



Enhancing quality and effectiveness of aid to attain MDGs - Rwanda context -

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Kigali, 4th November 2010**



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Rwanda MDGs Progress

MDGs	Baseline (2000)	Latest Status	MDG Targets 2015	By 2015
1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger				
Poverty headcount (below national poverty line)	60.4%	56.9% ^[1]	30.2%	
Extreme poverty incidence	41.3%	36.9% ^[2]	20.7%	
Prevalence of malnutrition (children under 5)	24.5%	15.8%	14.5%	
2. Achieve universal primary education				
Net primary enrolment	72%	95%	100%	
Completion rate in primary school	24.2%	71%	100%	
3. Eliminate gender disparity				
Women participation in parliament		56%	50%	
Gender equality in primary and secondary education		50/50		

^[1]/ The figure is drawn from the 2005/2006 household survey results

^[2]/ The figure is drawn from the 2005/2006 household survey results



Rwanda MDGs Progress

MDGs	Baseline (2000)	Latest Status	MDG Targets 2015	By 2015
4. Reduce child mortality				
Under – 5 mortality (per 1,000)	196.0	103.0	65.0	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000)	107.0	62.0	35.0	
5. Reduce maternal mortality				
Maternal mortality (per 100,000)	1071.0	383	286	
6. Halt/reverse AIDS, malaria and other diseases				
HIV prevalence	13%	3%		
Malaria related mortality	51.0	16%		
7. Ensure environmental sustainability				
Access to improved water source	64%	73%	82%	



Rwanda MDGs Progress

- ▶ Further and accelerated efforts still needed to ensure impact of growth on poverty reduction to meet the MDG Goal I
 - ▶ Effort to help high growth rates translate into faster poverty reduction
 - ▶ Continuous higher growth rates in agriculture
 - ▶ Vision 2020 Umurenge (VUP) flagship programme
 - ▶ Priority investment in productive sector
 - ▶ Unleashing private sector potential
 - ▶ Sustainability of growth and job creation



Rwanda EDPRS Progress

- ▶ **Country Performance Assessment Framework (CPAF)**
 - ▶ 374 policy actions out of 383 implemented
- ▶ **Economic Cluster**
 - ▶ *Removing constraints to growth for jobs and exports.* Business environment, Reduced cost of doing business (transport, energy and ICT infrastructure). Further improvement on district roads needed.
 - ▶ *Renewed growth in agriculture.* Increased agriculture production. New emphasis given to post-harvest handling and marketing to translate higher agriculture growth to increased income for farmers



Rwanda EDPRS Progress

▶ **Social Cluster**

- ▶ On track to achieve health and education related MDGs. Progress and achievements in health and nutrition status, family planning, primary school and secondary education, safe drinking water and sanitation, social safety net/social protection.

▶ **Governance Cluster**

- ▶ Satisfactory progress in PFM, improved access to justice at local level, decentralisation and citizen participation.



Global Aid Effectiveness

- ▶ MDG Summit: collectively advance and strengthen the global partnership for development as a centrepiece of cooperation
- ▶ Accra Agenda for Action: need on accelerating efforts in country level as well as globally
- ▶ High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan – a major milestone after Paris Declarations on Aid Effectiveness
- ▶ Rwanda as a focus country to see how country-level efforts be further strengthened to inform global level dialogue on improving quality and effectiveness of aid



Why Focus on Aid Effectiveness?

- ▶ **Quality of Aid as national agenda:**
 - ▶ “Aid is about supporting social and economic transformation of people, and in supporting them aid must do those things that will eventually see people wind off aid” – President Kagame’s interview on CNN’s Fareed Zakharia GPS
- ▶ **Global Financing Impacts:**
 - ▶ Scaling up of aid most likely not realised.
 - ▶ Value for money (value for aid money) ever more important for attaining MDGs and EDRPS goals



Why Focus on Aid Effectiveness?

- ▶ Impacts of aid on development outcomes and national accountability
 - ▶ 40-50% of national budget externally funded
 - ▶ Transparency of aid (volume, sector allocation, execution, results) enhances national accountability towards development outcomes
 - ▶ Quality/effectiveness of aid => significant impacts on domestic accountability for results



Rwanda Progress on Aid Effectiveness

Indicator	2008 Actual	FY09/10 Target	FY09/10 Actual
Volume of ODA on Budget	260 Billion RWF	Continued increase	364 Billion RWF
ODA on Budget	52%	88%	67%
ODA through a PBA	41%	60%	48%
Use of budget execution procedures	34%	53%	40%
Use of auditing procedures	41%	54%	53%
Use of reporting systems	50%	57%	57%
Use of procurement systems	49%	62%	63%
Parallel PIUs	15	18	31
TC through coordinated programme	87%	Maintain/ improve	94%



Rwanda Progress on Aid Effectiveness

Indicator	2008 Actual	FY09/10 Target	FY09/2010 Actual
% of donors delivering all ODA through Multi-year binding agreement for at least 3 years	42%	100%	41%
% of donors providing non-binding indication of future aid on a rolling basis for at least 3 years and according to GoR fiscal year	50%	100%	44%
Predictability (% ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled)	52%	75%	73%
DAD Quality Index	0.65	0.91	0.93
# of Mission per million USD	0.15		0.12
Joint Mission	17%	34%	21%
# of analytic work per million USD	0.07		0.04
Joint analytic work	58%	64	26%



Progress and Key challenges

- ▶ **Considerable improvements seen:**
 - ▶ Aid on Budget (considerable improvement, but below targets)
 - ▶ Considerable shift of aid modalities observed (shifting to GBS and SBS) – a key driver for improvement
 - ▶ Observed policy changes by some DPs (procurement, reporting, etc.)
- ▶ **Challenges Remains**
 - ▶ Increased shift of aid modalities needed
 - ▶ Changes needed in the way project support is provided



Progress and Key challenges

▶ Use of Country Systems:

- ▶ Substantive volume of ODA to Government sector continues to be provided outside of the GoR systems.
- ▶ Transaction costs remain high
- ▶ Challenging cash management, budget execution, and accountability

▶ Predictability and Transparency:

- ▶ In-year and medium-term predictability require further attention
- ▶ Challenging execution of national budget, implementation planned activities for EDPRS, fiscal and monetary positions of country, and accountability



▶ **Thank You!**