

RWANDA

Extreme poverty (defined in notes) rates in Rwanda have plateaued since 2010 at around 60%. The distribution of income remains unequal, with the poorest 20% of the population holding 5% of total income.

- ODA is the largest inflow of international resources, followed by FDI, which accounts for 26% of the total
- Government expenditure per person in 2015 was around PPP\$500, which is among the 30 lowest amounts in the world
- IDA, the US and the UK together accounted for almost 60% of ODA to Rwanda in 2015

Overview

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

8.2m

WHAT RESOURCES
ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

US\$1.4bn

International

US\$1.8bn

HOW MUCH DOES THE
GOVERNMENT SPEND
PER PERSON?

PPP\$526

See Notes

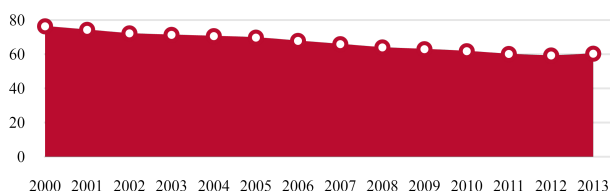
HOW DEEP IS
POVERTY?

24%

Depth of poverty

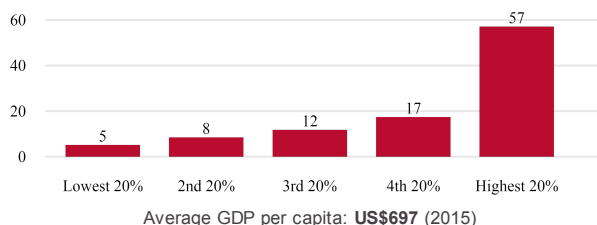
Since 2010 poverty rates have remained relatively constant at around 60%

% of population living on under \$1.90 per day



The poorest 20% of the population has 5.2% of total income

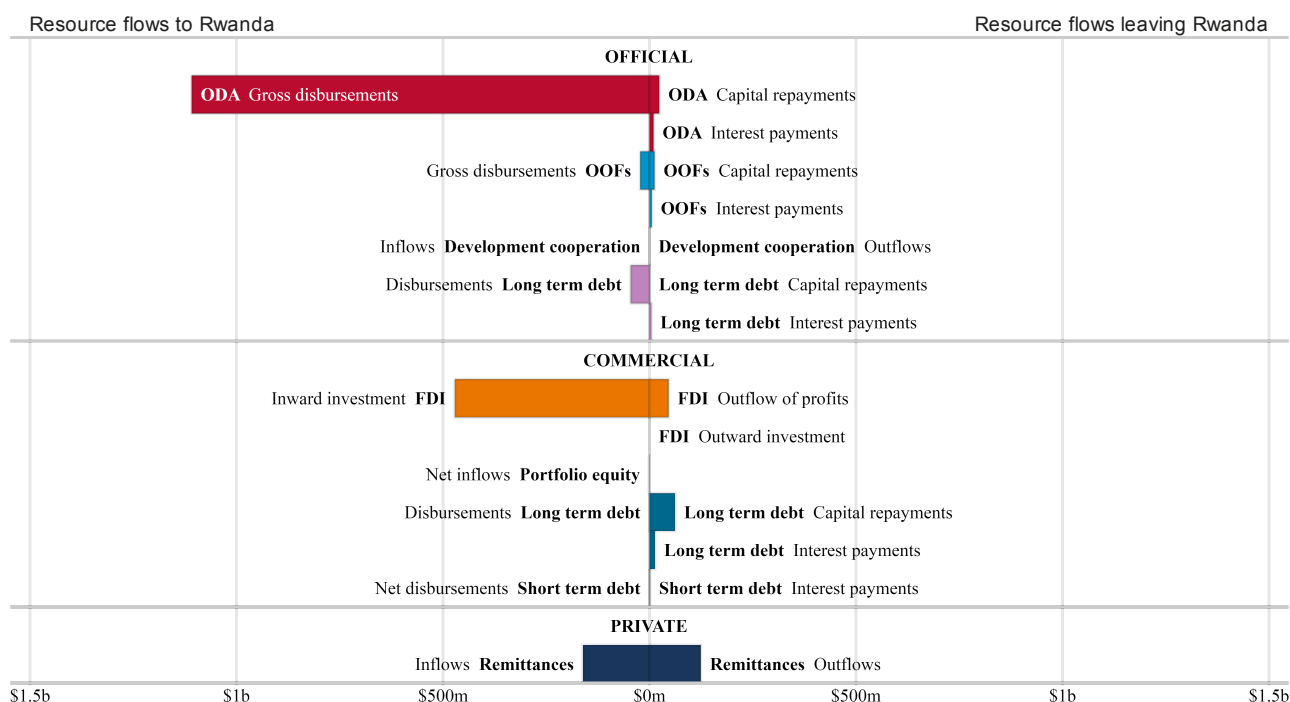
2013, share of income by quintile of population



Resource flows to and from Rwanda

ODA accounts for 61% of all international resource inflows; remittances represent 41% of all outflows

2015, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)



Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the 2011 PPP\$1.90 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. 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 PPP\$1.90 a day poverty line. Poverty data in the overview boxes is for the year 2013. '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 2015. Data on 'international resources available' also refers to the year 2015. Data on government spending per person is expressed in 2015 PPP\$, as estimated by the IMF, and refers to the year 2015 or most recent year prior. Acronyms: GDP: gross domestic product; IDA: International Development Association; IMF: International Monetary Fund; ODA: official development assistance; UK: United Kingdom; US: United States.

Government finance

External grants, both budget support and project focused, account for 24% of total revenue, down from over 50% in 2010. Concessional finance forms the majority of government financing. Capital expenditure makes up over 40% of government spending, nearly 40% of which is externally funded.

Direct taxes make up 41% of total tax collected

2016, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Revenue And Grants 100% of total US\$2bn	Grants 24% of total US\$544m	Budget Support Grants 13% of total US\$298m	Global Fund 2% of total US\$102m
		Project Grants 11% of total US\$246m	Other 9% of total US\$196m
	Revenue 76% of total US\$2bn	Non-Tax Revenue 11% of total US\$242m	Payments For Peacekeeping Operations 8% of total US\$179m
		Tax Revenue 65% of total US\$1bn	Taxes On Goods And Services 33% of total US\$743m
			International Trade Taxes 2% of total US\$122m
			Direct Taxes 26% of total US\$592m

External finance is provided in a similar mix of budgetary and project loans

2016, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Financing 100% of total US\$356m	Net External Finance 93% of total US\$330m	Drawings 100% of total US\$355m	Project Loans 43% of total US\$153m
			Budget Support 57% of total US\$202m
	Financing Gap -11% of total US\$-37m		
	Net Domestic Finance 18% of total US\$63m	Nonbank Financing 18% of total US\$64m	

Interest payments only account for 3% of government expenditure

2016, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2015 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$3bn	Capital Expenditure 41% of total US\$1bn	Domestically Financed 25% of total US\$651m	
		Externally Financed 16% of total US\$399m	
	Not Lending 0% of total US\$12m		
	Recurrent Expenditure 54% of total US\$1bn	Transfer Payments 18% of total US\$450m	
		Goods And Services 10% of total US\$263m	
		Peacekeeping Operations And Demobilization 9% of total US\$232m	
		Wages And Salaries 14% of total US\$353m	

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2016 running from July to June. 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 the specific source information see here: <https://github.com/devinit/digital-platform/blob/master/user-data/domestic/csv/domestic-sources.csv>

ODA

ODA disbursements to Rwanda totalled US\$1.1 billion in 2015, a 16% increase from 2014 levels. The latest available data on ODA per poor person shows an increase of 18% over the previous year. Health, other social services and agriculture and food security receive the most aid by sector. IDA, the US and the UK are the largest three 2015 donors to Rwanda. Around two-thirds of ODA to Rwanda was disbursed in the form of cash, of which 37% was grants and 30% was loans and equity. Significant levels of the latter were from IDA.

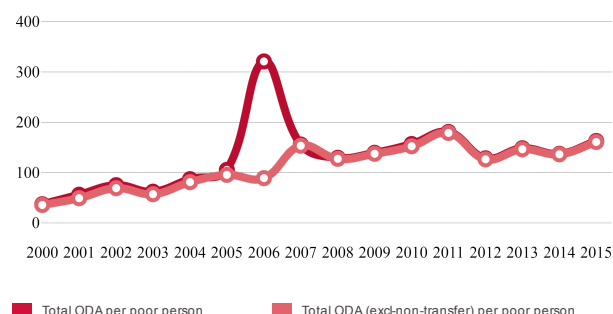
In 2015, ODA as a percentage of GDP only marginally increased from its 2014 level

Gross ODA % of GDP



After decreasing in 2014, ODA per poor person increased to US\$164 in 2015

ODA per person living under \$1.90 a day



Most ODA (37%) is in the form of grants; a further 30% is delivered as loans and equity

2015, gross disbursements

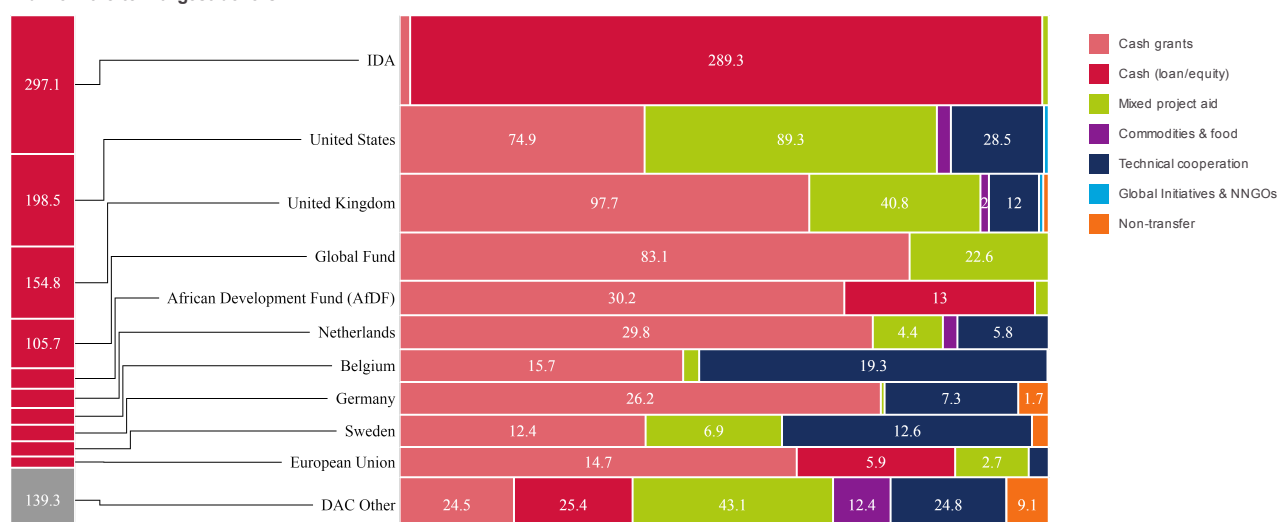


Note: NNGOs, Northern non-governmental organisations.

40% of ODA from the largest ten donors is in the form of grants; IDA provides almost all its ODA as loans and equity

2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



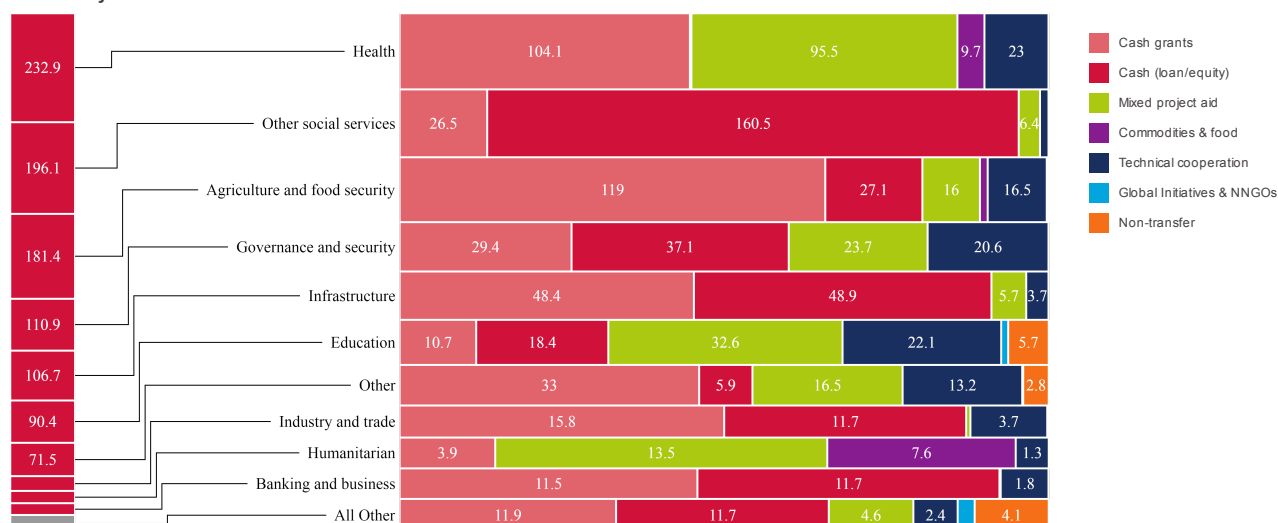
Note: ODA is equivalent to 0.48% of GDP in all developing countries and 2.8% in sub-Saharan Africa in 2015. ODA per capita is equivalent to US\$44 in sub-Saharan Africa. Acronyms: NNGOs: northern non-governmental organisations.

What is aid spent on?

Cash grants dominate as aid delivery modality in several major sectors, including agriculture and food security and health

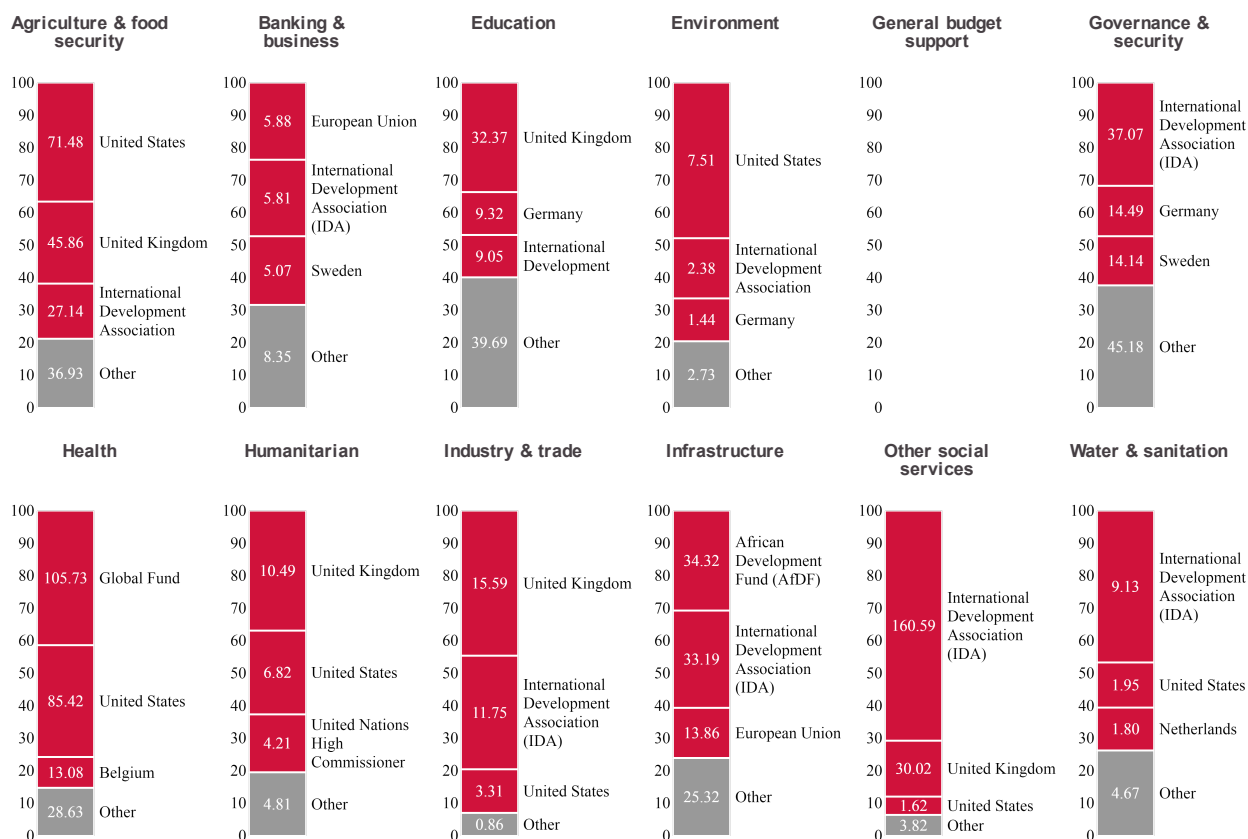
2015, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Total aid by sector



The UK provides over a third of education ODA, 40% of humanitarian assistance and 49% of industry and trade ODA

2015, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ millions 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 UN Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure). 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 2015 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.