

RWANDA

Gross ODA received: US\$1.3 billion in 2011, 25th largest recipient
 Government expenditure per capita: \$274.9 (PPP)
 Population in extreme poverty: 6.9 million (63.2%) in 2011

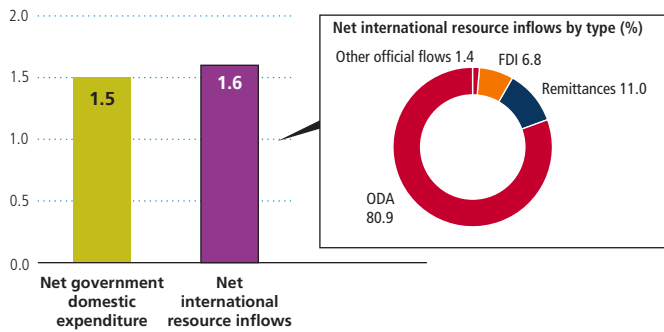
Nearly two-thirds of Rwandans live in extreme poverty. ODA is equivalent to 20% of national income, the 15th highest in the world, and amounts to US\$186 per poor person. Government spending and official flows are both growing rapidly, with some increases in private flows in more recent years.

- Cash grants make up almost half of aid to Rwanda, with most major donors providing ODA primarily in this form.
- A quarter of ODA goes to health, led by the Global Fund and the US, while ODA to general budget support is the second largest sector, led by the UK and the AfDF.

Resource flows to Rwanda

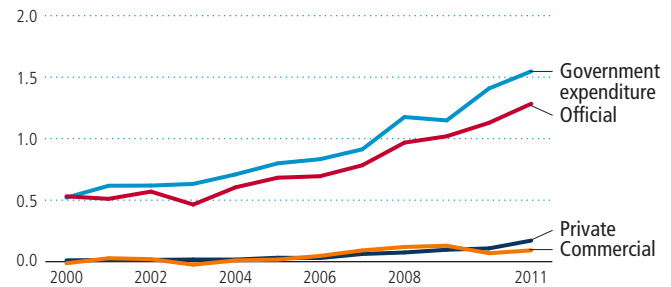
International flows, dominated by ODA, are comparable to levels of domestic spending

US\$ billions, 2011



Rwanda's domestic expenditure and official flows have both grown rapidly

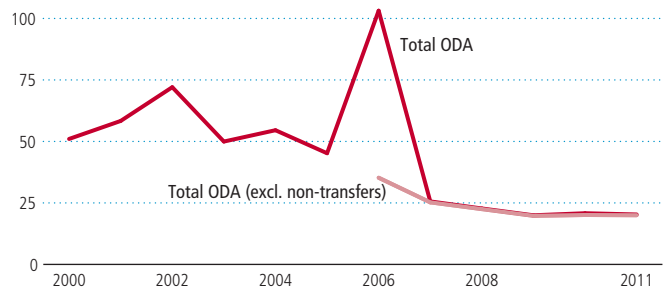
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



ODA and poverty

Aid has fallen to 20% of faster growing national income

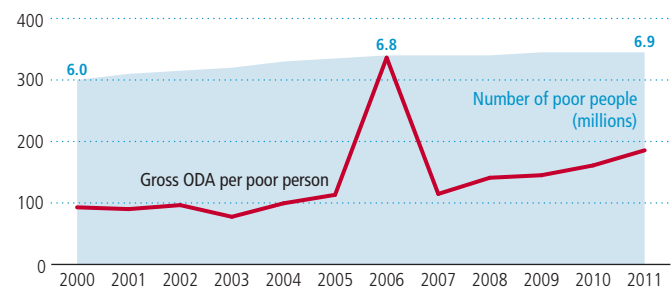
Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



Note: The spike in 2006 is due to debt relief.

Rwanda's ODA per poor person has doubled, while numbers in poverty have increased

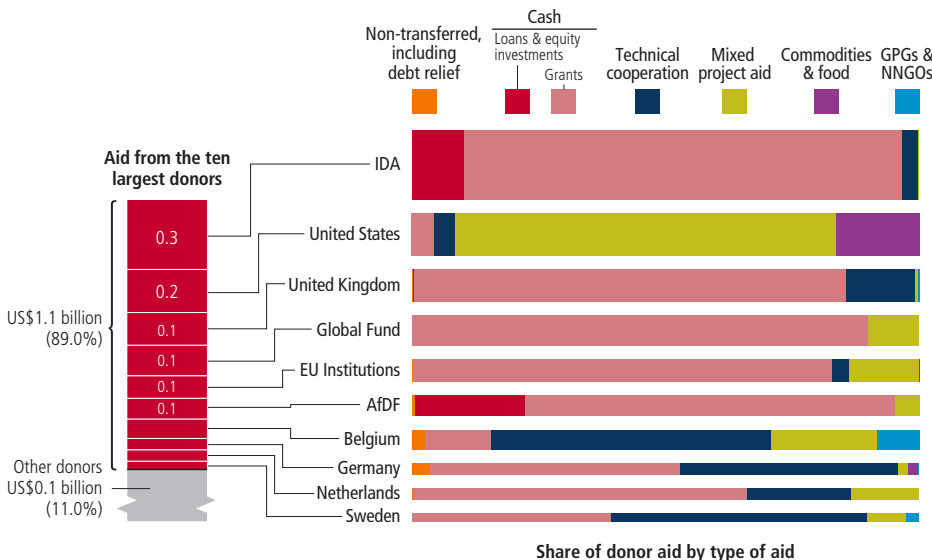
US\$, 2000–2011



Note: The spike in 2006 is due to debt relief.

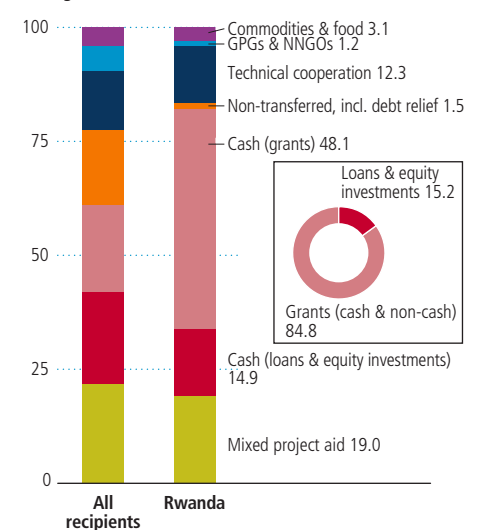
Most ODA from larger donors is cash grants; the US favours mixed project aid

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Almost half of ODA to Rwanda is cash grants

% of gross ODA, 2011

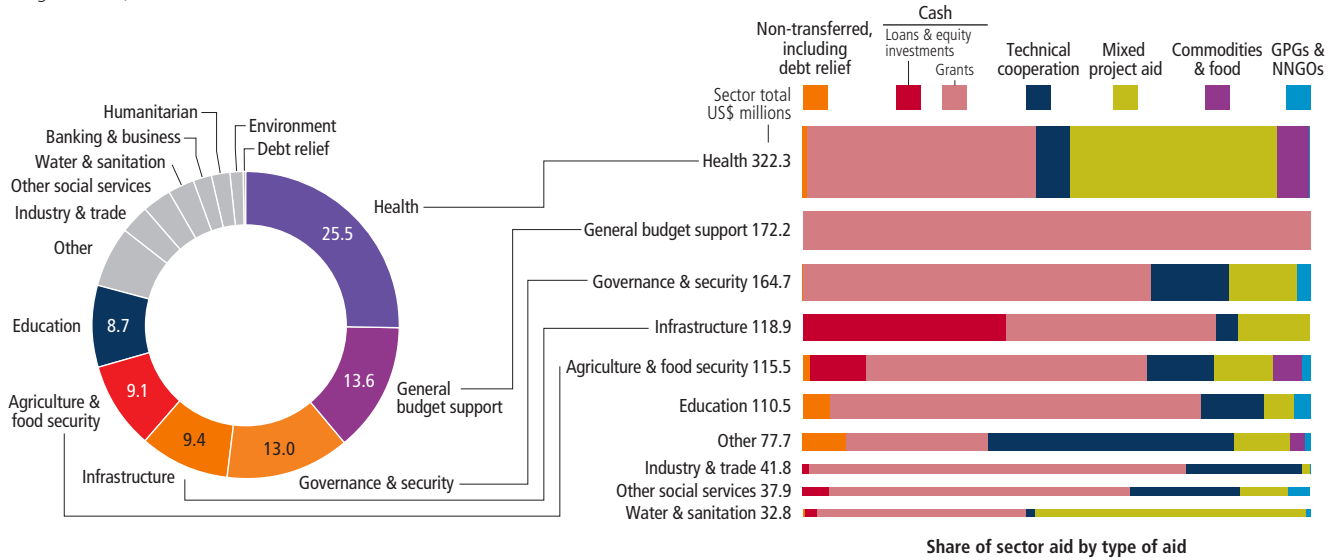


What is aid spent on?

More than a quarter of ODA to Rwanda goes to health, a large part of this is cash grants and mixed project aid. Cash grants dominate in the second and third largest sectors, namely general budget support, where Rwanda is the tenth largest recipient, and governance and security. Apart from budget support, the largest sectors all receive at least some technical cooperation. IDA is the largest donor to seven sectors, including governance and security and infrastructure, but not the two largest sectors. The Global Fund and the US are the largest donors to health, and the UK and the AfDF are the largest donors to general budget support. The three largest donors provide more than half of ODA to every sector.

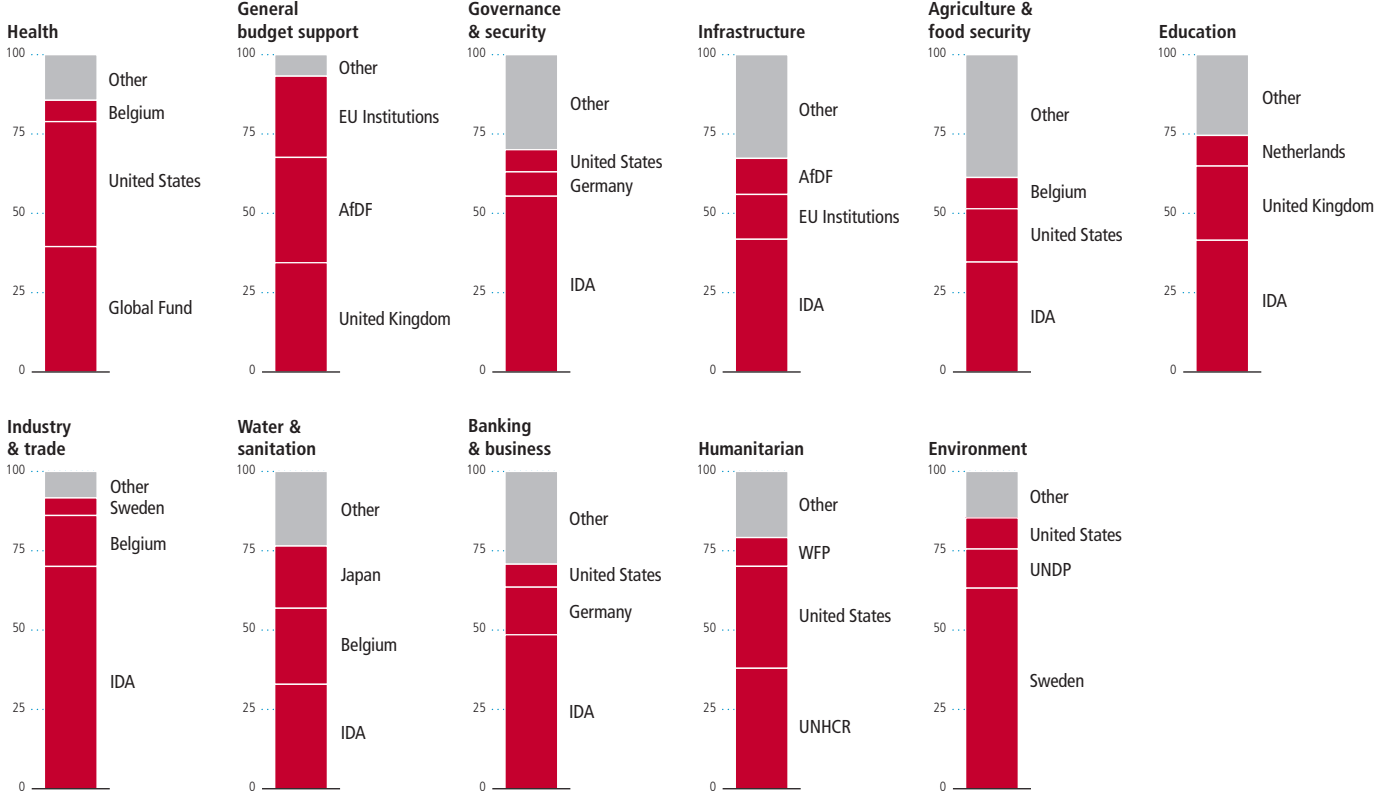
A quarter of ODA to Rwanda goes to health, followed by general budget support and governance and security, where cash grants dominate

% of gross ODA, 2011



The IDA is the largest donor to Rwanda for seven sectors, though the Global Fund and the UK are the largest donors to the two largest sectors

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AfDF is the African Development Fund. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. Global Fund is the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity. UNDP is the United Nations Development Programme. UNHCR is the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.