

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

# External Development Finance Report

2019/2020 Fiscal Year

**FINAL REPORT**

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June 2021

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## FOREWORD

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The Rwanda External Development Finance Report (EDFR) provides the most reliable source of information on that state of development cooperation with Rwanda as well as trends in external development finance. It covers a wide range of sources, including data on official development assistance as well as support channeled through civil society and international non-governmental organizations (INGO) as well as through development finance institutions and via public private partnerships.

In producing the report each fiscal year for several years, Rwanda has improved its understanding of the shifts in the sources, volumes, direction, and target areas of its external development support, as well as how well these resources have been delivered in line with Government principles and priorities and on development effectiveness. The recommendations also inform an ongoing dialogue with Rwanda's partners on how the monitoring framework for assessing development effectiveness—the Development Performance Assessment Framework (DPAF)—may need to be adjusted to better reflect the country's current policy objectives.

This year's report reveals a continued increase in the overall amount of external development finance mobilized as well as a continuation of some patterns discussed in last year's report. For example, an increased use of debt instruments compared to grants and the increased share of financing to Rwanda from multilateral partners as compared to bilateral ones. The report also provides an initial indication of how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected long-term trends, as well as the sectoral distribution of development financing. As with last year's report, the findings show mixed results in terms of performance of individual DPs against key indicators in the DPAF.

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) is successfully diversifying its sources of external development finance and working to increase the share of this funding coming from both private investment and philanthropies to complement efforts in place to boost domestic revenue mobilization efforts. As Rwanda continues to progress towards recovery from COVID-19, we take this opportunity once again to thank our Development Partners for their unwavering support as we regain momentum to resume our pathway toward sustainable transformation of our society and economy.

Approved by

Richard TUSABE

Minister of State in Charge of National Treasury

# INTRODUCTION

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The objectives of the External Development Finance (EDF) Report are:

- i. to provide an overview of the external development finance landscape in Rwanda – analysing the key characteristics of, and trends in external development finance flows;
- ii. to assess Development Partner (DP) performance in delivering support to the public sector according to the Donor Performance Assessment Framework (DPAF).

“External Development Finance” describes those external flows having substantial Government of Rwanda (GoR) ownership and whose allocation and implementation are controlled by either the GoR or one of its Development Partners, and funds having a clear objective of supporting the achievement of Rwanda’s development objectives.

Produced annually, this year’s report follows the overall structure and format adopted two years ago — combining what were previously two separate reports: an annual Official Development Assistance (ODA) report, and a Donor Performance Assessment Framework (DPAF) report. This two-part composition has proved to be a more useful means by which external finance to Rwanda is analysed. On the one hand, gauging the volume and composition of external finance can demonstrate GoR’s efforts to diversify its development financing and access new sources of funding to address the country’s evolving development needs. On the other hand, an assessment of the quality of external finance that Rwanda receives supports policies and procedures on the management of development cooperation with partners to ensure alignment with government’s objectives and to avoid potential negative impacts. Most importantly, this analysis informs ongoing dialogue within the GoR, and between GoR and DPs on how finance can be most effectively allocated and delivered to contribute to the national development objectives.

The composition of Rwanda’s resource envelope can be broadly understood from the following categorization:

- i) Domestic: Government spending (from tax/non-tax revenue, borrowing e.g., Bonds, domestic Public-Private-Partnerships; domestic philanthropy; domestic private investment).
- ii) External: Foreign private capital and/or remittances; External Development Finance (Development Cooperation via Civil Society, Development Cooperation via Private Sector, Development Cooperation with the Public Sector, GoR international market borrowing, and Public-Private-Partnerships with foreign investors).

Table 1 below outlines this typology, taking into account the wider development finance landscape in Rwanda.

**Table 1: Types of flows by source and managing actor**

	Private	Development Partner	GoR
Domestic	- Domestic Investment	- Domestic Philanthropy	- GoR spending from - Tax/non-tax revenue - Borrowing (e.g., Bonds) - Domestic PPPs
External	- Foreign Private Capital - Remittances	<b><i>External Development Finance</i></b>	
		- Development Cooperation via Civil Society - Development Cooperation via the Private Sector	- Development Cooperation with the Public Sector - GoR international market borrowing - PPPs with foreign investors

Table 2 below provides an overview of the datasets and sources used for this report. All financial figures are in USD.

**Table 2: Types of flows by source and managing actor**

Dataset	Data Source	Institution Providing Data	Year Type
<b>External Development Finance to the Public Sector</b>			
ODA from Bilateral DPs, Multilateral DPs, UN Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Assistance Database (DAD)</li> <li>• Consolidated Public Accounts</li> <li>• Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) disbursement schedule</li> <li>• Treasury statements</li> </ul>	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)	GoR fiscal year
Emerging partner flows from China, India, BADEA, KFAED, SFD, and OFID	Debt Management and Financial Analysis System (DMFAS)	MINECOFIN	GoR fiscal year
<b>External Development Finance to Civil Society</b>			
Finance from international organizations to INGOs in Rwanda; Philanthropic organizations.	INGO Database	Rwanda Governance Board (RGB)	GoR fiscal year
<b>External Development Finance to the Private Sector</b>			
Foreign Private Investment (FPI) inflows (only a portion is financing development)	Foreign Private Capital (FPC) in Rwanda Annual Census (2019)	National Bank of Rwanda (BNR)	Calendar year
Finance from Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) and other International Finance Institutions (IFIs)	Institution records / institution website	DFIs and IFIs	GoR fiscal year
<b>Other Financial Flows</b>			
Remittances	BNR records	BNR	GoR fiscal year

This report lays out the different EDF flows for easier understanding. These flows consist of inflows from bilateral and multilateral DPs, UN Agencies, Emerging Partners, INGOs, Foundations, Funds, DFIs, and other IFIs, and they are directed to the public sector, civil society, and the private sector. The analysis is structured along the categorization of the different flows (i.e., Development Cooperation with the Public Sector, via Civil Society, and via the Private Sector). Flows channeled via Civil Society and the Private Sector represent support given directly to those actors based on their role in Rwandan development, DP’s own projects for which those actors are the implementers, and for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), the use of their own funds. There was no recorded GoR

international market borrowing in 2019/20. However, there were some interventions from foreign investors via Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) involving GoR/DPs (see Box 1).

**Donor Performance Assessment Framework** - The DPAF is an annual GoR-led exercise to assess DP performance against key principles and targets for effective development cooperation. The framework indicators comprise: alignment of support to national strategies, use of national systems and institutions, predictability of development financing for longer-term planning, effective use of comparative advantage and sectoral division of labour to streamline delivery, and provision of budget support in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs. The DPAF framework captures performance in these areas through 14 mutually-agreed indicators developed in line with international agreements that aim to strengthen development cooperation between recipient countries and their DPs. Individual DP performance in FY 19/20 is assessed with scores also calculated at aggregate level for all DPs, and five-year trendlines provided. Aggregate and individual DP performance tables are available in Annex 2.

## EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE FLOWS IN CONTEXT

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The development finance landscape continues to evolve globally, as well as in Rwanda. Over the last decade, the diversity of financing actors and instruments that have been used by the GoR has markedly increased. This trend is sure to continue with an ever-increasing number of actors.

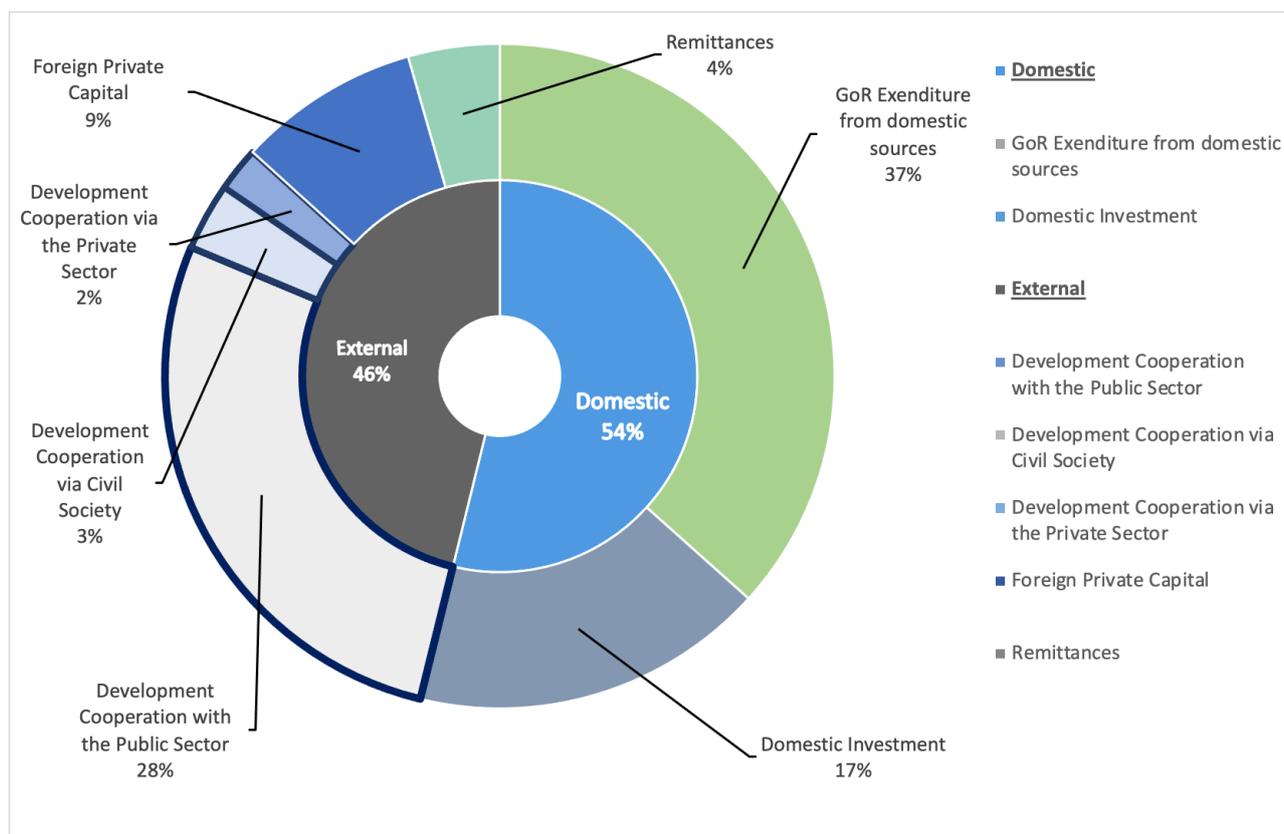
In 2019/20, Rwanda's total financial flows (both domestic and external) amounted to USD 5,531 million<sup>1</sup>. This represents a marginal increase from 2018/19, during which USD 5,126 million was registered. The figures on the outer ring of Charts 1 and 2 show the share of each of the different components. The percentages on the pie chart are the share for that category, of the total financial flows to Rwanda in 2019/20. Chart 1 groups them by External (46%) and Domestic (54%), whereas Chart 2 groups them by the controlling actor type, with GoR allocating 64%, DPs managing 6%, and the Private Sector managing 30%. In both cases, EDF flows (33% of total resources) are outlined in navy blue to show them in the wider context of Rwanda's development resources. Of the total external development cooperation resources<sup>2</sup> received by the Rwanda (USD 1,823 million), 86% was on-budget (equivalent USD 1,568 million) and 14% was off-budget (equivalent USD 255 million).

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<sup>1</sup> See Annex 1 for further details, including data sources used.

<sup>2</sup> This entails Development Cooperation via Public Sector, via CSOs, and via Private Sector.

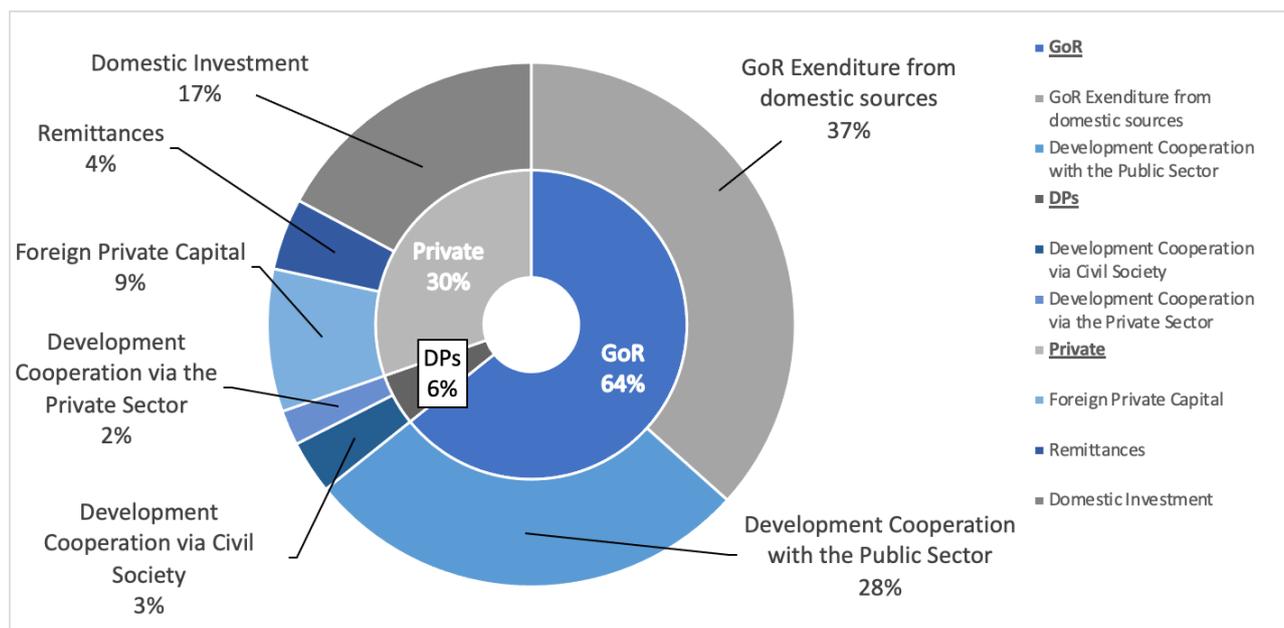
**Chart 1: Total Resources: Domestic and External financing**



As evident from the data presented in Chart 1, most of Rwanda’s financing for development came from its own resources (54%), albeit on a decline from FY 2018/19 when it represented 61% of the total. Similarly, the domestic finance portion saw minimal change in FY 2019/20, with Domestic Investment registering 17% (from 20% in FY 2018/19), and GoR Expenditure from domestic sources recording 37% (from 41% in FY 2018/19).

Furthermore, in FY 2019/20, 46% of Rwanda’s development financing came from external sources, representing a 7% increase from the year before. Most of these external flows came from Development Cooperation (33% of total resources), while the remainder (13% of total resources) came from Foreign Private Capital and Remittances. Within that latter group of sources, it was not possible to further categorize or disaggregate investments by those having a clear intent and impact so as to be considered “development” financing.

**Chart 2: Total Resources by Controlling Actor: GoR, DP and Private sources**



## DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION WITH THE PUBLIC SECTOR

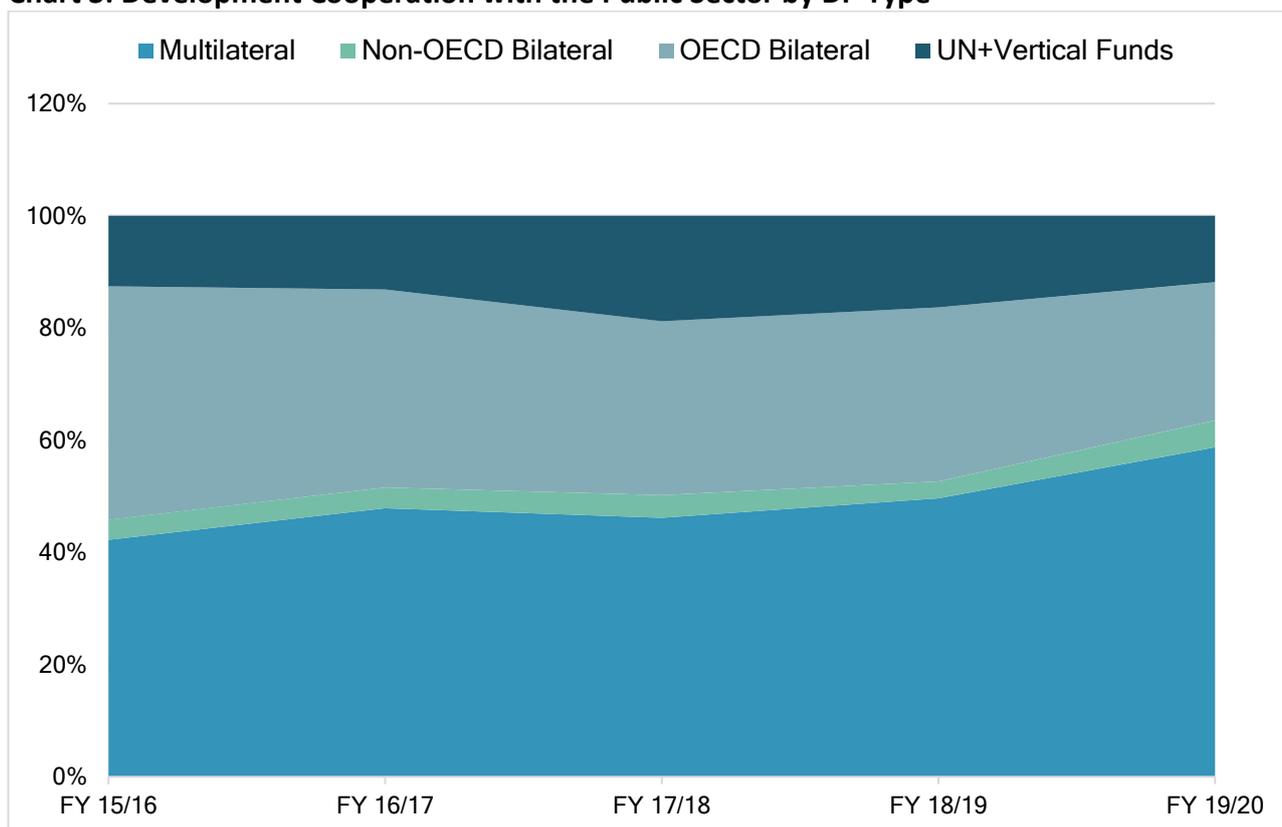
Development Cooperation with the Public Sector<sup>3</sup> still plays the dominant role in DPs’ support to Rwanda. It takes the form of either projects or Flexible Funding from DPs, and is managed by the GoR. In 2019/20 Rwanda received USD 1.523 billion, representing a substantial increase of 42%<sup>4</sup> from 2018/19. On average, there has been an annual<sup>5</sup> increase of 10% over the course of five years.

<sup>3</sup> Data is drawn from the DAD database, supplemented by the DMFAS debt database in addition to information on flows from several loan-providing DPs who do not report in the DAD.

<sup>4</sup> This may likely be due to the influx of rapid COVID-19 response funding to respond to the pandemic at end of FY 19/20.

<sup>5</sup> This is in USD; in RWF terms it is often substantially higher due to devaluation of the RWF over time.

**Chart 3: Development Cooperation with the Public Sector by DP Type<sup>6</sup>**



Over the last five years, support provided by Multilateral DPs has been steadily increasing as a share of Development Cooperation with the Public Sector provided by the different types of DPs, as indicated in Chart 3 and Table 3. OECD Bilaterals, the other major group of funders, has seen its share reduced over the same period, while the share of total support from the UN and the Vertical Funds as well as non-OECD Bilaterals has not changed much. The largest share of external support is still channeled through Multilateral DPs, followed by OECD Bilaterals, UN + Vertical Funds, and Non-OECD Bilaterals, in that order. Combined Multilateral DPs and OECD Bilaterals provided 84% of the total support in 2019/20.

**Table 3: Development Cooperation with the Public Sector by DP Type**

	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20
Multilateral	42%	48%	46%	50%	59%
Non-OECD Bilateral	4%	4%	4%	3%	5%
OECD Bilateral	42%	35%	31%	31%	25%
UN+Vertical Funds	13%	13%	19%	16%	12%
<b>Total (USD millions)</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>1,302</b>

<sup>6</sup> UN+Vertical funds = UN Agencies, and the Global Fund; Non-OECD Bilateral = India, China, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia; OECD Bilateral = Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Rep. of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA; Multilateral = AfDB, World Bank, IMF, OFID, Arab Fund (BADEA), EU.

**Table 4: Development Cooperation with the Public Sector by DP**

	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20
AfDB Group	9.6%	12.8%	5.0%	10.7%	16.1%
Belgium	3.1%	2.9%	2.5%	2.3%	2.2%
European Union	9.3%	9.0%	9.2%	7.7%	7.6%
Exim China	2.5%	2.4%	2.3%	1.4%	3.5%
Exim India	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%
Germany	3.8%	3.3%	2.1%	3.1%	3.0%
Global Fund	7.3%	7.4%	9.8%	8.9%	5.1%
Japan	2.8%	2.0%	2.9%	3.7%	2.4%
Kuwait Development Fund	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.2%
Netherlands	4.4%	2.3%	2.1%	1.8%	1.5%
OFID	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	1.2%	0.8%
Saudi Development Fund	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
South Korea	2.3%	1.8%	2.0%	2.1%	0.9%
Sweden	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.2%
Switzerland	1.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
United Nations	5.3%	5.8%	9.0%	7.4%	6.7%
United Kingdom	6.9%	6.0%	4.3%	3.4%	1.9%
USA	16.5%	15.7%	14.1%	13.6%	12.4%
World Bank	21.8%	25.2%	30.8%	28.8%	16.6%
BADEA	0.6%	0.3%	0.7%	1.2%	0.7%
IMF	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.9%
<b>Total (USD millions)</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>1,302</b>

Over the last five years, the same number and list of DPs have been contributing the bulk of support to the Public Sector. An exception would be the IMF, which contributed 16.9%; this is attributed to the USD 220.5 million loan received in line with COVID-19. In 2019/20, the World Bank provided a share of 16.6%, AfDB Group 16.1%, USA 12.4%, European Union 7.6%, and The Global Fund 5.1%. Combined, they provided 74.7% of total support to the Public Sector, which means that only a handful of DPs drive most of the development cooperation with the Public Sector.

**Table 5: Sector disaggregation**

	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20
ALL SECTORS*	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	19.18%
HEALTH	22.89%	20.70%	20.74%	21.78%	15.77%
AGRICULTURE	16.99%	18.56%	19.02%	10.68%	15.40%
ENERGY	9.64%	12.43%	22.60%	26.13%	12.48%
EDUCATION	7.22%	8.85%	12.47%	8.69%	10.36%
TRANSPORT	8.57%	9.30%	8.61%	10.33%	9.29%
WATER AND SANITATION	3.15%	0.95%	0.52%	3.66%	4.95%
SOCIAL PROTECTION	13.40%	12.04%	5.56%	6.16%	4.40%
PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT AND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT	3.79%	6.00%	1.15%	3.55%	2.83%
GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALISATION	4.48%	3.65%	2.85%	3.32%	1.98%
PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT (PFM)	3.97%	3.66%	1.16%	1.11%	1.07%
JUSTICE, RECONCILIATION, AND LAW AND ORDER (JRLO)	0.93%	0.76%	0.98%	0.50%	0.86%
ICT	0.24%	0.38%	0.38%	0.58%	0.78%
ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES	2.55%	1.61%	1.74%	1.43%	0.49%
URBANISATION AND RURAL SETTLEMENTS	0.84%	0.86%	2.03%	2.05%	0.15%
FINANCIAL SECTOR	1.28%	0.24%	0.19%	0.00%	0.01%
	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*All Sectors reflects multi-sector aid not otherwise attributable to a single sector including emergency/crisis support.

In 2019/20, the largest share of support to the Public Sector went to the same sectors as in previous years (i.e., Energy, Health, Agriculture, Transport, and Education), reflecting the importance of these sectors in implementation of National Strategy for Transformation One (NST1) with the exception of “All Sectors” that led in percentage share of support of 19.18%. This is attributable to the large inflow of support at the end of this FY to support an emergency COVID-19 response.

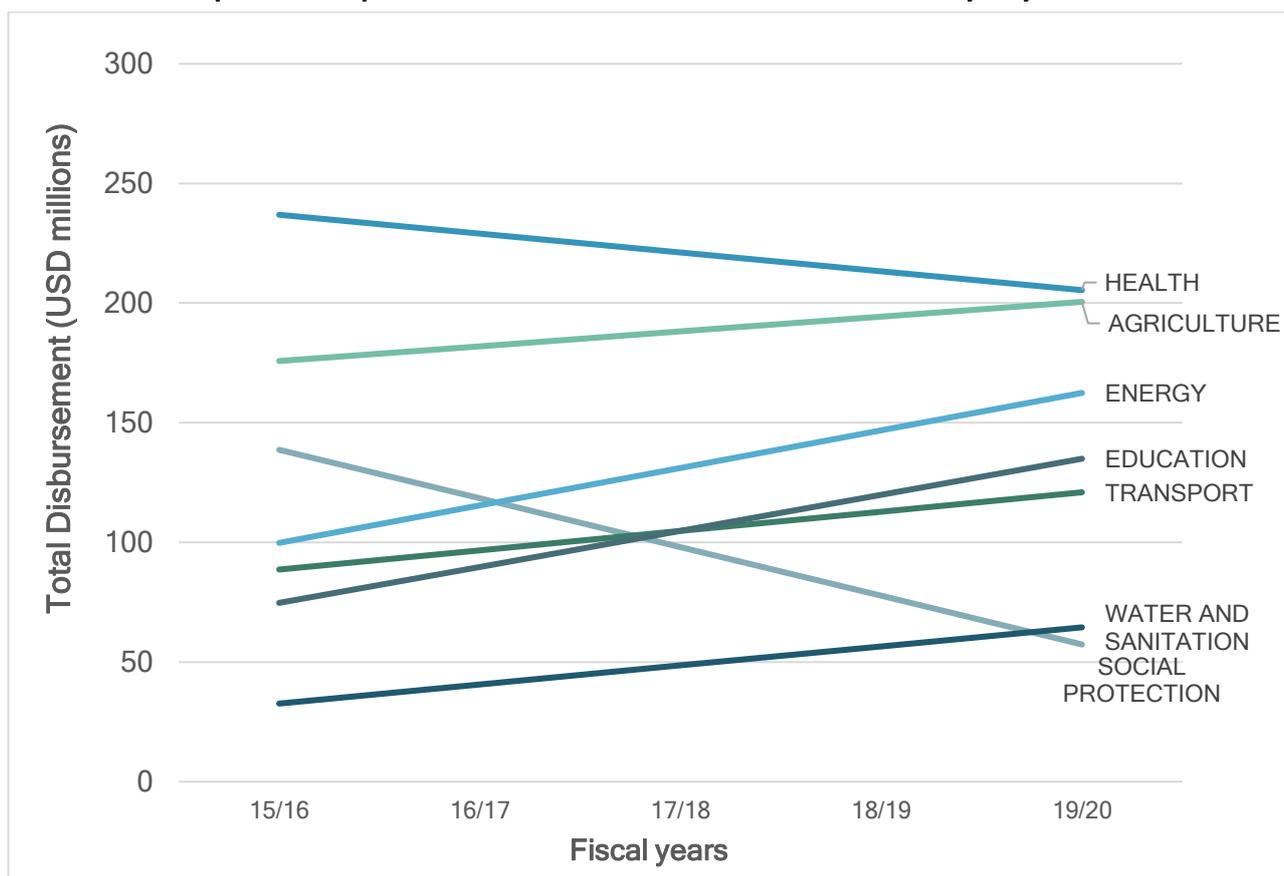
Chart 4 shows that support given to Energy, Agriculture, Transport, Education, and Water and Sanitation has been steadily increasing over the last five years, reflecting GoR’s focus on investing in Pillar 1 of the National Strategy for Transformation (NST-1), as it transitions from the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS 2). Consequently, support to Health<sup>7</sup> and Social Protection has been decreasing during the same period. However, it must be considered that some COVID-19 disruptions to typical patterns started to manifest themselves towards the end of this period. Most of the support received during the COVID-19 situation was in form of the Budget Support which was aligned to the Country’s National response to COVID-19, the Economic Recovery Plan of which Health and Social Protection are key pillars of the plan.

Going forward, it will be important to be able to disaggregate COVID-19 related support from general health sector support, as well as support specifically targeting support to nutrition (food security) that cuts across both the Health and Social Protection sectors. Additionally, it is likely that in FY 2020/21 support to the Social Protection sector may see an upsurge on account of the of COVID-19 related funding (in the latter part of FY 2019/20) with that explicit mandate. These trends thus appear driven less by a shift in GoR policy than by the changing structure of Rwanda’s economy and social needs.

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<sup>7</sup> The reduction in health sector financing can be explained by three factors: the phase-out of a single grant by the Global Fund (the largest DP contributor to the sector); cross-purpose funding for COVID-19 emergency response in form of budget support also benefiting health outcomes; and an increasing share of financing fulfilled from domestic resources and foreign private investment.

**Chart 4: Development Cooperation in USD volumes with Public Sector by Key Sector**



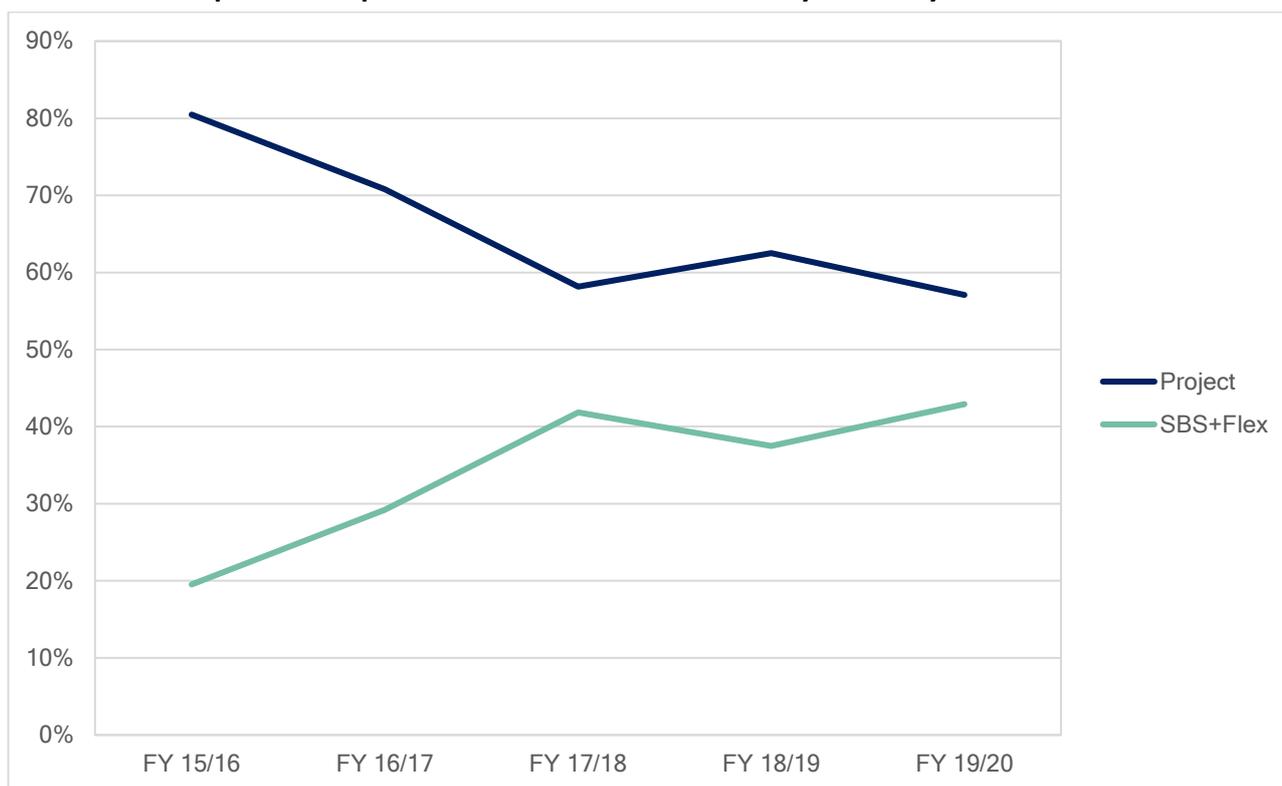
**Table 6: Development Cooperation with the Public Sector by Modality**

	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20
Project	80%	71%	58%	63%	57%
SBS+Flex	20%	29%	42%	37%	43%
<b>Total (USD millions)</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>1,302</b>

Chart 5 below illustrates an almost equal but opposite trend between Project and SBS<sup>8</sup>+Flexible Funding modalities, with support given to the former decreasing, while support given to the latter increasing between 2015/16 and 2019/20. This is a positive development in line with Rwanda’s new Development Cooperation Policy and preferences for various modalities of support outlined therein.

<sup>8</sup> Sector Budget Support (SBS) is an earmarked financial contribution to support an agreed expenditure plan for a sector and disbursed and accounted for through government systems, sometimes with some additional sector-specific reporting.

**Chart 5: Development Cooperation with the Public Sector by Modality**

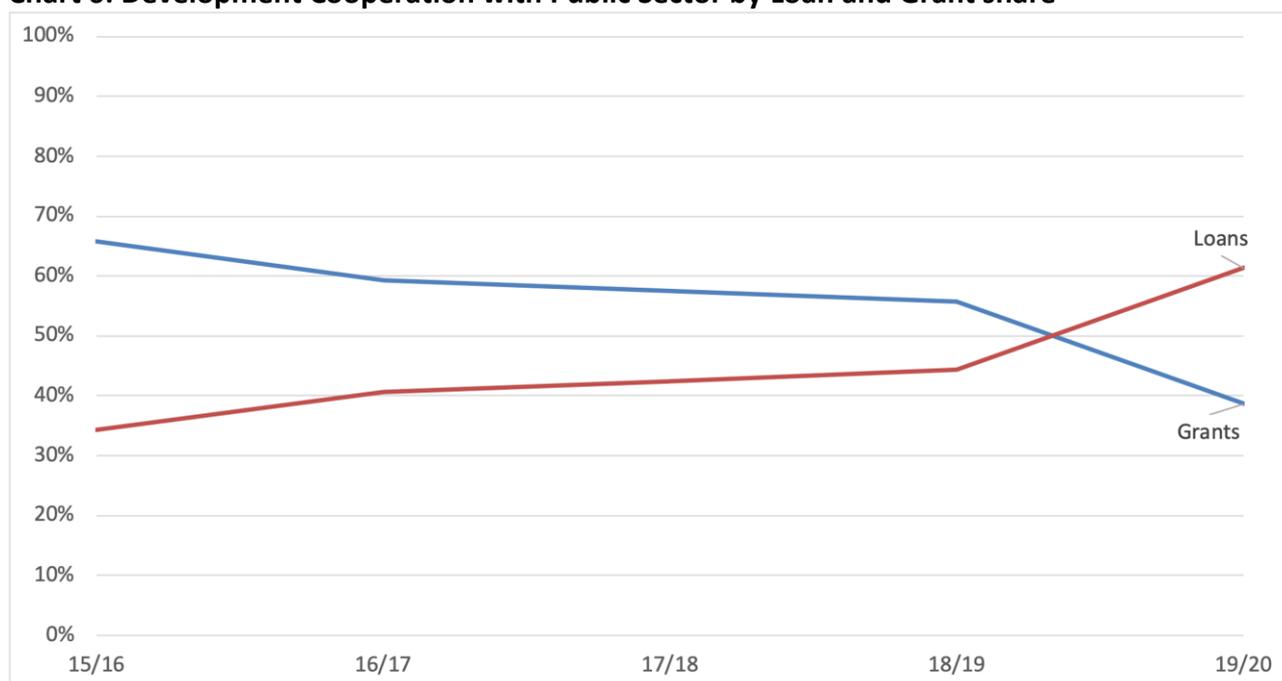


**Table 7: Development Cooperation with the Public Sector by Loan/Grant**

	FY 15/16	FY 16/17	FY 17/18	FY 18/19	FY 19/20
Grant	66%	59%	58%	56%	42%
Loan	34%	41%	42%	44%	58%
Total (USD millions)	1,035	1,055	970	1,056	1,302

Over the course of the last five years, loans have almost doubled as a share of total support to the Public Sector, registering 58% in 2019/20 from 34% in 2015/16. Conversely, grants have decreased as a share by 24% over the same period, registering 42% in 2019/20 from 66% in 2015/16. Factors influencing this trend include: the growing significance of multilateral development banks (who traditionally have higher shares of loan support within their country ceilings), Rwanda’s increased ability to access loan facilities to finance larger investment projects thanks to its strong debt sustainability management and stable credit rating; and the addition of the IMF’s highly concessional loan for the COVID-19 emergency response. In addition, as indicated in Chart 4, productive sectors have seen a larger increase in external support compared to the social sectors, including through concessional loans for major public investment projects and works.

**Chart 6: Development Cooperation with Public Sector by Loan and Grant share**



## DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION VIA CIVIL SOCIETY

National and International Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) continue to play an important role in the delivery of critical services to Rwandans. They implement/deliver a major portion of Rwanda’s External Development Finance, through financial support received from INGO headquarters, from donor agencies (e.g., DPs, foundations), and in some cases a mix of sources<sup>9</sup>. In order to have a more accurate picture of their efforts, and to better align civil society and foundation support to the broader national development plan and strategies, this report outlines some of the key shortcomings to tracking these funding flows.

The combined planned budgets of 176 CSOs submitted to the Rwanda Governance Board in 2019/20 totaled USD 180.94 million (see Annex 4). This was a decrease from USD 199 million registered in 2018/19. For the second year running, CSOs from the USA and the UK provided the biggest share of expenditure, with 82% in 2018/19 and 81% in 2019/20, respectively. Additionally, about 71% of expenditure was directed to five sectors; namely Health, Education, Agriculture, Social Protection, and Infrastructure Development. In 2019/20, 70% of CSO expenditure came from sources obtained from INGO Headquarters and from mixed sources. In terms of the rate of delivery,

<sup>9</sup> Mixed sources: This is the use of a variety of funding sources used by INGOs (e.g., Headquarter resources, resources from donor agencies, Foundations, etc.) to finance activities being implemented at country level.

there was a generally high performance across all sectors. The total average Delivery Rate for CSOs was 91% of the total budget.

**Table 8: CSO Expenditure by Sector**

Sector	Total Planned Budget	Total Budget Used	Delivery rate
Health	34,833,155	38,906,385	112%
Education	48,437,825	35,677,527	74%
Agriculture	22,497,223	21,445,340	95%
Social Welfare/Protection	18,406,170	18,209,507	99%
Infrastructure Development	13,782,146	13,848,936	100%
Family Promotion and Children	11,281,862	9,702,386	86%
Water & Sanitation	8,984,507	7,291,040	81%
Refugee Affairs	7,879,057	6,961,384	88%
Other	33,421,616	28,895,738	86%
<b>Total</b>	<b>199,523,561</b>	<b>180,938,243</b>	<b>91%</b>

**Table 9: CSO Expenditure by Country of Origin**

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**Table 10: CSO Expenditure by Source of Funding**

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Data on INGOs and international Foundations active in Rwanda is still not comprehensive, and hence puts its reliability in question. For the purpose of this report, data from RGB, data on receipts registered in the Consolidated Public Accounts, and data from OECD DAC Credit Reporting System (CRS) were cross-referenced in order to identify potential discrepancies. Table 11 illustrates that about USD 130 million of support to Rwanda was channeled through CSOs in 2019 as reported in the OECD DAC CRS database<sup>10</sup>. Comparing both datasets suggests that not all INGOs report to both RGB and the OECD, and that bilateral DPs who report to the OECD do not fully disclose all of their

<sup>10</sup> The OECD DAC CRS data covers a calendar year (i.e., half of Rwandan Financial Year 2019/20, with half of Financial Year 2020/21, and a different set of DPs. Not all DPs report to the OECD DAC CRS, although many now do including some Arab donors and some large foundations on a voluntary basis.

CSO funding in the DAD<sup>11</sup>. Furthermore, RGB does not track or record expenditure by national NGOs nor Rwandan-based foundations.

**Table 11: DP support to Rwanda via CSOs (OECD DAC CRS - 2019)**

DP	Amount Disbursed (USD)
United States	51,626,106
United Kingdom	26,842,587
Sweden	10,559,446
Belgium	9,782,596
Canada	7,499,303
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>130,801,158</b>

Additionally, three unmatching sources of data on philanthropic support to Rwanda further illustrates the challenge of data collection on these flows. For instance, the OECD-DAC CRS database<sup>12</sup> recorded approximately USD 43.4 million<sup>13</sup> disbursed in 2019, RGB recorded disbursements totaling USD 42.4 million, and receipts recorded in the Consolidated Public Accounts amounted to USD 6.2 million. Only one organization (Conflict Development Foundation) appeared in the latter two sources, with very different amounts. Further investigations into the RGB data revealed that Conflict Development Foundation and two INGOs (Community Road Empowerment and Compassion International) were the recipients of Howard G. Buffet Foundation’s total funding for 2019/20. This scenario illustrates the risk of double-counting for some portions of external resource due to the lack of clarity in the data collection process. Table 12 below lists some of the sources of philanthropic funding received in 2019/20, as per GoR records.

<sup>11</sup> This is by virtue of the fact that DAD Rwanda was not set up to record flows from INGOs.

<sup>12</sup> The OECD DAC CRS data covers a calendar year (i.e., half of Rwandan Financial Year 2019/20, with half of Financial Year 2020/21).

<sup>13</sup> Only Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation also appeared in the Consolidated Public Accounts records, which suggests that other philanthropic organizations in the CRS database may have channeled their support via other CSOs present in Rwanda.

**Table 12: Philanthropic support to Rwanda**

Foundations	Total Budget Used	Source
Abundant Leadership Institute Foundation/ALIF	33,243	RGB
African Institute for Mathematical Sciences – Next Einstein Initiative Foundation (AIMS-NEI)	12,842,657	
Africa Development Education Foundation (ADEF)	30,000	
Aids Healthcare Foundation	2,029,445	
Al Maktoum Foundation	196,116	
Clinton Foundation	571,000	
Conflict Development Foundation*	10,578,037	
International Transformation Foundation	14,000	
Howard Buffet Foundation**	6,016,853	
Rafiki Foundation	137,000	
Saemaul Globalization Foundation	76,603	
Savings Bank Foundation International Cooperation	1,991,543	
Sight and life foundation	57,500	
The Fred Hollows Foundation	509,102	
Wellspring Foundation	600,000	
Westerwelle Foundation	410,000	Public Accounts
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	1,790,804	
World Diabetes Foundation	79,363	
Fondation Damien	54,158	
Bloomberg	39,208	
End Fund	375,748	
GAVI	3,932,362	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>42,364,743</b>	

\*Conflict Development Foundation received its total funding from Howard G. Buffet Foundation

\*\*This Howard G. Buffet Foundation contribution was channeled through 2 INGOs (Community Road Empowerment and Compassion International)

## DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Official Development Assistance (ODA) is increasingly being delivered with and through the private sector. More DPs are developing partnerships with the private sector to leverage private capital, expertise, innovation and core business to benefit sustainable development. At the same time, the private sector has taken on an increased role in the financing of development activities in Rwanda.

Most of the financing that the Rwandan private sector receives comes from DFIs, and it mainly takes the form of Lines of Credit (given to local banks who then lend to Small and Medium Enterprises to carry out various activities), a guarantee, equity finance, or trade finance, although in some cases it also comes in the form of grants. This form of support was increasingly relevant in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, as a means to ensure continued access to working capital for businesses severely impacted by trade and demand shocks.

This section provides an overview of the contribution this group of actors has had in Rwanda in 2019 (calendar year). Data on foreign private investment inflows to Rwanda is captured by BNR, in coordination with the Rwanda Development Board (RDB), the National Institute of Statistics in Rwanda (NISR), and the Private Sector Federation (PSF), through an annual census of Foreign Private Capital (FPC). However, the reporting period for the FPC is based on a calendar year and not the GoR Fiscal Year. In 2019, BNR reports that FPC inflows totaled USD 505 million, which is about 5% of GDP<sup>14</sup>. This was a 9.1% increase from 2018, and much of this increase was due to a doubling of the Other Investments (OI) portion of the FPC<sup>15</sup>.

**Table 13: 2019 FPC Inflows by Category (\$ Millions)**

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	% Change	% Share
FDI	379.8	342.3	356.4	381.9	353.8	-7.3%	70.1%
PI	2.5	3.0	0.3	5.9	0.2	-96.7%	0.04%
OI	93.9	195.9	95.4	75.2	151.0	100.8%	29.9%
<b>Total FPC Inflows</b>	<b>476.3</b>	<b>541.2</b>	<b>452.2</b>	<b>463.0</b>	<b>505.0</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	

Source: FPC 2019 Census

Additionally, the exact timing of disbursements effectuated by those DFIs who are reporting to MINECOFIN is difficult to ascertain. Out of six DFIs that responded to requests for data, only four<sup>16</sup> provided data for FY 2019/20 disbursements and in the form of cumulative numbers un-disaggregated by fiscal years.

## Remittances

Remittances increased by 16% year-on-year from USD 211 million received in FY 2018/19 to USD 245 million in FY 2019/20.<sup>17</sup> While some of these transactions took place during the COVID-19 period (i.e., March – June 2020), it is uncertain that the increase is solely attributed to the pandemic. Given that the period in question is considerably short for any conclusive analysis to be drawn, this issue will be analysed in the subsequent report.

<sup>14</sup> The FPC is composed of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Portfolio Investment (PI), Financial Derivatives and employee stock options, and Other Investments (OI). The annual FPC Survey is conducted along the calendar year, as opposed to GoR Fiscal Year.

<sup>15</sup> This increase was due to substantial investments in the Financial sector (456%), and Wholesale & Retail trade sectors (734%).

<sup>16</sup> Only 4 DFIs reported as having disbursed in support to the private sector; namely, the African Development Bank, KfW (Germany), CDC (UK), and FMO (Netherlands).

<sup>17</sup> Note this simple yr-to-yr comparison of receipts in USD equivalent does not reflect more complex exchange rate effects that may potentially drive long-term changes in these flows.

**Table 14: Remittances received (\$ Millions)**

Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	% Change
Received	182	232	211	245	16%
Total Remittances received (USD millions)	182	232	211	245	

**Box 1: Public-Private-Partnership investments in Rwanda**

The Government of Rwanda considers that the involvement of the private sector can have an impactful effect on the development trajectory of the country. The private sector can support the acceleration of delivering on strategic investments via Public-Private-Partnerships (PPP), as a viable alternative method of procuring infrastructure assets and/or services. PPPs are deals struck between GoR and a private sector entity, which may receive GoR support that can be financial, in-kind, a guarantee, a purchase-agreement, or the right to charge a fee or royalty, in exchange for the private sector financing the construction or development of a project the GoR wishes to progress. Often these deals also involve external flows from a DFI, which should be considered as EDF. However, it is difficult to ascertain the contribution from DPs in a PPP deal, as most of the DFIs do not have a presence in Rwanda, rendering it difficult to obtain accurate data. In addition, some DFI support comes in the form of contingent guarantees that while enabling financial closure of transactions may not actually result in any actual expenditure.

Nonetheless, in recognition of the value of PPPs, the GoR has made strides to put in place the necessary legal framework and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) in order to facilitate the former's implementation. Rwanda Development Board (RDB) serves as the entry point for PPP investments. In 2019/20, it recorded USD 144.8 million in PPP investment deals in the energy sector, and USD 22.4 million in the environment/tourism sector (park management). This demonstrates no apparent correlation to data from the FPC 2019 report, which states that Rwanda registered USD 57.4 million and USD 4.9 million in the energy and tourism sectors, respectively.

Like many of the more nascent types of flows that exist in Rwanda, there lacks a more systematic mechanism for capturing data on PPPs. It is important to be able to disaggregate private sector and GoR contributions to these investments in order to get a better understanding of what is externally-sourced financing.

## COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND ITS IMPACT

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No report that covers any part of the year 2020 would be complete without mentioning the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on lives and livelihoods. With economies now more interdependent than ever, this pandemic has spared no country and no sector of the economy.

After registering its first case on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2020, the GoR took immediate action and put in place stringent containment measures. The GoR's priority was to contain the spread of the pandemic and save people's lives, as Rwanda's healthcare system was not prepared for a large number of serious cases, having very few intensive care unit (ICU) beds. Measures included mandatory countrywide and geographically targeted lockdowns (cessation of movement), curfews, border closures, limiting business operations, etc. A combination of social-distancing and hygiene-related measures were put in place for the essential parts of the economy still permitted to operate, such as hand-washing stations at public transport terminals and social infrastructure. Additionally, during the lockdown, all non-essential labour and business activities, mostly urban in nature, were discontinued. From tourism, to manufacturing, to agriculture—all sectors felt the brunt of reduced activities compared to the previous year(s). These have had an immediate impact on the livelihoods of Rwandans, and have placed all past development gains at risk.

### GoR's Economic Response

In the wake of the pandemic and with a prolonged economic recession forecasted, the GoR developed an Economic Recovery Plan (May 2020 – December 2021) to coherently mitigate the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, including a large multi-pronged policy package and fiscal stimulus programme. It has five key pillars:

- a) **Priority 1: Contain the pandemic and strengthen the Health System** (infrastructure, HRH, and IT systems).
- b) **Priority 2: Mitigate the impact of the COVID-19 economic crisis on households' income by scaling up Social Protection.**
- c) **Priority 3: Ensure Food Self-Sufficiency by increasing Agriculture production** (agriculture is the only sector, which is not dependent much on what is happening in the rest of the world).
- d) **Priority 4: Support Businesses and Protect jobs through Economic Recovery Fund**

- e) **Priority 5: Ensure a Coordinated Multi-sectoral response of Government** to quick start and boost economic activity.

The GoR also undertook to take charge of the response activities by instituting an Economic Recovery Fund (ERF) targeting recovery of the business and informal sector.

## Development Partners' support

The international community was quick to respond to GoR's call for support, and close coordination between GoR and DPs underpinned Rwanda's efforts to ensure the maximum impact from external support. This included leveraging both existing and *ad hoc* mechanisms for donor coordination, building on the existing architecture for which Rwanda is often cited as role model in the developing world. A variety of support mechanisms were employed to put together a coordinated response to the immediate and longer-term needs. DPs provided targeted and non-targeted financial and non-financial support. These ranged from *inter alia* foodstuff, medical equipment, and financial support (debt relief, loans, grants).

A more comprehensive picture and analysis of DP support for COVID-19 will only be possible in the preparation of the subsequent EDFR for FY 2020/21, given the short timeframe under which emergency support could have been concluded and reflected in FY 19/20 expenditures. This report gives an initial impression based on limited data available and includes an estimate of data for the 2020 calendar year.

At the end of June 2020, USD 379.5 million had been disbursed to GoR, either as Budget Support (e.g., EU's support) or sector-specific support like that of the World Bank (i.e., energy sector). This generous support continues to strengthen GoR's efforts with encouraging results. In addition, substantial (but not yet quantifiable) support was received from the private sector<sup>18</sup> and individual citizens<sup>19</sup> alike.

**Table 15: DP disbursements for COVID-19 support**

Development Partner	Total Disbursements (as at 30.06.2020)
Global Fund	7.6
EU	36.0
IMF	220.5
World Bank	107.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>372.0</b>

Source: MINECOFIN

<sup>18</sup> MTN Rwanda and Huawei, for example, provided financial support to motorcycle taxi drivers during lockdown.

<sup>19</sup> Rwandan diaspora in the US donate USD \$47,918 towards the Economic Recovery Fund for combatting the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic – <https://www.newtimes.co.rw/news/rwandan-community-us-contribute-rwf45m-towards-covid-19-fund>

As of 31st December 2020, Rwanda had commitments for COVID-19 support valued at USD 653.94 million, from 22 DPs (see Annex 3). This support ranged from financial/budget support to targeted sectors/programs/projects, injecting capital into the Economic Recovery Fund (ERF) and to local banks for lines of credit for the Rwandan private sector, and support in-kind, etc.

With the support of the private sector, and citizens alike, the GoR provided food relief to the hardest hit households, initially in Kigali, and subsequently in other urban areas around the country. In support of businesses, BNR instructed commercial banks to relax loan repayment conditions to borrowers (e.g., offer moratoria on repayments), supported by an Extended Loan Facility to banks having liquidity challenges worth FRW 50 billion. Furthermore, BNR instituted zero charges on digital and contactless mobile-based transactions and lifted the maximum transactions possible using these means of payments. External support to Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) rose and is expected to further increase into FY 2020/21 and beyond, due to targeted support for COVID-19 economic recovery.

The pandemic's economic and social impacts will continue to shape development priorities for the foreseeable future, as well as the development financing landscape. Net borrowing has increased, fiscal space has tightened, while private lending and foreign direct investment are likely to face declines in the short-term due to the increased risk aversion and focus of local banks on restructuring existing investment loans. Evident from this crisis has been the increased range of private, civil society, and philanthropic actors alike in providing support. This gives hope to more active participation of the private sector in development activities, and at the same time underscores the need for improved frameworks for reporting and aligning such support to the GoR's national development priorities and domesticated targets for reaching the 2030 SDG Agenda.

## **DONOR PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK**

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Drawn from the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Rwanda Aid Policy (2006), and international and national agreements on the quality of development assistance, the Donor Performance Assessment Framework (DPAF) forms an integral part of a mutual review process designed to strengthen effective development cooperation in Rwanda. It reviews the performance of a number of participating bilateral and multilateral Development Partners against a set of pre-established indicators agreed to by the DPR, on the quality and volume of development assistance to Rwanda. It also provides important evidence based on which policy actions can be developed to address areas of weakness highlighted by the exercise. Furthermore, the DPAF serves as an easy-to-understand monitoring tool that illustrates DP performance trends over a set period of time.

This exercise is conducted on an annual basis and is anchored on donor self-reporting at project level through the Development Assistance Database (DAD)<sup>20</sup>, and supplementary records from relevant GoR institutions as described in Table 1 below. The scores included below are calculated at the level of individual DPs and then aggregated to provide a wider overview of collective donor performance. Individual scores for each DP are found below.

**Table 16: DPAF Indicators and their computation**

Indicator		Explanation of Calculations			
#	Description	Numerator	Data Source	Denominator	Data Source
N/A	Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF millions)	Total ODA recorded in the National Budget	<i>National Budget: Budget Policy Formulation Division (MINECOFIN)</i>	N/A	N/A
A1	% ODA recorded in the national budget (ratio inverted where disbursement > budgeted) (PD indicator 3)	Total ODA recorded in the National Budget	<i>National Budget: Budget Policy Formulation Division (MINECOFIN)</i>	Total ODA disbursed as recorded in DAD	DAD
A2	% ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	Total ODA disbursed w/GoR agency as 1st level implementer	DAD	Total ODA disbursed as recorded in DAD	DAD
B1	% ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	Total ODA disbursed using budget execution procedures	DAD	Total ODA disbursed as recorded in DAD	DAD
B2	% ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	Total ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures	DAD	Total ODA disbursed as recorded in DAD	DAD
B3	% ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indicator 9b)	Total ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems	DAD	Total ODA disbursed as recorded in DAD	DAD
B4	% ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indicator 9b)	Total ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems	DAD	Total ODA disbursed as recorded in DAD	DAD
B5	% of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	Total ODA recorded in the public account	<i>MINECOFIN: Public Accounts Unit and Treasury</i>	Total ODA disbursed as recorded in DAD	DAD
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 indicator 5b)	N/A	<i>MINECOFIN: EFD (record of provision of MTEF projections)</i>	N/A	N/A
C3	% ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled per the MTEF (Busan indicator 5a)	Total ODA disbursed as recorded in DAD	DAD	Total ODA projected to be disbursed in MTEF	<i>MTEF projections provided by DPs and recorded in MTEF spreadsheet</i>

<sup>20</sup> This is accessible at <https://dad.minecofin.gov.rw> and the database is available for use by all concerned stakeholders.

<b>E1</b>	<b>Number of sectors of intervention per donor as per the DoL</b>	Number of sectors in which DP made disbursements (excluding activities in sectors allowed per the DoL)	<i>DAD</i>	N/A	<i>N/A</i>
<b>E5</b>	<b>% ODA disbursed in DoL sectors</b>	Disbursement in DoL sectors	<i>DAD</i>	Total ODA disbursed as recorded in DAD	<i>DAD</i>
<b>G1</b>	<b>Donor informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period (Y/N)</b>	N/A	<i>MINECOFIN: EFD (record of provision of MTEF projections)</i>	N/A	<i>N/A</i>
<b>G3</b>	<b>% of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year</b>	Total SBS disbursed in Q1	<i>MINECOFIN: Treasury</i>	Total SBS disbursed in Financial Year	<i>MINECOFIN: Treasury</i>
<b>G4</b>	<b>% of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled</b>	Total SBS disbursed in Q1 & Q2	<i>MINECOFIN: Treasury</i>	Total SBS projected to be disbursed in MTEF in Q1 & Q2	<i>MTEF projections provided by DPs and recorded in MTEF spreadsheet</i>

## Key Findings on Donor Performance

In general, DP performance worsened in 2019/20, meeting the target for only one out of fourteen indicators. On the positive side, there was an increase in the number of DPs achieving their targets in four of the fourteen indicators: namely indicators C3, E1, G1, and G4. However, this was insufficient to pull up the overall aggregate DP performance across all criteria.

Performance against indicators on financing national strategies (A1 and A2) and the use of country systems (B1 – B5) all worsened in 2019/20. Short-term predictability (C2) remained unchanged, reflecting the need to strengthen support to DPs on their reporting against MTEF projections, as many continue to provide only partial information. DoL adherence saw a marginal improvement. However, more needs to be done in terms of GoR's enforcement of the DoL, with clear guidance provided during project conceptualization stages.

DPs' performance against the indicators (G1 and G4) for Budget Support saw marked improvement, albeit missing their targets. However, performance on indicator G3 declined and missed its target.

These results indicate a need for a re-commitment by GoR and DPs to the DPAF process and its objectives. Sustained effort in working together to ensure that the weaknesses identified from this exercise are dealt with as a matter of principle are called for. In line with the new Development Cooperation Policy and the coming into effect of a new Division of Labour, a committee is expected to review the DPAF indicators to ensure they reflect current, priority concerns around improving the quality of development cooperation.

**Table 17: DPAF Aggregate Scores**

**Donor Performance on Average**

*Percentages calculated by averaging the individual performance of all 14 development partners assessed in the framework*

Target met

Target not met

Results Area	Indicator	Target	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020	Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF millions)	N/A	575,762	639,996	652,802	817,564	775,946
	A1 % ODA recorded in the national budget (ratio inverted where disb > budgeted) (PD indicator 3)	85%	65%	61%	67%	63%	60%
	A2 % ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	85%	70%	67%	65%	68%	60%
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1 % ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	58%	58%	56%	63%	55%
	B2 % ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	58%	55%	52%	57%	52%
	B3 % ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indicator 9b)	67%	58%	60%	57%	57%	52%
	B4 % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indicator 9b)	69%	63%	56%	57%	57%	45%
	B5 % of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	90%	62%	50%	57%	51%	42%
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 indicator 5b)	100%	100%	86%	93%	7%	7%
	C3 % ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled per the MTEF (Busan indicator 5a)	98%	84%	93%	67%	65%	58%
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1 Number of sectors of intervention per donor as per the DoL	3	5	5	4	5	4
	E5 % ODA disbursed in DoL sectors	75%	72%	89%	89%	76%	77%
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs	G1 Donor informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period (Y/N)	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	86%
	G3 % of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year	50%	22%	12%	25%	8%	2%
	G4 % of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled	100%	51%	52%	75%	37%	53%

**Table 18: DPAF Aggregate Trends**

Donor Performance on Average Compared to Indicator Target

Indicator target is represented by green dashed line, red dots indicate that the target was not met, and green dots indicate that the target

Results Area	Indicator	Target	Trend
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020		N/A	
	A1 % ODA recorded in the national budget (ratio inverted where disb > budgeted) (PD indicator 3)	85%	
	A2 % ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	85%	
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1 % ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	
	B2 % ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	
	B3 % ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indicator 9b)	67%	
	B4 % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indicator 9b)	69%	
	B5 % of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	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? (N/A) (Busan indicator 5a)	100%	
	C3 % ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled per the MTEF (Busan indicator 5a)	98%	
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1 Number of sectors of intervention per donor as per the DoL	3	
	E5 % ODA disbursed in DoL sectors	75%	
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs	G1 Donor informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF (Busan indicator 5a)	100%	
	G3 % of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year	50%	
	G4 % of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled	100%	

**Table 19: Number of DPs that achieved each target**

**Number of DPs that Achieved Targets**

Key	No Change	Improvement	Decline
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*Improvement/decline indicates change compared to previous year*

Results Area	Indicator	Target	# of DPs	Number of DPs that Achieved Target					
				14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020	A1 % ODA recorded in the national budget (ratio inverted where disb > budgeted) (PD indicator 3)	85%	14	3	4	5	4	4	4
	A2 % ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	85%	14	6	8	7	6	7	7
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1 % ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	14	7	8	8	7	9	7
	B2 % ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	14	7	7	7	6	7	7
	B3 % ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indicator 9b)	67%	14	6	7	8	7	7	7
	B4 % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indicator 9b)	69%	14	7	8	7	7	7	6
	B5 % of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	90%	14	4	2	2	3	4	3
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 indicator 5b)	100%	14	11	14	12	13	1	1
	C3 % ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled per the MTEF (Busan indicator 5a)	98%	14	7	2	6	2	0	1
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1 Number of sectors of intervention per donor as per the DoL	3	14	6	3	3	7	5	12
	E5 % ODA disbursed in DoL sectors	75%	14	13	6	13	13	10	8
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs	G1 Donor informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period (Y/N)	100%	7	8	7	7	7	4	6
	G3 % of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year	50%	7	1	1	1	1	0	0
	G4 % of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled	100%	7	4	0	1	1	0	1

## CONCLUSION AND NEXT STEPS

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Rwanda continues to benefit from a substantial amount of external resources and this report illustrates that the support from international Development Partners still plays an important part in financing Rwanda's ambitious development goals. The diversity of partners active in Rwanda has largely remained unchanged. However, the types of financing instruments continue to evolve, not least because evolving development challenges demand creativity and innovative financing solutions too.

With the EDFR now capturing a wider scope of development finance, it has begun to illustrate the complexity of this exercise. However, new initiatives such as the Integrated National Financing Framework (whose development is in process and which intends to elaborate new financing strategies, instruments, as well as tracking systems) will help to address these challenges by gathering data and analysis on all sources of development finance flows to bring a more informed outlook.

Generally, there was an increase in external resources used in FY 2019/20. There were some notable changes from the results registered in FY 2018/19:

- i) As a share of total resources, the volume of External Finance increased by 6%, while Domestic Finance decreased by 6%.
- ii) DP support to the Public Sector increased by 7% as a share of all External Finance.
- iii) Multilateral DPs provided the largest share of financing and their support to the Public Sector has further increased.
- iv) Support channeled through INGOs appears to have decreased.

With the impact of COVID-19 on all development finance flows yet to be fully felt and understood, the picture presented in this report will undoubtedly look different in the EDF Report for FY 2020/21.

With this in mind, and in reiteration of the concerns raised in EDFR 2018/19, greater efforts are needed to put in place stronger mechanisms for capturing the various development actors and financing instruments. For instance, the use of the DAD can be widened to offer reporting capabilities for new and even non-resident DPs. This will facilitate MINECOFIN's ability to obtain more comprehensive data about development finance in Rwanda. A more robust mechanism for

data collection for activities undertaken by INGOs and Foundations in Rwanda urgently needs to be put in place.<sup>21</sup> RGB's plan to update the INGO Database will address some of these data gaps and discrepancies, and help ensure more comprehensive, reliable information on INGO funding exists. Additionally, a more formal and structured engagement with other relevant institutions like RDB and Rwanda Civil Society Platform is needed. This will add value to the exercise of ensuring that MINECOFIN receives the necessary data to produce this report annually.

For the FY 2019/20 DPAF, there was a worsening result from FY 2018/19, with only one indicator being met at aggregate level. The lack of improved performance over the last 4 years, triggered a discussion about the need to revisit this exercise and come up with an appropriate solution to this problem. This exercise remains relevant today, as was the case when it was launched. The need to monitor the quality of development finance that Rwanda receives still stands, and the DPAF exercise is the only mechanism available to GoR to monitor that quality, especially in the face of an increase in the number of actors. Additionally, and more importantly, honest discussions between MINECOFIN and DPs with poor performance needs to happen after these exercises, with a view to find solutions to the problems that may be hindering improvement in performance.

These and preceding results (going back 6 years or more) speak to the need for the DPAF exercise to undergo a revision, in line with the resolution from the 2018/19 DPR. The last revision took place in 2012, and with the current landscape of development finance, the DPAF needs to reflect this new context as guided by the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation's monitoring framework, coupled with a reset of targets appropriate to the country's context and priorities.

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<sup>21</sup> This was also a recommendation proposed in the [Rwanda Philanthropic Partnerships and Outreach Strategy Report \(2016\)](#) commissioned by MINECOFIN.

## ANNEX 1: EDF FLOWS AND DATA SOURCES

Table 20 provides a snapshot for FY 2019/20 of the value of the different EDF flows, as well as other key financial flows for context, and lists the data sources that were used.

**Table 20: Total Flows and data sources**

	2019/20 (USD millions)	% of total	Source
Domestic	2,977	54%	
GoR			
GoR Expenditure from domestic sources	2,028	37%	MINECOFIN Macro Table / Jan 2021 IMF PCI Report
Private			
Domestic Investment	949	17%	19/20 is an estimate (average for 17/18 and 18/19)
External	2,554	46%	
GoR			
Dev. Coop. with the Public Sector (EDF)	1,523	28%	MINECOFIN DAD/DMFAS databases - disbursements
Development Partners	301	5%	
Dev. Coop. via Civil Society (EDF)	181	3%	RGB NGO Database (actual expenditures)
Dev. Coop. via the Private Sector (EDF)	120	2%	Estimate from 18/19 EDF Report and OECD data
Private	731	13%	
Foreign Private Capital	487	9%	Estimated based on the FPC data trend of the last 4 years
Remittances	245	4%	Data from FPC Survey 2020 (BNR)
<b>Memo items:</b>			
Total Resources	5,535	100%	
External Development Finance	1,823	33%	External Flows managed by GoR or DPs
DP Loans/Grants as a share of GoR Budget		43%	43% of the GoR managed flows (the Budget)
Exchange rate used (RWF to USD)	922.5		

## ANNEX 2: INDIVIDUAL DP DPAF SCORES AND NARRATIVE

Individual Donor Performance Assessment Framework

Development Partner		AfDB Group		Key		Target met		Target not met	
Results Area	Indicator	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020	Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF millions)	N/A	68,811	43,235	104,005	62,582	152,249	126,032	
	A1 % ODA recorded in the national budget (ratio inverted where disb > budgeted) (PD indicator 3)	85%	76%	58%	91%	84%	66%	91%	
	A2 % ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	85%	92%	87%	94%	99%	100%	100%	
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1 % ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	94%	93%	100%	100%	100%	99%	
	B2 % ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	94%	93%	92%	100%	100%	99%	
	B3 % ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indicator 9b)	67%	94%	93%	92%	100%	100%	99%	
	B4 % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indicator 9b)	69%	94%	83%	55%	100%	100%	0%	
	B5 % of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	90%	80%	88%	69%	61%	95%	3%	
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 indicator 5b)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
	C3 % ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled per the MTEF (Busan indicator 5a)	98%	88%	92%	85%	48%	65%	67%	
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1 Number of sectors of intervention per donor as per the DoL	3	5	6	5	5	4	6	
	E5 % ODA disbursed in DoL sectors	75%	90%	60%	93%	97%	80%	98%	
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs	G1 Donor informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	G3 % of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	G4 % of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled	100%	100%	0%	99%	93%	37%	99%	

- AfDB's volume of ODA on-budget saw a slight decrease by 17.2% to FRW 126 billion. ODA to the public sector (as recorded in the DAD) saw a 32.3% increase, from USD 113.3 m to USD 149.9 m. Percentage of ODA recorded in the national budget (A1) saw a substantial increase of 25% to reach 91% and meet the target, while the percentage of ODA to the public sector that was delivered by GoR agencies (A2) remained at 100% and met its target.
- AfDB's record in using national systems remains relatively high. However, this year saw a slight decrease in performance for indicators B1 to B3 (99%). However, there was a considerable decrease in performance for indicators B4 (0%) and B5 (3%), with both failing to meet their respective targets.
- On predictability, for a second consecutive year AfDB did not provide comprehensive MTEF projections for 2019/20 (C2), and hence did not meet the target. Consequently, we see a slight improvement from 65% to 67% of the ODA that was delivered in the year for which it was scheduled (as per the MTEF), again resulting in failure to meet the target of 98%.
- Compliance with the DoL saw mixed results. While AfDB disbursed in 2 more sectors in 2019/20 (6) compared to last year (2 more than allowed by the DoL), it disbursed considerably more to the DoL sectors, compared to the non-DoL sectors, which resulted in a 98% score. Consequently, it met its target.

Development Partner		Belgium		Key		Target met		Target not met	
Results Area	Indicator	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020	Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF millions)	N/A	13,874	17,549	18,260	29,031	14,045	32,288	
	A1 % ODA recorded in the national budget (ratio inverted where disb > budgeted) (PD indicator 3)	85%	80%	74%	71%	71%	66%	81%	
	A2 % ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	85%	44%	54%	84%	78%	80%	80%	
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1 % ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	44%	54%	85%	78%	80%	79%	
	B2 % ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	44%	54%	43%	30%	80%	79%	
	B3 % ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indicator 9b)	67%	44%	54%	85%	78%	80%	79%	
	B4 % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indicator 9b)	69%	97%	93%	85%	78%	80%	79%	
	B5 % of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	90%	85%	72%	98%	78%	46%	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 indicator 5b)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
	C3 % ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled per the MTEF (Busan indicator 5a)	98%	98%	74%	92%	67%	66%	81%	
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1 Number of sectors of intervention per donor as per the DoL	3	4	5	5	4	4	6	
	E5 % ODA disbursed in DoL sectors	75%	86%	77%	96%	97%	100%	89%	
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs	G1 Donor informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	
	G3 % of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	N/A	N/A	
	G4 % of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled	100%	100%	97%	0%	0%	N/A	N/A	

- Belgium's total ODA disbursements registered a slight increase of 18.7% and recorded the equivalent of USD 28.51 million. Volume of ODA on budget was recorded as RWF 32.23 billion registering a marked increase of 129.9% from 2018/19. Similarly, Belgium's portion of ODA recorded in the national budget increased from 66% to 81% in 2019/20, but fell short of its target of 85%.
- In general, Belgium performed better on indicators measuring the use of country systems. There was major improvement on indicator B5 – from 46% in 2018/19 to 69% in 2019/20, but not sufficient to meet its target of 90%.
- Belgium's performance on the predictability of its ODA (C3) increased by a margin of 15% from 66% in 2018/19. However, it still fell short of the 98% target.
- Compliance of the DoL (E1) registered a decline, with disbursements recorded in 2 additional sectors not allocated by the DoL This also brought about a decrease in the % of ODA disbursed in DoL sectors (E5) with Belgium achieving 89% - an 11% decrease from 2018/19.

Development Partner **European Commission**

Key **Target met** **Target not met**

Results Area	Indicator	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020	Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF millions)	N/A	36,507	65,481	72,863	66,833	84,143	79,153
	A1 % ODA recorded in the national budget (ratio inverted where disb > budgeted) (PD indicator 3)	85%	93%	91%	91%	89%	86%	87%
	A2 % ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	85%	95%	91%	95%	100%	100%	100%
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1 % ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	65%	91%	82%	100%	100%	95%
	B2 % ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	65%	91%	82%	100%	100%	95%
	B3 % ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indicator 9b)	67%	65%	91%	82%	100%	100%	95%
	B4 % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indicator 9b)	69%	65%	91%	82%	100%	100%	95%
	B5 % of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	90%	98%	92%	93%	88%	95%	91%
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 indicator 5b)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
	C3 % ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled per the MTEF (Busan indicator 5a)	98%	100%	83%	98%	87%	84%	66%
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1 Number of sectors of intervention per donor as per the DoL	3	5	6	7	3	4	5
	E5 % ODA disbursed in DoL sectors	75%	99%	69%	81%	100%	99%	100%
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs	G1 Donor informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period (Y/N)	Yes						
	G3 % of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	G4 % of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	79%	88%

- The European Commission’s total ODA to the public sector increased by a margin of 21.6% to USD 99.1 million. While the total volume of aid on budget decreased by 5.9% from 2018/19, with 2019/20 recording RWF 79.2 billion, there was a 1% increase in the portion of ODA recorded in the national budget, at 87%, surpassing the target.
- Although there was a slight decrease in performance on all indicators measuring the use of country systems, the EC maintained its good and above-target record.
- Predictability of ODA for the EC worsened in 2019/20, with a decline from 84% to 66% (C3).
- Disbursements in 5 sectors (2 outside the DoL sectors) worsened the EC’s performance in E1 resulting in a failure to meet its target. However, there was a minor increase in the portion of ODA disbursed to the DoL sectors (E5), while still meeting its target. The 2 sectors outside the DoL that received disbursements were PFM and Transport.
- The EC provided SBS disbursement projections as required but made no disbursement in Q1 as it had no projections for Q1. It had provided projections for Q2 only but disbursed both in Q2 (a lesser amount than projected) and Q4 (not projected). This deviation from the communicated projections is responsible for EC not meeting its target (G3), albeit an increase in performance (88%) compared to 2018/19 (79%) for indicator G4.

Development Partner		Germany		Key		Target met		Target not met	
Results Area	Indicator	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020	Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF millions)	N/A	14,404	22,538	19,703	34,250	38,130	23,061	
	A1 % ODA recorded in the national budget (ratio inverted where disb > budgeted) (PD indicator 3)	85%	60%	76%	67%	81%	77%	64%	
	A2 % ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	85%	57%	50%	46%	32%	32%	24%	
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1 % ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	32%	36%	27%	27%	75%	36%	
	B2 % ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	31%	35%	36%	26%	19%	6%	
	B3 % ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indicator 9b)	67%	33%	31%	40%	26%	19%	8%	
	B4 % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indicator 9b)	69%	32%	36%	39%	43%	19%	8%	
	B5 % of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	90%	53%	65%	73%	31%	50%	51%	
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 indicator 5b)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
	C3 % ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled per the MTEF (Busan indicator 5a)	98%	81%	73%	98%	78%	76%	64%	
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1 Number of sectors of intervention per donor as per the DoL	3	4	5	5	4	7	6	
	E5 % ODA disbursed in DoL sectors	75%	95%	51%	75%	93%	72%	56%	
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs	G1 Donor informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
	G3 % of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year	50%	0%	1%	0%	91%	0%	0%	
	G4 % of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled	100%	79%	62%	0%	52%	0%	0%	

- Germany disbursed USD 38.6 million of ODA to the public sector in 2019/20 - an 18.4% increase from the 2018/19 amount. Of that amount, 64% was recorded in the national budget, down from 77% in 2018/19.
- Only 24% of ODA disbursed to the public sector was delivered by GoR agencies (A2). This metric is based on reporting made through the DAD.
- Germany’s performance on indicators measuring the use of country systems recorded substantial decreases (B1-B4) during 2019/20, with all falling below their respective targets. However, there was a slight increase in performance for ODA recorded in GoR systems (indicator B5).
- Short-term predictability performance worsened for indicators C2 and C3, with both not meeting their targets.
- Compliance with the DoL saw mixed results. While Germany disbursed to one less sector, it was still below the target of 3 sectors. Conversely, the percentage of ODA disbursements to DoL sectors decreased from 72% in 2018/19 to 56% in 2019/20, and still falling below the target.
- Germany did not communicate its 3-year rolling planned Budget Support disbursements, and hence had no disbursements during 2019/20. Performance was its worst in the last 6-year period.

Development Partner		Global Fund		Key		Target met		Target not met	
Results Area	Indicator	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020	Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF millions)	N/A	83,325	82,729	49,147	61,105	76,089	61,057	
	A1 % ODA recorded in the national budget (ratio inverted where disb > budgeted) (PD indicator 3)	85%	100%	76%	74%	76%	91%	99%	
	A2 % ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1 % ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	B2 % ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	B3 % ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indicator 9b)	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	B4 % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indicator 9b)	69%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	B5 % of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	90%	100%	68%	33%	91%	70%	100%	
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 indicator 5b)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	C3 % ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled per the MTEF (Busan indicator 5a)	98%	90%	76%	100%	76%	64%	99%	
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1 Number of sectors of intervention per donor as per the DoL	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	E5 % ODA disbursed in DoL sectors	75%	100%	73%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs	G1 Donor informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	G3 % of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year	50%	23%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	G4 % of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled	100%	90%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

- The Global Fund's ODA disbursed to the public sector was USD 66.6 million, a 29.4% decrease from USD 94.9 million disbursed in 2018/19. Similarly, volume of ODA on budget took a 19.8% decrease back to the 2017/18 amount of FRW 61.10 billion. Conversely, its percentage of ODA recorded in the national budget saw further increase, recording 99% and again surpassing its target.
- The consistency of having all of its ODA being delivered by GoR (A2), and consequently using GoR systems (B1-B5), is a commendable feat on the part of the Fund. These results, once again, are made possible by the fact that Global Fund's support is fully implemented and managed by MoH's Single Project Implementation Unit (SPIU).
- MTEF projections were provided (C2), and their disbursements were almost all delivered as projected (99%). This ensured that the Fund met its target, after two years of falling short (C3).
- Once again, there was full compliance and achievement of DoL targets (100%).

Development Partner **Japan**

Key **Target met** **Target not met**

Results Area	Indicator	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020	Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF millions)	N/A	3,533	-	7,708	1,889	14,460	58,594
	A1 % ODA recorded in the national budget (ratio inverted where disb > budgeted) (PD indicator 3)	85%	37%	0%	36%	40%	41%	49%
	A2 % ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	85%	26%	50%	37%	2%	94%	95%
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1 % ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%
	B2 % ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	B3 % ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indicator 9b)	67%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
	B4 % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indicator 9b)	69%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	B5 % of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	90%	17%	0%	1%	5%	14%	20%
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 indicator 5b)	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
	C3 % ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled per the MTEF (Busan indicator 5a)	98%	98%	97%	69%	0%	81%	56%
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1 Number of sectors of intervention per donor as per the DoL	3	4	7	6	3	8	7
	E5 % ODA disbursed in DoL sectors	75%	82%	74%	92%	76%	44%	57%
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs	G1 Donor informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period (Y/N)	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes
	G3 % of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0%
	G4 % of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%

- Japan’s ODA disbursed to the public sector saw a decrease of 21.2%; from USD 39.22 million in 2018/19 to USD 30.92 million in 2019/20. There was a significant increase in Japan’s ODA that was included in the national budget – from FRW 14.46 billion in 2018/19 to FRW 58.59 billion in 2019/20. Percentage of ODA that was recorded in the national budget followed the same trajectory, albeit not to the same extent. In 2019/20 Japan saw 49% of its ODA recorded in the national budget; representing an 8% increase from 2018/19. However, this was still short of meeting its target (A1).
- There was marginal improvement in the percentage of ODA disbursed to the public sector that is delivered by GoR (A2), which registered 95% and met its target for the second time in 6 years.
- Japan’s use of country systems continues to perform poorly. Despite positive results being registered for indicators B1 (12%) and B5 (20%) all indicators in this category (B1-B5) fell far below their targets. There has not been significant policy or procedural changes to increase the use of country systems.
- Predictability has worsened. While Japan did not provide comprehensive 3-year rolling MTEF projections (C2), there was a notable decrease in performance in the delivery of ODA as communicated to GoR (C3). Japan registered 56% in 2019/20 down from 81% in 2018/19 and still fell short of its target.
- DoL compliance saw a slight improvement with disbursements going to 7 sectors in 2019/20 (4 more than prescribed by the DoL), from 8 sectors in 2018/19. Consequently, the percentage of ODA disbursements made to the DoL sectors improved by 13% and registered 56% (E5), but fell short of its target.
- Japan provided SBS to the Agriculture sector, the first of its kind in GoR-Japan cooperation. Projection information was communicated as indicated in the “Yes” for G1. However, there was only disbursement in Q2, hence the 0% score for G3, and 100% score for G4.

Development Partner		Netherlands		Key		Target met		Target not met	
Results Area	Indicator	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020	Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF millions)	N/A	31,564	28,613	17,824	22,257	21,935	23,358	
	A1 % ODA recorded in the national budget (ratio inverted where disb > budgeted) (PD indicator 3)	85%	96%	96%	86%	76%	79%	75%	
	A2 % ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1 % ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	69%	77%	77%	0%	37%	0%	
	B2 % ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	98%	95%	80%	0%	37%	0%	
	B3 % ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indicator 9b)	67%	98%	95%	80%	0%	37%	0%	
	B4 % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indicator 9b)	69%	99%	100%	88%	0%	37%	0%	
	B5 % of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	90%	76%	73%	84%	91%	97%	97%	
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 indicator 5b)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
	C3 % ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled per the MTEF (Busan indicator 5a)	98%	86%	37%	97%	98%	78%	75%	
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1 Number of sectors of intervention per donor as per the DoL	3	5	5	5	3	3	4	
	E5 % ODA disbursed in DoL sectors	75%	66%	82%	80%	83%	0%	74%	
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs	G1 Donor informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
	G3 % of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year	50%	0%	45%	0%	49%	0%	0%	
	G4 % of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled	100%	100%	36%	74%	98%	0%	0%	

- The Netherlands' total ODA to the public sector was recorded at USD 18.96 million, slightly lower than USD 19.47 million in 2018/19. Volume of ODA recorded on-budget increased marginally to FRW 23.4 billion. However, there was a 4% decrease in the percentage of ODA recorded in the national budget from 2018/19, which still remained below the target (A1).
- Performance on Indicator A2 (%ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies) remained at 100%.
- For the last 3 years the Netherlands' performance in the use of country systems, as shown in indicators B1 to B4 was below target. Conversely, indicator B5 remained at 97%, and above target for the third consecutive year.
- In-year predictability (C3) was not met as the Netherlands did not provide comprehensive 3-year rolling MTEF projections. Similarly, there was a slight decrease in performance on indicator C3 where disbursements were not delivered as scheduled, scoring of 75%, 3% less than in 2018/19 and failing to meet the target.
- DoL compliance fell short of meeting its target, and registered disbursements in 4 sectors (E1). However, there was a substantial improvement in percentage of ODA disbursed to the DoL sectors (74%) as recorded under indicator E5.
- Netherlands provided a comprehensive 3-year rolling MTEF projection for its Budget Support / Flexible Funding interventions (G1). While it provided some communication on its LODA projections for 2019/20 (Q2 disbursement), the Netherlands did not disburse as communicated and therefore registered 0% performance for both G3 and G4.

Development Partner **Republic of Korea**

Key **Target met** **Target not met**

Results Area	Indicator	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020	Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF millions)	N/A	1,711	15,837	6,343	29,410	8,191	3,690
	A1 % ODA recorded in the national budget (ratio inverted where disb > budgeted) (PD indicator 3)	85%	13%	89%	39%	56%	41%	36%
	A2 % ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	85%	30%	28%	16%	36%	22%	11%
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1 % ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	20%	25%	16%	36%	22%	6%
	B2 % ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	20%	25%	16%	36%	22%	6%
	B3 % ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indicator 9b)	67%	20%	25%	16%	36%	22%	6%
	B4 % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indicator 9b)	69%	24%	25%	16%	36%	22%	6%
	B5 % of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	90%	15%	89%	16%	34%	8%	9%
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 indicator 5b)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
	C3 % ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled per the MTEF (Busan indicator 5a)	98%	106%	99%	100%	54%	72%	36%
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1 Number of sectors of intervention per donor as per the DoL	3	4	5	3	3	4	4
	E5 % ODA disbursed in DoL sectors	75%	85%	86%	100%	100%	87%	89%
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs	G1 Donor informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period (Y/N)	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	G3 % of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	G4 % of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- Republic of Korea’s ODA to the public sector decreased by 49.6% to USD 11.21 million in 2019/20. Volume of ODA on budget also fell by about the same margin in 2019/20 to FRW 3.69 billion from FRW 8.19 billion. Furthermore, the percentage of ODA captured in the national budget, and the percentage of ODA delivered by GoR decreased further in performance in 2019/20 and remained below target.
- The indicators for use of country systems (B1-B5) saw a further decrease in 2019/20 and remained well below their targets. This is the sixth consecutive year of underperformance by the Republic of Korea.
- Short-term predictability was not fully met (C2), and there was a marked decrease in performance in the percentage of ODA delivered as scheduled in the MTEF projections (C3). Republic of Korea registered a 36% score in 2019/20, from a 72% score in 2018/19, and still failed to meet its target.
- The number of sectors in which DoL activities happened remained unchanged (4). However, Republic of Korea recorded a marginal improvement in the percentage of ODA delivered in the DoL sectors by 2% to 89%, and still met the target.

Development Partner		Sweden		Key		Target met		Target not met	
Results Area	Indicator	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020	Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF millions)	N/A	3,396	6,635	10,428	12,571	5,286	1,845	
	A1 % ODA recorded in the national budget (ratio inverted where disb > budgeted) (PD indicator 3)	85%	42%	81%	56%	42%	81%	97%	
	A2 % ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1 % ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	B2 % ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	82%	100%	100%	100%	97%	100%	
	B3 % ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indicator 9b)	67%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	B4 % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indicator 9b)	69%	82%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	B5 % of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	90%	27%	93%	26%	98%	52%	31%	
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 indicator 5b)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
	C3 % ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled per the MTEF (Busan indicator 5a)	98%	149%	77%	100%	45%	82%	97%	
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1 Number of sectors of intervention per donor as per the DoL	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	
	E5 % ODA disbursed in DoL sectors	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs	G1 Donor informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period (Y/N)	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	G3 % of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	G4 % of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

- Sweden’s total ODA disbursements to the public sector (as recorded in DAD) decreased significantly to USD 2.06 million from USD 7.30 million. Similarly, the volume of ODA recorded on the National Budget decreased by 65% from RWF 5.29 billion to RWF 1.85 billion. Sweden’s performance for indicator A1, increased by 16% to register a 97% score in 2018/19, and met the target for the first time in 6 years. The target for A2 – percentage ODA to the public sector delivered by GoR continued to perform well (100%).
- In the use of country systems, Sweden continued to deliver its ODA through the full use of country systems (100%), but saw a 2-year consecutive decline in the performance for B5, which registered 31% and fell short of the target by 59%.
- On predictability, Sweden did not provide comprehensive MTEF projections for 2019/20 (C2). However, it continued to disburse markedly better in complying with the MTEF projections provided (C3), falling short of the target by 1%.
- Sweden disbursed in only 1 of its DoL sectors (Education), and hence recorded full compliance in its disbursement and scored 100% for E5.

Development Partner		Switzerland		Key		Target met		Target not met	
Results Area	Indicator	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020	Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF millions)	N/A	-	5,452	-	8,054	-	-	
	A1 % ODA recorded in the national budget (ratio inverted where disb > budgeted) (PD indicator 3)	85%	0%	47%	0%	92%	0%	0%	
	A2 % ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	85%	0%	8%	2%	0%	0%	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 indicator 9b)	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	B2 % ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	B3 % ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indicator 9b)	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	B4 % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indicator 9b)	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
	B5 % of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	90%	42%	47%	21%	0%	0%	0%	
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 indicator 5b)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	
	C3 % ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled per the MTEF (Busan indicator 5a)	98%	99%	96%	97%	88%	0%	0%	
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1 Number of sectors of intervention per donor as per the DoL	3	3	5	8	5	3	3	
	E5 % ODA disbursed in DoL sectors	75%	100%	59%	61%	48%	76%	27%	
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs	G1 Donor informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period (Y/N)	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	G3 % of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	G4 % of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

- Switzerland did not record any of its ODA on budget for the second consecutive year. Similarly, performance on indicators A1 and A2 remained at 0%.
- Switzerland's ODA to the public sector as recorded in the DAD was USD 3.45 million, which is a 37.9% increase from 2018/19.
- Switzerland's use of country systems remained at 0% across all indicators in this category (B1-B5). This again reflects self-reporting in the DAD.
- In-year predictability continues to perform poorly, with no provision of 3-year rolling MTEF projections (C2), followed by no related disbursements (C3).
- Switzerland's compliance to the DoL saw mixed results with interventions going to 3 sectors (as per DoL), but recorded a 49% decrease in the percentage of disbursements were made to the DoL sectors (E5), which resulted in falling below the target.

Development Partner		United Kingdom		Key		Target met	Target not met		
Results Area	Indicator	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020	Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF millions)	N/A	70,720	54,747	56,009	41,199	49,769	11,992	
	A1 % ODA recorded in the national budget (ratio inverted where disb > budgeted) (PD indicator 3)	85%	57%	63%	62%	86%	64%	52%	
	A2 % ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	85%	100%	100%	100%	80%	66%	23%	
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1 % ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	100%	88%	100%	100%	99%	100%	
	B2 % ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	100%	88%	100%	96%	98%	100%	
	B3 % ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indicator 9b)	67%	100%	88%	100%	100%	99%	100%	
	B4 % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indicator 9b)	69%	100%	88%	100%	100%	99%	100%	
	B5 % of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	90%	99%	80%	57%	84%	62%	35%	
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 indicator 5b)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
	C3 % ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled per the MTEF (Busan indicator 5a)	98%	110%	89%	99%	82%	74%	62%	
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1 Number of sectors of intervention per donor as per the DoL	3	3	6	6	4	7	4	
	E5 % ODA disbursed in DoL sectors	75%	100%	64%	84%	96%	46%	63%	
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs	G1 Donor informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	G3 % of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year	50%	81%	71%	72%	27%	45%	0%	
	G4 % of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled	100%	81%	76%	100%	88%	37%	0%	

- The UK disbursed USD 25.20 million to the public sector in 2019/20; a 29% decrease from the USD 38.85 million disbursed in 2018/19. However, it recorded a more significant decrease (75.9%) in the volume of ODA recorded in the national budget in 2019/20. The percentage of ODA disbursed that is recorded in the national budget (A1) also fell by 12% to 52%, and only 23% of UK's ODA was delivered by GoR agencies (A2); a decline by 43%, with both falling short of their targets.
- The UK continues to perform well on the use of country systems (B1-B4), registering 100% for all four indicators, despite a significant decline (43%) in the percentage of ODA disbursements that were recorded in GoR systems (B5). This indicator reflects the difference between DP self-reporting (B1-B4) and what the GoR has on record in its Public Accounts, as disbursements received from DPs.
- For a second consecutive year, short-term predictability (C1) was not achieved, as the UK did not provide comprehensive 3-year rolling MTEF projections. Additionally, there was a decline in the percentage of ODA disbursed as scheduled, from 74% to 62% in 2019/20, and failing to meet its target.
- The UK's compliance with the DoL improved with a reduction of 3 sectors that it intervened in, bringing the number of DoL sectors to 4 (E1). Consequently, 63% of UK's ODA to the public sector went to DoL sectors, still failing to meet its target.
- The UK's adherence to its communicated schedule of SBS disbursements was mixed. Communication on the projections was comprehensive (G1). However, there were no actual disbursements recorded in the Treasury as communicated (G3 and G4). Neither indicator met its target.

Development Partner		United Nations		Key		Target met	Target not met		
Results Area	Indicator	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020	Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF millions)	N/A	23,086	38,897	57,758	29,606	87,764	35,306	
	A1 % ODA recorded in the national budget (ratio inverted where disb > budgeted) (PD indicator 3)	85%	52%	72%	89%	40%	97%	44%	
	A2 % ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	85%	63%	97%	59%	67%	60%	7%	
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1 % ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	19%	76%	37%	38%	60%	22%	
	B2 % ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	19%	33%	14%	38%	32%	20%	
	B3 % ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indicator 9b)	67%	19%	33%	27%	42%	32%	27%	
	B4 % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indicator 9b)	69%	58%	46%	15%	38%	32%	20%	
	B5 % of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	90%	5%	61%	37%	19%	22%	21%	
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 indicator 5b)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
	C3 % ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled per the MTEF (Busan indicator 5a)	98%	74%	92%	71%	94%	87%	38%	
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1 Number of sectors of intervention per donor as per the DoL	3	2	12	4	2	2	3	
	E5 % ODA disbursed in DoL sectors	75%	95%	90%	98%	94%	93%	90%	
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs	G1 Donor informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period (Y/N)	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	G3 % of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	G4 % of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

- A total of 8 resident UN agencies participated in the DPAF exercise through providing their ODA reports in the DAD. They are; 1) FAO, 2) IFAD, 3) UN Women, 4) UNDP, 5) UNFPA, 6) UNICEF, 7) WFP, and 8) WHO. The total ODA disbursed to the public sector is USD 87.67 million, which is a 12.1% increase from 2018/19. The total volume of ODA on budget for all agencies saw a sharp decrease from RWF 67.76 billion to RWF 35.31 billion in 2019/20. Of the total ODA disbursed only 44% was recorded on budget (A1), down from 97% in 2018/19, which resulted in failing to meet its target. There was a significant decline in the portion of ODA executed by GoR agencies (A2), registering 7% in 2019/20 from 60% from 2018/19.
- The use of budget execution procedures (B1) saw the largest drop in performance (38%) compared to other indicators in this category (B2-B5) that saw an average of about 5.5% decline in performance in 2019/20, with all failing to meet their targets.
- In-year predictability for the UN worsened further and did not meet the target, as GoR received incomprehensive 3-year rolling MTEF projections. Similarly, percentage of ODA disbursed as communicated to GoR saw a significant decline in its performance, registering 38% and falling short of its target.
- The UN’s DoL compliance registered an improvement for the third year running. The different UN agencies have individually agreed DoL sectors. The average number of DoL sectors (E1) was 3. While average disbursement to those DoL sectors was registered at 90% in 2019/20 and meeting the target.

Development Partner **United States**

Key Target met Target not met

Results Area	Indicator	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020	Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF millions)	N/A	16,104	-	-	5,116	-	-
	A1 % ODA recorded in the national budget (ratio inverted where disb > budgeted) (PD indicator 3)	85%	15%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%
	A2 % ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	85%	25%	24%	0%	18%	0%	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 indicator 9b)	59%	3%	0%	0%	0%	15%	16%
	B2 % ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	4%	0%	0%	0%	15%	16%
	B3 % ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indicator 9b)	67%	4%	0%	14%	18%	15%	16%
	B4 % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indicator 9b)	69%	3%	24%	0%	0%	15%	16%
	B5 % of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	90%	30%	0%	26%	33%	12%	34%
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 indicator 5b)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
	C3 % ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled per the MTEF (Busan indicator 5a)	98%	92%	99%	93%	25%	0%	0%
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1 Number of sectors of intervention per donor as per the DoL	3	3	3	4	4	5	4
	E5 % ODA disbursed in DoL sectors	75%	100%	88%	100%	77%	86%	100%
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs	G1 Donor informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period (Y/N)	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	G3 % of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year	50%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	G4 % of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- The United States delivered USD 161.41 million as ODA to the public sector in 2019/20. There was no US ODA that featured in the National Budget, therefore registering 0% for indicator A1. No ODA was delivered by GoR agencies (A2).
- The use of national systems continues to yield poor results, even though there were marginal improvements for B1 to B4. Indicator B5 saw a bigger improvement (22% increase) by registering 34%. Again, all fell well below their respective targets.
- Performance for in-year predictability remained the same for both indicators, with no provisions of 3-year rolling MTEF projections (C2), and no disbursements to communicate (C3).
- There was improvement with results for DoL compliance. One less sector received disbursements, bringing the number down to 4 sectors. Additionally, 100% of the disbursements were delivered to the DoL sectors, registering an improvement of 14%, and also meeting the target.

Development Partner		World Bank		Key		Target met		Target not met	
Results Area	Indicator	Target	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	
A. Financing national strategies in support of the MDGs and Vision 2020	Volume of ODA on-budget (RWF millions)	N/A	69,475	194,247	219,947	249,118	285,503	319,573	
	A1 % ODA recorded in the national budget (ratio inverted where disb > budgeted) (PD indicator 3)	85%	52%	89%	97%	99%	95%	62%	
	A2 % ODA for GoR sector delivered by GoR agencies	85%	64%	94%	100%	98%	100%	98%	
B. Use of national systems and institutions for strengthened ownership, sustainability and reduced transaction costs	B1 % ODA disbursed using GoR budget execution procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	64%	72%	92%	100%	100%	100%	
	B2 % ODA disbursed using GoR auditing procedures (Busan indicator 9b)	59%	100%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	B3 % ODA disbursed using GoR financial reporting systems (Busan indicator 9b)	67%	100%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	B4 % ODA disbursed using GoR procurement systems (Busan indicator 9b)	69%	82%	99%	100%	100%	100%	98%	
	B5 % of ODA disbursed that are recorded in the GoR systems	90%	100%	46%	59%	80%	93%	31%	
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 indicator 5b)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
	C3 % ODA delivered in the year for which it was scheduled per the MTEF (Busan indicator 5a)	98%	80%	85%	96%	98%	78%	65%	
E. Streamlining delivery at the sector level through effective use of comparative advantage	E1 Number of sectors of intervention per donor as per the DoL	3	5	5	8	7	10	9	
	E5 % ODA disbursed in DoL sectors	75%	94%	36%	91%	80%	79%	34%	
G. Budget support provided in a manner that enhances ownership, predictability and reduces transaction costs	G1 Donor informing the Government of the anticipated volume of budget support to be provided over the next 3-year MTEF period (Y/N)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	G3 % of BS disbursed within the first quarter of the GoR fiscal year	50%	0%	37%	9%	9%	2%	11%	
	G4 % of BS disbursed within first six months of the GoR fiscal year for which it was scheduled	100%	46%	88%	94%	96%	70%	86%	

- The World Bank provided USD 215.84 million as ODA to the public sector in 2019/20, a substantial drop from USD 304.36 million in 2018/19. 62% of the World Bank’s ODA to the public sector in Rwanda was recorded in the national budget (A1) for 2019/20, a 33% decline from 2018/19, which resulted in failing to meet the target. 98% of ODA to the public sector was delivered by GoR agencies (A2), a 2% decline from 2018/19 that still met its target.
- The World Bank’s performance against the use of national systems (B1 to B4) remained high and met respective targets. However, indicator B5 saw a substantial drop from 93% in 2018/19 to 31% in 2019/20. There was a marked mismatch between disbursements reported in the DAD and those that were reported by national Implementing Agencies as recorded in the Consolidated Public Accounts.
- In-year predictability saw a worsening of performance with the WB not providing comprehensive 3-year rolling MTEF projections (C2). Consequently, percentage of ODA delivered as scheduled (C3) decline by 18% to 65% and fell short of its target.
- Performance against DoL compliance continued to worsen. Even with disbursement to one less sector than in 2018/19 (E1), there was a marked decline in the percentage of the disbursements that were made to the DoL sectors. World Bank saw a 45% decline in performance for indicator E5 to record 34% and falling far below its target.
- There was better performance on the World Bank’s adherence to its communicated schedule of disbursements of its SBS to the GoR. Communication on the projections continued to be comprehensive (G1). There were also improvements in the performance of indicators G3 (increase by 9%) and G4 (increase by 16%). However, those improvements were not sufficient to meet their respective targets.

## ANNEX 3: DP SUPPORT TO COVID-19

The table below indicates the support GoR received from DPs, in terms of Commitments and Disbursements, as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020.

**Table 21: DPs' support to COVID-19 pandemic**

Development Partner	Programme/Modality of Financing	Financing Commitments (Million USD)
AfDB	Crisis Response Budget Support	100.00
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	In kind support	0.47
CDC_CoAg	In kind support	1.65
Enabel (Belgium)	In kind support	1.20
EU	Budget Support for social protection	58.00
FAO	Macro-Economic Response, Trade and Regional Collaboration	0.19
France (AFD)	Budget Support for Health response	45.30
	Covid-19 Medical Equipment - French concessional loan	11.00
GAVI	In kind support	0.64
Germany (GIZ)	The funds are meant for the Rwanda National Police for training and handling of the dogs that will test for COVID-19	0.03

Germany (KfW)	COVID-19 Emergency Program for SME through BRD	5.00
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)	Rwanda Sustainable Agricultural Intensification and Food Security Project	5.98
Global Fund	HIV, TB and Malaria	16.90
GPE	Project: Additional Financing to World Bank funded project on Basic Education Project	10.00
IAEA	Provided equipments worth \$ 82,352.94 to support the National Reference Laboratory.	0.08
IFAD	Macro-Economic Response, Trade and Regional Collaboration	0.63
IMF	Financing Economic Recovery Plan	120.50
	Financing the Economic Recovery Fund	100.00
	Debt Relief	27.30
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)		0.18

IOM	Protecting People: Social Protection & Basic services	0.86
ITC	Macro-Economic Response, Trade and Regional Collaboration	0.22
Japan	Medical equipment to strengthen Rwanda's Health system in the fight against COVID19	2.80
OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)	Budget Support for COVID-19 response	15.00
Switzerland	Contribution towards COVID-19 Response	2.00
UN Women	Protecting People: Social Protection & Basic services	0.34
UNCDF	Macro-Economic Response, Trade and Regional Collaboration	0.45
UNDP	Health System Strengthening and service delivery	2.54
UNFPA	Protecting People: Social Protection & Basic services	0.85
UNHCR	Protecting People: Social Protection & Basic services	1.19
UNICEF	Protecting People: Social Protection & Basic services	0.60
UNIDO	Macro-Economic Response, Trade and Regional Collaboration	0.21
USAID	Contribution towards COVID-19 Response	5.89
WFP	Protecting People: Social Protection & Basic services	0.86
WHO	Health System Strengthening and service delivery	0.58
World Bank	Supplemental Energy DPO	100.00
	COVID-19 response project	14.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>653.94</b>

## ANNEX 4: LIST OF REPORTING CSO

Name of INGO	Name of INGO	Name of INGO
A Partner in Education	Conflict Development Foundation	Hope Walks
A.C.O.R.D Rwanda	Cornerstone Development LTD	Hopethiopia Rwanda
Abundant Leadership Institute Foundation/ALIF	Corps Africa	Human in Love
Action Aid	Cultivating New Frontiers in Agriculture (CNFA)	I will Stand International
Adventist Development Relief Agency	Digital Opportunity Trust	ICCO cooperation
Advocates for Africa	Direct Aid	INDEGO/AFRICA
Aegis Trust	Educate	Innovations For Poverty Action
Africa Anchor for Hope	Education Development Center	Institut Panos Grand Lacs
Africa Development Education Foundation(ADEF)	Education Development Trust	International Alert
Africa Development Promise	Embrace Rwanda	International Gorillas Conservation Programme (IGCP)
Africa Humanitarian Action	Energy4Impact	International Transformation Foundation
African Institute for Mathematical Sciences – Next Einstein Initiative Foundation (AIMS-NEI)	Equip	International Youth Fellowship
African Students Education Fund	Esther's Aid	Intrahealth
Agriterra	European Cooperative for Rural Development (EUCORD)	JHPIEGO
Aids Healthcare Foundation	FADA	Joint Aid Management International
AL MAKTOUM FOUNDATION	Federation HANDICAP International	KAGENO Rwanda
ALIGHT	Femmes Developpement	Kepler
ARCOS Network	FH Association Rwanda	Kinamba Community Project
Association MABAWA	Fondazione Macegaglia Onlus	Kula Project Inc.
Association of volunteer in international oversees	Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung(FES)	Kvinna Till Kvinna
Avoice 4 Rwanda	Gardens for Health International	L'espereance Kinderhife e.v
Better World	Girl Effect	LABENEVOLENCIJA
Breast Cancer Initiative East Africa	GiveDirectly	Land O Lakes Venture 37
Bridge to Prosperity	Global Alliance For Improved Nutrition	LFA International Inc
Bridge to Rwanda	Global Civic Sharing	Ligue des Droits de la personne dans la region des Grands Lacs
Care International Rwanda	Global Grassroots	Link Community Development
Catholic Relief Service	Global Health Corps	Living Water International
Centre Culturel Islamic	Global Help To Heal/GHH	Love Alive
Chance for Childhood	Good Neighbors International	Mailman School of Public Health RWANDA
Chancen	Harambee	Maison Shalom
Christian Blind Mission	Health Poverty Action	Management Science For Health
Clinton Foundation	Heifer International	Maryland Global Initiatives Corporation Rwanda
Clinton Health Access Initiative	Help a Child	Medicusmundi
COLLECTIF ALPHA UJUVI	Hilfswerk Margrit Fuchs Rwanda	Mennonite Central Committee
Community Road Empowerment	Hope and Homes for Children	Merry Year International
Compassion International	Hope International	Mindleaps
Concern World wide		Miracle Corners Rwanda

Name of INGO	Name of INGO
Mothering Across Continent INC	Survivors Fund (SURF)
Mountain Gorilla Veterinary Project	TEACH AMAN TO FISH
Movimento per la lotta contro la Fame nel Mondo	Teach Rwanda
MSAADA	TEAM HEART, INC
My Right Empowers Persons with Disabilities	Tear Fund
National Geographic Society	Technoserve
Nations Discipleship And Healing Enterprises International	The African Dermatopathology Society
Nature Conservation Trust	The AGAHOZO ShalomYouthVillage
NIBAKURE COMMUNITY VILLAGE	The Dian Fossey Gorilla Fund International
Norwegian People Aid	The Fred Hollows Foundation
NPO THINK ABOUT EDUCATION	The Ihangane Project
One Acre Fund	The Romeo Dallaire Child Soldiers Initiative (The Dallaire Initiative)
OneSight	Transformational Ministries
Oxfam Great Britain	TROCAIRE
Pact Rwanda	TWIN
Partners In Health	Under his Umbrella
Plan Rwanda International	Veterinaires Sans Frontieres
PRACTICAL ACTION	Vi-agroforestry
Projet San Francisco	Voluntary Service Overseas
Rafiki Foundation	Water Aid
RCN Justice et Democratie	Water for People
Right to Play	Wellspring Foundation
RWANDA AID	Westerwelle Foundation
Rwanda Girls Initiative	Wildlife Conservation Society
Saemaul Globalization Foundation	Wirfur Ruanda
Save the Children International	Women for Women International
Savings Bank Foundation International Cooperation	World Coffee Research
Search for Common Ground	World Relief
Send a Cow	World Vision
Shooting touch	
Sight and life foundation	
SNV	
SOS Children Village	
SPARK	
Spark Micro grants	
STICHTING IDH SUSTAINABLE TRADE INITIATIVE ("IDH")	
Stichting Vrienden Van Rwanda	