

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

# RWANDA DONOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK (DPAF)

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FY 2016/17

April 2018

**Kigali, Rwanda**



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# INTRODUCTION

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## Background

The Donor Performance Assessment Framework (DPAF) is an annual Government of Rwanda (GoR) led process that takes stock of Development Partners' (DP) performance against indicators that measure their progress in the provision of quality and volume of development assistance to Rwanda. During the 2017 annual GoR and DP Retreat, a revision of the indicators was approved, taking the new total number of indicators to nineteen (19).

These indicators are drawn from international agreements that aim to strengthen development cooperation between recipient countries and their DPs. This year's DPAF is the seventh since its launch in FY 2009/10.

Sources of data used for the DPAF are based on DP self-reporting at project level through the Development Assistance Database (DAD - <https://dad.minecofin.gov.rw>), and complementary records from relevant Government institutions. After the initial round of data entry by DPs, the Government undertook a verification process. A preliminary draft of the DPAF FY 2016/17 was shared with each DP, followed by bilateral consultations and discussions to finalize the individual DPAF results. The draft of the DPAF report was then shared with the DPCG Heads of Cooperation/Agency for their review/inputs before finalisation.

## Key considerations

The current scope for data collection in the DAD is ODA to the public sector. This means that for a project to have an entry in the DAD, it has to be supported by a formal engagement document between the GoR and the DP. This document may be a Financing Agreement, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), or a similar document that outlines GoR-DP engagement in the implementation of a development activity.

In FY 2016/17, the GoR received support from DPs in the form of Sector Budget Support (SBS), Flexible Funding, and Project Support (PS). Flexible Funding refers to instruments providing similar flexibility to the SBS modality. The funds are either channelled through the Treasury for the implementation of a single project, or through the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA) for use in the implementation of activities in the District Development Plans (DDP). For the purpose of the DPAF exercise, Flexible Funding is included under SBS modality.

## Highlights of donor performance on average

In general, DPs performance across the board shows sustained challenges in meeting targets set for the majority of indicators. Out of the 14 measurable indicators only 3 achieved their targets: C3 [% ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled], E5 [Percentage of their total aid portfolio for the country that the funding to DoL 3 sectors], and G1 [Donors informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support, to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period at least 6 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in question]. DPs' aggregate volume of aid recorded in the national budget registered another increase from FRW 575,761,764,128 in FY 2015/16 to FRW 639,996,264,108 in FY 2016/17.

- Average DP performance on A1 [% ODA recorded in the national budget] was 61%; a drop of 4% from FY 2015/16, further increasing the gap to meet the target of 85%. Whereas, performance on indicator A2 decreased by 4%, dropping to 67% in FY 2016/17.
- Drawing on self-reporting in the DAD on use of country systems, 6 out of 14 DPs achieved their targets on the use of country systems [B1-B4]. Looking at the average performance across these 4 indicators, there was a decrease by 2% between FY 2015/16 and FY 2016/17, with the greatest decline [7%] seen in the percentage of ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems [B4]. DPs will need an average increase of 6%, across all four indicators in their performance next year in order to achieve the targets in this category.
- Indicator B5 [% of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems] continued to demonstrate the disparity between what DPs have self-reported (in the DAD) and what disbursements are recorded as received by the GoR has received in its public accounts. With an average of 50% in FY 2016/17, performance of indicator B5 reduced by 12% (from FY 2015/16) due to the fact that only 2 DPs (out of 14) achieved their targets.
- Predictability of DP financing still requires further improvement. Only in-year predictability [C3] surpassed its target of 90% with DP performance on average at 93%. Predictability for Budget Support financing saw mixed results, with indicator G3 [% of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year] scoring 11%, and G4 [% of BS disbursed within the first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled] registering 52% -- well below the respective targets of 50% and 100%. For indicators G1 and G4, only one DP met each target.
- DoL compliance also showed mixed results. 3 out of 14 DPs met their target of only disbursing in their DoL sectors. Overall, DPs continue to disburse in an average of 5 sectors – 2 sectors more than what is permitted by the DoL. However, the disbursements in the DoL sectors were more substantial, with DPs disbursing 89% of their total ODA to the public sector. This could be further improved when projects outside the DoL sectors reach completion.
- Concerning indicators to monitor other flows of development financing, MINECOFIN encountered the following challenges:
  - H1: Data on additional financing for climate-change related activities is spread across public and private sectors. Mainstream ODA that comprises elements of climate-change related financing is captured in Financing Agreements of projects funded by DPs, to which MINECOFIN is signatory. However, there are other sources<sup>1</sup> of financing (public and/or private) available to GoR that may not be channelled through MINECOFIN.
  - H2: The GoR does not have a formal process for registering philanthropic organizations that wish to operate in Rwanda. Hence no central location for obtaining data on philanthropic activities, specifically how their resources are being channelled.
  - H5: This data is collected through an annual census, and it has about a one-year lag time in publishing the data. For instance, 2016 data was collected in 2017 and published in early 2018, while 2017 data will be collected in 2018 and published in 2019. This presents a challenge in conducting any analysis along Gor fiscal years. However, there is interest in conducting this census quarterly and this should be implemented in the near future.

These challenges will require MINECOFIN to begin dialogue with the concerned institutions with a view to put in place the appropriate data collection mechanisms that will enable meaningful analysis going forward.

<sup>1</sup> Adaption Fund: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org>; Green Climate Fund: <https://www.greenclimate.fund>

Below is a summary table of DPs performance against all indicators.

Table: Summary of DPs' attainment of targets per indicator

Indicator	No. of DPs that achieved target (14 DPs)
<b>A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020.</b>	
A1: % ODA recorded in the national budget (Busan indic 6) (ratio inverted where % disb > % budgeted)	5
A2: % ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	7
<b>B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs.</b>	
B1: % ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indic 9b)	8
B2: % ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indic 9b)	7
B3: % ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indic 9b)	8
B4: % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indic 9b)	7
B5: % of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	2
<b>C. Facilitating longer-term planning and implementation through predictable development financing.</b>	
C2: Non-binding indication of future aid to cover at least 3 years ahead, on a rolling basis and according to GoR fiscal year? (Busan indic 5b)	12
C3: % ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled (Busan indic 5a)	6
<b>D. Reduction of transaction costs and strengthening of partnerships through the adoption of harmonised approaches.</b>	
D1: Number of missions without GoR authorisation held during Silent Period	No missions recorded
D2: % of total missions that are joint (PD indic 10a)	No missions recorded
<b>E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage</b>	
E1: Average number of sectors of intervention per donor (Aggregate and individual DP level) as per the DoL.	3
E5: Percentage of their total aid portfolio for the country that the funding to DoL 3 sectors (Individual DP Level)	13
<b>G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs.</b>	
G1: Donors informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support, both general and sector, to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period at least 6 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in question?	7
G3: % of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year.	1
G4: % of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled.	1
<b>H. Other flows of development financing.</b>	
H1: Additional funding for climate change (additional to current portfolio envelopes for bilateral and multilateral agencies) - USD	N/A
H2: Volume of philanthropic flows to Rwanda in a given fiscal year (data to be disaggregated by DP) - USD	N/A
H5: Volume of FDI to Rwanda in a given fiscal year and broken down per sector and per individual developed country [% of FDI/ODA]	N/A

## Strategic orientation

The Government of Rwanda continues to give great importance to ensuring an environment that encourages effective development cooperation between itself and the international community. It makes earnest efforts to participate and engage in this dialogue at international level as well as national level, as a demonstration of its cognizance of the dynamic nature of development cooperation today.

It was in this regard that at the 2017 Development Partners Retreat (DPR), participants agreed on a revised set of indicators, which would help to reflect the changing landscape of development, but also suggested the GoR's willingness to stay ahead of the curve in making development cooperation more effective. While the current assessment focuses primarily on the effectiveness of ODA, MINECOFIN is in collaboration with relevant institutions to establish an effective mechanism for collecting data for additional flows of development finance, with the aim of beginning to measure their effectiveness in future assessments.

Once again, this exercise bears great value in keeping our combined efforts grounded in the principles of effective development cooperation. Every exercise provides us with lessons from which we can draw energy to improve on what has been working, and correct what has not been working. We are hopeful that with more frank engagement on the issues that this assessment has identified, we will continue to excel in our combined quest to deliver on our development objectives. I thank you for your valuable support.

Caleb RWAMUGANZA

Permanent Secretary and Secretary to the Treasury



## AGGREGATE DPAF RESULTS

AGGREGATE DONOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK  
Final results from the 2016/2017 round of monitoring as of 18-Apr-18.

This table offers a like-for-like comparison (actuals and targets are calculated only for those 14 donors who completed their support to Rwanda in the DAD).

KEY:

Results Area	Indicator		FY13/14 Actual	FY14/15 Actual	FY15/16 Actual	FY 16/17 Actual	FY 16/17 Target	Trendline	Target Met or Exceeded
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020		Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF)	437,755,263,462	436,311,108,888	575,761,764,128	639,996,264,108			Improved but target not met
	A1	% ODA recorded in the national budget (PD indicator 3) (ratio inverted where % disb > % budgeted)	64%	72%	65%	61%	85%		Unchanged or Regressed
	A2	% ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	75%	68%	71%	67%	85%		Not applicable
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1	% ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (PD indic 5a)	53%	49%	58%	58%	59%		
	B2	% ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (PD indic 5a)	59%	54%	58%	54%	59%		
	B3	% ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (PD indic 5a)	54%	54%	58%	60%	67%		
	B4	% ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (PD indic 5b)	69%	60%	63%	56%	69%		
	B5	% of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	54%	64%	62%	50%	90%		
C. Facilitating longer-term planning and implementation through predictable development financing	C2	Non-binding indication of future aid to cover at least 3 years ahead, on a rolling basis and according to GoR fiscal year? (Y/N)	43%	79%	73%	86%	100%		
	C3	% ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled (PD indic 7)	90%	96%	84%	93%	90%		
D. Reduction of transaction costs and strengthening of partnerships through the adoption of harmonised approaches.	D1	Number of missions without GoR authorisation held during Silent Period	0	0	N/A	No missions recorded	0	N/A	
	D2	% of total missions that are joint (PD indic 10a)	55%	No missions Reported	N/A	No missions recorded	55%	N/A	
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1	Average number of sectors of intervention per donor (Aggregate and individual DP level) as per the DoL.	4	4	4	5	3		
	E5	Percentage of their total aid portfolio for the country that the funding to DoL 3 sectors, GBS and SBS represents (Individual DP Level)	76%	87%	72%	89%	75%		
<b>Key Results area G applies only to donors providing budget support to Rwanda:</b>									
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs.	G1	Donors informing the Government of the anticipated volume of sector budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period at least 6 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in question?	71%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
	G3	% of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year.	37%	13%	22%	11%	50%		
	G4	% of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled.	61%	85%	51%	52%	100%		
H. Other flows of development financing.	H1	Additional funding for climate change (additional to current portfolio envelopes for bilateral and multilateral agencies) - USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	N/A	N/A	
	H2	Volume of philanthropic flows to Rwanda in a given fiscal year (data to be disaggregated by DP).	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	N/A	N/A	
	H5	Volume of FDI to Rwanda in a given fiscal year and broken down per sector and per individual developed country (% of FDI/ODA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	N/A	N/A	

### Notes:

- The percentages in the Aggregate Donor Performance Assessment are derived by calculating the average of all individual donor performances for each indicator.
- Indicators B1 to B4 are based on DP self reporting in the DAD.
- Indicator B5 compares between the total disbursements that DPs have self-reported in the DAD to disbursement data as recorded in the GoR public accounts (project and treasury).

## **Rwanda Donor Performance Assessment Framework (DPAF) Results by Donor for FY 2016/17**

The tables were prepared using the data entered in the Development Assistance Database (DAD) as of 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018 and the Revised Budget for FY 2016/17

These reports were generated automatically on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2018



[www.devpartners.gov.rw](http://www.devpartners.gov.rw)  
[www.minecofin.gov.rw](http://www.minecofin.gov.rw)

# INDIVIDUAL DONOR DPAF RESULTS IN FY 2016/17

## AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Donor code: **XAD**

INDIVIDUAL DONOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK - AFDB  
Final results from the 2016/2017 round of monitoring as of 18-Apr-18.

Results Area	Indicator	FY 13/14 Actual	FY 14/15 Target	FY 14/15 Actual	FY 15/16 Target	FY 15/16 Actual	FY 16/17 Target	FY 16/17 Actual	KEY:
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020		Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF)	72,818,094,384		68,810,687,260		43,234,522,921	104,004,897,135	
	A1	% ODA recorded in the national budget (Busan indic 6) (ratio inverted where % disb > % budgeted)	80%	85%	131%	85%	58%	85%	91%
	A2	% ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	78%	85%	92%	85%	67%	85%	94%
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1	% ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indic 9b)	100%	59%	94%	59%	93%	59%	100%
	B2	% ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indic 9b)	100%	59%	94%	59%	93%	59%	92%
	B3	% ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indic 9b)	100%	67%	94%	67%	93%	67%	92%
	B4	% ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indic 9b)	100%	69%	94%	69%	83%	69%	55%
	B5	% of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	62%	90%	80%	90%	88%	90%	69%
C. Facilitating longer-term planning and implementation through predictable development financing	C2	Non-binding indication of future aid to cover at least 3 years ahead, on a rolling basis and according to GoR fiscal year? (Y/N) (Busan indic 5b)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	C3	% ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled (Busan indic 5a)	99%	98%	88%	98%	92%	98%	85%
D. Reduction of transaction costs and strengthening of partnerships through the adoption of harmonised approaches	D1	Number of missions without GoR authorisation held during Silent Period	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	No missions recorded
	D2	% of total missions that are joint (PD indic 10a)	No missions Reported	55%	No missions Reported	55%	N/A	55%	No missions recorded
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1	Average number of sectors of intervention per donor (Aggregate and individual DP level) as per the DoL.	3	3	3	3	3	3	5
	E5	Percentage of their total aid portfolio for the country that the funding to DoL 3 sectors (Individual DP Level)	87%	75%	90%	75%	60%	75%	93%
<b>Key Results area G applies only to donors providing budget support to Rwanda:</b>									
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs.	G1	Donors informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support, both general and sector, to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period at least 6 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in question? (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	G3	% of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year.	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%
	G4	% of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled.	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	99%
H. Other flows of development financing.	H1	Additional funding for climate change (additional to current portfolio envelopes for bilateral and multilateral agencies) - USD	N/A		N/A		N/A		No data available
	H2	Volume of philanthropic flows to Rwanda in a given fiscal year (data to be disaggregated by DP) - USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No data available
	H5	Volume of FDI to Rwanda in a given fiscal year and broken down per sector and per individual developed country (% of FDI/ODA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No data available

The final results above are based on data from MINECOFIN, BNR, RGB and the DAD data entry completed by AFDB.

### FOOTNOTE:

\* AfDB had 1 project (SEEP) that was financed as SBS modality, which is the basis for assessing Indicators G3 and G4.

The AfDB's total ODA disbursements increased from USD 99.5 million in FY 2015/16 to USD 135.5 million, representing an increase by 36%. Volume of aid on budget was registered at RWF 104,004,897,135 indicating a 140.6% increase from FY 2015/16. More of the Bank's ODA to the government sector was delivered by the GoR, resulting in the increased performance of indicator A2 [94%] compared to FY 2015/16.

The Bank's performance in the use of country systems continues to meet its targets, with indicators B1-B3 all scoring higher than their respective targets. However, there was a regression in the performance of indicators B4 [% of ODA disbursed using GoR's procurement systems] and B5 [% ODA disbursed that is recorded in the GoR systems], which scored 55% and 69%, respectively. This resulted in Indicator B4 failing to meet its target this year, while B5 failed for the second year running.

In-year predictability [C3] continued to fall short of its target with a further decrease in its score 85%. This indicates that total Disbursements exceeded total Commitments as recorded in the DAD.

There was general improvement in DoL compliance [E1 and E5] in FY 2016/17 with AfDB reporting disbursements in one less sector of intervention from the 6 recorded in FY 2015/16. Disbursements in the 3 DoL sectors improved markedly with a 33% increase from FY 2015/16, and resulting in AfDB meeting its target for Indicator E5.

Short-term predictability as an SBS DP partially improved in terms of adherence to communicated disbursement schedules, with only indicator G4 making any progress.

# BELGIUM

Donor code: **BEL**

## INDIVIDUAL DONOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK - BELGIUM

Final results from the 2016/2017 round of monitoring as of 18-Apr-18.

Results Area	Indic		FY 13/14 Actual	FY 14/15 Target	FY 14/15 Actual	FY 15/16 Target	FY 15/16 Actual	FY 16/17 Target	FY 16/17 Actual	KEY:
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020		Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF)	17,503,624,018		13,673,819,048		17,549,399,504		18,260,343,880	Target Met
	A1	% ODA recorded in the national budget (Busan indic 6) (ratio inverted where % disb > % budgeted)	60%	85%	80%	85%	74%	85%	71%	Target Not Met
	A2	% ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	49%	85%	44%	85%	54%	85%	84%	Improved but not met target
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1	% ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indic 9b)	49%	59%	44%	59%	54%	59%	86%	Target Met
	B2	% ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indic 9b)	49%	59%	44%	59%	54%	59%	43%	Target Not Met
	B3	% ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indic 9b)	49%	67%	44%	67%	54%	67%	85%	Target Met
	B4	% ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indic 9b)	100%	69%	97%	69%	93%	69%	85%	Target Met
	B5	% of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	32%	90%	85%	90%	72%	90%	98%	Target Met
C. Facilitating longer-term planning and implementation through predictable development financing	C2	Non-binding indication of future aid to cover at least 3 years ahead, on a rolling basis and according to GoR fiscal year? (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Target Met
	C3	% ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled (PD indic 7)	106%	98%	98%	98%	74%	98%	92%	Improved but not met target
D. Reduction of transaction costs and strengthening of partnerships through the adoption of harmonised approaches	D1	Number of missions without GoR authorisation held during Silent Period	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	No missions recorded	Not applicable
	D2	% of total missions that are joint (PD indic 10a)	No missions Reported	55%	No missions Reported	55%	N/A	55%	No missions recorded	Not applicable
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1	Average number of sectors of intervention per donor (Aggregate and individual DP level) as per the DoL	6	3	4	3	5	3	5	Target Not Met
	E5	Percentage of their total aid portfolio for the country that the funding to DoL 3 sectors, GBS and SBS represents (Individual DP Level)	75%	75%	86%	75%	77%	75%	96%	Target Met
<b>Key Results area G applies only to donors providing budget support to Rwanda:</b>										
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs.	G1	Donors informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support, both general and sector, to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period at least 6 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in question? (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Target Met
	G3	% of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	Target Not Met
	G4	% of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%	100%	95%	Target Not Met
H. Other flows of development financing.	H1	Additional funding for climate change (additional to current portfolio envelopes for bilateral and multilateral agencies) – USD	N/A		N/A		N/A		No available data	Not applicable
	H2	Volume of philanthropic flows to Rwanda in a given fiscal year (data to be disaggregated by DP) – USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	Not applicable
	H5	Volume of FDI to Rwanda in a given fiscal year and broken down per sector and per individual developed country (% of FDI/ODA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	Not applicable

The final results above are based on data from MINECOFIN, BNR, RGB and the DAD data entry completed by BELGIUM.

### FOOTNOTE:

\* Belgium had 1 project (JHSS III) that was financed as SBS modality, which is the basis for assessing Indicators G3 and G4.

Belgium's total ODA disbursements recorded in the DAD did not see much change: USD 30.1 million in FY 2016/17 from USD 31.7 million in FY 2015/16. Volume of aid on budget was recorded as RWF 18,260,343,880, also seeing a marginal increase [4%] from FY 2015/16. Conversely, Belgium's portion of ODA recorded in the national budget fell for the second year running, reducing by 3% to 71% in FY 2016/17. This was still below the set target of 85%. There was markedly more ODA to the Government sector delivered by GoR in FY 2016/17 [84%], albeit still falling short of the set target [85%].

Belgium's performance in the use of country systems greatly improved by meeting all targets, save for one of the indicators [B2 - %ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures]. Belgium continues to use the national procurement systems to deliver their technical cooperation, as well as sector and project support. Short-term predictability of Belgium ODA [C3] also saw great improvement, leaping from 74% in FY 2015/16 to 92% in FY 2016/17; falling short of meeting its target by 6%.

There was no improvement in the compliance of the DoL [E1] where Belgium disbursed in 5 sectors as it did in FY 2015/16. Disbursements in both the Agriculture [BTC support to the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation - SPAT II], and Environment and Natural Resources [Programme d'Appui à la Reforestation au Rwanda] sectors resulted in a less favourable score, as they do both do not fall in the DoL sectors. Both these projects appear to have ended in December 2016, which means that they will not feature in the assessment for FY 2017/18. However, the percentage of total ODA disbursed in the 3 DoL sectors surpassed the target by attaining a 96% score.

Belgium's unfavourable results with the short-term predictability indicators [as an SBS DP], reflects the lack of adherence to the communicated disbursement scheduled in the second quarter, which was realised in the third quarter.

Donor code: **EC**

**INDIVIDUAL DONOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK - EUROPEAN COMMISSION**  
Final results from the 2016/2017 round of monitoring as of 18-Apr-18.

Results Area	Indic	FY 13/14 Actual	FY 13/14 Target	FY 14/15 Actual	FY 15/16 Target	FY 15/16 Actual	FY 16/17 Target	FY 16/17 Actual	KEY:	
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020		68,945,636,582		36,506,556,014		65,481,227,264		72,862,661,138	Target Met	
	A1	% ODA recorded in the national budget (Busan indic 6) (ratio inverted where % disb > % budgeted)	89%	85%	93%	85%	91%	85%	91%	Target Met
	A2	% ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	96%	85%	95%	85%	91%	85%	95%	Target Met
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1	% ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indic 9b)	74%	59%	65%	59%	91%	59%	82%	Target Met
	B2	% ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures ((Busan indic 9b)	74%	59%	65%	59%	91%	59%	82%	Target Met
	B3	% ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems ((Busan indic 9b)	74%	67%	65%	67%	91%	67%	82%	Target Met
	B4	% ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems ((Busan indic 9b)	74%	69%	65%	69%	91%	69%	82%	Target Met
	B5	% of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	97%	90%	96%	90%	92%	90%	93%	Target Met
C. Facilitating longer-term planning and implementation through predictable development financing	C2	Non-binding indication of future aid to cover at least 3 years ahead, on a rolling basis and according to GoR fiscal year? (Y/N) (Busan indic 5b)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Target Met
	C3	% ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled (Busan indic 5a)	100%	98%	100%	98%	83%	98%	98%	Target Met
D. Reduction of transaction costs and strengthening of partnerships through the adoption of harmonised approaches.	D1	Number of missions without GoR authorisation held during Silent Period	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	No missions recorded	Not applicable
	D2	% of total missions that are joint (PD indic 10a)	No missions Reported	55%	No missions Reported	55%	N/A	55%	No missions recorded	Not applicable
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1	Average number of sectors of intervention per donor (Aggregate and individual DP level) as per the DoL.	6	3	6	3	6	3	7	Target Not Met
	E5	Percentage of their total aid portfolio for the country that the funding to DoL 3 sectors, GBS and SBS represents (Individual DP Level)	99%	75%	99%	75%	69%	75%	81%	Target Not Met
<b>Key Results area G applies only to donors providing budget support to Rwanda:</b>										
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs.	G1	Donors informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support, both general and sector, to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period at least 6 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in question? (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Target Met
	G3	% of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year.	71%	50%	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	Target Not Met
	G4	% of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled.	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	Target Not Met
H. Other flows of development financing.	H1	Additional funding for climate change (additional to current portfolio envelopes for bilateral and multilateral agencies) – USD	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No available data	Not applicable
	H2	Volume of philanthropic flows to Rwanda in a given fiscal year (data to be disaggregated by DP) - USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	Not applicable
	H5	Volume of FDI to Rwanda in a given fiscal year and broken down per sector and per individual developed country (% of FDI/ODA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	Not applicable

The final results above are based on data from MINECOFIN, BNR, RGB and the DAD data entry completed by EUROPEAN

European Commission's total ODA to the government sector dropped slightly to USD 94.5 million, as recorded in the DAD – representing a marginal decrease of 2% from FY 2015/16. Conversely, and for the second consecutive year, volume of aid on budget saw an increase of 11.3% from FY 2015/16, with FY 2016/17 recording RWF 72,862,661,138. Similarly, EC recorded no change in the portion of ODA recorded in the national budget, and remained above the target of 91%.

European Commission continues to perform well on indicators measuring the use of country systems. All indicators in this category (B1-B5) met their respective targets, albeit a noticeable decreasing trend in the scores for all but B5.

The European Commission made one delayed disbursement in Q2, which was scheduled for Q1. Consequently, the scheduled disbursements in the first six months were not adhered to, as communicated to GoR. This resulted in 0% scores for both G3 and G4.

Disbursements in 7 sectors (4 outside the DoL sectors) did not improve the European Commission's performance in E1. Older projects that had not yet reached their final date of implementation still hampered performance in this category. However, there was improvement in the portion of ODA funding the DoL sectors (E5), which resulted in meeting the target for this indicator (E5) with a score of 81%. The 4 sectors outside the DoL that received disbursements are Justice, Reconciliation, and Law and Order (JRL0), Transport, ICT, and Environment and Natural Resources.

# GERMANY

Donor code:

DEU

## INDIVIDUAL DONOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK - GERMANY

Final results from the 2016/2017 round of monitoring as of 18-Apr-18.

Results Area	Indic	FY 13/14 Actual	FY 14/15 Target	FY 14/15 Actual	FY 15/16 Target	FY 15/16 Actual	FY 16/17 Target	FY 16/17 Actual	KEY:	
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020		16,400,500,954		14,404,451,671		22,538,230,245		19,703,496,188	Target Met	
	A1	% ODA recorded in the national budget (Busan indic 6) (ratio inverted where % disb > % budgeted)	88%	85%	60%	85%	76%	85%	67%	Target Not Met
	A2	% ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	49%	59%	57%	85%	50%	85%	46%	Improved but not met target
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1	% ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indic 9b)	49%	59%	32%	59%	36%	59%	27%	Improved but not met target
	B2	% ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures ((Busan indic 9b)	51%	67%	31%	59%	35%	59%	36%	Improved but not met target
	B3	% ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems ((Busan indic 9b)	49%	69%	33%	67%	31%	67%	40%	Improved but not met target
	B4	% ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems ((Busan indic 9b)	49%	90%	32%	69%	36%	69%	39%	Improved but not met target
	B5	% of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	63%	90%	53%	90%	65%	90%	73%	Improved but not met target
C. Facilitating longer-term planning and implementation through predictable development financing	C2	Non-binding indication of future aid to cover at least 3 years ahead, on a rolling basis and according to GoR fiscal year? (Y/N) (Busan indic 5b)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Target Met
	C3	% ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled (Busan indic 5a)	56%	98%	81%	98%	73%	98%	98%	Target Met
D. Reduction of transaction costs and strengthening of partnerships through the adoption of harmonised approaches.	D1	Number of missions without GoR authorisation held during Silent Period	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	No missions recorded	Not applicable
	D2	% of total missions that are joint (PD indic 10a)	50%	55%	No missions Reported	55%	N/A	55%	No missions recorded	Not applicable
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1	Average number of sectors of intervention per donor (Aggregate and individual DP level) as per the DoL.	4	3	4	3	5	3	5	Target Not Met
	E5	Percentage of their total aid portfolio for the country that the funding to DoL 3 sectors, GBS and SBS represents (Individual DP Level)	83%	75%	95%	75%	51%	75%	75%	Target Met
<b>Key Results area G applies only to donors providing budget support to Rwanda:</b>										
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs.	G1	Donors informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support, both general and sector, to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period at least 6 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in question? (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Target Met
	G3	% of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year.	0%	50%	0%	50%	1%	50%	0%	Target Not Met
	G4	% of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled.	0%	100%	79%	100%	62%	100%	0%	Target Not Met
H. Other flows of development financing.	H1	Additional funding for climate change (additional to current portfolio envelopes for bilateral and multilateral agencies) - USD	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No available data	Not applicable
	H2	Volume of philanthropic flows to Rwanda in a given fiscal year (data to be disaggregated by DP) - USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	Not applicable
	H5	Volume of FDI to Rwanda in a given fiscal year and broken down per sector and per individual developed country (% of FDI/ODA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	Not applicable

The final results above are based on data from MINECOFIN, BNR, RGB and the DAD data entry completed by GERMANY.

### FOOTNOTE:

\* For indicators G3 and G4, Germany's only disbursement was to the LODA account, which is considered Flexible Funding, and is treated as SBS in the DPAF exercise.

Germany saw a FRW 2.8 billion decrease in its aid on budget figures. Similarly, there was a decrease in total ODA to the government sector from USD 39.5 million to USD 34.7 million, as recorded in the DAD. After registering an improvement between FY 2014/15 and FY 2015/16, Germany's percentage of ODA recorded in the national budget decreased again from 76% to 67% and still fell short of its target of 85%.

Germany's performance in the use country systems generally improved from FY 2015/16 (indicators B2-B5), but still continued to perform below set targets, due to the substantial amount of its support (Technical Cooperation) that is being delivered by GIZ under the Direct Execution mode.

In-year predictability (C3) performed very well and achieved its target of 98%, indicating that disbursements almost equalled commitments, as recorded in the DAD.

Activities in the number of sectors did not change for Germany. It remained in 5 sectors, 2 more than what is agreed in the DoL (i.e. Justice, Reconciliation, and Law and Order (JRLO), and Energy). However, the portion of its total ODA that funded its DoL sectors improved by 24% from GY 2015/16 to reach 75% and subsequently meeting its target.

# GLOBAL FUND

Donor code:

GFA

## INDIVIDUAL DONOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK - GLOBAL FUND Final results from the 2016/2017 round of monitoring as of 18-Apr-18.

Results Area	Indic	FY 13/14 Actual	FY 14/15 Target	FY 14/15 Actual	FY 15/16 Target	FY 15/16 Actual	FY 16/17 Target	FY 16/17 Actual	KEY:	
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020	A1	Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF)	49,794,413,440		83,325,114,069		82,729,282,900	49,147,136,292	Target Met	
	A1	% ODA recorded in the national budget (Busan indic 6) (ratio inverted where % disb > % budgeted)	53%	85%	100%	85%	76%	85%	74%	Target Not Met
	A2	% ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	100%	85%	100%	85%	100%	85%	100%	Improved but not met target
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1	% ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indic 9b)	100%	59%	100%	59%	100%	59%	100%	Target Met
	B2	% ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures ((Busan indic 9b)	100%	59%	100%	59%	100%	59%	100%	Target Met
	B3	% ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems ((Busan indic 9b)	100%	67%	100%	67%	100%	67%	100%	Target Met
	B4	% ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems ((Busan indic 9b)	100%	69%	100%	69%	100%	69%	100%	Target Met
	B5	% of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	65%	90%	100%	90%	66%	90%	33%	Target Not Met
C. Facilitating longer-term planning and implementation through predictable development financing	C2	Non-binding indication of future aid to cover at least 3 years ahead, on a rolling basis and according to GoR fiscal year? (Y/N) (Busan indic 5b)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Target Met
	C3	% ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled (Busan indic 5a)	52%	98%	90%	98%	76%	98%	100%	Target Not Met
D. Reduction of transaction costs and strengthening of partnerships through the adoption of harmonised approaches.	D1	Number of missions without GoR authorisation held during Silent Period	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	No missions recorded	
	D2	% of total missions that are joint (PD indic 10a)	No missions Reported	55%	No missions Reported	55%	N/A	55%	No missions recorded	
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1	Average number of sectors of intervention per donor (Aggregate and individual DP level) as per the DoL.	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	Target Met
	E5	Percentage of their total aid portfolio for the country that the funding to DoL 3 sectors, GBS and SBS represents (Individual DP Level)	100%	75%	100%	75%	73%	75%	100%	Target Met
<b>Key Results area G applies only to donors providing budget support to Rwanda:</b>										
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs.	G1	Donors informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support, both general and sector, to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period at least 6 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in question? (Y/N)	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	
	G3	% of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year.	N/A	50%	23%	50%	N/A	50%	N/A	
	G4	% of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled.	N/A	100%	90%	100%	N/A	100%	N/A	
H. Other flows of development financing.	H1	Additional funding for climate change (additional to current portfolio envelopes for bilateral and multilateral agencies) – USD	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No available data	
	H2	Volume of philanthropic flows to Rwanda in a given fiscal year (data to be disaggregated by DP) - USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	
	H5	Volume of FDI to Rwanda in a given fiscal year and broken down per sector and per individual developed country (% of FDI/ODA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	

The final results above are based on data from MINECOFIN, BNR, RGB and the DAD data entry completed by GLOBAL FUND.

The Global Fund's ODA to the government sector increased from USD 75.7 million in FY 2015/16 to USD 77.9 million in FY 2016/17. Volume of aid on budget took a sharp decrease to FRW 49,147,136,292 from FRW 82,729,282,900. However, its percentage of ODA recorded in the national budget increased to 74% in FY 2015/16, but still fell short of achieving the target of 85%.

Nevertheless, all of the Fund's support was delivered by GoR (A2), yielding 100% score. Consequentially, this result also yielded 100% for indicators B1-B4 (use of country systems), as was the case in FY 2015/16. This result is made possible by the fact that Global Fund's support is fully implemented and managed by MoH's Single Project Implementation Unit (SPIU).

Indicator B5 registered a substantial decrease from 68% in FY 2015/16 to 33% in FY 2016/17. This indicator reflects what is recorded as receipts from DP disbursements, in the GoR's public accounts, different from the self-reporting that is done for indicators B1 to B4.

In-year predictability achieved 100%; an increase of 24% from FY 2015/16.

There was full compliance and achievement of DoL targets.

The Rwandan Country Coordinating Mechanism of Global Fund (CCM-Rwanda) is in charge of delivering ODA. Nine out of a total of 11 targets established for Global Fund in 2016/17 were met.

# JAPAN

Donor code: **JPN**

## INDIVIDUAL DONOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK - JAPAN Final results from the 2016/2017 round of monitoring as of 18-Apr-18.

Results Area	Indic		FY 13/14 Actual	FY 14/15 Target	FY 14/15 Actual	FY 15/16 Target	FY 15/16 Actual	FY 16/17 Target	FY 16/17 Actual	KEY:
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020	A1	Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF)	17,163,118,000		3,532,994,127		0		7,708,450,504	Target Met
	A1	% ODA recorded in the national budget (Busan indic 8) (ratio inverted where % dist > % budgeted)	58%	85%	37%	85%	0%	85%	36%	Target Not Met
	A2	% ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	74%	85%	26%	85%	50%	85%	37%	Improved but not met target
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1	% ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indic 9b)	0%	59%	0%	59%	0%	59%	0%	Target Not Met
	B2	% ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures ((Busan indic 9b)	0%	59%	0%	59%	0%	59%	0%	Target Not Met
	B3	% ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems ((Busan indic 9b)	0%	67%	0%	67%	0%	67%	1%	Improved but not met target
	B4	% ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indic 9b)	0%	69%	0%	69%	1%	69%	0%	Target Not Met
	B5	% of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	12%	90%	17%	90%	0%	90%	1%	Improved but not met target
C. Facilitating longer-term planning and implementation through predictable development financing	C2	Non-binding indication of future aid to cover at least 3 years ahead, on a rolling basis and according to GoR fiscal year? (Y/N) (Busan indic 5b)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Target Not Met
	C3	% ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled (Busan indic 5a)	174%	98%	98%	98%	97%	98%	69%	Improved but not met target
D. Reduction of transaction costs and strengthening of partnerships through the adoption of harmonised approaches.	D1	Number of missions without GoR authorisation held during Silent Period	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	No missions recorded	Not applicable
	D2	% of total missions that are joint (PD indic 10a)	No missions Reported	55%	No missions Reported	55%	N/A	55%	No missions recorded	Not applicable
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1	Average number of sectors of intervention per donor (Aggregate and individual DP level) as per the DoL.	5	3	4	3	7	3	6	Improved but not met target
	E5	Percentage of their total aid portfolio for the country that the funding to DoL 3 sectors, GBS and SBS represents (individual DP Level)	95%	75%	82%	75%	74%	75%	92%	Target Met
<b>Key Results area G applies only to donors providing budget support to Rwanda:</b>										
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs.	G1	Donors informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support, both general and sector, to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period at least 6 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in question? (Y/N)	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Not applicable
	G3	% of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year.	N/A	50%	N/A	50%	N/A	50%	N/A	Not applicable
	G4	% of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled.	N/A	100%	N/A	100%	N/A	100%	N/A	Not applicable
H. Other flows of development financing.	H1	Additional funding for climate change (additional to current portfolio envelopes for bilateral and multilateral agencies) – USD	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No available data	Not applicable
	H2	Volume of philanthropic flows to Rwanda in a given fiscal year (data to be disaggregated by DP) - USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	Not applicable
	H5	Volume of FDI to Rwanda in a given fiscal year and broken down per sector and per individual developed country (% of FDI/ODA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	Not applicable

The final results above are based on data from MINECOFIN, BNR, RGB and the DAD data entry completed by JAPAN.

Japan registered aid on budget in FY 2016/17 with FRW 7,708,450,504 compared to zero in FY 2015/16. Consequently, the percentage of ODA recorded in the national budget [A1] increased from 0% to 36% in FY 2016/17, albeit falling short of the 85% target. ODA to the government sector that was delivered by GoR declined from 50% to 37% in FY 2016/17, and still not meeting the target of 85%.

There was a small change in Japan's performance on the use of country systems. All indicators in this section [B1-B5] scored well below their respective targets.

There was a further drop in short-term predictability [C3] as Japan registered 69% in FY 2016/17, down from 97% in FY 2015/16.

Japan disbursed in an average of 6 sectors, one better than in FY 2015/16. The percentage of total ODA that went to fund activities in the 3 agreed in the DoL [i.e. Agriculture, Water and Sanitation, and Energy] was 51%. This was a decrease from FY 2015/16, which registered 71%. The additional sectors were Education, Transport, and Education. More efforts are needed in order to focus on the DoL sectors as agreed.

# NETHERLANDS

Donor code:

NLD

## INDIVIDUAL DONOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK - NETHERLANDS Final results from the 2016/2017 round of monitoring as of 18-Apr-18.

Results Area	Indic	FY 13/14 Actual	FY 14/15 Target	FY 14/15 Actual	FY 15/16 Target	FY 15/16 Actual	FY 16/17 Target	FY 16/17 Actual	KEY:	
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020		21,501,914,701		31,564,051,079		28,613,428,025		17,824,177,657	Target Met	
	A1	% ODA recorded in the national budget (Busan indic 6) (ratio inverted where % disb > % budgeted)	94%	85%	96%	85%	96%	85%	86%	Target Met
	A2	% ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	87%	85%	100%	85%	100%	85%	100%	Target Met
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1	% ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indic 9b)	45%	59%	69%	59%	77%	59%	77%	Target Met
	B2	% ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures ((Busan indic 9b)	67%	59%	98%	59%	95%	59%	80%	Target Met
	B3	% ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems ((Busan indic 9b)	46%	67%	98%	67%	95%	67%	80%	Target Met
	B4	% ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indic 9b)	67%	69%	99%	69%	100%	69%	88%	Target Met
	B5	% of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	70%	90%	76%	90%	73%	90%	84%	Improved but not met target
C. Facilitating longer-term planning and implementation through predictable development financing	C2	Non-binding indication of future aid to cover at least 3 years ahead, on a rolling basis and according to GoR fiscal year? (Y/N) (Busan indic 5b)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Target Met
	C3	% ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled (Busan indic 5a)	39%	98%	86%	98%	37%	98%	97%	Improved but not met target
D. Reduction of transaction costs and strengthening of partnerships through the adoption of harmonised approaches.	D1	Number of missions without GoR authorisation held during Silent Period	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	No missions recorded	Not applicable
	D2	% of total missions that are joint (PD indic 10a)	100%	55%	No missions Reported	55%	N/A	55%	No missions recorded	Not applicable
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1	Average number of sectors of intervention per donor (Aggregate and individual DP level) as per the DoL	4	3	5	3	5	3	5	Target Not Met
	E5	Percentage of their total aid portfolio for the country that the funding to DoL 3 sectors, GBS and SBS represents (Individual DP Level)	69%	75%	66%	75%	82%	75%	80%	Target Met
<b>Key Results area G applies only to donors providing budget support to Rwanda:</b>										
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs.	G1	Donors informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support, both general and sector, to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period at least 6 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in question? (Y/N)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Target Met
	G3	% of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year.	100%	50%	0%	50%	45%	50%	0%	Target Not Met
	G4	% of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled.	100%	100%	100%	100%	36%	100%	74%	Improved but not met target
H. Other flows of development financing.	H1	Additional funding for climate change (additional to current portfolio envelopes for bilateral and multilateral agencies) - USD	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No available data	Not applicable
	H2	Volume of philanthropic flows to Rwanda in a given fiscal year (data to be disaggregated by DP) - USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	Not applicable
	H5	Volume of FDI to Rwanda in a given fiscal year and broken down per sector and per individual developed country (% of FDI/ODA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	Not applicable

The final results above are based on data from MINECOFIN, BNR, RGB and the DAD data entry completed by NETHERLANDS.

### FOOTNOTE:

\* For indicators G3 and G4, the Netherlands disbursed to SBS Justice Sector, and to the LODA account, which is considered Flexible Funding, and is treated as SBS in the DPAF exercise.

Netherlands' total ODA to the government sector was USD 24.4 million in FY 2016/17; a decrease from USD 36.8 million in FY 2015/16.

FY 2016/17 saw a 40% decrease in volume of aid recorded on budget to FRW 17,824,177,657. There was a 10% decrease in the percentage of ODA recorded in the national budget from FY 2015/16, which still remained above the target.

Netherlands' performance in the use of country systems still remained above target in FY2016/17, albeit a decrease in performance on indicators B2 to B4.

In-year predictability (C3) increased almost threefold, falling just short of 1% to attain the target of 98%.

Disbursements in an average of 5 sectors (2 more than the DoL sectors) did not improve the Netherlands' performance in E1. Consequently, there was a decrease in the portion of ODA funding the DoL sectors (E5) to 80%, albeit still meeting the target for this indicator. The additional sectors that received disbursements are Agriculture, and Environment and Natural Resources.

# SOUTH KOREA

Donor code:

SKO

## INDIVIDUAL DONOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK - SOUTH KOREA Final results from the 2016/2017 round of monitoring as of 18-Apr-18.

Results Area	Indicator	FY 13/14 Actual	FY 14/16 Target	FY 14/15 Actual	FY 15/16 Target	FY 15/16 Actual	FY 16/17 Target	FY 16/17 Actual	KEY:
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020	A1	0	85%	1,710,800,000	85%	15,837,044,430	85%	6,343,460,019	Target Met
	A1	0%	85%	13%	85%	89%	85%	39%	Target Not Met
	A2	11%	85%	30%	85%	28%	85%	16%	Improved but not met target
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1	0%	59%	20%	59%	25%	59%	16%	Target Not Met
	B2	0%	59%	20%	59%	25%	59%	16%	Target Not Met
	B3	0%	67%	20%	67%	25%	67%	16%	Target Not Met
	B4	0%	69%	24%	69%	25%	69%	16%	Target Not Met
	B5	0%	90%	15%	90%	89%	90%	16%	Target Not Met
C. Facilitating longer-term planning and implementation through predictable development financing	C2	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Target Met
	C3	123%	98%	106%	98%	99%	98%	100%	Target Met
D. Reduction of transaction costs and strengthening of partnerships through the adoption of harmonised approaches.	D1	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	No missions recorded	Not applicable
	D2	No missions Reported	55%	No missions Reported	55%	N/A	55%	No missions recorded	Not applicable
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1	5	3	4	3	5	3	3	Target Met
	E5	89%	75%	85%	75%	86%	75%	100%	Target Met
<b>Key Results area G applies only to donors providing budget support to Rwanda:</b>									
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs.	G1	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Target Met
	G3	N/A	50%	N/A	50%	N/A	50%	N/A	Target Met
	G4	N/A	100%	N/A	100%	N/A	100%	N/A	Target Met
H. Other flows of development financing.	H1	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No available data	Not applicable
	H2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	Not applicable
	H5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	Not applicable

The final results above are based on data from MINECOFIN, BNR, RGB and the DAD data entry completed by SOUTH KOREA.

South Korea's ODA to the government sector decreased from USD 23.8 million in FY 2015/16 to USD 19.1 million in FY 2016/17. Volume of aid on budget also took a sharp decrease to FRW 6,343,460,019 from FRW 15,837,044,430. Additionally, the percentage of ODA recorded in the national budget also decreased sharply, registering 39% and falling significantly short of achieving the target of 85%.

16% of ODA was executed by GoR agencies as first level implementer in the DAD. This is a reflection of the increased use of the Direct Execution modality that KOICA applies to the implementation of South Korea's activities. Consequently, this arrangement is also manifested in South Korea's unfavourable performance in the use of country systems, where all indicators fell short of their respective targets. Additionally, they all decreased in comparison to FY 2016/17.

Short-term predictability (C1 and C3) has been fully met.

South Korea was fully compliant with the DoL as it implemented all its activities in its 3 agreed sectors (ICT, Agriculture, and Education). This is an improvement from FY 2015/16 where it disbursed in an average of 5 sectors – 2 more than the agreed 3 DoL sectors.

SWEDEN

Donor code: **SWE**

**INDIVIDUAL DONOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK - SWEDEN**  
Final results from the 2016/2017 round of monitoring as of 18-Apr-18.

Results Area	Indic	FY 13/14 Actual	FY 14/15 Target	FY 14/15 Actual	FY 15/16 Target	FY 15/16 Actual	FY 16/17 Target	FY 16/17 Actual	KEY:	
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020		0		3,396,331,420		6,635,136,000		10,427,934,782	Target Met	
	A1	% ODA recorded in the national budget (Busan indic 6) (ratio inverted where % disb > % budgeted)	0%	85%	42%	85%	81%	85%	56%	Target Not Met
	A2	% ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	100%	85%	100%	85%	100%	85%	100%	Improved but not met target
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1	% ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indic 9b)	100%	59%	82%	59%	100%	59%	100%	Target Met
	B2	% ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures ((Busan indic 9b)	100%	59%	82%	59%	100%	59%	100%	Target Met
	B3	% ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems ((Busan indic 9b)	100%	67%	82%	67%	100%	67%	100%	Target Met
	B4	% ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indic 9b)	100%	69%	82%	69%	100%	69%	100%	Target Met
	B5	% of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	71%	90%	27%	90%	93%	90%	26%	Target Not Met
C. Facilitating longer-term planning and implementation through predictable development financing	C2	Non-binding indication of future aid to cover at least 3 years ahead, on a rolling basis and according to GoR fiscal year? (Y/N) (Busan indic 5b)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Target Met
	C3	% ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled (Busan indic 5a)	53%	98%	149%	98%	77%	98%	100%	Improved but not met target
D. Reduction of transaction costs and strengthening of partnerships through the adoption of harmonised approaches.	D1	Number of missions without GoR authorisation held during Silent Period	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	No missions recorded	Not applicable
	D2	% of total missions that are joint (PD indic 10a)	N/A - No missions	55%	N/A - No missions	55%	N/A	55%	No missions recorded	Not applicable
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1	Average number of sectors of intervention per donor (Aggregate and individual DP level) as per the DoL	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	Target Met
	E5	Percentage of their total aid portfolio for the country that the funding to DoL 3 sectors. GBS and SBS represents (Individual DP Level)	100%	75%	100%	75%	100%	75%	100%	Target Met
<b>Key Results area G applies only to donors providing budget support to Rwanda:</b>										
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs.	G1	Donors informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support, both general and sector, to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period at least 6 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in question? (Y/N)	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Target Met
	G3	% of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year.	N/A	50%	N/A	50%	N/A	50%	N/A	Target Met
	G4	% of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled.	N/A	100%	N/A	100%	N/A	100%	N/A	Target Met
H. Other flows of development financing.	H1	Additional funding for climate change (additional to current portfolio envelopes for bilateral and multilateral agencies) – USD	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No available data	Not applicable
	H2	Volume of philanthropic flows to Rwanda in a given fiscal year (data to be disaggregated by DP) - USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	Not applicable
	H5	Volume of FDI to Rwanda in a given fiscal year and broken down per sector and per individual developed country (% of FDI/ODA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	Not applicable

The final results above are based on data from MINECOFIN, BNR, RGB and the DAD data entry completed by SWEDEN.

Sweden's contribution to the national budget, as reported in the Finance Law, was in the tune of RWF 10,427,934,782. Similarly, in FY 2015/16 Sweden's support was composed of 2 major projects – support to the National Employment Programme (NEP) with the Ministry of Labour (MIFOTRA), and support to Cooperation between Sweden and the University of Rwanda (UR). There was a considerable decrease in the portion of Sweden's ODA that was recorded in the national budget [A1]; 56% in FY 2016/17 from 81%.

Additionally, these projects were again both executed by GoR agencies, yielding positive results for indicators measuring the use of country systems [B1-B4], scoring 100%, sustaining the gains from FY 2015/16.

Sweden's performance on indicator B5 [% ODA disbursed that was recorded in GoR systems] fell sharply to 26% from 93% in FY 2015/16. This indicates that ODA recorded in the Public Accounts was far less than disbursements recorded in the DAD.

Short-term predictability jumped to 100% in FY 2016/17 from 77% in FY 2015/16, thus meeting the target. This reflects on the compliance of delivering ODA as scheduled, as recorded in the DAD.

Sweden's DoL compliance was fully met with all disbursements made to two of its 3 agreed sectors; Private Sector Development and Youth Employment, and Education.

# SWITZERLAND

Donor code: **CHF**

## INDIVIDUAL DONOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK - SWITZERLAND Final results from the 2016/2017 round of monitoring as of 18-Apr-18.

Results Area	Indic	FY 13/14 Actual	FY 14/15 Target	FY 14/15 Actual	FY 15/16 Target	FY 15/16 Actual	FY 16/17 Target	FY 16/17 Actual	
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020		0		0		5,451,854,694		0	Target Met
	A1	0%	85%	0%	85%	47%	85%	0%	Target Not Met
	A2	0%	85%	0%	85%	8%	85%	2%	Improved but not met target
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1	0%	59%	0%	59%	0%	59%	0%	Not applicable
	B2	0%	59%	0%	59%	0%	59%	0%	
	B3	0%	67%	0%	67%	0%	67%	0%	
	B4	0%	69%	0%	69%	0%	69%	0%	
	B5	42%	90%	42%	90%	47%	90%	21%	
C. Facilitating longer-term planning and implementation through predictable development financing	C2	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
	C3	99%	98%	99%	98%	96%	98%	97%	
D. Reduction of transaction costs and strengthening of partnerships through the adoption of harmonised approaches.	D1	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	No missions recorded	
	D2	No missions Reported	55%	No missions Reported	55%	N/A	55%	No missions recorded	
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1	3	3	3	3	5	3	8	
	E5	100%	75%	100%	75%	59%	75%	61%	
<b>Key Results area G applies only to donors providing budget support to Rwanda:</b>									
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs.	G1	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	
	G3	N/A	50%	N/A	50%	N/A	50%	N/A	
	G4	N/A	100%	N/A	100%	N/A	100%	N/A	
H. Other flows of development financing.	H1	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No available data	
	H2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	
	H5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	

The final results above are based on data from MINECOFIN, BNR, RGB and the DAD data entry completed by SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland did not record any of its aid on budget, which is regression from FY 2015/16. USD 10.1 million of Switzerland's ODA was disbursed to the government sector, of which 2% was delivered by GoR agencies – Rwanda Governance Board (RGB) and MINECOFIN. This was a regression in performance, in comparison to FY 2015/16, which had 8%.

For the second year running, Switzerland's use of country systems is at 0% across all indicators in this category [B1-B4]. Improvement in this regard is needed if Switzerland wishes to see more favourable scores.

Switzerland recorded a consecutively lower percentage of ODA disbursed through GoR systems [B5] – 21% compared to 47% in FY 2015/16. This indicator has seen constant low performance over the years.

Switzerland's compliance of the DoL did not improve in FY 2015/16. Both indicators E1 and E5 did not meet their targets. For E1, Switzerland disbursed in 5 additional sectors beyond her DoL sectors. They were, Financial Sector, Governance and Decentralization, Energy, Transport, and Education. 61% of its ODA disbursements went to the 3 DoL sectors, and 39% to the others.

# UNITED KINGDOM

Donor code:

GBR

## INDIVIDUAL DONOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK - UNITED KINGDOM

Final results from the 2016/2017 round of monitoring as of 18-Apr-18.

Results Area	Indic	FY 13/14 Actual	FY 14/15 Target	FY 14/15 Actual	FY 15/16 Target	FY 15/16 Actual	FY 16/17 Target	FY 16/17 Actual	KEY:
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020		74,529,146,269		70,720,152,997		54,747,328,256		56,008,764,805	Target Met
	A1	% ODA recorded in the national budget (Busan indic 6) (ratio inverted where % disb > % budgeted)	85%	57%	85%	63%	85%	62%	Target Not Met
	A2	% ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	85%	100%	85%	100%	85%	100%	Improved but not met target
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1	% ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indic 9b)	59%	100%	59%	88%	59%	100%	Target Met
	B2	% ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures ((Busan indic 9b)	59%	100%	59%	88%	59%	100%	Target Met
	B3	% ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indic 9b)	67%	100%	67%	88%	67%	100%	Target Met
	B4	% ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indic 9b)	69%	100%	69%	88%	69%	100%	Target Met
	B5	% of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	90%	99%	90%	80%	90%	57%	Target Not Met
C. Facilitating longer-term planning and implementation through predictable development financing	C2	Non-binding indication of future aid to cover at least 3 years ahead, on a rolling basis and according to GoR fiscal year? (Y/N) (Busan indic 5a)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Target Met
	C3	% ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled (Busan indic 5a)	98%	110%	98%	85%	98%	99%	Target Met
D. Reduction of transaction costs and strengthening of partnerships through the adoption of harmonised approaches.	D1	Total number of analytic works per million USD disbursed to the government sector	0	0	0	N/A	0	No missions recorded	Not applicable
	D2	% of donor analytic work that is coordinated (PD indic 10b)	No missions Reported	55%	No missions Reported	55%	55%	No missions recorded	Not applicable
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1	Number of signed silent partnership / delegated cooperation agreements	3	3	3	3	3	6	Target Not Met
	E5	Percentage of their total aid portfolio for the country that the funding to DoL 3 sectors, GBS and SBS represents (Individual DP Level)	100%	75%	100%	64%	75%	84%	Target Met
<b>Key Results area G applies only to donors providing budget support to Rwanda:</b>									
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs.	G1	Donors informing the Government of the anticipated volume of sector budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period at least 6 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in question?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Target Met
	G3	% of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year.	48%	50%	81%	50%	71%	72%	Target Met
	G4	% of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled.	97%	100%	81%	100%	76%	100%	Target Met
H. Other flows of development financing.	H1	Additional funding for climate change (additional to current portfolio envelopes for bilateral and multilateral agencies) – USD	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	No available data	Not applicable
	H2	Volume of philanthropic flows to Rwanda in a given fiscal year (data to be disaggregated by DP) - USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	Not applicable
	H5	Volume of FDI to Rwanda in a given fiscal year and broken down per sector and per individual developed country (% of FDI/ODA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	Not applicable

The final results above are based on data from MINECOFIN, BNR, RGB and the DAD data entry completed by UNITED KINGDOM.

### FOOTNOTE:

\* The UK did not have any SBS funding during FY 2016/17. However, several projects used the Flexible Funding arrangement which were considered as SBS for the DPAF exercise. They were P4R Agriculture (via the World Bank), Education Programme, VUP/Social Protection, and the GPE/FTI. They were the basis for assessing Indicators G3 and G4.

The UK disbursed USD 40.9 million to the government sector in FY 2016/17; a slight decrease from the USD 46.3 million in FY 2015/16. Conversely, there was a slight increase of 2% in the volume of ODA recorded in the national budget in FY 2016/17.

Percentage of ODA recorded in the national budget [A1] fell by a percentage point to 62%, and still falling short of its target of 85%. However, all of UK's ODA was delivered by GoR agencies [A2].

The UK continues to surpass its targets on the use of country systems [B1-B4]. However, there was a sharp decline in the percentage of ODA disbursements that were recorded in the GoR systems [57%]. The latter indicator reflects the difference between DP self-reporting [B1-B4] and what the GoR has on record, in its public account, as disbursements received from DPs.

Short-term predictability [C3] improved to 99%, and surpassed the target.

No improvements were registered on UK's compliance with the DoL. 6 sectors received disbursements in FY 2016/17, meaning that 3 of them were not DoL sectors [E1]. These were, Governance and Decentralisation, Urbanization and Rural Settlements, and Health. However, 84% of UK's ODA to the government sector went to DoL sectors, resulting in meeting its target.

There was improvement from UK's adherence to its communicated schedule of disbursements of its SBS to the GoR. Indicator G3 was affected by first quarter disbursements that were in excess of what had been communicated, and hence performance was not much improved. However, both indicators met their respective targets.

UNITED NATIONS

Donor code: UNO

INDIVIDUAL DONOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK - UNITED NATIONS  
Final results from the 2016/2017 round of monitoring as of 18-Apr-18.

Results Area	Indic	FY 13/14 Actual	FY 14/15 Target	FY 14/15 Actual	FY 15/16 Target	FY 15/16 Actual	FY 16/17 Target	FY 16/17 Actual	KEY:	
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020		21,761,414,730		23,086,408,422		38,697,233,705		57,757,882,531	Target Met	
	A1	% ODA recorded in the national budget (Busan indic 8) (ratio inverted where % disb > % budgeted)	75%	85%	52%	85%	72%	85%	89%	Target Not Met
	A2	% ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	96%	85%	63%	85%	97%	85%	59%	Improved but not met target
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1	% ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indic 9b)	41%	59%	19%	59%	76%	59%	37%	Target Not Met
	B2	% ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indic 9b)	69%	59%	19%	59%	33%	59%	14%	Target Not Met
	B3	% ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indic 9b)	32%	67%	19%	67%	33%	67%	27%	Target Not Met
	B4	% ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indic 9b)	90%	69%	58%	69%	46%	69%	15%	Target Not Met
	B5	% of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	95%	90%	5%	90%	61%	90%	37%	Target Not Met
C. Facilitating longer-term planning and implementation through predictable development financing	C2	Non-binding indication of future aid to cover at least 3 years ahead, on a rolling basis and according to GoR fiscal year? (Y/N) (Busan indic 5b)	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Target Met
	C3	% ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled (Busan indic 5a)	81%	98%	74%	98%	92%	98%	71%	Target Not Met
D. Reduction of transaction costs and strengthening of partnerships through the adoption of harmonised approaches.	D1	Number of missions without GoR authorisation held during Silent Period	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	No missions recorded	Not applicable
	D2	% of total missions that are joint (PD indic 10a)	100%	55%	No missions Reported	55%	N/A	55%	No missions recorded	Not applicable
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1	Average number of sectors of intervention per donor (Aggregate and individual DP level) as per the DoL.	2	3	2	3	12	3	4	Improved but not met target
	E5	Percentage of their total aid portfolio for the country that the funding to DoL 3 sectors (Individual DP Level)	98%	75%	95%	75%	90%	75%	98%	Target Met
<b>Key Results area 6 applies only to donors providing budget support to Rwanda:</b>										
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs.	G1	Donors informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support, both general and sector, to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period at least 6 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in question? (Y/N)	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Not applicable
	G3	% of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year.	N/A	50%	N/A	50%	N/A	50%	N/A	Not applicable
	G4	% of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled.	N/A	100%	N/A	100%	N/A	100%	N/A	Not applicable
H. Other flows of development financing.	H1	Additional funding for climate change (additional to current portfolio envelopes for bilateral and multilateral agencies) – USD	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No available data	Not applicable
	H2	Volume of philanthropic flows to Rwanda in a given fiscal year (data to be disaggregated by DP).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	Not applicable
	H5	Volume of FDI to Rwanda in a given fiscal year and broken down per sector and per individual developed country (% of FDI/ODA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	Not applicable

The final results above are based on data from MINECOFIN, BNR, RGB and the DAD data entry completed by UNITED NATIONS.

A total of 7 resident UN agencies participated in the DPAF exercise through providing their ODA reports in the DAD. They are; 1) UNDP, 2) UNICEF, 3) FAO, 4) IFAD, 5) WFP, 6) UNFPA, and 7) UN Women. There were also some disbursements from the ONE UN Fund, which is managed by UNDP, as well as UNEP. The total ODA disbursed to the government sector was USD 60.9 million, which is a marked increase from USD 37.4 million in FY 2015/16.

The total volume of aid on budget for all agencies rose to FRW 57.8 billion, from FRW 38.7 billion registered in FY 2015/16. The UN's percentage of ODA recorded in the national budget (A1) increased to 89% and achieving its target of 85%. This was the first time this had happen since the beginning of the DPAF monitoring exercise in FY 2009/10. There was a significant decrease in the portion of ODA executed by GoR agencies, registering 59% in FY 2015/16 and falling short of the target.

The UN's use of government systems continued to be a challenge, with all indicators showing a decrease in performance and falling far below set targets.

In-year predictability (C3) fell to 71% from 92% in FY 2015/16, falling short of meeting its target since the beginning of the DPAF monitoring exercise.

The UN agencies have individually agreed DoL sectors. However, for the purpose of the DPAF their assessment is done collectively, in line with the One UN agenda. At the aggregate level, the performance against indicator E1 is 4 sectors, while the allocation of resources to the DoL sectors is 98% well above the target of 75% for indicator E5.

# UNITED STATES

Donor code:

USA

## INDIVIDUAL DONOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK - UNITED STATES

Final results from the 2016/2017 round of monitoring as of 18-Apr-18.

Results Area	Indic	FY 13/14 Actual	FY 13/14 Target	FY 14/15 Actual	FY 15/16 Target	FY 15/16 Actual	FY 16/17 Target	FY 16/17 Actual	KEY:
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020		Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF)	11,511,474,844		16,104,292,775	0		0	
	A1	% ODA recorded in the national budget (Busan indic 6) (ratio inverted where % disb > % budgeted)	9%	85%	15%	85%	0%	85%	0%
	A2	% ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	18%	85%	25%	85%	24%	85%	0%
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1	% ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indic 9a)	2%	59%	3%	59%	0%	59%	0%
	B2	% ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indic 9b)	18%	59%	4%	59%	0%	59%	0%
	B3	% ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indic 9b)	18%	67%	4%	67%	0%	67%	14%
	B4	% ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indic 9b)	18%	69%	3%	69%	24%	69%	0%
	B5	% of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	2%	90%	30%	90%	0%	90%	26%
C. Facilitating longer-term planning and implementation through predictable development financing	C2	Non-binding indication of future aid to cover at least 3 years ahead, on a rolling basis and according to GoR fiscal year? (Y/N) (Busan indic 5b)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	C3	% ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled (Busan indic 5a)	102%	98%	92%	98%	99%	98%	93%
D. Reduction of transaction costs and strengthening of partnerships through the adoption of harmonised approaches.	D1	Number of missions without GoR authorisation held during Silent Period	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	No missions recorded
	D2	% of total missions that are joint (PD indic 10a)	100%	55%	No missions Reported	55%	N/A	55%	No missions recorded
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1	Average number of sectors of intervention per donor (Aggregate and individual DP level) as per the DoL	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
	E5	Percentage of their total aid portfolio for the country that the funding to DoL 3 sectors, GBS and SBS represents (Individual DP Level)	100%	75%	100%	75%	88%	75%	100%
<b>Key Results area G applies only to donors providing budget support to Rwanda:</b>									
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs.	G1	Donors informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support, both general and sector, to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period at least 6 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in question? (Y/N)	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
	G3	% of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year.	N/A	50%	N/A	50%	N/A	50%	N/A
	G4	% of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled.	N/A	100%	N/A	100%	N/A	100%	N/A
H. Other flows of development financing.	H1	Additional funding for climate change (additional to current portfolio envelopes for bilateral and multilateral agencies) – USD	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No available data
	H2	Volume of philanthropic flows to Rwanda in a given fiscal year (data to be disaggregated by DP) - USD	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data
	H5	Volume of FDI to Rwanda in a given fiscal year and broken down per sector and per individual developed country (% of FDI/ODA)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data

The final results above are based on data from MINECOFIN, BNR, RGB and the DAD data entry completed by UNITED STATES.

The USA disbursed USD 165.2 million to the government sector, in comparison to USD 170.4 million in FY 2015/16. For the second year running, none of this ODA was captured in the national budget.

MINAGRI and MoH were the only GoR agencies that appeared to have some activities with USA; however, there seemed to have been no registered commitments or disbursements in FY 2016/17. This resulted in a 0% for indicator A2.

Traditionally, USA funds do not use country systems. Instead, they use Implementing Partners (mainly PVOs) who are largely American-based International NGOs as well as American-based private contractors. Therefore, all indicators in this category (B1-B4) scored below their respective targets. There were slight improvements with B3 and B5, which indicates errors in reporting since no disbursements were channelled through any GoR agency.

In-year predictability target (C3) fell by 6% from FY 2015/16, and subsequently fell below its target. This implies that not all disbursements were honoured as committed, based on records in the DAD.

According to the data obtained from the DAD, USA had activities in 4 sectors, one more than those agreed in the DoL sectors (i.e. Environment and Natural Resources). There were also disbursements to the Agriculture sector, in which USG acts as a Silent Partner<sup>2</sup>. This enabled USA to meet its target for only E5, where all its ODA was disbursed to DoL sectors.

<sup>2</sup> The use of delegated cooperation/silent partnership is encouraged in order to [1] reduce transaction costs associated with administering and managing project/programme funds while ensuring adequate support provided in a given sector/thematic area, and [2] enhance quality of policy dialogue through dedicated expertise of partners. To this end, the Government prefers formal delegated cooperation arrangements, whereby one partner manages and administers funds and engages in dialogue on behalf of others.

Donor code:

XWB

INDIVIDUAL DONOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK - WORLD BANK  
Final results from the 2016/2017 round of monitoring as of 18-Jan-18.

Results Area	Indic	FY 13/14 Actual	FY 14/15 Target	FY 14/15 Actual	FY 15/16 Target	FY 15/16 Actual	FY 16/17 Target	FY 16/17 Actual	KEY:
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020		65,825,925,540		69,475,450,006		194,247,076,186		219,947,059,177	Target Met
	A1	62%	85%	52%	85%	89%	85%	97%	Target Not Met
	A2	100%	85%	64%	85%	94%	85%	100%	Improved but target not met
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs									Not applicable
	B1	90%	59%	64%	59%	72%	59%	92%	
	B2	100%	59%	100%	59%	96%	59%	100%	
	B3	100%	67%	100%	67%	96%	67%	100%	
	B4	69%	69%	82%	69%	99%	69%	100%	
	B5	95%	90%	100%	90%	46%	90%	59%	
C. Facilitating longer-term planning and implementation through predictable development financing									
	C2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	C3	112%	98%	80%	98%	85%	98%	96%	
D. Reduction of transaction costs and strengthening of partnerships through the adoption of harmonised approaches.									
	D1	0	0	0	0	N/A	0	No missions recorded	
	D2	36%	55%	No missions Reported	55%	N/A	55%	No missions recorded	
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage									
	E1	6	3	6	3	8	3	8	
	E5	37%	75%	94%	75%	36%	75%	91%	
<b>Key Results area G applies only to donors providing budget support to Rwanda:</b>									
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs.									
	G1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	G3	0%	50%	0%	50%	37%	50%	9%	
	G4	0%	100%	46%	100%	88%	100%	94%	
H. Other flows of development financing.									
	H1	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No available data	
	H2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	
	H5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No available data	

The final results above are based on data from MINECOFIN, BNR, RGB and the DAD data entry completed by WORLD BANK.

FOOTNOTE:

\* The World Bank did not have any SBS funding during FY 2016/17. However, several projects used the Flexible Funding arrangement which were considered as SBS for the DPAF exercise. They were P4R Agriculture, P4R PFM, and Social Protection. They were the basis for assessing Indicators G3 and G4.

The World Bank recorded RWF 219.9 billion in the national budget. This was an improvement from FY 2015/16 by about 13.2%. Whereas, ODA to the government sector stood at USD 268.2 million in comparison to USD 231.1 million in FY 2015/16. There was further increase in the percentage of ODA recorded in the national budget [A1] from 83% in FY 2015/16 to 97% in FY 2016/17, subsequently surpassing its target by 12%. The World Bank continues have all its support [100%] executed by the GoR [A2].

The World Bank continues to rely on the use country systems when delivering its support, as indicated in its favourable performance of indicators B1 to B4. However, ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems [B5] recorded a slight improvement, registering 59% but still falling short of its target. This highlights the disparity between DP self-reporting and what the GoR has on record, in its public accounts, the receipts from DP disbursements.

In-year predictability [C3] improved by a margin of 11% from FY 2015/16, but again fell short of meeting the target of 98%.

The World Bank's compliance of the DoL still faces challenges, as it continued to be active in more sectors than in FY 2015/16, registering activities in 8 sectors in FY 2016/17 – 3 more than FY 2015/16, 5 sectors outside the DoL. Those additional sectors that received disbursements are Education, Health, Environment and Natural Resources, Private Sector Development & Youth Employment, and JRLO sectors. However, 91% of those disbursements went to the DoL sectors [E5], considerably more than the 36% in FY 2015/16. This was partly due to the fact that there was a substantial amount of disbursements made to sectors where WB participates through delegated cooperation and silent partnerships.

Performance of indicator G3 was affected by a disbursement in the first quarter that was substantially less than what had been communicated to GoR, resulting in a score of 9%. Whereas, there was improvement in the adherence to the scheduled disbursements during the first 6 months as communicated to GoR [G4]. The World Bank registered a 94% score, but still fell short of its target.

## Annex I – DPAF Indicators definitions and computations

A1. % ODA recorded in the national budget (ratio inverted where % disb > % budgeted)	
Rationale:	Busan Partnership Indicator 6 and Rwanda's Aid Policy (Aid on budgets which are subject to parliamentary scrutiny)
Data Source:	Donor self-reporting; GoR Budget as approved by parliament.
Method of Calculation:	Sum of external grants and loans on budget divided by total ODA communicated as scheduled disbursement for the government sector.
A2. % ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	
Rationale:	Kigali Statement of Action (2010)
Data Source:	Donor self-reporting verified by GoR
Method of Calculation:	Volume of grants and loans executed/delivered by GoR agencies divided by total ODA for the government sector.
B1. % ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures	
Rationale:	Paris Declaration indicator #5a and Busan Partnership Indicator 9b
Data Source:	Donor self-reporting verified by GoR
Method of Calculation:	Volume of grants and loans disbursed using GoR budget execution procedure divided by total ODA for the government sector.
B2. % ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures	
Rationale:	Paris Declaration indicator #5a and Busan Partnership Indicator 9b
Data Source:	Donor self-reporting verified by GoR
Method of Calculation:	Volume of grants and loans disbursed using GoR auditing procedure divided by total ODA for the government sector.
B3. % ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems	
Rationale:	Paris Declaration indicator #5a and Busan Partnership Indicator 9b
Data Source:	Donor self-reporting verified by GoR
Method of Calculation:	Volume of grants and loans disbursed using GoR financial reporting procedure divided by total ODA for the government sector.
B4. % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems	
Rationale:	Paris Declaration indicator #5a and Busan Partnership Indicator 9b
Data Source:	Donor self-reporting verified by GoR
Method of Calculation:	Volume of grants and loans disbursed using GoR procurement procedure divided by total ODA for the government sector.
B5. % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems	
Rationale:	Country-level monitoring
Data Source:	Donor self-reporting; GoR Public Account Report
Method of Calculation:	Volume of grants and loans recorded in the public account divided by total ODA for the government sector
C2. % of donors providing non-binding indication of future aid to cover at least 3 years ahead, on a rolling basis and according to the GoR fiscal year	
Rationale:	While firm commitments may not always be possible, GoR needs projections on aid flows over the medium term to ensure effective planning. In their joint statement, all donors agreed to "Provide [non-binding] indications of future aid flows on a rolling basis to cover at least three years ahead in order to improve predictability and allow better planning and budgeting".
Data Source:	MINECOFIN reporting.
Method of Calculation:	% of donor agencies for whom MINECOFIN holds non-binding projections of future aid flows for all of years n to n+3.

C3. % ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled	
Rationale:	Busan Partnership Indicator 5a
Data Source:	Donor self reporting
Method of Calculation:	Volume of grants and loans disbursed divided by volume of grants and loans scheduled for disbursement by provider for year n. ODA flows for year n are considered to have been “scheduled for disbursement” when notified to government in year n-1. It also includes ODA scheduled for disbursement in aid agreements entered into in year n.

D1. Total number of missions	
Rationale:	Aid Policy Donor missions to the field (as defined in the Paris Declaration) place demands on scarce government resources (human and/or financial), often diverting them from priority tasks. Missions also bring with them broader costs in terms of adverse environmental impacts.
Data Source:	MINECOFIN reporting
Method of Calculation:	Number of missions without GoR authorisation held during silent period.

D2. % of total missions that are joint	
Rationale:	Paris indicator 10a; Aid Policy
Data Source:	Donor self reporting verified by GoR
Method of Calculation:	Number of missions that are joint divided by the total number of missions.

E1. Average number of sectors of intervention per donor (Aggregate and individual DP level) as per the DoL.	
Rationale:	Aid Policy and Agreed DoL
Data Source:	MINECOFIN Desk survey (DAD)
Method of Calculation:	Sum of number of sectors of intervention per donor divided by total number of DPs under assessment

E5. % of total aid portfolio for the country that the funding to DoL 3 sectors, GBS and SBS represents (individual DP level)	
Rationale:	Aid Policy
Data Source:	MINECOFIN Desk survey (DAD)
Method of Calculation:	Sum of volume of ODA that are provided to the agreed DoL sectors, GBS and SBS divided by the total ODA for Government Sector.

\*\*\*Indicators G1 to G6 below only apply to budget support donors\*\*\*

G1. % of BS donors providing indicative commitments for BS in year n+1 to GoR within 4 weeks of end of April JBSR in year n.	
Rationale:	Indications of future budget support are crucial in planning and budgeting for the following year.
Data Source:	MINECOFIN desk survey (incl. DAD data on budget support).
Method of Calculation:	No. of donor agencies informing anticipated volume of budget support both general and sector to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period at least 6 months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year in question divided by total number of BS donor agencies.

G3. % of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year.	
Rationale:	Frontloading of disbursements is crucial in ensuring the timely delivery of government programmes.
Data Source:	MINECOFIN desk survey (incl. DAD data on budget support).
Method of Calculation:	Total budget support disbursements received within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year divided by total budget support disbursements received over the course of the entire fiscal year.

G4. % of BS disbursed within the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled, according to quarterly disbursement schedule agreed with the GoR	
Rationale:	Timely disbursement of budget support is essential in ensuring the execution of government plans.
Data Source:	MINECOFIN desk survey (incl. DAD data on budget support).
Method of Calculation:	Total volume of BS disbursed within the quarters pre-agreed with the GoR divided by the total volume of BS scheduled for disbursement in that fiscal year.

H1. Additional funding for climate change (additional to current portfolio envelopes for bilateral and multilateral agencies)	
Rationale:	SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Target 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible
Data Source:	Under development
Method of Calculation:	Under development

H2. Volume of philanthropy flows to Rwanda in a given fiscal year (data to be disaggregated by country)	
Rationale:	SDG 17 SDG target 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
Data Source:	Under development
Method of Calculation:	Under development

H5. Volume of FDI to Rwanda in a given fiscal year and broken down per sector and per individual developed country [% of FDI/ODA]	
Rationale:	SDG 17 SDG target 17.3 Indicator 17.3.1: Foreign Direct Investment as % of total FDI+ODA
Data Source:	Under development
Method of Calculation:	Under development



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