

Extreme poverty (defined in notes) rates have been falling steadily but over 60% of Rwanda's population are still among the poorest 20% of people worldwide. The richest 20% of Rwanda's population hold 57% of total income.

- International resource flows are significant in Rwanda, and ODA is the main inflow
- Government expenditure per person is among the lowest in the world at less than \$500 (PPP 2014)
- 32% of aid to Rwanda goes to the health sector; the largest bilateral donor is the US

## Overview

HOW MANY OF THE  
POOREST 20% OF PEOPLE  
GLOBALLY LIVE IN RWANDA?

**7.9**  
million

WHAT RESOURCES ARE  
AVAILABLE?

Domestic public  
**US\$1.1bn**  
International  
**US\$1.9bn**

HOW MUCH DOES THE  
GOVERNMENT SPEND  
PER PERSON?

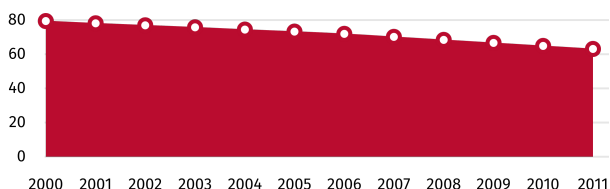
**PPP\$349**  
See Notes

HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

**27%**  
Depth of poverty

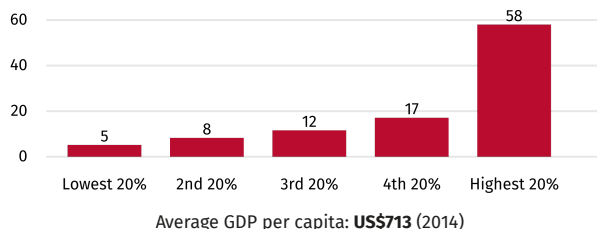
**Extreme poverty has fallen steadily, from almost 80% in 2000 to 63% by latest data in 2011**

2000-2014, % of population living on under \$1.25 per day



**The richest 20% of Rwanda's population has 11 times the income of the poorest 20%**

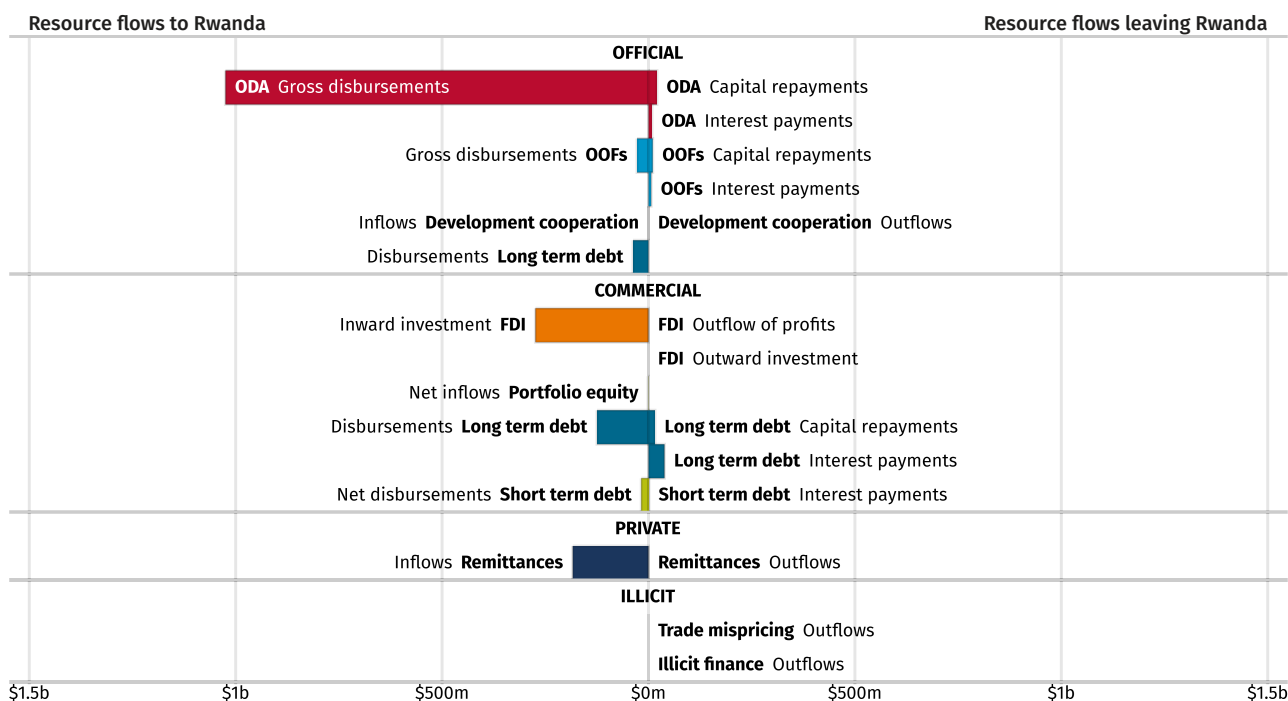
2014, share of income of bottom 20% of population



## Resource flows to and from Rwanda

**ODA is the main resource flow to Rwanda and accounts for over 60% of total international inflows**

2014, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. 2. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the \$1.25 a day poverty line. 'Domestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2014. Across countries in sub-Saharan Africa the richest 20% of the population have 10 times the income of the poorest 20% on average. Acronyms: ODA: official development assistance.

## Domestic resources

External grants – both budget support and project focused – account for 35% of total revenue. Concessional finance forms the majority of government financing. Development expenditure makes up almost half of government spending, over 55% through foreign funding.

### Direct taxes make up 41% of total tax collected

2013, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Total Revenue and grants 100% of total   US\$1.8bn	Grants 35% of total   US\$0.6bn	Budget Support Grants 13% of total   US\$0.2bn	Other 16% of total   US\$0.3bn
	revenue 65% of total   US\$1.2bn	Project Grants 23% of total   US\$0.4bn	
		Non-Tax Revenue 8% of total   US\$0.1bn	
		Tax Revenue 57% of total   US\$1bn	
			Global Fund 7% of total   US\$0.1bn
			Payments for Peacekeeping Operations 6% of total   US\$0.1bn
			International Trade Fairs 0% of total   US\$0.00bn
			Taxes on Goods and Services 29% of total   US\$0.5bn
			Direct Taxes 23% of total   US\$0.4bn

### Foreign finance is provided in an equal mix of budgetary and project loans

2013, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Financing 100% of total   US\$0.3bn	Net External Finance 47% of total   US\$0.1bn	Drawings 52% of total   US\$0.2bn	Project Loans 30% of total   US\$0.1bn
	Net Domestic Finance 53% of total   US\$0.2bn		Budget Support 22% of total   US\$0.1bn
		Nonbank Financing -14% of total   US\$0bn	
		Bank Financing 67% of total   US\$0.2bn	

### Interest payments only account for 3% of government expenditure

2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total   US\$2.1bn	Capital Expenditure 46% of total   US\$1bn	Externally Financed 25% of total   US\$0.5bn	
		Domestically financed 21% of total   US\$0.4bn	
	Recurrent Expenditure 50% of total   US\$1.1bn	Exceptional Expenditure 8% of total   US\$0.2bn	
		Goods And Services 9% of total   US\$0.2bn	
		Transfer Payments 19% of total   US\$0.4bn	
		Wages And Salaries 12% of total   US\$0.3bn	

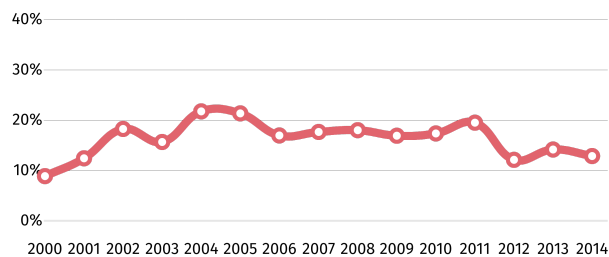
Notes: Year of data refers to the 2015 fiscal year running from July 2014 to June 2015. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub for more details.

## ODA

ODA disbursements to Rwanda totalled US\$1 billion in 2014, a slight decrease from 2013 levels. The latest available data on ODA per poor person shows an increase of 16% over the previous year. Health and infrastructure received the most aid by sector, together 43% of aid to Rwanda and mostly in the form of cash grants. The UK is among the top three donors to five sectors, including the environment and education, and provides most of its aid in the form of grants. The US provides the most bilateral aid overall.

### ODA relative to GDP has fallen since 2011, but remains high at 13%

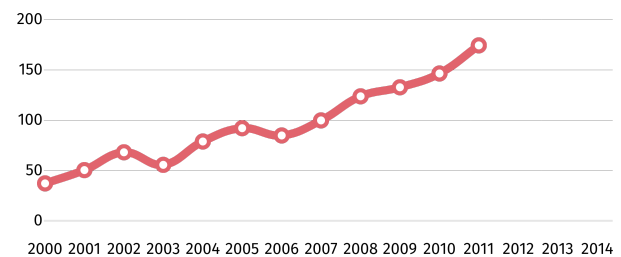
Gross ODA % of GDP



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

### ODA per poor person in Rwanda has been increasing overall since 2003

ODA per person living under \$1.25 a day



■ Total ODA as a % of GDP ■ Total ODA (excl-non-transfer) % of GDP

### Cash grants account for 40% of aid to Rwanda

2014, gross disbursements

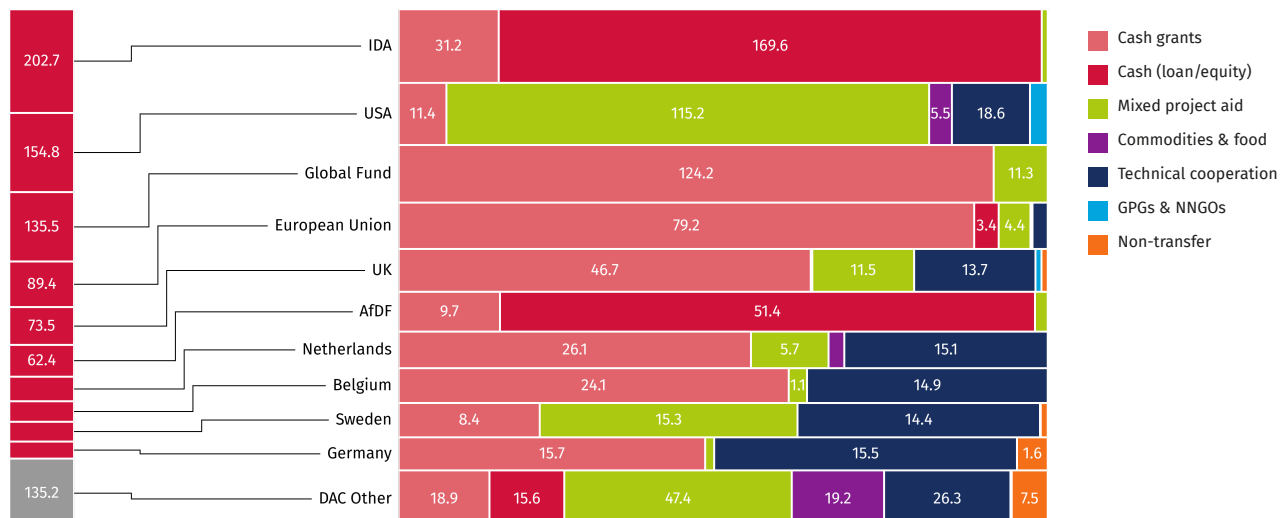


Note: GPGs, global public goods; NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

### IDA provides mostly loans and equity; the Global Fund provides mostly grants

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

#### Aid from the ten largest donors



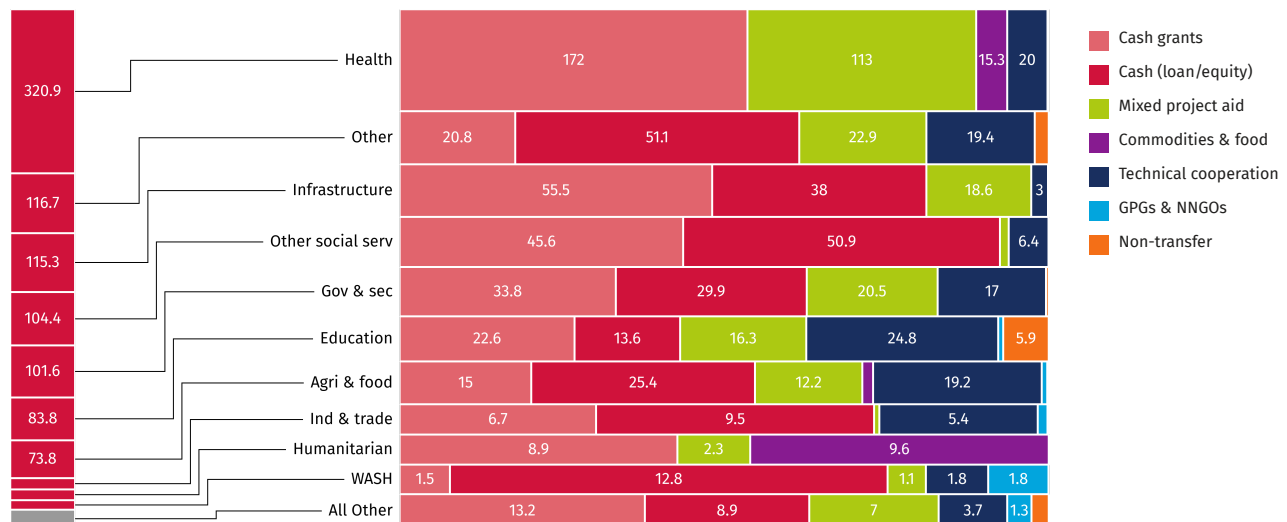
Note: The spike in ODA receipts in 2006 is due to exceptional debt relief. ODA is equivalent to 0.64% of GDP in all developing countries and 2.6% in sub-Saharan Africa in 2014. Acronyms: GDP: gross domestic product; IDA: International Development Association.

## What is aid spent on?

### Health receives almost a third of all aid; health and infrastructure receive most aid in the form of grants

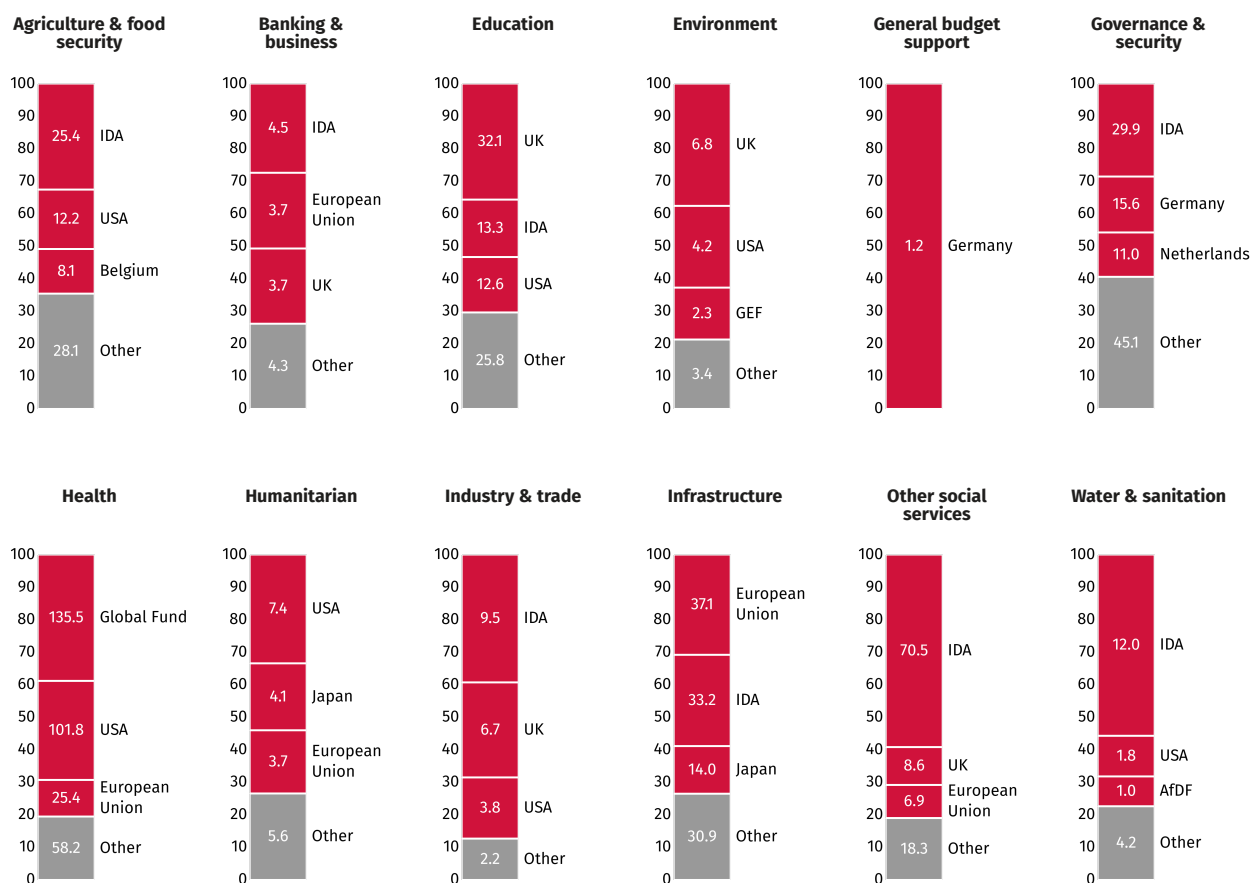
2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

#### Total aid by sector



### Germany provides all budget support aid; the Global Fund provides 42% of health sector aid

2014, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ disbursements in columns)



Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure), Global Financial Integrity (illicit financing and trade mispricing). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$ is in 2012 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; IMF: International Monetary Fund; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; OOFs: other official flows.