INTRODUCTION

One of the issues facing sub-Saharan Africa is the recurrent risks and challenges faced by women in generating and generating. In this paper, we measure poverty using the deprivation approach. The deprivations in the contextualized dimensions of well-being are measured and are most likely to be poor.

Research problem:

We also want to emphasize the national definitions of poverty for women in this study. Poverty is different for women from different countries. Women poverty in Rwanda is not similar to that of women poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

The research question of the study:

What is the multidimensional poverty for the Rwandese woman? How to measure target 1.1.2 of SDG 1 for women in Rwanda? What are the characteristics of the multidimensionally poor Rwandese women?

METHODODOLOGY

OBJECTIVES

1. Measure Women Poverty for target 1.1.2 of SDG 1 based on the context of Rwanda

2. Find out the characteristics of the multidimensionally poor women in order to identify the most vulnerable women in the country for policy actions.

RESULTS

Characteristics of multidimensionally poor women:

- Women in early adulthood have a lower probability of being multidimensionally poor as compared to women in their late twenties. Similar results are also found for older aged women (50+ years) the older the woman, the more chances that she is multidimensionally poor. This shows that there has been progress over time.
- Women working in the agricultural sector are worse off and are most likely to be poor.
- Higher number of children born, women results as an increased probability of being multidimensionally poor.
- Significant correlation between mother’s multidimensional poverty and her child’s stunting level.
- Single women younger than 30 years and married women are more likely to be poor if the household head is female.
- The higher the education level of the household head, the better off are the women living in that household.
- Higher household size is associated with lower poverty level of the woman.
- There is less likelihood for a 50+ year old woman to be poor if there is a man in the household; the relationship between presence of a man and multidimensional poverty for other categories of women is insignificant.
- Rural women and those from the West and South province having higher likelihood of being multidimensionally poor.

CONCLUSIONS & POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

An important conclusion of this study is that women are deprived much more than men. In the future, in order to address this need we need to identify poverty reduction strategies that can be more effective and efficient. In particular, the following strategies can be far more efficient and effective.

- Women who work in the agricultural sector
- Women with many children
- Women whose children are stunted
- Women with poor household size
- Women working in the agricultural sector

REFERENCES

