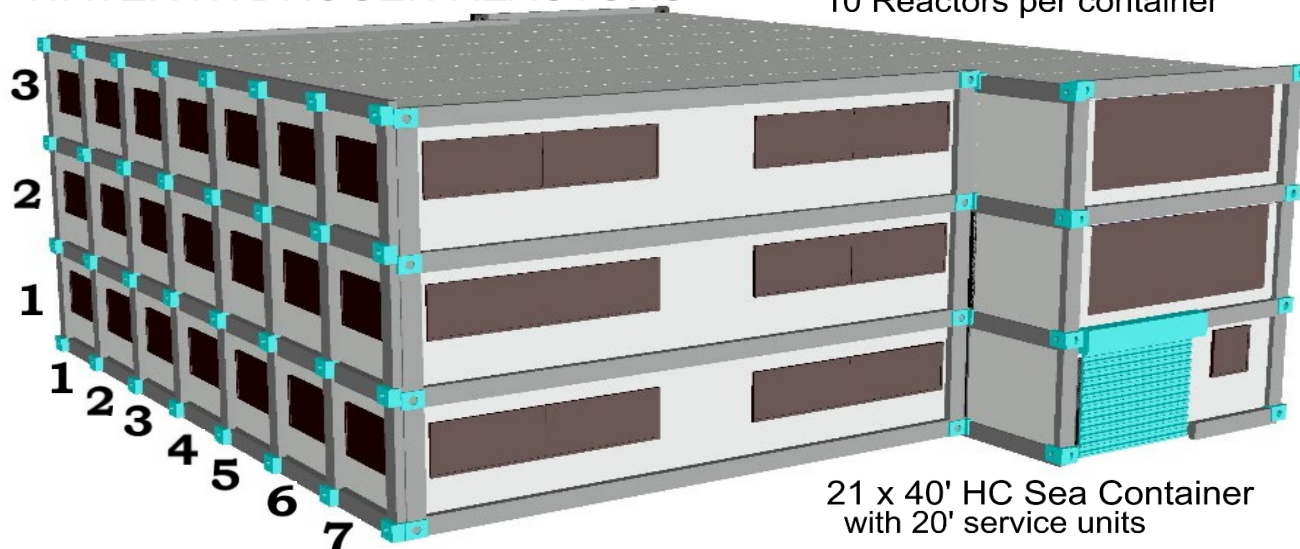
Now add Fission Hydrogen and Water to the Equation!

Firstly, we qualify the availability of this technology – proof of concept is yet to be verified.

NATURALLY PERFECT WATER

WATER HYDROGEN REACTORS

10 Reactors per container

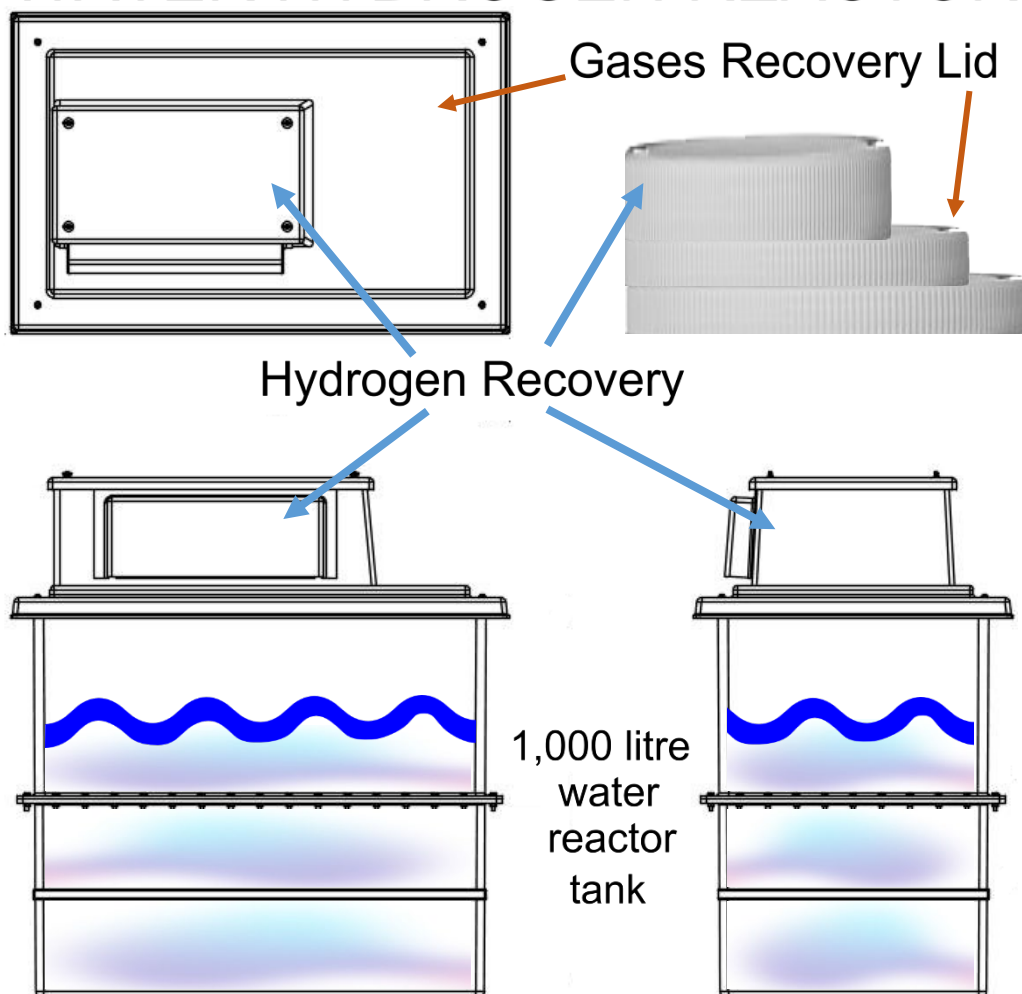


REACTOR CONTAINERS	High Cube			
21 sea containers – 210 reactors	40'	21 x 40'	21 x 40'	Per anm
Reactor capacity is 1m ³ – no. within	10	210	210	<u>gigalitre</u>
Grade A: Dirty – polluted or seawater processing minutes required per m ³ 5'	per day 2,000m ³	per day 42,000m ³	per anm 15,330,000m ³	15.330
Grade B: Medium processing minutes required per m ³ 4'	3,000m ³	63,000m ³	22,995,000m ³	22.995
Grade C: Better processing minutes required per m ³ 3'	4,000m ³	84,000m ³	30,660,000m ³	30.660

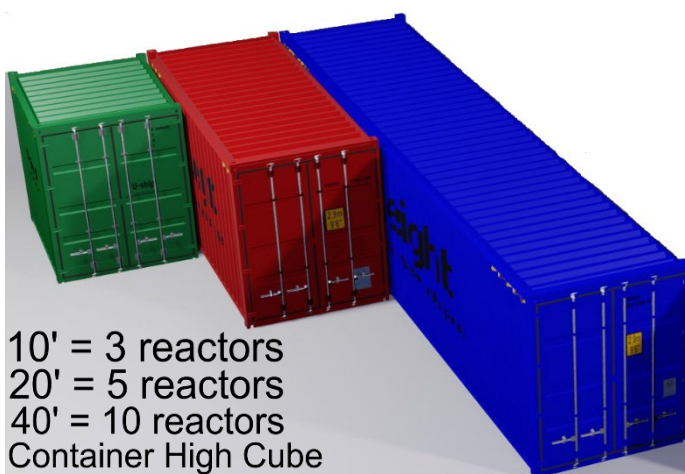
Water Renewal settings incorporate around 50 variables and options:

Grade A: Dirty – polluted		Heavily polluted
		Pristine clean / mineral 350 ppm±
Grade A: Dirty – seawater		Salt laden water
		Pristine clean / mineral 350 ppm±
Grade A: Dirty – seawater		Salt laden water
		Hydrogen
Grade B: Medium		Generally brackish
		Pristine clean / mineral 350 ppm±
Grade C: Better		Not in a potable state
		Pristine clean / mineral 350 ppm±

WATER HYDROGEN REACTOR



From 1 centimetre of rising water 3,600 litres to 36,000 litres of hydrogen may be recovered per hour. That is before pressurisation, consider 22,000 litres is captured per hour being the equivalent of 2 kilograms of hydrogen. When used as part of a fuel cell, 1 kilograms of hydrogen can produce up to 23 kWh of electrical energy. Thus one Water Hydrogen Reactor may release around 2 kilograms of hydrogen per hour enabling a fuel cell to deliver up to 46 kWh of electrical energy per hour.



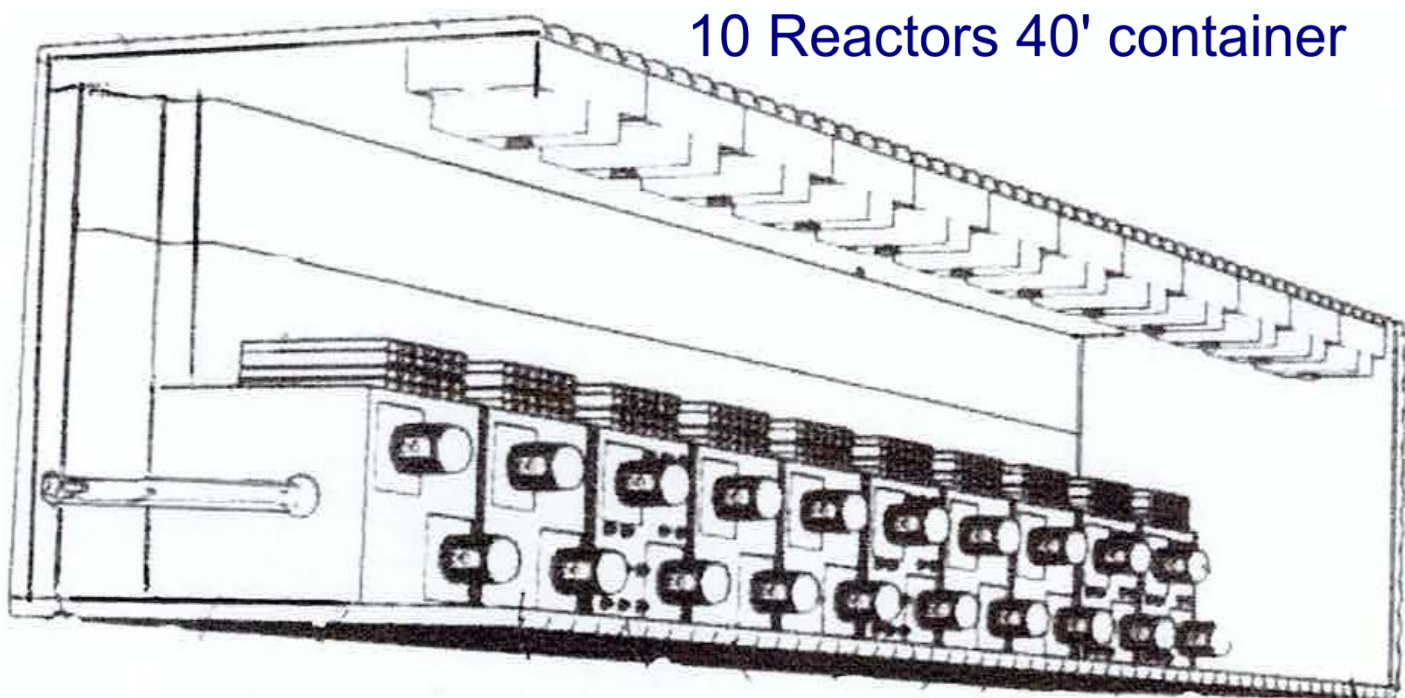
10' = 3 reactors
20' = 5 reactors
40' = 10 reactors
Container High Cube

Thus the potential power supply could be:
10' = 3 * 46 kWh per hour being 138 kWh
20' = 5 * 46 kWh per hour being 230 kWh
40' = 10 * 46 kWh per hour being 460 kWh
And the city configuration being:
112 * 40' containers delivering through
1,120 reactors * 46 kWh per hour 51,520 kWh

1 gegalitre is equal to **1,000,000 cubic metres**
1 gegalitre = **400 Olympic Size Swimming Pools**

FISSION HYDROGEN & WATER

10 Reactors 40' container



The hydrogen is produced at 1 bar above Nm3, collected into a low-pressure storage tank, then pressurised into a 350 or 700 Bar large storage tank, ready for use. At this point it is ready to provide Hydrogen to fuel Jenbacher J420 engines driving 2,000 KW generators, these can be lined up in any number, or another option is to use Fuel Cells to produce the electricity required. The Cold Fission Hydrogen producing Generators, require 20- 30% of the Hydrogen gas produced to drive the Hydrogen producing equipment, Hydrogen Producing Hydrogen, how green can you get! The remaining 70% is to provide free electricity to drive the Desalination, Sewage water renewal plants, or produce enough purified water for a city of a million people. This technology is totally green.

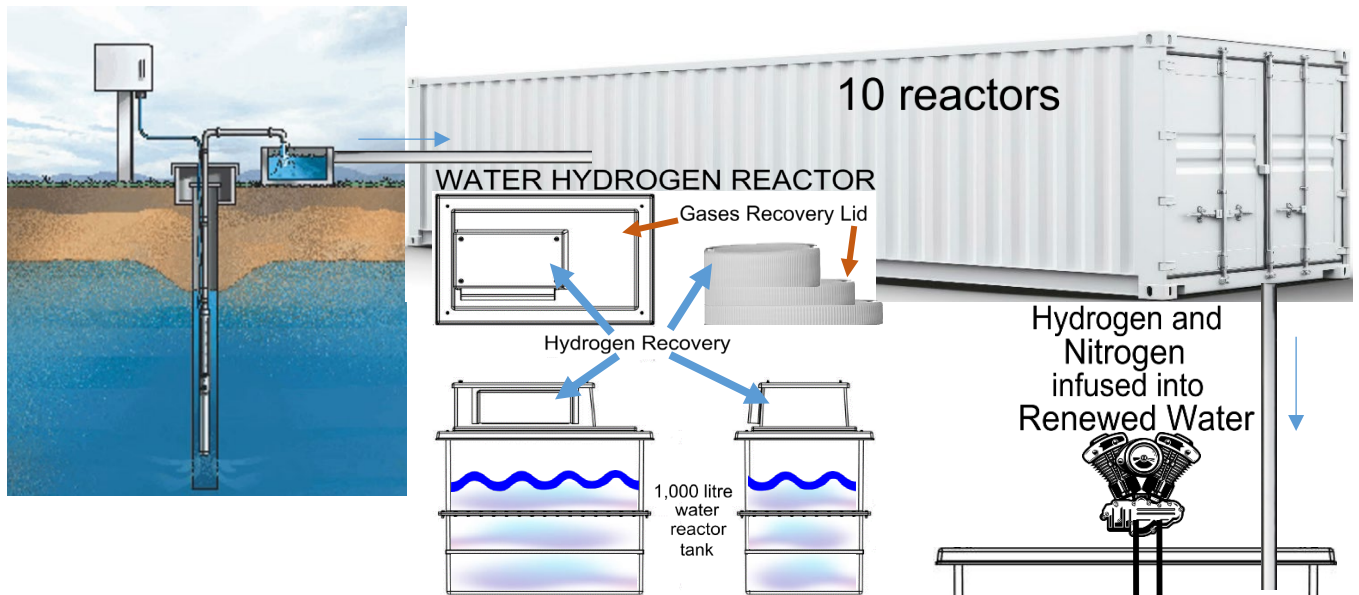
The difference between **Energy Hungry Electrolysis Systems** is that electrolysis uses High temperatures of 700 to 1,000 degrees C and High Pressure of 120 to 200 Bar of pressure to separate the Hydrogen and Oxygen.

COLD FISSION Technology requires only 1 Bar of pressure and around 30 degrees C of temperature. COLD FISSION destroys the electrons of the Oxygen water which releases the two (H1) atoms, this happens many thousands of times per second in the H2O Fission Reaction Chambers, Cold Fission require only 10% of the energy required by Electrolysis. Cold Fission Reactions, Hydrogen Production from electron destruction.

FISSION WATER
is
"NATURALLY PERFECT WATER"

Fission Fertiliser

Fission Water infused with Fission Fertiliser



Microorganisms found in soil

The Plant Microbiome Using Biodiversity to Grow More

The BioAg Alliance, a partnership between Novozymes and Monsanto, researches beneficial microbes like bacteria and fungi that have a huge impact on a plant's growth and health.

A plant's roots encourage nearby beneficial microbes by providing a food source.

PATHOGENIC MICROBES
Damage plants by causing infection or creating a harmful environment.

BENEFICIAL MICROBES
• Supply plants with beneficial nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus • Enhance root growth
• Protect plants from disease and repel pests • Help plants tolerate conditions like heat, flooding, and drought

PHYLLOSHERE (Above ground microbial habitat)
A plant's leaves and stems can have up to 10 million microbes on each square centimeter.

RHIZOSPHERE (Soil near roots)
1 gram = up to 10 billion microbes and up to 30,000 different microbial species.

COMMENSAL MICROBES
Influence the plant ecosystem, which then indirectly impacts the microbes and the health of the plant.

**Fission
Fertilised
Water**



NATURALLY PERFECT WATER

“COLD FISSION” WATER REACTORS PRODUCING GREEN HYDROGEN (H₂), BY DESTROYING OXYGEN (O) ELECTRONS, H₂O TECHNOLOGY – Patent app: 2024902228 – 17 July 2024

When applying the various 57 claims outlined in the patent of 93 pages and 25,118 words, patent lodged 12 July 2024, we have more than 10 key inventions to apply and as further variables in the applications and conditions are embraced, the possibilities may be considered to be greater than perceived. The claims are summarised as follows:

57 claims with 10+ inventions. Combinations and variations are endless:-

1. Producing Hydrogen on site, on demand on site, and it is also portable.
2. Desalinations sea water is without filtering membranes, heat, pressure and chemicals.
3. Ozone generation for extreme saturation is achieved without chemical inputs.
4. Ozone is not required for hydrogen gas production.
5. Cold Fission reactions destroy electrons of all atomic elements which is an essential attribute of the system.
6. Cold Fission Reactors do not require backwash – there is no brine or waste to dispose of.
7. Cold Fission Reactors desalinate salt without the need for backwashing toxic salt brine back into the sea, ocean or elsewhere.
8. Cold Fission Reactors desalinate sea water without the use of costly reverse osmosis systems and without membranes as well as without releasing toxic chemicals.
9. Cold Fission Reactions can breakdown and reduce the radiation of Gross Alpha, Gross Beta, Radon 222 (RN), Lead (Pb), Cadmium (Cd), Copper (Cu), Aluminium (AL), Carbon (C), Boron (B), Female Hormone Estradiol (C₁₈H₂₄O₀₂), Ethinyl Estradiol (C₂₀H₂₄O₂), Oxygen(O) whilst releasing large numbers of indestructible Hydrogen (H₂) atoms.
10. Cold Fission Reactions breakdown molecular structures of most gases or fluids (including oil or oil based fuel which contains destructible Carbons) whilst leaving both indestructible hydrogen (H₂) and mineral count at 350 to 354, which is perfect for potable water.
11. Cold Fission Reactions will reduce or destroy – Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Viruses, Bacteria, etc.
12. The Hydrogen Producing “Cold Fission Reaction” requires 80% less energy to produce massive amounts of Hydrogen H₂ Gas than an electrolysis heating, pressurised system, by dividing and breaking the Oxygen (O) electrons that hold the Hydrogen (H₁) atoms, and by destroying the single shared destructible Oxygen (O) electron holding them together, no heat or pressure is required.
13. Cold Fission Reaction recycles Ozone, etc.
14. The system requires no air pumps and only has two moving parts, which is explosion proof, vacuum creating variable speed electric turbine motors.
15. Plant energy neutral Hydrogen producing hydrogen (Hydrogen gas powered engines) using Cold Fission Hydrogen process.
16. 10% of the containerised building can be used for Hydrogen (H₂) gas production utilising 90% of the containerised building for desalination and water purification this will guarantee an energy neutral plant.
17. The Hydrogen (H₂) gas can be produced on demand within 5 minutes of startup, on site when needed in any quantity, and its transportable shipping containers housings can be bolted together into container buildings, in almost any location in just hours.
18. The Cold Fission Reactor System does not create irradiated water or gases, all or any water or gases leaving this Reactor System do not contain radiation, and the water always remains potable.
19. The Cold Fission Reactor System has up to 50 different settings, so it is always capable of producing the reactions required, once set.

PROVE THAT THE PRODUCT DOES WHAT YOU SAY IT CAN DO:

12 April 2022 was the date when a pair had their first appreciation of nearing their completion of their personal Feeling Healing. This heralds the date when the first people on Earth considered that their personal healing of what they had personally taken on of the Rebellion and Default is achievable. It is this pair that through their personal experience and journey are now able to reveal how we can heal ourselves.

Further, Samantha in England commenced her healing in 2013 and is now close to completion of her personal healing also. Living on Earth in a Celestial soul condition is possible for all.

This self-healing is the achieving of a soul condition state equivalent to that which we all are in at the moment prior to our conception. From the moment of conception on we are absorbing the errors and injuries of our parents and carers continually through to the time we are six years of age when our indwelling spirit arrives. It is this, our Childhood Suppression, that we are to heal.

While we are mind-centric, we are literally frozen into the retarded condition of one or the other of our parents. We cannot progress beyond their condition without embracing our feelings and longing for the truth that our feelings are drawing our attention to.

PROVE THAT YOU CAN SELL THE PRODUCT AT THE PRICE YOU SAY YOU CAN:

The process of Feeling Healing, and with Divine Love, then Soul Healing, is free to all of humanity. It is a way of living. It is not a religion, there is no controlling hierarchy, dogmas, creeds, cannon laws, sacraments, rituals, special clothing and / or books. There is nothing to join and be subjected to. The revelations are free to all. It is The New Way, a way of living life through our feelings, our soul based feelings which are always in truth. Truth IS Love! This is a freeing way of life!

PROVE THAT YOU CAN PRODUCE THE PRODUCT AT THE COST YOU SAY YOU CAN:

For those who love to embrace all the details, then these revelations will take some considerable time to research, study and embrace. To some it may seem all so very obvious. And there will be those who are in between these categories. Books written revealing these understandings will have their typical costs. Internet sources are free to all. Formal education programs may have delivery costs in the normal fashion of most education.

PROVE THAT YOU OWN THE TECHNOLOGY:

Copy right may apply to material and publications principally to preserve the integrity of the writings. Plagiarism is welcome as long as the integrity of the original writings remains intact. There are presently more than 70,000 pages of material – 21 million words!

2025 Self-Powered EV: Shakes Up The Entire World! shock sceptics

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C6ajXITvqCc>
[Innovation](#) [#FutureOfTransport](#) [#MaxwellChikumbutso](#)

10 February 2025

Discover the ground-breaking innovation that could change the automotive and energy industries forever! In this video, Doctor Cool Auto Fix introduces **Maxwell Chikumbutso**—a visionary inventor from Zimbabwe who has unveiled a revolutionary self-charging electric vehicle (EV) in 2025. Forget about traditional charging stations and fossil fuels; **Chikumbutso's** technology offers infinite, clean energy that could reshape our world.

Tesla In Panic: African Innovation Proves Critics Wrong With Amazing New Technology!
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UDM_x6Snq-c

5 February 2025



EMOTIONAL NEGLECT



KIDS

in families with emotional neglect will blame self in order to PRESERVE the PARENT

o o o

EMOTIONAL NEGLECT can also occur when an attuned parent isn't able to EMOTIONALLY

'FIND' a particularly unique child.



CHRONIC SHAME

can develop when a child interprets their distress in aloneness
-As-
proof something is wrong with THEM.



CHILDREN with too much shame learn to

NUMB

all emotion

HOWEVER



EMOTIONS are a COMPASS FOR LIVING

WE NEED THEM!



EMOTIONS EXIST IN THE BODY

EVEN IF
A PERSON HAS SHUTDOWN AWARENESS OF THEM.

EXPERIENTIAL THERAPY

Includes a focus on bringing awareness to bodily sense of emotion.

INHIBITORY emotions

- include
- SHAME
 - GUILT
 - ANXIETY

THESE SERVE TO AVOID

CORE EMOTIONS

7 CORE EMOTIONS

- SADNESS
- ANGER
- FEAR
- DISGUST
- JOY
- EXCITEMENT
- AROUSAL

FROM
HILARY JACOBS HENDEL
ON

MENTAL HEALTH
HAPPY HOUR

DOODLE BY
@LINDSAYBRAMAN

How is it for you if you are Truly Honest with Yourself?



♥ You truly love your children, devoting yourself to them, wanting nothing more than for them to grow up and be as they want to be?

♥ You believe you truly love your children, believing you are devoted to them, wanting them to be as you want them to be?

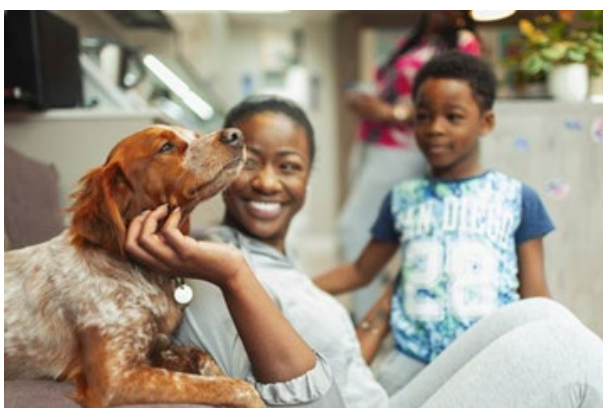


~~~~~

♥ You love your child more than you love your pet?



♥ You love your pet as much as your child, treating it as if it is another child?



♥ You love your pet more than your child?

**By living true to ourselves, true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.**

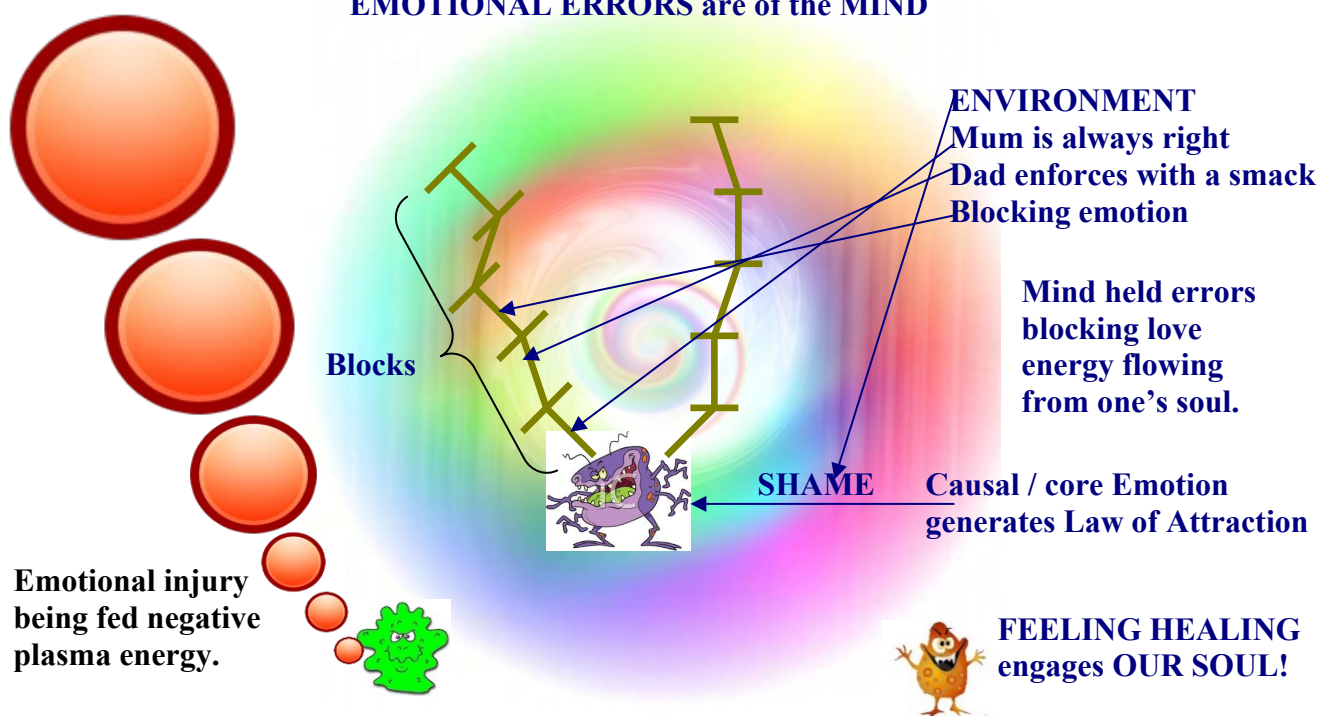
**LAYERS upon LAYERS are to be healed through longing for the TRUTH!**



To the extent that parents have healed themselves prior to conceiving a child, that child will now be free of those imposts of the Rebellion and Default through parents' Healing.

Everyone will still be born into the Rebellion up until the Avonal Age actually starts. People are currently being born into the Rebellion which is going through the initial stages leading up to its complete end, but that doesn't affect new people being conceived by their rebellious parents. And even during the Avonal Age, people conceived and born to 'mind-parents', rather than 'feeling-parents' who will be doing their Healing or having Healed it, will still come completely into the Rebellion and Default. The Rebellion and Default will be modified compared to how it is now because of the Avonal influence, but still everyone refusing to embrace the Avonal's Truth and so The New Way by doing their Healing, will still become wholly of the Rebellion and Default.

### **EMOTIONAL ERRORS are of the MIND**



The difference is to be found in the education system!

***Violence is never Justified***

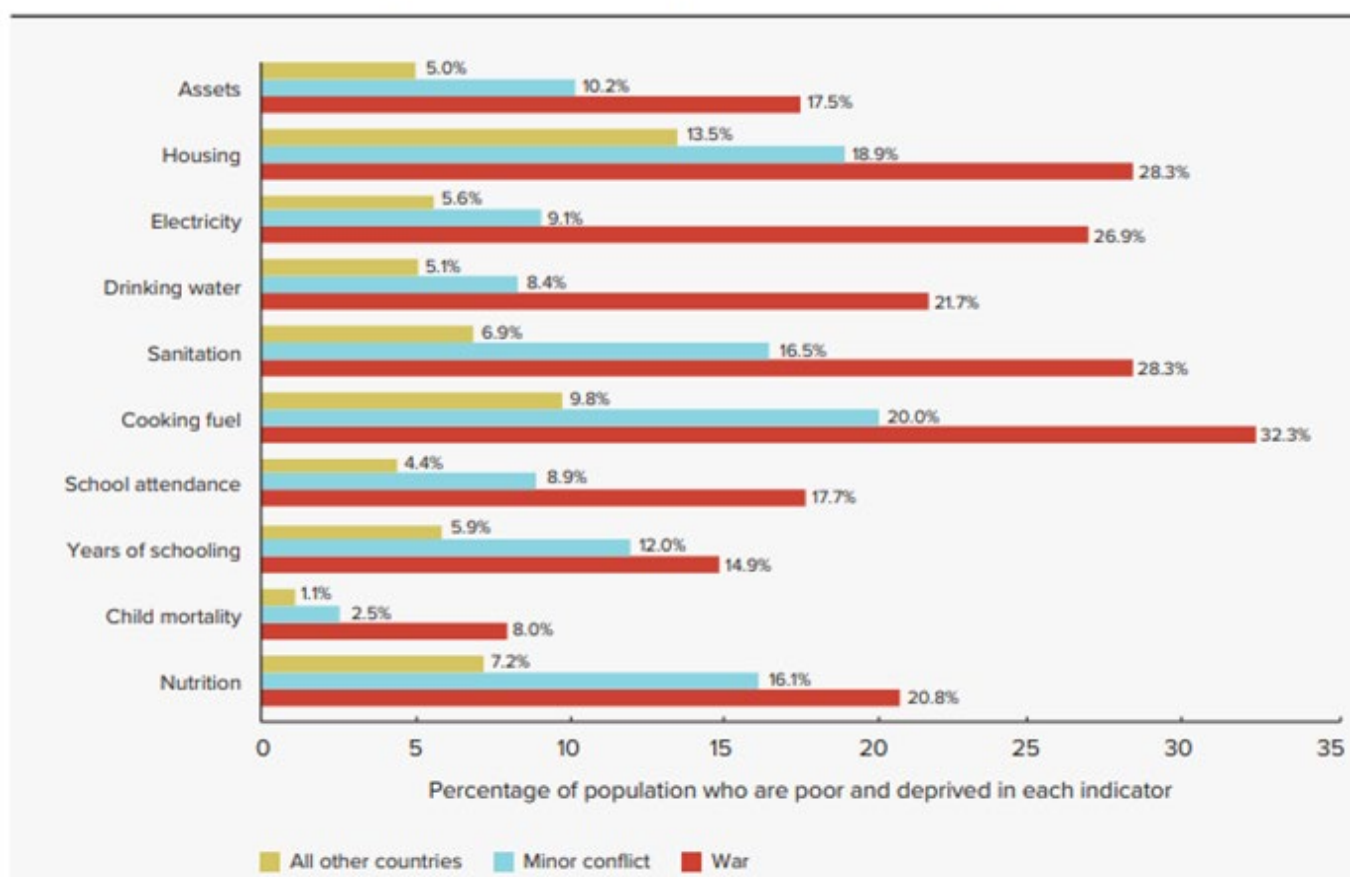
# Childhood Suppression

## is the elephant in the room!

| Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems |                      |                 |                             |                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Level of Consciousness                                                         | Rate of Unemployment | Rate of Poverty | Happiness Rate “Life is OK” | Rate of Criminality |
| 600 +                                                                          | 0%                   | 0.0%            | 100%                        | 0.0%                |
| 500 - 600                                                                      | 0%                   | 0.0%            | 98%                         | 0.5%                |
| 400 - 500                                                                      | 2%                   | 0.5%            | 79%                         | 2.0%                |
| 300 - 400                                                                      | 7%                   | 1.0%            | 70%                         | 5.0%                |
| 200 - 300                                                                      | 8%                   | 1.5%            | 60%                         | 9.0%                |
| 100 - 200                                                                      | 50%                  | 22.0%           | 15%                         | 50.0%               |
| 50 - 100                                                                       | 75%                  | 40.0%           | 2%                          | 91.0%               |
| < 50                                                                           | 95%                  | 65.0%           | 0%                          | 98.0%               |

**Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915**

**Countries at war have higher deprivations in every Multidimensional Poverty Index indicator**





| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences</b><br><b>Life Expectancy, Development, Happiness, Education, Income</b> |                      |            |                                        |                                        |                            |                            |                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <b>Country</b>                                                                                                                              | <b>Population</b>    | <b>MoC</b> | <b>Average<br/>Life<br/>Expectancy</b> | <b>Human<br/>Development<br/>Index</b> | <b>Happiness<br/>Index</b> | <b>Education<br/>Index</b> | <b>Per<br/>Capita<br/>Income<br/>PPP 2021</b> |
| <b>Belgium</b>                                                                                                                              | <b>11,600,000</b>    | <b>410</b> | <b>82.2</b>                            | <b>0.931</b>                           |                            | <b>0.902</b>               | <b>\$54,000</b>                               |
| <b>France</b>                                                                                                                               | <b>65,300,000</b>    | <b>310</b> | <b>83.1</b>                            | <b>0.901</b>                           | <b>6.7</b>                 | <b>0.817</b>               | <b>49,500</b>                                 |
| <b>Germany</b>                                                                                                                              | <b>84,000,000</b>    | <b>400</b> | <b>81.9</b>                            | <b>0.947</b>                           | <b>7.2</b>                 | <b>0.943</b>               | <b>57,000</b>                                 |
| <b>Italy</b>                                                                                                                                | <b>60,500,000</b>    | <b>380</b> | <b>84.0</b>                            | <b>0.892</b>                           | <b>6.5</b>                 | <b>0.793</b>               | <b>43,400</b>                                 |
| <b>Europe<br/>Union</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>446,156,000</b>   | <b>380</b> | <b>80.8</b>                            | <b>0.897</b>                           | <b>6.7</b>                 | <b>0.858</b>               | <b>\$48,157</b>                               |
| <b>Rwanda</b>                                                                                                                               | <b>14,500,000</b>    | <b>70</b>  | <b>70.0</b>                            | <b>0.543</b>                           | <b>3.4</b>                 | <b>0.458</b>               | <b>2,460</b>                                  |
| Uganda                                                                                                                                      | 50,500,000           | 90         | 64.4                                   | 0.544                                  | 4.6                        | 0.523                      | 2,700                                         |
| Kenya                                                                                                                                       | 53,800,000           | 180        | 67.5                                   | 0.601                                  | 4.6                        | 0.534                      | 5,300                                         |
| South<br>Sudan                                                                                                                              | 11,200,000           | 140        | 58.7                                   | 0.433                                  |                            | 0.307                      | 825                                           |
| <b>Africa<br/>whole of</b>                                                                                                                  | <b>1,239,500,000</b> | <b>190</b> | <b>65.2</b>                            | <b>0.555</b>                           | <b>4.6</b>                 | <b>0.480</b>               | <b>US\$5,931</b>                              |
| <b>400s</b>                                                                                                                                 | <b>22</b>            | <b>405</b> | <b>82.2</b>                            | <b>0.924</b>                           | <b>7.1</b>                 | <b>.890</b>                | <b>US\$63,032</b>                             |
| <b>300s</b>                                                                                                                                 | <b>71</b>            | <b>343</b> | <b>77.2</b>                            | <b>0.794</b>                           | <b>6.1</b>                 | <b>.741</b>                | <b>US\$30,154</b>                             |
| <b>200s</b>                                                                                                                                 | <b>50</b>            | <b>251</b> | <b>72.7</b>                            | <b>0.676</b>                           | <b>5.3</b>                 | <b>.610</b>                | <b>US\$16,560</b>                             |
| <b>High<br/>100s</b>                                                                                                                        | <b>38</b>            | <b>174</b> | <b>70.5</b>                            | <b>0.659</b>                           | <b>5.0</b>                 | <b>.600</b>                | <b>US\$12,516</b>                             |
| <b>Low<br/>100s</b>                                                                                                                         | <b>21</b>            | <b>119</b> | <b>67.1</b>                            | <b>0.587</b>                           | <b>4.6</b>                 | <b>.501</b>                | <b>US\$7,081</b>                              |
| <b>Below<br/>100</b>                                                                                                                        | <b>14</b>            | <b>74</b>  | <b>65.3</b>                            | <b>0.565</b>                           | <b>4.4</b>                 | <b>.501</b>                | <b>US\$6,377</b>                              |
| <b>WORLD</b>                                                                                                                                | <b>216</b>           | <b>220</b> | <b>73.3</b>                            |                                        |                            |                            | <b>US\$17,110</b>                             |

# Multidimensional Poverty Index

**Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI)**

<https://ophi.org.uk/media/46018/download>

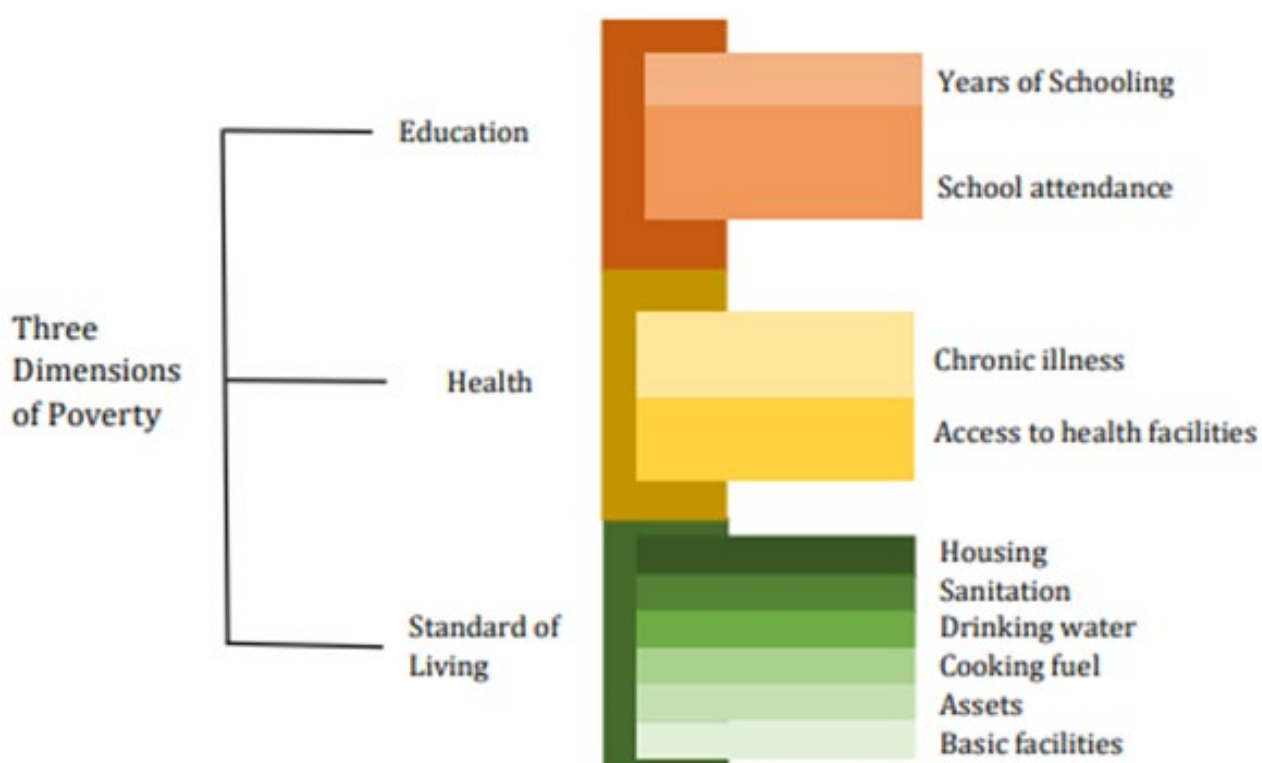
Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

Oxford Department of International Development

Queen Elizabeth House, University of Oxford

[www.ophi.org.uk](http://www.ophi.org.uk)

## *Structure of the National MPI*



## Multidimensional Poverty Index in Rwanda

### OPHI Country Briefing 2024: Rwanda

<https://ophi.org.uk/>

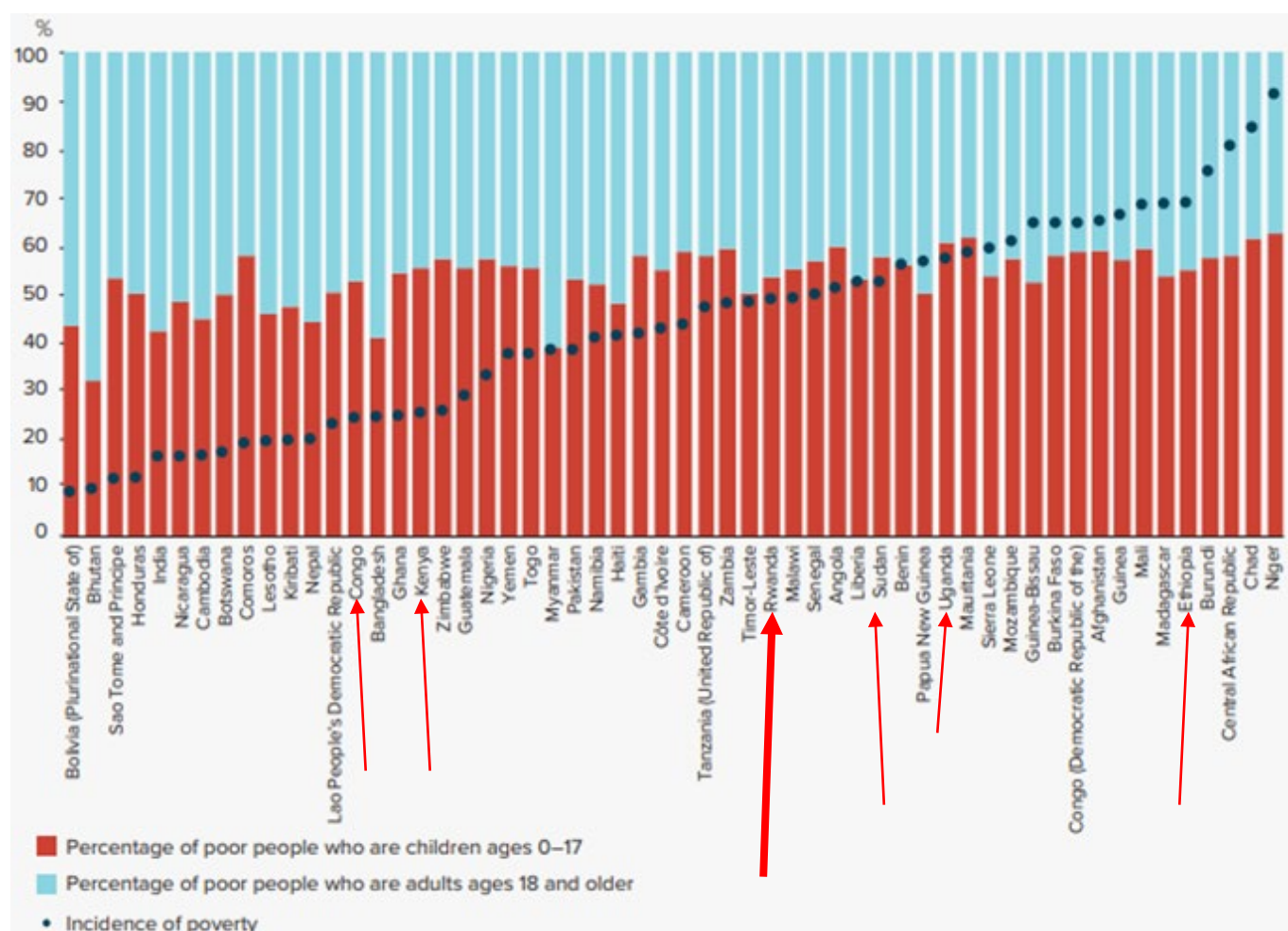
<https://ophi.org.uk/ophi-publications>

<https://ophi.org.uk/media/download> (Rwanda)

Table 1. Global MPI in Rwanda

| Area     | <i>MPI</i> | <i>H</i> | <i>A</i> | Vulnerable | Severe Poverty | Population Share |
|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------------|------------------|
| National | 0.231      | 48.8%    | 47.3%    | 22.7%      | 19.7%          | 100.0%           |
| Urban    | 0.090      | 19.6%    | 45.6%    | 17.6%      | 6.8%           | 16.9%            |
| Rural    | 0.260      | 54.8%    | 47.4%    | 23.7%      | 22.3%          | 83.1%            |

Source: Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa (2024a,b) based on DHS year 2019-2020.



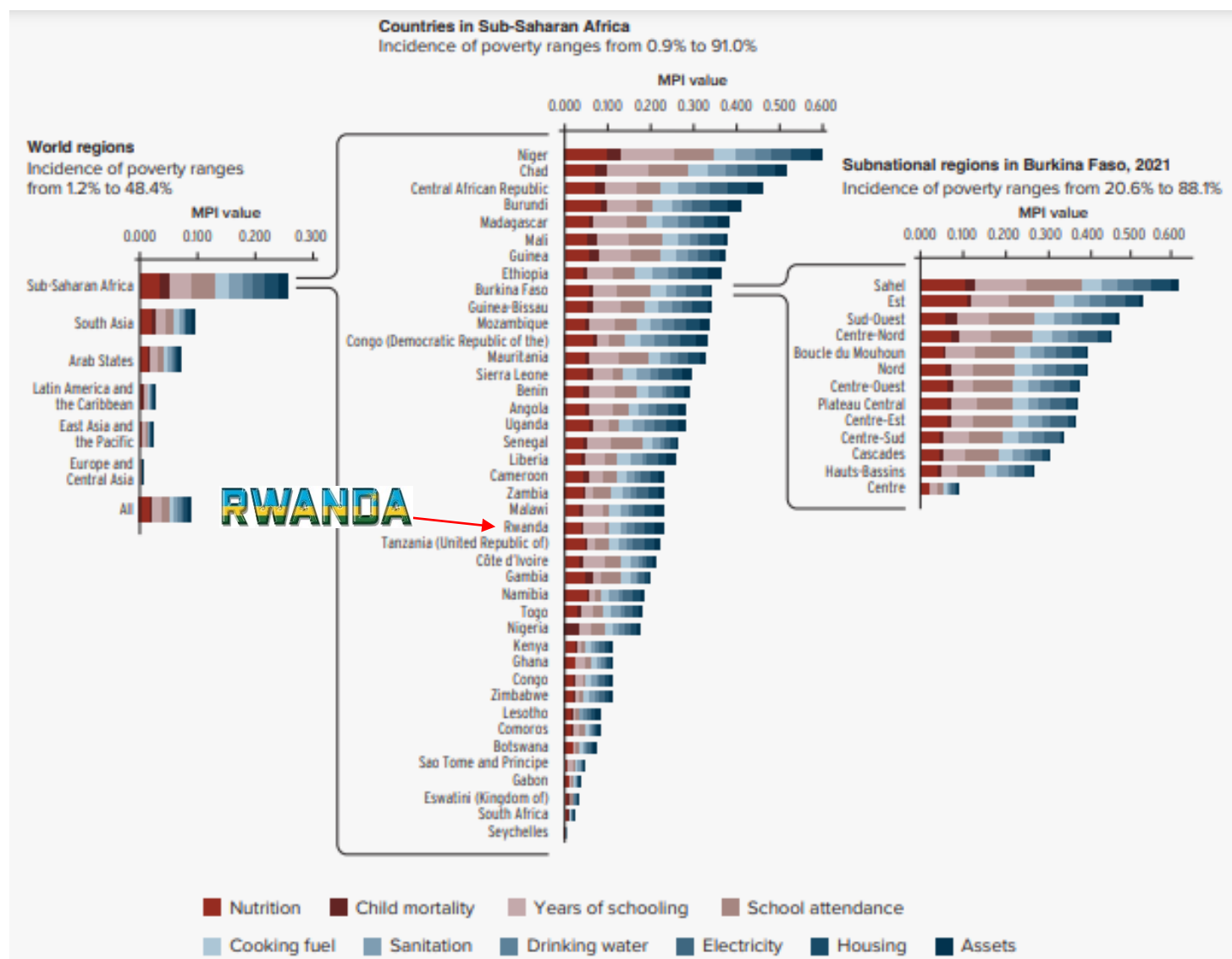


Figure 2. Headcount Ratios by Poverty Measures

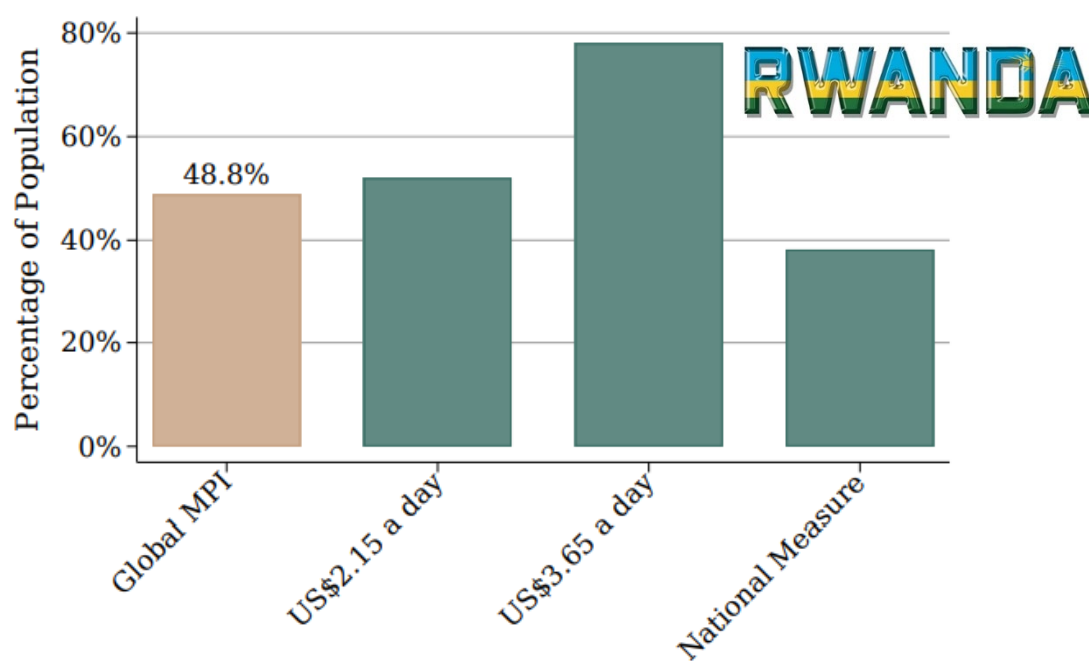




Figure 3. Headcount Ratios for Global MPI, Severe Poverty and \$2.15/day

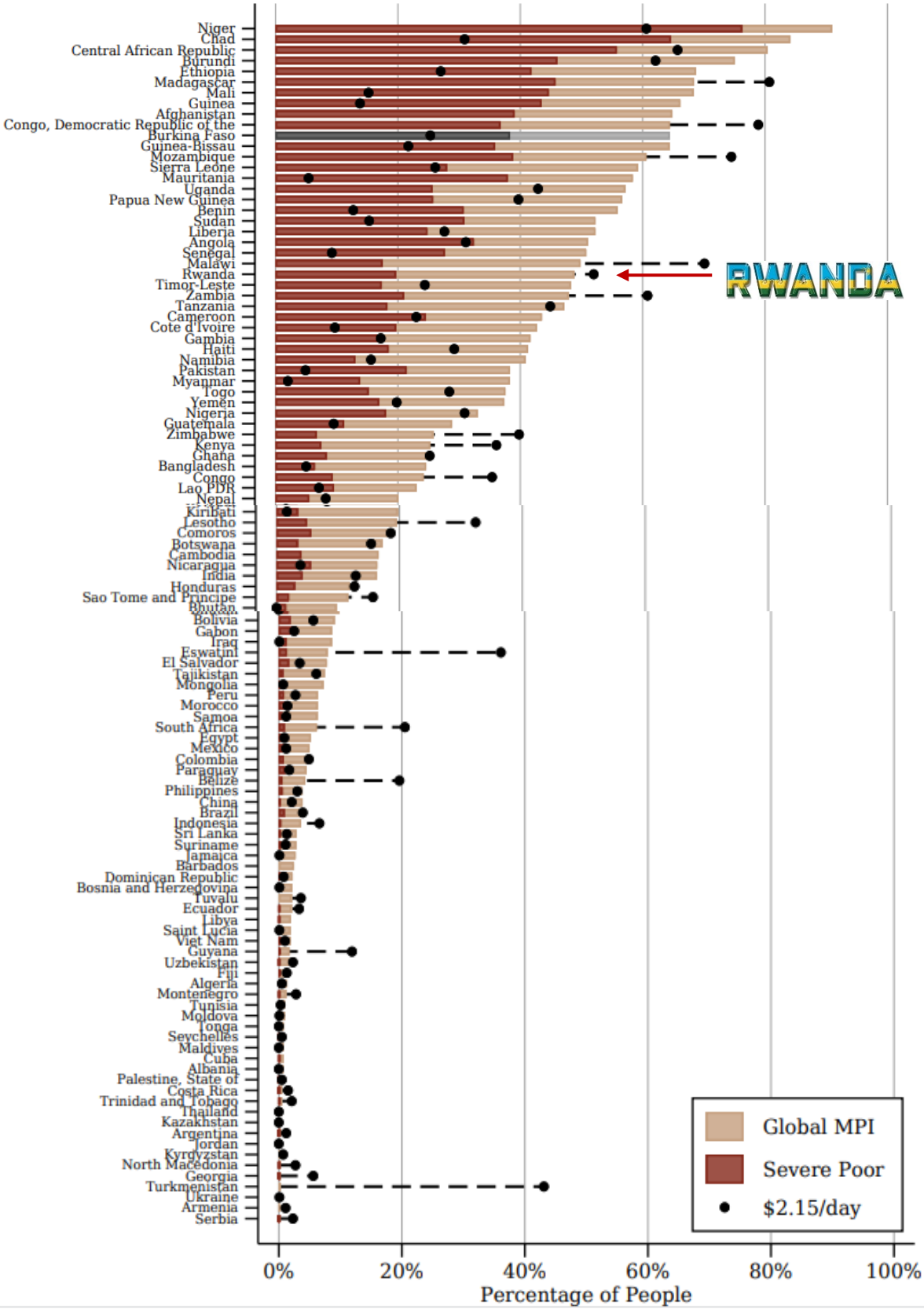


Figure 6. Censored Headcount Ratios

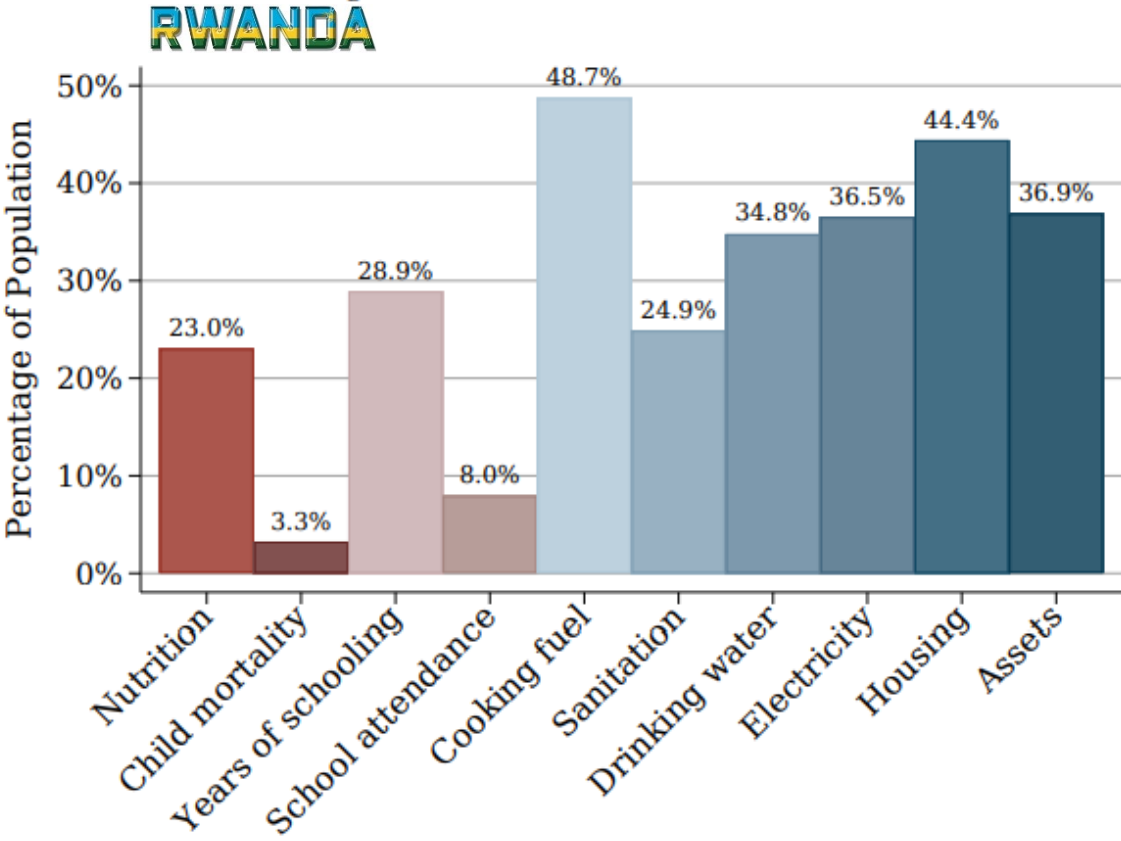


Figure 8. Indicator Contribution to Overall Poverty by Area

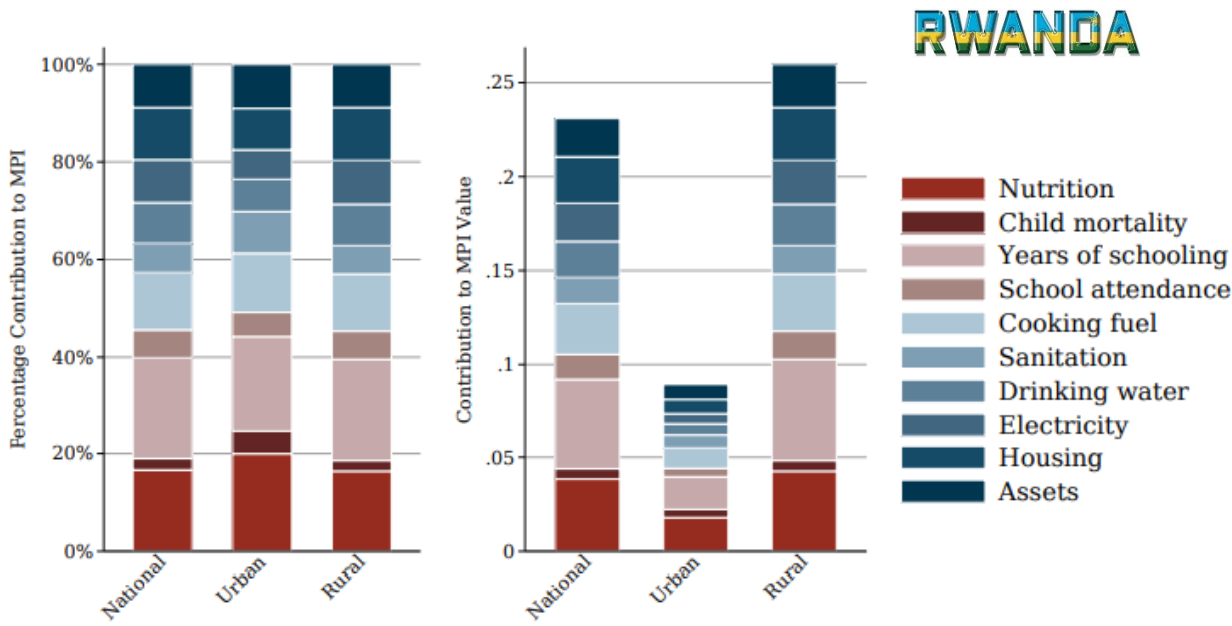




Table 2. Global MPI in Rwanda by Subnational Region

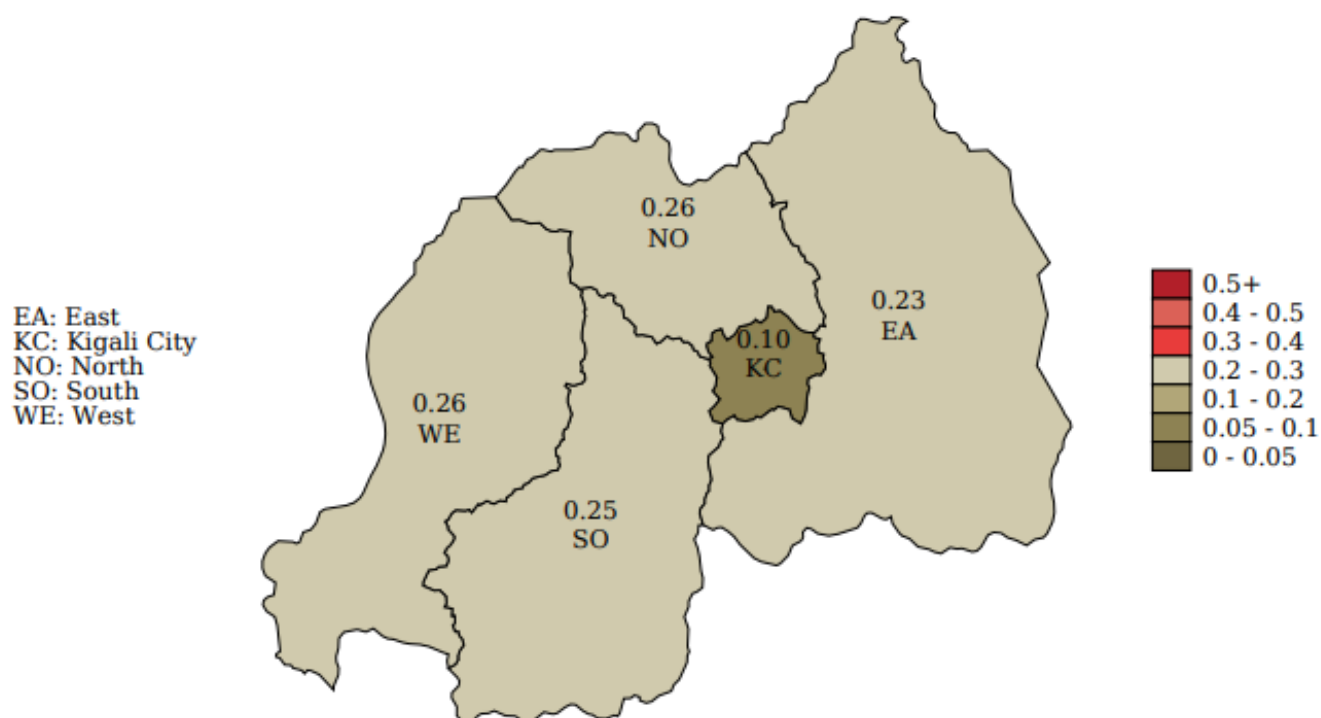
| Region      | MPI   | <i>H</i> | <i>A</i> | Vulnerable | Severe Poverty | Population Share |
|-------------|-------|----------|----------|------------|----------------|------------------|
| East        | 0.232 | 49.6%    | 46.7%    | 23.5%      | 19.4%          | 27.1%            |
| Kigali City | 0.100 | 22.4%    | 44.6%    | 14.8%      | 7.1%           | 12.9%            |
| North       | 0.264 | 55.6%    | 47.4%    | 22.8%      | 22.9%          | 15.1%            |
| South       | 0.251 | 53.1%    | 47.2%    | 24.8%      | 21.8%          | 22.1%            |
| West        | 0.264 | 54.2%    | 48.6%    | 24.1%      | 22.9%          | 22.9%            |

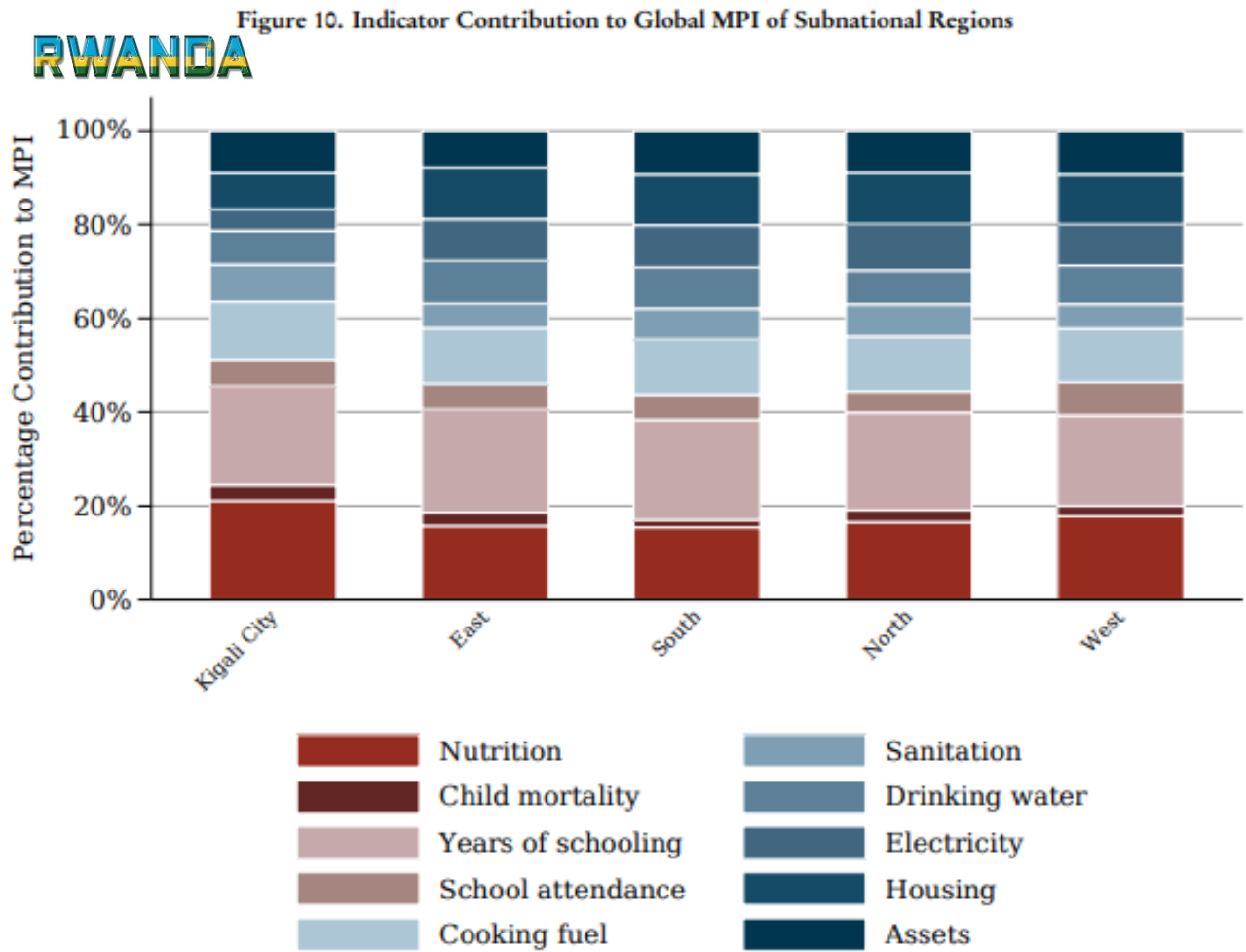
Source: Alkire, Kanagaratnam and Suppa (2024b) based on DHS year 2019-2020.

Figure 9. Mapping MPI Value by Subnational Region



National MPI 0.231







# UNICEF Rwanda Country Office Annual Report 2023



<https://www.unicef.org/reports/country-regional-divisional-annual-reports-2023/Rwanda>

The population of Rwanda in 2022 stood at 13,246,394 (Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, RPHC5, 2022), indicating an annual growth rate of 2.3 per cent over the past decade. While the total fertility rate has declined to 3.6 children per woman, Rwanda remains the most densely populated country in Africa. Two out of three people are under 30 and 44.5% are children. Life expectancy at birth has improved, from 64 in 2012 to 69.6 in 2022.

Economically, Rwanda has faced some headwinds. The economy is projected to grow by 6.2% in 2023 (National Bank of Rwanda, 2023), down from 8.2% in 2022 and 10.9% in 2021. Inflation remains high and stood at 17.4 year on year in August 2023. Rwanda was listed in the top 10 countries with highest food inflation and food insecurity for the first months of 2023 (World Bank, 2023). High food prices disproportionately affect low-income households who spend a larger portion of their income on food items and essential commodities.

Government expenditure continues to nominally grow, however the rate of growth has significantly slowed as the Government implements measures to reduce debt. Nevertheless, allocations to key social sectors increased to 28.1% in 2023/24 from 27% in the previous year largely driven by allocations to the education sector. The education sector accounts for 15.6% of the national budget, the health sector for 7.2%, social protection for 3.3% and WASH for 1.9%.

Non-monetary poverty has declined steadily, affecting 30.4% of the population in 2022 (around 4 million people) compared with 45.7% in 2002. Child poverty persists – a 2022 multidimensional child poverty report shows that around 65% of children under 5 years suffer at three deprivations. Many more children in rural areas (70.4%) suffer these deprivations than in urban areas (43.4%).

Maternal, newborn and child mortality rates have stagnated. The Ministry of Health adopted several reforms, including committing to quadrupling the health workforce over the next four years. The community-based health insurance system, now covering more than 90% of the population, is being reformed to improve efficiency of reimbursements through capitation and a more comprehensive service package, for non-communicable diseases and disability.

Rwanda grapples with stunting rate of 33%, anaemia and micronutrient deficiency among children aged 6–59 months (36.6%), and overweight in women of reproductive age of 26% based on the 2019/20 Demographic Health Survey (DHS). While nutrition is a national priority, Rwanda is unlikely to achieve its stunting reduction target of 19% by 2024. In May 2023, a two year Stunting Reduction Multi-Sectoral Acceleration Action Plan was launched with 6 key interventions in 10 districts.

The Census noted over 81% of school-age children are attending school. However, education statistics show barely over one-third (37.5%) of Grade 1 students reached Grade 6 within six years due to low learning outcomes. Of 3 million children in primary school, one-third are over-age – half of the secondary-school-age children are stuck in primary levels. Recent (2021) learning assessment results show 33% of Grade 3 students are unable to read and understand a grade level text in Kinyarwanda; 90% are unable to do so in English, the official language of instruction. Over one-third of youth are not in education, employment or training. To address these challenges, in 2023, the Government finalised the Foundational Learning Strategy following the Transformative Education Summit.

The launch of the Child Protection Case Management Framework in September 2023 marked a major milestone for child protection system development in Rwanda. In addition, the Child Protection sub-

cluster was established under the leadership of the National Child Development Agency (NCDA). The adoption of a progressive criminal justice policy recommending diversion and non-custodial measures toward vulnerable groups is a positive move away from a purely punitive toward a more restorative and rehabilitative justice system.

The new National Water and Sanitation Policy was adopted in 2023, reflecting the government's vision to achieve universal access with a strong focus on water security and climate resilience. Despite these efforts, gaps in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services remain. The Census reported progress in access to basic sanitation – increasing from 61% (DHS 2019/20) to 72% in 2022, but revealed disparities, including between urban and rural (56% and 78%, respectively); richest and poorest; and men- and women-headed households.

Rwanda responded to several emergencies this year. The Government continued to strengthen preparedness for Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) following the 2022 Uganda outbreak. In response to the polio outbreak in neighbouring countries, the Government vaccinated nearly all children under 8 years of age. Asylum seekers' arrival from the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which started in late 2022, continued in 2023 with 12,282 new arrivals, half of them children. This brings the total number of refugees and asylum-seekers in Rwanda to 134,593 as of December 2023 (UNHCR).

Rwanda is increasingly affected by climate change, especially higher temperatures and unpredictable rainfall. Flooding and landslides affect western and central districts; eastern and south-eastern areas suffer more from droughts. In May 2023 floods and landslides displaced over 18,000 people in 10 districts (out of 30) and resulted in 135 deaths. Some 10,942 houses, 41 schools, 4 health facilities, 8 water-treatment plants, 100 water supply systems and other critical infrastructure and crops were damaged. In response to the possible risk of food insecurity caused by climate change, the Government developed and implemented a National Disaster Preparedness Plan for Flood Security and Nutrition Sector in May 2023.

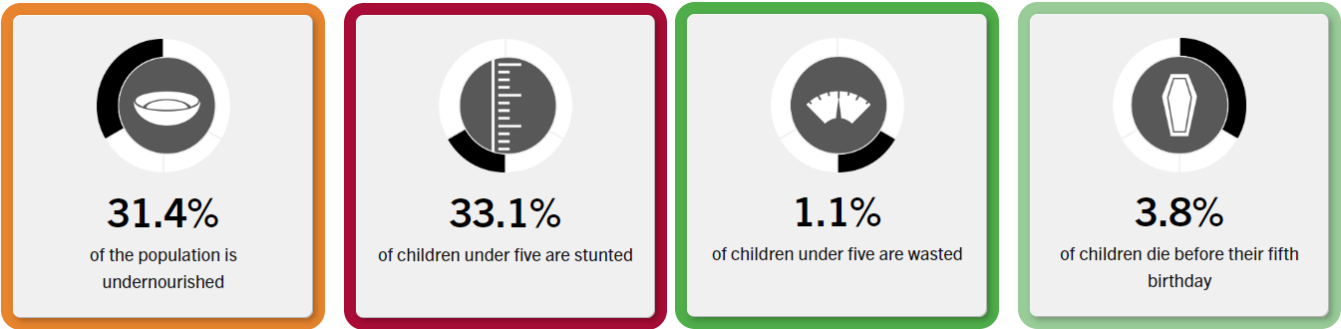
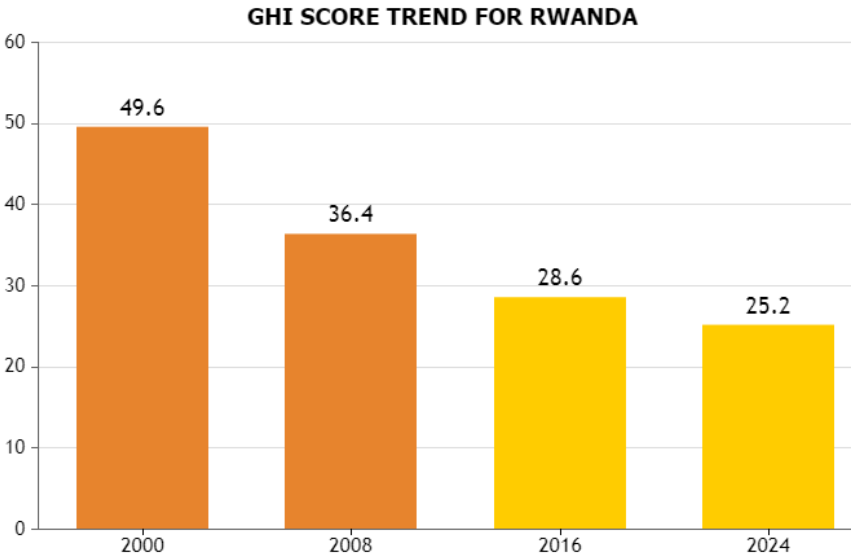
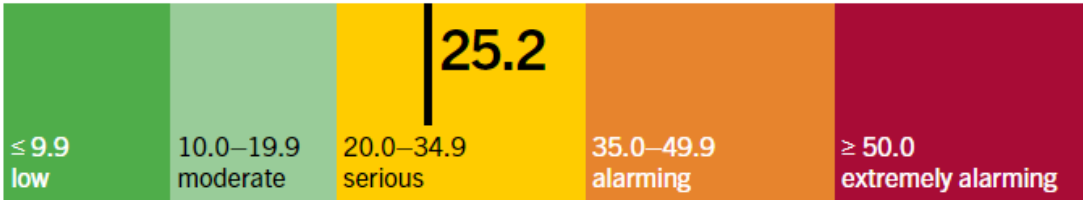
Rwanda has fostered a culture of digital literacy and innovation by establishing technology hubs and nurturing a new generation of tech-savvy youth to position Rwanda as a leader in digital innovation in Africa. The first African site of BioNTech was unveiled to produce messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) vaccines in Rwanda.

# GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX



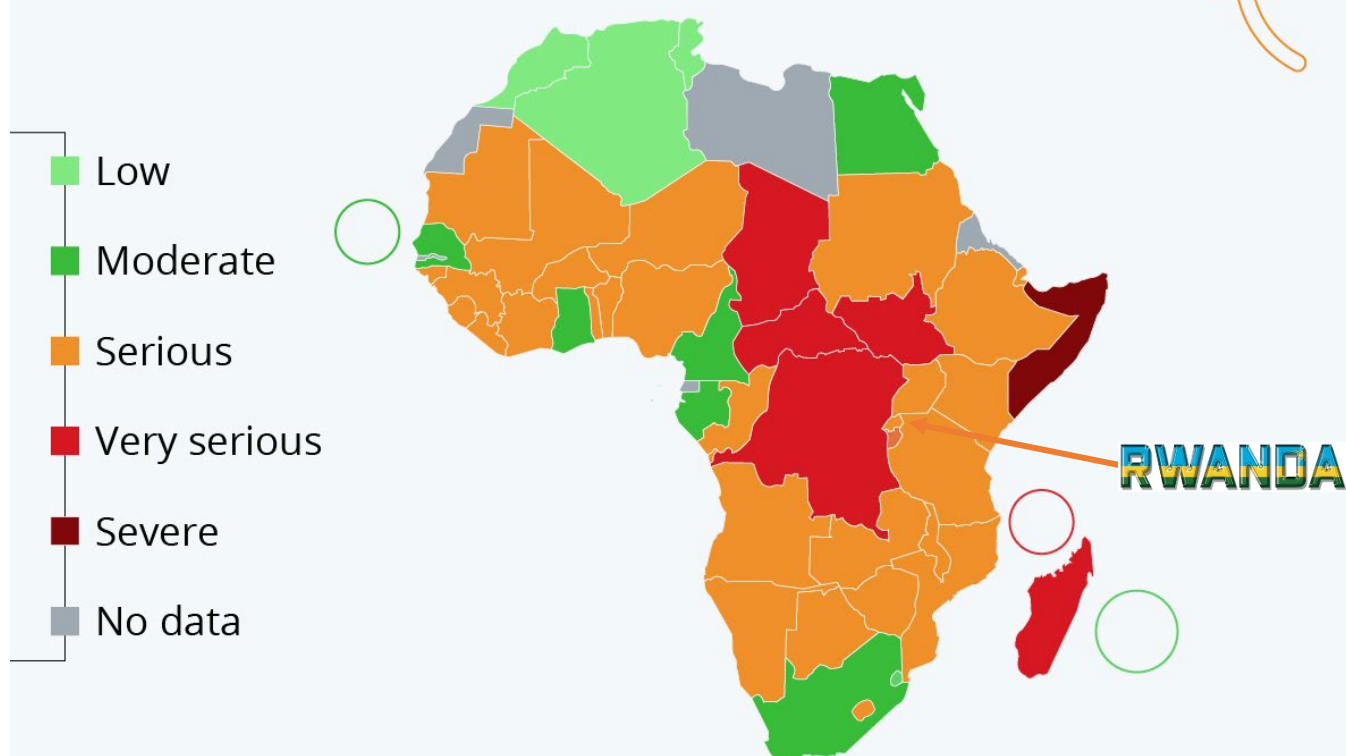
<https://www.globalhungerindex.org/rwanda.html>

In the 2024 Global Hunger Index, Rwanda ranks **101<sup>st</sup>** out of the **127 countries with sufficient data to calculate 2024 GHI scores**. With a score of **25.2** in the 2024 Global Hunger Index, Rwanda has a level of hunger that is **serious**.



# Hunger in Africa: The Situation is Serious

Grading of countries in Africa according  
to the World Hunger Index 2021



Source: Welthungerhilfe





**GLASS CEILING BARRIER REMOVAL:**

| <b>Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems</b> |                             |                        |                                    |                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Level of Consciousness</b>                                                         | <b>Rate of Unemployment</b> | <b>Rate of Poverty</b> | <b>Happiness Rate “Life is OK”</b> | <b>Rate of Criminality</b> |
| 600 +                                                                                 | 0%                          | 0.0%                   | 100%                               | 0.0%                       |
| 500 - 600                                                                             | 0%                          | 0.0%                   | 98%                                | 0.5%                       |
| 400 - 500                                                                             | 2%                          | 0.5%                   | 79%                                | 2.0%                       |
| 300 - 400                                                                             | 7%                          | 1.0%                   | 70%                                | 5.0%                       |
| 200 - 300                                                                             | 8%                          | 1.5%                   | 60%                                | 9.0%                       |
| 100 - 200                                                                             | 50%                         | 22.0%                  | 15%                                | 50.0%                      |
| 50 - 100                                                                              | 75%                         | 40.0%                  | 2%                                 | 91.0%                      |
| < 50                                                                                  | 95%                         | 65.0%                  | 0%                                 | 98.0%                      |

These two charts demonstrate the stark reality of one’s probable quality of life that we will experience relative to our personal calibration as per the Map of Consciousness developed by Dr David Hawkins. This calibration level is essentially set for life by the time we reach the age of six (6) years.

| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences<br/>Life Expectancy, Development, Happiness, Education, Income</b> |                                      |                    |                                |                                |                        |                        |                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>MoC</b>                                                                                                                            | <b>No. of Countries+ Territories</b> | <b>Average MoC</b> | <b>Average Life Expectancy</b> | <b>Human Development Index</b> | <b>Happiness Index</b> | <b>Education Index</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2021</b> |
| 400s                                                                                                                                  | 22                                   | 405                | 82.2                           | 0.924                          | 7.1                    | .890                   | US\$63,032                    |
| 300s                                                                                                                                  | 71                                   | 343                | 77.2                           | 0.794                          | 6.1                    | .741                   | US\$30,154                    |
| 200s                                                                                                                                  | 50                                   | 251                | 72.7                           | 0.676                          | 5.3                    | .610                   | US\$16,560                    |
| High 100s                                                                                                                             | 38                                   | 174                | 70.5                           | 0.659                          | 5.0                    | .600                   | US\$12,516                    |
| Low 100s                                                                                                                              | 21                                   | 119                | 67.1                           | 0.587                          | 4.6                    | .501                   | US\$7,081                     |
| Below 100                                                                                                                             | 14                                   | 74                 | 65.3                           | 0.565                          | 4.4                    | .501                   | US\$6,377                     |
| WORLD                                                                                                                                 | 216                                  | 220                | 73.3                           |                                |                        |                        | US\$17,110                    |

**Rwanda overall population calibration is MoC 70**

| <b>Rwanda MoC</b> | <b>No. of Countries</b> | <b>Living in urban slums</b> | <b>Average Life Expectancy</b> | <b>Human Development Index</b> | <b>Happiness Index</b> | <b>Education Index</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2023 PPP</b> |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 70                | 1                       | 65%                          | 70.0                           | 0.543                          | 3.4                    | 0.458                  | US\$3,030                         |

and

| <b>Rwanda MoC</b> | <b>Population</b> | <b>Median Age</b> | <b>Political Rights &amp; Civil Liberties</b> | <b>Unemployment</b> | <b>Poverty</b> | <b>Crime per 100K</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2023</b> |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 70                | 14,500,000        | 19.7              | 21 not free                                   | 17.2%               | 47.4%          | 3.59                  | US\$940                       |

The overall consciousness of humanity remained at 190 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale for around 1,700 years up until the mid 1900s. It has only recently began to rise due to a few people realising that living feelings first, that is, embracing our feelings, our soul based feelings which are always in truth, and having our minds to follow in implementing what our feelings are guiding us to do, that we can break free of the shackles of mind-centric living. This revelation has had a profound positive impact. Through living feelings first we can heal ourselves of our childhood suppression which is imposed upon us from the moment of conception through to the age of six years by our parents and those close to us – there are and have been no exceptions – we all have and are subjected to childhood suppression.

While we live mind-centric we cannot progress beyond 499 on Hawkins' Map of Consciousness. That is the glass ceiling we are to break through now, and remove the re-stictiveness of mind-centricity from our lives. For 200,000 years, we have been misguided to worship our minds and now we are free to choose THE NEW WAY – to live through our feelings, to live feelings first, and as we grow to do so, then the glass ceiling will be dissolved for ever for those who embrace their feelings over their mind.

War between nations, war between people will continue until we heal ourselves of our childhood suppression through embracing our feelings, our soul based feelings of truth. Disease and illness of all kinds will continue to plague us until we heal ourselves of our childhood suppression. All social ailments are of the consequence of our childhood suppression. This is the greatest time in the history of humanity because we now have been shown how to heal ourselves of our childhood suppression. This has now been achieved. It has never occurred in prior times throughout the history of humanity.

Of the past 3,400 years, humans have been entirely at peace for only 268 of them, or just **8%** of recorded history. War has prevailed throughout 92% of the time of modern history. How many people have died in war? At least 108 million people were killed in wars in the twentieth century alone. **Conflict and violence are currently on the rise**, with many conflicts today being waged between non-state actors such as political militias, criminal and international terrorist groups.

Earth's humanity is presently experiencing 'rolling' disruptions that commenced on 22 March 2017 and are likely to continue unfolding relentlessly for around three decades. Nothing and none of the systems that came about during the 200,000 era of the Rebellion and Default are going to be allowed to continue. Nothing will remain the same. We are not going to be allowed to continue with our old ways without great difficulty. We are being encouraged to seek a new way – The NEW WAY! For those who steadfastly hold onto the old ways, their lives will be very difficult. For those who seek the New Way and begin to embrace the new way, they will find life significantly easier.



## WE'VE BEEN SCREWED BY LUCIFER REBELLION

Lucifer and his soul partner, with his assistant Satan and soul partner, brought about the Rebellion 200,000 years ago, and through his deputies, Caligastia and Daligastia, and their soul partners, they brought about the default by Adam and Eve of their mission on Earth more than 38,000 years ago.

On the 31 January 2018, the formal ending of the Rebellion and Default took place, now the out working of the Rebellion is to unfold.

# REBELLION & DEFAULT

The earthing of the Law of Compensation commenced to quicken on 22 May 2017 and may be fully earthed when the Avonal bestowal pair complete their mission on Earth. The Avonal Pair are to introduce the coming Avonal Age of 1,000 years during which time all of Earth's humanity will progressively be introduced to Feeling Healing, Living through our Feelings, Living Feelings First and the way to heal ourselves of what we have each taken on of the Rebellion and Default, mostly through our Childhood Suppression commencing at the moment of conception and completing when we are six years of age.

# END OF THE LINE

## LAW OF COMPENSATION

Through the earthing of the Law of Compensation, in the way it is applied throughout the spirit Mansion Worlds, is why it has been said that a 1,000 years of peace will unfold after the third and final world war.

## Insanity Of Humanity

Presently, all of humanity is functioning in one form or another of a stupor, living zombie like, never responding intuitively with any form of spontaneity. The insanity of humanity is visible to all. It will only be when individuals heal themselves of their childhood suppression and begin to fully live through their soul based feelings, having their minds following in executing what our feelings are guiding us to embrace, will the depth of our retardation become obvious to each of us.

**The New Way – Feeling Healing**

**Freedom Pathway being Feeling Healing**

**Feeling Healing is the pathway to  
TRUTH and HAPPINESS!**

## How is it that we are each so retarded?

Wayward high level leadership of Earth's humanity has cleverly crafted and institutionalised systems that impede every aspect of our living. This has been so for the past 200,000 years.

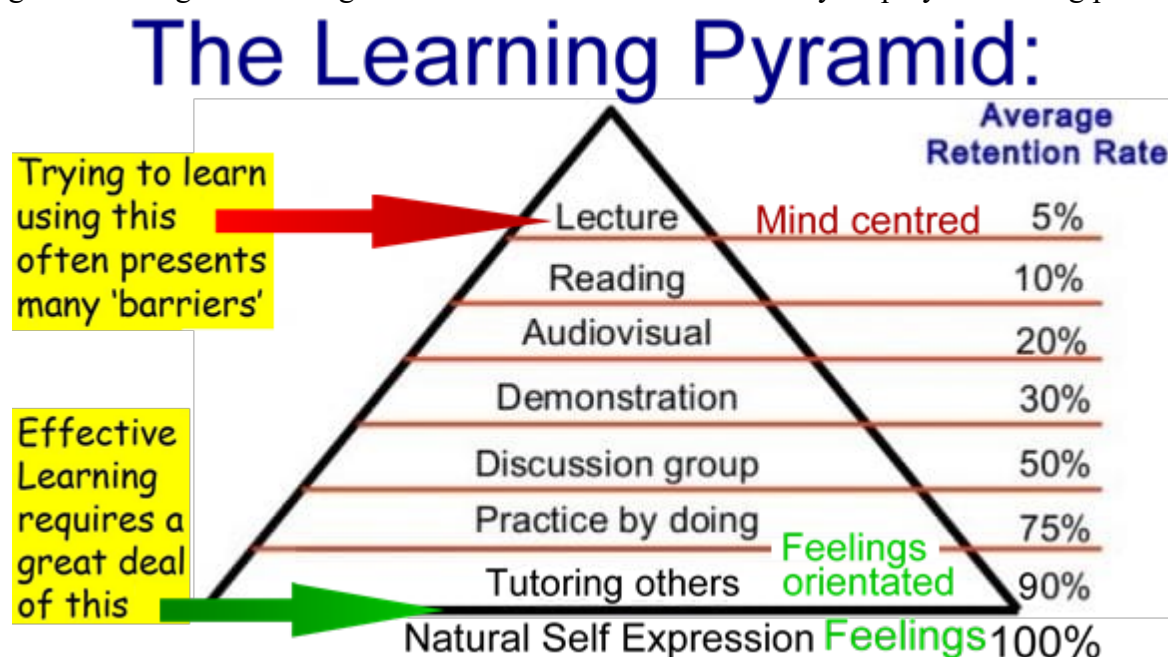
We were firstly guided, influenced to embrace living mind-centric. That is, we now believe that through our minds that we may achieve all of our goals, we can become almost everything we want, that we can become powerful and prosperous and progress to the greatest heights imaginable. We are to live suppressing our feelings, we are taught by our parents to suppress our true personality and to embrace the personality they want us to be – like them – deluded!

As women are closer to their feelings than men, these high level wayward leaders guided men to subordinate women. Thus, these past 200,000 years, women have been subjected to suppression by men because as women embrace their feelings and begin to express their feelings, which are always in truth, women will expose the folly of mind superiority. We are to live feelings first and have our minds follow in the process of implementing what our feelings are leading us to embrace. Not the other way round as it now is – mind first and feelings suppressed.

Our minds are wonderful and all part of our progression – when in support of our feelings. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood and are addicted to untruth, our minds are addicted to control of the environment and other people. Our thoughts are mind generated, when we say; 'I think', we begin to express an assumption generated by our mind – assumptions are around 98% in error, the other 2% are flukes. Our feelings are always in truth. We are fully self-contained, all we need to know is self-contained, we have all we need within ourselves, all we need to do is allow our feelings to surface and embrace them, having our minds to follow in implementing our feeling's guidance.

## Education

All education platforms, worldwide, are predominantly mind-centric. There is no feeling orientation and embracement in the way we are to live within education platforms. In fact, education is a tiresome, boring process of lectures. A lecturer delivering a tirade of words from the front of a room is the most ineffective teaching and learning device imaginable – it is also the most commonly employed teaching process.



Once the core subject material is introduced, students tutoring each other in small groups of around 12 people is the most superior learning process – yet seldom provided for. Practice by doing, tutoring others flows into natural self-expression, thus achieving comprehensive knowledge of any core subject – and it is permanent



learning. Our whole life is about experiences and the feelings that come from such experiences. As feelings arise we are too long to know the truth behind what those feelings are endeavouring to reveal to us. We are truth seekers! And we are to be feelings expressive!

By being mind-centric, we cannot progress up Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale beyond 499. On the MoC, 400-499 is the field of 'Reason' – the pinnacle of science!



Universally, all sectors of education, pre-school, primary school, high school, craft centres, technical and further education, university, etc., are all mind centric platforms that retards one's freedom of expression and closes down evolutionary growth potential. The PhD – Doctor of Philosophy – is the extreme of feelings suppression with total immersion into one's mind.

## Health

### Are there really 10,000 diseases and just 500 'cures'?

"Regulators, scientists, clinicians and patient advocacy groups often cite ~7,000 as the number of rare diseases, or between 5,000 and 8,000 depending on the source. While this consensus process is still ongoing, USA National Institutes of Health currently estimate the number of rare diseases to be more than 10,000. An estimate published by the University of Michigan Medical School that "there are roughly 10,000 diseases afflicting humans, and most of these diseases are considered 'rare' or 'orphan' diseases."

"There are other estimates, as well. The German government lists 30,000 diseases, of which it says 7,000 are rare, though it cannot be determined how that figure was calculated. Anderson noted that the 10th revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (known as ICD-10) has nearly 70,000 codes, which would be an upper-bound estimate.

"The focus is really on rare diseases, but a credible case can be made that there are at least 10,000 diseases in the world, though there is likely more. And there are a bit over 500 treatments. So, as far as round numbers go, 10,000 diseases / 500 treatments works as a talking point."

**However, NO ONE** comprehends what is the underlying cause of disease! Our health carers, our doctors and nurses never discuss or outline why we have a discomfort, pain, illness or disease. Kindly ask yourself, when was the last time your medical practitioner outlined to you why you have a particular health issues that you presented yourself with to him or her? **There is ONE cause – CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION.**



## Poverty at Different Lines

| Poverty Line                                        | Number of Poor (Thousands) | Rate (%) | Year |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|------|
| National Poverty Line                               | 9,549.7                    | 43.2     | 2021 |
| International Poverty Line (\$2.15/day)             | 5,586.4                    | 25.3     | 2021 |
| Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line (\$3.65/day) | 13,424.6                   | 60.7     | 2021 |
| Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line (\$6.85/day) | 19,479.4                   | 88.1     | 2021 |
| Multidimensional Poverty Measure                    |                            | 53.0     | 2021 |

## Group and Multidimensional Poverty

| Poverty by Group                        | Poverty Rate (%) | Multidimensional Poverty Components                      | (% of Pop.) |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Urban population                        | 6.7              | Daily income less than US\$2.15 per person               | 25.3        |
| Rural population                        | 31.9             | At least one school-aged child is not enrolled in school | 51.0        |
| Males                                   | 25.2             | No adult has completed primary education                 | 47.9        |
| Females                                 | 25.4             | No access to limited-standard drinking water             | 17.3        |
| 0 to 14 years old                       | 28.7             | No access to limited-standard sanitation                 | 58.7        |
| 15 to 64 years old                      | 22.1             | No access to electricity                                 | 35.3        |
| 65 and older                            | 24.6             |                                                          |             |
| Without education (16+)                 | 28.8             |                                                          |             |
| Primary education (16+)                 | 16.2             |                                                          |             |
| Secondary education (16+)               | 11.8             |                                                          |             |
| Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+) | N/A*             |                                                          |             |

\$2.15 Poverty Rate  
2021

25.3%

\$6.85 Poverty Rate  
2021

88.1%

Gini Index  
2021

37.4

Prosperity Gap  
2021

9.1

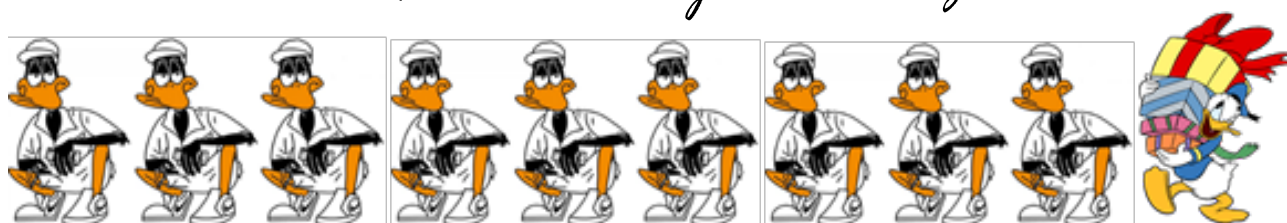


Medical sciences introduce a never ending array of names for a never ending array of ailments without comprehending the elephant in the room – our **Childhood Suppression and ongoing Repression**. ALL our discomforts, pain, illnesses and diseases are generators to have each of us express our feelings, both good and bad. As we grow in embracing this way of living FEELINGS FIRST and long for the truth of what our feelings are drawing our attention to, we will come to recognise that all our issues have their foundations throughout our childhood forming years, from the moment of conception through to the age of six years, up to when our Indwelling Spirit arrives.

Our soul orchestrates it all. Our soul does everything. Our soul brought our spirit body into existence and, in turn, our etheric spirit body is the template of our physical body. Light continually flows from our soul through our spirit body and into our physical body. Our experiences in the physical are expressed back to our soul as light. Everything that we experience is recorded by this light returning by our soul. Emotional injuries and errors of belief that we experience impede the flow of light back to our soul – consequently we are degraded by such accumulating damage and harm. Look at a young child and then look at yourself now!

At the moment of our conception, we are perfect in every respect – both in Natural love and physically. We are then literally fire-hosed by our parents' emotional injuries and errors of belief and this is ongoing. They are not even aware of our existence when this onslaught commences – no wonder many conceptions do not survive to incarnation which is when the foetus commences to pump blood some 16 days after conception.

*Ten ducks in a row, but one always misleading or misled!*





## PREMISE of EDUCATION to SHIFT to BEING FEELINGS ORIENTATED

Another key prospect lies in curriculum reform. The current curriculum emphasises rote memorisation, which may hinder critical thinking and problem-solving skills essential for success in contemporary fields. Future reforms are expected to introduce more interactive and practical learning approaches, fostering creativity and innovation among students. Collaboration with international educational organisations could further enrich Rwanda's curriculum, helping to meet global educational criteria.

### Mind-Centricity to transition to Living Feelings First education!

Our mind cannot discern truth from falsehood. Further, our mind is addicted to control over its environments and others, AND it is addicted to untruth. WHEREAS our feelings are always of Truth!

Rote and memory learning delivers:

Moreover, the role of vocational and technical education is anticipated to expand. As the labour market increasingly demands specialised skills, Rwanda must ensure that its education system provides alternative pathways that equip students with practical expertise. Strengthening partnerships between educational institutions and industries can facilitate the alignment of training programs with economic needs, offering students applicable skills and enhancing their employability.

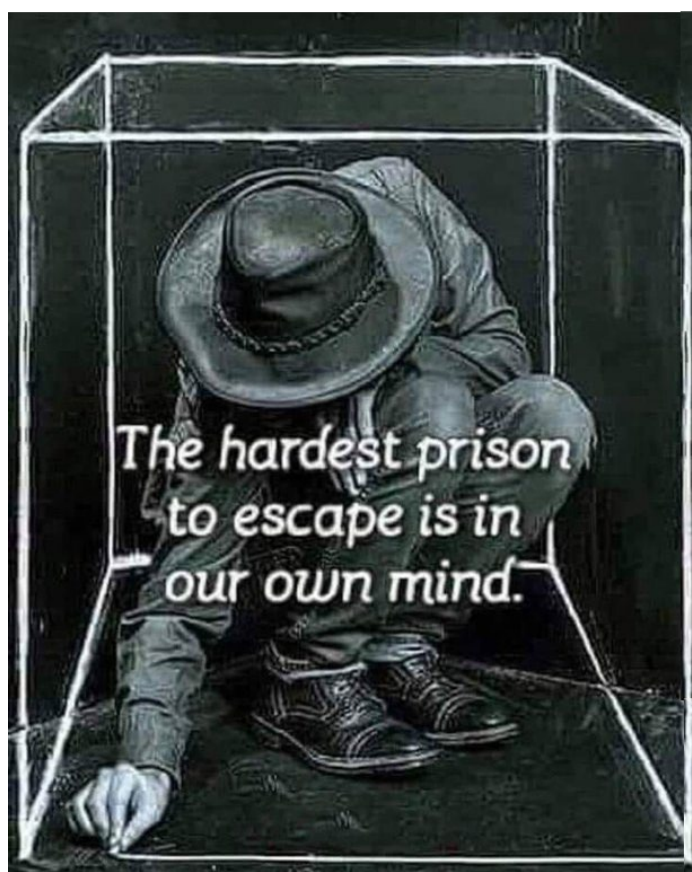
**Mind  
Worshipping  
Zombies**



### Big Picture / Micro Picture perceptiveness is to be Fostered!

In addition to these changes, ongoing assessment of educational quality and outcomes will be critical. Performance metrics, feedback mechanisms, and accountability measures can support continuous improvement in Rwanda's education system. Stakeholders including government agencies, educators, and community members must collaborate to establish comprehensive strategies that address existing challenges and leverage emerging opportunities.

Overall, with strategic reforms, a focus on modern educational practices, and alignment with global standards, the future of education in Rwanda holds promise for enriching learning experiences and ensuring students are well-prepared to contribute positively to their society.





*Being Mind Centric is being  
Blind to Truth!*



=



*Truth is our Feelings!*

*Our soul-based Feelings  
are always in Truth!*

# WE ARE THE TRUTH SEEKERS

## THE TRUTH SEEKERS



# Mass Formation Psychosis

## Lost and confused!



Feelings First with Mind to follow in support.



# Psychic Barriers

Within and throughout any community, we have personalities at all levels on Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale as of a consequence of the levels of consciousness of their parents own childhood upbringing. Thus the psychic barriers throughout a family are generational. Through childhood suppression we become the level of consciousness of one or the other of our parents.

**MoC scale around 100:** This is survivalist living. To do nothing more than what is necessary to live. It is a continuation of how one's ancestors have lived for many generations before us. Even though being aware of modern developments and practices, one continues with beliefs and practices of hundreds and thousands of years ago. No amount of governmental money can improve our life experiences until we personally move to step away from traditions and improve our potential through personal development.

**MoC scale around 200:** Religions introduced over the past 2,000 years may be embraced and have raised consciousness but little is being achieved other than a neutrality in the way one may be living. Living mind-centric prevails. Humanity overall is calibrating around 220 MoC.

**MoC scale around 300:** Open and free feelings orientated education for all ages and aspirations. Free in cost and free from controlling agendas. Such scenarios over time bring about societal evolutionary growth and instils economic growth and enhanced standards of living. Those of higher levels need to be managers. However, feelings are not presently part of any curriculums.

**MoC scale around 400:** Leadership unfolds that bring about the dynamics to provide global development and prosperity.

**MoC scale around 500:** Until societies recognise that we are to live feelings first having our minds in support of what our feelings are drawing our attention to then very few will grow in consciousness higher than 499 MoC as at that level is the peak that our minds can grow.

Within any group of people all of these levels can exist, living side by side. At each of these levels, what is to be provided is awareness specifically to open the pathway for growth and development to aspire to higher levels of consciousness. It is always for the individual to decide if and when they will seek to embrace their further growth and development. No one can grow or develop consciousness of another.

In recent times, governments have frequently imposed fees upon students engaging in higher education only to find stagnation returning to productivity growth. A counter-productive step for their societies.

Psychic barriers are impositions imposed upon us all to retard and restrain our growth in consciousness and development for the agendas of controlling influences that are now no longer. However, it is up to each of us to recognise our way forward and that is through writings like this.

The benefits of living Feelings First will over time address ALL of the social ills throughout society and open the pathway for infinite growth in one's level of consciousness. This is our destiny!

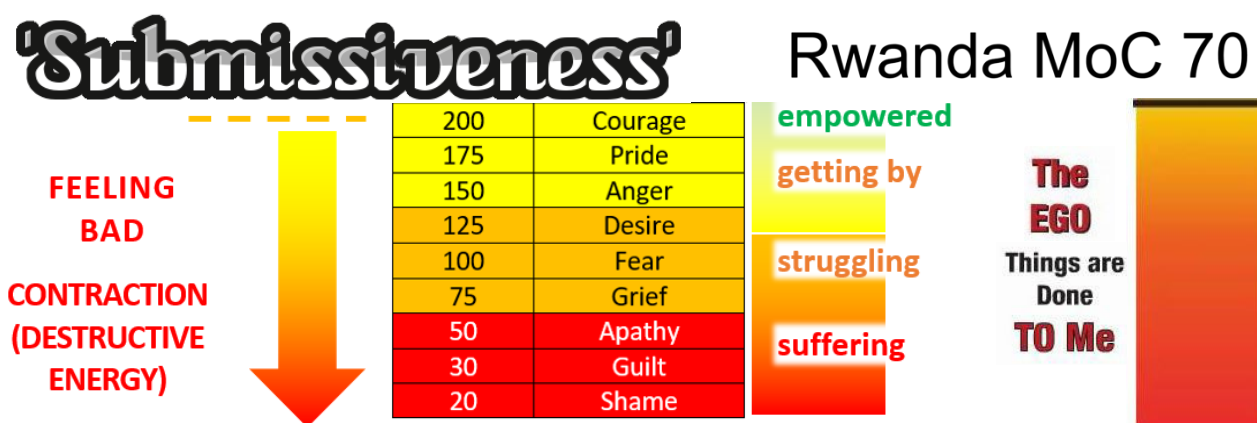
As we 'learn by doing', artificial intelligence is not engaged in the preparation of a Pascas Paper. Further, as the Pascas Papers are 'layered', that is through multiple slow readings more becomes revealed to the reader with each re-reading. Speed reading degrades the reader's comprehension of what is contained herein.



# Rwanda Psychic Barriers

## 'Submissiveness'

Things are done to me – submissiveness. Submissiveness refers to the trait of being willing to yield to the will of another person or a superior force. It is characterised by tendencies to obey or be obedient, often in a humble or unresisting manner. This may empower those whose addiction to control is suppression of others.



Map of Consciousness illustration based on the model created by Dr David R Hawkins

Raising our level of consciousness requires constant commitment. Especially on the lower levels, great effort is required to progress from one level to the next. And below courage, help from others is most often necessary.

While it can seem difficult to progress on the Map of Consciousness (MoC) the effort is always worthwhile.

**The progression from one level to another can radically change and improve your entire life.** All your worries and anxieties from the previous level will seem comical.

Sometimes you temporarily experience a higher level of consciousness and this is a good indicator of where you must go next. Moreover, these moments of clarity can keep us on track and committed to the process.

**But be aware a lower level might cloud the memory of a higher level.**

**The most important thing each of us can do in life is to raise our individual level of consciousness.** When we raise our own level, we do not only spread this level to those around us but also the whole world. And you might even be the catalyst for another person's progression to a higher level. Even one drop raises the level of the sea.

Furthermore, when every one of us is working to raise our individual level of consciousness the progression from one level to another will require less effort and be much faster for everyone.

**Just imagine how incredibly different the world would be if everyone were at the level of acceptance.** According to Hawkins, 78% of the people on Earth are still below courage.

# 'Submissiveness'

## Things are Done **TO Me**

Suppressive Regimes thrive in environments where the populous is submissive:

|                                    |                   |     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-----|
| Houthi Rebels thrive in Yemen      | MoC of the people | 160 |
| Hamas thrive in Gaza Strip         |                   | 130 |
| Hezbollah thrive in Lebanon        |                   | 130 |
| Taliban now governing Afghanistan  |                   | 85  |
| Sudanese guerrillas in South Sudan |                   | 140 |
| Ukraine                            |                   | 140 |
| Kim Jong Un in North Korea         |                   | 175 |

Consider other places of instability:

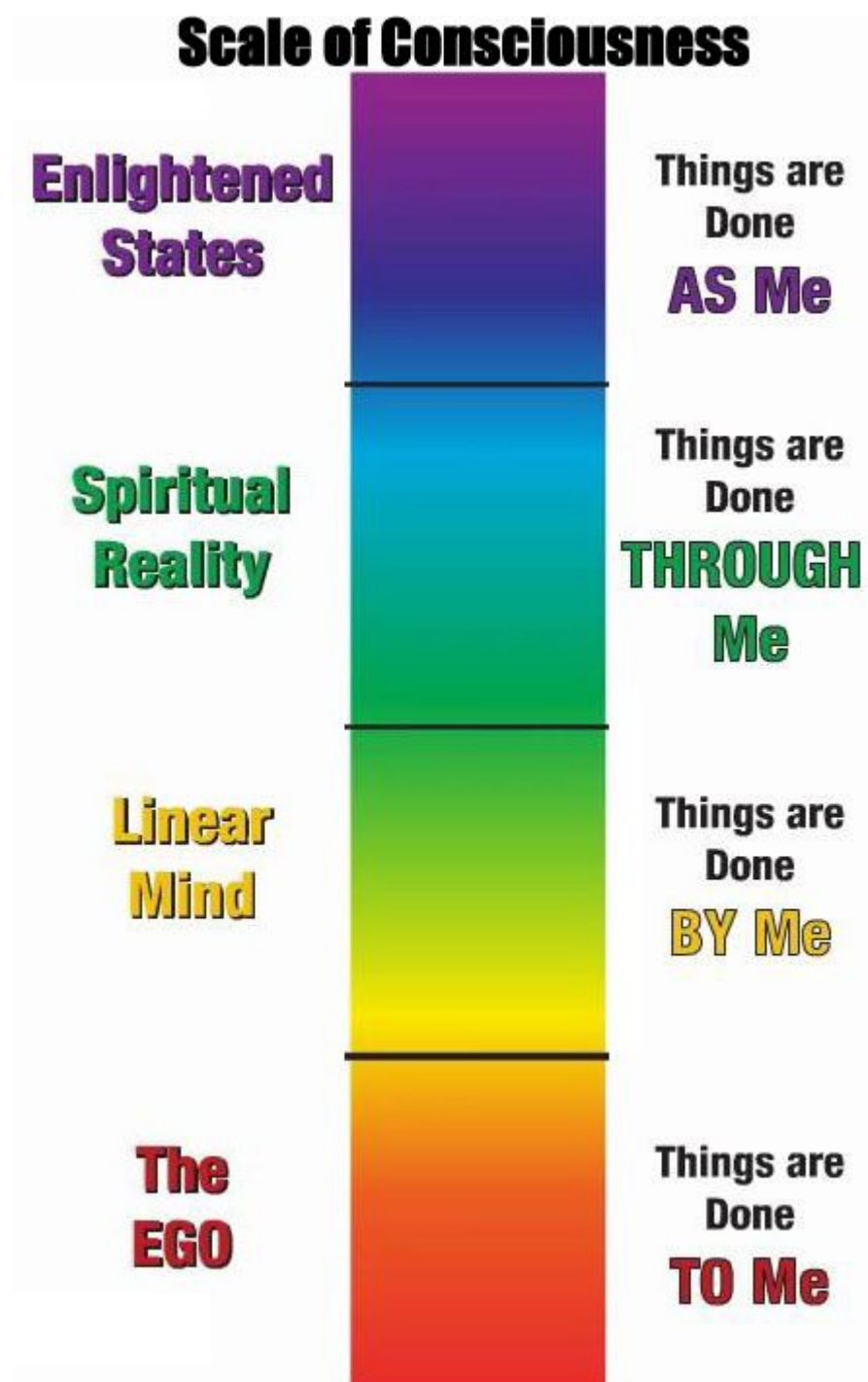
|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Syria                        | 160       |
| Iran                         | 190       |
| Iraq                         | 120       |
| Haiti                        | 80        |
| Central African Republic     | 80        |
| Angola                       | 80        |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 40 etc... |

# 'Submissiveness'



Map of Consciousness illustration based on the model created by Dr David R Hawkins

Until the focus is upon assisting these and similar populations to significantly lift their personal levels of consciousness, radical and suppressive control centric leaders will continue to cause great harm as their own view on life is harmful to others. Feelings orientated open and free universal education is the gateway.



**TEACHING is the Paramount Profession !**

## WORLDWIDE MALAISE!

We are seeing good people do nothing, thus perpetuating impoverishment, insecure housing, food insecurity and poverty in truth and all the essentials required for a fulfilling life.

Education is the most diabolically, degraded service to humanity that is in such neglect and adequacy that generations will be deprived while leadership slowly awakens to the underlying cause of all of society's ailments, being the lack of truth in education with the quality of teaching being so poor that students flounder throughout every nation and education system.

The art of doing nothing is entrenched everywhere!

While good women and men do nothing, evil prevails.

It matters not at what level of society one may be at, his or her environment is stagnated through the self-embraced inertia of those around them. We all succumb to the inability to deliver simple services and take initiatives for those in need.

Grey haired old folks through to energetic vibrant young people are all suppressed by lack of constructive communication and the suppression of initiatives. Our personality is hijacked by electronic communications without any sensitivity of innate gifts of perception as well as big picture – little picture visualisation.

Clairsentency cannot be comprehended by artificial intelligence. Yet the world is madly scrambling to submit themselves to artificial intelligence – more avoidance of personal responsibility and still doing nothing.

The death of society is delivered through artificial intelligence! Yet we are seeing such dying and death of mankind all around us. Permissiveness is all prevailing. At least 78% of humanity calibrate at or below 200 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness – these are submitted people – things are done to them, not by them! The world is preparing for world war three and yet no one is pushing back on it.

Global warming is having devastating effects and yet people and communities are not preparing for the changes that will later have to be imposed after great losses.

People; all institutionalised systems are to be dismantled and universal changes in how we are to live is now to unfold. We are to live through our feelings, our soul based feelings which are always in truth, and have our minds to follow in support – not continue to live mind-centric and worship our minds as we each have been taught and brought up to do, mind-centricity is stagnation and destruction!





# Psychic Barriers of: Traditions, Customs and Norms

Why is our heritage such a barrier to our evolutionary growth and prosperity? Why do we experience continuation of repetitive cycles of conflict, disease and food insecurity, amongst the array of difficulties?

When we are conceived our soul condition is in a perfect natural love state. As per Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness, that is a calibration near to 1,000 on his scale. By the time we are six years of age we are calibrating at the level of one or the other of our parents, should they be calibrating differently on the Map of Consciousness (MoC). In this way, the consciousness level of humanity remains stagnant!

Presently, the overall consciousness level of Earth's humanity is around MoC 220.

## Psychic Barriers of Traditions, Customs and Norms

### Worldwide Level of Consciousness based on the Map of Consciousness

|                                                                                                                   |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| see Power vs Force by Dr David R Hawkins                                                                          | MoC |
| 6,000 years ago                                                                                                   | 72  |
| At the time the Vedas were written                                                                                | 74  |
| At the birth of Buddha                                                                                            | 91  |
| Prior to the conception of Jesus of Nazareth                                                                      | 101 |
| After the birth of Jesus of Nazareth                                                                              | 147 |
| When Christ was taken from the cross                                                                              | 148 |
| At the Last Supper                                                                                                | 150 |
| At the death of the last apostle                                                                                  | 182 |
| At the birth of Charlemagne                                                                                       | 182 |
| In 827 AD (at the death of Charlemagne)                                                                           | 190 |
| When Abraham Lincoln took office as President                                                                     | 190 |
| Lincoln was shot and killed                                                                                       | 193 |
| 1944: birth of almost 200 Homo-Spiritus children                                                                  | 194 |
| 1987: At the time of the Harmonic Convergence but not necessarily related to it, consciousness of humanity jumped | 207 |
| 2020: Revelations including Feeling Healing                                                                       | 220 |

Around 200,000 years ago, high level spirits influenced Earth's humanity to live mind-centric, to ignore and suppress their feelings. As women are closer to their feelings than men, they also induced men to make women subordinate to them.

As our minds are unable to discern truth from falsehood, that our minds are addicted to untruth, and that our minds are also addicted to control over our environment and others, humanity has stagnated in evolution and growth as a consequence. To understand more precisely what difficulties come to us through being mind-centric is this observation. Assumptions are generated through our minds – the error rate of an assumption is 98%, with the other 2% being flukes! When we 'think' about something, we are engaging our minds – the consequences are further errors – along the lines of 'assumptions'.

While we live mind-centric we are living against our truth, our soul-based truth, which is living against our feelings which is our soul-based truth. We are our feelings! While we are denying our feelings we

are rejecting our true parents, our Heavenly Mother and Father! We are living in a self-evolved hell while we avoid our feelings and truth.

While we avoid our truth, our soul-based feelings, we are disrupting the soul-light that circulates from our soul through our spirit body and then physical body and its return. This disruption generates all the discomforts, pains, illness and diseases that we experience during our whole physical life. The foundations of our life experiences are disrupted throughout our childhood forming years, from conception through to the age of six years – this is our Childhood Suppression. No-one missing out!

It is our Childhood Suppression that degrades our consciousness to that of our parents and carers. Thus generation after generation is a mirror of the prior generation.

From the table above we can see that from the time of the last living Apostle of the Creator Daughter and Son, Mary Magdalene and Jesus, all the way through to the second half of the twentieth century, until the late 1980s, Earth's humanity has stagnated at around 190 on the Map of Consciousness, that is almost 2,000 years of no progress in consciousness worldwide! Recently, technology has made great progress in developments – we now can annihilate each other by pushing buttons! This we can do in multiple ways!

| <b>Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems</b> |                             |                        |                                    |                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Level of Consciousness</b>                                                         | <b>Rate of Unemployment</b> | <b>Rate of Poverty</b> | <b>Happiness Rate "Life is OK"</b> | <b>Rate of Criminality</b> |
| 600 +                                                                                 | 0%                          | 0.0%                   | 100%                               | 0.0%                       |
| 500 - 600                                                                             | 0%                          | 0.0%                   | 98%                                | 0.5%                       |
| 400 - 500                                                                             | 2%                          | 0.5%                   | 79%                                | 2.0%                       |
| 300 - 400                                                                             | 7%                          | 1.0%                   | 70%                                | 5.0%                       |
| 200 - 300                                                                             | 8%                          | 1.5%                   | 60%                                | 9.0%                       |
| 100 - 200                                                                             | 50%                         | 22.0%                  | 15%                                | 50.0%                      |
| 50 - 100                                                                              | 75%                         | 40.0%                  | 2%                                 | 91.0%                      |
| < 50                                                                                  | 95%                         | 65.0%                  | 0%                                 | 98.0%                      |

| <b>Consciousness Calibrations Worldwide</b> |                                 |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Level of Consciousness</b>               | <b>Percentage of population</b> |
| <b>600 +</b>                                | <b>1 in millions</b>            |
| <b>540 +</b>                                | <b>0.4%</b>                     |
| <b>500 +</b>                                | <b>4%</b>                       |
| <b>400 +</b>                                | <b>8%</b>                       |
| <b>200 +</b>                                | <b>22%</b>                      |
| <b>200 -</b>                                | <b>78%</b>                      |
|                                             |                                 |
| <b>World wide average</b>                   | <b>220</b>                      |

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| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences<br/>Life Expectancy, Development, Happiness, Education, Income</b> |                                              |                        |                                        |                                        |                            |                            |                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>MoC</b>                                                                                                                            | <b>No. of<br/>Countries+<br/>Territories</b> | <b>Average<br/>MoC</b> | <b>Average<br/>Life<br/>Expectancy</b> | <b>Human<br/>Development<br/>Index</b> | <b>Happiness<br/>Index</b> | <b>Education<br/>Index</b> | <b>Per Capita<br/>Income<br/>2021</b> |
| <b>400s</b>                                                                                                                           | <b>22</b>                                    | <b>405</b>             | <b>82.2</b>                            | <b>0.924</b>                           | <b>7.1</b>                 | <b>.890</b>                | <b>US\$63,032</b>                     |
| <b>300s</b>                                                                                                                           | <b>71</b>                                    | <b>343</b>             | <b>77.2</b>                            | <b>0.794</b>                           | <b>6.1</b>                 | <b>.741</b>                | <b>US\$30,154</b>                     |
| <b>200s</b>                                                                                                                           | <b>50</b>                                    | <b>251</b>             | <b>72.7</b>                            | <b>0.676</b>                           | <b>5.3</b>                 | <b>.610</b>                | <b>US\$16,560</b>                     |
| <b>High<br/>100s</b>                                                                                                                  | <b>38</b>                                    | <b>174</b>             | <b>70.5</b>                            | <b>0.659</b>                           | <b>5.0</b>                 | <b>.600</b>                | <b>US\$12,516</b>                     |
| <b>Low<br/>100s</b>                                                                                                                   | <b>21</b>                                    | <b>119</b>             | <b>67.1</b>                            | <b>0.587</b>                           | <b>4.6</b>                 | <b>.501</b>                | <b>US\$7,081</b>                      |
| <b>Below<br/>100</b>                                                                                                                  | <b>14</b>                                    | <b>74</b>              | <b>65.3</b>                            | <b>0.565</b>                           | <b>4.4</b>                 | <b>.501</b>                | <b>US\$6,377</b>                      |
| <b>WORLD</b>                                                                                                                          | <b>216</b>                                   | <b>220</b>             | <b>73.3</b>                            |                                        |                            |                            | <b>US\$17,110</b>                     |

This simple chart is the collation of many separate worldwide assessments of the levels of factors relating to life experiences and quality of life of the citizens of each country and territory worldwide.

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) was developed by Dr David R Hawkins and published in his book, Power vs Force was first published in 1995 after twenty years of investigation.

MoC 100 is the level of consciousness relating to the world's humanity living before the time of Jesus of Nazareth and Mary Magdalene 2,000 years ago.

MoC 190 is the level of consciousness prevailing since the life of Jesus and Mary until the late 1900s.

MoC 220 is the level of consciousness of humanity around 2020 as a change in Ages is unfolding.

The higher the level of consciousness, then the higher the level of truth prevailing and love.

**Note:**

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.

A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.

A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.

Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

Let us look at the effects of level of consciousness:

|         |                  |            |                               |
|---------|------------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| MoC 100 | income is around | US\$8,000  |                               |
| MoC 200 | income is around | US\$16,000 |                               |
| MoC 300 | income is around | US\$32,000 |                               |
| MoC 400 | income is around | US\$64,000 | Note the doubling of incomes! |

|         |                 |          |                                              |
|---------|-----------------|----------|----------------------------------------------|
| MoC 100 | life expectancy | 67 years |                                              |
| MoC 200 | life expectancy | 72 years |                                              |
| MoC 300 | life expectancy | 77 years |                                              |
| MoC 400 | life expectancy | 82 years | Note 5 years increment with each 100 points! |

|         |                 |     |                                      |
|---------|-----------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| MoC 100 | happiness index | 4.5 |                                      |
| MoC 200 | happiness index | 5.0 |                                      |
| MoC 300 | happiness index | 6.1 |                                      |
| MoC 400 | happiness index | 7.1 | Note .0.5 added, then 1.1, then .1.0 |

|         |                 |      |                                        |
|---------|-----------------|------|----------------------------------------|
| MoC 100 | education index | .500 |                                        |
| MoC 200 | education index | .610 |                                        |
| MoC 300 | education index | .740 |                                        |
| MoC 400 | education index | .890 | Note .110 added, then .130, then .150! |

There are a number of additional worldwide surveys all leading towards the following understandings:

Open and free feelings orientated education is leading towards humanity progressing into the 400s MoC but not beyond 499 MoC.

While we focus upon living mind-centric then we cannot progress beyond MoC 499!

By aspiring to live feelings first having our mind follow in support of our feelings, and then embracing our Feeling Healing, also by longing for and receiving Divine Love, the Love of our Heavenly Mother and Father, then we are soul healing, our progression on the Map of Consciousness chart is infinite!

Those of us who heal ourselves of what we personally have taken on of the Rebellion and Default, we then have NO NEED to experience physical discomfort, pain, illness or disease. Thus we are addressing the underlying of all our physical ailments, all 10,000 variations identified by medical science to which they have no comprehension as to how a 'cure' may be achieved! Now you do know!

As we grow in truth and love, express our feelings both good and bad, and long to know the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to, then we are Feeling Healing and growing in truth and love.

As you have seen from the above chart, as we heal and grow in truth and love our quality and standard of living and life grows, step by step.

How simple could life be? We do not need the burdens of wealth and assets. We are truth seekers and that is to be found through our feelings. Our own soul based feelings are always in truth, we are each fully self-contained. All is within. All we need do is to recognise that our feelings are to lead us in our growth and development of love.

**WE ARE Truth Seekers**

| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences</b> |                                      |                    |                                                                      |                                |                        |                        |                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>MoC</b>                                                             | <b>No. of Countries+ Territories</b> | <b>Average MoC</b> | <b>Average Life Expectancy</b>                                       | <b>Human Development Index</b> | <b>Happiness Index</b> | <b>Education Index</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2021</b> |
| <b>500+</b>                                                            | <b>NONE</b>                          |                    | <b>Living Mind-Centric imposes a ceiling of 499 MoC on humanity!</b> |                                |                        |                        |                               |
| <b>400s</b>                                                            | <b>22</b>                            | <b>405</b>         | <b>82.2</b>                                                          | <b>0.924</b>                   | <b>7.1</b>             | <b>.890</b>            | <b>US\$63,032</b>             |
| <b>300s</b>                                                            | <b>71</b>                            | <b>343</b>         | <b>77.2</b>                                                          | <b>0.794</b>                   | <b>6.1</b>             | <b>.741</b>            | <b>US\$30,154</b>             |
| <b>200s</b>                                                            | <b>50</b>                            | <b>251</b>         | <b>72.7</b>                                                          | <b>0.676</b>                   | <b>5.3</b>             | <b>.610</b>            | <b>US\$16,560</b>             |
| <b>100s</b>                                                            | <b>59</b>                            | <b>147</b>         | <b>68.8</b>                                                          | <b>0.623</b>                   | <b>4.8</b>             | <b>.551</b>            | <b>US\$9,799</b>              |
| <b>Below 100</b>                                                       | <b>14</b>                            | <b>74</b>          | <b>65.3</b>                                                          | <b>0.565</b>                   | <b>4.4</b>             | <b>.501</b>            | <b>US\$6,377</b>              |
| <b>WORLD</b>                                                           | <b>216</b>                           | <b>220</b>         | <b>73.3</b>                                                          |                                |                        |                        | <b>US\$17,110</b>             |



| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences<br/>Median Age of Population &amp; Urban Slum Population</b> |                                      |                    |                                |                                      |                                              |                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>MoC</b>                                                                                                                      | <b>No. of Countries+ Territories</b> | <b>Average MoC</b> | <b>Average Life Expectancy</b> | <b>Medium Age of Population 2021</b> | <b>Urban Population Living in Slums 2020</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2021</b> |
| <b>400s</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>22</b>                            | <b>405</b>         | <b>82.2</b>                    | <b>41.0</b>                          | <b>4.9%</b>                                  | <b>US\$63,032</b>             |
| <b>300s</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>71</b>                            | <b>343</b>         | <b>77.2</b>                    | <b>34.7</b>                          | <b>17.4%</b>                                 | <b>US\$30,154</b>             |
| <b>200s</b>                                                                                                                     | <b>50</b>                            | <b>251</b>         | <b>72.7</b>                    | <b>28.3</b>                          | <b>28.5%</b>                                 | <b>US\$16,560</b>             |
| <b>High 100s</b>                                                                                                                | <b>38</b>                            | <b>174</b>         | <b>70.5</b>                    | <b>25.7</b>                          | <b>33.8%</b>                                 | <b>US\$12,516</b>             |
| <b>Low 100s</b>                                                                                                                 | <b>21</b>                            | <b>119</b>         | <b>67.1</b>                    | <b>22.3</b>                          | <b>43.7%</b>                                 | <b>US\$7,081</b>              |
| <b>Below 100</b>                                                                                                                | <b>14</b>                            | <b>74</b>          | <b>65.3</b>                    | <b>20.5</b>                          | <b>56.7%</b>                                 | <b>US\$6,377</b>              |
| <b>WORLD</b>                                                                                                                    | <b>216</b>                           | <b>220</b>         | <b>73.3</b>                    | <b>30.7</b>                          | <b>&gt; one billion<br/>24.2%</b>            | <b>US\$17,110</b>             |

As average life expectancy grows, the median age of the population grows at a marginally faster rate, as does the growth in per capita income – at a higher rate. Education is the driver. The more open and freer a feelings orientated education system is, the higher the level of consciousness of the community and consequently all other social issues and ills are marginally and progressively mitigated. As of 2020; 56.2% of the global population now lives in cities.

There are many global surveys of numerous social observations and measures. Each of these, in their own way, reflect the Map of Consciousness scale. Conditions are better when the MoC is higher!

What is incredibly important to observe is that while we live mind-centric we do not progress beyond 499 on the Map of Consciousness. Our mind is a glass ceiling to our consciousness development and life experience. We remain retarded and subservient to hidden control, both in the visible and invisible.

# Living Mind dominated is claustrophobic and suppressive!



## The Mind presents a treacherous glass ceiling!

| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences</b><br><b>Pupil-Teacher ratio, Nurses Midwives per 1,000, Doctors per 1,000</b> |                                      |                    |                                |                                    |                                  |                                 |                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>MoC</b>                                                                                                                                         | <b>No. of Countries+ Territories</b> | <b>Average MoC</b> | <b>Average Life Expectancy</b> | <b>Pupil-Teacher ratio primary</b> | <b>Nurses Midwives per 1,000</b> | <b>Doctors per 1,000 people</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2021</b> |
| <b>400s</b>                                                                                                                                        | <b>22</b>                            | <b>405</b>         | <b>82.2</b>                    | <b>13</b>                          | <b>11.3</b>                      | <b>3.9</b>                      | <b>US\$63,032</b>             |
| <b>300s</b>                                                                                                                                        | <b>71</b>                            | <b>343</b>         | <b>77.2</b>                    | <b>18</b>                          | <b>5.6</b>                       | <b>2.7</b>                      | <b>US\$30,154</b>             |
| <b>200s</b>                                                                                                                                        | <b>50</b>                            | <b>251</b>         | <b>72.7</b>                    | <b>23</b>                          | <b>3.7</b>                       | <b>1.4</b>                      | <b>US\$16,560</b>             |
| <b>High 100s</b>                                                                                                                                   | <b>38</b>                            | <b>174</b>         | <b>70.5</b>                    | <b>28</b>                          | <b>3.1</b>                       | <b>1.5</b>                      | <b>US\$12,516</b>             |
| <b>Low 100s</b>                                                                                                                                    | <b>21</b>                            | <b>119</b>         | <b>67.1</b>                    | <b>32</b>                          | <b>1.8</b>                       | <b>0.8</b>                      | <b>US\$7,081</b>              |
| <b>Below 100</b>                                                                                                                                   | <b>14</b>                            | <b>74</b>          | <b>65.3</b>                    | <b>41</b>                          | <b>1.5</b>                       | <b>0.6</b>                      | <b>US\$6,377</b>              |
| <b>WORLD</b>                                                                                                                                       | <b>216</b>                           | <b>220</b>         | <b>73.3</b>                    | <b>23</b>                          | <b>3.8</b>                       | <b>1.7</b>                      | <b>US\$17,110</b>             |

**TEACHING is the Paramount Profession !**

| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences</b><br><b>General Overview</b> |                                      |                    |                                |                                      |                              |                               |                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>MoC</b>                                                                                        | <b>No. of Countries+ Territories</b> | <b>Average MoC</b> | <b>Average Life Expectancy</b> | <b>Medium Age of Population 2021</b> | <b>WORLD POPULATION 2021</b> | <b>% worldwide population</b> | <b>Per Capita Income 2021</b> |
| <b>400s</b>                                                                                       | <b>22</b>                            | <b>405</b>         | <b>82.2</b>                    | <b>41.0</b>                          | <b>687,989,800</b>           | <b>8.8%</b>                   | <b>US\$63,032</b>             |
| <b>300s</b>                                                                                       | <b>71</b>                            | <b>343</b>         | <b>77.2</b>                    | <b>34.7</b>                          | <b>4,064,565,401</b>         | <b>51.8%</b>                  | <b>US\$30,154</b>             |
| <b>200s</b>                                                                                       | <b>50</b>                            | <b>251</b>         | <b>72.7</b>                    | <b>28.3</b>                          | <b>1,069,410,500</b>         | <b>13.6%</b>                  | <b>US\$16,560</b>             |
| <b>High 100s</b>                                                                                  | <b>38</b>                            | <b>174</b>         | <b>70.5</b>                    | <b>25.7</b>                          | <b>744,280,000</b>           | <b>9.4%</b>                   | <b>US\$12,516</b>             |
| <b>Low 100s</b>                                                                                   | <b>21</b>                            | <b>119</b>         | <b>67.1</b>                    | <b>22.3</b>                          | <b>750,726,000</b>           | <b>9.6%</b>                   | <b>US\$7,081</b>              |
| <b>Below 100</b>                                                                                  | <b>14</b>                            | <b>74</b>          | <b>65.3</b>                    | <b>20.5</b>                          | <b>532,580,000</b>           | <b>6.8%</b>                   | <b>US\$6,377</b>              |
| <b>WORLD</b>                                                                                      | <b>216</b>                           | <b>220</b>         | <b>73.3</b>                    | <b>30.7</b>                          | <b>7,849,551,701</b>         | <b>100.0%</b>                 | <b>US\$17,110</b>             |

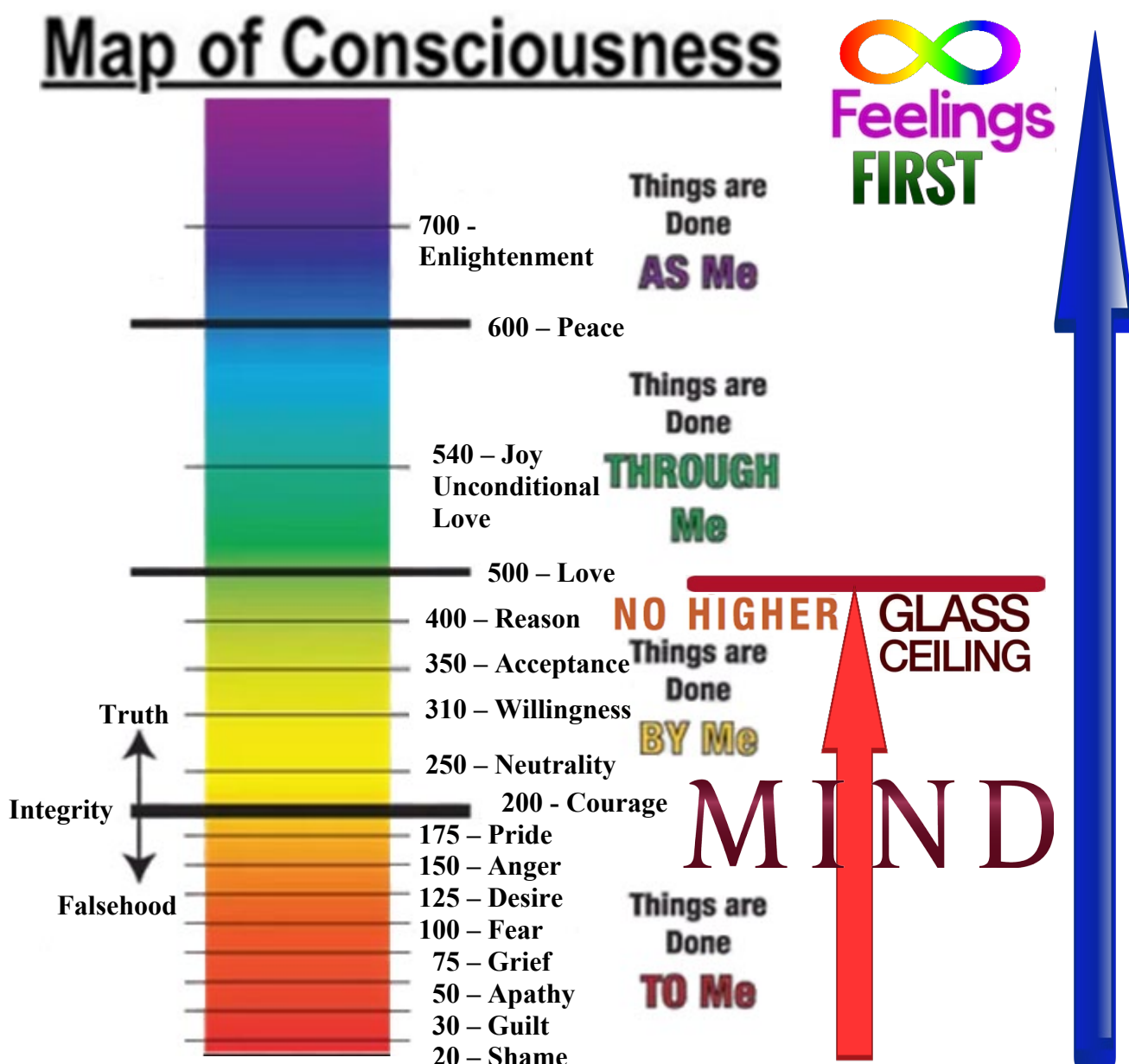
**Note:**

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.

A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.

A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.

Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!



This outline of the Map of Consciousness spells out the fact that while we live Mind-Centric and ignore and suppress our Feelings we cannot pass 499 MoC. Our mind being in control, as we have all been indoctrinated to live, is a glass ceiling. Humanity cannot heal anything, cannot be spontaneous, has no intuitiveness, and is locked into living in the deep hell states. This is why people find themselves in abusive homes, domestic violence, housing stress, homelessness and gross difficulties of all kinds. This is why we are easily manipulated, embrace propaganda and are being controlled by a few.

Women are closer to their feelings and that is why the nursing profession hosts a lot of women who calibrate a little over 500. These women are the healers in hospitals.

By aspiring to live Feelings First we are each breaking the glass ceiling and opening our potentials to grow in truth and love not only to 1,000 MoC, but to infinity. This is our destiny.

As communities embrace living Feelings First and having their minds to follow in supporting what their feelings are guiding them with, then ALL of the social ills of society will begin to mitigate. Please, do you comprehend the importance of what is being shared throughout this document?



## MAP OF CONSCIOUSNESS

*Map of Consciousness from Dr David R Hawkins, M.D., Ph.D. "Power vs Force".*

| Level         | Log      |
|---------------|----------|
| ENLIGHTENMENT | 700-1000 |
| PEACE         | 600      |
| JOY           | 540      |
| LOVE          | 500      |
| REASON        | 400      |
| ACCEPTANCE    | 350      |
| WILLINGNESS   | 310      |
| NEUTRALITY    | 250      |
| COURAGE       | 200      |
| PRIDE         | 175      |
| ANGER         | 150      |
| DESIRE        | 125      |
| FEAR          | 100      |
| GRIEF         | 75       |
| APATHY        | 50       |
| GUILT         | 30       |
| SHAME         | 20       |

### PERSONALITY TRAITS:

Less than two dozen people on planet Earth.

Would not pick up a weapon let alone use it. These people gravitate to the health industry and humanitarian programs.

Debate and implement resolutions without argument and delay. 470

Debate and implement resolutions in due course. 440

Debate and implement resolutions with some degree of follow up generally needed. 410

Management supervision is generally necessary.

Politics become the hope for man's salvation.

Cause no harm to others starts to emerge. Power overrides force. Illness is developed by those man erroneous emotions that calibrate 200 and lower.

Armies around the world function on pride. Force is now dominant, not power.

Harm of others prevails, self-interest prevails.

Totally self-reliant, not God reliant.

Fear dominates all motivation.

Suicide is possible and probable.

At these levels, seriously harming others for even trivial events appears to be justifiable.

Poverty, unemployment, illness, etc., this is living hell on Earth.



## MAP of CONSCIOUSNESS (MoC)

### Note:

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.

A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.

A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.

Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

**Blessing your food** achieves an increase of 15 points which is in fact a quadrillion ( $10^{15}$ ) jump in energy.

**Levels of consciousness** are always mixed: a person may operate on one level at one time and quite another level in another area of life. [In fact, we move in and out of fear, anger, guilt, etc. for either brief or extended periods. Even the levels up through unconditional love at 500 are experienced by most. But it is the percentage of time spent in each level that determines the dominant level in which one lives.]

**Shame:** Shamed children are cruel to animals and to each other. Later they are capable of forming vigilante groups to project their shame onto others whom they righteously attack. Serial killers have often acted out of sexual moralism with the justification of punishing "bad women". Shame produces false pride, anger, guilt. Moc 20 – 29

**Guilt:** associated with victim hood, masochism, remorse. Unconscious guilt results in disease, accident - proneness, suicidal behaviour. Preoccupation with punishment. Guilt provokes rage. Capital punishment is an example of how killing gratifies a guilt-ridden populace. MoC 30 – 49

**Apathy:** State of helplessness / death through passive suicide / level of homeless and derelicts / level of streets of Calcutta, abandonment of hope. MoC 50 – 74

**Grief:** Level of sadness, mourning over the past / habitual losers / chronic gamblers / notion of being unable to replace what is lost. MoC 75 – 99

**Fear:** Fear runs much of the world [in the enmity fearfulness is dominant emotion of 65% of the world] insecurity, vulnerable / leads to jealousy and chronically high stress level / very contagious / fearful people seek strong leaders. MoC 100 – 124

**Desire:** Motivates vast areas of human activity. Desire for money, prestige runs lives of many who have risen above Fear. At this level of addiction / desire for sexual approval has produced an entire cosmetics and fashion industry / accumulation / greed. It is insatiable because it is an ongoing energy field. Satisfaction is impossible / frustration is assured. MoC 125 – 149

**Anger:** Leads to either constructive or destructive action. Expressed most often in resentment and revenge. Irritable / explosive / leads to hatred. MoC 150 – 174

**Pride:** Has enough energy to run the Marines. Is a great leap forward from lower fields / is socially encouraged. Defensive / vulnerable because dependent upon external conditions. Inflated ego is vulnerable / divisive / arrogance / denial. The whole problem of denial is one of Pride. MoC 175 – 199

**Courage:** Where productivity begins / zone of exploration / accomplishment / fortitude / determination / exciting / challenging / openness. All of this is achieved through the leap to truth / the courage to face one's flaws. MoC 200 – 249

**Neutrality:** Release from a position or opinion / flexible / non-judgmental / realistic. Not getting one's way is less defeating or frustrating. Beginning of inner confidence. One is not driven to prove anything. Does not lead to any need to control others. MoC 250 – 309

**Willingness:** Growth is rapid here. Willingness implies that one has overcome inner resistance to life and is committed to participation. Genuine friendliness / do not feel demeaned by service jobs. Helpful / high self-esteem / sympathetic / responsive to needs of others / resilient / self-correcting / excellent students / readily trained.  
MoC 310 – 349

**Acceptance:** Major transformation takes place when one recognizes that one is the source of the experience of one's life. A full assumption of responsibility for one's self. Acceptance of life without attempting to conform situations to one's own agenda. Denial is transcended / calm / perceptive / balanced / appropriate. No interest in determining right and wrong. Self-discipline / honouring of others rights / inclusive / tolerant.  
MoC 350 – 399

**Reason:** Intelligence/ capable of making rapid, complex decisions and abstractions / level of science / capacity for conceptualization / deals with particulars / level of Nobel Prize winners, Einstein, Freud, etc. but ironically reason is often a block to higher states.  
MoC 400 – 499

**Love:** Love is not what the media professes: emotionality / physical attraction / possessiveness/ sentimentality / control / addiction / eroticism / novelty. When lovers or marriages "break-up", they usually were based on these attitudes rather than love, which is why this kind of "love" can lead to hate. It wasn't love in the first place. Love Deals with wholes. Unconditional love is accompanied by measurable release of endorphins. Love takes no position / permanent. Only 0.04% of population lives out of this level of consciousness.  
MoC 500 – 539

**Joy:** Level of saints / effortless / people with near death experiences often have reached this level of consciousness. Healing occurs. Individual will merges with Divine will.  
MoC 540 – 599

**Peace:** Radiance / suspension in time and space / everything connects to everything else / no preconception. Great works of art, music and architecture, which calibrate between 600 and 700, can transport us temporarily to higher levels of consciousness.  
MoC 600 - 699

**Enlightenment:** Buddha and Krishna. Jesus progressed beyond 1,000 to achieve at-onement with God whilst living on earth. Enlightenment is a never ending process.  
Moc 700 – 1,000



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## **WE ENDURE FOUR LAYERS of PERSONALITY SUPPRESSION!**



Unknowingly, our parents pass onto their children (us) their beliefs and way of living that has evolved since the Rebellion, some 200,000 years ago, and then the Default, some 38,000 years ago. In this way, humanity is suppressing the female, rejecting our Spiritual Parents, namely Jesus and Mary, and denying our Heavenly Parents being our true Mother and Father, of Their truth, standing and existence.

**The Rebellion is against love, the Default is all the difficulties we have in our relationships because of our rebellion. Healing the Default is becoming true, to ourselves and in our relationships, and ending our unlovingness – our rejection of love, so ending the Rebellion.** Nanna Beth 29 June 2017



We are souls, our personality is an expression of our soul. It is our free expression of our soul through our feelings that we are to embrace and follow. This expression may appear to be wilful in nature, from time to time, and consequently our parents' attempt to suppress this expression. They proceed to remodel us when as young children, in the manner their parents treated them and so on for many generations going back.

During our forming years, as a child, we are unable to recognise the suppression of our personality as being extra-ordinarily harmful to our soul based personality and, accordingly, we don't know that things can be any other way. Presently, neither do our parents.



This childhood suppression way of living continues throughout our schooling years, thus we learn this is a way of life that is normal.

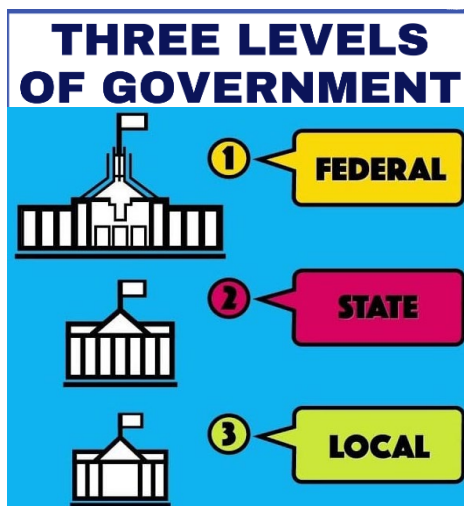
Our religions all have been formed based on the tenets of the Rebellion and Default. The teachers and leaders throughout all denominations take us further away from our suppressed feelings that have been hammered into us during our forming years, thus entrenching us further into rejecting our true selves.



The controlling and suppression mechanisms of our parents, educators and spiritual teachers all manifest throughout all of commerce. This control comes heavily and brutally down upon all levels of employment. The capability to express one's soul based attributes and gifts is sealed throughout all of one's working life.

A new way of living is to enable the liberation of one's true personality through the Feeling Healing process AND the transfer of authority to the individual via embracing freedom of expression.

## **BUT THERE ARE FURTHER LAYERS OF CONTROL!**



Federal, state and local governments impose their 'rule' upon the people that appoint them to serve these very same people!

Instead of assisting their people, governments at all levels impose restrictions and controls.

The same people who 'elect' the members of parliament do not realise that the 'nominees' are often puppets of hidden controllers.

## **GOVERNMENT**

Derived from the Latin verb **Guverno, Governare** meaning **"To Control"**

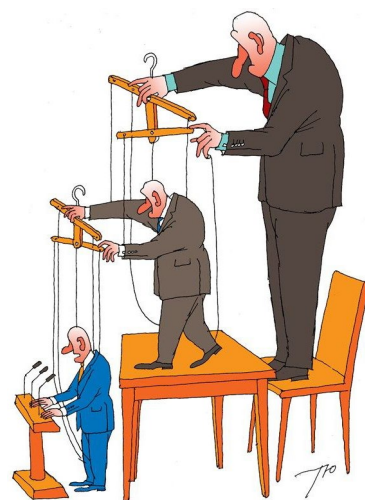
&  
the Latin noun **Mens, Mentis** meaning **"Mind"**

## **To Control The Mind**

## **HIDDEN CONTROLLERS**



'Heads of society' are considered leaders. The 300 Bilderberg Club members are (short term) leaders throughout the world, but these are controlled by some 30 families (medium term), who are in turn are



manipulated by 12 (long term) families. All of this is managed and imposed by global secret society networks under the direction of the 12 long term families and their chairman.

# **CONTROL DISRUPT**

**celestial Friends**

Since 31 May 1914, Celestials have been progressively introducing high level truths to humanity that have been prevented from sharing for thousands of years. From 31 January 2018, Celestials have been disrupting the hidden controllers on Earth and slowly bringing about their manipulation and suppression of Earth's humanity.

Negative Spirit Influence  
blocked 22 March 2017  
Law of Compensation  
quickenning 22 May 2017  
Rebellion and Default  
officially ended  
31 January 2018



Great U-Turn for humanity  
now ready for Mobilisation  
22 July 2023  
Celestial soul state condition  
achieved 22 September 2024



## MAJOR CRIME is CHILD REARING

“For as you understand, there is no better way to further your wrongness than to have children. Really it is the worst most evil thing you can do. A serial killer, even a mass murderer, isn’t as bad as a parent, as each parent will find out through his or her feelings as they do their Healing. So how does that make you feel?”

“With the serial killer being sorted out in the hells for such actions against another’s will, and with all us parents and non-parents alike, being sorted out as we do our Healing. Time in the hells is nothing on a spiritual level compared to what you go through during your Healing. The ‘hell’ time allows you to become fit enough spiritually to enter into life in mansion world one. The Healing, which deals directly with yourself as a child and your relationship with your parents, and your own child / children if you are a parent, ascends you in truth up through all the Mansion Worlds. So, as you can see, there is a hell of a lot more to being a parent and a child.”  
Nanna Beth, 3<sup>rd</sup> Celestial Heaven – 2 June 2018

John: [As for incarnation, it appears that the process of conception can be likened to a person taking a bungee jump without attaching the bungee rope!](#)

Nanna Beth, John’s grandmother: Yes, it does appear that way John, particularly when you’re in the thick of it, however once you are free of it, it is the most wondrous thing, and so incredible that we can start off so immersed in the wrong, to live being evil and truth-rejecting and love-denying without even knowing it, then waking up to the ‘error of our ways’ and then doing our Healing, bringing us to the point of seeing what a magnificent experience we’ve been given.

John: [The infusion of errors and injuries into the newly incarnating soul appears to be massive, rapid and without any let up or limitation.](#)

Nanna Beth: It’s all incredible when you think that each soul has been created with it all within it. With the whole pattern of the life that its two personalities are going to express in Creation. And in our cases, beginning that self expression in the negative. And so the parents you had, you were always going to have, it couldn’t be any other way. THERE IS NO CHOICE IN IT! So it’s all planned, it always has been and always will be. It’s astounding to get your mind around. So when it was time for your soul, John, to start incarnating the ‘John’ personality – you – so your parents did what they needed to do, and away it all went. Then they and everyone else in your life helped your soul manifest all the negative aspects you’ve required; and so it continues, and will continue to when it’s time for you to start doing your Healing.

John: [The conception / incarnation event sets the stage for the journey that is just commencing for the pristine loving personality that has nowhere to go but down into the drama of physical life of the newly forming embryo. Oh, it must be even more dramatic should the embryo not be viable by around days 16 to 19 and then know that another opportunity will be provided for this soul!](#)



Nanna Beth: And you understand that for those people who die so early it’s the same for them in spirit, they are still inducted into the negative and grow up as spirit children with the negative mind-controlling unloving influences they need. So are parented by ‘loving’ mind spirits becoming of the yuk, only to one day do their Healing. However that is also to change when the New Age begins because children who die early with parents who are already doing their Healing, will be adopted and so parented by spirits who are doing their Healing, so spirits in the Divine Love worlds, something that has not happened before. So until this time, spirits who’ve wanted to parent have only been able to do it in the mind worlds, so that has limited and influenced the time of doing their Healing; but soon spirits can begin their Healing without needing to be parents in the mind worlds, parenting instead as they are doing it. And I’m talking about those spirits that

Yuk

have still needed parenting experience, over here. Some spirits requiring it because they didn't get it on earth, others needing it as part of furthering their negative experience in the wrongness."

Nanna Beth 2 June 2018

## **This time, in the history of humanity, is the most exciting time ever experienced.**

Until this time, childhood repression and suppression had not been recognised as the most dramatic and life forming phase in one's entire life. From the moment of conception through to around the age of six years we are crunched into being a personality that our parents and carers want us to be, not the personality that we truly are, the personality that our Heavenly Mother and Father created us as.

This crunching of our personality can simply be described as 'child abuse'. Some of us experience the worst of it in a form that it comes to the attention of authorities, something higher than one in five children. However, that is what is reported. EVERY child suffers from child abuse. Not one single child escapes from being abused during their forming years. Not one!

Not one child has ever experienced true love. Because no parent has ever experienced true love, then they simply do not know how to give or express true love.

Until some parents to be complete their Feeling Healing, no one will know how to bring a child up with true love. Presently, a few are completing their Feeling Healing and eventually there will be parents who will be able to bring up children with true love and commence the ending of the cycle of ongoing child abuse.

**By living true to ourselves, true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.**

# Parliament of Rwanda


The **Parliament of Rwanda** (French: *Parlement du Rwanda*; Kinyarwanda: *Inteko Ishinga Amategeko y'u Rwanda*) has consisted of two chambers since 2003:

- The **Senate** (French: *Sénat*; Kinyarwanda: *Sena*) (Upper Chamber) 26 MoC 270
- The **Chamber of Deputies** (French: *Chambre des députés*; Kinyarwanda: *Umutwe w'Abadepite*) (Lower Chamber) 80 MoC 280  
106 MoC 275

Rwanda's parliament has the highest percentage of women in a single house parliament worldwide. The government has reserved 24 out of the 80 seats in the Chamber of Deputies for women. The 24 seats allocated to women are divided up between each province and the city of Kigali, where they are elected by an assembly made up of various councils and committees members.

More women were granted seats due to the effects of the Rwandan Genocide on the population. After the Genocide against the Tutsi, the population was made up of more women than men, and this was reflected in the makeup of Parliament.

**President Paul Kagame** (/kə'gɑːmeɪ/; born 23 October 1957) MoC 315

| Parliament of Rwanda<br>Inteko Ishinga Amategeko y'u Rwanda                         |                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|  |                               |
| Type                                                                                |                               |
| Type                                                                                | Bicameral                     |
| Houses                                                                              | Chamber of Deputies<br>Senate |
| Leadership                                                                          |                               |
| Speaker of the Senate                                                               | Iyamuremye Augustin           |
| Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies                                                  | Donatille Mukabalisa          |
| Seats                                                                               | 106 members (80 and 26)       |
| Elections                                                                           |                               |
| Chamber of Deputies voting system                                                   | proportional representation   |
| Senate voting system                                                                | appointed                     |



## H.E Paul KAGAME

The President of the Republic of Rwanda

Paul Kagame is the President of the Republic of Rwanda. He is the current Commonwealth Chair-in-Office since 2022 and serves as the African Union (AU) Champion for Domestic Health Financing.

President Kagame previously served as Chair of the AU from 2018 to 2019 and chaired the East African Community from 2018-2021.

Beginning in 1990, as commander of the forces of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), he led the struggle to liberate Rwanda.

The RPF halted the Genocide against the Tutsi in 1994, which claimed over a million victims.

The hallmarks of President Kagame's administration are peace and reconciliation, women's empowerment, promotion of investment and entrepreneurship, and access to information technology, a cause he also champions as Co-Chair of the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development. He tweets @PaulKagame. You can follow President Kagame's daily work @UrugwiroVillage

**The President of Senate****Rt. Hon. Dr François-Xavier KALINDA****President of the Senate**

The Right Honorable Dr. Kalinda François-Xavier is the President of the Senate since September 26, 2024. He was appointed as a Senator by the President of the Republic of Rwanda. Prior to this, Hon. Kalinda served as the President of the Senate during its 3rd term, from January 9, 2023, to September 25, 2024. Before that, he was a member of the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) from October 2015 to December 2022.

The President of the Senate has spent his entire career in academia and research. He has held several positions, including Dean of the School of Law, College of

Arts and Social Sciences at the University of Rwanda; Senior Lecturer in law, labor law and social security, intellectual property, and research methodology; and Member of the High Council of the National Public Prosecution Authority, representing public higher learning institutions.

Dr. Kalinda François-Xavier has authored several legal-related publications, books, and articles.

**Rt. Hon. Gertrude KAZARWA****Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies**

Born in December 1964, Honorable Kazarwa Gertrude, is the current Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament of Rwanda since August 14<sup>th</sup> 2024.

From October 2019 to July 2024, Hon. Kazarwa Gertrude was the Managing Director and Founder of Bright Stars Foundation Academy School.

From September 2014 to September 2019, she was a Senator and was elected by Senators as Deputy Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Political Affairs and Good Governance.

She worked in World Vision International Rwanda from June 2005 to September 2014 in different positions in Finance Department. In 2011 she worked in ULK as Part time Lecturer.

Hon. Kazarwa holds a Master's degree in Finance and Administration (MBA) from Maastricht School of Management (the Netherlands), a Bachelor's degree of Law from the University of Lay Adventists of Kigali (UNILAK) and a Bachelor's degree in Management from the Kigali Independent University (ULK). Certified in Court Mediation she holds a Diploma from the Institute of Legal Practice and Development (ILPD).



## GOVERNMENTAL RESTRAINT upon its PEOPLE

| Nation         | Consciousness<br>(MoC) | Population<br>(2024) | Parliament                                                                 | MoC<br>(2024)            | Elected<br>Number       |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Afghanistan    | 85                     | 43,400,000           | Taliban Parliament 2021 ~<br><b>was</b> Upper 102 Lower 250                | 205                      | 0<br>352                |
| Angola         | 80                     | 37,800,000           | National Assembly                                                          | 220                      | 220                     |
| Argentina      | 280                    | 46,000,000           | Federal Parliament<br>Senators (upper house)<br>Deputies (lower)           | 310<br>320<br>300        | 329<br>72<br>257        |
| Australia      | 410                    | 27,000,000           | Federal Parliament<br>Senate (upper house)<br>Representatives (lower)      | 380<br>380<br>380        | 227<br>76<br>151        |
| China          | 305                    | 1,425,000,000        | Politburo Standing Committee<br>Politburo<br>Central Committee<br>Congress | 280<br>285<br>290<br>295 | 7<br>24<br>200<br>2,000 |
| Colombia       | 320                    | 52,200,000           | Parliament<br>Senate<br>Chamber of<br>Representatives                      | 344<br>344<br>332        | 296<br>108<br>188       |
| Eritrea        | 180                    | 5,800,000            | Dictatorship                                                               | 315                      | none                    |
| European Union | 380                    | 451,000,000          | Parliament                                                                 | 335                      | 705                     |
| India          | 370                    | 1,436,000,000        | Parliament<br>Council of States (upper)<br>House of People (lower)         | 400<br>410<br>390        | 788<br>245<br>543       |
| Indonesia      | 220                    | 280,000,000          | Parliament<br>Regional Rep Council<br>Peoples Rep Council                  | 288<br>295<br>280        | 711<br>136<br>575       |
| Jordan         | 185                    | 11,500,000           | Parliament<br>Senate<br>Representatives                                    | 280<br>290<br>270        | 207<br>69<br>138        |
| Pakistan       | 140                    | 251,000,000          | Parliament<br>Senate<br>National Assembly                                  | 310<br>315<br>300        | 432<br>96<br>336        |
| Philippines    | 225                    | 119,000,000          | Senate<br>Representatives                                                  | 291<br>299               | 24<br>316               |
| Poland         | 190                    | 38,500,000           | Parliament<br>Senate<br>Lower House                                        | 280<br>300<br>270        | 560<br>100<br>460       |
| Russia         | 320                    | 144,000,000          | Federal Assembly<br>Federation Council (upper)<br>State Duma (lower)       | 305<br>310<br>300        | 620<br>170<br>450       |
| Rwanda         | 70                     | 14,500,000           | Parliament<br>Senate<br>Chamber of Deputies                                | 275<br>270<br>280        | 106<br>26<br>80         |
| South Africa   | 190                    | 64,000,000           | Parliament<br>National Council<br>National Assembly                        | 280<br>290<br>270        | 490<br>90<br>400        |
| Tanzania       | 200                    | 68,800,000           | National Assembly                                                          | 290                      | 393                     |
| Uganda         | 90                     | 50,500,000           | Parliament                                                                 | 280                      | 529                     |
| Ukraine        | 330                    | 38,000,000           | Verkhovna Rada                                                             | 300                      | 450                     |

|                          |            |                      |                           |     |       |
|--------------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------------|-----|-------|
| United Kingdom           | 420        | 68,000,000           | Parliament                | 390 | 1,433 |
|                          |            |                      | UK House of Lords         | 380 | 783   |
|                          |            |                      | UK House of Commons       | 400 | 650   |
| United States of America | 405        | 341,000,000          | USA Congress              | 380 | 535   |
|                          |            |                      | Senate                    | 365 | 100   |
|                          |            |                      | House of Representatives  | 390 | 435   |
| Zimbabwe                 | 100        | 17,000,000           | Parliament                | 260 | 360   |
|                          |            |                      | Senate (upper)            | 260 | 80    |
|                          |            |                      | National Assembly (lower) | 260 | 280   |
| <b>World overall</b>     | <b>220</b> | <b>8,100,000,000</b> |                           |     |       |

### LEADERSHIP PERSONALITIES should CALIBRATE at or over 400 MoC

For dynamic leadership and to qualify for being considered to represent the people of any nation, candidates need to calibrate on Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness at or over 400 MoC. To qualify for high political appointments, then only those calibrating 410 MoC + need to stand for such positions. Great leaders and statesmen throughout history generally have high consciousness levels. As can be seen by the above observations, politics in most nations have been hijacked by controlling interests so that their nominees are readily compromised and the people then being suppressed and manipulated without their best interests being prioritised.

| MAP OF CONSCIOUSNESS |          |                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Level                | Log      |                                                                                                                                                     |
| ENLIGHTENMENT        | 700-1000 | Less than two dozen people on planet Earth.                                                                                                         |
| PEACE                | 600      | Would not pick up a weapon let alone use it. These people gravitate to the health industry and humanitarian programs.                               |
| JOY                  | 540      |                                                                                                                                                     |
| LOVE                 | 500      |                                                                                                                                                     |
| REASON               | 400      | Debate and implement resolutions without argument and delay. 470                                                                                    |
| ACCEPTANCE           | 350      | Debate and implement resolutions in due course. 440                                                                                                 |
| WILLINGNESS          | 310      | Debate and implement resolutions with some degree of follow up generally needed. 410                                                                |
| NEUTRALITY           | 250      | Management supervision is generally necessary.                                                                                                      |
| COURAGE              | 200      | Politics become the hope for man's salvation.                                                                                                       |
| PRIDE                | 175      | Cause no harm to others starts to emerge. Power overrides force. Illness is developed by those man erroneous emotions that calibrate 200 and lower. |

*Map of Consciousness from Dr David R Hawkins, M.D., Ph.D. "Power vs Force".*

# WESTERN AFRICA COMMUNITY

| GOVERNMENTAL RESTRAINT upon its PEOPLE |                     |                    |                                                                                     |                   |                 |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Nation                                 | Consciousness (MoC) | Population (2024)  | Parliament                                                                          | MoC (2024)        | Elected Number  |
| Benin                                  | 90                  | 14,460,000         | National Assembly                                                                   | 305               | 109             |
| Burkina Faso                           | 120                 | 24,000,000         | National Assembly<br>Military rule<br>33-person cabinet<br>President Captain Traore | <br>300<br>380    | 71<br>Pending   |
| Côte d'Ivoire                          | 125                 | 31,930,000         | National Assembly                                                                   | 280               | 255             |
| Gambia                                 | 195                 | 2,760,000          | National Assembly                                                                   | 290               | 58              |
| Ghana                                  | 190                 | 34,780,000         | Parliament                                                                          | 305               | 276             |
| Guinea                                 | 190                 | 14,800,000         | Parliament<br>Military rule<br>Col Mamady Doumbouya                                 | <br>285           | 81<br>Pending   |
| Guinea-Bissau                          | 175                 | 2,200,000          | National Peoples Assembly                                                           | 295               | 102             |
| Liberia                                | 200                 | 5,540,000          | Legislature Parliament<br>Senate<br>Representatives                                 | 295<br>285<br>300 | 103<br>30<br>73 |
| Mali                                   | 105                 | 24,480,000         | Parliament<br>Military rule<br>Colonel Assimi Goïta                                 | <br>280           | 147<br>Pending  |
| Mauritania                             | 115                 | 5,170,000          | National Assembly                                                                   | 290               | 176             |
| Niger                                  | 185                 | 27,000,000         | National Assembly<br>Gnl Abdourahamane Tiani                                        | <br>320           | 173<br>Pending  |
| Senegal                                | 200                 | 18,500,000         | National Assembly                                                                   | 280               | 165             |
| Sierra Leone                           | 190                 | 8,980,000          | Parliament                                                                          | 300               | 149             |
| Togo                                   | 215                 | 9,600,000          | National Assembly                                                                   | 280               | 113             |
| Western Sahara                         | 170                 | 600,000            | Sahrawi National Council                                                            | 270               | 53              |
| <b>Western Africa</b>                  | <b>164</b>          | <b>224,800,000</b> |                                                                                     |                   |                 |

**Leadership should be through those calibrating over MoC 400 on Dr David Hawkins' Map of Consciousness!**

**Note:**

The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.  
 A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.  
 A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.  
 Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

# Soul Partners

Physical /  
material body  
Brain

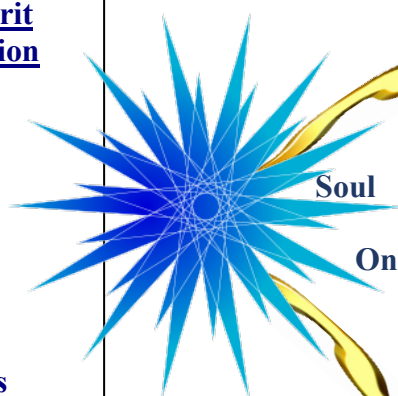
Spirit /  
etheric body  
Mind

Soul + Spirit  
Combination

Senses  
Desires  
Memory  
Passions  
Intention  
Free Will  
Emotions  
Creativity  
Awareness  
Personality  
Aspirations  
Intelligence  
Consciousness  
The Real You  
is your Soul!  
Our Soul  
orchestrates  
everything!

## ONE SOUL = TWO PERSONALITIES

The two personalities from the one soul are eternally compatible once they are healed of their Rebellion and Default.



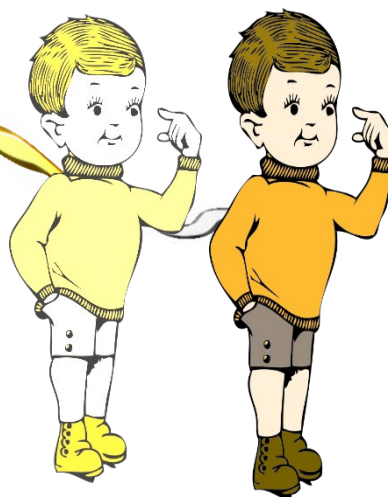
Soul

Spirit  
Body

Physical  
Body

One Soul = Two Personalities

The capabilities and potentialities of every individual personality is only limited by their childhood suppression and repression. Once we heal, then our self-expression will reveal our true selves.



I am my SOUL!

I am not my body!

I am not my mind!



# Soul Partner

Many long for and seek their soulmate / soul partner which they will find only upon completing their Feeling Healing. And should they have embraced Divine Love, becoming of a Celestial soul condition. Our soul is duplex. One soul expresses two personalities – one being female and the other male – always. There is no homosexuality on a soul level, only on a dysfunctional personality level. When each soulmate couple have respectively healed the Rebellion and Default within them, then being compatible partners for all of eternity, embark upon their joint journey (ascension) to Paradise – the home of our Heavenly Mother and Father – the Original Soul Partners!

During 2020, this account was made of soul partners of a family group who had lived close together in a small rural community in mid New South Wales of Australia. They are all now in the Celestial Heavens. More or less, the diversity of experiences and journeys may be considered typical for many billions of family personalities:

Nanna Beth's soul partner lived and worked in Western Australia's gold mining industry at the same time that Beth lived in New South Wales, Australia.

Her daughter, Marie's soul partner is a native from the Middle Eastern Kingdom of Quasoria, which no longer exists, but was on an island in the Pacific that also no longer exists. He's what you would call an ancient spirit, from three pole shifts back. (A pole shift is a cyclical event that unfolds around 12,000 to 13,000 years, the last one being more than 12,000 years ago. That suggests he may have lived on Earth some 40,000 years ago. Adam and Eve materialised on Earth more than 38,000 years ago in the Middle East, on a peninsula at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Ocean.)

Kevin, born in 1937, married Marie's eldest daughter. Kathaleen, Kevin's soulmate / soul partner was born in 1901, and is from Tennessee, USA, and is black. Kevin is white, so they are 'salt and pepper'.

Bradley, Kevin's son, suicided in 1999, and early April 2018 became Celestial. Bradley's soul partner is from the region that is now Russia – but it was not when she lived.

Raymond, Nanna Beth's grandson, died aged 23. Raymond entered the 1<sup>st</sup> Celestial Heaven in May 2018. His soulmate / soul partner had been in the Celestials for about twenty years and she was in the third Celestial Heaven sphere then. She is from northern Europe.

Benjamin John, Marie's grandson, miscarried at twelve weeks and was spirit born. His soul partner is also spirit born and they are now in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Celestial Heaven, both having had lives in the spirit Mansion Worlds that replicated living as if they were on physical Earth.

Physical incarnation (individualisation) is complete with the first heartbeat, around 16 days after conception. Reincarnation is impossible. Annually, 130 million physical births take place, 45 – 50 million abortions as well as 45 – 50 million miscarriages. Childhood deaths annually may be as high as 10 million. Thus, around 45% of all incarnations do not achieve adult life.

While we remain living within the Rebellion and Default, we are rebelling against our soul; and consequently, against our soul partner. If we were able to find our soul partner, let alone recognise him or her, we would more than likely be repulsed by each other. Upon completion of our Spiritual Healing, usually we become connected with our soul partner, and then it is so for eternity.

## **AN UPDATE on JOHN'S FAMILY MEMBERS who are from WEST WYALONG, NSW!**

30 September 2023

James: As I was reading through the list of your (John's) family, an 'update' came into my mind...  
(clarifying comments added by John)

Nanna Beth, John's grandmother, her soul-mate (soul partner) and soul-group have chosen to remain in their current important third Celestial Heaven sphere positions for the next Age. (That is, the coming Avonal Age of the next 1,000 years.)

All the Celestials (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Celestial Heavens sphere) are currently in the process of being asked what they want to do: some suggesting what they'd like to do, others choosing their assignment from what exists, some appointed to specific positions by higher authorities.

All of your family (John's family) accept your son will remain and work in time from the third Celestial sphere throughout the next Age. (Our son, Benjamin John, miscarried at 12 weeks of gestation and was subsequently spirit born in the 1<sup>st</sup> spirit Mansion World. His soul partner was also spirit born.)

Your son has moved on with his soul-group and soul-mate higher into Nebadon (our local universe containing 3,840,101 inhabited worlds), so beyond the third Celestial Heaven sphere. They 'felt the call' to move on toward Paradise rather than remain in the lower Celestials for the next Age. (When we level the 3<sup>rd</sup> Celestial Heaven and progress higher into Nebadon, we cease to connect with Earth.)

Your mum (Marie Mum) is now in the third Celestial Heaven sphere, and remaining specifically aligned with you, that's you personally, and not so much to do with greater Pascas, so helping you in your relationship with it and with all the people you come across, and with me (James).

Marjorie has crossed over into the first Celestial Heaven sphere, settling in with her forming soul-group and having met her soul-mate who just arrived a short time after she did. It is thought her soul-group will move in time to work under your mum (John's mother, Marie Mum).

Kevin (John's brother-in-law), Raymond (John's 1<sup>st</sup> cousin) and Bradley (John's nephew and son to Kevin) are all now in the second Celestial Heaven sphere, they are all aligned under your mum (Marie Mum), so working associated with you and each other, and all Pascas wants to achieve.

Kevin died 10 August 2012, through his Feeling Healing or similar process became Celestial by completing his healing and entered the 1<sup>st</sup> Celestial Heaven sphere on 7 August 2017, he is now in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Celestial Heaven sphere – September 2023.

Bradley, Kevin's son, suicided in 1999, and early April 2018 became Celestial by entering the 1<sup>st</sup> Celestial Heaven sphere, now in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Celestial Heaven sphere – September 2023.

Raymond, Nanna Beth's grandson, died aged 23. Raymond entered the 1<sup>st</sup> Celestial Heaven in May 2018, now in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Celestial Heaven sphere – September 2023.

Marjorie, John's sister, died 26 November 2020, entered the 3<sup>rd</sup> spirit Mansion World by 23 January 2021 being the first of the three spirit healing worlds (3, 5, 7). Marge had moved into the seventh spirit Mansion World around 12 April 2023. Marjorie has now crossed over into the first Celestial Heaven sphere – September 2023. Thus within 2 years and 10 months she has achieved Celestial Heaven status.

# Life After Death



## **We are more alive than ever – when we are dead!**

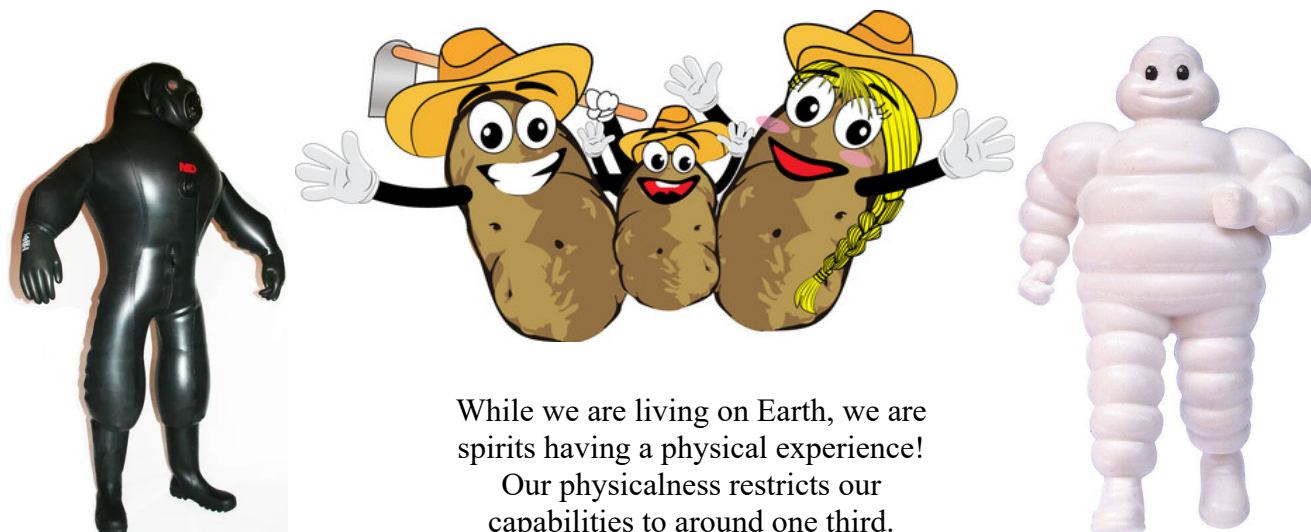
The life after death is no different in the essentials than the mortal existence.

However, our capabilities are about three fold of what it is when now as we are living in the physical.

We may come to look upon our physical body as though we are living as a potato, or maybe like we are living in and through a heavy rubber suit. Even being the Michelin man may come to mind.

Our physical brain is the interface between our spirit body mind and our physicalness, thus upon death of our physical body we lose nothing! Our personality remains as we know it and life is far more fulfilling in the spirit Mansion Worlds than living on Earth. We all arrive in the 1<sup>st</sup> Mansion World.

Every mortal gain is a direct contribution to the enrichment of the first stages of the immortal survival experience. Everything we do in this life which is good contributes directly to the enhancement of the future life – as it does now throughout our physical life! Death is definitely not to be feared, because what awaits us on the other side is a much more amenable way of life, even if it is still all within the Rebellion and Default.



While we are living on Earth, we are spirits having a physical experience!

Our physicalness restricts our capabilities to around one third.



*Before we are conceived, we have  
had nothing to do with the  
culture or heritage into which we  
are about to be born.*

*Conception is individualisation  
of our unique personality!*

*Then our parents and carers infuse  
us with their errors and injuries!*

*We perpetrate their erroneous ways!*



John the  
Typist

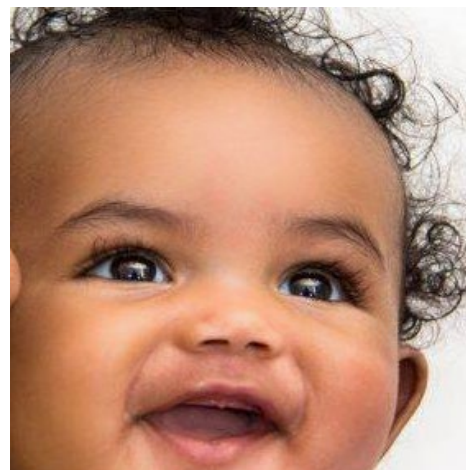




# Truth Is Freedom

Before being conceived, we each have had nothing to do with the culture or heritage of the family and its people into which we are now born.

After we pass over into our spirit lives, we each will have little or nothing further to do with the culture or heritage of our family that we lived with on Earth.



We each are one of many voices within our communities.

We are to embrace our experiences and limitations of our family upbringing which our soul has desired for us to have. We are spirit personalities having a physical experience and this physical life here on Earth is the commencement of our incredible journey which will take us through many universes.

We are not to accept the limitations, the psychic barriers of our family, nor those of our national culture and its ethos. The people of a community, a region, a state, a nation respond to and reflect a common set of values, customs and culture, which is passed down through the generations, this is a psychic imposition or barrier that inhibits evolution, our true self expression and our growth in potential and personality.

Now, it is this time in history that, individually, we each are to free ourselves of the Rebellion and Default that has been imposed upon us by hidden controllers, both of those from within the spirit worlds and of their defacto agents here in the physical.

We now have the option to embrace and enjoy the freeing truths that our soul can and will expose to us – we are fully self-contained. We are to look within, to our feelings, and to long for, to ask for the truth that our feelings will exquisitely and amazingly reveal to each of us.

The wonders of intuitiveness and spontaneity are ours to behold, experience and enjoy – this is of our choosing. We can continue living a limiting mind-centric life or embrace living Feelings First – The New Way – with its infinite potential. The gateway is now open and the pathway is defined.

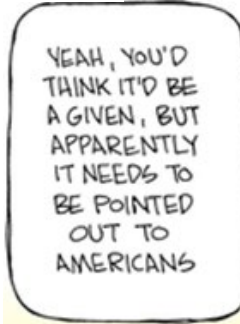
This we are to share with all of humanity as we are Freedom's voice.

MoC 904

## ONE SECOND TO MIDNIGHT



Our  
Spirit  
Friends  
on duty



# OUT GATEWAY ISOLATION



### **NATIONS with populations calibrating around MoC 100**

The psychic barriers to consciousness growth is their traditional adherence to family norms, customs and traditions.

Even though the populations may have embraced Christianity and/or Islam to a large extent, it is mainly a façade with traditions being mainly adhered to. The people may profess to be Christian or Muslim and practice these ways of living, however the practices of generations before prevail in their living.

Consequently the overarching way of living is survivalism with little economic development throughout the nation, poverty, homelessness and deprivation prevail. Infrastructure is in disrepair, there is inadequate health services prevailing, food supply is insecure, and potable water scarce amongst all services. The national psychic barriers of traditions that have prevailed for thousands of years remain entrenched.

### **NATIONS with populations calibrating around MoC 200**

These are nations where Christianity and/or Islam have been successful in circumventing the imposts of traditions, norms and customs of the people that prevailed more than 2,000 years ago.

From the table above, it is seen that incomes are becoming more than just survival levels and that the embryo of economic prosperity is on the horizon.

This is where the introduction of these two ways of living has contributed to a shift in consciousness, however as they are both mind-centric ways of living and controlling of their congregations, little further progress is actually unfolding for the people.

Indigenous groups can be found reflecting this progression and until THEY grasp their predicament, no amount of money is going to close the gap between their standard of living and those who have prospered through strivings to grow in truth, knowledge and wisdom through education.

### **NATIONS with populations calibrating above MoC 300**

Open and free feelings orientated education for all has led to economic prosperity that has enabled robust infrastructure, food security, safe and secure housing, sanitation and potable water that is universal throughout nations.

Open and free education means that there is no governmental control that is suppressive, religious freedom without any domination, free in cost to students, education is free from pre-school all the way through to all ages in all the forms for people to follow their passions and expressions of personality.

Presently education worldwide is mind-centric and dominated by the lecturer at the front of the room. We learn by doing and that includes tutoring others. We learn more effectively by tutoring others and expressing our feelings. Living feelings first is a spontaneous intuitive way of expression and living.

### **NATIONS with populations calibrating above MoC 500**

There are none!

The ceiling of consciousness growth is MoC 499 when mind-centricity is the way of living. Aspiring to and then Living Feelings First opens our potential to infinity. It is the way of living that we will ALL progress to – eventually!

### **Psychic Barriers are Errors within Held Beliefs**



"THE TRUTH WILL SET YOU FREE,  
BUT FIRST IT WILL MAKE YOU MISERABLE."

What hurts is the error leaving you! Psychic barriers are errors of perceived truth that can be personal, family orientated, community held, regional and even national – as these are each addressed the dislodgment and exiting of held untruth will incur discomfort as recognition of those adopted injurious beliefs and erroneous traditions will be confrontational and disturbing. When we recognise what we have held as true is actually false is a distressful experience. We each have much to express and let go of.

As we allow our feelings to arise and then long for, ask for and seek to know what is the truth behind that which our feelings are drawing our attention to, we are to express emotionally to a companion. What has entered each of us emotionally is to be talked out of us emotionally. Sounds simply, it is not. It will take a long time, but we are to do so.

**POTENTIAL to BENEFIT your CHILD through our own FEELING HEALING:**

**This steps down each seven years as the child matures**



**From conception to  
age 6 or 7**

**From 8 to age 14**

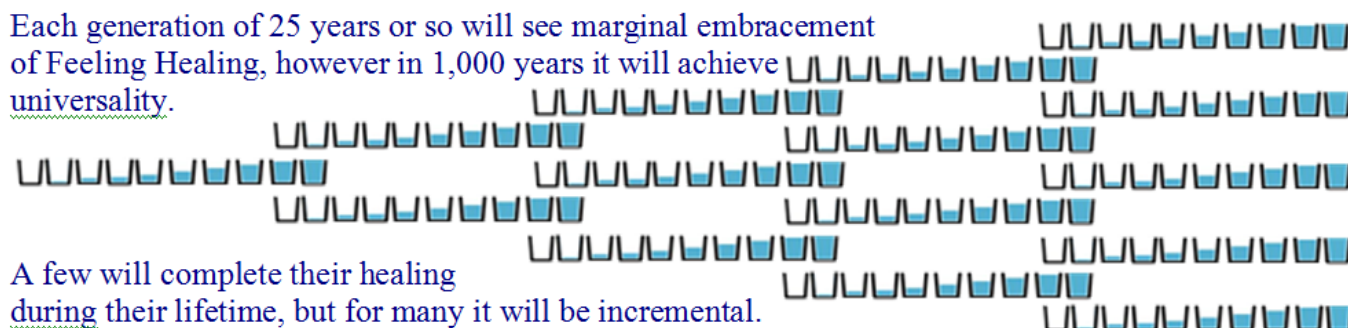
**From 15 to age 21**

**From 22 to age 28**

**As we heal, we directly heal our children similarly.**

**The Indwelling Spirit arrival for the child around age 6 or 7 starts their independence.**

Each generation of 25 years or so will see marginal embracement of Feeling Healing, however in 1,000 years it will achieve universality.



A few will complete their healing during their lifetime, but for many it will be incremental.

Psychic barriers are also emotional injuries experienced that are carried down through the generations. Thus we each have much to resolve, as well as the community and nation that we live within.

However, it is only now in the 2020s that we are becoming to understand that Childhood Suppression and our ongoing Repression is the underlying foundation of all our life's difficulties, and collectively, the issues that confound our nation and also worldwide.

We learn by doing! Speed reading does not open us up to the layers of learning throughout profound writings. Revelations of truth require multiple slow readings as their truths only reveal themselves as we absorb and experience what they are to reveal.

We learn by doing! Artificial intelligence platforms adopted are the end of possible growth in truth and love as such platforms lack any of the sensitivities that are required to be embraced and lived.



## What are the potential effects of AI on personal autonomy and decision-making processes?

<https://www.quora.com/>

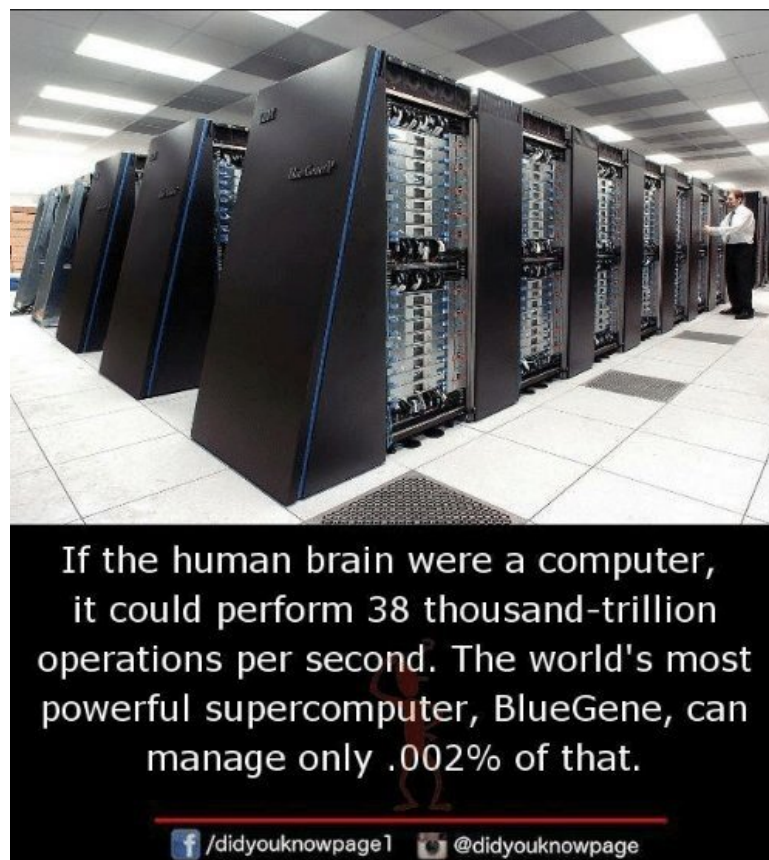
15 June 2023

Humanity's capitulation and dependence upon technology is depriving it of its needed life experiences, subjecting itself to being cloned – everyone uniformly being programmed to become the lowest denominator of personality – zombiism and stupefied without intuition and spontaneity! Life is all about experiences and doing. We learn by doing. It is then about expressing our feelings about what we are experiencing AND longing for the truth of what we are feeling! Life is one continuous journey of LEARNING.

NO **artificial intelligence** can substitute for our personal involvement and doing.

Simple is what Life is meant to be!

Become engaged and embrace every opportunity.



If the human brain were a computer, it could perform 38 thousand-trillion operations per second. The world's most powerful supercomputer, BlueGene, can manage only .002% of that.

[/didyouknowpage1](#) [@didyouknowpage](#)

The difficulty with **Artificial Intelligence** in any sort of movie is how do we put our feelings into a computer, into a mind system, when feelings are not of that sort of mind, they are of a different mind, and one we'll never be able to replicate using mind machines. And then we don't understand that even if we could upload or create a super-mind, it's a mind based on our mind, which is a rebellious mind. At least we could try and create a Celestial mind, but that's not going to happen.

A movie can help us see that everyone on Earth is so heavily involved with their minds, and that then all the mind spirits are trying to be the god of their own mind, taking themselves away from our true God of Feelings, Truth and Mind, they wanting to become only Mind devoid of feelings, or a mind that controls feelings to such a degree that we only feel good blissful feelings so we can go on living in a mind-god nirvana blissful state. All pretty sad really, when we wake up to how fucked we are, and how far we're living away from ourselves, the truth our feelings would like to show us.

**Artificial Intelligence cannot discern emotions, and consequently cannot reflect emotions.**

**Artificial Intelligence also cannot be intuitive, it lacks intuition, trust, foresight, and empathy. It also does not have clairvoyance, clairaudience, clairsentience, clair-empathy, and clair-cognizance.**

## Artificial Intelligence can only be as ‘intelligent’ as its source data!

**A humanity that surrenders their learning opportunities to Artificial Intelligence jeopardises their very existence. Artificial Intelligence brings about the circumstances that threatens the possibilities of Truth emergence within societies.**





# Feeling Circle for Kids



We are free to cry and express our pain here!

Adolescent children and young adults benefit greatly through exploring their feelings.

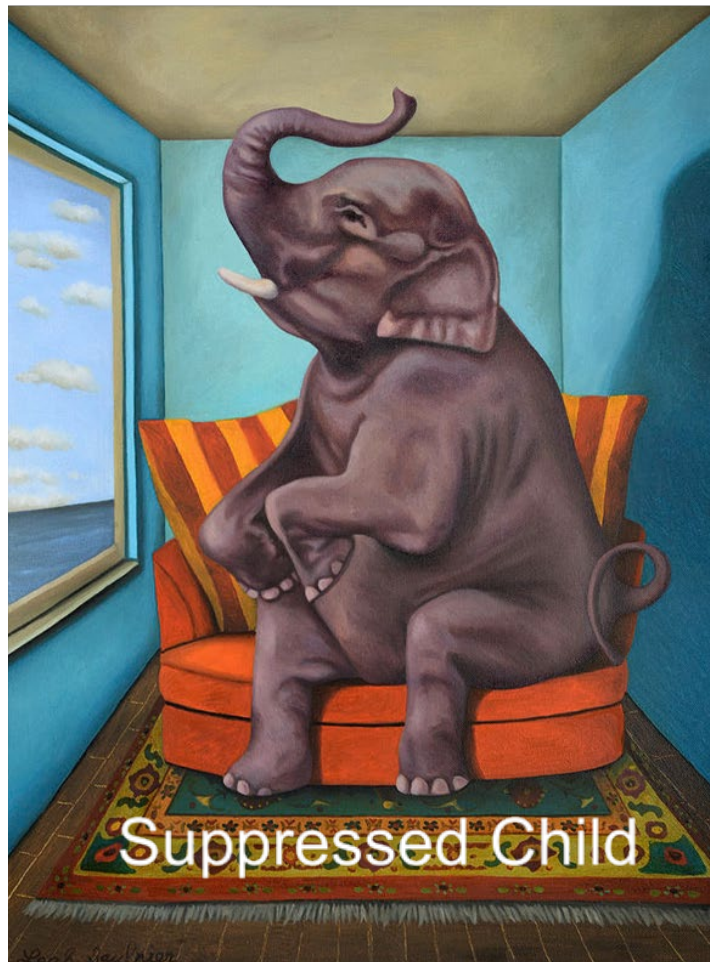
The feeling circle uses words to describe how our parents made us feel. How we were parented as children, is how we act and feel as adults. We carry the same childhood feelings through to every area of our lives until we die. We are all still living in the pain and ruins of our parents unloving parenting, and every feeling we go through will bring us to this truth. Through Feeling Healing we accept, express, and find the truth of our childhood denied and suppressed feelings.

Samantha McCabe



*My individual "Rebellion and Default"  
is my overarching virus!*

*We are to express our feelings,  
both good and bad, emotionally!*



Childhood Suppression  
is the elephant in the room!



# Childhood Suppression

The soul does it all.  
The soul is a duplex,  
two personalities being  
manifested into the  
physical by our soul.

Soul light continually  
flows from the soul  
through our spirit body  
levels and into our  
physical.

Return light being the  
experiences of our  
physical existence.

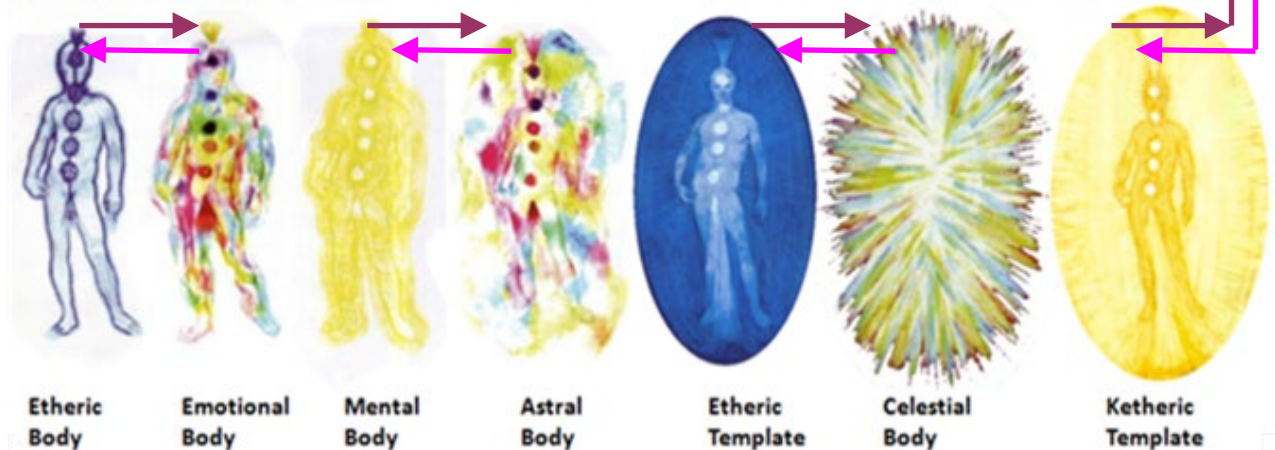
## Soul



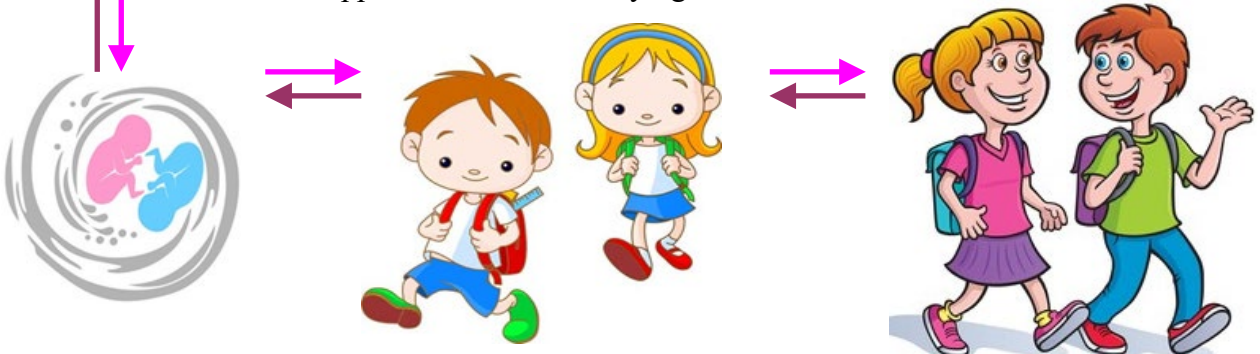
Childhood suppression  
imposed upon us by our  
parents and carers  
causes retarded light to  
return to our soul  
bringing about  
imbalance, reflecting  
emotional injuries and  
errors of belief. This  
imbalance is the cause  
of all our difficulties  
throughout our adult life  
and also all of our health  
issues.

## SPRIT BODY

## Brennan Model of the 7 Levels of the Human Energy Field



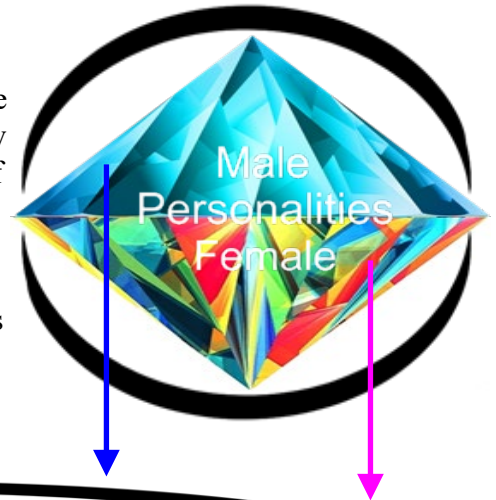
Every experience is recorded through the light returning through our spirit body and back to our soul. What emotional injuries we experience, commencing from conception, has to be expressed emotionally to heal the imbalance in soul light so that harmony and health can be achieved in our spirit and physical bodies. Childhood Suppression is the underlying cause of disease, illness, etc.



# Childhood Suppression

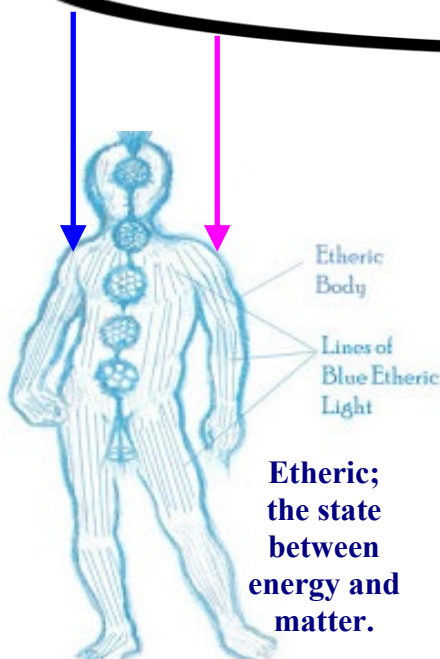
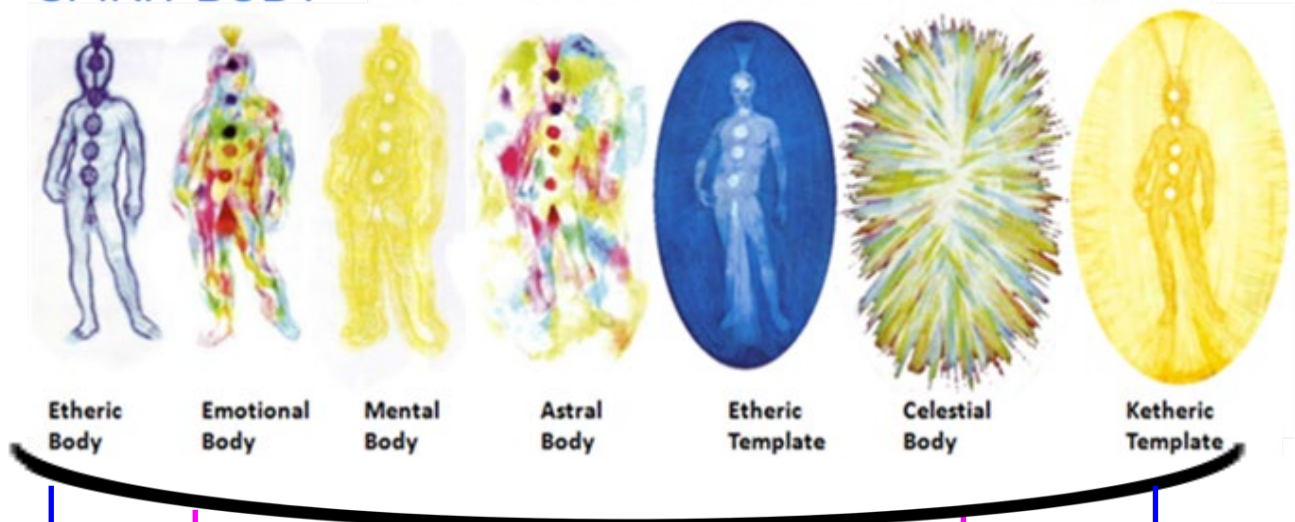


Childhood Suppression – from conception to age six years – harmfully encrusts the soul, thus impeding light flow throughout all seven layers of the spirit body, damaging the genes within the spirit body which in turn damages the genes in the physical body, as well as setting the pattern for all of our physical health issues throughout our lives.



## SPIRIT BODY

## Brennan Model of the 7 Levels of the Human Energy Field



The spirit etheric body is the template for our physical body, however, no health care system or science considers that the underlying cause of any health issues are formed through our Childhood Repression and that no physical healing occurs without expressing our childhood suppressions, being feelings both good and bad and then longing for the truth behind these injuries. Medicine may suppress the pain – it does not and cannot cure – vaccines are extreme physical suppressions!

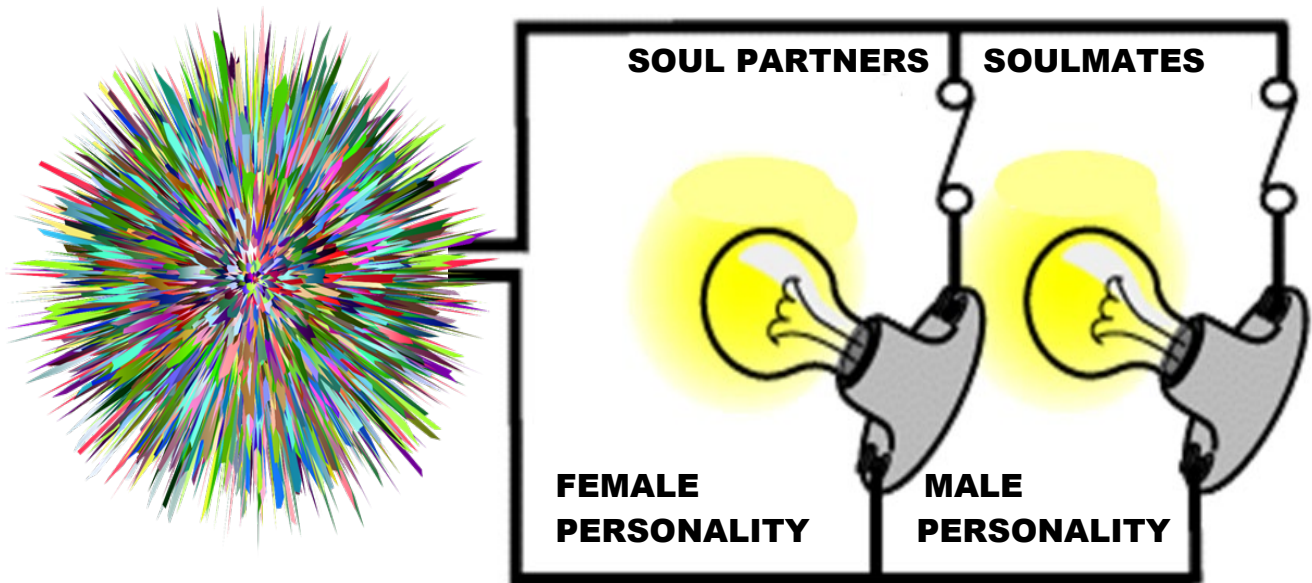


**The pain from ANY illness will not exceed the pain experienced during our Childhood Suppression!**

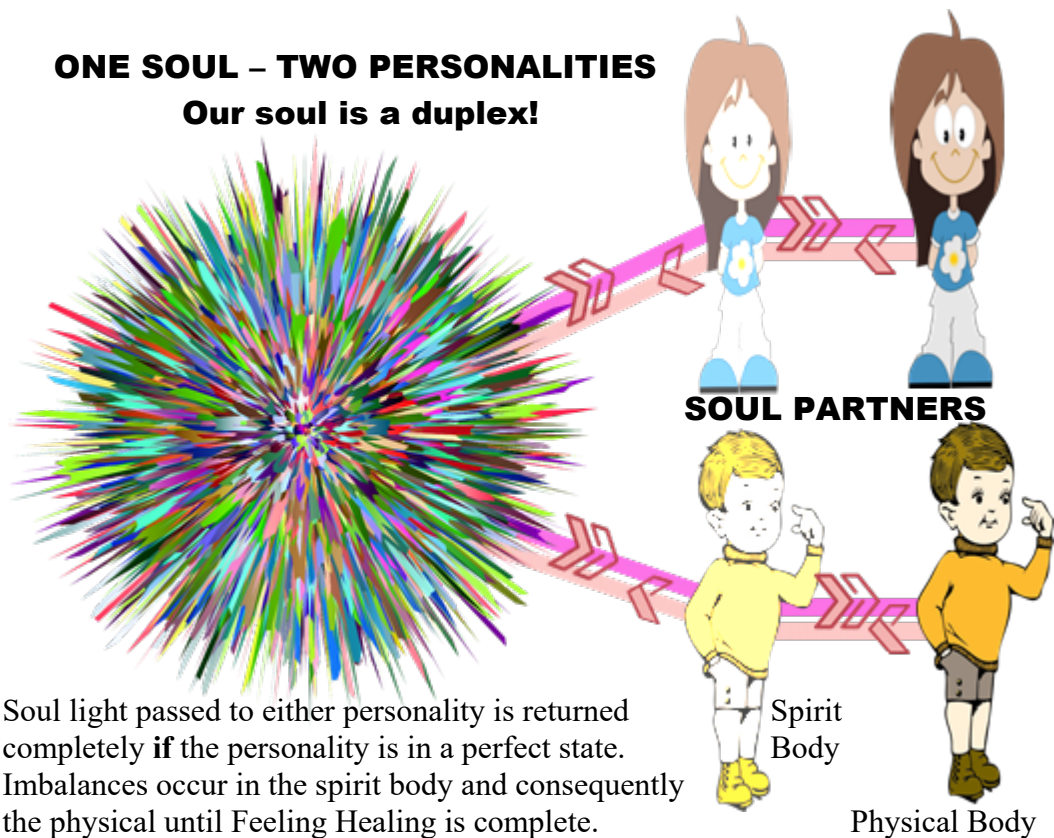


**SOUL LIGHT** emitted is to be **BALANCED** by the **LIGHT RETURNED**!

**Two separate personalities on parallel 'circuits' having the same soul.**  
**What impacts one personality does not impact the other personality.**



**ONE SOUL – TWO PERSONALITIES**  
**Our soul is a duplex!**



The underlying generator  
of all discomfort, pain,  
disease and illness is  
Childhood Suppression  
and ongoing Repression.

Feeling Healing is our  
only recovery and  
soul growth pathway.

It is that simple!



# Living Feelings First growth potential is

Our Feelings are our Supreme Guide! Truth is found through our feelings, we are to long for the truth about what our feelings draw our attention to. Our soul based feelings are always in truth. We are fully self-contained. This simple fact has been hidden from us for 200,000 years while our hidden controllers, the evil ones, kept us under their selfish controlling agenda.

Living through our feelings first with our minds to follow in assisting with what our feelings guide us to consider is a rewarding, freeing and vibrant life. Whereas we all have been retarded through living mind centric.



Living through our Feelings First, the New Way, and longing for truth of what they are to reveal, expressing what we feel, both good and bad, will enable us to progress through the Feeling Healing Mansion Worlds while living on Earth. With Divine Love we will be fit to enter the Celestial Heavens and progressively then through all the Celestial Heavens of our local Universe of Nebadon and then onwards to Havana and Paradise, the home of our Heavenly Mother and Father.

Not only will we progress beyond 1,000 MoC when transitioning into the 1<sup>st</sup> of the Celestial Heavens, by the time we reach Paradise we will have progressed to what could only be described as infinity – well not quite – but we will be truly awesome in our evolution and development.

## Living mind-centric limits growth to 499 MoC

We all live through our minds! We all suppress and ignore our feelings. This has been how we have been led to live by high level spirits who had ambitions of self glorification to our detriment. These wayward spirits had allusions of expansionary empowerment and they needed Earth's humanity as their foot soldiers! Through their deceit, we would continue to live in spirit as we do on Earth without any prospect of progressing out of the spirit mind Mansion Worlds.

Should we continue with aspirations in the perfecting of our mind then we can progress from the 1<sup>st</sup> spirit Mansion World to the 2<sup>nd</sup> mind spirit Mansion World, then 4<sup>th</sup> and finally 6<sup>th</sup> mind spirit Mansion World to a dead end. In these higher worlds we may appear to be guru type personalities but we have gone further away from God – we have then perfected our evilness!

The mind can even stave off the time when the Law of Compensation is addressed.

A U-Turn is required and then one would commence embracing their feelings and progress through the Feeling Healing Mansion Worlds 3, 5 and 7. With Divine Love then on completion of the 7<sup>th</sup> spirit healing Mansion World process we transition to the 1<sup>st</sup> of the Celestial Heavens.



While we suppress and ignore our feelings we are living in hell and putting ourselves through untold misery, pain and suffering when we can achieve healing to the level that we are living as Celestials while in the physical on Earth!!!

# **PASCAS FOUNDATION (RWANDA) Ltd**

*We enable awareness so that people and communities may profoundly grow their lives, livelihoods and exponentially enhance their futures.*

Empowerment is by:

the New Way: Learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings;

enabling the true liberation of women and men through the truth of their feelings;

assisting urban as well as remote and rural communities with access to truth through all levels and forms of education;

supporting delivery of quality and accessible healthcare;

improving opportunities for and the safety of all, especially women, men and children;

and fostering a new era of leadership and leaders.

*It takes a village to raise a child.*

**LIVING FEELINGS FIRST and EARLY CHILDHOOD**

## RWANDA PRESENT CONDITION

| RWANDA MoC | No. of Countries | Living in urban slums | Average Life Expectancy | Human Development Index | Happiness Index | Education Index | Per Capita Income 2023 PPP |
|------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 70         | 1                | 65%                   | 70.0                    | 0.543                   | 3.4             | 0.458           | US\$3,030                  |

and

| RWANDA MoC | Population | Median Age | Political Rights & Civil Liberties | Unemployment | Poverty | Crime per 100K | Per Capita Income 2023 |
|------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|--------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|
| 70         | 14,500,000 | 19.7       | 21 not free                        | 17.2%        | 47.4%   | 3.59           | US\$940                |

### Living conditions in Rwanda:

- Relatively low cost of living relative to neighbouring countries
- Rich cultural heritage and various cultural festivals
- Good reputation for hospitality
- Mainly agriculture – subsistence, positive mining industry

# ***Violence is never Justified***

Never is hatred, nor discord, nor war among men justified – no matter what the cause – and if men will only learn the Truth there will never exist such feelings or acts. Militarism is all wrong. Jesus 25 December 1915

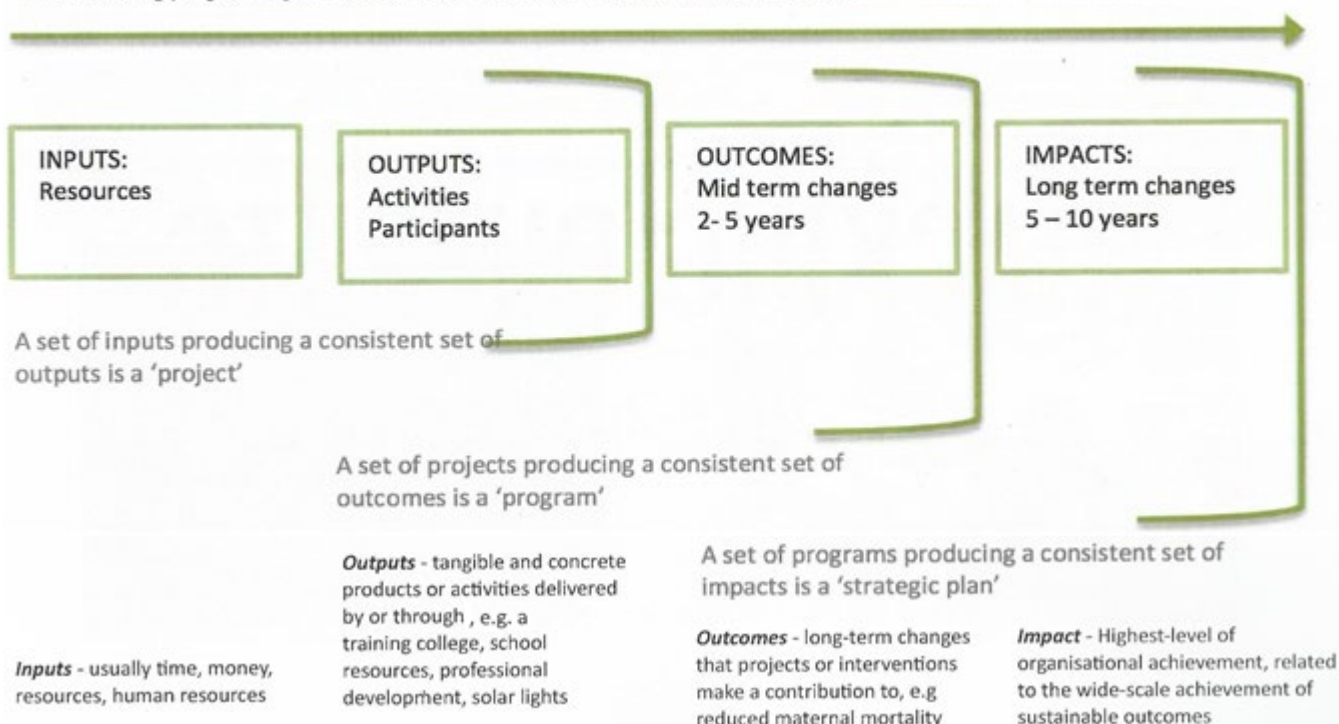
# THEORY OF CHANGE

A 'theory of change' explains how activities are understood to produce a series of results that contribute to achieving the final intended impacts. Theory of Change supports the social, human rights and assets changes needed to lift communities out of poverty by working across four program areas: education, health, equality and leadership.



## PROGRAM LOGIC MODEL

The following program logic is used to describe programmatic interventions within effective framework:



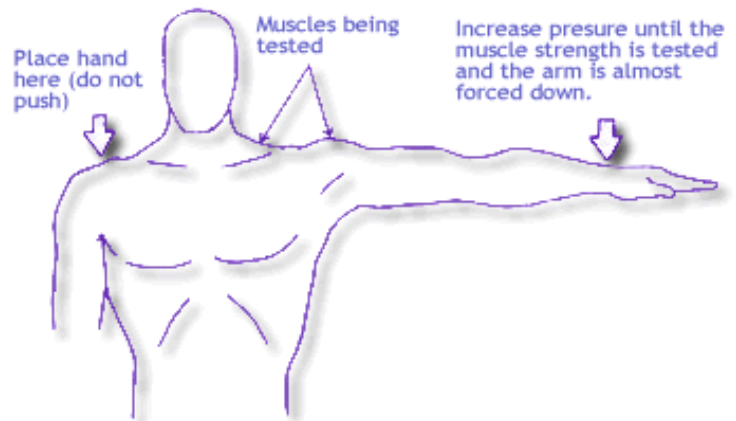


# EINSTEIN'S THEORY of INSANITY



DOING THE SAME THING  
OVER and OVER and  
EXPECTING DIFFERENT  
RESULTS.

## Kinesiology Muscle Testing



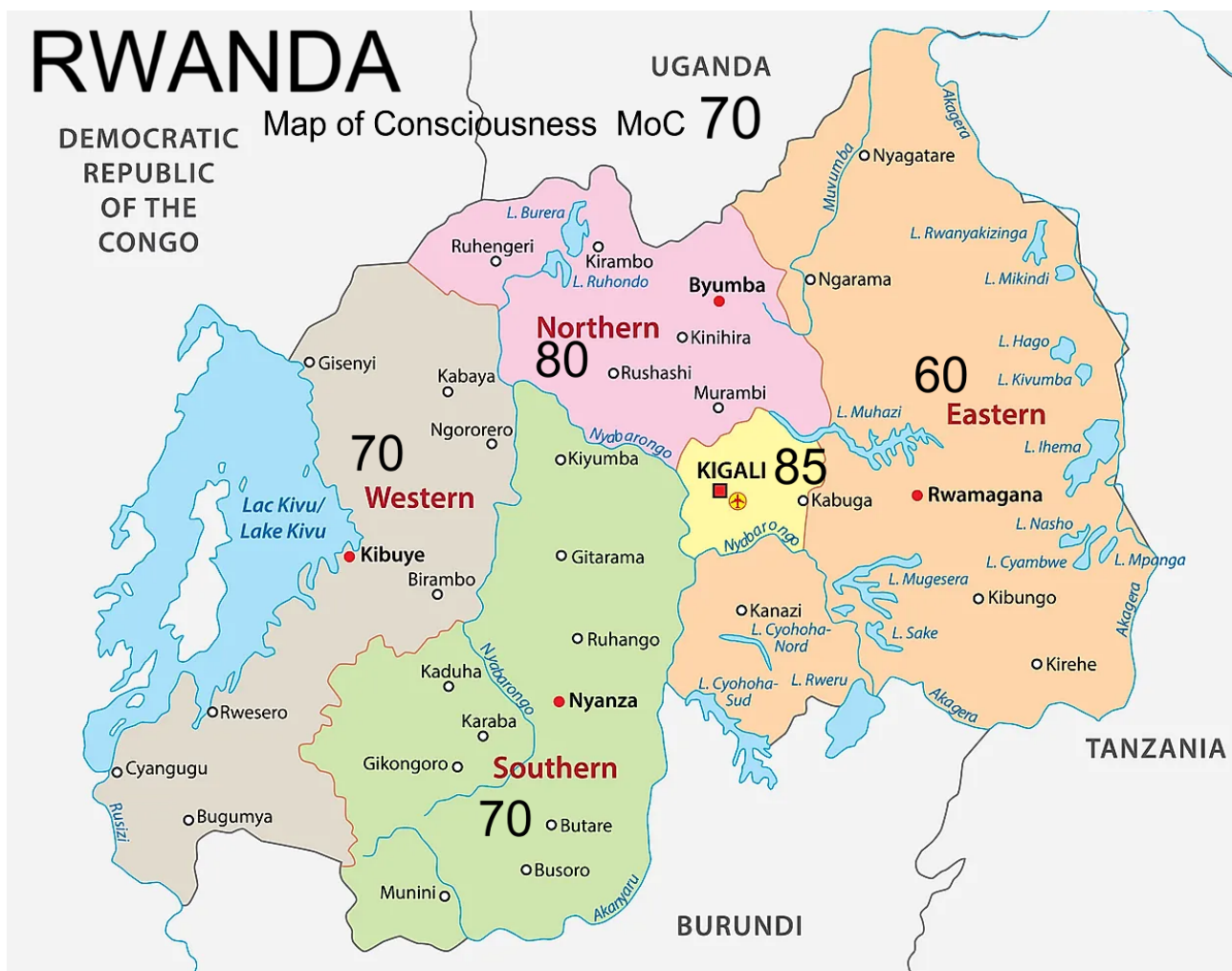
Basics of muscle testing

Through kinesiology muscle testing, we can determine what is in truth and what is not, further, we can also determine the level of truth of anything!

NO PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED  
FROM THE SAME LEVEL OF  
CONSCIOUSNESS THAT CREATED  
IT.

-ALBERT EINSTEIN

## Provinces of RWANDA



## Cities in Rwanda by population

### Rwanda – 10 Largest Cities

|    | Name                                          | Population | Map of Consciousness |
|----|-----------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1  | <a href="#">Kigali</a> , Kigali               | 1,132,686  | 85                   |
| 2  | <a href="#">Gisenyi</a> , Western Province    | 172,357    | 70                   |
| 3  | <a href="#">Butare</a> , Southern Province    | 89,600     | 65                   |
| 4  | <a href="#">Gitarama</a> , Southern Province  | 87,613     | 70                   |
| 5  | <a href="#">Ruhengeri</a> , Northern Province | 86,685     | 70                   |
| 6  | <a href="#">Byumba</a> , Northern Province    | 70,593     | 75                   |
| 7  | <a href="#">Cyangugu</a> , Western Province   | 63,883     | 75                   |
| 8  | <a href="#">Kibuye</a> , Western Province     | 48,024     | 70                   |
| 9  | <a href="#">Rwamagana</a> , Eastern Province  | 47,203     | 75                   |
| 10 | <a href="#">Kibungo</a> , Eastern Province    | 46,240     | 70                   |
| 11 | <a href="#">Kirambo</a> , Western Province    | 40,341     | 70                   |
| 12 | <a href="#">Kagano</a> , Western Province     | 39,994     | 65                   |

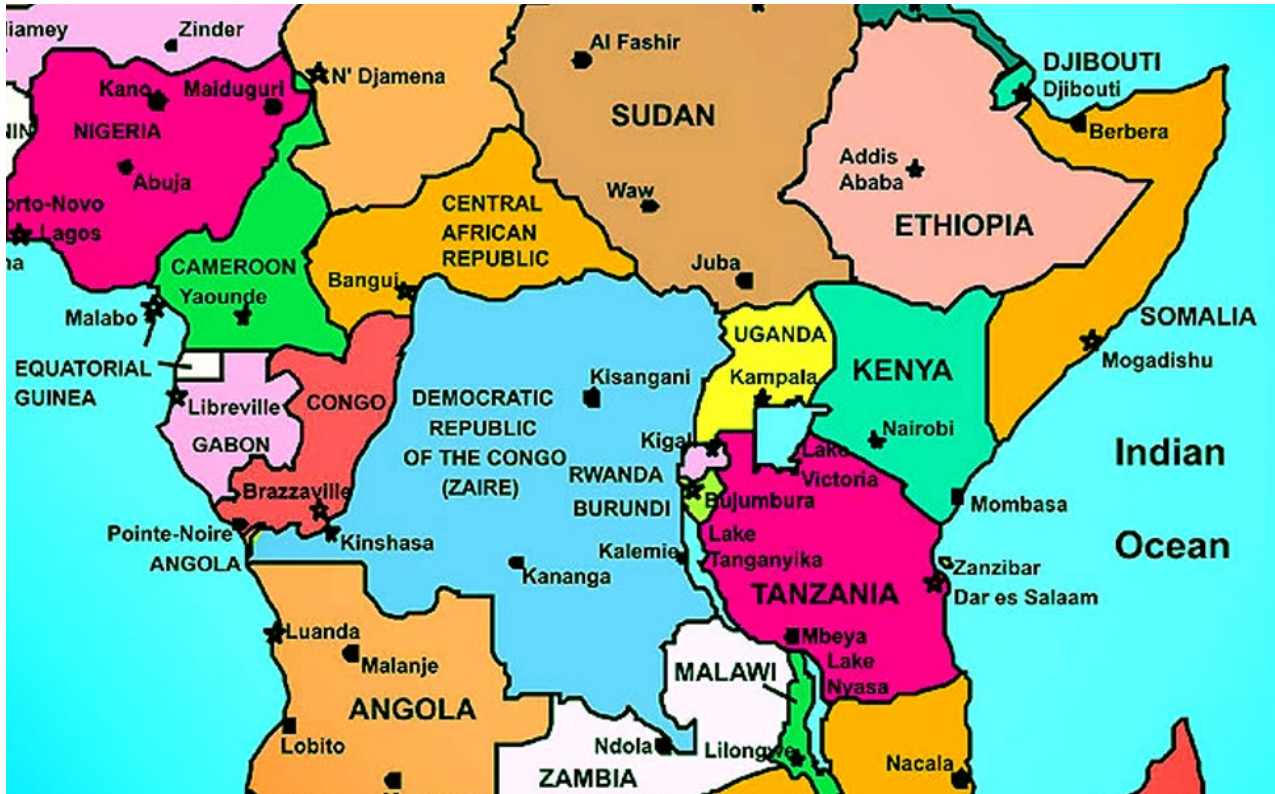
# Rwanda Provinces and Districts

| Name                                             | Status          | Population<br>Census<br>2022-08-15 | Map of Consciousness<br>(MoC) |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>Est (Intara y'Iburasirazuba) [Eastern]</b>    | <b>Province</b> | <b>3,563,145</b>                   | <b>60</b>                     |
| Bugesera                                         | District        | 551,103                            | 65                            |
| Gatsibo                                          | District        | 551,164                            | 60                            |
| Kayanza                                          | District        | 457,156                            | 70                            |
| Kirehe                                           | District        | 460,860                            | 70                            |
| Ngoma                                            | District        | 404,048                            | 70                            |
| Nyagatare                                        | District        | 653,861                            | 70                            |
| Rwamagana                                        | District        | 484,953                            | 55                            |
| <b>Kigali</b>                                    | <b>City</b>     | <b>1,745,555</b>                   | <b>85</b>                     |
| Gasabo                                           | District        | 879,505                            | 80                            |
| Kicukiro                                         | District        | 491,731                            | 80                            |
| Nyarugenge                                       | District        | 374,319                            | 90                            |
| <b>Nord (Intara y'Amajyaruguru) [Northern]</b>   | <b>Province</b> | <b>2,038,511</b>                   | <b>80</b>                     |
| Burera                                           | District        | 387,729                            | 85                            |
| Gakenke                                          | District        | 365,292                            | 85                            |
| Gicumbi                                          | District        | 448,824                            | 80                            |
| Musanze                                          | District        | 476,522                            | 75                            |
| Rulindo                                          | District        | 360,144                            | 70                            |
| <b>Ouest (Intara y'Iburengerazuba) [Western]</b> | <b>Province</b> | <b>2,896,484</b>                   | <b>70</b>                     |
| Karongi                                          | District        | 373,869                            | 60                            |
| Ngororero                                        | District        | 367,955                            | 65                            |
| Nyabihu                                          | District        | 319,047                            | 70                            |
| Nyamasheke                                       | District        | 434,221                            | 75                            |
| Rubavu                                           | District        | 546,683                            | 70                            |
| Rusizi                                           | District        | 485,529                            | 70                            |
| Rutsiro                                          | District        | 369,180                            | 65                            |
| <b>Sud (Intara y'Amajyepfo) [Southern]</b>       | <b>Province</b> | <b>3,002,699</b>                   | <b>70</b>                     |
| Gisagara                                         | District        | 397,051                            | 75                            |
| Huye                                             | District        | 381,900                            | 70                            |
| Kamonyi                                          | District        | 450,849                            | 75                            |
| Muhanga                                          | District        | 358,433                            | 60                            |
| Nyamagabe                                        | District        | 371,501                            | 70                            |
| Nyanza                                           | District        | 365,718                            | 70                            |
| Nyaruguru                                        | District        | 318,126                            | 75                            |
| Ruhango                                          | District        | 359,121                            | 75                            |
| <b>Rwanda</b>                                    | <b>Republic</b> | <b>13,246,394</b>                  | <b>70</b>                     |
|                                                  | <b>2025</b>     | <b>14,500,000</b>                  | <b>70</b>                     |

**Note:** The Map of Consciousness scale is from 1 to 1,000  
The Map of Consciousness (MoC) table is based on the common log of 10. It is not a numeric table.  
A calibration increase of 1 point is in fact a 10 fold increase in energy.  
A calibration increase of 10 points is in fact a 10,000,000,000 fold increase in energy.  
Thus the energy differentials are in fact enormous!

| POVERTY as defined by lack of Consciousness, being in UNTRUTH |                     |             |                    |                                                |            |                                      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|
| RWANDA and Neighbouring Nations                               | Consciousness (MoC) | Median Age  | Population (2024)  | Percent Calibrating MoC 100   MoC 200 or below |            | Population in Severe Untruth Poverty |
| Burundi                                                       | 140                 | 17.0        | 14,000,000         | 60%                                            | 79%        | 11,060,000                           |
| Central African Republic                                      | 80                  | 19.7        | 5,330,000          | 70%                                            | 87%        | 4,637,000                            |
| Congo, Democratic Republic                                    | 40                  | 18.6        | 109,300,000        | 68%                                            | 90%        | 98,370,000                           |
| Congo, Republic of the                                        | 70                  | 19.7        | 6,330,000          | 75%                                            | 86%        | 5,444,000                            |
| Equatorial Guinea                                             | 200                 | 19.8        | 1,900,000          | 60%                                            | 84%        | 1,600,000                            |
| Eritrea                                                       | 180                 | 19.7        | 3,530,000          | 48%                                            | 85%        | 4,930,000                            |
| Ethiopia                                                      | 140                 | 17.9        | 132,000,000        | 50%                                            | 88%        | 101,200,000                          |
| Gabon                                                         | 170                 | 18.6        | 2,540,000          | 56%                                            | 90%        | 2,286,000                            |
| Kenya                                                         | 180                 | 19.7        | 56,400,000         | 60%                                            | 78%        | 44,000,000                           |
| <b>Rwanda</b>                                                 | <b>70</b>           | <b>19.7</b> | <b>14,260,000</b>  | <b>60%</b>                                     | <b>79%</b> | <b>11,266,000</b>                    |
| Somalia                                                       | 100                 | 18.1        | 19,000,000         | 56%                                            | 79%        | 15,000,000                           |
| South Sudan                                                   | 140                 | 17.3        | 11,940,000         | 70%                                            | 90%        | 10,750,000                           |
| Sudan                                                         | 110                 | 19.9        | 50,450,000         | 68%                                            | 94%        | 47,420,000                           |
| Tanzania                                                      | 200                 | 17.7        | 68,800,000         | 53%                                            | 85%        | 58,480,000                           |
| Uganda                                                        | 90                  | 16.7        | 50,500,000         | 64%                                            | 88%        | 44,440,000                           |
| Zimbabwe                                                      | 100                 | 20.0        | 17,000,000         | 65%                                            | 85%        | 14,450,000                           |
| <b>RWANDA + Neighbours</b>                                    | <b>126</b>          | <b>18.7</b> | <b>563,280,000</b> | <b>61%</b>                                     | <b>85%</b> | <b>475,000,000</b>                   |

| LAND AREA         |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Rwanda            | 26,338 km <sup>2</sup>  |
| Lakes 3% Land 97% |                         |
| New Zealand       | 268,020 km <sup>2</sup> |
| England           | 130,280 km <sup>2</sup> |
| Tasmania Aust     | 68,401 km <sup>2</sup>  |
| Victoria Aust     | 227,444 km <sup>2</sup> |





# POVERTY in SEVERE UNTRUTH

| Name<br>Rwanda<br>Provinces / Districts              | Status          | Population<br>Census<br>2022-08-15 | Map of<br>Consciousness<br>(MoC) | Percent Calibrating<br>MoC 100   MoC 200 |            | Population<br>in Severe<br>Untruth<br>Poverty |
|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <b>Est (Intara y'Iburasirazuba)<br/>[Eastern]</b>    | <b>Province</b> | <b>3,563,145</b>                   | <b>60</b>                        | <b>60%</b>                               | <b>81%</b> | <b>2,556,150</b>                              |
| Bugesera                                             | District        | 551,103                            | 65                               | 61%                                      | 82%        | 451,900                                       |
| Gatsibo                                              | District        | 551,164                            | 60                               | 62%                                      | 81%        | 446,440                                       |
| Kayonza                                              | District        | 457,156                            | 70                               | 60%                                      | 81%        | 370,300                                       |
| Kirehe                                               | District        | 460,860                            | 70                               | 59%                                      | 80%        | 368,690                                       |
| Ngoma                                                | District        | 404,048                            | 70                               | 59%                                      | 80%        | 323,240                                       |
| Nyagatare                                            | District        | 653,861                            | 70                               | 61%                                      | 82%        | 536,170                                       |
| Rwamagana                                            | District        | 484,953                            | 55                               | 62%                                      | 83%        | 402,510                                       |
| <b>Kigali</b>                                        | <b>City</b>     | <b>1,745,555</b>                   | <b>85</b>                        | <b>59%</b>                               | <b>80%</b> | <b>1,396,450</b>                              |
| Gasabo                                               | District        | 879,505                            | 80                               | 60%                                      | 80%        | 703,600                                       |
| Kicukiro                                             | District        | 491,731                            | 80                               | 60%                                      | 81%        | 398,300                                       |
| Nyarugenge                                           | District        | 374,319                            | 90                               | 59%                                      | 79%        | 295,710                                       |
| <b>Nord (Intara y'Amajyaruguru)<br/>[Northern]</b>   | <b>Province</b> | <b>2,038,511</b>                   | <b>80</b>                        | <b>61%</b>                               | <b>79%</b> | <b>1,610,420</b>                              |
| Burera                                               | District        | 387,729                            | 85                               | 59%                                      | 78%        | 302,430                                       |
| Gakenke                                              | District        | 365,292                            | 85                               | 59%                                      | 78%        | 284,930                                       |
| Gicumbi                                              | District        | 448,824                            | 80                               | 60%                                      | 79%        | 354,570                                       |
| Musanze                                              | District        | 476,522                            | 75                               | 61%                                      | 80%        | 381,220                                       |
| Rulindo                                              | District        | 360,144                            | 70                               | 62%                                      | 80%        | 288,110                                       |
| <b>Ouest (Intara<br/>y'Iburengerazuba) [Western]</b> | <b>Province</b> | <b>2,896,484</b>                   | <b>70</b>                        | <b>60%</b>                               | <b>78%</b> | <b>2,259,260</b>                              |
| Karongi                                              | District        | 373,869                            | 60                               | 60%                                      | 79%        | 295,360                                       |
| Ngororero                                            | District        | 367,955                            | 65                               | 60%                                      | 78%        | 287,000                                       |
| Nyabihu                                              | District        | 319,047                            | 70                               | 59%                                      | 77%        | 245,670                                       |
| Nyamasheke                                           | District        | 434,221                            | 75                               | 60%                                      | 76%        | 330,000                                       |
| Rubavu                                               | District        | 546,683                            | 70                               | 60%                                      | 80%        | 437,350                                       |
| Rusizi                                               | District        | 485,529                            | 70                               | 60%                                      | 79%        | 383,570                                       |
| Rutsiro                                              | District        | 369,180                            | 65                               | 61%                                      | 78%        | 287,960                                       |
| <b>Sud (Intara y'Amajyepfo)<br/>[Southern]</b>       | <b>Province</b> | <b>3,002,699</b>                   | <b>70</b>                        | <b>61%</b>                               | <b>77%</b> | <b>2,312,080</b>                              |
| Gisagara                                             | District        | 397,051                            | 75                               | 62%                                      | 80%        | 317,640                                       |
| Huye                                                 | District        | 381,900                            | 70                               | 61%                                      | 78%        | 297,880                                       |
| Kamonyi                                              | District        | 450,849                            | 75                               | 61%                                      | 78%        | 351,660                                       |
| Muhanga                                              | District        | 358,433                            | 60                               | 60%                                      | 77%        | 276,000                                       |
| Nyamagabe                                            | District        | 371,501                            | 70                               | 62%                                      | 76%        | 282,340                                       |
| Nyanza                                               | District        | 365,718                            | 70                               | 60%                                      | 75%        | 274,290                                       |
| Nyaruguru                                            | District        | 318,126                            | 75                               | 60%                                      | 74%        | 235,410                                       |
| Ruhango                                              | District        | 359,121                            | 75                               | 61%                                      | 78%        | 280,110                                       |
| <b>Rwanda</b>                                        | <b>Republic</b> | <b>13,246,394</b>                  | <b>70</b>                        | <b>60%</b>                               | <b>79%</b> |                                               |
|                                                      | <b>2025</b>     | <b>14,500,000</b>                  | <b>70</b>                        | <b>60%</b>                               | <b>79%</b> | <b>11,455,000</b>                             |



The road to  
TRUTH and FREEDOM  
is through  
OPEN and FREE  
Universal Feelings Orientated  
EDUCATION

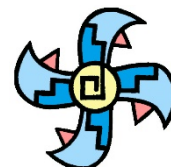
This is the  **GATEWAY**

James: John has been wondering about how to set up schools and schooling ‘under a tree’, in keeping with it all being opposite to what we’re all used to, can you give him any suggestions or point him in the direction he should look?

Nanna Beth – 3<sup>rd</sup> Celestial Heaven: These are some ideas he can consider – just suggestions John, we won’t say it has to be this or that way, as you know, it’s for you to work things out. So basically, what would you like John – how would you have liked school to be?

# CHALDI COLLEGE

Schooling is voluntary. It should be made to be something children want to do, not something that’s forced on them.



It should be fun, as in keeping the whole focus on making them feel good about all they are doing. Not artificially praising them or praising them over their peers, but just supporting and being personal with them, allowing them to respond and find their own way.

It should not be separated into classes based on age. Classes should involve all ages, for example, the younger ones can learn and watch and be helped by the older ones, but not forcing the older ones to help the younger, all voluntary and what would naturally happen, more like in a big loving family rather than segregated because of age or whatever. Perhaps the 5, or less, to 10 in one group, 11 to 16 in another.

Teachers are to be able to deal with children of all ages, and work to allow the student to progress at the students own pace. Special or extra schooling can be provided when necessary to students that want more.

The subjects should all be practically oriented. Everything offered and so accepted voluntarily. Reading, writing and basic arithmetic, all so as to help the child deal with the real world. Other subjects like psychology – morals and ethics, love and friendship, acceptance and tolerance of ALL feelings, particularly bad ones, resolving disagreements, expressing feelings and yet not necessarily acting on them – particularly the bad ones, all based around how to respect and treat other people how you’d like to be treated. And how if you hurt by infringing upon another's will, then you will have to suffer that same amount of hurt, either now or in spirit. And about the Feeling Healing, what happens when you feel bad feelings, how to look to your feelings for their truth, so as to grow in understanding of yourself, nature, life, other people, and God – the whole spiritual aspect, including the Divine Love and Mother and Father, yet no religious indoctrination. The history, culture, place in the world. How to integrate with the modern world, computers, phones, internet, etc. Sport, play, arts, creative lessons and involvement. How to live and respect nature, the natural world, the environment, hygiene, natural health, sex, contraception, abortion and so on – about the person, the body, things to dispel myth and falseness, general science. Trades, technical work, hands on experience – building stuff, ways to use one’s mind to do what one wants to do.

Duration of classes, half a day, longer when older for those wanting to learn more, homework voluntary and at the child's initiative – wanting to do it.

School is just part of life, not separate to life. Part of the family, tribe, society, not separate from it. Inclusion of other adults, parents, family members, as aides, helpers, teachers, together with professional teachers. Lots of people, and in particular older people (who also have the time), are natural teachers and should be encouraged even though they've not been specifically trained. One can only learn a certain amount being taught to be a teacher, yet in reality, very few trained teachers have any real natural feeling for it. The more the 'teacher' makes their pupil feel the pupil is the important one, and the teacher is only there to help them if they need their help, and not to stuff it down their throats whether they like it or not, is where to begin. And how a child of differing ages learns, is as varied as the children themselves. So the more 'teachers' the better, and that means the child can gravitate to the 'teacher' that best suits them, rather

than having to spend a whole year with someone you hate and you feel hates you.

University for higher learning, full on, voluntary, free, all information on any subject available with competent teachers. So the student can excel should they want to.

It all being with the focus on the person, offering them things which they can try and see if they like. Things that will help them in the world; and how to be a person living true to themselves – true to their own feelings; and how to respect another as one respects oneself.

James: Nanna Beth, John would like any comments on the Council of Elders continuing to contact people on Earth after he's croaked it.

Nanna Beth: It's as James said, there will be an increasing number of people opening up to us Celestials for all sorts of help, once they understand who we are and how we can help. So yes John, there will always be some main people on Earth we'll work with. And should it all keep needing to move along with one entity in control, such as what you're starting out with, then yes, that is how we'll engineer it. Should it break up or be broken up into many entities, then we'll be ready for and going with that. As much as we say we are in control, we mean that we are in control instead of the mind spirits. But still we are to work with humanity, in as much as humanity leads and we augment.

James: And Nanna Beth, I thought I'd ask you about the Religion of Feelings, as John is against a religion of any sort because of all that religions have done to us all, do you have any thoughts on it?

## Feelings First Spirituality, New Feelings Way

Nanna Beth: It's all up to you James, what you want. Of course you're not wanting to go and instigate yet another religion in which people have to adhere to a set of rules because you know what will happen to that, **any rules allowing people and their controlling agendas to take control over others, is something to be avoided at all times.** However the notion of a 'religion', and one based on feelings, with no fixed agenda, no rules, just founded on truths, will allow people to have some sort of structure to relate to should they need that, but one in which they are entirely free to do whatever they feel based on their feelings. And with the Feeling Healing and Soul Healing being at its core, then those people intent on that will be able to work on themselves and it won't matter to them whether they are part of something or not.

As you understand, some people will like the idea, others won't like the word religion and will want to do it alone, so do whatever you feel you want to do. We don't call it anything over here other than Our Healing, yet we all had embraced the Divine Love before we began our Healing, however potentially that won't be so for a lot of people on Earth, and to say that people have to embrace the Divine Love to do their Healing would cancel out a large amount of people and is putting a rule in place, which doesn't need to be there and would only get in the way.

So to call it a Religion and yet to make it as free as you are intending James, is something for you to decide for yourself, which really just gets down to using the word religion. And I know it appeals to you because it is a religion that is not a religion, yet more a true religion of truth than any of the existing religions are, so you're showing up those religions for the untruth that they are.

Anyway, it's what you want to do James, it's not for us to say one way or the other. And you will do what you want to do, you'll hear people's complaints or if they like the idea, weigh it all up, and still do what you want to do.

James: So you don't force or coerce anyone to do anything they don't want to do. Because who wants to be treated that way – no one!



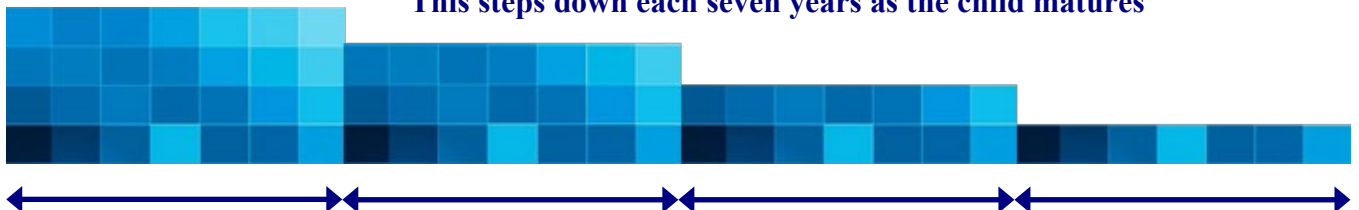
Feelings First is a way of living without any dogmas, creeds, rituals, cannon laws, hierarchy or controls of any kind.



**It takes a village to raise a child**

**POTENTIAL to BENEFIT your CHILD through our own FEELING HEALING:**

**This steps down each seven years as the child matures**



**From conception to  
age 6 or 7**

**From 8 to age 14**

**From 15 to age 21**

**From 22 to age 28**

**As we heal, we directly heal our children similarly.**

**The Indwelling Spirit arrival for the child around age 6 or 7 starts their independence.**

# ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

Andon and Fonta, our first parents to long for our Heavenly Parents, lived nearly 1,000,000 years ago. Naïve humanity was seduced by high spirits, the Lucifer pair, to believe they could be gods through their minds, thus men subjected women to subordination 200,000 years ago. Also added to this was the default of the Adamic pair more than 38,000 years ago when they failed in their mission.

## REBELLION & DEFAULT 200,000 YEARS

When Jesus with Mary achieved their full Regency of Nebadon, in 26 CE, they immediately had the Lucifer and Satan soulmate pairs assigned to a spirit world prison. Since then, the Creator Pair have been preparing for the ending of the Rebellion and Default for humanity of Earth. The Avonal Pair now on Earth, once commencing their Healing, brought about the imprisonment of the Caligastia and Daligastia pairs in the early 1990s. As the Avonal Pair advanced with their Healing they brought about the formal end of the Rebellion and Default, on 31 January 2018. It is now for all of humanity to embrace the Spirits of Truth of the Avonal Pair and undertake their healing of the imposts of the Rebellion and Default.

## Avonal AGE 1,000 YEARS

Spirits of Truth of the Avonal Pair will guide us through our Feeling Healing and into the Celestial Heavens with Divine Love, then the Spirits of Truth of the Creator Pair will lead us through the Celestial Heavens and out through Nebadon towards our Heavenly Mother and Father in Paradise.



Each generation of 25 years or so will see marginal embracement of Feeling Healing, however in 1,000 years it will achieve universality.



A few will complete their healing during their lifetime, but for many it will be incremental.

Universality of Feeling Healing with Divine Love will see the mitigation of discomfort, pain and illness as well as the imposts of global warming and Earth changes. These events are to ensure that each of us embrace our feelings, both good and bad, down to the very core, so that we fully come to know who we truly are. Sciences will endeavour to remove pain only to see disease manifest in different forms. Earth disturbances are a result of the Harmonic Convergence of the late 1980s, increasing the rotation of the Earth's central core. This will only abate when humanity has universally embraced Feeling Healing. These influences are only imposed upon us so that we do not step back into the Rebellion and Default through complacency. Live Feelings First so that we become the true personalities we are, that being daughters and sons of our Heavenly Mother and Father.

## **SUGGESTED READING:**

Kindly go to [www.pascashealth.com](http://www.pascashealth.com) and then to the Library Download page and then to open the following, scroll down to the topic and click on the PDF:

### **CORPORATE ALLIANCES**

Chaldi Child Care Centre – Safe Space  
Chaldi College Free to Learn Instinctively  
Chaldi College Free to Learn Pathway  
Chaldi College Primary thru to High – Feelings First  
Chaldi College Women and Girls’ Education  
Chaldi College (WW) – Education through Feelings  
Chaldi College (WW) – Technology & Product Information  
Chaldi University Postgraduate Feelings Degree

Pascas University and Global View  
Pascas University and the Meeting House  
Pascas University Universally Free Education  
Pascas WorldCare Craft Creations  
Pascas WorldCare Cultural Centre  
Pascas WorldCare Supporting Hands

### **ELSEWHERE**

Pascas Care Kinesiology Testing  
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Adults  
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children  
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children Annexures  
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children Discussions  
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Children Graphics  
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Drilling Deeper  
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Drilling Deeper Structures  
Pascas Care – Living Feelings First – Reference Centre  
Pascas Care – Multimedia Movie City  
Pascas Care Letters – Psychology and Feeling Healing  
Pascas Park – Journey of Man

Pascas Primary publications being:

U-Turn for Humanity Pascas reveals New Feelings Way  
U-Turn for Humanity pathway being New Feelings Way  
U-Turn for Humanity shutting hells through New Feelings Way  
U-Turn for Humanity simple is what Life is meant to be  
U-Turn for Humanity soul light and New Feelings Way  
U-Turn for Humanity through the New Feelings Way  
U-Turn for Humanity treacherous assumptions New Feelings Way  
U-Turn for Humanity unfolding the New Feelings Way  
Universal Gift – Feeling Healing with Divine Love  
Feeling Healing and Divine Love Discussion Prompts  
Pascas Care Death & Dying Transition & Assimilation Marjorie

Also kindly consider reading:

[www.pascashealth.com](http://www.pascashealth.com)

then proceed to Library Download :

Pascas Care Letters – Root Cause now to Pathway Forward

Pascas Care Letters – Root Cause now to Pathway Forward (short)

Pascas Care Letters – Funding for Change Over

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Abuse & Remedial

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Social Housing

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters Overview

Pascas Care Letters – Family Shelters towards Liberation

Pascas Care Letters – Back to Basics

Pascas Care Letters – Change

Pascas Care Letters – Dr Hawkins validates Feeling Healing

Pascas Care Letters – Education through Feelings

Pascas Care Letters – Finalizers our Destiny

Pascas Care Letters – Glass Ceiling Barrier Removal

Pascas Care Letters – Humanity is Addicted to Untruth

Pascas Care Letters – Journey of Earth's Humanity

Pascas Care Letters – Life is a Highway

Pascas Care Letters – Live True to How You Truly Are

Pascas Care Letters – Moving out of Healing

Pascas Care Letters – My Customs Heritage and Nationality

Pascas Care Letters – One Soul Two Personalities

Pascas Care Letters – Psychology and Feeling Healing

Pascas Care Letters – Spirit Evolution and Environmental Changes

Pascas Care Letters – There is only One Way to Heal One's Self

Pascas Care Letters – Transition & Assimilation following Death

Pascas Care – Death & Dying Transition & Assimilation Marjorie

Pascas Care – Kinesiology Testing

Pascas Care Centre – Pacific Basin Nations

Pascas WorldCare – ASEAN and Pacific Island Nations

Or simply allow your feelings guide you through the index to the topic that appeals for you!

Important recommended reading is:

by James Moncrief

### **The Rejected Ones – the Feminine Aspect of God**

<http://divinelovesp.weebly.com/my-free-books-and-free-padgett-messages.html> ALSO at  
<https://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html?file=files/opensource/Downloads/MEDICAL%20-%20SPIRITUAL%20REFERENCES/Rejected%20Ones%20via%20James%20Moncrief.pdf>

#### **MARKET OPPORTUNITY:**

<http://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html>

## **Library Download – Pascas Papers**

All papers may be freely shared. The fortnightly mailouts are free to all, to be added into the mailout list, kindly provide your email address. [info@pascashealth.com](mailto:info@pascashealth.com)



## TENTATIVE WISH LIST (Education)

### 1. Early Childhood Education (identify and fund a model school).








Kindly consider a pre-school to be established within every province. This may be centred in communities that the mothers can obtain employment. The mode of operation and management of a centre could have a combination of trained personnel with extended family supporting. The structure may vary to reflect the needs and customs of the town or larger villages. Training of key staff is a priority leading to opening of pre-schools – this could be considered through regional campuses of Pascas University that are to be established.

#### THE ITCH

- Assumptions are our greatest enemy. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood. Our minds are addicted to untruth and control of others and the environment.
- Our soul based feelings are always in truth – yet we are taught from conception to suppress them.

### 2. Early Childhood Teacher Training program.

Living Feelings First is outlined in eight Pascas Papers that may be downloaded from [www.pascashealth.com](http://www.pascashealth.com) in the Medical – Emotions section on the Library Download page:

-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Adults.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Annexures.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Discussions.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children - Graphics.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Children.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper - Structures.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Drilling Deeper.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas Care Living Feelings First - Reference Centre.pdf](#)

These papers have been specifically developed for the education system and classroom application. These are to be added to the materials that may be considered by the Education Leadership Team. The culture of the people in each region being accommodated, to be melded with the environment presently existing and evolving.

### 3. School library / resource centre in each province possibly in the model school.

We can consider establishing a model demonstration school in every province – and even more than one – or as many as seen appropriate. Each school when reviewing their library / resource centre, with no exceptions, can have their wish list considered, should they come forward with what they may feel required. This will need a significant administration team and appropriate resources to manage the logistics. This could also involve internet communications involving satellite, renewable power generation and laptops / ipads / tablets to be provided and installed.





### 4. Teacher professional development (in-service, workshop etc.) on various topics such as early literacy and numeracy including multi modal literacy), civic and citizenship education, basic health and hygiene. The teachers' professional development should be aimed at supporting the new curriculum in Rwanda: Standards Based Curriculum (SBC). A priority area would be providing training on Teaching and Learning pedagogies – HOW to teach, not really WHAT to teach to complement what the Rwanda government, through the Rwanda Department of Education, is doing. With online teaching and learning, teachers need to be trained on various technological content knowledge (TCK) such as using Google classroom, setting up zoom link and webinars, etc..

Consider the establishment of teachers' training campuses in provinces with potential teachers also being provided with scholarships to enable them to follow their passions and complete required training. Scholarships may be extended to providing housing and costs of living. These provincial campuses may be the start of Pascas University throughout Rwanda and surrounding nations.

5. Training on Leadership and Management in Schools aimed at school principals, curriculum leaders, etc. to engage in school policy development, implementation, and evaluation.

Again, Pascas University campuses in provinces to enable as many potential educators to be accommodated to build the numbers of true educators to a level that education throughout Rwanda can be an example of what can be achieved in a short period. This will also require the flattening of the hierarchical controlling domination that prevails throughout the education systems worldwide – it is this control that is stifling free flowing initiatives of many great educators. Workshops can be conducted at all appropriate Teacher Training campuses for all leader type educators.

Kindly reference through [www.pascashealth.com](http://www.pascashealth.com) at the Library Download page, scroll down to the heading Corporate Foundation Documents and click on to open:

-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams and Bottom Up Democracy.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams Wisdom & Operation.pdf](#)
-  [Pascas WorldCare Teams with PTQP.pdf](#)

6. Standards Based Curriculum materials – supplied but insufficient for all schools throughout the country. Textbooks for different subjects except for Maths and Science developed by JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency), then train them as well on how to use these Teachers' resources.

All materials and textbooks may be supplied. Uniforms may also be supplied. Kitchen facilities may be included in the schools and food supplied and prepared by catering staff for breakfast and lunch as required. The question is to ensure respect and acceptance of such support. Is it simply handed out? Is it invoiced to each student and announced as a scholarship? Is there a nominal payment from the student? It is to be free, however the student is to understand its importance in a way that is culturally acceptable.

7. Alternative education (adult and early school leavers) skills training to improve lives addressing inequities and promoting social justice concept. Begin by funding existing Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) schools with infrastructure, resources, (tools and equipment).

Pascas styled TVET Colleges may be established in each province and concentrated on providing Technical and Trade Skills and IT training to equip the school leaver to be immediately and valuably employed in the local workforce, thereby retaining more of the population in the regional areas. Again, the education is to be free. This may be done with; “here are your fees and, congratulations, here is a scholarship”.

8. STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) education – develop resource materials to help teachers to implement these various projects prescribed in the curriculum. Such as teacher workbook. Concept applied in projects. Materials / equipment needed for these to support.

This is a big task and it is for those with big overview sight and then detail focus to attend to the minute requirements. It will also be an ongoing evolution. Pascas is to support this agenda all the way.

9. Sport development in schools (Physical Education (PE) equipment, uniforms, etc.).

Sport is the only reason why many attend school. Education is meant to be fun. This is mostly lost in the controlling addictions of most people throughout the education world and elsewhere in our lives. Sport is an important component of the school syllabus and fields and courts and swimming pools may be established in each school and the necessary equipment and uniforms supplied.

10. Water tanks for schools and proper toilets facilities.

Water tanks and state of the art toilet facilities can be included in all schools as well as Teacher Training Colleges and TVET Colleges. Again, consider instructing an administration team to request what each education facility considers that it needs and then approve a delivery and installation operation.

11. Education material with foundations based on assumptions to be recognised for what they are – in error!

Our minds are addicted to untruth. Our minds cannot discern truth from falsehood. Consequently 98% of assumptions are wrong – the other 2% are flukes. Count the number of assumptions in research papers. We will then discover and understand the reason why society is floundering!

12. Education of girls to be prioritised.

If a girl spends only 2 years at school, she is likely to have more than 7 children. If she spends 6 years at school, she is likely to have around 4 children. If she spends 12 years at school then she may have only 2 children. World poverty is best averted by the tool of education in the first instance.

Girls and women are closer to their feelings than boys and men. Consequently, it is through our feelings that we excel. The belief that men are to dominate the female is that leaders of the past understood that should females be allowed to fully express themselves through their feelings then the men with their control would be ended. Today, we now start that ending for the advancement of both women and men!

13. The potential within us all is incomprehensibly amazing – however it will NOT be revealed through our minds. Our potential and our true personality will reveal itself through our soul-based feelings – this is The New Way – our new way of living. We are to live feelings first, express our feelings, both good and bad without acting upon them, and to long to know the truth of what our feelings are bringing to our attention.

Living mind centric, as we are all taught to do so from birth and throughout all our walks of life, imprisons each of us into limitations of mediocrity. We have no spontaneity, flare, intuition and creativity – we live life in a stupor, zombie like. Not even the greatest scientists in history calibrated higher than 499 on Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) scale – the peak of reason. Scientists can go through life achieving one or two break throughs whereas people living through their feelings routinely achieve break throughs. Being mind-centric is how humanity is controlled by the few. The education systems around the world are the arch agents of suppression for these controllers.

Now we can set ourselves all free to bloom in spontaneity, wisdom and vigour through our feelings – and it is all cost free!

14. We are to live through our feelings. Our soul does it all. We are to put aside the façade personality that our parents and early childhood carers imposed upon us. We are now, through our feelings, to discover who and what we truly are. This is incredibly freeing and beautiful. Our true brilliance will shine for all to see.

Life is about what OUR soul wants for us to experience. Living through our feelings eliminates mountains of stress that our mind brings upon us. Our day ends with being fresh with many achievements and goals attained. Should we live submitting to the imposed will of others, life is suppressive and unrewarding. We

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE

are to be who we truly are and that is the experiences that we are to have and to be expressed through our feelings. Doing this on a national basis will bring about an exemplary society, and that will be the peoples of Rwanda.

**The New Way: Learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.**

**This time, in the history of humanity, is the most exciting time ever experienced.**

**Other Thoughts:**

It may be appropriate to have Kigali which is Rwanda's capital and largest city, with a population of around 1.33 million people (2025), as the nation's administration of this agenda and the establishment of the first of the Pascas Pre-school, Primary school, High school, Craft Creations, TVET College and Teacher's Training College.

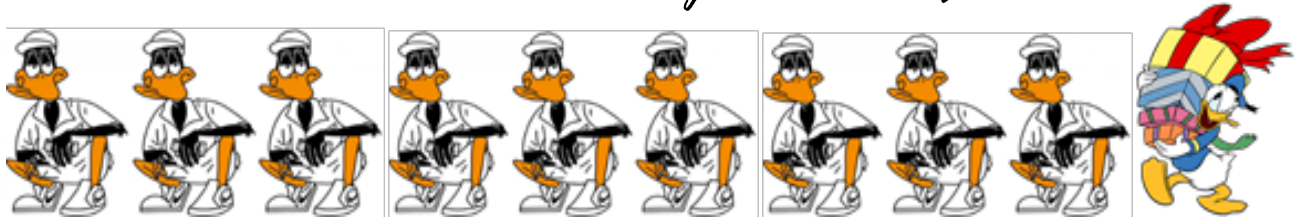
Nevertheless, as the initial units for each of the educational elements are being constructed and opened then the planning and construction could be underway simultaneously at other sites in each district. Issues encountered will be numerous but different in each location – so proceeding on multiple fronts is prudent – we will discover as we go along without delay.

Every aspect of how we have been living life is to be reviewed, reconsidered, redesigned, reconstructed and reintroduced. None of the institutional ways of doing things is to be automatically replicated or even continued. That is why the Education Leadership Team is unique from conception.

ALL societal growth has been the result of its education system, however they have all been proceeding down a rabbit hole to a glass ceiling being its dead end. Now for the Great U-Turn!



*Ten ducks in a row, but one always misleading or misled!*



*Tug - of - War*



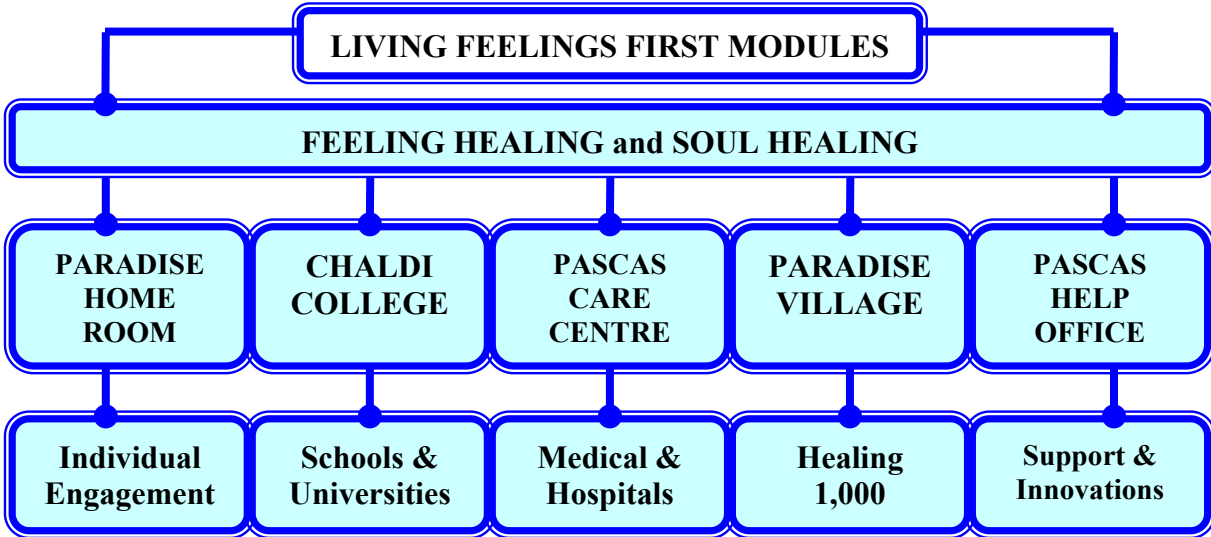
**GREAT**  **-Turn**

| <b>WORLDWIDE relationship of MoC calibration with Life Experiences</b><br><b>Life Expectancy, Development, Happiness, Education, Income</b> |                               |             |                         |                         |                 |                 |                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| MoC                                                                                                                                         | No. of Countries+ Territories | Average MoC | Average Life Expectancy | Human Development Index | Happiness Index | Education Index | Per Capita Income 2021 |
| 400s                                                                                                                                        | 22                            | 405         | 82.2                    | 0.924                   | 7.1             | .890            | US\$63,032             |
| 300s                                                                                                                                        | 71                            | 343         | 77.2                    | 0.794                   | 6.1             | .741            | US\$30,154             |
| 200s                                                                                                                                        | 50                            | 251         | 72.7                    | 0.676                   | 5.3             | .610            | US\$16,560             |
| High 100s                                                                                                                                   | 38                            | 174         | 70.5                    | 0.659                   | 5.0             | .600            | US\$12,516             |
| Low 100s                                                                                                                                    | 21                            | 119         | 67.1                    | 0.587                   | 4.6             | .501            | US\$7,081              |
| Below 100                                                                                                                                   | 14                            | 74          | 65.3                    | 0.565                   | 4.4             | .501            | US\$6,377              |
| WORLD                                                                                                                                       | 216                           | 220         | 73.3                    |                         |                 |                 | US\$17,110             |

| Rwanda MoC | No. of Countries | Living in urban slums | Average Life Expectancy | Human Development Index | Happiness Index | Education Index | Per Capita Income PPP 2023 |
|------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 70         | 1                | 65%                   | 70.0                    | 0.543                   | 3.4             | 0.458           | US\$3,030                  |

and

| Rwanda MoC | Population | Median Age | Political Rights & Civil Liberties | Unemployment | Poverty | Crime per 100K | Per Capita Income 2023 |
|------------|------------|------------|------------------------------------|--------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|
| 70         | 14,500,000 | 19.7       | 21 not free                        | 17.2%        | 47.4%   | 3.59           | US\$940                |





# PASCAS UNIVERSITY

## TAFE

### Technical And Further Education

### Graft Creations Family Shed

$x^2$  Year 10

$\Delta$  Year 11

$\sqrt{y}$  Year 12

$\leq$  Year 7

$\frac{1}{2}$  Year 8

$\approx$  Year 9

$\infty$  Year 4

% Year 5

$\frac{1}{2}$  Year 6

$\dots$  Year 1

$\frac{1}{2}$  Year 2

$\pm$  Year 3



## KINDERGARTEN

## PRESCHOOL





# Chaldi Child Care Centre & Kindergarten



SAFE SANCTUARIES

It takes a Community to Protect a Child





# The Learning Pyramid:



It will only be the breaking through of the glass ceiling of 499 of Dr David R Hawkins' Map of Consciousness (MoC) that humanity can and will move towards a state of harmony and peace. While we continue to live mind-centric, we cannot progress beyond the category of Reason which peaks at 499 on the MoC. This is how we have been misguided to live for thousands of years. As we are now coming to understand, all institutionalised systems worldwide are structured to inhibit our natural progression.

Our teaching systems are focused upon the lecture, an orator at the front of the room talking down to students. As you now observe, it is the least effective method of education. Small groups tutoring each other is the way forward. All levels of education can be moved to meeting groups of around 12 or so participants.



Pascas Foundation, with aligned support, is to deliver such education platforms. Further, education is to be delivered free.

**WITHIN EVERY MEETING HOUSE, FREE AND OPEN DISCUSSION FLOWS THROUGH A 'FISH BOWL' STRIVING TOWARDS "NATURAL SELF EXPRESSION"!**



#### **CRAFT CREATIONS**

Shop front – retail and ordering facility. The administration and support for the complete Craft Creations Centre.

#### **PASCAS CAFÉ**

Being part of Craft Creations, it is a catering, nutrition cooking facility that functions also as a Pascas Café. Food and nutrition are the premiers of all crafts.

#### **HOME CRAFTS**

**CRAFT CREATIONS** is generally focused towards skills embraced by women in their practical attention to the needs of the family. That said, there are no boundaries. At all times, the opportunity to introduce and enable children of all ages to become proficient is supported. Those within the community are to be supported in their sharing of their unique skills with others.

#### **STRUCTURAL CRAFTS**

**CRAFT CREATIONS** embraces word working, metallurgy and mechanical repairs. This could be said to be the domain of a Men's Shed, however, the whole family is welcome. These specialised skills need to be shared as much as every other craft.

**CRAFT CREATIONS** is to enable anyone to be autonomous and self-sufficient in their endeavours.

#### **MEETING HOUSE**

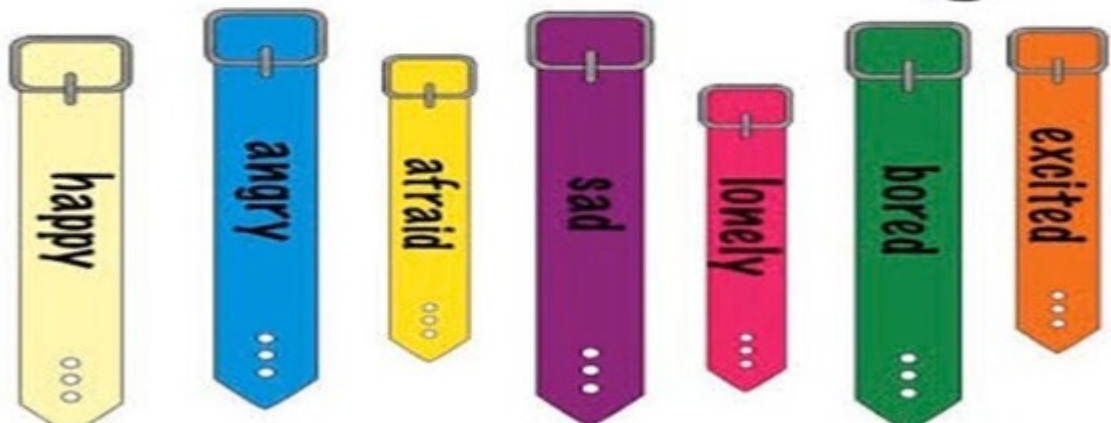
Discussion pods for around 12 people as meetup rooms.

#### **FAMILY SHELTER**

Modules of 10. Studio rooms to accommodate a parent and two children, or thereabouts.

FEELINGS  
must be  
FELT

## Express Your Feelings

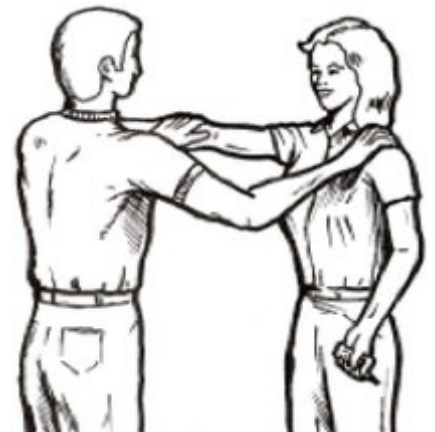
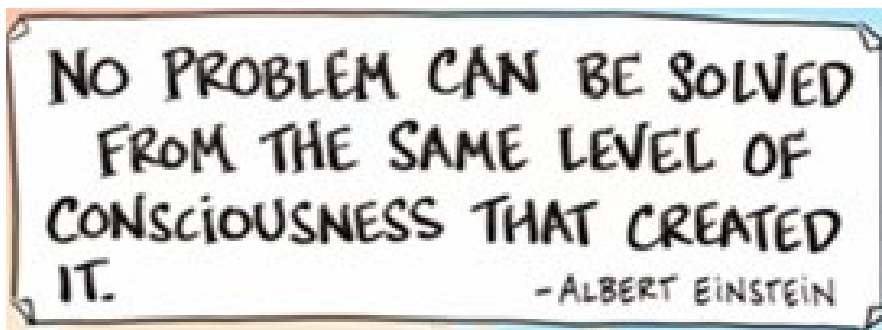


**BE FEELINGS  
EXPRESSIVE!**

*It's all about*  
**Experiences  
&  
FEELINGS**



**THE TRUTH WILL SET US FREE, BUT  
FIRST IT WILL MAKE US MISERABLE!  
To Truly get to know yourself is  
the Bravest thing you will ever do!**



Kinesiology Muscle Testing  
for the level of truth

## EINSTEIN'S THEORY of INSANiTY



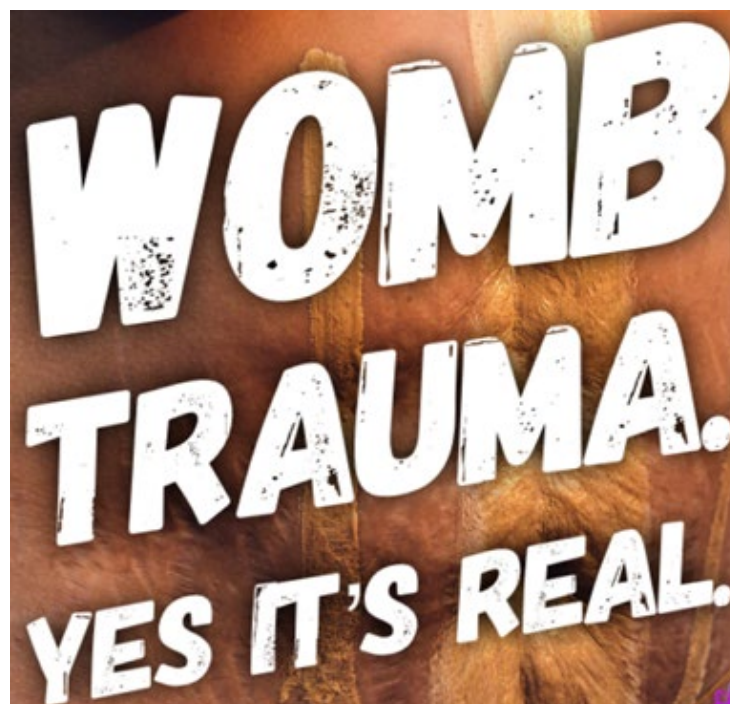
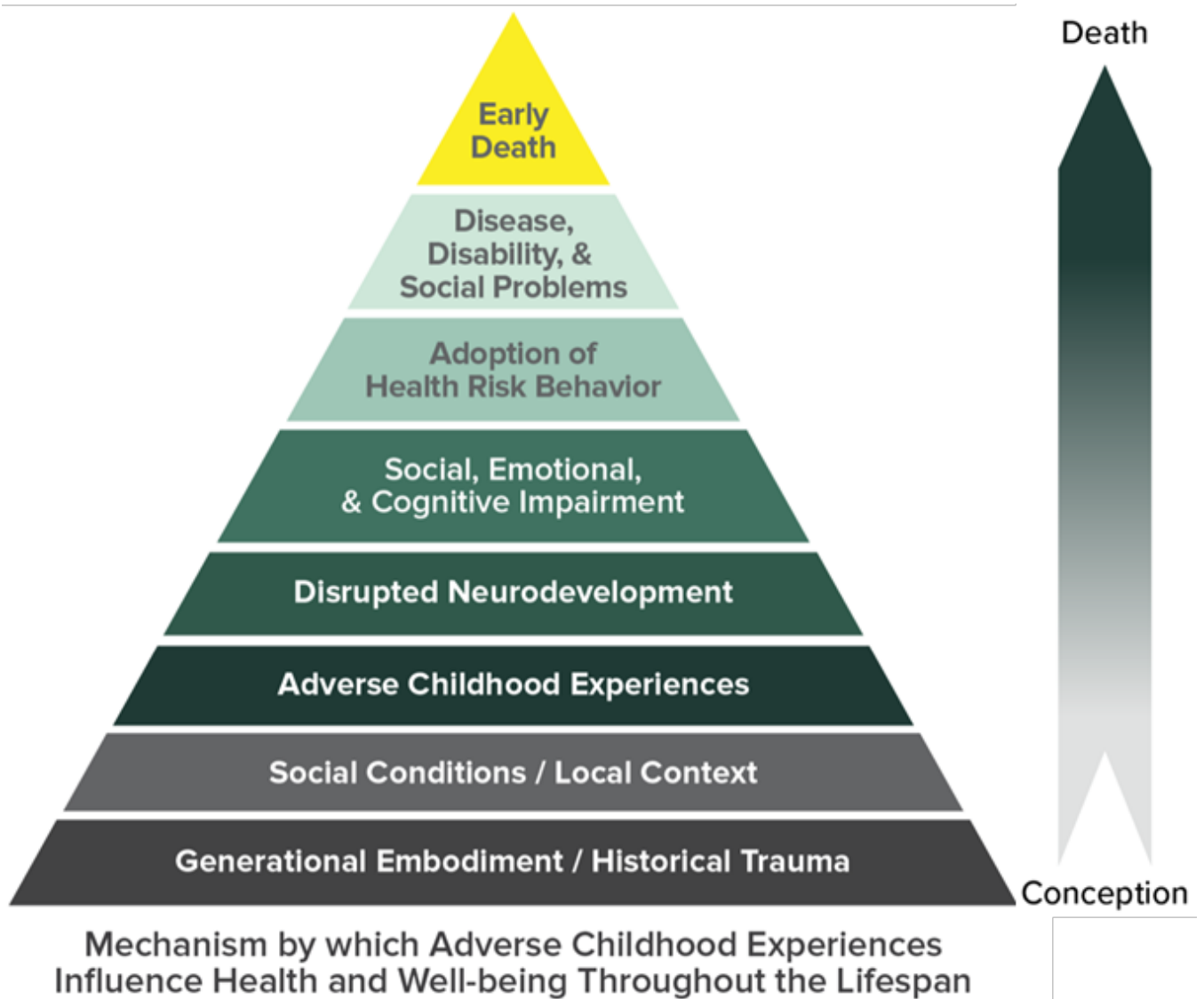
DOING THE SAME THING  
OVER and OVER and  
EXPECTING DIFFERENT  
RESULTS.

<http://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html>

## **Library Download – Pascas Papers**

All papers may be freely shared. The fortnightly mailouts are free to all, to be added into the mailout list, kindly provide your email address. [info@pascashealth.com](mailto:info@pascashealth.com)





*We Are*  
**TRUTHSEEKERS**

**WE ARE**  
**TRUTH**  
**SEEKERS**

**WE ARE**  
**THE TRUTH**  
**SEEKERS**



**THE TRUTH SEEKERS**



# PASCAS UNIVERSITY

## HIGHER EDUCATION SUBJECT GROUPINGS:



**ANIMALS AND  
LAND**



**ARCHITECTURE,  
BUILDING AND  
CONSTRUCTION**



**ARTS,  
HUMANITIES  
AND LANGUAGES**



**CREATIVE ARTS,  
DESIGN AND  
MEDIA**



**ECONOMICS,  
COMMERCE,  
BUSINESS AND  
MANAGEMENT**



**EDUCATION AND  
TEACHING**



**ENGINEERING**



**HEALTH  
SCIENCES  
(ACADEMIC)**



**HEALTH  
SCIENCES  
(PROFESSIONAL)**



**HOSPITALITY,  
TOURISM AND  
EVENT  
MANAGEMENT**



**INFORMATION  
TECHNOLOGY  
AND COMPUTER  
SCIENCE**



**INTERNATIONAL  
RELATIONS AND  
DEVELOPMENT  
STUDIES**



**LAW AND  
CRIMINOLOGY**



**MARINE,  
ENVIRONMENT  
AND RENEWABLE  
ENERGY**



**MEDICINE**



**MULTIMEDIA  
MOVIES AND  
MUSIC**



**NURSING,  
MIDWIFERY AND  
PARAMEDICINE**



**PSYCHOLOGY**



**SCIENCE**



**SOCIAL WORK  
AND  
COUNSELLING**



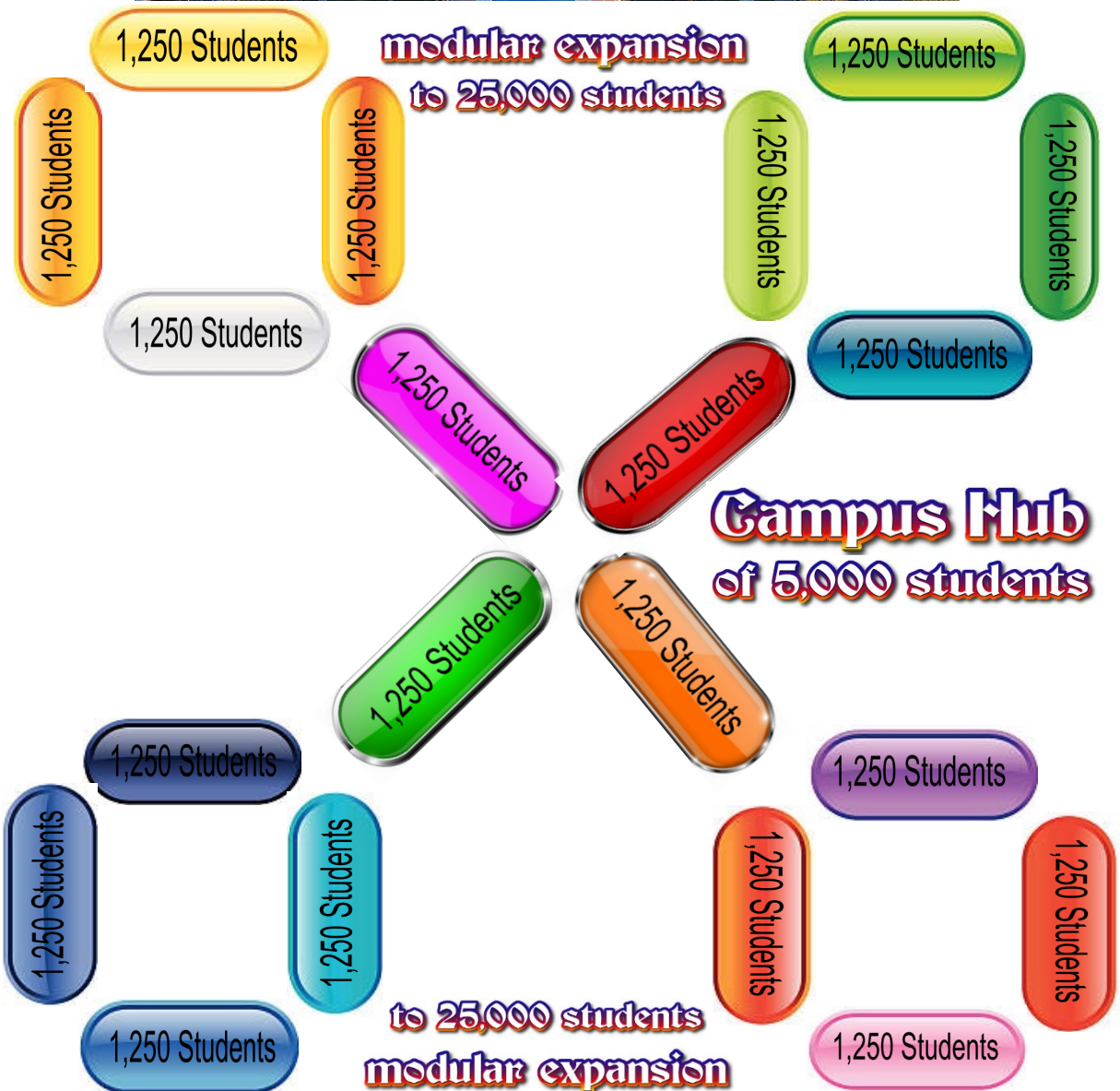
**SPORTS AND  
EXERCISE  
SCIENCE**



# PASCAS UNIVERSITY



**Campus  
Hub**





# CHALDI TAFE COLLEGE

## Technical and Further Education



**Building and construction**



**Child care**



**Sports and fitness**



**Technology, information and networking**



**Nursing and health**



**Creative**



**Agriculture and horticulture**



**Automotive**



**Business, justice and management**



**Community services**



**Hospitality and cookery**



**Beauty and hairdressing**



**By location**



**Online courses**



**Apprenticeships**



**TAFE at School**



# Craft Creations



Fiber art



Oil painting



Magic



Papermaking



Patchwork



Taxidermy



Creative writing



Metalworking



Web design



Cardmaking



Needlework



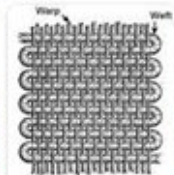
Quilting



Wood carving



Pyrography



Weaving



Upcycling



Photography



Calligraphy



Woodworking



Gardening



Watercolor painting



Toy



Quilting



Sewing



Knitting



Painting



Embroidery



Crochet



Handicraft



Drawing



Book Binding



Glassblowing



Brewing



Pottery



Scrapbooking



Origami



Cross-stitch



Floral design



Macramé



Pressed flower craft



Decoupage



Whittling



Leather crafting



Digital art



Needlepoint



Knife making



Tatting



Carpenter



Doodle



Digital photography



Beadwork



# CHALDI COLLEGE

## Primary thru to High

### "Feelings First"



**Children Tutoring Each Other!**





# Tutoring



## Natural Self Expression!





# Pascas Care Hospital



**Pascas Care  
Medical Clinic**

## Medical Specialties

|                     |                  |                |                        |                 |                 |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                     |                  |                |                        |                 |                 |
| Geriatrics          | Obstetrics       | Postnatal Care | pregnancy              | Cardiology      | Fetus           |
|                     |                  |                |                        |                 |                 |
| Rhinology           | Pulmonology      | Dental Care    | Facial Plastic Surgery | Gynecology      | Dermatology     |
|                     |                  |                |                        |                 |                 |
| Otology             | Gastroenterology | Hepatology     | Psychiatry             | Plastic Surgery | Symptom Checker |
|                     |                  |                |                        |                 |                 |
| Human Brain         | Pelvic Bone      | Neurosurgery   | Chiropractic           | Hematology      | Osteology       |
|                     |                  |                |                        |                 |                 |
| Breast Augmentation | Breast Reduction | Optometry      | Naturopathy            | Newborn         | Herbal Medicine |
|                     |                  |                |                        |                 |                 |
| Ear examination     | Eye Specialties  | Dermatology    | Neurology              | Orthopedics     | Pulmonology     |

## Pascas Care MEDICAL CENTRE





PASCAS REGIONAL CENTRES:

UNIVERSITY



SCHOOL



Early Learning Centre



TECHNICAL  
**TAFE**

Craft Creations

MOVIE STUDIOS

Journey of Humanity

THE  
**VILLAGE  
PARADISE**



AFFORDABLE HOUSING

**Homelessness**

**SOCIAL HOUSING**

**NEW BIOSPHERE AGRICULTURE**

**Innovations**  
and much more!



**Community**



**Centre**



**Diagnostics Centre**



**MEDICAL CENTRE**



**X-RAY**



**OPERATION  
THEATRE**





# WE ARE ALL BEING PLAYED

**DIVIDE & CONQUER: IF THEY KEEP US FIGHTING WITH EACH OTHER, WE WILL NEVER FIGHT THE TRUE ENEMY... THE ESTABLISHMENT!**



## **DIVIDE AND CONQUER MECHANISMS:**

|                                                                   |                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Skin Colour / Tone Bigotry                                        | Class & Social Structures    |
| Borders & National Cultures                                       | Militarism is all Wrong      |
| Language Divides                                                  | Societal Customs & Practices |
| Financial Enslavement                                             | Debasement of Education      |
| Professional Snobbery                                             | Sexual Preference Bigotry    |
| Assumptions Err 98% of the time                                   | Political Division           |
| Mind-Centrism Stagnation                                          | Religious Bigotry            |
| Mind Control Addiction                                            | Mind Untruth Addiction       |
| Institutional Controls                                            | Leadership Propaganda & Lies |
| Parental / Teacher / Religion / Employer / GovernmentSuppressions |                              |
| Potable Water Security Food Security Safe Shelter Security        |                              |
| Universal suppression of all peoples by covert controllers        |                              |
| Living Mind Centric is prohibiting spontaneity & freedom          |                              |
| Living Feelings First is living in truth & freedom !              |                              |
| Women Liberating                                                  | Childhood Suppression to end |

# Root Cause

Highly esteemed Lanonandek spirits from within our local universe of Nebadon were assigned as System Sovereigns of our local system to oversee Earth's humanity and their spiritual development. 200,000 years ago they, the Lucifers, became infatuated with their authority and turned against the regents of Nebadon, Mary and Jesus, as well as rejecting God. Through their Planetary Princes, also Lanonandek spirits, they had taken the humanities of 37 worlds within their local system into their Rebellion.

Through living through our minds, suppressing our feelings, we on Earth will continue to be at war with each other, illnesses of all descriptions will continue from our feelings suppression, famine and inequalities prevail, control of others is the core of all systems, we cannot determine truth from falsehood and life on Earth is a living hell. We have been continually seduced by mind Mansion World spirits and we live life in a stupor – nothing more than zombies doing the begging of the evil ones, the rebellious Lanonandek spirits.

Through living through our minds, suppressing our soul based feelings, we have been progressively going further and further away from our Heavenly Parents, now to the point that we cannot go any further. Through working cracks in the Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default, this control has been ended formally as of 31 January 2018.

# Pathway Forward

To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.

**God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.**

**The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.**

**Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.**

**New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.**

**We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.**

**By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.**



## DISABILITY accommodating MEDICAL CENTRE:

One in five people have a disability that needs medical attendance.

### Access to health services



### Disability group

Disability group is a broad categorisation of disability. It is based on underlying health conditions and on impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. It is not a diagnostic grouping, nor is there a one-to-one correspondence between a health condition and a disability group.

Broadly, grouping disabilities depends on whether they relate to functioning of the mind or the senses, or to anatomy or physiology. Each disability group may refer to a single disability or be composed of a number of broadly similar disabilities. These 6 separate groups are based on the particular type of disability;

- sensory and speech (sight, hearing, speech)
- intellectual (difficulty learning or understanding)
- physical (including breathing difficulties, chronic or recurrent pain, incomplete use of limbs and more)
- psychosocial (including nervous or emotional conditions, mental illness, memory problems, and social or behavioural difficulties)
- head injury, stroke or acquired brain injury
- other (restrictions in everyday activities due to other long-term conditions or ailments).



### **Comprehensive care delivery**

- Patients are engaged as partners in their care
- Goals of care guide clinical decisions and the patient journey
- Diversity and equity are respected and supported
- Transparency is a core element of safety and quality care

### **Clear purpose, strategy and leadership**

- A commitment to exceptional person-centred care is clearly stated in the organisations purpose and strategy
- Great leadership drives exceptional person-centred care, with the support of champions across the organisation
- A person-centred strategy is articulated to the workforce and the community and implemented across the organisation.

### **People, capability and a person-centred culture**

- An organisational culture for person-centred care is built and maintained through long-term systematic approach
- The capabilities of all members of the workforce are continually developed through formal and informal learning
- The organisation regularly monitors and is dedicated to support workforce satisfaction and wellbeing

### **Person-centred governance systems**

- Consumers and the community are involved in governance at all levels
- Consumers are trained and supported to meaningfully contribute
- Organisational structures and models of care are designed around the person
- There are clear accountabilities at all levels – from the board to the clinician
- Financial, strategic and operational decisions and processes are person-centred

### **Strong external partnerships**

- Healthcare organisations have a comprehensive network of service partner and relationships
- There is a focus on seamless transitions and coordination of care
- Healthcare organisations operate as leaders in the system improvement
- Community volunteers are recognised and supported as critical partners in enhancing the patient experience

### **Person-centred technology and built environment**

- Person-centred design principles are applied to the built environment
- Healthcare organisations are pragmatic and innovative where resources are limited
- Technology must enhance patient experiences and outcomes, but also not be relied upon alone

### **Measurement for improvement**

- There is culture of learning and continuous improvement
- Measurement can be acted on to improve outcomes and reflects what patients and communities value

The term “medically disabled” refers to **disability based solely on impairment(s) which are considered to be so medically severe as to prevent a person from doing any substantial gainful activity.**

Recognising that each person with a disability has unique needs, we offer services that aim to provide an array of support options to help you make the best decision. Programs like [Adult Family Care](#) and [Personal Care Attendant](#) offer ways for you to live with a caregiver or on your own with just the right amount of in-home support for your needs, while [Healthy Living](#) workshops can help you learn to better manage your condition and take control of your life.

Adult Day Health Screens

Adult Family Care

Benefits Counselling

Case Management

Community Choices

Community Nursing Facility Screens

Congregate Housing

Consumer-Directed Care

Enhanced Community Options

Farm to Home Food Program

Home Care Services

Information and Caregiver Resource Centre

Healthy Living

- My Life, My Health: Living Well with Long-Term Health Conditions
- Chronic Pain Self-Management
- Diabetes Self-Management
- A Matter of Balance: Managing Concerns About Falls
- Healthy Eating For Successful Living in Older Adults
- Enhance Wellness Coaching
- Healthy Living Testimonial

Information & Referral

Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program

Meals on Wheels

Money Follows the Person

Nursing Facility Discharges

Nutrition Education & Consultation

Options Counselling

Personal Care Attendant Program (PCA)

Private Pay Care Management (Senior Options)

Respite Services

Rides for Health

Serving the Health Insurance Needs of Everyone

Supportive Housing

### Benefits of person-centred care



#### Better patient and community experience

- ✓ Improved patient satisfaction
- ✓ Improved patient engagement
- ✓ Improved community perceptions of healthcare organisations



#### Better workforce experience and improved wellbeing

- ✓ Improved workforce satisfaction
- ✓ Improved workforce attitudes
- ✓ Less workforce turnover
- ✓ Reduced emotional stress for the healthcare workforce
- ✓ Improved workforce wellbeing



#### Better clinical outcomes, safety and quality

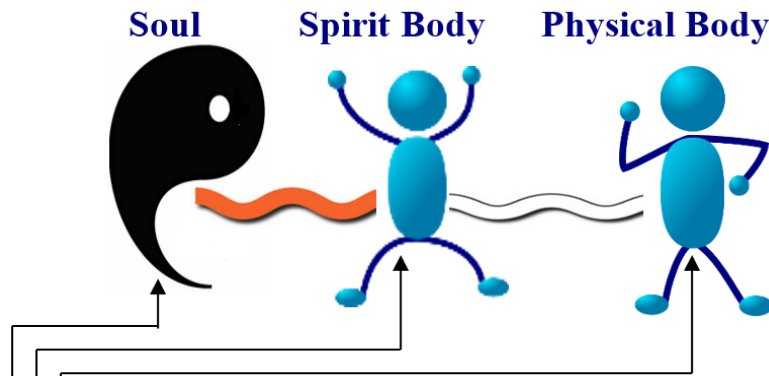
- ✓ Lower mortality
- ✓ Reduced readmissions
- ✓ Reduced length of stay
- ✓ Reduced healthcare acquired infections
- ✓ Improved treatment adherence



#### Better value care through lower costs of care

- ✓ Shorter length of stay
- ✓ Lower costs per case
- ✓ Better utilisation of low versus high cost workforce members
- ✓ Less workforce turnover

## HIERARCHY of HEALING SYSTEMS



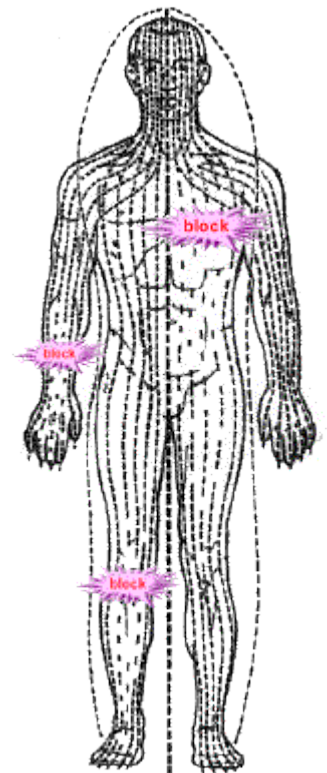
**ALLOPATHIC** – Western Medicine treats the symptoms, is highly regulated and costly as it is cost driven. Symptoms are suppressed – no healing!

**ENERGY HEALING** – Eastern Therapies also treat the symptoms with the assistance from natural love spirits from the realms up to the 6<sup>th</sup> spirit Mansion World.

Therapy applied to the spirit body is through an energy therapist who may work on the chakras, whereas a chiropractor works on the physical body. Such types of therapy deal with the effects and ignore the soul and the causes – temporary healing.

**FEELING HEALING – EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION** addresses the cause. Soul level clearing and growth provides permanent solutions whereas the other two systems provide temporary relief.

If we focus on our childhood suppression, that is the commencement on our pathway home to our Heavenly Parents. Improving our soul condition is the ultimate goal.





**When educators do not know  
what it is that they are teaching  
- that is the subject of Medicine!**

**Doctors do not know what the  
cause is of any illness - that is  
maybe why they have identified  
more than 10,000 illnesses and diseases!**

**Education and Health systems  
are now to EVOLVE!**

**The elephant in the room being:  
CHILDHOOD SUPPRESSION**

**The pathway forward is to embrace:  
FEELING-HEALING**

# Pathway Forward

## Hippocratic Oath



**New Feelings Way: learning how to live true to ourselves by living true to our feelings.**

**We are to express our feelings, both good and bad, at all times, and to long for the truth of them.**

**By living true to ourselves true to our feelings, we are living true to God. It's that simple.**

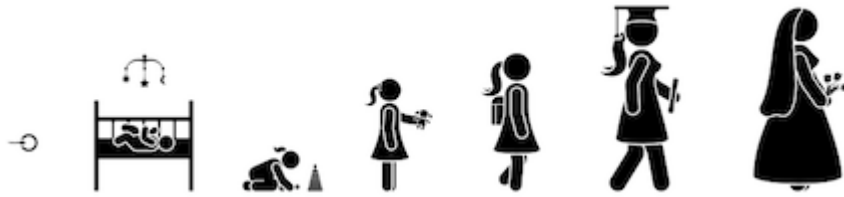
**Golden Rule: that one must always honour another's will as one honours one's own.**

**The Golden rule is: Never interfere with another's will.**

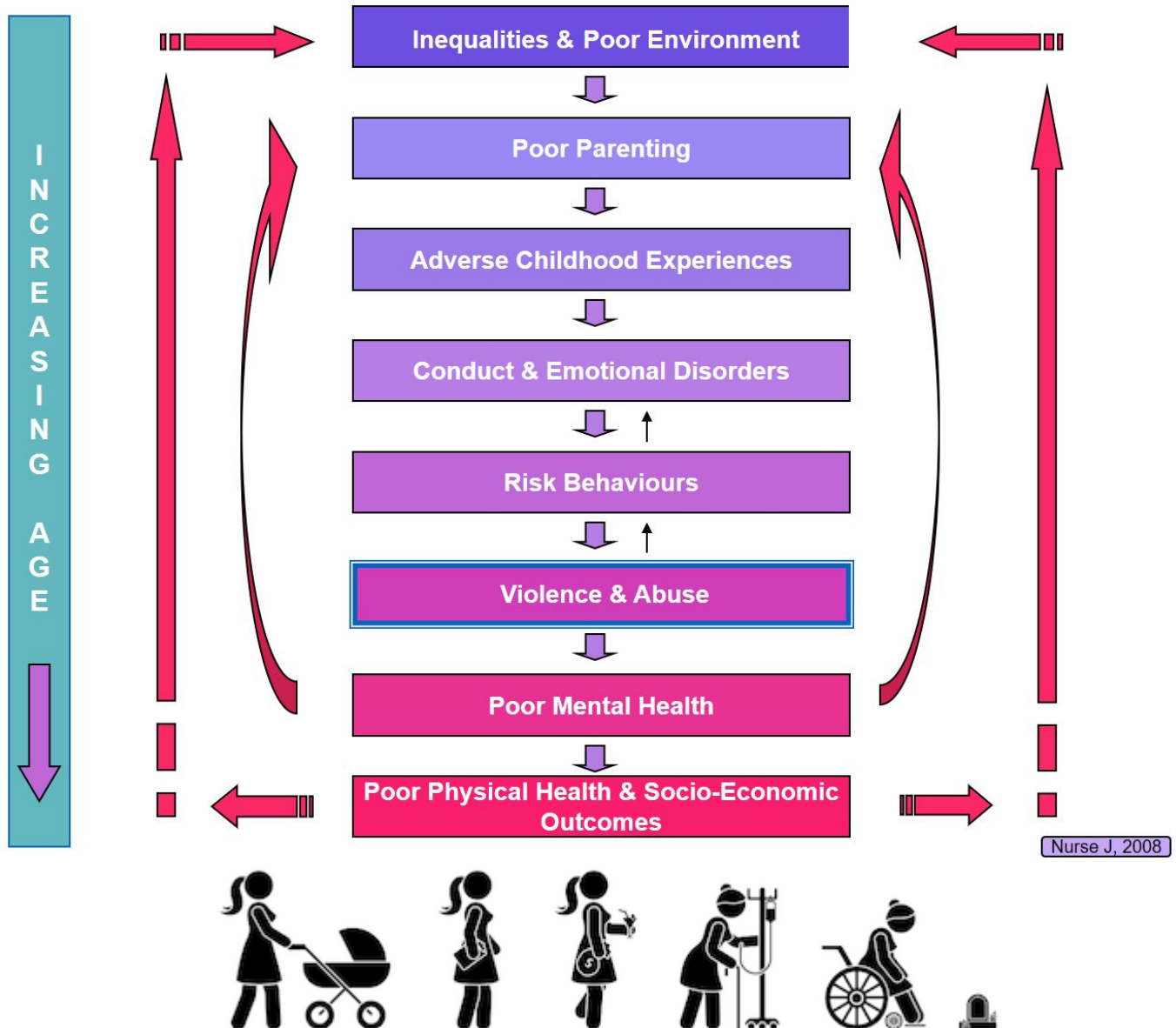
**God's Divine Love: Pray for it, ask for it, and receive it.**

**To liberate one's real self, one's will, driven by one's soul, moves one to embrace Feeling Healing, so as to clear emotional injuries and errors. With the Divine Love, then one is also Soul Healing. We are to feel our feelings, identify what they are, accept and fully acknowledge that we're feeling them, express them fully, all whilst longing for the truth they are to show us.**

# LIFE IS FOR LEARNING

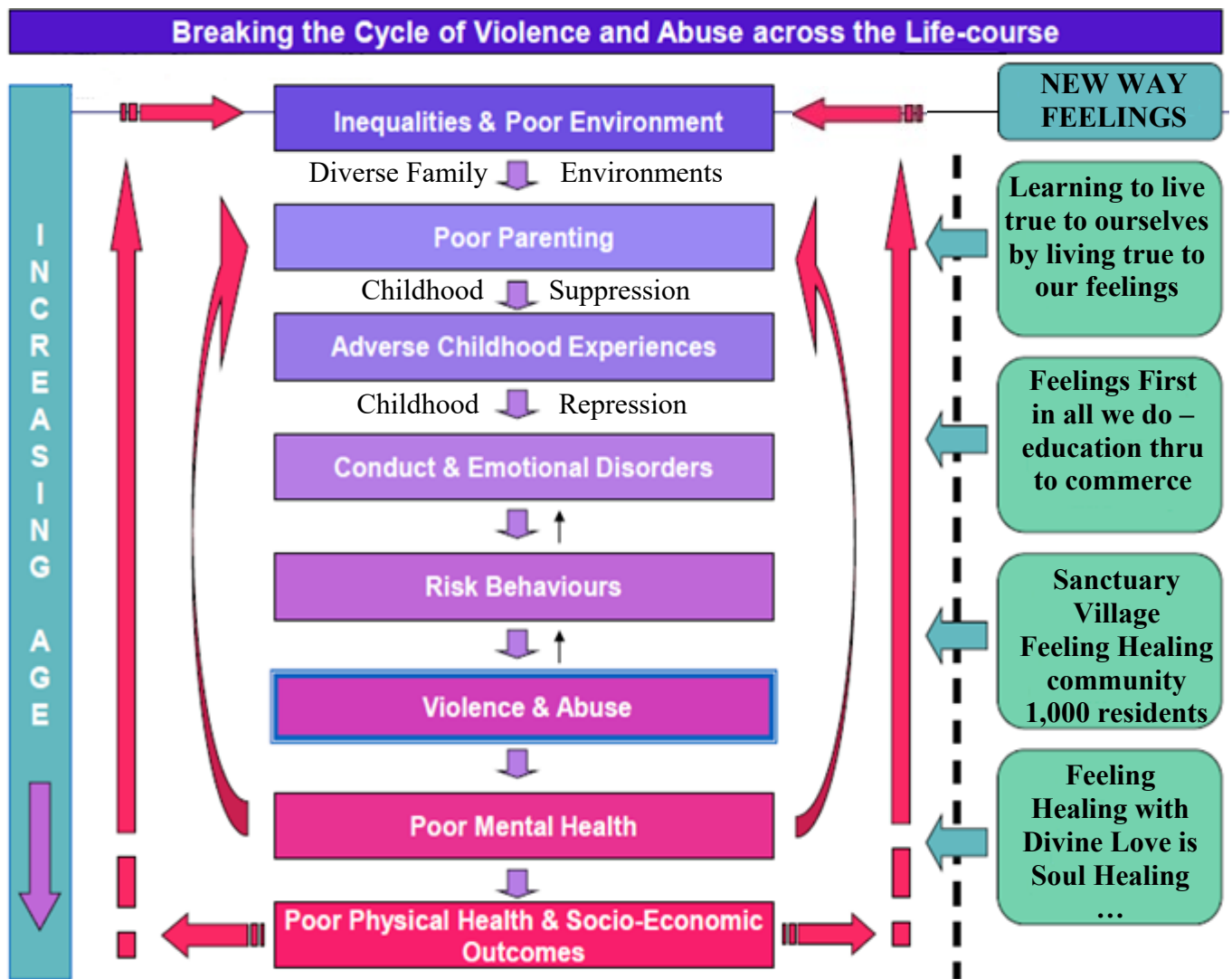


## The Cycle of Violence and Abuse across the Life-course



Seek **truth** from the cradle to the grave.





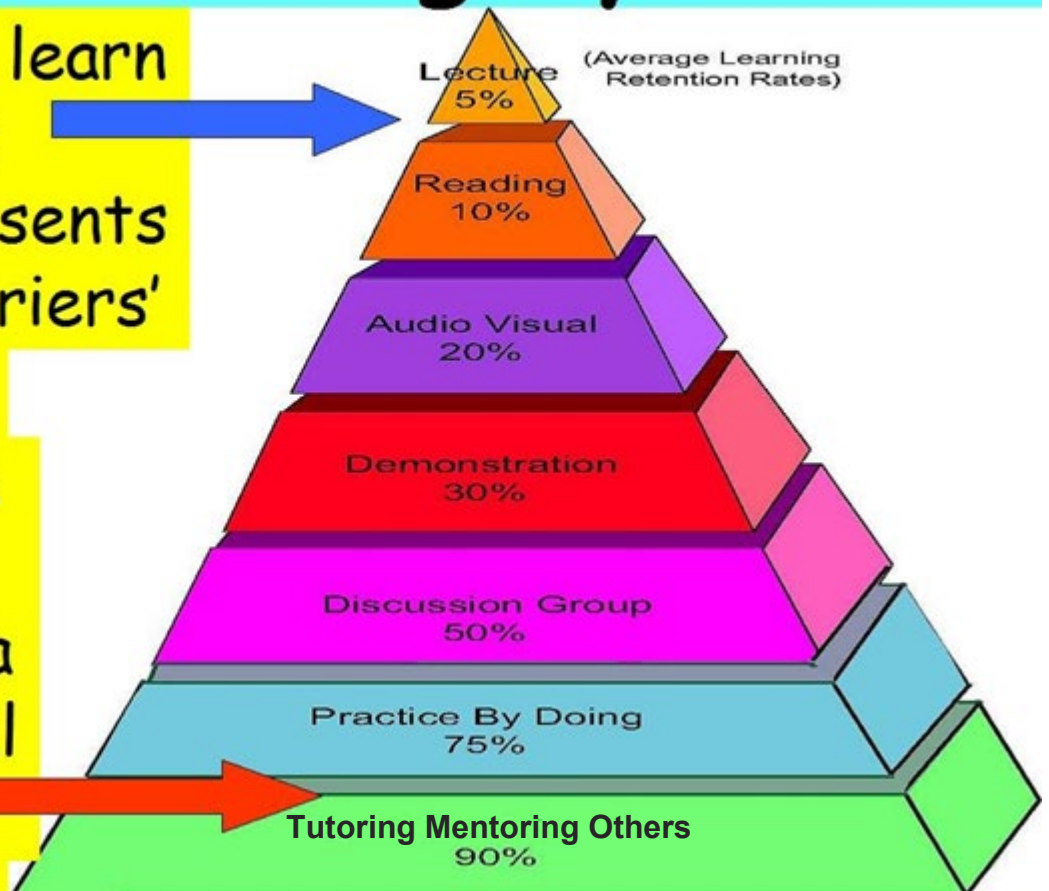
*Childhood Suppression is the underlying cause of all physical illness and social issues seen throughout society.*



# The Learning Pyramid

Trying to learn using this often presents many 'barriers'

Effective Learning requires a great deal of this



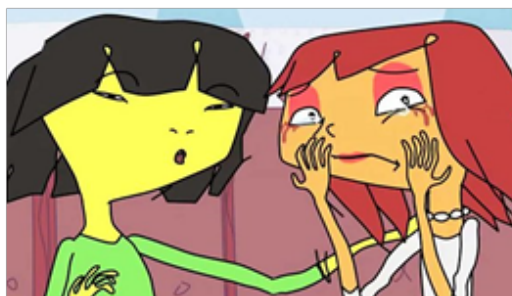
100% retention is **Natural Self Expression**

| Correlation of Levels of Consciousness – Soul Condition – and Society Problems |                      |                 |                             |                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Level of Consciousness                                                         | Rate of Unemployment | Rate of Poverty | Happiness Rate "Life is OK" | Rate of Criminality |
| 600 +                                                                          | 0%                   | 0.0%            | 100%                        | 0.0%                |
| 500 - 600                                                                      | 0%                   | 0.0%            | 98%                         | 0.5%                |
| 400 - 500                                                                      | 2%                   | 0.5%            | 79%                         | 2.0%                |
| 300 - 400                                                                      | 7%                   | 1.0%            | 70%                         | 5.0%                |
| 200 - 300                                                                      | 8%                   | 1.5%            | 60%                         | 9.0%                |
| 100 - 200                                                                      | 50%                  | 22.0%           | 15%                         | 50.0%               |
| 50 - 100                                                                       | 75%                  | 40.0%           | 2%                          | 91.0%               |
| < 50                                                                           | 95%                  | 65.0%           | 0%                          | 98.0%               |

From our head to our toes,  
what our feelings say goes!



Feelings, good and bad, are to be expressed.



Talk it Out!



Heartfelt feelings are our truth.



**LONG to KNOW ABOUT what you are FEELING!**  
**Long to understand the truth behind**  
**what your feelings are pressing upon you.**



**Ask to know the truth about that which you feel.**  
**It is knowing the truth of that**  
**which you feel that sets you free!**



**Always be true to your feelings**  
**because they are your truth**  
**and truth is love and our way home!**



**Express your feelings to those who matter to you.**  
**Suppressed feelings bring about pain and illness.**  
**Talk it out to a friend!**

### One to One Sharing:

Talk it out with a buddy what happened with you yesterday or over the weekend. Was it fun? Was it not? Was it a bother? Why do you feel it was that way for you? Say to your friend what ever comes up in how you feel about what happened for you. Then listen to your friend share his/ her day / days and what she / he experienced. Then ask your friend to talk again later.

Junior school classroom with a student assisting. Students to form into pairs and discuss their feelings about their experiences.



Important recommended reading is:

by James Moncrief

### **The Rejected Ones – the Feminine Aspect of God**

<http://divinelovesp.weebly.com/my-free-books-and-free-padgett-messages.html> ALSO at  
<https://www.pascashealth.com/index.php/library.html?file=files/opensauce/Downloads/MEDICAL%20-%20SPIRITUAL%20REFERENCES/Rejected%20Ones%20via%20James%20Moncrief.pdf>



**MIND IN CONTROL**

This is how it is!



**FEELINGS FRIED**

## Great U-Turn

**Feelings  
in Control**

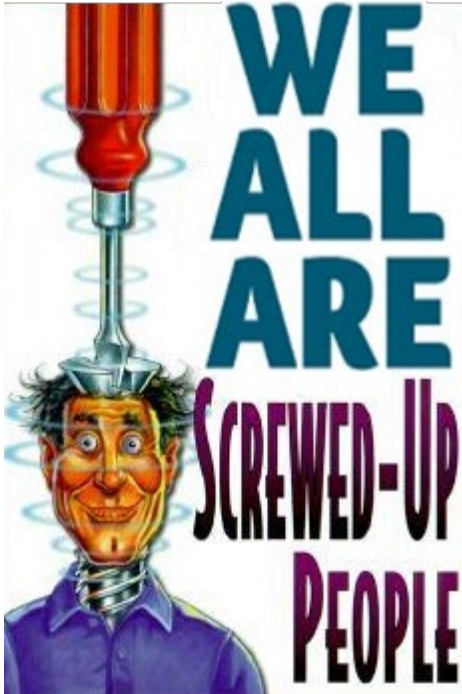
This is how it is to be!



**Mind in Support**



**Consider asking yourself this question:  
Who hurt me when I was a child?**



#### THE SCRATCH

"All that we need to know is within us all. We need to long for the truth behind that which our feelings are bringing our attention to. Behind each feeling there will be another and even more truth of ourselves to be embraced. We have been misled for aeons and now we can excel and blossom as we are intended to do so. Our potential is infinite."

John the Typist

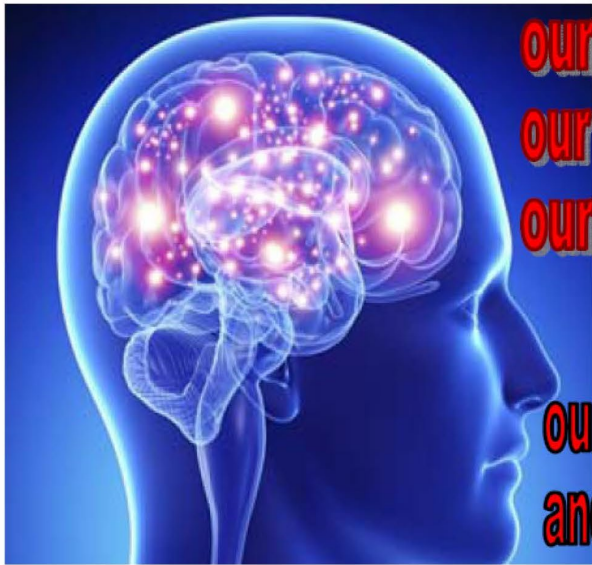
It is time for us all to bring our mind into balance with our feelings and open our pathway to the potential within each of us. Few recognise the difficulties that being mind-centric cause each of us. We literally worship our minds while suppressing our feelings and our true personality. We act upon assumptions that are around 98% of the time just wrong. We may start a conversation with "I think" meaning it is an assumption rising from our minds and then have a meaningless discussion!

We are truth seekers. Our life is about experiences and the feelings that arise from each such experience. Our physical existence is the commencement of our journey through our local system, local constellation, then out through our local universe and then all the way to Paradise, the home of our Heavenly Mother and Father. We each will excel in our own way and time.

Now is the greatest time in the history of humanity for it has now been revealed to us by higher level spirit personalities as to how we are to live, should we so choose to. And through these revelations we can now start to address appropriately and progressively all that ails society.

This is what Pascas Foundation brings to all the peoples of the world – revelations of **TRUTH!**





**our MIND is a CONTROL ADDICT!  
our MIND is addicted to UNTRUTH!  
our MIND cannot discern TRUTH!**

**our MIND is within our SPIRIT BODY  
and orchestrates our physical BRAIN.**

**ASSUMPTIONS are the product of our MIND!**

**HEALING** ends  
**MIND-CONTROL!**



**our SOUL is our TRUTH!  
our FEELINGS are our TRUTH!  
FEELINGS FIRST, mind to follow!**

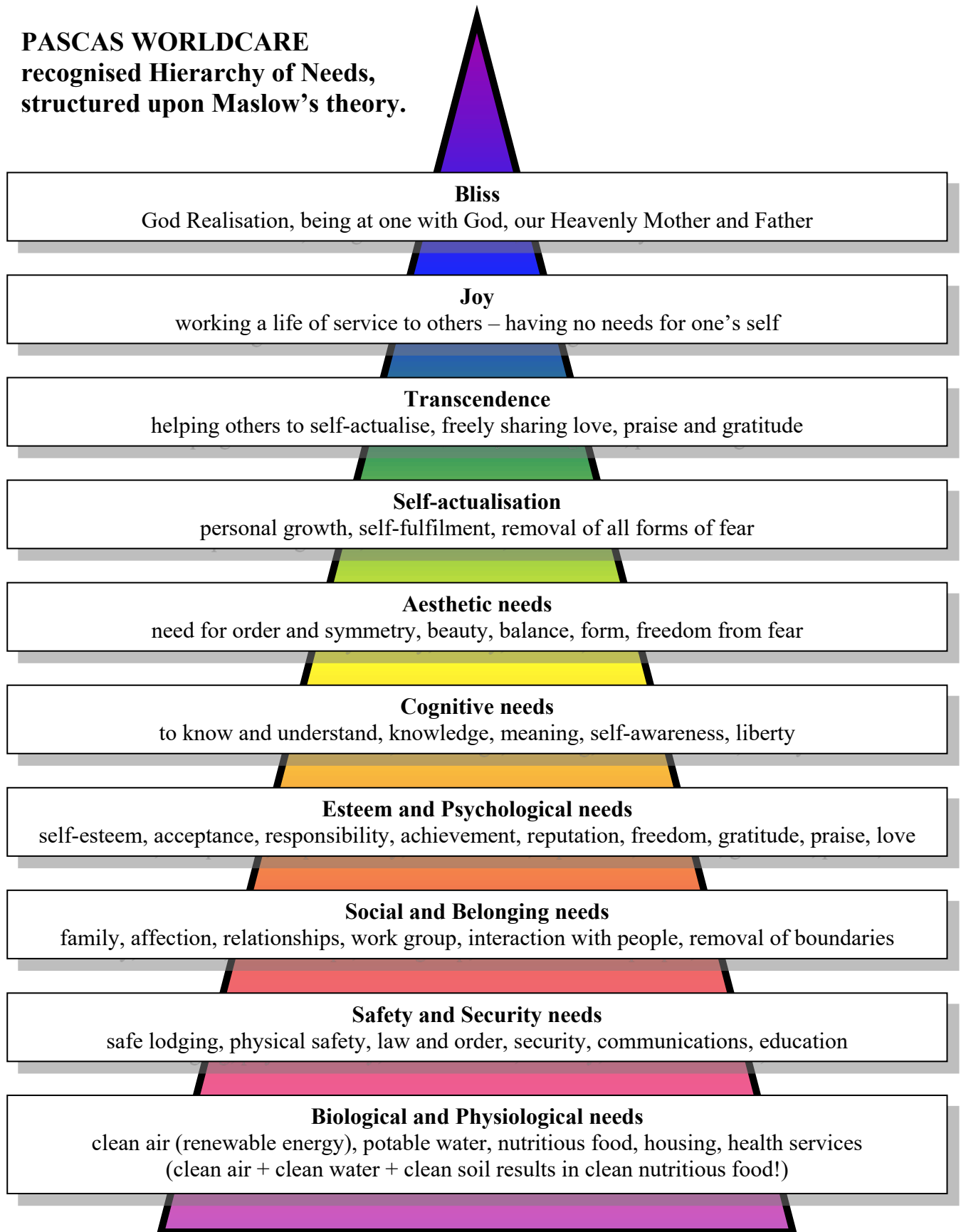
**all we need is WITHIN.  
our MIND suppresses FEELINGS.**

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





**PASCAS WORLDCARE**  
**recognised Hierarchy of Needs,**  
**structured upon Maslow's theory.**



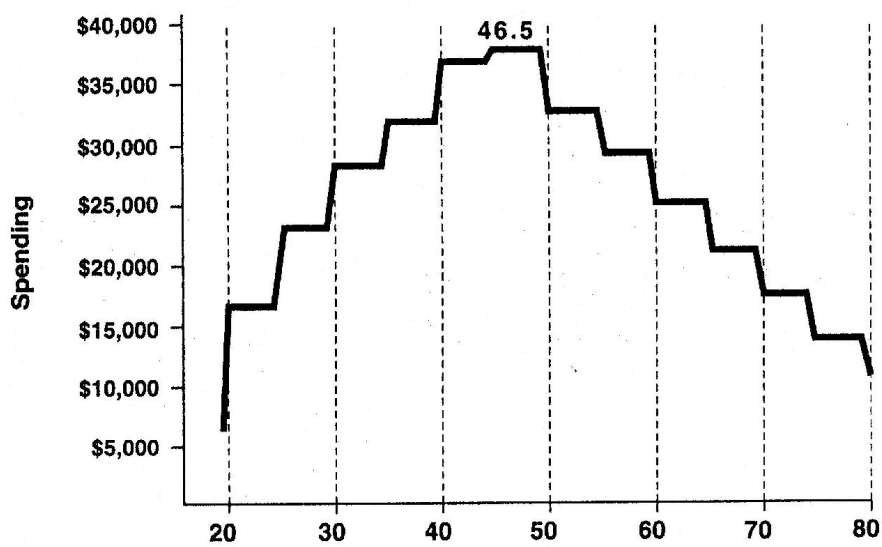
## **MARKETING CONCEPT:**

Career paths focused upon herein:  
Education and Teaching  
Nursing, Health and Medical  
Agriculture and Food Security



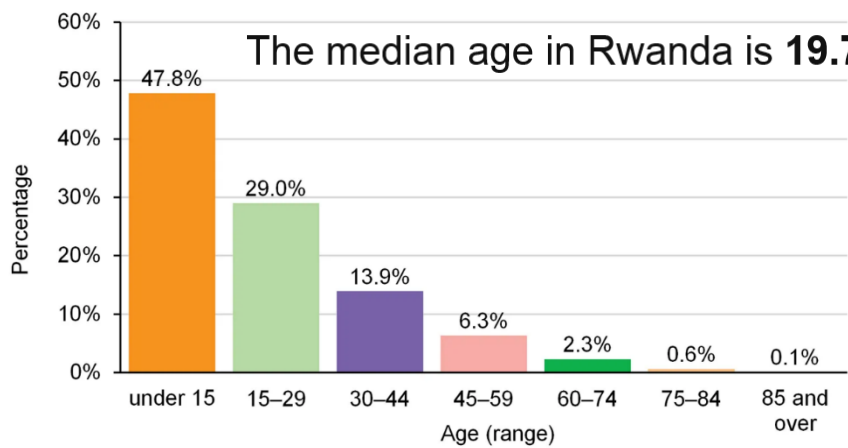
BUYER TRENDS – Patterns within societies:

Average Annual Family Spending by Age  
(5-year age groups)

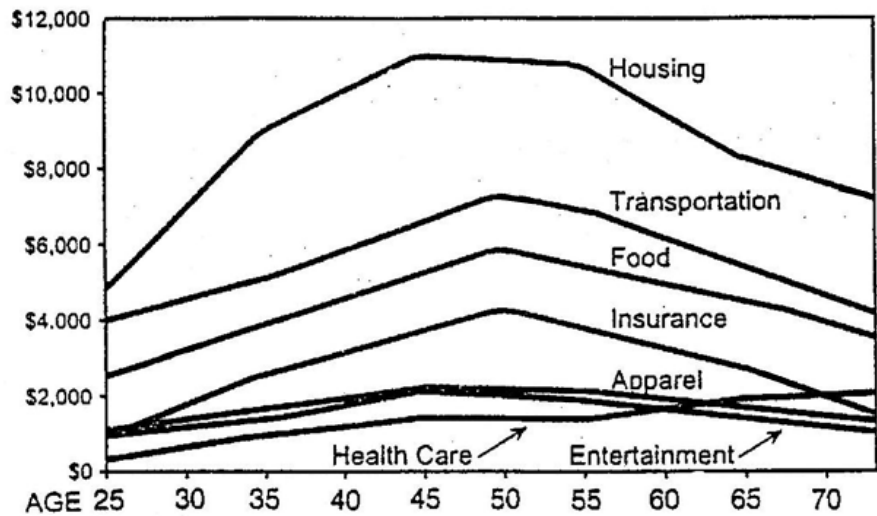


Rwanda  
median age is  
19.7 years

Uganda age breakdown (2018)



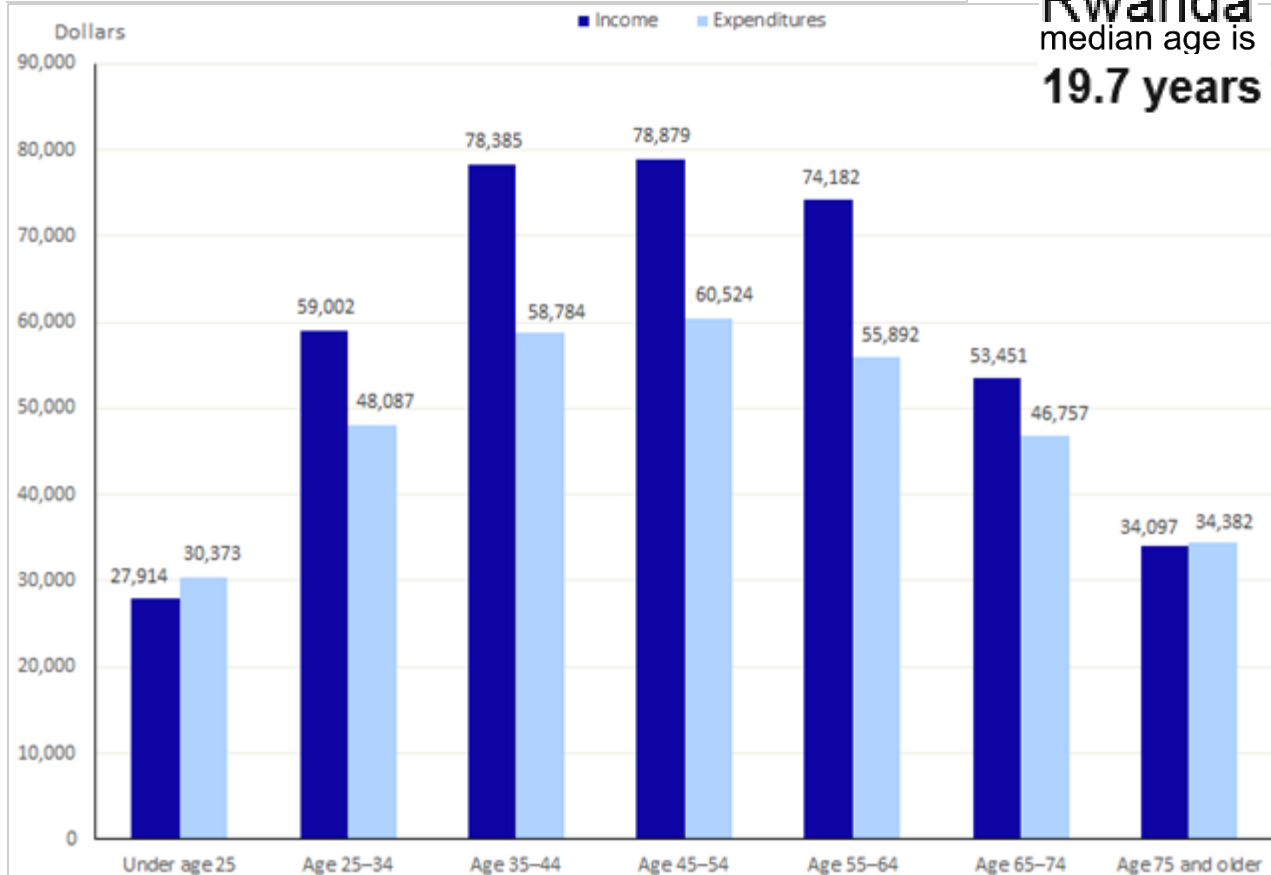
© Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.



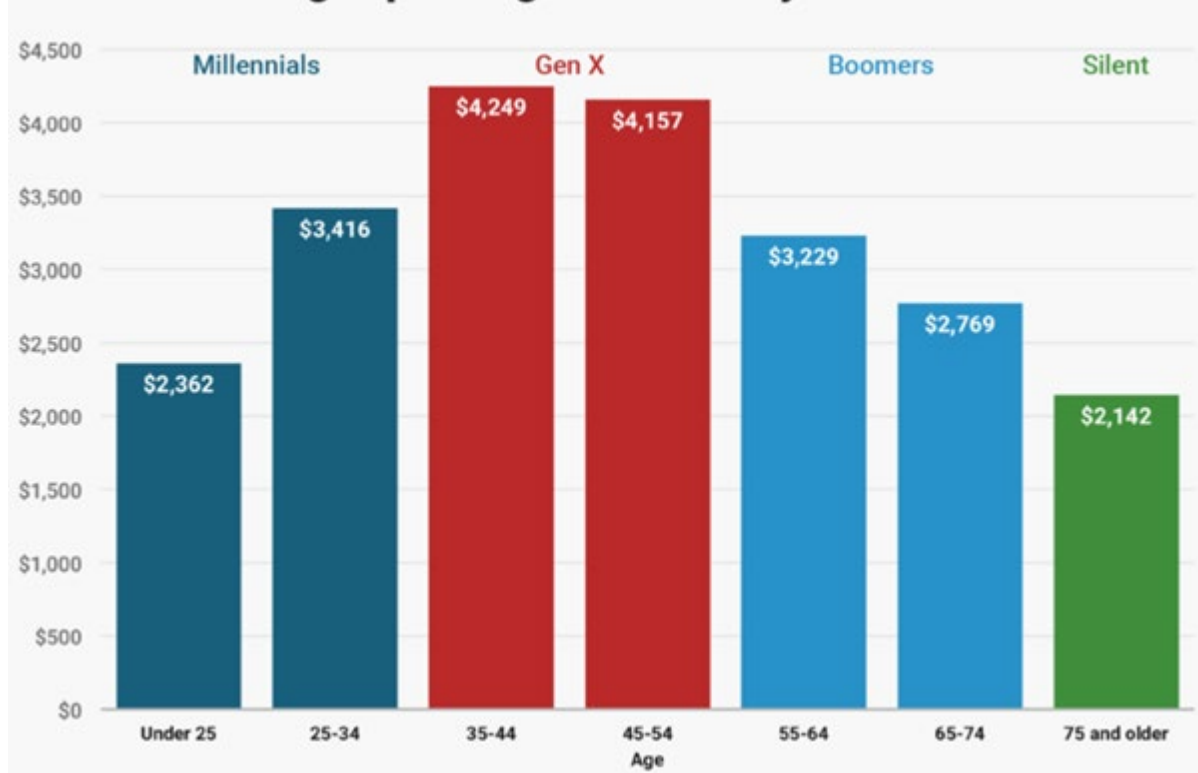
Spending patterns for various categories of major industries

## Income and expenditures, by age of reference person

Rwanda  
median age is  
**19.7 years**



## Average spending on food away from home



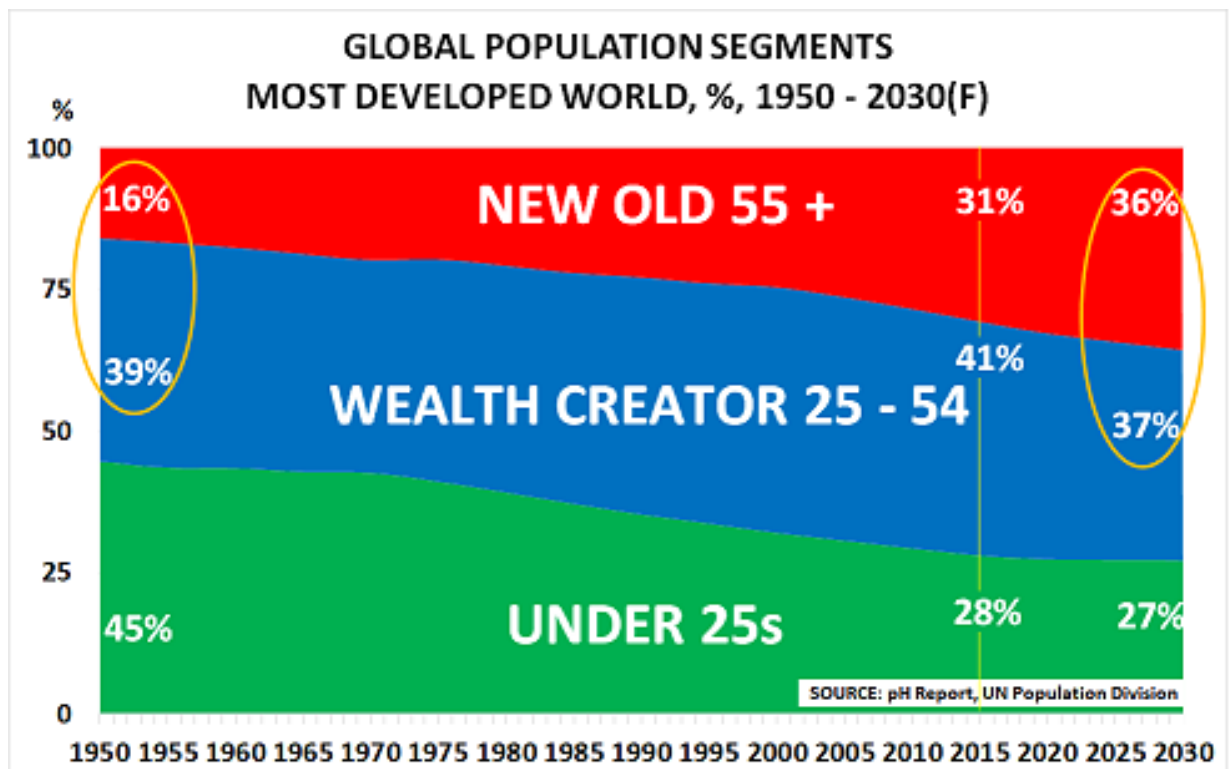
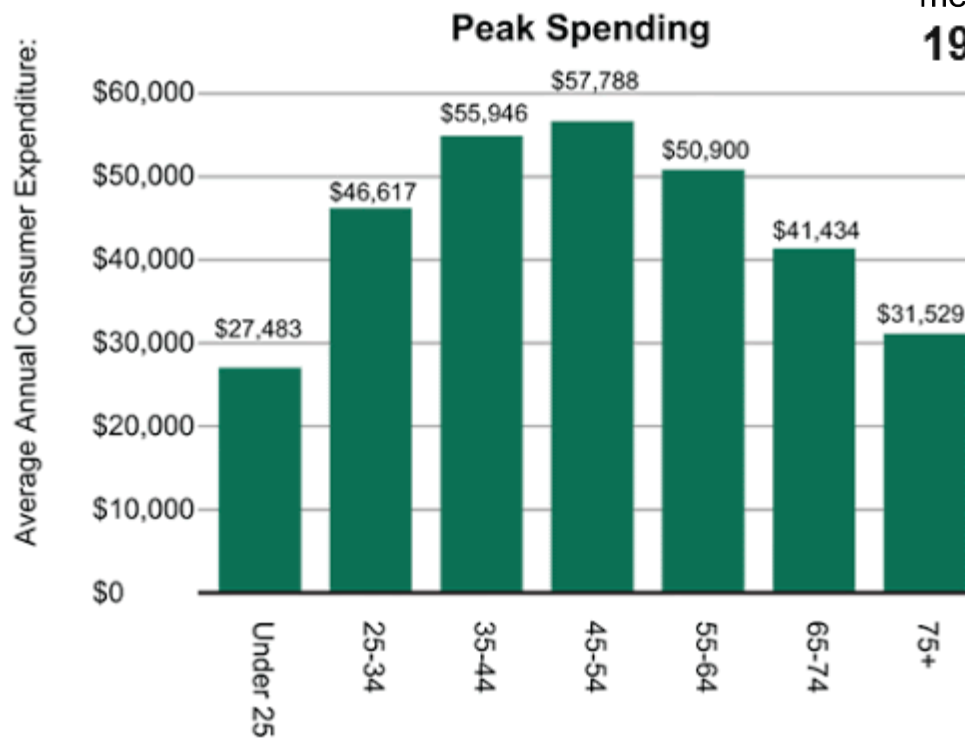


The median age in Rwanda is **19.7 years** (2024)

These observations being relevant within every society:

This is not Rwanda – but a developed economies profile as indicative.

**Rwanda**  
median age is  
**19.7 years**



## RWANDA SALARY EXPLORER

All salary and compensation figures displayed here are gross salary figures, that is the salary before tax deductions. Because taxes may differ across sectors and locations, it is difficult to accurately calculate the net salary after tax for every career.

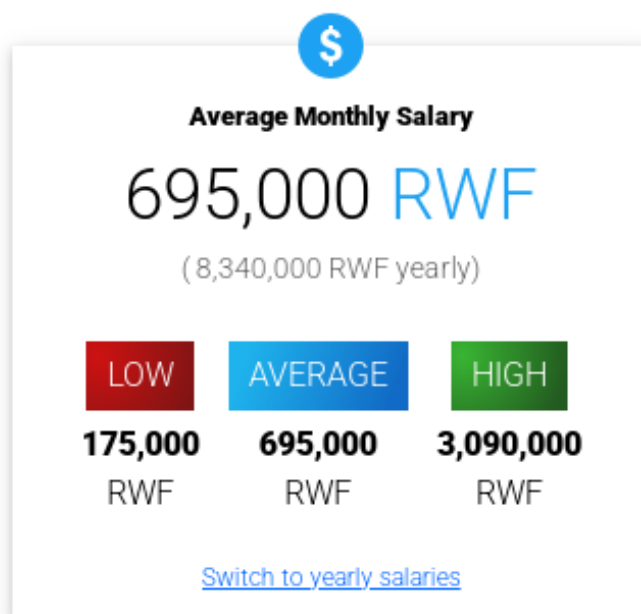
A person working in **Rwanda** typically earns around **695,000 RWF**. Salaries range from **175,000 RWF** (lowest average) to **3,090,000 RWF** (highest average, actual maximum salary is higher).

### Salary Variance

This is the average salary including housing, transport, and other benefits. Salaries in Rwanda vary drastically between different careers. If you are interested in the salary of a particular job, see below for salaries for specific job titles.

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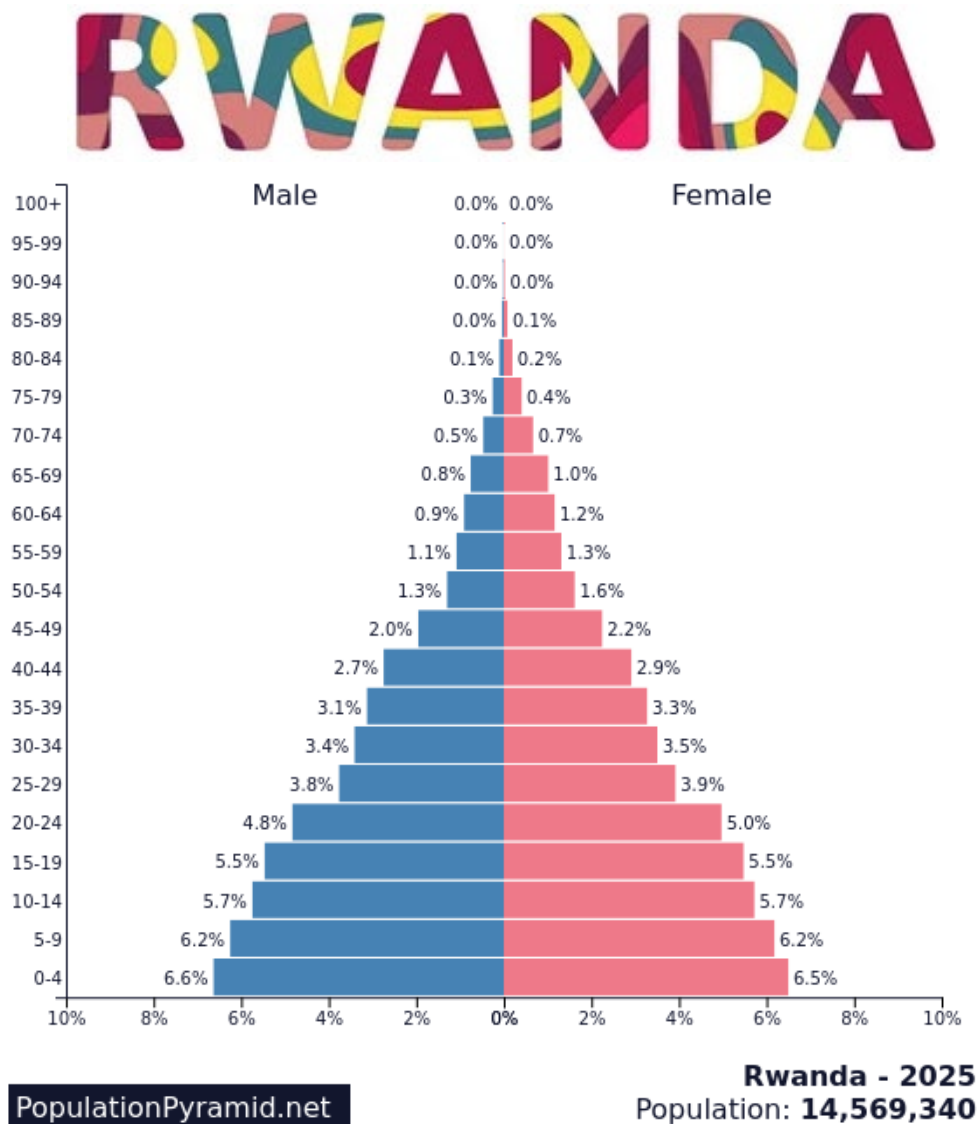
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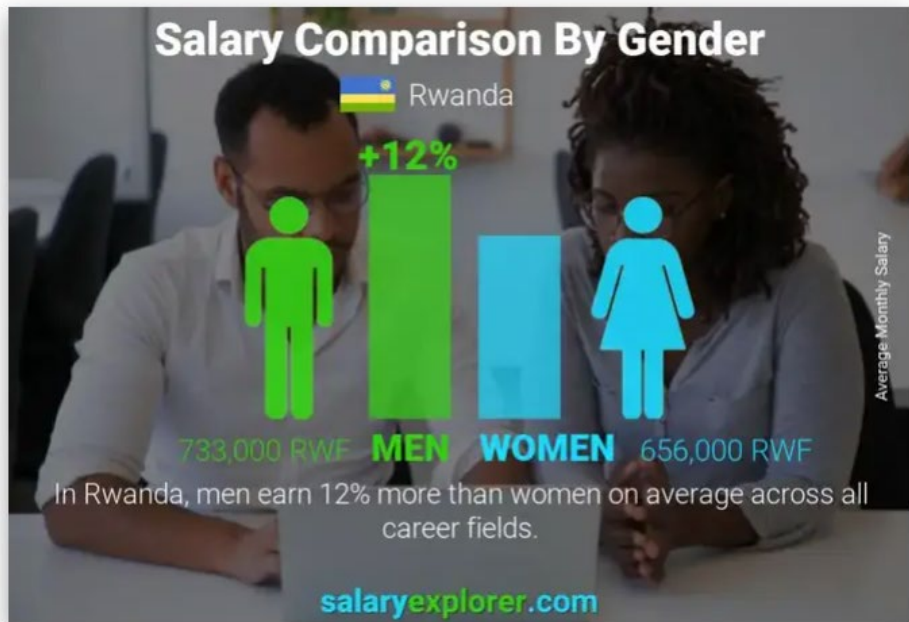
### Pay Scale and Salaries in Rwanda



The percentage of the male population is 48.78, compared to 51.22% of the female population.

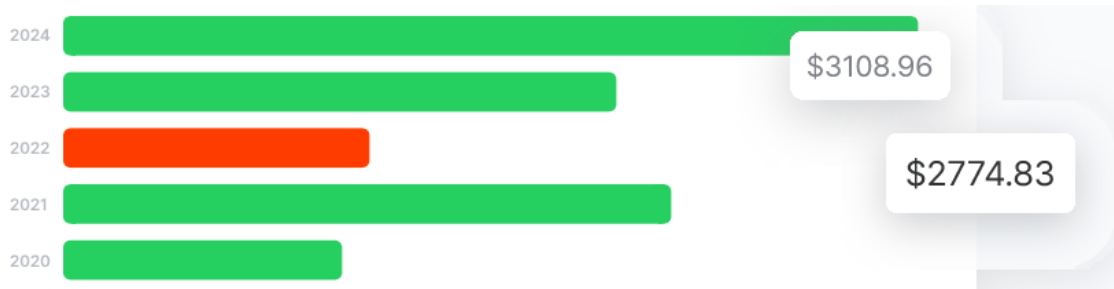


Salary and Compensation Comparison By Gender / Rwanda



# Average Salary in Rwanda

<https://www.timecamp.com/average-salary/rwanda/>



## 1. Average Wages

The average salary in Rwanda can vary significantly across different sectors and regions within the country. Despite being one of the fastest-growing economies in Central Africa, Rwandan wages are still on the lower side when compared to global standards, reflecting the developing status of the nation's economy. The average monthly salary for a Rwandan worker can hinge heavily on factors like education, experience, and industry, yet it provides a general insight into the living standards and economic situation of the country.

As of the latest reports, the average salary in Rwanda for employees in various professions rests at around RWF 100,000 to RWF 600,000 per month. It's noteworthy to highlight that this range encapsulates a broad spectrum of occupations, from entry-level positions to those requiring more expertise and higher qualifications. When focused more sharply, the median of the range can serve as a reliable indicator of the average monthly salary for the Rwandan populace.

For expatriates or foreign workers, the scenario might differ, often observing higher pay scales due to the possession of specialised skills or international experience, which are in high demand in certain sectors of the Rwandan job market. Such variances underline the complexity and diversity of the workforce and its compensation patterns.

It is also worth mentioning that the capital city, Kigali, typically exhibits higher wage averages compared to other parts of the country. This is owing to a larger concentration of multinational companies, NGOs, and government agencies that are headquartered in the city, which subsequently pushes the overall average monthly salary upward for residents employed in these urban establishments.

In summary, while there is a wide range in wages, with several influencing factors at play, the average salary in Rwanda strikes a medium that offers a glimpse into the economic structure and the working standards within the country. For those looking to understand the nuances of Rwanda's labour market, it becomes important to recognise the multiple layers that contribute to the overall earning landscape.

## 2. Factors that influence salaries

The earning potential of individuals in Rwanda, as in most countries, can be influenced by a myriad of factors. These variables not only shape current compensation rates but also have long-term effects on the income growth of professionals across different industries. Understanding these factors is essential for both employers to determine fair wages and for employees to assess and negotiate their worth.

### Determinants of Salary Variation

- **Educational Attainment:** Typically, individuals with higher education levels tend to earn more. Degrees, diplomas, and certificates can lead to better-paying job opportunities, as they signify a certain level of expertise.



- **Professional Experience:** With experience comes knowledge and skills that often justify higher pay. In Rwanda, like elsewhere, seasoned professionals are usually more valued and thus have a higher earning power.
- **Industry:** The sector of employment is another significant factor. High-revenue industries such as telecommunications, finance, and mining may offer better compensation packages than others like agriculture, which employs a large portion of the Rwandan workforce.
- **Occupation and Job Role:** Salaries can vary greatly depending on the job role. Positions requiring highly specialised skills or managerial responsibilities are generally compensated at a higher rate than those involving unskilled labour.
- **Location:** Geographic location within Rwanda also plays a role in salary. Urban areas, particularly Kigali, due to a higher cost of living and concentration of businesses, offer higher wages compared to rural areas.
- **Supply and Demand:** The dynamics of the job market, determined by the supply of and demand for particular skills, significantly influence salary scales. Skills in shortage can command premium wages.
- **Company Size and Revenue:** Larger and more profitable companies often have the capacity to pay their employees more than smaller enterprises or startups with limited financial resources.
- **Economic Health:** A country's economic performance influences wage levels across the board. In periods of growth, wages tend to increase, while economic downturns can result in stagnation or decrease in salaries.
- **Government Policy:** Taxation, minimum wage legislation, and other government regulations can impact net take-home salaries and the overall wage structure within the country.
- **International Investment:** The amount of foreign direct investment and international business presence can also elevate salary standards, especially in sectors where multinational corporations operate.

These factors interact in complex ways to create a diverse and multifaceted salary landscape in Rwanda. As the nation continues to develop economically and socially, these influencers will undoubtedly evolve, further shaping the future of compensation in Rwanda's labour market.

### 3. Minimal wages (monthly and hourly)

In Rwanda, as with any other nation, the minimum wage is a crucial aspect of labour laws, intended to ensure that employees receive a base level of compensation for their labour. However, as of the latest available information, Rwanda has had no official minimum wage set by the government since 1974. This absence of a legally prescribed minimum wage is relatively uncommon on the global stage and can lead to varied implications for the workforce.

The last fixed minimum wage in Rwanda was set at RWF 100 per day back in 1974, which is no longer applicable in today's economic context. Due to inflation and the changes in the cost of living over the years, this amount has become outdated. Despite this, various attempts to establish a new minimum wage have been discussed, but no new legislation has been successfully implemented.

Without an official minimum wage, salaries in Rwanda are typically subject to negotiation between the employer and employee or are guided by the market rates for specific job functions. In some cases, collective bargaining agreements or sectoral determinations may influence salary floors for particular industries or categories of workers.

The absence of a statutory minimum wage means that there is also no formal basis for calculating a standard hourly wage rate in Rwanda. However, it is conceivable that some employers might calculate hourly rates based on negotiated monthly salaries, dividing them by the total expected working hours within the month.

It is important to note that while there is no legal minimum wage, the Rwandan government has instituted various policies aimed at reducing poverty and improving living standards among its citizens. These include investments in education, healthcare, and infrastructure, as well as initiatives to boost employment and encourage fair labour practices among private and public employers.

Nevertheless, the debate on instituting a formal minimum wage continues, with proponents arguing it is crucial for ensuring a decent standard of living for all workers and contributing to the reduction of income inequality. Critics, however, caution against potential adverse effects on employment levels, particularly within the private sector, where businesses may be reluctant to hire if forced to pay higher wages than they can afford or the market dictates.

As such, the discussion about introducing a minimum wage in Rwanda remains a significant and ongoing topic within the realms of policy-making and economic development of the country.

## 4. Gender wage gap

The gender wage gap is a measure of the difference in earnings between women and men within the workforce. It is an issue of significant concern globally, including in Rwanda, where gender income disparity has implications for social equity and economic development. In many countries, the gender wage gap is attributed to a variety of factors such as differences in industry participation, occupation, education, work experience, and societal norms, among others.

In Rwanda, efforts have been made to promote gender equality, and notably, the country has been recognised for having one of the highest percentages of women in parliament worldwide. This political representation reflects a strong commitment to gender equality in leadership roles. However, despite these strides in political representation, women in Rwanda still face challenges in achieving equal pay in the labour market.

A number of factors contribute to the gender wage gap in Rwanda. Traditional gender roles may lead to women taking on more family responsibilities, which can impact their continuous work experience or their ability to work full-time. Additionally, sectors that predominantly employ women often pay lower wages than those that employ more men. Women are also underrepresented in high-paying industries and leadership positions, which can further contribute to the overall wage gap.

Statistical data often shows that women, on average, earn less than men, even when working in similar roles. The lack of transparency in pay structures can obscure this disparity and perpetuate the gap. Furthermore, Rwanda's labour market bears the characteristics of occupational segregation, with women concentrated in lower-paid occupations and men in higher-paid sectors.

The following measures have been suggested or implemented to address the gender wage gap in Rwanda:

- Enforcing laws that mandate equal pay for equal work.
- Promoting and supporting women's education and professional development in high-demand fields.
- Increasing childcare support and family-friendly workplace policies to help balance work and family responsibilities for both women and men.
- Improving the availability of gender-disaggregated wage data to better understand and address the wage gap.
- Encouraging practices that support career advancement for women, such as mentorship programs and leadership training.

As Rwanda continues to develop its economy and labour force, ongoing examination and action regarding the gender wage gap will be crucial for achieving truly equitable growth. Addressing the wage gap not only affects women's economic empowerment but also impacts the wider economy by tapping into the full potential of all workers, regardless of gender.

## 5. Highest Paying Occupations

The landscape of Rwanda's job market includes a variety of occupations, with some commanding significantly higher salaries than others. These disparities in remuneration reflect the demands for specific skill sets, the level of responsibility, and the direct impact on revenue generation within different sectors. The following is a list of some of the highest paying occupations in Rwanda:

- **Medical Doctors and Healthcare Professionals:** Specialists such as surgeons, general practitioners, and medical consultants are among the top earners. With healthcare being a critical sector, these professionals often command high wages reflective of their specialised skills and the life-saving nature of their work.
- **Executives and Senior Management:** High-level positions in Rwanda's business sector such as CEOs, managing directors, and other executive roles typically offer lucrative compensation packages. They are rewarded for their strategic decision-making and leadership responsibilities that determine the course and success of their organisations.
- **IT and Telecommunication Experts:** With the rise of digitalisation and the importance of connectivity, professionals within the IT and telecommunication sectors such as network engineers, software developers, and cyber security specialists are in high demand, and this is reflected in their salaries.
- **Financial Managers and Advisors:** Finance professionals, including auditors, investment advisors, and financial analysts, play a vital role in the economic health of companies and the country. Their ability to manage funds, reduce costs, and provide valuable economic insights renders them among the best-compensated professionals.
- **Legal Professionals:** Experienced lawyers, particularly those specialising in corporate law, intellectual property, or international law, are well-compensated. Businesses and individuals rely on legal experts to navigate complex regulatory environments and protect their interests.
- **Mining Engineers and Geologists:** Given that Rwanda has rich mineral deposits, professionals in the mining sector, including engineers and geology experts, are pivotal to the exploration and extraction processes, earning them generous salaries.
- **Construction Engineers and Project Managers:** With a burgeoning infrastructure and construction industry, engineering roles related to civil, structural, and architectural projects as well as project management are highly rewarding financially.
- **Aeronautical Engineers and Aviation Professionals:** Individuals involved in aviation, from aeronautical engineers to flight operations managers, receive competitive salaries due to the technical nature and high levels of responsibility associated with the field.
- **Energy Sector Professionals:** Those working in energy production and management, especially in emerging areas such as sustainable and renewable energy, are increasingly in demand and benefit from attractive salaries.
- **Academic and Research Experts:** University professors, especially those with substantial research output and international recognition, as well as experts leading significant research projects, can earn high salaries driven by their expertise and contribution to knowledge and innovation.

While the above occupations are known to have higher wage brackets, it is important to recognise that actual earnings can vary based on a number of factors, including years of experience, the scale of the employing organisation, and the individual's negotiating prowess.

Additionally, obtaining relevant qualifications, continuous professional development, and acquiring in-demand skills can substantially increase one's earning potential within these high-paying occupations. As Rwanda's economy continues to grow and diversify, the demand for skilled professionals in these and other emerging sectors will likely shape future trends in the job market and the earning landscape.

## 6. Annual average wage growth

The annual average wage growth in Rwanda reflects the country's economic development and labour market dynamics. Over recent years, Rwanda has seen positive economic growth, which has been accompanied by gradual increases in average wages across various sectors. This progression is also indicative of the government's efforts to promote investment and improve productivity within key industries.

- **Inflation-adjusted wage growth:** To accurately assess the real increase in wages, it is essential to consider inflation. Accordingly, any reported salary increases are adjusted for inflation to ensure they represent actual growth in purchasing power rather than nominal wage inflations.
- **Sector-specific growth:** Various sectors have experienced differing wage growth rates, with industries like information technology, finance, and health care typically seeing higher growth due to increased demand for skilled professionals and the strategic importance of these sectors to the national economy.
- **Public vs. private sector wage trends:** While the public sector often experiences steady wage increments aligned with government policy, the private sector wage growth can be more variable, influenced by market forces, company performance, and profit margins.
- **Impact of foreign investments:** Rwanda has actively encouraged foreign investments, which has led to the creation of better-paying jobs, especially in areas like tourism, real estate, and construction; thus, contributing to an overall increase in the average wage growth.
- **Education and skill levels:** The focus on improving education and skill levels among the workforce has driven up wages, as employers are willing to pay more for qualified and skilled personnel, which helps in fostering a more competitive labour market.
- **Government policies:** Initiatives such as the promotion of "Made in Rwanda" products, support for small and medium-sized enterprises, and investment in infrastructure have spurred economic activities, subsequently influencing upward wage trends.

It's crucial to note that while the average wage growth provides insight into the general trend, disparities may exist across different population groups and regions. Furthermore, the government's minimum wage discussions and potential implementation could significantly impact future wage growth trajectories.

Overall, the wage growth in Rwanda is a multifaceted issue, encompassing economic, political, and social dimensions. As the Rwandan economy continues on its path of modernisation and diversification, it remains imperative to monitor wage trends to ensure equitable and sustainable growth for all citizens.

## 7. Compensation Costs (per hour worked)

Compensation costs represent the total expenses incurred by employers to compensate employees. This includes not only wages and salaries but also supplementary benefits, which may encompass health insurance, pension contributions, vacation and holiday pay, as well as other non-wage perks. In Rwanda, analysing compensation costs per hour worked provides a more comprehensive view of labour costs than salary figures alone.

The Rwandan labour market is characterised by a variety of employment forms, ranging from full-time and part-time formal employment to informal and agricultural labour, which often does not follow standard hourly work patterns. As such, calculating compensation costs per hour can be complex and may not always be reflective of the actual working and compensation structure across different sectors.

Nevertheless, for formal sectors that adhere to standardised working hours, understanding the average compensation costs per hour worked can provide valuable insights for both employers and policymakers when considering labour market competitiveness, cost of living adjustments, and investment attractiveness. Given the absence of an official minimum wage and the varied nature of labour agreements in Rwanda, these compensation costs can vary significantly between sectors and individual businesses.



Some of the components that contribute to the total compensation costs in Rwanda include:

- **Direct wages or salaries:** The basic remuneration paid to employees for their services during a specific period.
- **Overtime payments:** Additional compensation for hours worked beyond the normal working schedule, as agreed upon in employment contracts or governed by labour laws.
- **Bonuses and incentives:** Performance-related pay that can include year-end bonuses, profit-sharing schemes, or other incentive payouts.
- **Social Security contributions:** Employer contributions to the Rwanda Social Security Board (RSSB), which provides pension and other benefits to employees.
- **Health insurance:** Some employers offer private health insurance coverage as part of the compensation package, supplementing the national health insurance program.
- **Leave entitlements:** Financial provisions for annual leave, maternity or paternity leave, sick leave, and public holidays, which all factor into compensation costs.
- **Training and professional development:** Employers may invest in employee training programs, which enhance skills and productivity, representing an indirect compensation cost.
- **Other benefits:** These can include transport allowances, meal subsidies, housing benefits, or any other non-wage perks offered to employees.

While detailed and official data on compensation costs per hour worked in Rwanda may not be readily available, it is acknowledged that the costs of supplemental benefits are generally lower compared to more developed economies. This is partly due to less extensive regulatory requirements regarding non-wage benefits and the nascent stage of certain benefit schemes within the country. Nonetheless, as the economy grows and the formal sector expands, expectations for more comprehensive compensation packages are likely to increase, potentially leading to higher compensation costs per hour for businesses throughout Rwanda.

Ultimately, to remain competitive and attract skilled talent, employers in Rwanda must offer compelling compensation packages that align with workers' expectations and needs while also being sustainable in the context of the organisation's operational costs and the broader economic environment.

## 8. Comparison with other countries

When comparing Rwanda's average salaries and compensation practices with other countries, particularly within Africa and beyond, it is important to consider the various stages of economic development, the cost of living, and the labour market dynamics that exist in each nation.

Rwanda's growing economy means that its average wages are rising, yet they continue to be considerably lower than those in Western countries and some of the more developed African nations. This is in large part due to Rwanda's status as a developing country with an economy that is still in the process of industrialization and diversification.

Below is a comparison table highlighting how Rwanda's wages stack up against selected countries across different continents:

| Country        | Average Monthly Salary (USD) | Minimum Wage (USD)           |
|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Rwanda         | ~100-600                     | No official minimum wage     |
| South Africa   | ~1200                        | ~278                         |
| Nigeria        | ~150-850                     | ~73                          |
| Kenya          | ~350-800                     | ~137                         |
| United States  | ~3000-5000                   | ~1250 (Federal Minimum Wage) |
| United Kingdom | ~2500-4000                   | ~1700 (National Living Wage) |
| India          | ~150-600                     | Varies by state              |
| China          | ~400-1200                    | Varies by region             |

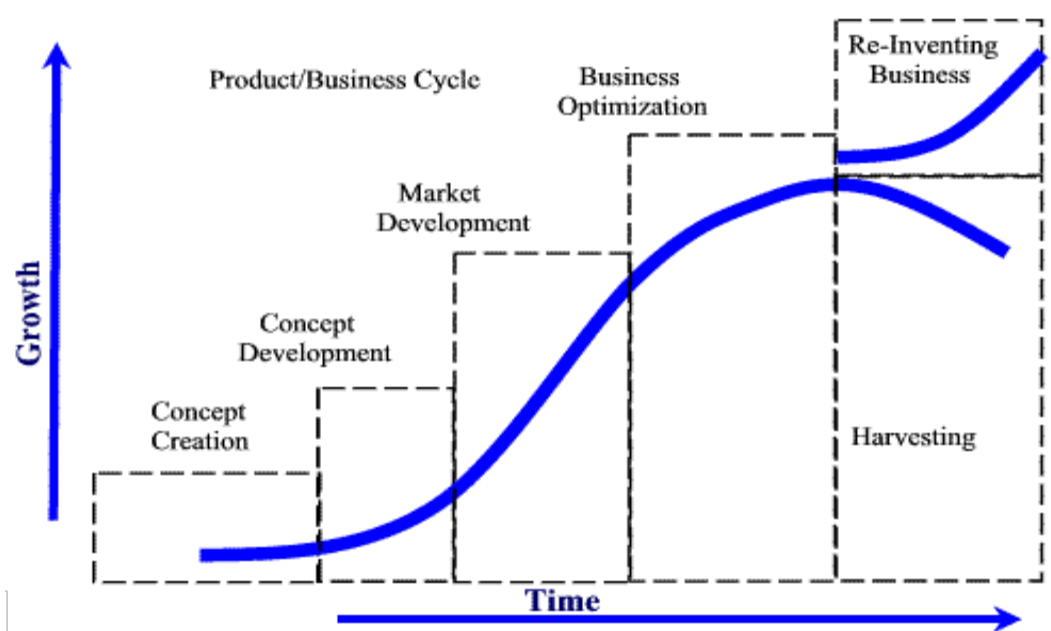
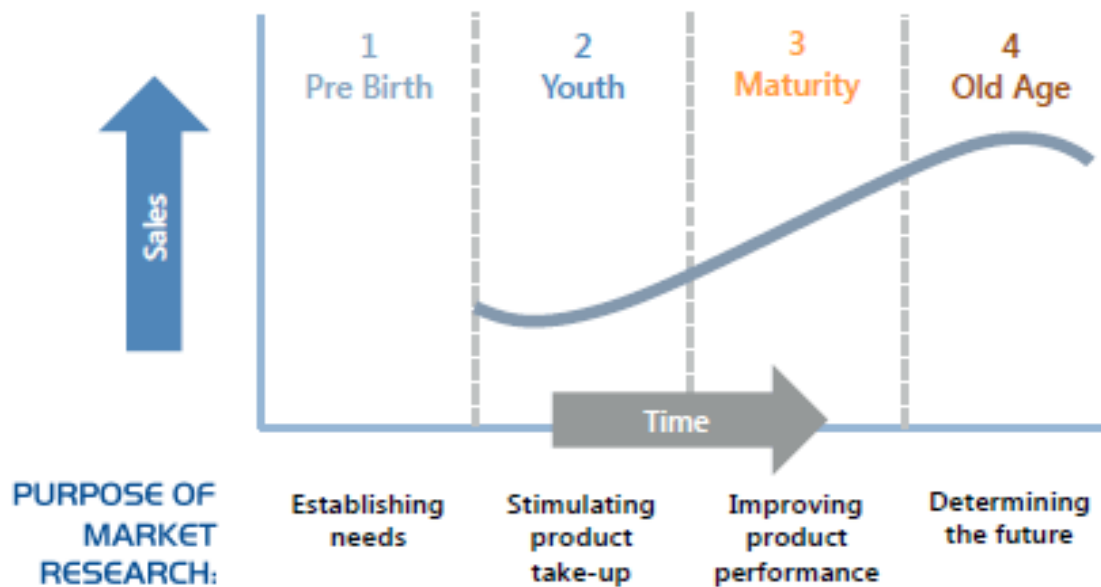
Please note that the figures represent rough averages and may differ based on various factors including region, industry, and profession. Moreover, the currency exchange rates, purchasing power parity (PPP), and cost of living differences impact the relative value of these salaries.

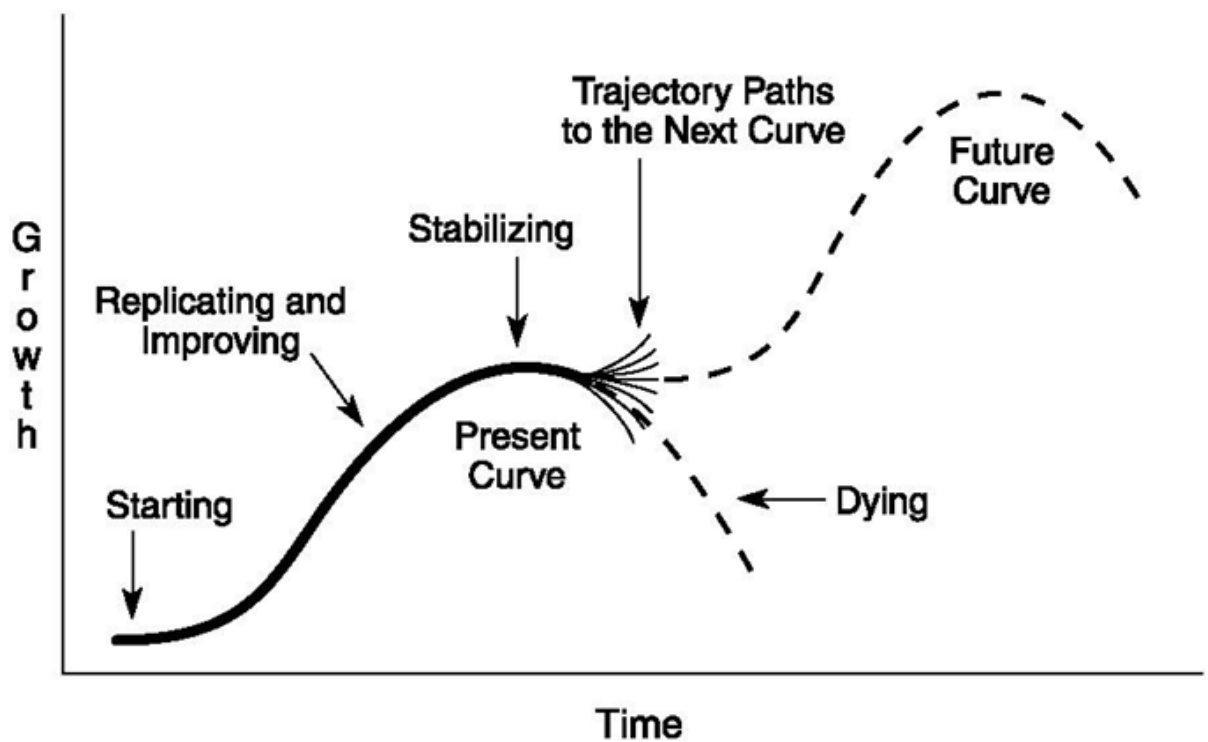
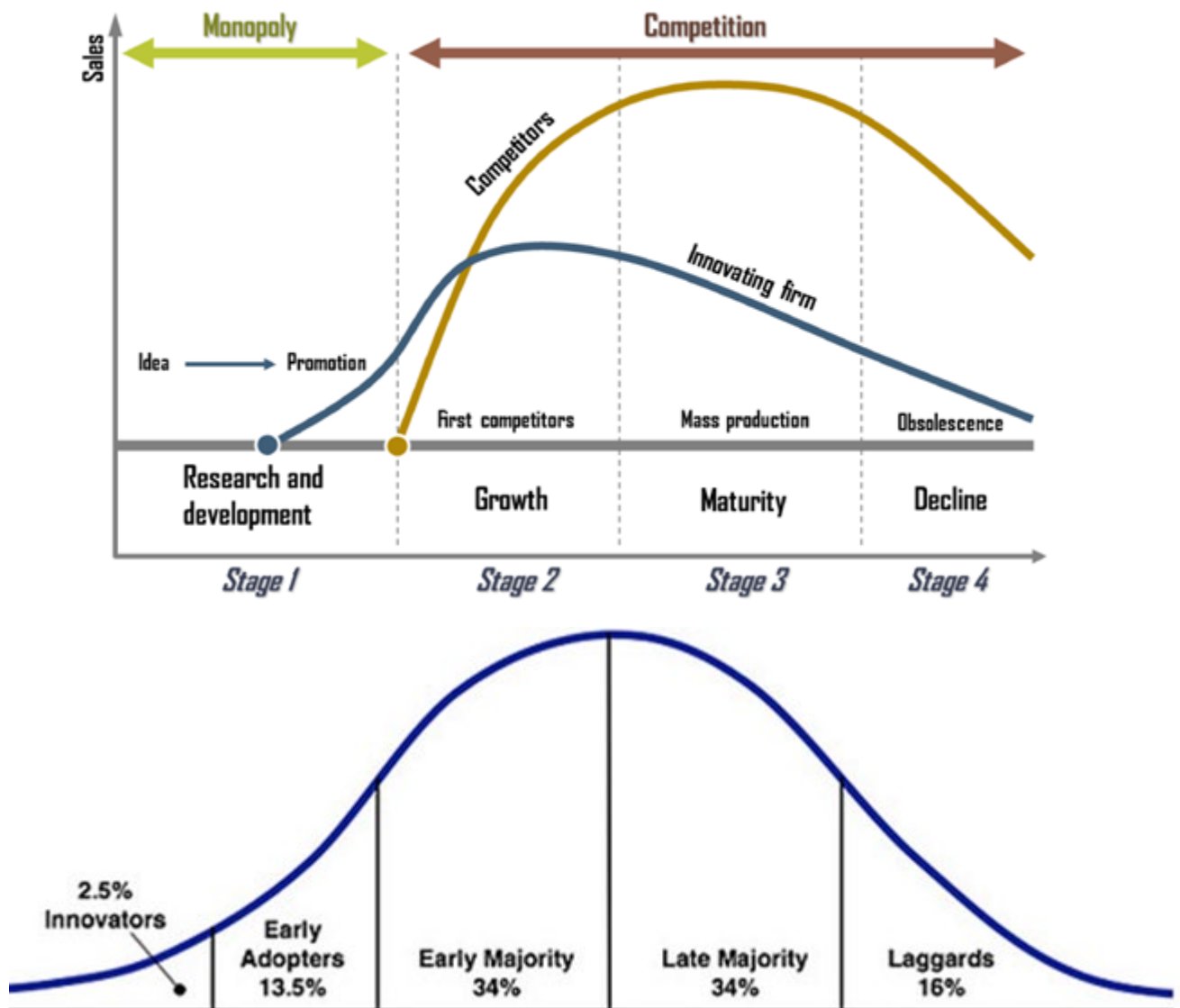
Comparatively, African countries, such as South Africa, have higher average and minimum wages than Rwanda, reflecting their more advanced industrial bases and larger economies. Nigeria and Kenya display wage figures that are somewhat closer to those of Rwanda, though still generally higher, indicative of their larger GDPs and economies.

When looking outside of Africa, the contrast becomes even starker. Developed countries like the United States and the United Kingdom show significantly higher salary ranges and minimum wages, which correspond with their high living costs and matured economies.

Asian countries such as India and China provide an interesting comparison given their vast populations and the wide disparity in income levels. The average salaries in these countries vary greatly, with regions hosting major industrial or technological hubs skewing towards the higher end of the wage scale. This global snapshot of wages underscores the diversity of economic landscapes and the various challenges and opportunities faced by workers in different parts of the world. As Rwanda continues to develop, it will be important for policymakers and business leaders to not only monitor wage trends within the country but also to keep an eye on the global context to ensure competitive positioning in the international labour market.

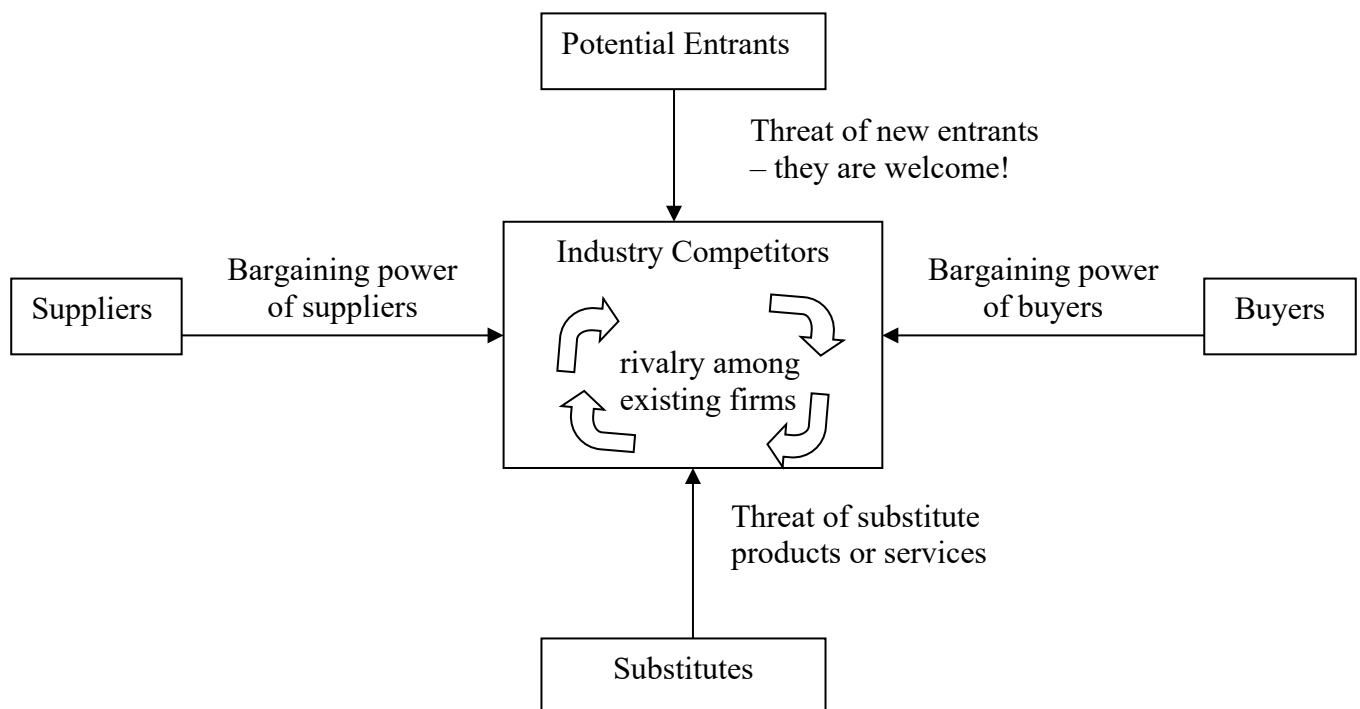
# New Product Development







## FIVE-FACTOR INDUSTRY PORTER MODEL:



### **BARGAINING POWER –**

#### **1. RELATIVE FRAGMENTATION OF BUYERS AND SELLERS**

There are some 3,400 spiritual institutions and with their minor denominations there are more than 50,000 organisations promoting 'truth'. As truth is always the same, then the people of the world are in a quandary. High level hidden controllers have led humanity to live mind-centric, to worship our minds in the erroneous belief that we can achieve everything, even to become mini-gods, whereas it has always been a constricting way of living to keep humanity from evolving so that we remained restrained to do as these controllers directed.

Higher level personalities have now revealed and shown that through embracing our feelings, living feelings first and longing for the truth that our feelings are to show us, we can heal ourselves of our childhood suppression, open ourselves to our soul based truths and become highly intuitive spontaneous personalities with infinite potential and free from the constraints of our minds.

This awareness is to be shared with humanity through the education and health sectors primarily as it will be embraced by all sectors of life and living.

#### **2. SIGNIFICANCE OF PURCHASE AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE**

These revelations are to be freely available to all of humanity. For those of us who like to know the details, all the ins and outs, this may require considerable time to investigate all that now is available to consider.

For those who embrace doing their Feeling Healing, then this will involve all their time.

#### **3. PRODUCT STANDARDISATION OR DIFFERENTIATION**

There is only one way to engage in our Feeling Healing, it is how you will do it and there is no other way. The principals of how we are to do our Feeling Healing are all the same, however we are each unique and consequently we have unique childhoods and personalities and thus we will have a unique experience in

our Feeling Healing. Yes, we will all do our Feeling Healing be it in the physical or in spirit or a combination of both.

#### 4. COSTS OF SWITCHING TO ANOTHER SUPPLIER

Truth is always the same. There is only one pathway.

#### 5. IMPORTANCE OF QUALITY OF THE PRODUCT TO THE BUYER

There is only one set of guidance in publication. Presently this is some 70,000 pages being about 20 million words. The core writings have been restricted to being through James Padgett and then James Moncrief and that is to avoid confusion. The most important writings are those of James Moncrief.

#### 6. INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR THE BUYER ABOUT THE SUPPLIER

The supplier are high level spirits – there are many of them identified throughout the writings. The core revelations all come from personalities that are of a higher level of consciousness and truth than those who imposed the Rebellion and Default upon us.

#### **THE THREAT OF NEW ENTRANTS OR SUBSTITUTES –**

There are already many systems that purport to heal through emotional clearance systems. None go far enough. None go deeper enough – there are many, many layers. But most significantly, none guide us to long to know the truth that our feelings are and will show us, reveal to us.

#### **COMPETITIVE RIVALRY –**

##### 1. NUMEROUS OR EQUALLY BALANCED COMPETITORS

There are no others that have been provided with the Truths that are now being shared to all freely. Further, no others have recognised the importance of these revelations to the education and health sectors. And further, no others have been provided with the financial resources to global introduce to all of humanity this way of living which is ever so freeing and will lead to significant evolutionary growth in consciousness levels. Today, in 2025, we see all of humanity in some kind of moronic stupor with major wars in various countries. As the new spiritual age unfolds, wars will end!

##### 2. SLOW INDUSTRY GROWTH

Yes, humanity will be slow to embrace what is being introduced through Pascas.

## **FOUNDATION'S PROGRAM:**

### **VISION STATEMENT:**

“To build an inspiring high quality, international standard university having multiple campuses throughout Rwanda that provides outstanding opportunities for students, lecturers, professionals and the surrounding community to excel, thrive and succeed in.”

“This will lead to widespread enhanced pre-schooling, primary schooling, high schooling, craft creations, technical and further education as well as university facilities and services that will support all facets of all sectors of social services, health, education, commerce and industry.”

### **HISTORY:**

Pascas Foundation (Aust) Limited was incorporated on 16 September 2008 and progressively received and obtained revelations dating back to 31 May 1914 that are all published throughout the Pascas Papers that can be downloaded from the Library Download page on [www.pascashealth.com](http://www.pascashealth.com). The way we are to live is feelings first with our minds to follow whilst longing for the truth behind what our feelings are drawing our attention to. This is the greatest time in the history of humanity as peace and harmony amongst all people is to now unfold through universal change in everything that we engage in.

### **THE TEAM:**

Presently, it is a small group of people, some in the far parts of the world, who lead the way for Pascas. That is about to change dramatically as the work of Pascas becomes generally public.

### **LAYERS of MANAGEMENT - REFLECTING the ORGANISATION CHART:**

| <b>ORGANISATION CHART - LAYERS of MANAGEMENT</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Layer 1                                          | Chief Executive Officer – Board of Directors                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Layer 2                                          | Administration – Commercial Manager – Promotion – Public Relations – Marketing – Financial Controller – Personnel – Quality Control – Research & Development – Project Development – Site Management – Design & Architecture – Acquisitions                             |
| Layer 3                                          | Managers: - Business Development – Group Marketing – Relations Domestic – Relations International – Communications – Information Technology IMS – Technical Engineer – Purchasing / Stock Control – General Administration – Maintenance Engineer — Work Place & Safety |
| Layer 4                                          | Process Technicians: Team Leaders<br>Team Specialist – Senior Controller / Trainer – Senior Operators<br>Support Operators – Trainee Operator – Administration Support Staff                                                                                            |

TEAM STRUCTURES WILL ENCOMPASS ALL LEVELS

## **ACTION PLAN:**

### **MISSION STATEMENT**

To introduce the best possible Education and Health Resources for the Rwanda people to shine in the Rwanda communities and internationally. To introduce revelations in how we may live that enables capabilities to be reached never dreamed to be accessible – this is the dawning of a new age for everyone!

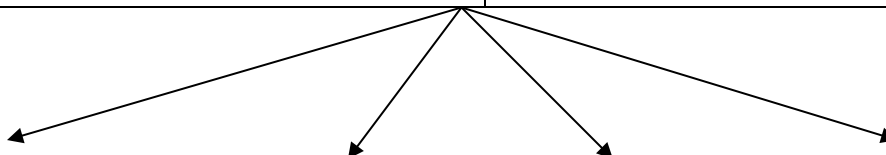


#### **STRATEGY ONE**

Establish a comprehensive national program for the introduction of education and health facilities capped with a multi-campus university for the people of Rwanda.

#### **STRATEGY TWO**

Look to the needs of each of the 30 districts in the 5 provinces of Rwanda, then look to the needs of districts and population centres to develop long term strategies and goals.



#### **MARKETING**

1. Establish brand.
2. Commence benchmarking.

#### **PRODUCTION**

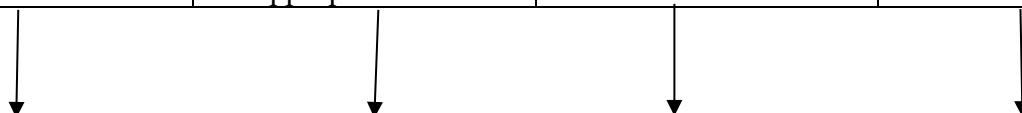
1. Establish central management and administration.
2. Outsource as appropriate.

#### **PERSONNEL**

1. Hire long term leadership team.
2. Hire quality support personnel.

#### **RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT**

1. Publication of revelations to be diverse.
2. Expand network communications.



### **VISION STATEMENT**

“To build an inspiring high quality, international standard university having multiple campuses throughout Rwanda that provides outstanding opportunities for students, lecturers, professionals and the surrounding community to excel, thrive and succeed in.”

“This will lead to widespread enhanced pre-schooling, primary schooling, high schooling, craft creations, technical and further education as well as university facilities and services that will support all facets of all sectors of social services, health, education, commerce and industry.”

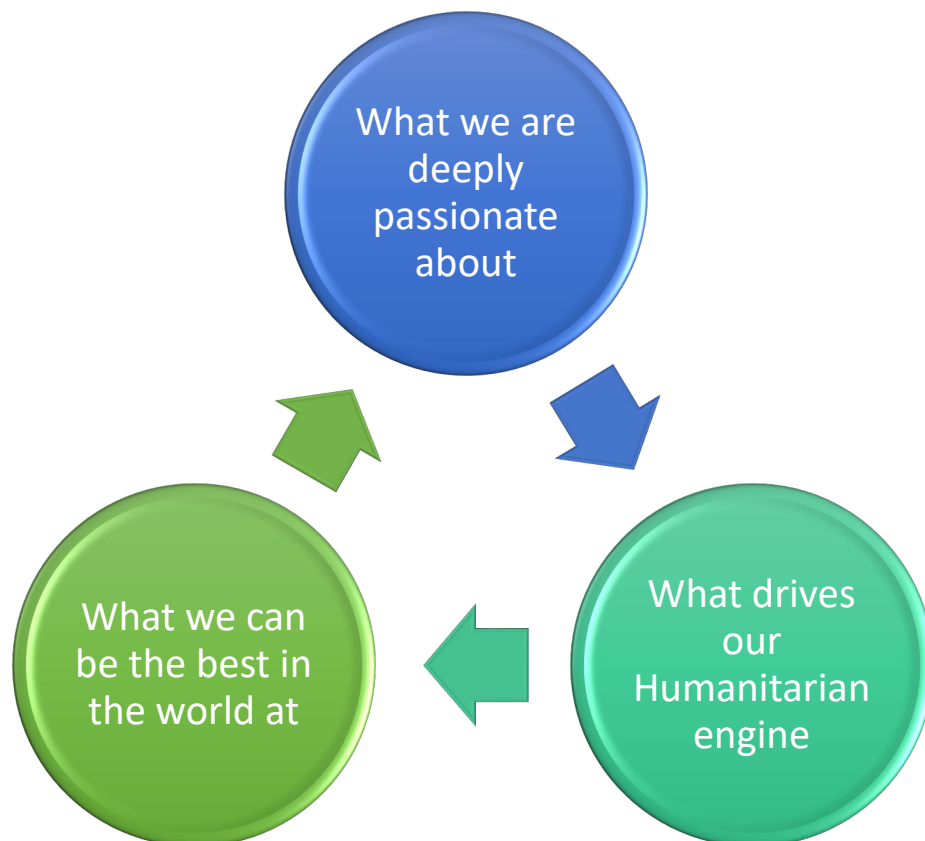


## **STRATEGY:**

Pascas Foundation (Rwanda) Ltd identifies drivers to a successful strategy as:

- Advancement of the Education and Health Sectors awareness and capacities.
- Commence growing the numbers of teachers, nurses and doctors through scholarships
- Build education centres while developing curriculums.
- Introduce education and health centres with capabilities and capacities required by communities.
- Education and Health Sector expertise to double in numbers, then double again.
- Ownership of the freehold land and buildings, or very long secure land leases, from which to provide services in education and health.
- Solar electricity with batteries as required.
- Broadband Internet bandwidth on demand for all students and families.
- Superior technology suited to the geographic conditions and other conditions that prevail.
- Outsource services, engineering and equipment locally where possible.
- High levels of security.
- These endeavours are for ALL the people of Rwanda.
- Research and development continually ongoing.
- Access to diverse media content – communication and involvement by all.

## **PASCAS FOUNDATION focuses upon:**



## **GOALS & MILESTONES SCHEDULES:**

### **SHORT TERM GOALS Year 1**

- ✓ Consolidate our management team.
- ✓ Establish our brand name and market appreciation for our endeavours and services.
- ✓ Establish that our Corporate Shared Values positions us as an EXCELLENT Foundation.
- ✓ Meet our milestones and exceed our goals.
- ✓ Identify specific market penetration strategies for other products and industries.
- ✓ Monitor customer expectations and satisfaction levels.
- ✓ Enhance the Foundation's objectives and services in response to people's needs, requests and issues.
- ✓ Develop complementary programs to grow the potential for all involved.

### **MEDIUM TERM GOALS Years 2 - 4**

- ✓ Bring operating budgets into line with management objectives for both schools and health facilities.
- ✓ From then on, maintain a balanced budgeted cash flow.
- ✓ Fully establish the market presence as per our identified market plan with a focus on the needs and goals for each province / district throughout Rwanda.
- ✓ Meet budgeted program guidelines.
- ✓ At all times understand the vision of the Foundation, its humanitarian objectives and targets for consistent growth in the sectors of society that it is focused upon.

### **LONG TERM GOALS Years 5 - 6**

- ✓ Crystallise the value of the humanitarian projects by way of expansion into other neighbouring countries.

|    | <b>MILESTONES</b>                                                                     | <b>IN MONTHS</b> |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Achieve targets as set out in the financial feasibility.                              |                  |
| 2. | Management team formalised.                                                           | 2                |
| 3. | Production and delivery teams bedded in.                                              | 3                |
| 4. | Communications plan finalised, costed, approved and implemented.                      | 3                |
| 5. | Commence sites acquisition and construction in accordance with financial feasibility. |                  |
| 6. | First education and health facility opened within communities.                        | 4                |
| 7. | Format of programs and range resolved with a program of priorities.                   | 6                |
| 8. | Product accreditation and endorsements achieved.                                      | 6                |
| 9. | Third party endorsement from peer review.                                             | 6                |

**Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) based on Critical Success Factors (CSFs)**

| <b>CSFs</b>                                                             | <b>KPIs</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Attainment of pre-determined goals.                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Expenditure within 10% range of budget.</li><li>✓ Expenses not exceeding budget.</li><li>✓ Projects implemented within proximity of budget timing.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| Comprehensive planning for the future.                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Business Plan always updated for 5 years ahead.</li><li>✓ Comprehensive new plant and equipment and upgrade plan for 5 years ahead.</li><li>✓ Information distribution always being updated.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                  |
| Financial stability – Foundation being humanitarian in focus.           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Budget cash flow variance &lt;10%.</li><li>✓ Business Plan with &gt; 15% of outcomes.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Positive perception by the market.                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Education – student and teacher satisfaction.</li><li>✓ Health – patient / friends and clinician satisfaction.</li><li>✓ Positive community reporting.</li><li>✓ Invitations to participate in showcases and forums.</li></ul>                                                                                                                          |
| Good understanding of market requirements.                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ No orders lost because of “missing” features.</li><li>✓ Sales meeting budget forecast.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Understanding of significant, relevant, innovative life style pathways. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Ability to bring this awareness to all.</li><li>✓ Competitors attempting to copy or make use of revelations.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| High quality product.                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Information provided being always in truth – accurate.</li><li>✓ Updates being addressed within a few days.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| Superb team work.                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Absenteeism low or &lt; 1 day a year per person.</li><li>✓ Consistent enthusiasm.</li><li>✓ Consistent quality with attention to detail.</li><li>✓ No lost time injuries.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Reliable supply & service chain.                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Suppliers offering unsolicited innovation.</li><li>✓ Supplier’s products arriving &lt; 5 days late.</li><li>✓ Spare parts for service available &lt; 5 days after order.</li><li>✓ Change to external service support agents &lt; 1 per year.</li><li>✓ Primary response to customer’s service requirements &lt; 24 hours, any day, anywhere.</li></ul> |
| Being an employer of choice.                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ Job applications arriving unsolicited.</li><li>✓ Zero resignations due to dissatisfaction with the Company.</li><li>✓ Employees introducing friends of high calibre as potential employees.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                   |

### The SWOT ANALYSIS OVERVIEW:

| SWOT ANALYSIS                                            |                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Strengths of our Foundation:                             | We can utilise these strengths as follows:                                                                                                           |
| Humanitarian fund allocation capabilities.               | Large scale investment into the education and health sectors, with broad distribution of higher education for all sectors of society.                |
| Weaknesses of our Foundation:                            | These weaknesses will be overcome as follows:                                                                                                        |
| Limited experience within the Rwanda landscape.          | Gain in the field expertise within the Rwanda landscape through operatives within the education and health sectors within Rwanda.                    |
| Opportunities open to our Foundation:                    | Will be grasped by us as follows:                                                                                                                    |
| Greater development of the education and health sectors. | Opening up for more opportunities to enter other sectors within Rwanda.                                                                              |
| Threats facing our Foundation:                           | Will be avoided as follows:                                                                                                                          |
| Governmental regulation and opposition.                  | Supersede the market with more advanced techniques, technology and proven performance. Effective negotiation with government and other stakeholders. |

### RISK ANALYSIS:

The key risk issues that are identified in the above SWOT Analysis have been prioritised and the risk mitigation management implementations are summarised as follows:







- Lack of facilities within the education and health sectors throughout Rwanda.
- Subsidising consumer costs through scholarships for higher education.
- Subsidising patient's costs through subsidising running costs of health services being provided.
- Engaging with local landowner and leaders of communities for support.
- Creating local employment while expanding the availability of needed services in education and health.
- Adhering to governmental regulations.
- Remaining non-political – not being aligned to any one political party.



## **MARKET PENETRATION:**

The Foundation's growth is humanitarian-driven rather than product-driven. Customer needs and wants have been researched and the Foundation's services and products are focused on fulfilling customer needs.

At this point, consumer needs have been assessed by interaction between companions of the Foundation and people throughout many communities. The Foundation has adopted a Market Planning Process to develop and grow its data base. This entails:

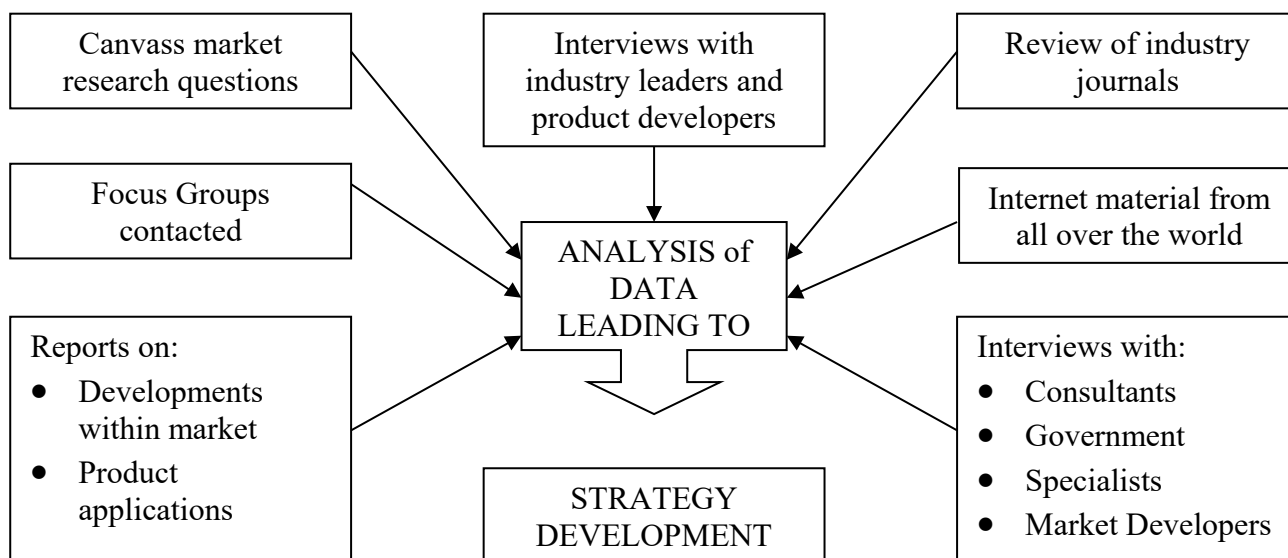
| <b>MARKET PLANNING PROCESS</b>                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PREPLANNING REQUIREMENTS<br>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Identify markets for products and services.</li><li>● Determine Foundation's goals and expectations.</li><li>● Establish objectives.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| SITUATION ANALYSIS<br>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Identify education and health needs.</li><li>● Analyse what is already established and delivering.</li><li>● Identify markets, segments, size and share.</li><li>● Identify inside and outside influences.</li><li>● Analyse distribution.</li><li>● Analyse market coverage.</li><li>● Analyse for ongoing improvement.</li><li>● Evaluate marketing communications.</li><li>● Analyse positioning as an organisation.</li></ul> |
| PROBLEMS and OPPORTUNITIES<br> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Determine marketing success factors.</li><li>● Identify key problems and opportunities.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| SEGMENT PRIORITY<br>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Determine education and health segment priority.</li><li>● Establish business / service direction by segment.</li><li>● Establish objectives by segment.</li><li>● List assumptions and restrictions – and then investigate.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| STRATEGIES and TACTICS<br>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Develop strategy options.</li><li>● Select strategies.</li><li>● Develop tactics.</li><li>● Schedule and budget tactics.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| MARKETING PLAN EVALUTAION<br>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Estimate needs and related costs.</li><li>● Prepare cost benefit analysis and profit projections.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| CONTROLS and MEASUREMENTS                                                                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Establish controls and measurements.</li><li>● Analyse management effectiveness.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

## **MARKET RESEARCH:**

The Foundation market research has focused upon:

- ✓ The people of Rwanda needs and motivation.
- ✓ Student, teacher, lecturer, doctor, nurse, allied health and administration – how does our revelations and services solve their problems.
- ✓ Market segment and industry characteristics.
- ✓ Market sizes and value – volumes and value of units in given segment.
- ✓ Services and products awareness and sensitivity.
- ✓ Importance of convenience and relevance.
- ✓ Willingness to consider a new processes and awareness.
- ✓ Branding and awareness.
- ✓ Education and health sector direction, attitudes and stigmas.
- ✓ Government initiatives and attitudes.
- ✓ Overseas attitudes and trends.

Data was sourced using the following market research methodology:



Secondary data supported the following:

- Government attitude is supportive of the introduction of this Foundation's initiatives.
- The potential market for the Foundation's initiatives is quantifiable.
- The market share that this Foundation is targeting is readily achievable.
- Professional opinion enforces the Foundation's decision to proceed.
- Specific early entry markets have been identified to have the Foundation focus upon.
- Findings support the focus that the Foundation's marketing strategy is and how to deal with issues relating to the products and services being introduced.
- Attitudes and trends are similar in the domestic market as well as relevant overseas markets.

Primary data revealed the following:

- A lack of awareness of the revelations and service application.
- A desire for convenience in the provision of educations and health services.

A desire for simple access and use of education and health services.

A lack of knowledge of how to benefit from the revelations and advancement in services.

A lack of brand awareness.

Pricing is acceptable for services proposed as they meet the market, so to speak.

Strong interest from the market segments in which the Foundation is to introduce its services.

Early product users have been identified.

Brand name development and awareness program has been dealt with.

Customer support services have been resolved.

## **MARKET SEGMENT to INTRODUCE the FOUNDATIONS OPPORTUNITIES:**

### **PHILOSOPHY**

To see Rwanda's communities evolve, grow and thrive in living standards, quality of life, physical, mental and spiritual health in the Education and Health Sectors and beyond, and to inspire the residents to excel in all areas of life, family and community.

By supporting the education and health sectors in Rwanda, Pascas Foundation (Rwanda) Ltd is to position the citizens in society to live a progressively improving quality of life and standard of living.

### **MARKET**

The market for Pascas Foundation (Rwanda) Ltd is the entire nation, 14.5 million citizens, where all students and citizens are affected by the availability of health services, through hospitals and aid posts. The way forward involves the advancement of high schooling resources and curriculum to bring about a larger cohort of qualified students to progress through higher education to deliver more qualified staff for all the levels and sectors of the health industry.

### **COMPETITION**

One may anticipate that all of the not-for-profit and governmental agencies may welcome the initiatives of Pascas Foundation (Rwanda) Ltd.

### **MARKETING**

The marketing activities to promote the long term plans and projects of Pascas Foundation (Rwanda) Ltd may include the following:

- Social media marketing
- Written materials, books and magazines
- Video promotions
- Movies
- Advertising in community newspapers
- Advertising at schools and hospitals
- Community billboards advertising
- Seminars
- Promotional activities in expositions, school and hospital open days





SCHOOL  
IS FUN!



## INTERNET MARKETING:

## eCOMMERCE STOREFRONT

This is an introduction to the website marketing platform to be developed by this Foundation.

Human nature by default has been programmed to be socially active to a certain extent. Some people are more active, while others are less so!

However, people have always been looking for ways to connect and network with each other. And, in this age of digitisation, people have found ways to be socially active on the internet, which is possible with the advent of the numerous social networking platforms and apps. Here are more than 100 site options:



## **GROWTH IN THE FOUNDATION'S SERVICE AVENUES BEING:**

The Foundation will grow its field of influence by services:

Providing evolved and enhanced services to existing customers – the community.

Existing services to new customers sourced through market expansion avenues.

New products and services to existing customers.

New products and services to new customers.

Expand the marketing territories.

| <b>GROWTH STRATEGY</b>         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Market Penetration</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Increasing existing customer usage through:</b><br/>Implementing price incentives on a sliding scale for increased use of products / services.<br/>Increasing the rate of product / service obsolescence.<br/>Increasing the size of unit of purchase.<br/>Identifying alternative uses for products.</li><li>● <b>Attracting clients / participants from competitors through:</b><br/>Differentiating products / services from our competitors.<br/>Reducing fee structure.<br/>Increasing promotional effort.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>New Market Development</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Developing new geographical markets, through:</b><br/>Expanding our business regionally, nationally and then internationally.<br/>Franchising and licensing our business and products (without fees!).<br/>Joint venturing with others in new markets.</li><li>● <b>Developing new market segments through:</b><br/>Getting referrals.<br/>Strategic alliances.<br/>Promoting our services in alternative media forms.</li><li>● <b>Converting potential customers that currently do not use our products / services through:</b><br/>Implementing reduced fee trial use of products / services offered.<br/>Identifying alternative uses for our products and services.<br/>Reviewing fee and price structure and position our business at either the upper or lower ends of the market by brand separations and separate marketing programs.</li></ul> |
| <b>New Product Development</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Develop new features for products and services.</li><li>● Develop variations to existing products and services.</li><li>● Develop new products and services aimed at identified markets.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Diversification</b>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Buying a related business (health centres and education centres).</li><li>● Using existing distribution network to grow innovations.</li><li>● Stability development.</li><li>● Grow new products and business entities.</li></ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

## **MOSAIC PROFILING: What is your mosaic profile looking like?**

Mosaic is a quantitative framework to measure the overall health and growth potential of private companies using non-traditional signals. The Mosaic score is comprised of 3 individual models — what we call the 3 M's, each relying on different signals (although all the signals utilised are not revealed for obvious reasons).

### **Market**

The quality of the market or industry a company competes in is critical. If you are part of a hot industry, that serves as a tailwind to push you along. Conversely, being in an out of favour space means fewer investors, partners, media, and more. The market model looks at the number of companies in an industry, the financing and exit momentum in the space, and the overall quality and quantity of investors participating in that industry.

### **Money**

The money model assesses the financial health of a company, i.e. is it going to run out of money? Look at burn rate, the quality of the investors and syndicate that may be part of the company, its financing position relative to industry peers and competitors, and more.

### **Momentum**

The final model is momentum, look at a variety of volume and frequency signals including social media, news / media, sentiment, and partnership and customer momentum. Look at these on an absolute and relative basis vs. peers / industry comparables. The relative piece is critical as it ensures that, for example, enterprise software companies who may get less media attention or who spend less time on social media are not penalised versus consumer-focused tech companies.

## **How is mosaic used?**

### Corporate Innovation

Pinpoint fast-growing private companies to understand viable business models, products and technologies

### Corporate Strategy

See fast-growing markets and industries before anyone else to inform executives on strategic decisions

### Competitive Intel / Market Research

Assess the health of start-ups competing in your industry to advise your build, buy, or partner strategy.

### Corporate Development and M&A (mergers and acquisitions)

Monitor the health and growth potential of possible acquisition targets as part of due diligence process

### Corporate Venture Capital

Identify the start-ups with the highest growth potential to satisfy your corporate investment philosophy



Throughout our forming years, from conception to around age six, we are immersed in the unloving guidance and care of those who feel they are loving. The accumulation of injuries, errors, hurt, are all of an ongoing harming nature being disturbing frozen energy that manifests aspects through the rest of our life. The suppression and ongoing repression of our natural self-expression during our formative years is the foundation of all our suffering throughout our life.

**Suppression and ongoing repression of our natural self-expression underlies our quality of life, it is the predictor of our level of employment, poverty or otherwise, our physical health, generator of our illnesses, our quality of relationships and all aspects of our everyday living, good and bad.**

**We can free ourselves of living life like a retard, yes, that is about how we emerge from our early childhood. We, as parents, are yet to discover how to bring up children. First we are to liberate ourselves from keeping suppressed our childhood repression, and this we now can do through Feeling Healing.**

**“The real KEY to our Healing is longing for the Truth, and that is the truth that will come from our feelings. If you don’t want the truth of what you are feeling, then you can forget it. You can express your feelings all day like a kettle letting off steam, however if you’re not seriously wanting, and longing hard, and praying with all your will to God to help you uncover and see the TRUTH that your feelings are to show you, then you can forget it. The expressing and releasing ARE just as important, however a little less than longing for the truth.”**

James Moncrief 28 May 2018



*Children are now to embrace and express their feelings in all that they do and experience.*

*It is our feelings that are our guiding light of love and truth. Truth is love.*



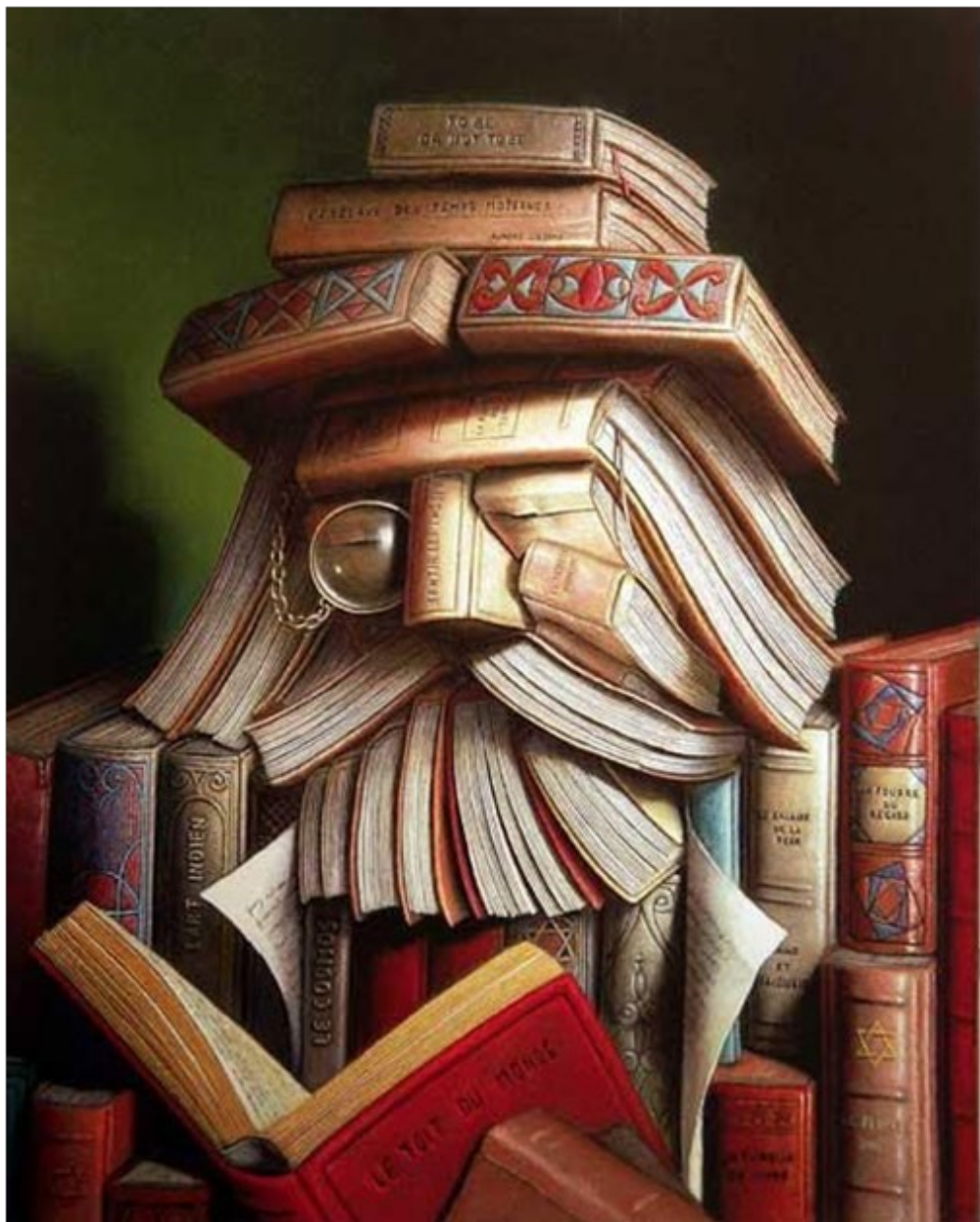
*Why?*

*May we ask why we have not understood this before?*

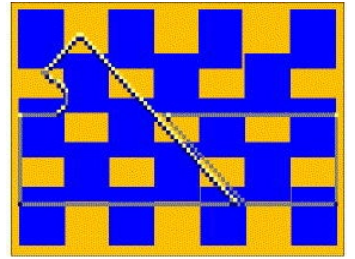
*The Universal Contract governing the Rebellion and Default had to work its course. Cracks in it are now being worked to end the Rebellion and Default.*



*Education is to reveal itself through our feelings. Our soul based feelings are always in truth. And truth is love! We are fully self-contained. Our feelings are to lead our mind in all that we do, not live how we have been previously taught. It is that simple!*



# REEFWOOD CRAFTWORKS



## Tables



American Beech Dining



Chess Dining



Ti Tree Table  
with Bark Picture



Ancient River Gum, SilverAsh,  
Flame She Oak

## Chairs



China Chair



Regency



1920



Regency2



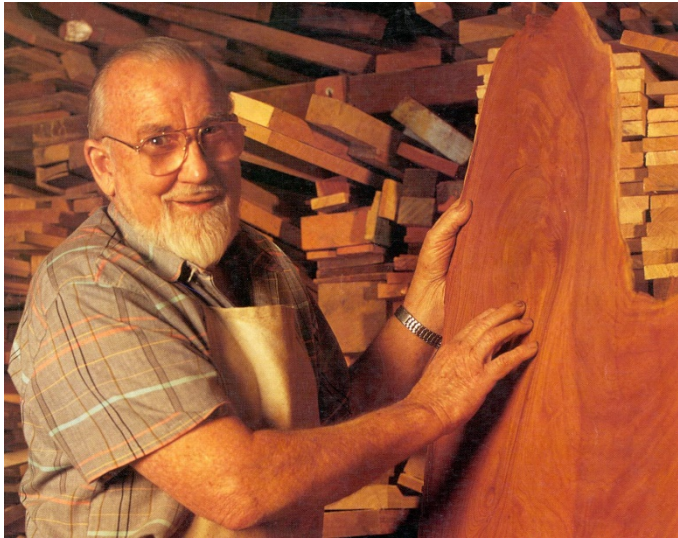
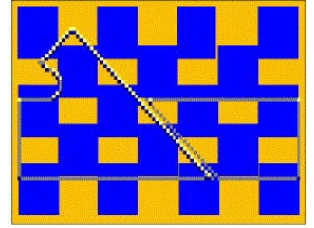
Lloyd Wright



Cedar Dining



# REEFWOOD CRAFTWORKS

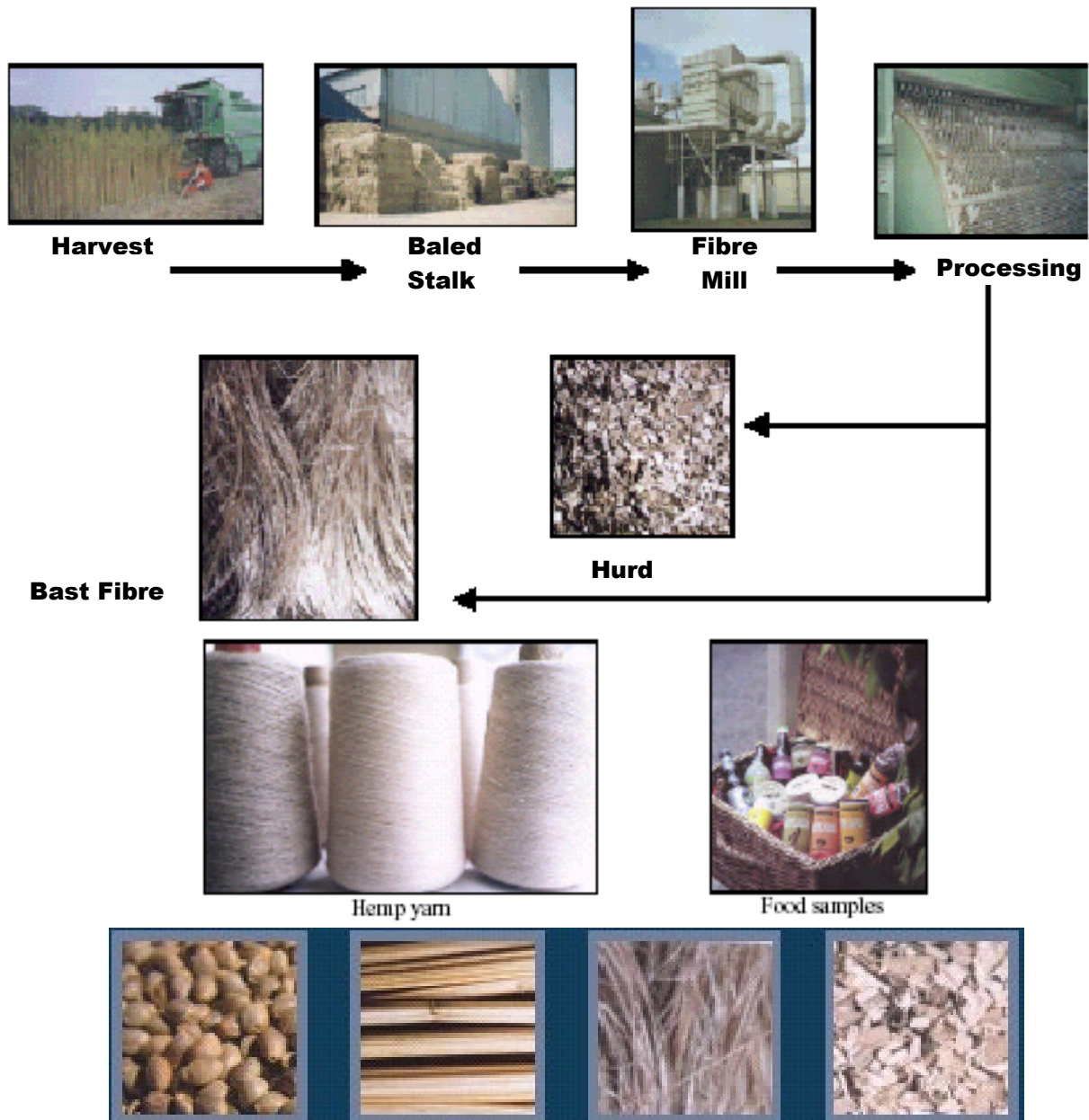


**Value adding Natural Resources!**

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE



# ECOFIBRE INDUSTRIES



**Value adding Natural Resources!**

# HYDROPONICS

| Fruit and Vegetables | Traditional hydroponics - average per sq mt. | Rotating Growing System Hydroponics - average per sq mt | Percentage Increase Up To | Increases in kilos per sq mt. |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Strawberries         | 5 - 8 kilos                                  | 123 kilos                                               | 1792%                     | 117 kilos                     |
| Ice Berg Lettuce     | 72 kilos                                     | 619 kilos                                               | 760%                      | 547 kilos                     |
| Tomatoes             | 45 kilos                                     | 250 kilos                                               | 456%                      | 205 kilos                     |



**Value adding Natural Resources!**

COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE



# NEW BIOSPHERE AGRICULTURE MORINGA



GRAM FOR GRAM  
**MORINGA**  
LEAVES CONTAIN:



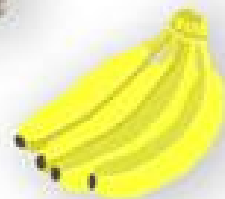
7 TIMES THE VITAMIN C  
FOUND IN ORANGES



4 TIMES THE CALCIUM &  
2 TIMES THE PROTEIN  
FOUND IN MILK



4 TIMES THE VITAMIN A  
FOUND IN CARROTS



3 TIMES THE POTASSIUM  
FOUND IN BANANAS

Fresh drumstick fruit  
Moringa seed  
Moringa leaf  
Moringa seed kernel  
Moringa soup powder

Drumstick powder  
Moringa seeds(PKM1and PKM2)  
Moringa pickle      Moringa tea powder  
Moringa cake powder  
Moringa Juice powder

Moringa oil  
Moringa leaf powder  
Moringa fruit powder  
Moringa root  
Moringa capsule

## Value adding Natural Resources!



# TINY OIL MILL

Groundnut



(Kernels) 46 to 48%

Castor Seed



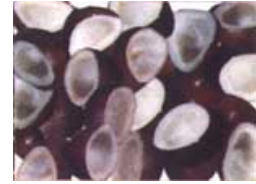
40 to 48%

Sunflower



32 to 40%

Copra



62 to 68%



Groundnut Decorticator  
Peanuts



Sunflower Cracker or Palm  
Nut Cracker



Copra Cutter



Oil Seeds & % of Oil

PALM  
KERNEL



38 to  
45%

SESAM



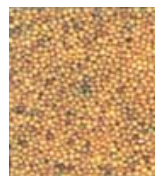
50 to  
56%

RAPSEED



38 to  
45%

MUSTARD



38 to  
45%

LIN  
SEED



40 to  
50%

COTTON  
SEED



18 to  
22%

SOYA  
BEAN

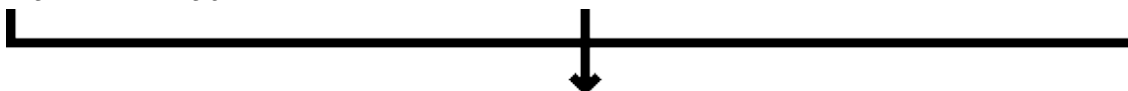


18 to  
22%

PALM  
FRUIT



20 to  
22%



## Value adding Natural Resources!

# NEW BIOSPHERE

## AGRICULTURE

### The Marvellous Mushroom.

Mushrooms are unique amongst other vegetable crops in that they are grown in a totally artificially controlled atmosphere. Cropping is not dependent on the climate. Mushrooms are not seasonal and are available all months of the year. Of course, small growers without sophisticated climate control systems cannot grow over the hotter summer months.



Estimated amount of water required for producing 1 kg of fresh oyster mushrooms using rustic technologies, in comparison with that for other food and forage crops (Martínez-Carrera *et al.*, 1998).

| Product                               | Litres of water/kg | Protein content <sub>a</sub> | Litres of water per gram of protein |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Oyster mushrooms ( <i>Pleurotus</i> ) | 28                 | 2.7                          | 1.0                                 |
| Potatoes                              | 500                | 2.1                          | 23.8                                |
| Wheat                                 | 900                | 14.0                         | 6.4                                 |
| Alfalfa                               | 900                | 6.0                          | 15                                  |
| Sorghum                               | 1,110              | 11.0                         | 10.0                                |
| Corn                                  | 1,400              | 3.5                          | 40.0                                |
| Rice                                  | 1,912              | 6.7                          | 28.5                                |
| Soybeans                              | 2,000              | 34.1                         | 5.8                                 |
| Broiler chicken                       | 3,500              | 23.8                         | 14.7                                |
| Beef                                  | 100,000            | 19.4                         | 515.4                               |



*Mushrooms are the perfect food for everyone!*

## Value adding Natural Resources!

# **NEW BIOSPHERE AGRICULTURE**



**APIARY**

**BEEKEEPING  
&  
HONEY**



**Value adding Natural Resources!**



# Apoch

# Life Pack



Apoch is able to deliver fresh food with shelf lives greater than a year without requiring refrigeration. We start with prime quality inputs and it remains prime quality for periods of one to up to three years.

**Life Pack long life shelf stable foodstuff, safe, nutritious, wholesome, high quality, that require no refrigeration to maintain consistency.**

**Apoch has the ability to offer this technology to an almost endless number of food types, covering all major cooked food brackets i.e. Meats, Sea foods, Dairy and Vegetable.**

**With no refrigeration required, previously unserviceable markets become accessible. For example; fresh vegetables processed in the Pacific Basin can be exported to Middle East, Asia or even Europe.**

**TASTE**  
*of* **HEALTH**

## Value adding Natural Resources!



# Pascas Food Basket



**Eat** the Colors of the Rainbow

**Fresh is Best!**



**When and where as required!**  
**Pacific Basin Food Basket**

# Cooperatives for the Local People

Cooperative arrangements within communities may be focused upon small area enterprises through to whole of nation endeavours to bring to the global markets high volumes of quality goods derived through value adding processes applied to natural resources and regional produce from the land, river and sea, encapsulating all elements of farming and animal produce.

Microfinance typically engages a cooperative of around five women when financing home enterprises. A cooperative is particularly useful when local fishermen bring their catches together at canneries for preparation to market their fish to foreign markets.

The introduction of 'Craft Creations' is to enliven the community's recognition of their high quality traditional skills and then enable their customary craftware to be globally marketed through a cooperative of their own making.

This is all about cooperatives to bring to the fore traditional and innate skills that fulfil needs for people around the globe, not just the local village. A cooperative may embrace several nations.

Natural resources that may be used in producing high quality goods in large volumes include:

Forrest logs processed into high quality furniture in volume for large distribution chains.  
Timber offcuts for high strength laminated beams and reconstituted timber products.  
Local building systems utilising local resources for durable housing – local market solutions.  
Hydroponics particularly for produce that is not native to the area and its climate.  
Aquaculture in rivers, estuaries and sea to mitigate depletion of ocean resources.  
Traditional home produce being increased in volume to provide famine relief worldwide.  
Hemp production to be on scale to enable volumes sufficient for manufacturing processing.  
Cocoa, coffee, moringa, sandalwood, tea, vanilla, plus others, cropping to be of commercial scale, cooperatively run. All farming and animal produce come into the equation for cooperatives.

What is available within a region and what may be introduced can now be thoroughly appraised and reviewed scientifically through local endeavours and with the support of research organisations such as CSIRO of Australia, increasing commercial options and products.

Nothing beats the insight and wisdom of the locals. Their FEELINGS, as well as our own, are to be embraced. Our feelings are the greatest guide as to how and what we are to embrace.

Education at all levels for all ages is our never ending journey. How it has been in ages gone by is not how it will continue. Dynamic change is unfolding and for those who embrace change, our futures are enticing, for those who don't they will have difficulties. We are to embrace and value add our natural resources, we are not to rape and pillage our environment, the forests are to remain, the rivers clean and our oceans are to restock with fish.

Now is the time for nation building, now we are to embrace self-sufficiency without the need for foreign goods and services. We have all we need within us and within our environment, so let us build the way forward for all within our community and show the world how it is to be.

## Value adding Natural Resources!





# SPBD Dreams for Community

## South Pacific Business Development

<http://www.spbdmicrofinance.com/how-it-works>

## Microfinance

SPBD is a network of microfinance organisations working in Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu dedicated to eradicating poverty by empowering women in poor rural villages with the opportunity to start, grow and maintain sustainable, income generating micro-enterprises.

## Philosophy

SPBD's philosophy of lending is based on a **respect for each individual's innate human ingenuity, drive and self-esteem**. It's these qualities that make people creditworthy, not the collateral which traditional banks demand. By providing access to capital, SPBD allows women and their families to pursue their dreams and achieve their full potential. **We provide the opportunities to empower the poorest members of society** to make significant improvements in their lives.

## Methodology

### Micro-enterprise Development

SPBD provides small, unsecured loans of around US\$400 to groups of rural women, who invest these loans into businesses based on their existing livelihood skills. They are given training, ongoing guidance and motivation for the purpose of helping them to grow these small income generating endeavours so that they can work their way out of poverty. This is a very structured program with clear rules.

### Childhood Education

From the second loan onwards, members are encouraged to invest the proceeds of their loans for basic housing improvement and childhood education. SPBD helps to ensure the children of all our members receive a proper education by providing financing to pay for school fees, school uniforms and textbooks.

### Housing Improvements

SPBD helps to improve the healthiness of our member's homes by providing financing for basic housing improvements such as obtaining access to electricity, running piped water, proper sanitation, building a secure foundation for their home (instead of a dirt floor) and to place a tin roof on their home (instead of a grass roof).

### Savings

It is expensive and difficult for the poor to open bank accounts at traditional commercial banks. SPBD helps our members save for a rainy day and to develop good financial habits by providing a basic savings service. By saving with SPBD, members have a safe and convenient place to make small and regular savings deposits.

## Insurance

SPBD offers a loan- and life insurance product to all its members. In the event of a member's death, her family receives a benefit. This assurance of no hardship on the remaining family is something that many of our members greatly value.

## Peer Group Support

All SPBD members are part of a self-chosen group of four to seven women. In each village there might be two to five SPBD groups. The members of the peer groups support and guarantee one another. They are the first line of approval on all new business plans and loan applications of their group members. They act as weekly guarantors on all loan repayments and they play a vital role in the ongoing guidance and motivation of each SPBD micro-entrepreneur. For example, if a client falls ill, her circle helps with her business until she is well. If a client gets discouraged, the support group pulls her through. This contributes substantially to the extremely high repayment rate of loans made to microfinance entrepreneurs.

## Weekly Meetings

SPBD has weekly meetings in the local villages with all its members. At these meetings all SPBD related business takes place, including business training modules, review of business plans, loan applications and approvals, weekly loan repayments, savings deposits, and ongoing business mentoring and coaching.

## Competition

SPBD faces limited direct competition as the commercial- and Development Banks each require collateral or a steady income for micro/small business financing. SPBD is one of the only financial institutions able to deliver credit in Samoa, Tonga, or Fiji individually and to provide on a large scale completely unsecured credit to the poor. (Services are opening in other nations, such as Papua New Guinea.)

## Clients

SPBD serves women living in both rural and peri-urban areas who are vulnerable to the consequences of poverty. These include single mothers, the unemployed, minorities, the poor in health, the disabled, the unbanked, and potential victims of domestic violence. Of the total number of loans distributed:

- 99% go to women
- 80% go to clients living in rural areas
- 40% go to single mothers



# The Healing Power of “Bello” – Beautiful:

How an Italian community uses craftsmanship to rehabilitate some of Europe’s most intractable drug addicts.

<https://craftsmanship.net/the-healing-power-of-bello/>

Issues: [Spring 2019](#)

Topics: [Work, Education, and Community](#)

Locations: [Italy, USA](#)

Materials: [Animals & Insects](#), [Food](#), [Leather](#), [Paper](#), [Textiles](#)



Since San Patrignano’s founding more than 40 years ago as a commune for local drug addicts, 26,000 people have been through its recovery program. “*SanPa*” teaches its residents a wide variety of artisanal crafts on a campus that now covers 520 hectares (1,280 acres), becoming the largest addiction treatment facility in Europe. *Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.*

By LAURA FRASER

1. [Hippie Commune, Italian-Style](#)
2. [Rehab: Communal Cookie-Making vs. An Oil Change](#)
3. [A Thread of Quality From The Past To The Present](#)
4. [Pranzo: Lunch, The Great Provider of Quality and Community](#)
5. [Work: The Great Equalizer](#)
6. [A Rare Craft, Revived](#)
7. [Can SANPA Work Anywhere Else?](#)

In the hills above Rimini, Italy, is a restaurant renowned across the region for its pizza. The terrace, surrounded by flowering trees, overlooks vineyards that roll down to the distant Adriatic Sea. In the centre of the restaurant, called “*SP.accio*,” tattooed men knead, shape, and twirl dough in a gleaming, open kitchen. The cooks follow the standard routine of any good *pizzaiolo*—they sprinkle on herbs and cheese, and slip the pies into a fiercely-hot, wood-burning oven—but they cook with unusual focus and passion, as if their very lives depended on the perfection of these pizzas.

“The dough teaches you,” says Massimo Bertoglia, the head chef, as he shapes a piece into a round. “You have to have constancy, and you have to have care.” He pauses to survey his results and seems pleased. “If you don’t care for it, it will die.”

*Unlike most rehab methods, SanPa doesn’t rely on therapists, substitute drug treatment, 12-step programs, or religion. Instead, it treats addiction as a community problem, where an individual’s*

*destructive tendencies can be changed by becoming a member of a big family, Italian-style, participating in work and education for the common good.*

Bertoglia's pizza philosophy is far more than a metaphor. Learning to become a pizzaiolo actually did help to save his life. A former drug addict, Bertoglia is one of some 26,000 people since 1978 who have come to San Patrignano, the addiction recovery community that runs this restaurant, as a last-ditch effort to pull himself out of a life centred on doing anything necessary to get his next fix. Everyone who works at SP.accio, from Chef Bertoglia to the waiters, busboys, and the woman who sells gifts in the boutique ("*spaccio*" means store in Italian) is either a current resident or a graduate of the rehab program. Some of the best chefs in Italy come here to train the pizzaioli, who are highly sought-after in Italy after graduation.

It's easy to see why. All the ingredients at the restaurant, Bertoglia explains, are *kilometro zero*—produced within view of the terrace tables, from the tomatoes and basil to the wine, mozzarella cheese, prosciutto, and delicate date cookies served with espresso at the end of their meals. The pizza crust—a crucial and elusive art in the pizza world—achieves an unusual quality here because it's part whole-wheat, and it's made with natural yeast, with a "mother" dough that has to be refreshed three times a day. The resulting pizza, Bertoglia says as he thumps the dough, is more easily digestible than a pizza made with commercial yeasts. It's a bit like a Napolitano pizza—large, chewy, with a big border—but not quite as soft.



In SanPa's bakery sector, residents make fresh bread every day for the Centre's communal meals, typically made with locally grown food. "In Italy, lunch is when a family takes time to share a beautiful experience," says Lucia Rughi, SanPa's communications director. Rughi is married to one of the sons of SanPa's founder, Vincenzo Muccioli. *Photo by Laura Fraser.*

On my way out of the restaurant, I pass a sumptuous deli and gift boutique that tells the story of a community that makes much more than pizza. Cheeses, cured meats, wine, pastries, olive oil, and other quality foods are all made at

San Patrignano (SanPa), a campus covering 642 acres that includes farms and vineyards, and where some 1500 residents and 300 staff currently reside. Another room in the boutique features high-quality leather goods and finely-spun shawls and scarves, all with the SanPa logo: a tree of life. SanPa is also renowned for breeding horses and dogs, fine woodworking, graphic arts, and other sophisticated crafts. The income from the residents' efforts covers about 60% of the community's operating budget of 27 million euros (just over 30 million dollars). The rest is made up by donations to the private non-profit organisation, some of which come from billionaire Italian patrons.



### **The Philosophy of 'Bello'**

SanPa is unlike other Rehab Centres in the world for a variety of reasons. First is the length of stay, which is three and a half years. By contrast, the average stay in a Rehab Centre in the United States, according to the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, is 28 days. Second, unlike most rehab methods, SanPa doesn't rely on therapists, substitute drug treatment, 12-step programs, or religion. Instead, it treats addiction less as a medical

problem than a community problem, where an individual's lack of self-esteem and destructive tendencies can be changed by becoming a members of a big family, Italian-style, participating in work and education



for the common good. (For an intimate sense of this culture, see our documentary short, “The Philosophy of Bello, in our sidebar column.)



Chefs from all over Italy come to train the cooks at SP.accio, a restaurant entirely staffed by San Patrignano residents. After the residents conclude their three-and-a-half year program at SanPa, 90 percent of them land jobs. *Photo by Susan West.*

Third, the entire program is free to the residents and their families. While this is costly up front—\$48,000 per resident year, including food, lodging, medical, and education and training costs—it saves taxpayers enormous sums over the long run. SanPa’s directors estimate that its program saves the Italian government 23

million Euros each year (or about \$27.5 million) in costs it would otherwise spend on incarceration or governmental rehabilitation.

And fourth, unlike other Rehab Centres that sell their wares, SanPa doesn’t produce crafty tchotchkes; it is dedicated instead to the production of high-quality goods that are sold to top Italian restaurants, fashion houses, and architects. According to SanPa’s philosophy of rehabilitation, fine craftsmanship is essential to building self-esteem, and that ensures not only the residents’ success but also the program’s sustainability. And each craft sector seems to develop this idea its own way.

## HIPPIE COMMUNE, ITALIAN-STYLE

*Every resident commits to the full three-and-a-half-year residency. During this time they aren’t paid for their work, but they learn a trade and may get a university education.*

San Patrignano was founded 40 years ago Vincenzo Muccioli, by a hotelier who inherited a **200-hectare Estate** and wanted to do something about the drug addicts he saw in nearby Rimini. He began inviting addicts to his San Patrignano estate for Christmas, and then started bringing addicts home to live with his family. Eventually, he founded an informal alternative medicine free clinic at their weekend farm, and then began building the community.

Muccioli had no training as a psychologist or addiction specialist when he started the Centre; he was a messianic do-gooder with New Age interests. But he had a clear idea that the best way to treat drug addiction was to make addicts feel like they were part of a community that depended on them for its well-being. He and his wife invited addicts to live in San Patrignano on three conditions: They had to stop all drug use, they couldn’t ask for money from the government, and they had to choose among different income-producing activities to make SanPa a self-sustaining community. Instead of traditional therapy, **inmates talked while they worked**. Eventually, medical and psychological facilities were added on campus for a few residents, but the model was based on a feeling of belonging and working that raised self-esteem.



The pizza at SP.accio is renowned for its chewy crust, made from wheat grown in Italy’s Marche region. The pizza dough is leavened with a 10-year-old starter that must be tended every few hours to keep it fresh. Most of the toppings come from SanPa’s own garden. *Photo by Susan West.*

Soon, addicts in sleeping bags began to camp in line outside San Patrignano for weeks, awaiting a coveted spot in what was then akin to a hippie commune, where everything, from the buildings and chairs to the cheese and wine, was made by the residents. In the 1980s, when few clinics would care

for patients with HIV/AIDS, Muccioli opened a FOURTY (40) Bed Clinic for them at San Patrignano; several people with AIDS are still in residence.

Muccioli, who died in 1995, had powerful friends who funded his project: he'd been in a meditation group with Gian Marco and Letizia Moratti, billionaire oil industrialists who ranked among the wealthiest financiers in Italy, and who bankrolled San Patrignano from the start, encouraging other aristocratic (and often right-leaning) Italians to contribute to their foundation. Gian Marco died in 2018, but Letizia continues to help govern SanPa; she has also been mayor of Milan and the first female president of the RAI, Italy's public broadcasting company. This network of high-ranking political and business friends has helped give San Patrignano tax breaks and other financial benefits, forging collaborations with top Italian designers, chefs, architects, and fashion brands.

From the start, Muccioli made his own rules, and while he was beloved in the community, he was also attacked by some ex-residents and the media for being a dictator, and for his unconventional methods, which in the 1980s occasionally involved harsh punishments and violence (the rationale was that drug addiction inevitably caused death, and so they used whatever means necessary to save lives). In one scandal, Muccioli was accused of covering up the beating death of a resident, planting heroin on the corpse and claiming the death was an overdose; he was convicted but did not serve time—again, because of powerful political allies.



The *pizzaioli* from SanPa are sought-after throughout Italy for their skills. Most of the SanPa residents go on to work for one of the many fashion, leather, food, and wine companies that have connections to SanPa, and who often send their experts to train the Centre's residents. *Photo by Susan West.*

Since Muccioli's death, San Patrignano has been reorganized into a more conventional non-profit structure with several boards of governance and oversight, and a network of community ties throughout Italy, and the scandals have ceased. SanPa now downplays its history, which is absent from its website, and instead focuses on the future, collaborating with several European groups to work on expanding its model of rehabilitation to other countries.

Today, San Patrignano, situated atop a hill above Rimini, looks more like a modern, well-endowed college campus than a commune. And while SanPa has a reputation for being a closed community, the family immediately opened its doors to a visiting journalist.



While other artisanal sectors such as leather-working employ both men and women, the studio for *tessitura* (or weaving) is for women only. This creates a safe place for female addicts who have a history of sexual or physical abuse, which is common among the residents. The women say the meditative, repetitive nature of the work calms the urges and anxieties that tend to beset an addict. *Photo by Laura Fraser.*

Antonio Tinelli, who until recently was the president of San Patrignano, and who entered the program as a cocaine-addicted financial trader (almost everyone who works at SanPa was once a resident there), says that over the years, the community has learned from its mistakes. ***“There was a time when we had a lot to learn, and there were moments during the 80s when drugs were difficult to combat, and it looked like they were going to win,”*** he says.



***“After trial and error, San Patrignano has built a structure that helps drug addicts find solutions and survive in the midst of all the challenges and difficulties of their lives.”***

When he first arrived, Tinelli was sent to work with the Centre’s various animals; one of Muccioli’s beliefs was that working with animals, whether horses, dogs, or farm animals, could help addicts calm down and give them an opportunity to connect with, and be responsible for, another living being. ***“They asked if I liked animals, and I said sure, thinking about cats and dogs,”*** Tinelli recalled. One of the first jobs the slick financial trader was confronted with was midwifing a calf. ***“There I was, covered in everything that comes out of a cow giving birth, holding a tiny calf in my hands, and I knew it was more than a metaphor. This, here, is a new life.”***

Tinelli explained that when new residents arrive, each is assigned a ***“guardian angel,”*** someone who is a year ahead of them in recovery, to act as a guide; they live, work, eat, and sleep alongside each other, providing constant peer support. The residents work in ***“sectors”***—woodworking, textiles, graphic arts, baking, animal husbandry, wine, and many others—with people they eat and live with as a family. Every resident commits to the full three-and-a-half-year residency, during which time they learn a trade and may get a university education. They aren’t paid for their work while they are in the community, but the products they make help support their stay, which is free.

During the first year, the residents (they are called *ragazzi* inside the community, which loosely translates to ***“guys”***) are allowed no contact with family except via hand-written letters. Men are housed separately from women, who are TWENTY PERCENT (20%) of the residents. **For the entire stay, the ragazzi have no access to cell phones or the Internet.** (***“The real detox,”*** as one told me.) San Patrignano claims that, upon release, nearly NINETY PERCENT (90%) of its residents are employed through its network of trade and community partners, and that SEVENTY PERCENT (70%) stay sober in three-year follow-up surveys conducted by the University of Bologna—impressive statistics in this field. While data on rehab success, including SanPa’s, is hazy at best, the best Centres in the US claim only a THIRTY PERCENT (30%) rate of recovery.



All new SanPa residents have an *Angelo Custode*, or a guardian angel—a more experienced resident who never leaves their sides. When addicts feel lonely, angry, or upset, this gives them someone who can always talk things over with them. Here, the weavers are mounting a loom, which can take up to three days. *Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.*

## **REHAB: COMMUNAL COOKIE-MAKING VS. AN OIL CHANGE**

To understand its success, I toured San Patrignano to talk with some of the residents. From the administrative offices, with its large graphic design lab, I walked along a muraled alley wafting with breezes of something good in the oven. When I ducked into the bakery and watched the ragazzi shaping loaves of bread and mixing up cookie dough, I immediately noticed a light-hearted atmosphere—the guys comfortably joking with each other as they kneaded vast quantities of dough.



Claudia Corazza came to SanPa in the 1980s as a resident, then stayed on as a designer and instructor, teaching women to create their own patterns. These fine shawls are destined for a Milan boutique. *Photo by Laura Fraser.*

In addition to all the bread for the community, and monthly birthday cakes for the residents, the bakery sector makes cookies, breads, and 35,000 buttery fruit-filled *panettone* at Christmas for commercial sale outside. When one of the guys, arms covered in tattoos, offered me samples, the quality was immediately apparent. The fig and walnut cookie was moist, chewy, and crispy at the same time. A corn and orange biscuit was both flavourful and delicate. No ordinary cookies, these.

Between bites, I chatted with Gregory Raimo, an Italian-American from New Jersey who had the tough-guy looks and voice of Robert De Niro in *Taxi Driver*. His arms and chest were covered in rough tattoos. ***“I’ve done a lot of damage,”*** he said, and indeed, I wouldn’t want to meet those piercing blue eyes on a street corner at night. ***“Jail, rehab, nothing helped. In the United States, you get eight days detox, then a month of rehab—it’s like an oil change. You go back outside and go right back to drugs and the life you were living before.”***

Desperate to find help for his drug problem, Raimo had to search beyond the U.S. He came to Italy when his Italian grandparents suggested San Patrignano as a final option. (While the program is technically open to foreigners, entry can be tricky for Americans to obtain. Among other things, it requires a three-year medical visa for a program that, by U.S. standards, is not accredited.) For Raimo, communal living was a big change. ***“Back home I minded my own business. Here, everybody knows if you have a***

***problem,”*** he said. ***“It’s not easy, but if it was easy, it wouldn’t work.”*** I asked him if would be interested in going into baking when he leaves. ***“I’m not big on cookies, to tell you the truth,”*** he said, flashing a warm smile. ***“But I’ve learned a lot about organizing here. I’m good at organizing. I figure if I finish this, I can do anything.”***



SanPa textiles are commissioned by top fashion houses, including Chanel, Zegna, and others, as well as high-end home furnishing brands. *Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.*



## A THREAD OF QUALITY FROM THE PAST TO THE PRESENT

Next door, I entered the ***“Design Lab,”*** a Textile Studio where I found FORTY (40) mostly young



women at work. The room on the left was filled with sewing machines, and on the right, giant, old-fashioned wooden looms. Each had a spread of colourful yarn, and the women sat in twos operating the looms, passing the shuttle under the threads. There was a quiet, regular rhythm of work in the room.

San Patrignano is one of the few places in Europe that continues to make hand-painted wallpaper. The design managers work with architects and designers to create custom wallpaper, or *carta da parati*, often installing it in their clients' homes. The wallpaper panels can cost thousands of dollars apiece. *Photo by Laura Fraser.*

Claudia Corazza, a woman in her fifties who was helping a colleague thread a large loom, arrived at San Patrignano when she was 18, an alcoholic and addict. ***“At that time, it was all mud and country living,”*** she said. The weaving sector is one of the oldest at SanPa, initially taught by a woman who was a master weaver. ***“She was a little nonina—a grandmother—who showed us the basics, and she was glad to pass along what was a dying tradition,”*** Corazza said.

From the start, SanPa invited older artisans to teach. Many had done their life's cycle of work and wanted to transmit their skills to another generation. The workshops taught by the artisans—weavers, Michelin-starred chefs, cheesemakers, winemakers, designers—created a foundation for SanPa to preserve those artisanal traditions. ***“Our ragazzi learn to make something that isn't slap-dash or just okay or good enough, but something with their hands, passions, and originality,”*** said Tinelli.



Slow, deliberate work like weaving, he said, can help replace the immediate cravings of drugs. ***“Gradually, they learn that satisfaction isn't immediate, but longer, and more beautiful and profound. It comes from sacrifice and discipline, and the ragazzi have a sense of filling the emptiness inside, and of discovering a passion for life and quality.”***

Corazza, for example, took a course in weaving at SanPa, worked in the sector for years, and then stayed on to help others. Designers and others in the fashion world still visit. ***“It's a constant transmission of knowledge,”*** she said.

Lisa Carrara, threading the loom with Claudia, has been at SanPa for over six years. ***“My parents brought me here, against my will, but I kept going,”*** she said. After her three-year rehabilitation, she stayed on as a teacher. ***“Weaving helps you concentrate, and it gives you something to do. Sometimes you talk, and sometimes you take a moment to cry.”***

San Patrignano's hand-painted wallpaper designs range from traditional to geometric and oriental-themed. ***"We care about quality,"*** says Diego. ***"It's a lost art, even in Italy, but we are carrying on."*** Photo by Laura Fraser.

***"Also,"*** Corazza pointed out, ***"you learn mathematics."*** Figuring out measurements and quantities of yarn for weaving takes a good deal of calculation.

The women tell me that working in the all-female weaving sector helps the young women, most of whom have been raped or have prostituted themselves in order to get money for drugs. Almost all of them have suffered some form of violence and abuse. In contrast, the weaving workshop radiates calm, offering a safe place for women to untangle their feelings and experiences.

*With one touch, it was easy to tell that everything is made of the finest cashmere, silk, or linen. I couldn't resist a baby blanket-soft cashmere shawl for \$140; similar items destined for Chanel will retail for \$1,200.*

The weaving is still based on the techniques of the Nonina, but updated with new technology. There are nine looms in the weaving sector, ranging from 1.5 metres to 3 metres wide; each is equipped with 24 heddles—the wire cords that the thread passes through to create a weaving against the warp thread. Where older looms required a lot of pedals, which lifted shafts that determine a textile's design, a computer now operates those shafts. The computerisation allows for more complicated designs, and fewer mistakes, but the actual weaving is still done by hand; each weaving, which is turned into a shawl, clothing, or a throw, takes two to three days to produce.

The weaving sector works on commission from fashion houses such as Chanel, Ferragamo, Brunello Cucinelli, and Zegna, as well as making San Patrignano-branded scarves and shawls that they sell to the public. At the workshop's entrance, an armoire displays samples for sale. With one touch, it's easy to tell that everything is made of the finest cashmere, silk, or linen. I couldn't resist a baby blanket-soft cashmere shawl in cloud blue with a dark border for \$140; similar items destined for Chanel will retail for \$1,200.



***"When you make something this beautiful,"*** Corazza said, holding a shawl to her cheek, ***"you feel better about yourself because you created it."***

Some of SanPa's *carta da parati* is silk-screened after the paper has been cured, some is stenciled, and some painted by hand. Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.

## **PRANZO: LUNCH, THE GREAT PROVIDER OF QUALITY AND COMMUNITY**

At precisely 12:30, the residents headed to an enormous dining hall, which can seat 1,200 people at long wooden tables, where the residents eat with others from their sectors. A wide arc of floor-to-ceiling windows shows off hundreds of acres of vineyards outside. Before eating, everyone in the room stands for a moment of silence. ***"It's a moment to offer thanks, or to reflect,"*** said Tinelli. ***"It is not religious, but it can be."*** Many of the residents crossed themselves, then everyone sat.



White-coated waiters listed the lunch choices, served in the Italian style—a pasta *primi*, followed by a main dish. Everyone takes turns working as a waiter and serving others, rotating during the month. Like everything else at San Patrignano, most of the food was grown and processed on the premises. In this large, industrial dining room, I was stunned to find my plate of pasta was steaming and perfectly *al dente*, with creamy home-made ricotta cheese and sun-dried tomatoes.

***“We’re preserving and transmitting Italian culture, in which the idea of eating with a family is very important,”*** said Tinelli. Until recently, in accordance with Italian tradition, everyone was allowed one glass of San Patrignano wine at lunch and dinner, but because many are alcoholic and had problems with the wine, now they drink water. After lunch, also in keeping with Italian rhythms, everyone takes time to nap or relax before getting back to work later in the afternoon.



In SanPa’s leather workshop, residents create fine purses, wallets, and other goods that are either commissioned by Italian fashion brands or sold, like these, under the San Patrignano brand, and its logo: the tree of life. *Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.*

## **WORK: THE GREAT EQUALIZER**

That afternoon, I visited the leather sector, where residents stitch San Patrignano-branded handbags, and produce others for Italian fashion houses, including the high-end leather company Tod’s, whose owners and designers have come to SANPA to offer workshops. Each person was at a station, sewing zippers, cutting leather, or hand-stitching. Unlike at a commercial leather workshop I visited in the United States, the atmosphere was cheerful and talkative. Interestingly, this is one of the few sectors where men and women work together.

***Why don’t we see SanPa’s model across the U.S.? “We’re living in a world where everyone wants things cured in five minutes, shoot everybody up with drugs so we don’t have to worry about whether we can change their lives,” says Mimi Silbert, the founder and long-time president of Delancey Street. “People are terrified to do long, hard things.”***

I was struck by how diverse this group was—in age as well as life circumstances. When I asked Tinelli how someone like him—bright, educated, making piles of money as a financial trader—was able to bond with homeless heroin addicts and people with misspelled prison tattoos, he said it wasn’t easy at first. ***“San Patrignano taught me one of the most important things I lacked: humility.”***

Marco Castelli, a 43-year-old Italian with a scruffy beard who was painting the edges of some pebbled calf leather that would become a luxury handbag, learned that lesson the hard way. Castelli is an engineer by training, and he used to work at the Italian fashion house Gucci, living a fast lifestyle fuelled by copious amounts of cocaine. In a story familiar to most addicts and their friends, the more Castelli used, the more of his stylish friends dropped away; soon he was left isolated, working long hours to support his habit. At a certain point, his income couldn’t cover his drugs, and he found himself begging for money from his friends and parents. One by one, they turned away from him. Eventually he lost his job, his home, his friends, and his savings in pursuit of the next line of coke.

***“After 23 years of abusing drugs, I decided I needed a change,”*** said Castelli, who has spent over two years at SanPa. ***“I had two separate roads in front of me, and only one of them was life.”*** Now he spends his time teaching his Gucci design sense and standards to fellow addicts in the leather workshop.



San Patrignano spends more per year on training for its residents (15,000 euros, or \$17,000) than on their room, board, and medical care (about \$11,000 euros). *Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.*

At one work table in the leather sector, women were stitching together stuffed animals made with real fur for the luxury market. One woman in her 50s, Roberta (who preferred not to use her last name), had a face etched with

the lines of a hard life. A former accountant, she became a heroin addict. After revolving in and out of TWO (2) Rehab Centres, she was clean from heroin but separated from her husband and had turned to alcohol. ***“San Patrignano was like the last beach,”*** she said. It took a big commitment to stay in; she recently missed her daughter’s wedding. But she said she is content, and somewhat amazed at her luck. ***“I could never have imagined this place. We get good food, a place to stay, and friends. Demonstrating a fur rabbit with evident pride,”*** she said, ***“This place is beautiful, and we make these beautiful things.”***

A couple of tables over from Roberta, Kyra (who also did not want to use her last name), a woman in her early 20s who has spent two years here, was stitching wallets. An American from a celebrity family, she has dark hair, wide green eyes, and prep school elocution. ***“My aunt’s friend was a friend of the founder, and she asked if I could enter,”*** she said.



Antonio Tinelli was a financial advisor until 2001, when he entered SanPa as a cocaine addict. He worked in animal husbandry, then in communications; until September, 2018, he served as President of the San Patrignano community. *Photo by Laura Fraser.*

Kyra started taking pills on weekends as a child for fun, and the habit escalated, especially since her parents were rarely present. She’d been a debutante and interned at a famous fashion house; her Instagram feed prior to San Patrignano reveals someone who was a rich, partying, hot mess. ***“I had no morals when I arrived here,”*** she said. ***“I didn’t know what a relationship was. I had to learn to listen to people. San Patrignano has transformed me.”***

Despite her upbringing, with housekeepers and nannies, Kyra doesn’t see the labour of stitching wallets as drudgery. ***“I’m passionate about fashion, and studied it, but I never thought I could use my hands to create something,”*** she said. ***“Instead of going into fashion as a business, now I want to go into design. I’ve been able to learn about leather, which is complex.”*** Kyra has also taken courses in the textile sector, adding to her education in the hands-on side of fashion, which she took for granted before. ***“I came from a very fast-paced lifestyle, and this work, learning a skill, and these people have saved my life.”***

## A RARE CRAFT, REVIVED

The most unusual craft workshop in San Patrignano’s design lab produces hand-painted wallpaper, or *carta da paretì*. When I visited, two ragazzi spread a thin, gluey mixture on long rolls of paper, which then went into a kiln to be cured. When the paper came out, it was painted with one or more of three methods: stencils, silk-screen, or hand-painting with brushes. One of the guys in the workshop, a 36-year-old named Diego, paged through a sample book of wallpaper with geometric patterns, faux parquets, and marble inlay, damask, *chinoiserie*, and floral motifs that looked like they’d adorn the walls of palaces and Italian villas: in fact, they do, along with decorating yachts, luxury hotels, restaurants, and boutiques.





At SanPa meals, residents take turns being servers. Following the Italian custom, each meal has a *primi* (a pasta or soup course), followed by a *secondi* (the main dish). ***“It’s considered disrespectful to the cooks and to the community not to eat everything on your plate,”*** says Lucia Rughi, SanPa’s communications director. Not surprisingly, this sin is rarely committed. *Photo courtesy of San Patrignano.*



Jonathan Tomasello, 30, used to sell drugs and spent some time in jail. ***“When my family didn’t want me in the house, I thought I’d better think about something else.”*** He’s been in San Patrignano for two and half years. ***“Outside, no one tells you anything when you’re wrong, no one cares,”*** he says. ***“Here you have to follow someone, and then you have to lead them and take the attention from yourself to someone else’s well-being.”*** Tomasello is thinking about opening a bakery when he leaves. *Photo by Laura Fraser.*

Hand-painted wallpaper—a single panel starts at thousands of dollars and may take 100 hours to paint—is a rare craft these days. Imported to Europe from China in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the art form became popular among Italy’s aristocracy. The late Renzo Mongiardino, one of the country’s best-known designers of commercial and residential interiors as well as film sets, was a master of using hand-painted wallpaper to create illusion—Moroccan tilework, drapery,

frescoes, floral motifs. He designed homes for the uber-wealthy, as well as for directors including Franco Zeffirelli. Early in SanPa’s history, he also brought his teaching skills to the community.

The difficulty with this wallpaper, since its colours are mixed and painted by hand, is achieving consistency over an entire wall. ***“You have to throw out a lot of pieces,”*** said Diego. ***“It may take a year to do one large job. You need patience.”*** Diego says he loves working with wallpaper, but once he’s out of San Patrignano, he isn’t sure he’ll find work in the field. ***“Hand-painted wallpaper is a very restricted art,”*** he said. ***“But I’ll find something using these painting and design skills. It’s become a passion.”***

## CAN SANPA WORK ANYWHERE ELSE?

San Patrignano has now spread to THREE (3) Satellite Centres, one (1) in London and TWO (2) in Italy, and it participates in world conferences on rehabilitation, partnering with other like-minded programs in Europe. Given that more than 72,000 people died of drug-related deaths in the U.S. last year, and more than 8,000 in Europe, many people have studied SanPa to determine if the model could work elsewhere. But it’s not easy to replicate.

The closest relative to SanPa in the United States is Delancey Street, a San Francisco-based rehabilitation program for violent criminals and drug abusers that has a similar approach. Mimi Silbert, founder and long-time president of Delancey Street and a criminal justice expert, praised the Italian program, which she called a ***“sister organisation.”*** Like SanPa, Delancey Street rejects traditional therapeutic approaches in favour of making the addict feel like an important participant in a community, and accountable to its members.

At [Delancey Street](#), which has expanded from its San Francisco home to SIX (6) other Treatment Centres around the country, residents run a restaurant, a moving company, and make some furniture and crafts. **The cost of a Delancey Street residency, which typically runs for about FOUR (4) Years, is approximately \$30,000 a year—close to the \$48,000 cost of a San Patrignano residency.** However, like SanPa’s directors, Silbert argues that this expense ultimately saves on public costs for repeat incarcerations, to say nothing of superficial prison rehabilitation programs that usually fail, imposing further costs on society. But Delancey Street’s model is not widely replicated, either.

***“The reason they don’t end up replicating us is primarily because of money,”*** says Silbert. ***“In Italy, they have a great donor. We don’t, so we have a great struggle—but a willingness to struggle.”*** She says most treatment programs fail because they are short-term, partly for reasons of money and insurance, and don’t provide residents with the sense of support and family they need.

***“Instead of taking people who have messed up their lives and treating them as these poor people who need our help, we search for their strengths and develop them,”*** said Silbert. ***“Making crafts develops those strengths, lets them be creative, gives them something to be passionate about, and teaches them to rely on each other in order to work together. In the process they discover their own self-reliance,”*** she said. But few programs have the resources or patience to try such an approach.



**And at one of Italy’s prisons: Rehabilitation through wine-making. Why not?**

***“Right now, we’re living in a world where everyone wants things cured in FIVE (5) minutes, shoot everybody up with drugs so we don’t have to worry about whether we can change their lives,”*** she said. ***“We’re living in a time when people are terrified to do long, hard things. Change takes a long time, but it’s worth it.”***

Another factor that makes SanPa difficult to replicate is its very Italian-ness; it grew in a country where the history and value of craft is woven into the fabric of society. One Australian team visiting SanPa concluded, ***“San Patrignano is un-replicable in its entirety, due to its history, its scale, its location, and the Italian culture in which it is situated.”***

Lucia Rughi, SanPa’s communications director, is married to one of founder Muccioli’s sons, Giacomo, who has become a veterinarian. ***“Our philosophy,”*** she says, ***“is the education of bello.”*** Within that philosophy, the process of understanding and working toward beauty is the only means to combat the ugliest expression of self-loathing: addiction.



# PASCAS VILLAGE Sanctuary Paradise RWANDA

**Local Farmers  
engaged in  
permaculture**



Kindly go to [www.pascashealth.com](http://www.pascashealth.com), then Library Download page, scroll a long way down to Corporate Alliances and click on to open:

 [Pascas Village Sanctuary Paradise.pdf](#)

**The Healing Power of “Bello” – Beautiful** – is to be mirrored within every Sanctuary Paradise Village with accommodation being available for those from all walks of life – veterans, homeless, troubling adolescents, domestic violence victims, any and all who ultimately are to benefit from Feeling Healing. The population of women, men and children to be no more than 1,000.

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# HERE WE COME



COMMERCIAL IN CONFIDENCE





**"THE" profession is:**

**TEACHING**



to:

*Learn through play*

*Independently explore subject*

*Research with fellow students*

*Explore topics you enjoy*

*Engage in what you are passionate about*

*Ask and keep asking*

*Question every aspect*

*Commonsense is not common*

*Assumptions are mostly in error*

*Embrace what you may be feeling*

*We have been retarded and restrained*

*We are to be our true self*

*We are to express all our feelings*

*We are self contained all is within*

*By doing is how we learn*

*Tutoring others is a great self teacher*

*Our capabilities are infinite*



while you



# Healed potential



## Insightful | Genius

*Brilliance!*

## DYNAMIC

## vibrant

**P**hilosophy of global changes

**A**ge of a new way

**S**oul healing

Put **C**hildren first

**A**wareness so that people can improve their lives

**S**pirit creating alternative solutions

**Team Ukraine**

**ONCE YOU KNOW -  
YOU CANNOT UNKNOW!**

Mary Magdalene

perceived truth MoC 965 – relative truth potential MoC 1,480