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IEG **CASCR Review**
Independent Evaluation Group

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1. *CAS Data*

Country: Rwanda	
CAS Year: FY09	**CAS Period**: FY09-FY13
CASCR Review Period: FY09-FY13	**Date of this review:** May 21, 2014

2. *Executive Summary*

i. This review examines the implementation of the FY09-13 Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) for Rwanda of FY09 and the CAS Progress Report (CASPR) of FY11, and assesses the CAS Completion Report (CASCR). The CAS was jointly implemented by IDA, IFC and MIGA; this review covers the joint program of the three institutions. The CAS period was originally FY09-12 but was extended by one year to align with the one-year extension of the government's Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS).

ii. The CAS sought primarily to contribute to the EDPRS objective of significantly raising growth and creating jobs. A secondary objective was to consolidate specific elements of Rwanda's recent social progress by tackling selected aspects of social vulnerability. To this end the CAS was framed around two strategic themes and five CAS objectives:

- <u>CAS strategic theme one:</u> "Promote Rwanda's economic transformation for sustained growth": The Bank would support the EDPRS Flagship on growth and focus on four key objectives: (i) Agricultural production sustainably raised; (ii) Improved access to and quality of key infrastructure services; (iii) Improved environment for sound private sector development; and (iv) Capacity to manage public resources strengthened at central and local levels.
- <u>CAS strategic theme two:</u> "Significant health and social risks - to vulnerable groups and to social cohesion in Rwanda – are mitigated": The Bank program would also support the Flagship Vision 2020 Umurenge initiative; help Rwanda get on track on child and maternal mortality goals; and promote peace and social cohesion through demobilization and reintegration.

iii. IEG rates the overall outcome of WBG support as *Satisfactory*, with Pillar 1 on sustained growth rated *Satisfactory* and Pillar 2 on health and social cohesion rated as *Highly Satisfactory*. There were a total of five objectives, four under the first objective and one under the second. Under the first pillar there was an increase in the production of food crops including an increase in the production of rice in targeted areas by 113 percent. There were improvements in the access to and quality of key infrastructure services including for paved roads, electric power and ICT network coverage. The environment for private sector development improved, including for the financial sector and with improvements for several Doing Business indicators. The primary school pupil to qualified teacher ratio was reduced, and the transition from basic education to upper secondary education was raised. The capacity to manage public resources at the central and local levels was also strengthened, including with the finalization of a new national payment and retention policy. Under the second pillar significant health and social risks to vulnerable groups and to social cohesion in Rwanda were mitigated, including with increases in assisted births in accredited health facilities, and reinsertion and/or reintegration support for demobilized RDF and Armed Group members. However, the improvement in the ICT network coverage was less than expected for rural areas, the International Financial and Reporting Standards (IFRS) are still to be implemented by all financial institutions, and the trend has been negative for the proportion of the value of procurement tendered competitively or justified.

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iv. The CASCR provides a number of findings, conclusions and lessons: (a) A highly selective program helped to focus the design of the CAS in key strategic areas where the WBG would add value. (b) Use of general budget support was effective in a number of ways but is vulnerable to donor sentiments. (c) The importance of capacity building for program design and implementation. (d) A number of products were delivered as one WBG – and this helped create synergy within the institution and yielded benefits for the client. (e) Much of project supervision was decentralized and this could help to resolve issues and ensure a constant implementation pace. (However, the CASCR in this regard notes that the Bank's decentralization trend has since changed with many operations now managed from outside the country office.) (f) The CAS had a good results framework focusing on a few key indicators. (g) Stakeholder engagement is essential to enhance results and outcomes. This CASCR Review agrees with these points. In addition, this Review would emphasize: (1) Overall, Rwanda's development experience during this and the previous CAS periods has been impressive – rapid economic growth, improving social indicators, declining economic inequality. IDA has made positive and constructive contributions to this substantial progress, which demonstrates the importance of a government dedicated to development and for Bank programs to be closely aligned with the programs of such governments. (2) High aid dependence, as for Rwanda, can represent a risk for a country's development program and thus also for the success of the related Bank programs. (3) Even strong improvements in investment climate indicators, such as Doing Business indicators in Rwanda, may not lead to early results in terms of an investment response. (4) Bank program selectivity is easier when the country -- even a low income country -- has clear ideas of the areas in which it wants the Bank to concentrate.

3. *WBG Strategy Summary*

Overview of CAS Relevance:

Country Context:

1. The CAS was prepared at a time when Rwanda had made remarkable progress since the 1994 genocide and the civil war: Peace and political stability, improved poverty and social indicators, and very rapid post-conflict economic growth, but with a concern at the time that the growth rate was slowing down. Since then Rwanda's economy has performed very well, with annual real GDP growth 2009-12 of between 6.2 percent and 8.2 percent (although slowing down to an estimated annual rate of 5.9 percent in the first half of 2013 as a result largely of the "aid shock" (below)), with annual consumer price inflation in single digits, and with very significant declines in both poverty and inequality. The fertility rate dropped from 6.1 to 4.6 between 2005 and 2010. Rwanda's vulnerabilities include its high dependence on donor aid, low government revenue, narrow export base, and weak infrastructure with resulting high costs of doing business from high energy and transport costs. The very strong economic growth has been supported by substantial foreign assistance – with grants averaging more than 11 percent of GDP per annum and covering more than 40 percent of total spending during the first years of the current decade. However, in the second half of 2012 several donors suspended aid flows following a UN report regarding Rwanda's alleged involvement in eastern DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo), and this "aid shock" caused a deceleration in construction and services activities from adjustment cuts in government spending. The assistance has since generally been restored, following the peace accord signed by 11 African countries from the Great Lakes region and Southern Africa (IMF Country Report No. 13/372, December 2013).

2. Rwanda's overall development strategy is its Vision 2020, setting out the objective of turning the country into a middle-income nation. Fully within this context Rwanda's second generation poverty reduction strategy paper, the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) of 2007, provided the medium-term framework (2008-12, later extended through 2013) for achieving the country's

long term development aspirations. While the first PRSP had focused on managing a transitional period of rehabilitation and reconstruction, the EDPRS assigned the highest priority to accelerating growth – maintaining an average real GDP growth rate of 8 percent per annum, with other priorities to slow down population growth, tackle extreme poverty, and ensure greater efficiency in poverty reduction, in order to reduce poverty from 57 percent in 2006/7 to 46 percent by 2012, and absolute poverty from 37 percent to 24 percent. The EDPRS priorities were in turn articulated through three flagship programs: Sustainable Growth for Jobs and Exports; Vision 2020 Umurenge; and Governance. Flagship one (growth) included an ambitious public investment program (in particular in transport, power and communications) to reduce the operational costs of business, increase the capacity to innovate, and widen and strengthen the financial sector. The program focused also on the development of skills and the capacity for productive employment. Flagship two (Vision 2020 Umurenge) would accelerate the rate of poverty reduction by promoting pro-poor components of the growth agenda – public works, the promotion of cooperatives, credit packages and direct support, including for agricultural productivity improvement for households with land. Flagship three (Governance) sought to strengthen political governance, build institutions and the capacity of the state, and to develop the "soft infrastructure" for the private sector. Emphasis was given to maintaining peace and security, promoting peace and reconciliation amongst Rwandans, reforming the justice system to uphold human rights and the rule of law, and empowering citizens to participate in their own social, political and economic development including through decentralization and enhanced accountability at all levels of government.

Objectives of the WBG Strategy:

3. The CAS covered the period FY09-12, but this period was extended by one year in line with an extension of the EDPRS. Accordingly, the CASCR and this Review covers the period FY09-13. The CAS included all of the WBG. It sought primarily to contribute to the EDPRS objective of significantly raising growth and creating jobs. A secondary objective was to consolidate specific elements of Rwanda's recent social progress by tackling selected aspects of social vulnerability. To this end the CAS was framed around two strategic themes and five CAS outcomes:

- CAS strategic theme one: "Promote Rwanda's economic transformation for sustained growth": The Bank would support the EDPRS Flagship on growth and focus on four key outcomes: (i) Agricultural production – particularly for food crops – sustainably raised; (ii) Improved access to and quality of key infrastructure services; (iii) Improved environment for sound private sector development; and (iv) Capacity to manage public resources strengthened at central and local levels.
- CAS strategic theme two: "Significant health and social risks - to vulnerable groups and to social cohesion in Rwanda – are mitigated": The Bank program would also support the Flagship Vision 2020 Umurenge initiative; help Rwanda get on track on child and maternal mortality goals; and promote peace and social cohesion through demobilization and reintegration.

4. Given Rwanda's capacity challenges, the program would seek to mainstream assistance to improve capacity across all interventions through a Capacity Building Filter.

5. The objectives were not modified in the CASPR. There were no differences between the stated objectives in the text of the CAS and those in the results framework in the annexes of the strategy documents, except for a non-material difference in the formulation of the objective shown in Table 5 of the CAS as "Improved environment for sound private sector development" that was formulated in the annexes without the word "sound".

Relevance of the WBG Strategy:

6. **Congruence with Country Context and Country Program.** The government's strategic objectives for the period as set out in the EDPRS remained largely unchanged during the CAS period. The CAS program reflected a high degree of country ownership and was very closely aligned with the EDPRS. The main CAS strategic theme – to promote Rwanda's economic transformation for

sustained growth – supported the EDPRS focus on growth for jobs and exports. The second theme – to mitigate significant health and social risks to vulnerable groups and to social cohesion in Rwanda – supported the objectives of Vision 2020 Umurenge to accelerate the rate of poverty reduction by promoting pro-poor components of the growth agenda. Country ownership was also reflected through the encouragement in the CAS of selectivity and division of labor by development partners. Accordingly, under the CAS the Bank reduced significantly its areas of support, with no new IDA financing in important areas like primary education, water and sanitation, HIV/AIDS, urban development and public service reform – areas that were seen as covered by other partners. This selectivity was further confirmed with the government's finalization in 2010 of its Division of Labor (DoL) exercise, under which it limited the investment operations of each development partner to three sectors – for the Bank the high priority sectors of agriculture, energy and transport (including ICT), plus (as per the CASPR) that IDA projects in skills development, youth employment, private sector and any cross-cutting areas would be exempt from the DoL, and that providers of general budget support would in principle be free to take part in any sector dialogue and that the Bank on a demand basis might continue to provide technical and policy support in any sector.

7. **Relevance of Design.** The program was designed based on a clear sense of selectivity and prioritization, drawing on the experiences from the previous CAS, and was closely aligned with the government's long term development program (Vision 2020) and the medium-term EDPRS. On this basis the program recognized the usefulness of budget support operations (increased under the CAS) including for policy dialogue, donor harmonization and cross-sectoral linkages, and sought to take into account local capacity constraints and to provide a stronger results focus and results framework. The strategy gave weight to the Bank's comparable advantage in analytical and advisory activities. Within the constraints of increased selectivity and the DoL, the Bank Group's program concentrated on key priority areas for the government's program, with an explicit combination of Bank policy lending, investment lending operations and non-lending activities, together with complementary IFC and MIGA activities. IFC was to focus on improving investment climate, the capacity of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and to develop projects with high impact in the financial sector, tourism, energy, transport, agribusiness and infrastructure. The actual ESW program turned out to be quite different in the later years from that envisaged in the CAS (see below). The Bank was actively addressing cooperation with development partners, although these aspects are only addressed briefly in the CASCR. Overall, this was an appropriate program, based on a realistic underlying assumption that the government's own strong development performance would continue.

8. **Strength of the Results Framework.** The CAS had a strong and comprehensive results framework that remained stable throughout the CAS period, with some relatively modest changes at the time of the CASPR largely to reflect updated indicators, although the expected level for one indicator (IRI – para 21 below) was reduced without explanation. Overall, the framework demonstrated clear linkages from Bank interventions through milestones and indicators through to outcomes and the CAS objectives, but for some of the objectives, as discussed below, some overall indicators could also have been used in addition to the more partial, specific indicators in the framework. In light of the emphasis given in the CAS to capacity building and the capacity building filter, it would have been useful to include this aspect more prominently in the results framework, which did not include any indicators that were dependent on the successful implementation of the filter. The outcome objectives were formulated in qualitative terms (e.g., agricultural production "sustainably raised"), but with mostly quantitative indicators and a mixture of supporting milestones. Most of the indicators had a baseline in place. The CAS framework consisted of 24 indicators and 41 milestones. The CASPR dropped three indicators (two because of changes in Bank programs and one not explained), added one new indicator, and modified eight indicators (reformulations, revised baselines and/or targets). One indicator in the area of skills development still had not been defined at the time of the CASPR (awaiting planned ESW and a new operation) – which would seem to be quite late – and this was dropped subsequently. The IDA-related indicators and also the milestones were measurable, and were used to monitor the program. IFC's contributions to CPS objectives were not adequately reflected when CAS was presented to Board in August 2008 nor at the

time of CASPR when IFC investments were disbursed or at the advanced stage of negotiations. Instead, except for indicators related to the investment climate, the CASPR made only general references to IFC's activities without laying out specific objectives. Overall, the IFC input into the formulation of indicators and milestones was not evident, although the results framework covered IFC activities as part of the array of CAS implementation instruments.

9. **Risk Identification and Mitigation.** The CAS identified as key risks (a) weak implementation capacity, (b) regional "neighborhood" risks, (c) risks from exogenous shocks, and (d) political and endogenous shocks. The proposed mitigation steps were generally reasonable. In particular, weak implementation capacity would be addressed through several avenues including a cross-cutting approach to addressing core capacity issues that included a capacity building filter across all operations, support to capacity building at decentralized levels through the then ongoing Decentralization and Capacity Building project, and ongoing support to PFM (Public Financial Management) reforms including the preparation of local level PEFAs (Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability reviews). The project that closed in December 2010 included very substantial training at the local levels and was rated Satisfactory by IEG. There was also other work in support of PFM, but the CASCR does not mention what may have happened regarding local level PEFAs. The capacity building filter was well explained in the CAS (its Annex 4), but did not work – the CASCR states very briefly (para 65) that the filter was not realized, mainly due to design issues, but does not explain these issues and does not draw any lessons from this failure. The one risk not identified – although in the event more to the country's development plans than to the CAS program - was from Rwanda's very high aid dependence. This risk actually materialized through the FY13 "aid shock" (para 1 above) when suspended aid flows from several donors caused a reduction in the growth rate from adjustment cuts in government spending through a deceleration in construction and services activities. The CASCR states (its para 6) that the Bank responded promptly and effectively to this (and other) unexpected events, but otherwise does not explain neither the actions of other donors nor the nature of the Bank's response, as it should have done.

Overview of CAS Implementation:

Lending and Investments:

10. The portfolio at the beginning of the CAS period consisted of 12 active projects as per CAS Annex 20 (para 69 of the CAS said 11 projects) and the recently closed PRSG (Poverty Reduction Strategy Grant), for a total gross commitment of $366 million in IDA credits and grants (Annex Table 2). (There were also three regional projects involving Rwanda, with a gross commitment (all countries) of $229 million.) The CAS explained that for the FY03-08 CAS period, IDA provided support through credits and grants for a total of 16 operations for a total of $532 million, of which $260 million for four PRSGs – accounting for 49 percent of total commitments, while the other projects addressed issues in infrastructure, rural sector, decentralization, urban sector and public sector capacity building (FY03-08 CAS Completion Report). Excluding regional operations, the CAS/CASPR program for FY09-12 was planned for operations totaling $533 million for 15 operations, of which two would be additional financing. The budget support operations would account for $319 million or 60 percent of planned total commitments – an increase over the previous period, with the other operations focusing largely on infrastructure and agriculture/rural development. Trust funds would be used more aggressively to strengthen partnerships and complement IDA resources. The CASCR explains that three main trust funds were linked to ongoing IDA operations, while three stand-alone trust funds were used to meet specific government needs in statistical capacity building, economic empowerment of young girls and environmental sustainability, respectively. Overall, it appears that trust funds were used substantially in support of the IDA program, but the CASCR would have benefited from more in-depth discussion.

11. The actual CAS period was extended by one year through FY13. Annex Table 2 shows that during this longer period Bank commitments amounted to $881.2 million - $491.8 million IDA grants

and $389.4 million IDA credits. This increase was on account of a net increase in the number of operations from 15 to 18 (including two substantial operations in support of the social protection system), and of significant increases in the size of several budget operations (the total size of the four Poverty Reduction Strategy/Support operations increased from $307 million to $425 million). Annex Table 3 shows that the Bank's program also included an active use of trust funds and other grants – a total of $298.6 million. For the IDA operations an amount of $721.2 million was committed through FY12 – thus 35 percent above the original program envelope. The actual program through FY13 included 18 operations including additional financings, plus (as per the CASCR) three regional projects (not shown in Table 2 and not included in the totals) for in all (presumably for Rwanda) $18 million. The CAS, CASPR and CASCR are all relatively silent on the regional projects and their relevance for the WBG Rwanda program, but both the CASPR and the CASCR touch on issues of slow implementation. Two such planned projects were not delivered. The budget support operations accounted for commitments of $583 million, or 66 percent of overall commitments. These operations consisted of four Poverty Reduction Strategy/Support operations (a total of $425.2 million), three Community Living Standards grants ($18 million), two operations for Support to Social Protection System ($90 million), and one for Quality of Decentralized Service Delivery Support ($50 million). Overall, five of the 18 actual operations had not been envisaged in either the CAS or the CASPR, but there was still considerable stability in the program. Annex Table 2 shows that the latest internal ratings (where available) for the ongoing operations are from Moderately Satisfactory and up, while Annex Table 5 shows that IEG ratings for 11 operations completed and evaluated during the CAS period were three Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), four Moderately Satisfactory, three Satisfactory and one Highly Satisfactory – and that the three MU projects all exited early in the CAS period - in FY09 and FY10. Annex Tables 7 and 8 show better indicators for Rwanda than for comparators – thus Rwanda had 9.3 percent of its portfolio at risk FY09-13 (and with a sharply declining trend within that period), compared to 22.9 percent for AFR and 19.9 percent for the Bank's worldwide operations, and the country had also higher average disbursement ratios.

12. During the CAS period, IFC's net commitments tripled compared to the previous period and reached $66.8 million. Short-term trade finance guarantees to two banks accounted for half of IFC's total net commitments. IFC had small equity investments of only $4.7 million, and $28.8 million long-term loans during CAS. The CAS investment plans included expansion of freight and forwarding operations in the Great Lakes Region, post-privatization financing of two hotels, guarantees to a bank which would finance private schools, facilities for banks to finance MSMEs and mortgages, development of methane gas extraction and a power plant. Actual investments were not always linked to CAS objectives. For example, the largest investments were for a shopping mall and two wheat flour mills ($13 million and $10.5 million respectively), none of which had been included in the CAS or CASPR. Investments for $9.1 million were envisaged in the CAS, including in two banks and one collective investment fund, all aimed at the provision of financing to MSMEs and housing finance. A $3 million loan to a foreign owned transportation and warehousing firm was prepaid by the client.

13. Among the seven companies that have been self-rated by IFC's DOTS, the success rate was high (71%). During the CAS period IEG validated two Expanded Project Supervision Reports (XPSRs) and found one project *mostly successful* and the other *highly unsuccessful*.

14. During the CAS period MIGA's activities in Rwanda consisted of five guarantees: for two equity investments in banks amounting to $11.3 million (closed by FY13), a guarantee of $14.8 million for an IFC-financed wheat flour mills project, and a guarantee of $66.8 million for construction and operation of a 100 MW power generation facility using methane gas from Lake Kivu. Currently MIGA's active operations in Rwanda stand at $81.6 million maximum gross exposure (Annex Table 12).

Analytic and Advisory Activities and Services

15. The CAS planned for analytical and advisory activities (AAA) and technical assistance (TA) services to be used more strategically to complement financial operations, while seeking to respond more to demand and to provide real time advice and support to the government. The CASCR indicates

that this plan was achieved, including with regular macroeconomic monitoring through the Rwanda Economic Update (linked to the growth objective), stand-alone trust funds that met specific government needs in the areas of statistical capacity building, economic empowerment of young girls, and environmental sustainability, respectively, while the FY10 Education report fed into the design of the FY11 Skills Development project. Annex Table 4 shows a substantial list of technical assistance outputs, many of them for "How-To" guidance. These activities fitted well with the CAS priorities and the lending program. IFC entered the CAS period with two active advisory projects: Rwanda Leasing Program and Rwanda Entrepreneurship Development Program. During the CAS period IFC Advisory Services (AS) had a portfolio of seven new projects: three in access to finance, two in sustainable business advisory, one public-private partnership (PPP) in infrastructure, and one in investment climate. All self-evaluated projects were successful. During the current CAS period IEG validated PCRs of three AS projects of the previous CAS: Public-Private Dialogue was found *mostly successful*, while two others -- design of a power plant and energy efficiency of one of the privatized hotels - were rated *mostly unsuccessful* by IEG. Many AS initiatives mentioned in the CAS were dropped*, inter alia*, methane gas production and building an IPP fed by this gas, privatization of Rwanda Air, the leasing program, and a private credit bureau operator.

<u>Partnerships and Development Partner Coordination</u>

16. The CAS program reflected a high degree of country ownership that was reinforced in 2010 by the government's Division of Labor (DoL) exercise (see para 6 above). Within this framework the CAS foresaw greater Bank collaboration with other partners in several areas, and expected that the Bank as the lead donor in three sectors (agriculture, energy and transport) would help establish stronger frameworks for partner alignment and harmonization, including through SWAps in agriculture and energy – the one on energy materialized in FY10 with the Electricity Access Scale-up and Sector-Wide Approach Development Project. A Common Performance Assessment Framework (CPAF) has been developed with the government and other development partners to harmonize budget support and the related dialogue. However, the CASPR noted that it remained challenging to balance the CPAF process with the Bank's policy requirements on development policy lending, with a significant variation in the quality of CPAF indicators and policy actions coming out of the Sector Working Groups, where the Bank at the time co-chaired the agriculture, energy, public financial management, and capacity building and employment promotion SWGs. CPAF indicators from other SWGs tended to be process- and not policy-based. Accordingly, the CASPR stated that the Bank going forward would generally only include as sectors of focus for its DPL series its DoL sectors or other sectors in which the Bank co-chaired the relevant SWGs. Finally, the CASCR states – without further explanations - that the progress made concerning Single Project Implementation Units and Project Treasury Single Account has facilitated the increased use of country systems by development partners. The CASCR does not discuss whether there were any partnership issues concerning the FY13 "aid shock" (para 9 above) or the subsequent restoration of assistance.

<u>Safeguards and Fiduciary Issues</u>

17. T CASCR states (its para 34) that the regional East Africa Trade and Transport Facilitation project has experienced excessively long implementation delays due to safeguard issues on the Rwandan side of the border at Gatun and that a risk of cancellation is "inevitable" if no significant progress is made.

Overview of Achievement by Objective:

<u>Pillar I: Economic Competitiveness and Transformation</u>

18. The CAS supported implementation of Rwanda's four-year medium-term development framework. The results framework was directly aligned with development outcomes derived from the EDPRS, but would have benefited from also having some indicators on overall economic growth at the macro and sector levels. The objectives under Pillar 1 were:

- Agricultural production - particularly for food crops - sustainably raised.
- Improved access to and quality of key infrastructure services.
- Improved environment for private sector development.
- Capacity to manage public resources - at central and local levels - strengthened.

19. **Objective 1:** Agricultural production - particularly for food crops - sustainably raised. The objective was aligned directly with the EDPRS priority area to raise agricultural productivity and ensure food security. The three selected indicators were relevant to this end, although an overall indicator of domestic food production could also have been included in addition to the selected partial indicators. The Bank's latest Economic Update for Rwanda (December 2013) shows an average annual growth rate for food crops 2000-2012 of 5.3 percent, with a marginally higher growth rate (5.4 percent) for the first half of 2013. The results for the selected indicators were:

- Production of rice in targeted marshlands to be increased by at least 100 percent by 2012 relative to the baseline (originally estimated at 2,340 tons, updated in the CASPR to 8.757 tons). Reached*.* Production of 18,675 tons reached by October 2012 - an increase of 113 percent.

- At least 50 percent of farmers in targeted areas to have adopted sustainable marshland or hillside intensification technologies by 2012 (2008 baseline 25 percent). This input indicator was *Reached.* At the end of the Second Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP II) 98 percent of the beneficiary farmers had adopted at least two improved practices.

- The use of mineral fertilizer to be increased from 14,000 MT in 2006 to 47,600 MT in 2011/12 (target as revised in the CASPR). This input indicator was *Virtually Reached*. In 2011/12 46,000 MT of fertilizer were used - representing an increase over the baseline of 128 percent rather than the targeted 140 percent.

20. The CASCR lists a large number of activities that contributed to this outcome. These included most importantly two now closed operations (the second Rural Sector Support project (RSSP II) and a GEF project for Integrated Management of Eco-systems) and two still ongoing operations (RSSP III – although the impact on the targets of this FY12 project will have been modest - and the FY10 Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation (LWH) project). Overall, Objective 1 was *Achieved,* despite the very marginal shortfall for the third indicator and the irrelevance of IFC investment in wheat flour mills added as contributing element in the completion report.

21. **Objective 2:** Improved access to and quality of key infrastructure services. The objective was aligned directly with the EDPRS priority area to build infrastructure. The Bank's activities and related indicators covered transport (originally three indicators, but one was dropped in the CASPR due to postponement of the related project), energy (two) and ICT (one). The selected indicators were relevant for this broad focus. However, as mentioned below it seems that the collection of some indicators was stopped once the targets had been reached, whereas it would have been appropriate to continue to collect such indicators at least until project closing, as performance levels once reached need to be maintained (e.g., the quality of road networks can deteriorate quickly unless properly supervised and maintained):

- Paved roads in good conditions: Average IRI (International Roughness Index) less than 3.0 m/km) to reach 50 percent by 2012 from 23 percent in 2007. The required IRI was modified without explanation in the CASPR to the less demanding 4.0 m/km. The country team has clarified that 4.0 m/km is the standard IRI norm for the Rwanda Transport Development Agency. *Reached.* As per Joint Transport Working Group report (2011) 95 percent of the paved road network was in good condition. The country team has informed that 63.2 percent of the road network (well above the target of 50 percent) are also better than the original 3.0 standard.

- Population having access to paved roads: (a) Kigali: To be increased from 59 percent in 2005 to 69 percent in 2009 and onwards. *Reached,* with 70 percent as of December 2009.

(b) Huye (also called Butare): To be increased from 12 percent in 2005 to 22 percent in 2009 and onwards. *Reached*, with 47 percent as of December 2009.

- Reduction of unplanned outages: Outages in minutes per month to be reduced from 2,530 (undated baseline) to 1,898 from 2009 onwards. *Reached.* As of end December 2009 there had been no load shedding in the Electrogaz Network (presumably for that year).

- Number of households connected to electricity to be increased from 91,332 in 2006 to 120,000 in 2012. *Reached.* The number of electricity subscribers was 332,000 by December 2012.

- ICT composite network coverage to be increased from 75 percent in 2006 to 100 percent in 2012. *Not reached, although progress made.* (CASCR mistakenly states that this indicator was "Achieved".) The composite indicator given in the CASCR has reached 82 percent, with full coverage in urban areas and 79 percent in rural areas.

22. The CASCR lists a number of closed and ongoing Bank projects as contributing to these outcomes, most importantly for transport the Transport Sector Support Project with its FY11 additional financing, for electricity the FY10 Electricity Access Scale-Up and Sector Wide Approach Development Project, and for ICT the FY07 eRwanda technical assistance loan. There were also IFC investments and a MIGA guarantee. Unfortunately, the IFC investments in these areas were highly unsuccessful both in transport and in energy (the sponsor of the project on extraction of methane gas from Lake Kivu has withdrawn). The MIGA guarantee for Lake Kivu power generation plant remains since it is linked to another investor. There were no significant ESW/TA activities for this CAS period. Overall, this objective was *Mostly Achieved*, with the shortfall for ICT.

23. **Objective 3: Improved environment for private sector development.** The objective was aligned directly with the EDPRS priority area to objectives to widen and strengthen the financial sector and to develop skills. (Some of the EDPRS priority areas were formulated slightly differently in the CAS document, although these differences were not material). The EDPRS (dated September 2007) did not list private sector development among the priority areas (summarized in its Table 3.2), but the document otherwise made clear (as in its para 4.27) that it was important to reduce the costs of doing business in the country. The Bank's activities and related indicators covered the financial sector (two indicators), business environment (two), and skills development (two – a third indicator on skills development was never developed and ultimately dropped). The selected indicators were relevant, but could also have included a broader indicator on the private sector investment response:

- International Financial and Reporting Standards (IFRS) to be implemented by all financial institutions. No baseline. *Partially Reached*. IFRS have been implemented by all banks and are under implementation in the non-banking financial sector.

- Time to process a check to be reduced from three days (2008) to one day in 2012. *Reached.* The Rwanda Integrated Payment Processing System (RIPPS) has been implemented and went live in February 2011. Check processing takes one day since 2012.

- Number of days required to obtain a construction license to be reduced from 252 days (2007) to 180 by 2012. *Reached.* Getting a construction permit now takes 164 days as per the 2013 Doing Business report. (Construction license is different from construction permit. Doing Business changed the name of the indicator from license to permit after the approval of the CAS – this indicator should be understood as construction permit.)

- Time required to export to be reduced from 60 days (2007) to 40 days in 2012. *Reached.* The number of days required to export was 29 in 2012.

- Primary school pupil to qualified teacher ratio to be reduced. The baseline and targets were revised in the CASCR - and were then set at 73:1 (2006 baseline) and 61:1 (2012 target). *Almost reached.* The ratio in 2012 was 62:1, which is still a high ratio for effective education.

- Transition from basic education to upper secondary education to be raised from 82 percent in

2006 to 92 percent in 2012. *Reached.* The transition from basic to upper secondary education was 96 percent in 2011/12 as a result of the implementation of the 12 Years Basic Education Strategy.

24. The CASCR lists as contributing activities the budget support series, a number of closed and ongoing Bank investment projects, most importantly the Competitiveness and Enterprise Development project (FY01, with additional financing FY08), and the FY12 Governance and Competitiveness TA project. Some IFC investments listed in the CASCR results framework (Table 1, page 30) as contributing to the achieved milestones did not materialize (IFC did not make any investment in the bank mentioned in the Table's column on contributory activities, but extended only short-term trade finance guarantees) and some were mostly unsuccessful like the second investment in tourism. IFC's Investment Climate Reform Project and Enterprise Development Program successfully supported reforms to improve the regulatory environment and attract private sector participation in some sectors (tourism, banking, and foreign trade). The Doing Business exercise has also clearly been a motivating factor; Rwanda has made very strong improvements on several indicators, and was rated in the 2010 Doing Business report as the global top reformer and also recognized as the second among the top world performers in Doing Business 2014. IFC also contributed to the basic education indicators with its successful Africa Schools project that supported private schools as an addition to the public school system. Overall, this objective was *Mostly Achieved*, with modest shortfalls for two indicators. However, it should be noted that the investment response to the improved framework has so far been modest. The CASCR reports that, based on IMF estimates, the share of private investment to GDP increased from 7 percent in mid-2008 to 10.2 percent by the end of 2012. This increase is on account of domestic entries, often small local businesses, whereas foreign investments have been stunted. Quoting an upcoming Rwanda Private Sector Development Policy Note, the CASCR concludes that private investments have not met expectations from the improvements in the business environment. Low skills and low labor productivity remain bottlenecks, as do infrastructure weaknesses. The EDPRS2 identifies as one of the lessons from EDPRS1 that there was insufficient involvement of the private sector that affected the quality of policy dialogue and engagement of the private sector in the program implementation.

25. **Objective 4: Capacity to manage public resources – at central and local levels –** strengthened: This objective was not aligned explicitly with any of the stated priority areas of the EDPRS by 2012, except for the priority extended to strengthen governance, security and the rule of law, but in several places of the document the importance was emphasized of improved governance, and para 4.123 noted a number of important areas including expanded decentralization, enhanced public sector capacity, stronger public financial management, improved procurement, and implementation of performance-based budgeting. The CAS objective was thus clearly relevant for the EDPRS, and the four final indicators linked well to the objective (one indicator was dropped on the overall effectiveness/service delivery number of targeted institutions that achieved at least 80 percent of their target outputs):

- Proportion of audited public agencies receiving unqualified public audit opinions to be increased from 1.7 percent in 2009 to seven percent in 2011 (as per reformulation in the CASPR). *Not Reached*, although progress made. This indicator reached five percent in 2011.
- Proportion of the value of procurement tendered competitively or justified to be increased from 86 percent in 2008 to 89 percent in FY12 (as reformulated in the CASPR). *Not Reached*, and trend was negative. In 2011/12 75 percent of the value of procurement was tendered competitively.
- Finalization of a new national payment and retention policy by 2011 (new indicator in the CASPR). *Reached* with a modest delay. This policy was approved by Cabinet in February 2012.
- Percentage of Districts that achieve a minimum of 80 percent service delivery and sustainable local development targets for which they are responsible as assessed by/in the IMIHIGO (a survey on citizens' participation) assessment report to be increased from 60 percent in 2006 to 75 percent in 2012. *Reached,* with 100 percent of Districts achieving the 80 percent minimum.

26. The CASCR lists as contributing activities the budget support series and the Bank's Public Sector Capacity Building project (FY05), several trust funded activities and Bank AAA activities including for public expenditure management. Overall, this objective was *Partially Achieved*, with only one of the four indicators reached fully and on time.

27. The four objectives under this pillar are rated Achieved, Mostly Achieved, Mostly Achieved, and Partially Achieved, respectively. Under the normal rating scale agreed between IEG and Bank management, this would give an overall rating for this Pillar of a (strong) Moderately Satisfactory. However, several of the shortcomings on individual indicators were quite modest, while a number of indicators were achieved with a substantial margin. On this basis the overall rating for this pillar is raised to *Satisfactory.*

Pillar II: Decrease Social Vulnerability

28. Under this pillar there was one objective: **Objective 5: Significant health and social risks - to vulnerable groups and to social cohesion in Rwanda - are mitigated.** The objective was closely aligned to the EDPRS priority to improve health status and slow down population growth, although there were no Bank indicators regarding the latter. The relevance of this pillar is however not fully clear given that health was not a Bank area of concentration under the DoL. Unity and reconciliation were not listed among the EDPRS priority areas up to 2012, but the EDPRS emphasized (paras 4.155-4.158) the importance of such issues, which the CAS program addressed regarding the re-integration of veterans. Overall, the Bank program and the indicators were aligned with the EDPRS, but it would have been appropriate for such a pillar to include also some broader related indicators such as on fertility or infant mortality. The initially four indicators were:

- Percent of children under five using Insecticide Treated Long Lasting mosquito nets to increase from 16 percent in 2006 to 85 percent in 2012. This indicator was dropped under CASPR as the indicator was not supported by Bank program, and in addition health was no longer a Bank priority under the DOL. However, it is mentioned but not considered here as it was reported in the CASCR as *"Not Achieved"* - the percentage (2010) of children under five using such nets was 72.4 percent.

- Percent of assisted births in an accredited health facility to increase from 28 percent in 2006 to at least 60 percent in 2012. *Reached.* The percentage of assisted births in accredited health facilities was 66.6 percent in 2010.

- Percentage of eligible households granted public works in a sample of VUP pilot Sectors to be 35 percent each year 2008-12, as per revision in CASCR. *Reached.* In 2011/12 54 percent of eligible households were so employed.

- Reinsertion and/or reintegration support. Up to 26,675 RDF and 11,292 Armed Group members and dependents to receive reinsertion and/or reintegration support by 2012 (as per CASCR revision). *Reached*. All 26,585 RDF and 10,640 Armed Group members demobilized by November 2012.

29. The CASCR reports that the poverty headcount was cut by 12 percentage points over the last five years to reach 45 percent in 2011 and that child mortality dropped by two-thirds. The report lists as contributing Bank activities to the indicators under this pillar the budget support series, ongoing support to Social Protection System series, a significant number of TA activities and assistance from other donors. Overall, based on the three remaining indicators this objective was *Achieved*, and the rating for this pillar is *Highly Satisfactory.*

Objectives	CASCR Rating	IEG Rating
Pillar I: Economic competitiveness and transformation		*Satisfactory*
Objective 1: Agricultural production-particularly for	*Achieved*	*Achieved*

food crops- sustainably raised		
Objective 2: Improved environment for private sector development	*Achieved*	*Mostly Achieved*
Objective 3: Improved access to and quality of key infrastructure services	*Achieved*	*Mostly Achieved*
Objective 4: Capacity to manage public resources – at central and local levels – strengthened	*Mostly Achieved*	*Partly Achieved*
Pillar II: Decrease social vulnerability		*Highly Satisfactory*
Objective 5: Significant health and social risks – to vulnerable groups and to social cohesion in Rwanda – are mitigated	*Achieved*	*Achieved*

4. *Overall IEG Assessment*

	CASCR Rating	IEG Rating
Overall Outcome:	*Satisfactory*	*Satisfactory*
IBRD/IDA Performance:	*Superior*	*Superior*

Overall outcome:

30. IEG rates the overall outcome of WBG support as *Satisfactory,* as the most important Pillar 1 is rated Satisfactory and the additional Pillar 2 Highly Satisfactory.

31. The WBG program had two pillars - Economic Competitiveness and Transformation, and Decrease Social Vulnerability – and a total of five objectives, four under the first objective and one under the second. Under the first pillar there was a substantial increase in the production of food crops including an increase in the production of rice in targeted areas by 113 percent. There were clear improvements in the access to and quality of key infrastructure services including for paved roads, electric power and ICT network coverage. The environment for private sector development improved including for the financial sector and with strong improvements for several Doing Business indicators. Rwanda moved from 54th to 32nd place just in the Doing Business 2014 exercise. The primary school pupil to qualified teacher ratio was reduced, and the transition from basic education to upper secondary education was raised. The capacity to manage public resources at the central and local levels was also strengthened, including with the finalization of a new national payment and retention policy. Under the second pillar significant health and social risks to vulnerable groups and to social cohesion in Rwanda were mitigated, including with increases in assisted births in accredited health facilities, and reinsertion and/or reintegration support for demobilized RDF and Armed Group members. However, the improvement in the ICT network coverage was less than expected for rural areas, the International Financial and Reporting Standards (IFRS) are still to be implemented by all financial institutions, and the trend has been negative for the proportion of the value of procurement tendered competitively or justified.

IBRD/IDA Performance:

32. IEG rates the WBG performance as *Superior*. The program as designed was relevant and the program objectives were closely aligned with country development priorities, with a clear set of priorities and areas of engagements. There was coherence and synergy across the WBG interventions. The heavy reliance on budget support operations was appropriate given the government's strong focus on its development objectives and this also facilitated coordination with other development partners. Risks were well assessed except for the risk arising to the development program from Rwanda's high aid dependence. The results framework had relevant and realistic outcome indicators, although the program could also have included some broader indicators for the

relevant areas, including on private sector investment response. For implementation ongoing operations are all rated Moderately Satisfactory or higher. Latest ISRs indicate close attention by the Bank to monitoring progress and to address ongoing issues, and good use of knowledge services in support of the program. However, the planned capacity building filter could have been reflected in the results framework and did not work, and slow implementation remains an issue. The coordination with other development partners seems to have been good, within the government's framework for division of labor between partners. As per the CASCR the Bank has responded promptly and effectively to unexpected events, but the document does not explain the issues of the "aid shock" or the nature of the Bank's response at that time.

5. *Assessment of CAS Completion Report*

33. The CASCR is clear, well organized, and comprehensive. It adheres closely to the CAS objectives and the results framework and focuses on the achievements of objectives. It discusses well the country outcomes, but there could in places have been a more clear sense of the connection between the Bank program and these outcomes – this would probably have been easier for some objectives if the results framework had also contained some broader indicators. The report covers IFC activities well for both investment and advisory service operations, but it is short on how and to what extent individual IFC projects contributed to CPS objectives. There were only two verifiable IFC targets related to investment climate in the CAS. The report states that there were no safeguards or fiduciary issues. However, the report is in places limited on explanations, such as (para 17 above) regarding Single Project Implementation Units and Project Treasury Single Account and (para 21) regarding the reduced expected IRI level, there is no analysis as to why the planned capacity building filter did not work, the regional projects are mentioned very briefly, and the report should have gone into more depth regarding the issue of the "aid shock" and the Bank's response.

6. *Findings and Lessons*

34. The CASCR provides a number of findings, conclusions and lessons: (a) Having a highly selective program helped to focus the design of the CAS in key strategic areas where the WBG would add value. (b) Use of general budget support was effective in a number of ways but is vulnerable to donor sentiments. (c) The importance of capacity building. (d) A number of products were delivered as one WBG – and this helped create synergy within the institution and yielded benefits for the client. (e) Much of project supervision was decentralized and this could help to resolve issues and ensure a constant implementation pace. (However, the CASCR in this regard notes that the decentralization trend has since changed with many operations now managed from outside the country office.) (f) The CAS had a good results framework focusing on a few key indicators. (g) Stakeholder engagement is essential to enhance results and outcomes. This CASCR Review agrees with these points. In addition, this Review would emphasize: (1) Overall, Rwanda's development experience during this and the previous CAS periods has been impressive – rapid economic growth, improving social indicators, declining economic inequality. IDA has made positive and constructive contributions to this substantial progress, which demonstrates the importance of a government dedicated to development and for Bank programs to be closely aligned with the programs of such governments. (2) High aid dependence, as for Rwanda, can represent a risk for a country's development program and thus also for the success of the related Bank programs. (3) Even strong improvements in investment climate indicators, such as have taken place in Rwanda in particular for its Doing Business indicators, may not lead to early results in terms of an investment response. (4) Bank program selectivity is easier when the country - even a low income country - has clear ideas of the areas where it wants the Bank to concentrate."

Annex Table 1: Summary of Achievements of CPS Objectives

	CPS FY09-FY13: Pillar I – Economic Competitiveness and Transformation	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	Comments
Major Outcome Measures	1. CPS Objective 1: Agricultural production – particularly food crops – sustainably raised		
	Indicator: Rice production in targeted marshlands Baseline: 8,757 tons (2009) Target: ≥ 100% (2012)	18,675 tons by October 31, 2012 (113 percent increase).	Source: CPSCR and Rwanda CMU. Baseline updated in the CPSPR
	Indicator: Percentage of farmers in targeted areas adopting sustainable marshland or hillside intensification technologies Baseline: 25% (2008) Target: ≥ 50% (2012)	By the end of the Second Rural Sector Support Project (RSSP 2), 98 percent of the beneficiary farmers had adopted at least two improved practices.	Source: CPSCR.
	Indicator: Use of mineral fertilizer Baseline: 14,000 MT (2006) Target: 47,600 MT (2011 / 2012)	46,000 MT of fertilizer used in 2011 / 2012	Source: CPSCR. Indicator revised and updated in the CPSPR
	2. CPS Objective 2: Improved access to and quality of key infrastructure services		
	Indicator: Percentage of paved roads in good condition (average IRI less than 4.0 M/KM) Baseline: 23% (2007) Target: 50% (2012)	Joint Transport Working Group report of 2011 indicates that 95 percent of the paved road network is in good condition.	Source: CPSCR. Average IRI modified in the CPSPR from 3.0M/KM in the CPS to the less demanding 4.0M/KM
	Indicator: Percentage of population having access to paved roads Baseline: 59% (2005) in Kigali and 12% (2005) in Huye Target: 69% (2009 onwards) in Kigali and 22% (2009 onwards) in Huye	The percentage of population having access to paved roads was 70 percent in Kigali and 47 percent in Huye as of December 2009. In Kigali and Huye, 535,580 people have gained access to paved roads.	Source: CPSCR and Rwanda CMU.
	Indicator: Rural access indicator Baseline: Target:		Indicator included in the CPS but dropped in the CPSCR as the project supporting the achievement of this indicator was moved to FY12.
	Indicator: Unplanned outages in minutes per month Baseline: 2,530 (2006) Target: 1,898 (2009 onwards)	As of end-December 2009 there has been no load shedding in the Electrogaz Network.	Source: CPSCR and Rwanda CMU.
	Indicator: Number of households connected to electricity Baseline: 93,332 (2006) Target: 213,332 (2012)	The number of electricity subscriptions was 332,000 by December 2012.	Source: CPSCR.
	Indicator: ICT composite network coverage Baseline: 75% (2006)	82 percent national coverage -100 percent in urban areas and 79 percent in rural areas	Source: CPSCR.

CPS FY09-FY13: Pillar I – Economic Competitiveness and Transformation	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	Comments
Target: 100% (2012)		
3. CPS Objective 3: Improved environment for private sector development		
Indicator: International Financial and Reporting Standards (IFRS) implemented by all institutions **Baseline:** No **Target:** Yes (2012)	ICPAR is responsible for disseminating the IFRS. IFRS were implemented by all banks and are under implementation phase in the non- banking financial sector.	Source: CPSCR.
Indicator: Number of days to process a check **Baseline:** 3 (2008) **Target:** 1 (2012)	Check processing takes 1 day since 2012	Source: CPSCR.
Indicator: Number of days required to obtain a construction license **Baseline:** 275 days (2007) **Target:** 180 days (2012)	According to the World Bank's Doing Business report 2013, getting a construction permit now takes 164 days. Rwanda made dealing with construction permits easier by passing new building regulations at the end of April 2010 and implementing new time limits for the issuance of different permits.	Source: CPSCR.
Indicator: Number of days required to export **Baseline:** 60 days (2007) **Target:** 40 days (2012)	The number of days required to export was 29 days in 2012.	Source: CPSCR.
Skills Development		
Indicator: Primary school pupil to qualified teacher ratio **Baseline:** 73:1 (2006) **Target:** 61:1 (2012)	The primary school pupil to qualified teacher ratio reached 62:1 as of 2012.	Source: CPSCR.
Indicator: Transition from basic education (TC) to upper secondary education. **Baseline:** 82% (2006) **Target:** 92% (2012)	The transition from basic education (TC) to upper secondary education was 96 percent in 2011/12. The target was achieved as a result of the implementation of the 12 Years Basic Education (12YBE) Strategy.	Source: CPSCR.
Indicator: Skills Development indicator **Baseline:** **Target:**		The indicator was supposed to be determined immediately after the CPSCR. The indicator was finally later dropped.
4. CPS Objective 4: Capacity to manage public resources – at central and local levels – strengthened		
Indicator: Proportion of audited public agencies receiving unqualified public audit opinions **Baseline:** 1.7% (2009) **Target:** 7% (2011)	Proportion of audited public agencies receiving unqualified public audit opinions was 5 percent as of Dec 2011.	Source: CPSCR. Indicator revised in the CPSPR
Indicator: Proportion of the value of procurement tendered competitively or	75 percent of the value of procurement tendered competitively or justified in	Source: CPSCR.

	CPS FY09-FY13: Pillar I – Economic Competitiveness and Transformation	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	Comments
	justified Baseline: 86% (2008) Target: 89% (2012)	2011/12.	Indicator revised in the CPSPR
	Indicator: Finalization of a new national payment and retention policy Baseline: No Target: Yes (2011)	A new Payment and Retention Policy was approved by the Cabinet in February 2012.	Source: CPSCR. Indicator revised in the CPSPR
	Indicator: Percentage of Districts which achieve a minimum of 80% of their service delivery and sustainable local development targets for which they are responsible as assessed by / in the IMIHIGO assessment report Baseline: 60% (2006) Target: 75% (2012)	As of 2011 / 2012, 100 percent of Districts had achieved a minimum of 80% of their service delivery and sustainable local development targets for which they are responsible as assessed by / in the IMIHIGO assessment report.	Source: CPSCR Indicator revised in the CPSPR
	5. CPS Objective 5: Significant health and social risks – to vulnerable groups and to social cohesion in Rwanda – are mitigated		
	Indicator: Percentage of children under five using Insecticide Treated Long Lasting mosquito nets Baseline: 16% (2006) Target: 85% (2012)	The percentage of children under five using long lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) was 72.4 percent in 2010.	Source: CPSCR and Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey (2010). Indicator included in the CPS but dropped in the CPSCR as it is was not supported by Bank Program. The indicator is then later reported in the CPSCR.
	Indicator: Percentage of assisted births in accredited health facility Baseline: 28% (2006) Target: 60% (2012)	The percentage of assisted births in accredited health facilities was 66.6% in 2010 (DHS, 2010).	Source: CPSCR and Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey (2010).
	Indicator: Percentage of eligible households granted public works in a sample of VUP pilot Sectors is 35% each year in 2008-2012	54% of eligible households were employed in 2011/12.	Source: CPSCR. Indicator revised in the CPSPR
	Indicator: Up to 26,675 RDF and 11,292 Armed Group members and dependents received reinsertion and / or reintegration by 2012		Source: CPSCR. Indicator revised in the CPSPR

	CPS FY09-FY13: Pillar II – Decrease Social Vulnerability	Actual Results (as of current month/year)	Comments
	6. CPS Objective 5: Significant health and social risks – to vulnerable groups and to social cohesion in Rwanda – are mitigated		
	Indicator: Percentage of under five children using Insecticide Treated Long Lasting mosquito nets **Baseline:** 16% (2006) **Target:** 85% (2012)		Source: CPSCR. Indicator included in the CPS but dropped in the CPSPR as it is was not supported by Bank Program.
	Indicator: Percentage of assisted births in accredited health facility **Baseline:** 28% (2006) **Target:** 60% (2012)		Source: CPSCR. Indicator revised in the CPSPR
	Indicator: Percentage of eligible households granted public works in a sample of VUP pilot Sectors is 35% each year in 2008-2012	54% of eligible households were employed in 2011/12.	Source: CPSCR. Indicator revised in the CPSPR
	Indicator: Up to 26,675 RDF and 11,292 Armed Group members and dependents received reinsertion and / or reintegration by 2012	All 26,585 RDF and 10,640 Armed Group members demobilized by Nov. 30, 2012.	Source: CPSCR. Indicator revised in the CPSPR

Annex Table 2: IBRD/IDA Lending: Planned and Actual Lending (FY09-FY13)

Project ID	Project Name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Exit FY	Proposed Amount USD (M)	Approved Amount USD (M)	Outcome Rating *
	Project Planned Under CPS / CPSPR						
P106083	Fifth Poverty Reduction Strategy Grant (PRSG V)	2009	2009	2010	70.0	80.0	LIR:N/A
P106834	First Community Living Standards Grant (CLSG I)	2009	2009	2010	6.0	6.0	LIR:S
	Lake Kivu Methane Guarantee (DROPPED)	2009	Dropped		5.0		
	Sub-Total programmed projects CAS FY09				81.0	86.0	
P111567	Rwanda Electricity Access Scale-up and Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) Development Project	2009	2010	2016	40.0	70.0	LIR:MS
P112712	Second Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project	2009	2010	2014	8.0	8.0	LIR:S
P113241	Sixth Poverty Reduction Support Grant (PRSG VI)	2010	2010	2011	86.0	115.8	LIR:S
P114931	Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation	2010	2010	2017	35.0	34.0	LIR:S
	Sub-Total programmed projects CAS FY10				169.00	227.80	
P117495	Seventh Poverty Reduction Support Financing (PRSF VII)	2011	2011	2012	81.00	104.4	LIR:S
P118101	Skills Development Project	2012	2011	2016	30.00	30.0	LIR:MS
P119901	Transport Sector Support Project (ADDITIONAL FINANCING)	2010	2011	2015	11.00	11.0	LIR:S
P122157	Third Community Living Standards Grant (CLSG III)	2011	2011	2012	6.00	6.0	LIR:S
	Sub-Total programmed projects CAS FY11				128.00	151.40	
P122247	Eighth Poverty Reduction Support Financing (PRSF VIII)	2012	2012	2012	70.00	125.0	LIR:S
P126440	Third Rural Sector Support Project	2012	2012	2018	30.00	80.0	LIR:S
	Rural Roads	2012	Delayed		25.00		
	Sub-Total programmed projects CAS FY12				125.00	205.00	
P126489	Rwanda Electricity Access (ADDITIONAL FINANCING)	2012	2013	2016	30.00	60.0	LIR:MS
	Sub-Total programmed projects CAS FY13				30.00	60.00	
	Total programmed projects CAS FY09 -13				533.0	730.2	
	Unplanned						

P117758	Rwanda Second Community Living Standards Grant (CLSG II) (UNPLANNED)		2010	2011		6.0	LIR:S
P126877	Rwanda First Support to Social Protection System I (UNPLANNED)		2012	2014		40.0	LIR:S
P127105	Governance & Competitiveness TA Project (UNPLANNED)		2012	2015		5.0	LIR:MS
P131666	Rwanda Second Support to Social Protection System II (UNPLANNED)		2013	N/A		50.0	LIR:N/A
P145114	Quality of Decentralized Service Delivery Support DPO (UNPLANNED)		2013	2014		50.0	LIR:N/A
	Total Non programmed projects CAS FY09-13					151.0	
	Total projects CAS FY09-13				533.0	881.2	
On-going			Approval FY	Closing FY		Approved Amount	
P045091	RW-Human Res Dev (FY00)		2000	2010		35.0	IEG: MU
P057295	RW-Compet & Enterprise Dev (FY01)		2001	2012		40.8	IEG: MS
P065788	RW-Regional Trade Fac. Proj. - Rwanda		2001	2013		7.5	LIR: MS
P075129	RW-Emerg Demobiliz & Reintegr (FY02)		2002	2009		25.0	IEG: MU
P071374	RW-MultiSec HIV/AIDS (FY03)		2003	2009		30.5	IEG: MU
P074102	RW-Decentr & Community Dev Prj (FY04)		2004	2011		20.0	IEG: S
P090194	RW-Urgent Electricity Rehab SIL (FY05)		2005	2010		25.0	IEG: S
P066386	RW-Pub Sec CB TAL (FY05)		2005	2012		20.0	IEG: MS
P060005	RW-Urb Infrastr & City Mgmt APL (FY06)		2006	2010		20.0	IEG: HS
P098926	RW-eRwanda TAL (FY07)		2007	2011		10.0	IEG: MS
P104189	RW-MultiSec HIV/AIDS - Add Fin (FY07) (Additional Financing)		2007	2009		10.0	IEG: MU
P104990	RW- PRSG 4 DPL FY08		2008	2009		70.0	LIR:N/A
P105176	RW-Rural Sector Supt APL2 (FY08)		2008	2013		35.0	LIR: S
P079414	RW-Transport Sector Development		2008	2015		11.0	IEG: S
P106978	RW-Compet & Ent Dev Add Fin SIL (FY08) (Additional Financing)		2008	2012		6.0	LIR: S
	Total Ongoing Projects					365.8	

Source: Rwanda CPS, CPSPR and WB Business Warehouse Table 2a.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of 03/10/2014

*LIR: Latest internal rating. MU: Moderately Unsatisfactory. MS: Moderately Satisfactory. S: Satisfactory. HS: Highly Satisfactory.

Annex Table 3: Grants and Trust Funds Active in FY09-13 (USD million)

Project ID	Project name	TF ID	Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved Amount
P111331	Rwanda CFL Energy Efficiency Project	TF 94316	2010	2019	2.3
P124785	Rwanda Land, husbandry water harvesting and hillside irrigation	TF 99108	2011	2016	50.0
P124629	Statistics for Result Facility	TF 11927	2012	2015	10.0
P114616	Capacity Building in Economic and Financial Analysis to Support the Rwanda Public Investment Program	TF 97397	2011	2015	0.5
P097818	Rw: Sustainable Energy Development Project (GEF)	TF 14767	2013	2015	3.5
P097818	Rw: Sustainable Energy Development Project (GEF)	TF 99863	2013	2015	3.5
P116360	Promoting Economic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls and Young Women	TF 99772	2012	2014	2.7
P112712	Second Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project	TF 97476	2011	2014	4.6
P097818	Rw: Sustainable Energy Development Project (GEF)	TF 94928	2010	2014	4.5
P097818	Rw: Sustainable Energy Development Project (GEF)	TF 95444	2010	2014	3.8
P114931	Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation	TF 10953	2012	2014	9.9
P114931	Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation	TF 11435	2012	2014	7.8
P079414	Rwanda Transport Sector Development Project	TF 90451	2008	2014	38.0
P126196	NPFE Rwanda	TF 99300	2011	2013	0.0
P121222	AFSF Grant to Banque populaire du Rwanda S.A.	TF 97812	2011	2013	1.0
P121596	Technical Assistance and Capacity Building to the Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP)	TF 98507	2011	2013	1.5
P120037	BEIA-Promotion of Charcoal Producers' Organization in Rwanda	TF 96661	2011	2013	0.1
P112712	Second Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project	TF 97484	2011	2013	4.5
P122157	Rwanda Third Community Living Standards Grant	TF 98848	2011	2012	4.0
P119941	Rwanda - Support from Extractive Industries Technical Advisory Facility	TF 95764	2010	2012	0.4
P117758	Rwanda Second Community Living Standards Grant	TF 96936	2010	2011	4.0
P070700	Integrated Management of Critical Ecosystems Project	TF 55471	2006	2011	4.3
P066386	RW-Public Sector Capacity Building Project	TF 57314	2008	2011	4.0
P115816	Education For All - Fast Track Initiative Catalytic Fund Bridge Grant	TF 94028	2010	2010	35.0
P106834	RW-First Community Living Standards Grant	TF 93927	2009	2010	4.0
P117263	Trust Fund for Statistical Capacity Building	TF 91750	2009	2010	0.2
P112678	Lighting Africa with Innovative Design and Dye Sensitized This-film through a business-oriented, sustainable model	TF 92977	2009	2010	0.2
P045091	Human Resources Development Project	TF 90848	2008	2010	70.0
P113232	Global Food Price Response Program	TF 92549	2009	2009	10.0
P075129	Rwanda Demobilization and Reintegration Project	TF 52159	2004	2009	14.4
	Total				298.6

Source: Client Connection as of 03/11/2014

Annex Table 4: Analytical and Advisory Work for Rwanda (FY09-FY13)

Proj ID	Economic and Sector Work	Fiscal year	Output Type
P106972	RW-Investment Climate Assessment (FY08)	FY09	Report
P110428	RW-Health Study (FY09)	FY09	Report
P108786	RW-Social Protection Study	FY10	Report
P111593	RW Education Country Status Report	FY10	Report
P114707	DeMPA Assessment - Rwanda	FY10	Report
P113200	RW Multi-Year Education Policy Analysis	FY11	Report
P124196	FSAP Update Rwanda	FY11	Report
P124317	Rwanda Capacity Filter - Sector Analysis	FY11	Report
P125247	Rwanda ICR ROSC	FY12	Report
P127555	RW Economic Update FY12	FY12	Report
P127830	MTDS Rwanda	FY13	Report
P132910	Rwanda Economic Update FY13	FY13	EW/Not assigned
Proj ID	**Technical Assistance**	**Fiscal year**	**Output Type**
P099207	RW-Poverty & PRSP TA BPRP2 (FY09)	FY09	"How-To" Guidance
P104442	RW-Human Resources for Health (FY09)	FY09	Institutional Development Plan
P105413	FIRST #115: Payment systems	FY09	"How-To" Guidance
P108337	RW-TA for PEM (FY09)	FY09	"How-To" Guidance
P113720	Rwanda: Telecoms sector policy dialogue	FY09	"How-To" Guidance
P110505	FIRST #7064: FSDP Implementation TA	FY10	"How-To" Guidance
P117580	Rwanda - Public Expenditure Management	FY10	"How-To" Guidance
P117942	Rwanda - Support on PPP in ICT sector	FY10	"How-To" Guidance
P118402	Rwanda: Petroleum Exploration Cap Bldg	FY10	"How-To" Guidance
P121947	Rwanda: #10018 Crisis Preparedness Wkshp	FY10	Knowledge-Sharing Forum
P117759	RW-Social risk Management of Climate -TF	FY11	"How-To" Guidance
P121471	Rw: FPD Just in Time Policy Notes	FY11	"How-To" Guidance
P124079	RW-Support to PFM SWG	FY11	Knowledge-Sharing Forum
P124329	RW:Support to CBEP Sector Working Grp	FY11	Knowledge-Sharing Forum
P115344	Rwanda: Climate & Nat Resources Mgmt TA	FY12	TA/IAR
P123287	RW FSAP Update	FY12	"How-To" Guidance
P126043	RW:Review of RW EngGeneration Investment	FY12	TA/EPD
P127255	CMP: Affordable Urban Housing in Rwanda	FY12	"How-To" Guidance
P127485	Support to CBEP Sec Working Group -RW	FY12	Knowledge-Sharing Forum
P128585	RW: Private Sector Working Group	FY12	TA/EPD
P120924	RW Social Safety Nets (DFID TF)	FY13	TA/IAR
P126495	Rwanda #10071 Impl. Risk-based On-site	FY13	TA/IAR
P127091	Rwanda Investment Promotion TA	FY13	TA/EPD
P128830	Rwanda #10190 Spn of Savings and Credit	FY13	TA/IAR

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table ESW/TA 8.1.4 as of 03/10/2014

Annex Table 5: IEG Project Ratings for Rwanda, FY09-FY13

Exit FY	Proj ID	Project name	Total Evaluated (US$ million)	IEG Outcome	IEG Risk to DO
2009	P071374	RW-MultiSec HIV/AIDS (FY03)	43.4	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2009	P075129	RW-Emerg Demobiliz & Reintegr (FY02)	29.1	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2010	P045091	RW-Human Res Dev (FY00)	35.8	MODERATELY UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2010	P060005	RW-Urb Infrastr & City Mgmt APL (FY06)	20.7	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2010	P090194	RW-Urgent Electricity Rehab SIL (FY05)	25.7	SATISFACTORY	NEGLIGIBLE TO LOW
2010	P115816	RW:EFA-FTI Catalytic Fund Bridge Grant	0.0	SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2011	P070700	GEF Integr. Mgmt. of Critical Ecosystems	0.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2011	P074102	RW-Decentr & Community Dev Prj (FY04)	20.5	SATISFACTORY	NEGLIGIBLE TO LOW
2011	P098926	RW-eRwanda TAL (FY07)	10.6	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2012	P057295	RW-Compet & Enterprise Dev (FY01)	51.6	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	MODERATE
2012	P066386	RW-Pub Sec CB TAL (FY05)	19.4	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
		Total	256.8		

Source: BW Table 4.a.6 as of 03/10/2014

Annex Table 6: IEG Project Ratings for Rwanda and Comparators (Exit FY09-FY13)

Region	Total Evaluated ($M)	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome % Sat ($)	Outcome % Sat (No)	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat ($) *	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (No) *
Rwanda	256.9	11	57.8	72.7	67.2	63.6
AFR	14,293.5	292	65.4	64.1	39.8	39.9
World	88,970.72	1,032	83.49	71.82	63.34	53.29

Source: BW Table 4.a.5 as of 03/10/2014
* With IEG new methodology for evaluating projects, institutional development impact

Annex Table 7: Portfolio Status Indicators for Rwanda and Comparators, FY09-13

Fiscal year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Average FY09-FY13
Rwanda						
# Proj	12.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	10.0	12.6
# Proj At Risk	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	-	1.2
% Proj At Risk	16.7%	15.4%	7.1%	7.1%	0.0%	9.3%
Net Comm Amt (US$ million)	256.4	273.1	332.8	357.5	380.0	320.0
Comm At Risk (US$ million)	31.0	31.0	8.0	30.0	-	20.0
% Commit at Risk	12.1	11.3	2.4	8.4	0.0	6.8
AFR						
# Proj	582	597	644	627	567	603.4
# Proj At Risk	150	152	133	127	128	138.0
% Proj At Risk	25.8%	25.5%	20.7%	20.3%	22.6%	22.9%
Net Comm Amt (US$ million)	29,334.3	35,438.5	38,884.9	40,416.8	42,653.1	37,345.5
Comm At Risk (US$ million)	7,322.0	9,703.1	8,269.7	6,504.6	14,310.8	9,222.0
% Commit at Risk	25.0	27.4	21.3	16.1	33.6	24.7
World						
# Proj	1,925	1,990	2,059	2,029	1,965	1,994
# Proj At Risk	386	410	382	387	414	396
% Proj At Risk	20.1%	20.6%	18.6%	19.1%	21.1%	19.9%
Net Comm Amt (US$ million)	135,706	162,975	171,755	173,706	176,207	164,070
Comm At Risk (US$ million)	20,858	28,963	23,850	24,465	40,806	27,788
% Commit at Risk	15	18	14	14	23	17

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 3.a.4 as of 03/10/2014

Annex Table 8: Disbursement Ratio for Rwanda and Comparators, FY09-13 (US$ Million)

Fiscal Year	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	Average FY10-13
Rwanda						
Disbursement Ratio (%)	30.1	35.4	28.6	26.8	27.7	29.7
Inv Disb in FY (US$ million)	33.8	27.4	49.1	55.5	66.7	46.5
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY (US$ million)	112.4	77.4	171.8	207.2	241.2	162.0
AFR						
Disbursement Ratio (%)	23.8	24.0	19.4	21.4	22.5	22.2
Inv Disb in FY (US$ million)	3,564.2	4,250.8	4,702.8	5,259.6	5,649.3	4,685.4
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY (US$ million)	14,949.5	17,698.8	24,293.3	24,590.1	25,161.8	21,338.7
World						
Disbursement Ratio (%)	26.5	26.9	22.4	20.8	20.6	23.4
Inv Disb in FY (US$ million)	18,062.5	20,928.7	20,933.3	21,047.7	20,507.3	20,295.9
Inv Tot Undisb Begin FY (US$ million)	68,128.3	77,755.6	93,506.4	101,225.6	99,564.9	88,036.2

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 3.a.12 as of 03/10/2014

* Calculated as IBRD/IDA Disbursements in FY / Opening Undisbursed Amount at FY. Restricted to Lending Instrument Type = Investment.

Annex Table 9: List of IFC's investments in Rwanda that were active during FY09-13 (US$'000)

Investments Committed in FY09-FY13													
Project ID	Cmt FY	Project Status Name	Primary Sector Name	Greenfield Code	Project Size	Original Loan	Original Equity	Original CMT	Loan Cancel	Equity Cancel	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm
27281	2009	Closed	Electric Power	G	12,855,293	4,789	-	4,789	2,060	-	2,729	-	2,729
28127	2009	Active	Agriculture and Forestry	E	4,000,000	4,000	-	4,000	3,847	-	153	-	153
29477	2010	Active	Food & Beverages	G	25,700,000	8,000	-	8,000	-	-	8,000	-	8,000
29177	2011	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	-	30,240	-	30,240	-	-	30,240	-	30,240
29381	2011	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	3,901,612	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	2,500
29948	2011	Active	Collective Investment Vehicles	G	5,000,000	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	2,500
30381	2011	Closed	Transportation and Warehousing	E	3,276,814	-	911	911	-	-	911	911	911
30518	2011	Active	Construction and Real Estate	G	7,200,000	800	800	1,600	-	-	1,600	800	1,600
25558	2012	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	11,000,000	6,000	-	6,000	1,000	-	5,000	-	5,000
30385	2012	Active	Finance & Insurance	E	5,000,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	5,000
			Sub-Total		77,933,719	63,829	1,711	65,540	6,907	-	58,634	1,711	58,634
Investments Committed pre-FY09 but active during FY09-13													
Project ID	CMT FY	Project Status Name	Primary Sector Name	Greenfield Code	Project Size	Original Loan	Original Equity	Original CMT	Loan Cancel	Equity Cancel	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm
1028	1988	Active	Industrial & Consumer Products	E	2,150,000	3,116	198	3,314	-	-	3,314	198	3,314
25039	2007	Active	Transportation and Warehousing	G	21,219,000	7,500	-	7,500	3,100	-	4,400	-	4,400
25686	2007	Active	Accommodation & Tourism Services	E	4,000,000	8,789	-	8,789	-	-	8,789	-	8,789
26081	2008	Active	Accommodation & Tourism Services	G	6,220,000	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	2,500
			Sub-Total		33,589,000	21,905	198	22,103	3,100	-	19,003	198	19,003
			TOTAL		111,522,719	85,735	1,909	87,643	10,007	-	77,637	1,909	77,637

Source: MIS Extract as of End November 2013

Annex Table 10: List of IFC's Advisory Services in Rwanda, FY09-13 (US $000)

Project ID	Project Name	Start FY	End FY	Project Status	Primary Business Line	Total Funds, US$
Advisory Services operations approved in FY09-13						
565871	Africa Schools Rwanda	2009	2013	CLOSED	SBA	1,792,219
30061	Kigali Bulk H2O	2011	2014	ACTIVE	PPP	4,614,730
576907	Rwanda Investment Climate Reform Program	2011	2014	ACTIVE	IC	1,556,216
579267	MicroEnsure LLC	2011	2014	ACTIVE	A2F	694,000
599222	MFS - Urwego Opportunity MFI Bank Rwanda	2013	2018	ACTIVE	A2F	694,000
599417	Rwanda HF Market Study	2013	2014	CLOSED	A2F	72,500
	Sub-Total					9,423,665
Advisory Services Approved and Active in FY09-13 (US$'000)						
Project ID	Project Name	Start FY	End FY	Project Status	Primary Business Line	Total Funds, US$
546965	Rwanda Entrepreneurship Development Program	2006	2014	ACTIVE	SBA	5,007,389
	Sub-Total					5,007,389
	Total					14,431,054

Source: IFC AS Data as of December 31, 2013

Annex Table 11: IFC Net Commitment Activity for Rwanda

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Financial Markets	-	-	2,500,000	5,000,000	-	902,344	8,402,344
Trade Finance (TF)	-	-	3,000,000	13,097,937	17,087,747	7,101,611	40,287,295
Funds	-	-	1,600,000	-	-	-	1,600,000
Agribusiness & Forestry	8,000,000	2,500,000	-	-	-	-	10,500,000
Consumer & Social Services	-	950,000	12,090,102	-	(1,150,000)	-	11,890,102
Infrastructure	900,000	-	6,000,000	-	(4,846,628)	-	2,053,372
Total	8,900,000	3,450,000	25,190,102	18,097,937	11,091,119	8,003,955	74,733,113

Source: IFC MIS Cude as of 04/22/14

Annex Table 12: List of MIGA's Active Operations in Rwanda

ID	Contract Enterprise	FY	Project Status	Sector	Investor	Max Gross Issuance
9714	Bakhresa Group	2012	Active	Manufacturing	Tanzania	14.8
7840	ContourGlobal Africa Holdings S.a.r.l.	2012	Active	Power	Luxembourg	66.8
	Total					81.6

Source: MIGA April 2014

Annex Table 13: Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid for Rwanda

Development Partners	2009	2010	2011	2012
Australia	0.29	0.46	2.08	1.72
Austria	1.44	1.26	0.66	0.14
Belgium	82.19	70.32	76.52	53.5
Canada	13.7	58.7	11.85	17.04
Czech Republic	0.23	0.02	0.03	0.04
Denmark	2.28	2.27	2.55	0.69
Finland	1.08	0.21	0.15	0.3
France	3.48	4.12	5.3	6.23
Germany	43.97	48.31	47.35	32.07
Greece	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02
Iceland	..	..	..	..
Ireland	2.04	2.4	2.29	3.53
Italy	1.75	1.31	1.01	0.41
Japan	21.34	22.82	24.28	32.79
Korea	2.31	6.86	5.82	7.11
Luxembourg	5.41	5.21	5.52	3.64
Netherlands	54.22	39.43	47.46	37.03
New Zealand	..	..	..	..
Norway	3.56	4.36	3.39	2.37
Poland	0.22	0.08	0.19	0.27
Portugal	0.86	0.55	0.66	0
Slovak Republic	..	..	..	..
Spain	24.98	1.78	1.73	1.32
Sweden	13.35	25.22	33.25	14.61
Switzerland	5.79	5.41	4.21	5.44
United Kingdom	89.85	106.17	135.57	44.76
United States	145.9	140.59	179.23	159.58
DAC Countries, Total	520.28	547.89	591.12	424.61
AfDB	..	..	..	..
AfDF	65.73	42.67	84.84	47.92
Arab Fund (AFESD)	..	..	..	..
AsDB Special Funds	..	..	..	..
BADEA	1.03	2.97	5.53	-0.39
CarDB	..	..	..	..
EBRD	..	..	..	..
EU Institutions	104.51	104.35	91.68	89.25
GAVI	3.9	1.92	15.58	18.77
GEF	1.33	1.65	1.76	1.75
Global Fund	80.92	142.9	125.65	146.38
IAEA	..	..	..	..
IBRD	..	..	..	..
IDA	113.81	145.52	288.95	95.14
IDB Sp.Fund	..	..	..	..
IFAD	6.83	10.34	12.82	18.18
IFC	..	..	..	..
IMF (Concessional Trust Funds)	3.56	-0.09	-0.63	-1.05
Isl.Dev Bank	..	..	..	..
Montreal Protocol	..	..	..	..
Nordic Dev.Fund	3.59	1.27	0	0.72

OFID	0.47	3.21	5.46	0.87
OSCE	..	..	..	..
UNAIDS	0.69	0.82	0.94	0.81
UNDP	7.99	7.93	5.92	8.25
UNECE	..	..	..	..
UNFPA	2.99	2.69	2.78	4.22
UNHCR	2.16	1.5	9.49	11.24
UNICEF	9.6	11.55	9.69	7.97
UNPBF	..	..	..	..
UNRWA	..	..	..	..
UNTA	..	..	..	..
WFP	1.86	1.19	2.48	1.47
WHO	..	..	1.12	1.39
Other Multilaterals	..	..	..	..
Multilateral, Total	410.97	482.39	664.06	452.89
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..
Chinese Taipei	..	..	..	..
Cyprus	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..
Hungary	..	..	..	..
Israel	0.01	0.03	0.12	0.07
Kuwait (KFAED)	1.73	1.28	7.62	0.65
Latvia	..	..	..	..
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..
Malta	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	..	..	..
Russia	..	..	..	0.04
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..
Slovenia	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.03
Thailand	0.01	..	0.01	..
Turkey	0.16	0.16	0.29	0.21
United Arab Emirates	0.41	0.41	0.72	0.46
Other donor countries	..	..	..	..
Non-DAC Countries, Total	2.34	1.92	8.82	1.46
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	13.09	7.25	8.79	7.16
Private Donors, Total	13.09	7.25	8.79	7.16
All Development Partners, Total*	933.59	1032.2	1264	878.96

Source: Data extracted on 11 Mar 2014 13:49 UTC (GMT) from OECD. Stat
*Private donors not included

Annex Table 14: Economic and Social Indicators for Rwanda, 2009 – 2013

Series Name	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Rwanda	AFR	World
						Average 2009-2013		
Growth and Inflation								
GDP growth (annual %)	6.2	7.2	8.2	8.0	..	7.4	3.9	1.8
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	3.1	4.2	5.3	5.0	..	4.4	1.2	0.6
GNI per capita, PPP (current international $)	1,090.0	1,150.0	1,240.0	1,320.0	..	1,200.0	2,129.1	11,403.0
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US$)	470.0	510.0	560.0	600.0	..	535.0	1,230.6	9,434.2
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	10.4	2.3	5.7	6.3	..	6.2	6.0	3.8
Composition of GDP (%)								
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	33.9	32.2	32.1	33.0	..	32.8	16.1	3.2
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	14.4	15.0	16.4	15.9	..	15.4	31.5	26.3
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	51.7	52.8	51.6	51.1	..	51.8	52.5	70.4
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	21.6	21.0	21.4	22.8	..	21.7	19.7	21.1
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	2.2	0.4	4.1	2.4	..	2.3	18.5	21.5
External Accounts								
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	10.1	10.0	13.5	13.2	..	11.7	33.2	29.0
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	29.5	30.6	30.8	33.6	..	31.1	34.9	29.0
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-7.2	-7.4	-7.5	-11.6	..	-8.4	..	..
External debt stocks (% of GNI)	16.7	16.4	17.5	..	..	16.8	..	..
Total debt service (% of GNI)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	..	0.3	1.5	..
Total reserves in months of imports	5.6	5.7	5.5	4.0	..	5.2	5.6	14.0
Fiscal Accounts *								
General government revenue (% of GDP)	24.4	26.6	24.7	25.5	25.5	25.3	..	..
General government total expenditure (% of GDP)	24.1	26.2	27.0	27.2	27.6	26.4	..	..
General government net lending/borrowing (% of GDP)	0.3	0.4	-2.2	-1.7	-2.2	-1.1	..	..
General government gross debt (% of GDP)	22.9	23.1	23.9	28.0	27.7	25.1	..	..
Health								
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	61.3	62.2	62.9	..	..	62.1	55.3	70.3
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	97.0	97.0	97.0	98.0	..	97.3	72.3	83.3
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	58.9	60.1	61.3	..	..	60.1	30.3	63.1
Improved water source (% of population with access)	68.6	68.7	68.9	..	..	68.7	62.0	88.4
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	46.8	43.7	40.8	38.8	..	42.5	67.1	36.6
Education								
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	17.1	10.8	12.1	13.3	..	13.3	17.7	48.4
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	118.3	122.2	128.2	133.7	..	125.6	99.7	106.7
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	26.6	30.1	31.5	31.8	..	30.0	39.8	70.0
Population								
Population, total	10,529,668.0	10,836,732.0	11,144,315.0	11,457,801.0	..	10,992,129.0	875,784,632.1	6,925,695,595.9
Population growth (annual %)	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	..	2.9	2.7	1.2
Urban population (% of total)	18.6	18.8	19.1	19.4	..	19.0	36.1	51.8

Source: DDP as of March 11, 2014
*International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2013 (Estimates Start after 2010)

Annex Table 15: Rwanda: Millennium Development Goals

Millennium Development Goals	1990	1995	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger									
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)	..	86.8	85.0	84.3	85.5	85.7	85.7	85.5	..
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%)	..	79.1	75.4	72.7	73.0	73.1	72.8	72.4	..
GDP per person employed (constant 1990 PPP $)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Income share held by lowest 20%	..	..	4.8	..	..	..	5.2	..	..
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	..	..	20.3	18.0	..	11.7	..	..	..
Poverty gap at $1.25 a day (PPP) (%)	..	..	36.9	..	..	..	26.6	..	..
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.25 a day (PPP) (% of population)	..	..	74.6	..	..	..	63.2	..	..
Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education									
Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	..	76.9	..	..	78.0	..	..	..
Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	78.5	..	..	76.7	..	..	..
Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort)	40.9	..	31.1	..	37.0	..	35.6	..	..
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	43.1	..	23.1	..	53.6	52.8	..	57.7	..
Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (% of primary school age children)	..	..	..	82.4	88.6	..	98.7	..	..
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women									
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	17.1	..	25.7	48.8	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	..
Ratio of female to male primary enrollment (%)	98.8	..	94.2	99.9	102.9	102.6	102.9	102.1	..
Ratio of female to male secondary enrollment (%)	81.5	..	90.4	85.5	90.6	97.6	102.4	106.5	..
Ratio of female to male tertiary enrollment (%)	22.7	..	..	..	73.9	74.5	71.7	76.9	..
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)	..	32.4	33.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality									
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	83.0	84.0	74.0	89.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	97.0	..
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	92.3	120.5	108.2	67.2	46.8	43.7	40.8	38.8	..
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	150.9	253.2	182.2	106.5	69.4	63.8	58.9	55.0	..
Goal 5: Improve maternal health									
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	64.0	56.6	48.9	43.5	39.1	37.3	35.4	..	..
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	..	..	31.3	38.6	..	69.0	..	..	..
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	..	..	13.2	17.4	..	51.6	..	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	910.0	1,000.0	840.0	550.0	..	340.0	..	..	..
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)	..	..	91.5	94.4	..	98.0	..	..	..
Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49)	..	..	35.6	37.9	..	20.8	..	..	..
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases									
Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs (% of children under age 5 with fever)	..	..	13.0	12.3	..	10.8	..	..	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	..	3.0	5.1	..	13.0	..	..	..

Condom use, population ages 15-24, male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	24.0	18.5	..	37.2	..	..	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	290.0	513.0	325.0	181.0	114.0	106.0	94.0	86.0	..
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	..
Prevalence of HIV, male (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	..
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	5.3	6.0	4.7	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	..
Tuberculosis case detection rate (%, all forms)	30.0	11.0	22.0	42.0	62.0	59.0	63.0	62.0	..
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability									
CO2 emissions (kg per PPP $ of GDP)	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	..	..
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..
Forest area (% of land area)	12.9	13.4	13.9	15.6	17.2	17.6	18.0	..	..
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	31.5	39.3	47.2	54.0	58.9	60.1	61.3	..	..
Improved water source (% of population with access)	61.6	63.7	66.1	67.8	68.6	68.7	68.9	..	..
Marine protected areas (% of territorial waters)	..	..	29.7	..	..	31.2	..	31.2	..
Net ODA received per capita (current US$)	39.9	122.7	38.3	61.2	88.7	95.3	113.3	..	..
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development									
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports of goods, services and primary income)	10.7	20.0	24.9	4.4	1.8	2.7	4.9	..	..
Internet users (per 100 people)	0.0	..	0.1	0.6	7.7	8.0	7.0	8.0	..
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.4	23.6	33.4	40.6	50.5	..
Telephone lines (per 100 people)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	..
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	7.3	6.3	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.7	..	..
Other									
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US$)	350.0	220.0	230.0	260.0	470.0	510.0	560.0	600.0	..
GNI, Atlas method (current US$) (billions)	2.5	1.2	1.9	2.4	4.9	5.5	6.2	6.8	..
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	14.6	13.4	13.4	15.8	21.6	21.0	21.4	22.8	..
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	32.6	31.2	47.6	55.2	61.3	62.2	62.9	..	..
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	..	..	64.9	..	..	65.9	..	..	..
Population, total (millions)	7.2	5.6	8.3	9.4	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.5	..
Trade (% of GDP)	19.7	31.0	31.2	36.6	39.7	40.6	44.3	46.8	..

Source: World Development Indicators as of March 2014