

Research Into Use Programme

Country Desk Review

Rwanda

Part One: Headline Statistics

Part Two: Contextual Information

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Updated by: Sheelagh O'Reilly & Catherine Currie

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
DFID	UK Department for International Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Agency of United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Country
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NR	Natural Resources
ODA	Official Development Assistance
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USD	United States of America Dollars
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organisation

1. Statistics

1.1. General Population Data

Total Population and date of last census:	8.9 million (WB Green Book) ¹ 2004 – 8,882,000 (WHO) 8128,553 people (3, 879,448 males and 4,249,105 females). Third National Census – 2002
Number & % of total population who are classed as Indigenous Peoples (or Tribals);	Twa – 1% population (remaining population: Hutu – 84%; Tutsi – 15%)
Number & % of total population who are classed as Ethnic or National Minorities: Is this picked up in the national census?	As above
Number and % of total population who are classed as Mobile communities (seasonal and permanent):	None

1.2. General Poverty Statistics

Poverty Line and date (note any recent changes):	In 2000 60% of the households lived below the poverty line, compared with 40% in 1985. The Rwandan national poverty line differs from the international one defined by “the proportion of the population living on less than \$1 a day”. The National Poverty line is represented by the cost of a basket of basic goods and services and the extreme poverty line by the cost of a basic food basket only, both are derived from the EICV survey of 2000 (new survey due to give preliminary findings November 2006). The survey established that 60% of the adult equivalent population lived in poverty and 42% in extreme poverty. Using households as the unit, 57% live below the poverty line. When one considers gender disparities, 62% of female-headed households lie below the poverty line as opposed to 54% of male-headed households. (World Bank, 2002)
Number & % of people who are classed as Destitute²:	
Number & % of people on <US\$1 per day (WB measure), 2006 (or latest date), and previous figures:	US\$1 per day: 51.7 US\$2 per day: 83.7 National Poverty line: 51.2 (UNDP, 2005)

¹ World Bank (2006). Green Book

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/ENVIRONMENT/EXTEEI/0,,contentMDK:20906023~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:408050,00.html>

² From Mary Hobley Document Destitute is those too old, too sick, or two otherwise incapacitated (physically and mentally) to engage in any productive endeavour on their own behalf and whose only options are to beg or connect to various safety nets. **This does not equate with landless or extreme poverty.**

% poor and number in rural areas:	The incidence of poverty is much higher in rural areas (66%) The EICV survey shows that the provinces with the highest poverty rates are Gikongoro (77%), Butare (74%), Kibuye (72%), Kigali Rural (71%), and Ruhengeri (70%) which are all rural areas. (UNDP, 2005)	
% poor and number in urban areas	In urban areas (12% in Kigali and 19% in other urban areas). (UNDP, 2005)	
Number of poor male headed households:		
Number of poor female headed households:		
Number of poor child headed households:		
Child labour and marriage (male & female, rural & urban)	Child labour (5-14 years) 1999-2004*, total	31
	Child labour (5-14 years) 1999-2004*, male	31
	Child labour (5-14 years) 1999-2004*, female	30
	Child marriage 1986-2004*, total	20
	Child marriage 1986-2004*, urban	21
	Child marriage 1986-2004*, rural	19
	http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/rwanda_statistics.html	
GINI Coefficient:	28.9 (UNDP, 2005)	
UNDP HDI:	2003 – 0.450 2000 – 0.435 1995 – 0.335 1990 – 0.340 (UNDP, 2005)	
Gender Development Index:	Rank: 122 Value: 0.447 (UNDP, 2005)	
% women employed in agriculture:		
Average agricultural wage rate vs urban wage rate:		
World Bank CPIA scores:	Policy Outcome: 2 Aggregate Public Institutions: 2 Budget and Financial Management: 2 Public Administration: 2 Justice and Rule of Law: 3 (Global Monitoring Report, 2006)	
IFAD rural policy score		
World Bank – ‘doing business’ scores	252 days	
DFID Resource Allocation Score		
MDGs progress – are they on/off track?	Official MDG monitoring data: http://data.un.org/unsd/mdg/Search.aspx?q=Tanzania	

Since 2002, a Poverty Reduction Strategy focused on the Millennium Development Goals has been under implementation, with spending on health and education increasing year on year. Over one third of the government's budget is now spent on health and education. Access to education and health services is increasing rapidly. **Rwanda is well on the way to meeting the education MDG**, with net primary enrolment at 94%, and the ratio of boys to girls enrolled in primary schools at 100%. Infant and maternal mortality rates are improving too. The AIDS epidemic is being contained, with a prevalence rate of 3% overall and prevalence falling in urban areas.

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/africa/rwanda.asp>

**Quality of Governance including:
Voice and accountability, political
stability...and so on**

Voice and accountability: 10th – 25th percentile
Political stability/no violence: 10th – 25th percentile
Government Effectiveness: 10th – 50th percentile
Regulatory Quality: 10th – 25th percentile
Rule of Law: 10th – 50th percentile
Control of Corruption: 10th – 50th percentile

http://info.worldbank.org/governance/kkz2005/sc_chart.asp

**In country communicable diseases
(top 5)**

degree of risk: very high
food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever
vectorborne disease: malaria (2005)

<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/rw.html>

1.3. Food & Nutrition Statistics

What is level of food insecurity?

Number of undernourished (Million): 2.8 (fairly static since 1990-1992)
% undernourished – 33%
(FAO Statistics Division)³

2000 Food Security Survey, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Forestry
http://aec.msu.edu/fs2/Rwanda/ag_prod_2000e.pdf

FEWS link

<http://www.fews.net/centers/innerSections.aspx?f=rw&pageID=monthliesDoc&m=1002094>

Summary from September 2006: Food security is deteriorating for the most vulnerable households, particularly in the chronically food insecure Congo-Nile Ridge and the Southern Plateau Food Economy Zones, where food stocks for the poorest households have already run out within two months after the Season B harvest. Prices have remained high this year, restricting the food access of poorer, market-dependent

³ FAO Statistics Division, Rwanda – Monitoring Progress towards MDG hunger reduction goals.

households.

The Rwanda Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability assessment (CFSVA) draft report is under review by the WFP and the National Institute of Statistics for publication by the end of September 2006. The CFSVA report is expected to highlight new and existing areas of food insecurity and provide specific details on the factors that characterize household vulnerability. These details are expected to improve both geographic, community and seasonal targeting for WFP, MINAGRI and other partners.

What is level of food aid requirements?

WFP Operations
Rwanda Food Security Research Project:
<http://aec.msu.edu/fs2/rwanda/index.htm>

Is their food self-sufficiency at national and sub-national levels?

1.4. Health, Sanitation, HIV/Aids Statistics

Population Growth Rate and basic health/life expectancy stats:

2.5% between '75 – '03
2.1% between '03 – '15
Life expectancy: 43.9%

(UNDP, 2005)

Total Fertility Rate and where possible, rural/urban fertility rate:

1970 – 75: 8.3, 2000 – 05: 5.7 (UNDP, 2005)

Child Mortality <5, poorest and richest 20%, under five and infant mortality rate (MDG):

Infant Mortality Rate for poorest 20%: 138.7
Infant Mortality Rate for richest 20%: 87.9
Under five Mortality Rate for poorest 20%: 246.4
Under five Mortality Rate for richest 20%: 154.1
(UNDP, 2005)

HIV/AIDS prevalence – Total % of ages 15 – 49

A comprehensive survey in 1997 revealed an overall HIV/AIDS infection rate of 11.1%. Recent government sources suggest a sero-prevalence rate of 13.7%. A 2002 survey in antenatal clinic attendees found that the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in urban areas varies from 3.6% to 13.7% and ranges from 1.1% to 5.1% in rural areas.

There is no reliable data available on the trend in infection rates. However, because of the war and widespread poverty, the impact of HIV/AIDS on vulnerable populations (orphans, child headed households, widows, victims of systematic rape during the war, refugees etc.) has increased.

(UN, 2003) ⁴

⁴ United Nations (2003). P.23

Number of orphans of which % HIV/AIDS related	In 2001 estimate over 250,000 (PHRPLUS) ⁵
% of people with no access to clean water supply/sanitation	Access to improved sanitation '90: 37% Access to improved sanitation '02: 41% Access to improved water supply '90: 58% Access to improved water supply '02: 73% (UNDP, 2005)

1.5. Key Natural Resources Statistics

Total Land Area of State	26,338 km ² (CIA Factbook Rwanda)
Please note how much land is property of state (by component)	In Rwanda the state owns 77% of forest land, with 23% be classed as private land. (FAO Forest Resource Assessment, 2005)
% land under Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock	Total Land Area: 2467,000 ha Arable land and permanent crops: 1385,000 ha Arable land: 1116,000 ha Irrigated land: 6000 ha Forest Land: 480,000 ha Agriculture Production: Plantains: 2408000 MT Potatoes: 1100,000 MT Beans, dry: 239,000 MT Fertilizer use/Arable (Kg nutrs/ha) 14 Tractors/Arable land: 0.1 (FAO)
Average Land Size of Holding	
Average Farm income	
Average age of farmer	
Principle fishery resources (sea, river, aquaculture etc)	
Major exports and imports	Foreign trade Exports (2003): Total: 62.8 Agriculture: 29.2 of which as %: Coffee, green 47.5 Tea: 40.6 Skins, dry salted (sheep): 5.4 Foreign Trade – Imports (2003) Total: 259.5 Agriculture: 37.8 of which as %: Wheat flour: 11 Beans, dry: 10.6 Palm oil: 9.5 (FAO Rwanda page)

⁵ <http://www.phrplus.org/Pubs/sp10.pdf>

Is there a non renewable natural resource industry i.e. oil, gas diamonds etc Gold, cassiterite (tin ore), wolframite (tungsten ore), methane
<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/rw.html>

Trends in NR base exports

Are there national/international private or state owned businesses who are key stakeholders in trade/processing – NR specific?

1.6. Conflict / Natural disaster

Is there current conflict or has there been recognised conflict in the last 5 years? To remember the Rwandan genocide of 1994 - <http://hrw.org/campaigns/rwanda/>

Has there been a natural disaster in the last 5 years which still impacts the country? The genocide has had a lasting impact.

Heavy rains and flooding are having a devastating impact on refugee camps.

Climate Change – is there a possible influence in this country? If so, what? Loevinsohn, Michael E. 1994. "Climatic warming and increased malaria incidence in Rwanda," The Lancet, Vol. 343, No. 8899, March 19, pp. 714-18

1.7. General Economic Statistics

Table 1. Annual growth rate (UNDP, 2003 & 2005)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
GDP (US\$, billions)	1.7	/	1.6	/	/	/
GDP per capita (US\$)	196	/	195	/	/	/
GDP per capita annual growth rate (%)	-1.3	/	0.7	/	/	/

Debt Relief: Bilateral pledges to HIPC trust fund and gross bilateral debt forgiveness

Net FDI inflows

% GDP from NR sector by component (forestry, fisheries, agriculture and livestock) Forestry: /%
 Fisheries: /%
 Agriculture: /%
 Livestock: /%

How much of ODA is going into NR sector?

Net ODA disbursed total and as % of GNI, ODA received: total, per capita and as % of GDP Net ODA 468 billion (US\$ billions)
 Bilateral share 44%

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/63/19/1878421.gif>

ODA Trends: is it going up down, what % of GDP ODA rose in 2003 to 61% gross ODA from 54% in 2002 to then 44% in 2004.
<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/63/19/1878421.gif>

1.8. Infrastructure Statistics

Road km/head population

OECD update on Rwanda (2006):

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/33/55/36741760.pdf>

14,000 km road network, 34,500 vehicles (av 2.5 cars/km and road density of 1.7 km/1000 inhabitants.

Road – 90% of transport.

19% roads are paved.

Northern Corridor links Rwanda to Port of Mombasa – 1800 km

Central Corridor link to Port of Dar es Salaam – 1400 km

Both corridor routes in poor condition.

Plan to develop a container terminal Isaka railway junction in Tanzania – 450 km Kigali.

One international airport at Kigali and 5 airfield of which 3 operational. Plan to extend Kamembe Airport in SW to international standards.

Only Lake Kivu is fully navigable. Problems of water transport maintenance but useful economic link to DRC.

Note all transport infrastructure state owned but with decentralisation responsibility for local road maintenance developed to local authorities.

Telephone mainlines, cellular subscribers, internet users

Access to Information and Technology		
Measure	Rwanda	Sub-Saharan Africa
Number of Internet hosts, 2000	362	221036
Number per 1,000 population of:		
Internet Users, 2001	3	6
Phone Lines, 2001	3	14
Mobile Phone Subscriptions, 2001	8	23
Radios receivers, 1997-2000	76	198
Television Sets, 2000	x	58

Source: Earthtrends - Environmental Institutions and Governance-- Rwanda

1.9. Statistical Data Availability

MAPS

<http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index.asp?lang=en&ISO3=RWA>

Please indicate which maps are available and where they can be found:

⊙ **Poverty**

The CGIS-NUR ([Center for Geographical Information Systems](#)) is hosted by the [National University of Rwanda](#) in the Loiret building, at the entrance of Butare.

⁶ Corruption Perception Index (2005) www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2005

-
- ⊙ **Key infrastructure**
 - ⊙ **Forests/protected areas**
 - ⊙ **Agro/biodiversity hotspots**
 - ⊙ **Minorities/IPs**
 - ⊙ **Conflicts**
 - ⊙ **Areas dependent on food aid**

Rwandan Forest Mapping Project

Funded by the Netherlands Embassy. A collaborative effort between the Ministry of Lands, Environment, Forests, Water and Natural Resources (MINITERE)...

http://www.cgisnur.org/article.php3?id_article=42

Country Specific Data

See Rwanda Gateway for a wide range of information on Rwanda:

http://www.rwandagateway.org/sommaire.php3?id_rubrique=93

Directory of Development Organisations, Rwanda

<http://www.devdir.org/files/Rwanda.PDF>

Any Other Useful Information/Data Sets

Details of Household surveys carried out in Rwanda can be found at:

http://www.internationalsurvenetwork.org/surveys/index.php?request=SU RVEY_BROWSE

Last Agricultural census in 1989

Most recent Household demographic and health survey undertaken in 2005.

2. Governance

2.1. Poverty Governance

PRSP details (author, date approved & date published, provide link). Is this a key poverty reduction planning document/ five year plan?

The first Rwandan PRSP was agreed in 2002, with annual progress reports published in 2003, 04 & 05.

The Government of Rwanda is now launching a second Poverty Reduction Strategy, the 'Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy' (EDPRS). The new strategy will be developed during 2006 and is due to be finalized in the first half of 2007.

The EDPRS will form more of an operational tool than an 'aspirational vision statement' (which already exists in Rwanda's Vision 2020 document) and will be supported through **detailed sector strategic plans**.

Annex 1 gives details of process and links to key documentation through the following website:

<http://www.devpartners.gov.rw/edprs.php>

The contact points for the Sector Studies are shown on the above website. These include Agriculture development.

A Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV II) is due to present preliminary findings in **November 2006**.

- **The 2002 PRSP was based around six broad**

priorities:

1. Rural development and agricultural transformation;
2. Human development;
3. Economic infrastructure;
4. Good governance;
5. Private sector development; and
6. Institutional capacity building.

he tourism sector continues to grow strongly with 63% more visitors to national parks in 2004 compared to 2003. Much of this growth is a result of an increase of over 7,000 in the number of Rwandan visits to Akagera National Park, a result of investments in tourist infrastructure, particularly hotels. New efforts to increase industrialisation and to facilitate private sector development have also had some impact, particularly through improving business support and through supporting rural micro-enterprises, although there is still much progress to be made.

Action plans and monitoring in place relevant to PRSP

<http://www.devpartners.gov.rw/> is designed to assist the Government of Rwanda and its Development Partners implement the Aid Coordination, Harmonization, and Alignment (ACHA) framework through informational exchange and dissemination. It provides a centralized depository of resources which serve to improve the planning and execution of development activities.

The Aid Policy was approved by Cabinet on 26 July 2006.

- Rwanda Aid Policy ([English](#) _ [Francais](#))
- Aid Policy Overview ([English](#) _ [Francais](#))

Is there a decentralisation rhetoric in country and what is its impact?

Yes – linked to public sector capacity building.

Is there a donor/government coordination group for aid delivery? Is there a matrix relating to agriculture/land use in relation to the PRSP?

Which Ministry is responsible for coordination of poverty reduction activities?

2.2. Poverty Mapping

Vulnerable/socially excluded/ poorest group DFID's socially excluded groups identified are: gender, caste, ethnicity, race, remote areas, migrant status, people living with disability and life cycle (i.e. youths, older people etc)

Location of poverty (to as much local detail as possible)

***NR based poverty – who what and where?
Forest dependent communities, remote rural
areas...***

The overwhelming majority of those households below the poverty line are solely reliant on agricultural labour or their own farming.

However 46% of the rural population fall under the *extreme* poverty line of RwFr 45,000 (a level at which one's entire budget must be allocated to food).

The National Participatory Poverty Assessment identified land owned and its fertility, household size and characteristics of the head of household as the key criteria identifying households in poverty. At community level, a shortage of economic and social infrastructure, of agricultural inputs and of natural resources are identified as key impediments.

(DFID, 2004)⁷

2.3. Natural Resource Governance

***Which Ministries are responsible for NR
management, biodiversity conservation,
watershed management etc.***

Major Projects under the Ministry of Land, Environment, Forestry, Water, and Mines
and
Ministry of Agriculture

Key policies/ programmes from Government

Major Projects under the Ministry of Land, Environment, Forestry, Water, and Mines

AFRICOVER Project

Objective: Elaboration of land cover mapping in East-Africa.

Soil Centre of Rwanda Project

Objective:

- Production of soil types of maps, land capabilities, and soil fertility.
- Soil physical and chemical analyses;
- Giving advice and support to different land users.

Master plan of allocation and utilisation of Lands Project

Objective:

- land classification and allocation according to its capacity; and
- Land allocation and utilisation maps.

Support in Resettlement of Refugees Project (FAC 97001500)

Objective:

- Resettlement and reinsertion of refugees;
- Rehabilitation of socio-economic fabric.

Urgent Urban resettlement of returnees project (RWA/95/B22)

⁷ DFID. (2004). P.6

Objective :

- To find solutions to housing problems in Kigali and Butare.

Natural Resources Protection Project / Akagera National Park (PRORENA / PNA)

Objective:

Management and protection of Akagera National Park

The Main Projects under the Ministry of Agriculture

*Gikongoro Development Agriculture Project (PDAG);
Buberuka Rural Development Project (PGERB);
Umutara Development Project (PDM);
Byumba Agriculture Development Project (DRB II);
Butare South East Socio-Economic Development Project (BSE);
Food Security Support Project (PASAR).
Urgent Agricultural Activities Support Project,*

The main objective of the above projects is to contribute towards food security through increased agricultural productivity as well as increased farm incomes for the rural population.

Seed Sector Support Project (ASSR);

The objective is to produce certified seeds and distribute them to farmers.

Forestry Rehabilitation and Reconstitution (PRRB)

The main objective is to rehabilitate damaged forests and to plant new trees in designated zones.

Rural and Agricultural Markets Development.

The objective is:

To intensify agriculture by utilising modern input through supporting the private sector;
To import and distribute inputs to farmers so as to increase production and farmers incomes

The specific objectives are:

To facilitate farmers to have access to agricultural inputs through credit;
To offer technical services concerning the utilisation of those inputs;
To promote a sustainable system of distribution and utilisation of inputs;
To promote investments in agricultural marketing by the private sector.

Key NR management donor inputs

Main Development Partners with Ministry of Land, Environment, Forestry, Water, and Mines

- World Bank
 - French Cooperation
 - DFID (UK Department for International Development)
 - FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation)
-

-
- GTZ (German Technical Cooperation)
 - UNHCR (United Nations High Commission of Refugees)
 - UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)
 - UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme)
 - SHELTER AFRICA
 - UNICEF (United Nations Children. s Fund)

Main development partners with Ministry of Agriculture are:

FAO, USAID, World Bank, UNDP, EU, PAM, CARE INTERNATIONAL, WORLD VISION, ACTION NORD SUD, ACCORD, CSR.⁸

Rural Development Cluster of the Rwanda Development Partners

<http://www.devpartners.gov.rw/pages.php?subaction=showfull&id=1129416315&archive=1129472268&ucat=1>

Through this site can obtain the Agricultural Matrix for the PRSC and the 2005 Land Law (No. 08/2005 of 14/07/2005, Organic Law determining the use and management of land in Rwanda)

Rwanda is a densely populated country in which a large majority of the population depends on agriculture for subsistence. Major axes of this sector are food security, protection, conservation, sustainable use of soils and water, protection and good management of forests, as well as biodiversity conservation and environment protection. All this is done in view of sustainable development and gender equality.

The Rural Development Cluster supports the transformation of agriculture, natural resources management, and the restructuring of the rural economy for the improvement of the living standards of the rural populations. The Cluster is composed of ministries concerned with rural development, namely MINAGRI, MINITERE, MINALOC, MININFRA, MINICOM, MINECOFIN, as well as donor partners coordinated by the World Bank. The Cluster also aims to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and mutual accountability of aid in the Rural Development sector and to better align Development Partners behind SSPs. The Poverty Reduction Strategy has identified rural development as a priority area for poverty reduction; and, it plays a role in the planning and execution of projects discussed in the cluster.

In 2005, the major joint achievements in the Rural Cluster have been:

- Adoption by the GOR and donors of the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation (PSTA),

⁸ Government of Rwanda website

-
- Joint preparation of the PRS/APR,
 - Preparation of the revised Agricultural PRSP matrix based on the PSTA framework which defines monitorable indicators,
 - Revision of the MTEF structure based on the PSTA framework, feeding into the 2006 proposed budget,
 - Preparation of a Poverty Reduction Strategy Credit (PRSC) matrix in Agriculture (drawn from the PRSP matrix) for inclusion in policy dialogue,
 - Preparation of the TORs for the Cluster,
 - Arrangements for continued support to MINITERE towards implementing the new Land Law.

Cluster priorities for 2006 are to:

- Ensure that all sectors within the Rural Cluster have finalised coherent sector strategies and plans,
- Continue refinement of the PRSP matrix and MTEF which will serve as an input for the EDPRS,
- Harmonise/ rationalise donor support around a fully costed PSTA,
- Fully integrate agriculture into the PRSC,
- Develop a Multi-Sectoral Rural Development Strategy and identify shared objectives and allocation of responsibilities/resources for delivering them,
- Engage in a more structured way with other relevant sub-Clusters/thematic working groups,
- Establish capacity needs for the sector and identify resources to meet them,
- Establish M&E systems for the PRSP matrix and report on them,
- Implement a National Medium Term Investment Plan in relation with NEPAD commitments,
- Hold a joint review.

Extension service management especially in relation to poor farmers – any gaps in areas where poor NR users are located?

The government has been rolling out its plan to decentralise government encouraging as wide a participation in decision making as possible.

Assisting poor framers has been top of the agenda for the government. Reforming the Agricultural sector is crucial as identified by Rwanda's PRSP.

How is demand for services identified?

Legal framework for import/ export of plant/animal varieties – including new (to country) varieties/species?

2.4. Development Processes Governance

What cross sectoral linkages are there between poverty and NR Sector strategies e.g. government task forces, inter-ministerial committees? How effective is this?

Agriculture

An Action plan 2005-2008 was developed to implement the Strategic Plan of the Agricultural Transformation (PSTA) that promotes:

- the reinforcement of professionalisation and specialization of agriculture;
- selection of a number of priority crops decreasing from the national to the sector (Umurenge) level;
- exports crops and their regionalization to reduce production costs and optimize comparative advantages;
- partnership with the private sector encouraging its participation in agriculture transformation.

Energy

The energy sector policy was adopted by the Council of Ministers in November 2004. It highlights a number of key problems, such as the deficit in all forms of energy (electricity, Biomass, etc), too high costs of electricity and petroleum products, and environmental impact related to the production and use of energy (deforestation, etc).

Rwanda's rural policy highlights a number of areas where action is needed, such as the construction of micro hydroelectric power stations, use of solar energy, construction of a primary distribution network for methane gas for use by households (cooking) and industries (heat) and for the production of electricity (by power generating units) in rural areas. Financing for these activities still needs to be arranged.⁹

Transport

The responsibility for maintenance and construction of local roads has been decentralised to districts. Districts prepare road plans and negotiate contracts with private enterprises who execute the works.

Significant progress has been achieved in constructing new road infrastructure and rehabilitating old ones,

⁹ Republic of Rwanda 2002

however there is a need to shift resources to the maintenance of the existing road network. To this end, the Ministry of Infrastructure is in negotiation with development partners to provide direct funding to the Road Maintenance Fund.

What are the relative strengths of the NR ministries and those with responsibility for poverty reduction?

Clean water supply/sanitation progress and links to NRM? What are the current projects/programmes underway?

Are laws published and available in accessible format?

Is there a published DFID Memorandum of Understanding with the country? If so, what is the focus of operations/interests?

DFID and Rwanda:

The development partnership between the governments of the UK and Rwanda is underpinned by a **Memorandum of Understanding** (MoU). A new [Memorandum of Understanding](#)  (321 kb) was signed on 13 February 2006 covering a period of 10 years. This replaces the previous MoU originally signed in 1999.

The MoU provides a framework for cooperation between the two governments. Subject to Rwanda honouring its commitments, the **UK will provide at least £460 million in development assistance over the next 10 years**. The MoU sets out shared commitments as well as the commitments each government has made to the other. It provides a clear basis for discussion and dialogue, and for assessing the progress of the development partnership. By providing predictable, long-term assistance under the new MoU, the UK will help Rwanda to build on the progress made so far.¹⁰

What are the main government agencies and commissions for forestry, fisheries, agriculture and livestock?

Ministry of Public Service, Skills Development and Labour
Ministry of Gender and Woman Promotion
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
Ministry of Lands, Environment, Forestry, Water and Mines
Ministry of Local Government, Community Development & Social Affairs
Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Finance and economic planning
Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Scientific Research
Ministry of Commerce
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Infrastructure
Ministry of the Interior
Ministry of Health

¹⁰ <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/countries/africa/rwanda.asp>

Commissions

[National Unity and Reconciliation Commission](#)
Legal and Constitutional Commission
[National Electoral Commission](#)
[National Aids Control Commission](#)
[Inkiko Gacaca](#)

2.5. Regional/International Governance

Table of key international and regional treaties that country has signed including:	-	<i>UN Convention against Corruption : signed 30 November 2004 but ratified 4 October 2006.</i>
1. Human rights	-	<i>Rwanda has NOT signed or ratified the Rome Statute on the International Criminal Court;</i>
2. Biodiversity / forestry	-	<i>Rwanda has acceded to the following human rights instruments:</i>
3. Agriculture including FAO Genetic Resources		<ul style="list-style-type: none">o ICCPRo ICESCRo CERDo CEDAWo CRC
4. Fisheries (cross boundary / watershed management)		
5. WTO and regional trade agreements	-	<i>Member of WTO since 22 May 1996¹¹. See Annex 2 for WTO Profile.</i>
	-	<i>Ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity May 1996</i> http://www.biodiv.org/world/map.asp?ctr=rw
	-	<i>Cartegna Protocol on Biosafety October 2004</i>

3. Biophysical

3.1. Natural Resource Base

Detail (if available) farming system, forestry system, fisheries (lake, sea, seasonal, river...), livestock (pastoral communities? Small settled agriculture and mobile communities?)

Rwanda ran out of new arable land almost 20 years ago and agricultural productivity has been in decline. The severe degradation of the scarce land, forests and water resources that support agriculture has become an obstacle to the revival of the rural economy.¹²

AFFORESTATION

Rwanda 's most pressing environmental problem is deforestation. This is due to increased demand for household fuel wood as a source of energy by both rural population and low income earners in town.

Example, Gishwati in the North of Rwanda

Other commercial products like charcoal, timber, poles, medicine, food stuffs have greatly led to deforestation.

¹¹ http://www.wto.org/English/thewto_e/countries_e/rwanda_e.htm

¹² World Bank (2002). P.1

Forests were also cleared in search for agricultural land and shelter for returnees, after the 1994 genocide in the country. This has had negative impacts on the environment such as; soil erosion, climatic changes and loss of biodiversity.

Environmentalists have responded by planting trees as a necessary call to restore the lost forest cover in Rwanda. Selected seedlings are planted in all provinces of the country by environmentalists in collaboration with all stakeholders and local community. Forests like Gishwati in the North, Akagera in the East are the most affected by deforestation.

Fisheries¹³

Fishing is conducted by co-operatives and associations; mainly in the lakes of **Kivu**, **Cyohoha**, and **Mugesera**. However due to poor restocking of fish in the lake, output is quite low. Current efforts to develop the fishing industry include encouraging and supporting fish farming, by means of rehabilitating old fish-ponds and opening up new ones.

Livestock¹⁴

Livestock production has been increasing. The current policy is to improve cattle stock by importing superior breeds of cattle and through intensifying the use of Artificial Insemination (AI). The aim it is to gradually lower cattle stock numbers to about 400 000 heads of high yielding capability.

FAO Forest Resource Assessment Data (for 2005):

480,000 ha forest ; 19.5% land area

61,000 ha classed as woodland

Forest cover expanding from 318,000 ha in 1990; 344,000 ha in 2000 and an annual increase between 2000 – 2005 of 6.9%.

Trends: Forestry Trends, Fishery Catch Trends, Soil Erosion trends, desertification, salinisation...

Land degradation was set in motion many years ago by demographic pressure, and exacerbated by the civil war and genocide. The massive displacement and resettlement of the population and the movements of fighting forces accelerated deforestation and environmental degradation, and the neglect and lack of maintenance during the crisis led to the deterioration of environmental infrastructure. A pre-1994 total forest area of 417,000 ha has fallen to approximately 226,000 ha.

Rural development and agricultural transformation is the first key priority of Rwanda's Vision 2020 and PRSP. The Government has undertaken actions to reduce the

¹³ Rwanda Development Gateway available from http://www.rwandagateway.org/article.php?id_article=76

¹⁴ Rwanda development Gateway, available from http://www.rwandagateway.org/article.php?id_article=74

heavy dependence on rains and boost food crop production while keeping a focus on export crops. An action plan 2005 – 2008 was developed to implement the Strategic Plan of the Agricultural Transformation (PSTA) that promotes:

- The reinforcement of professionalisation and specialization of agriculture;
- Selection of a number of priority crops decreasing from the national to the sector (umurenge) level;
- Exports crops and their regionalization to reduce production costs and optimize comparative advantages;
- Partnership with the private sector encouraging its participation in agriculture transformation.¹⁵

What land tenure systems are in place?

What is the level of community ownership of forests/fisheries/irrigated agriculture/ grazing resources etc?

Biodiversity – any specific centres of agri or biodiversity hotspots in country?

National Action Plan for Conservation of Biodiversity in Rwanda, April 2003

<http://www.biodiv.org/doc/world/rw/rw-nbsap-01-en.pdf>

Ministry of Land, Resettlement and Environment

Lakes, rivers and marshes constitute 10% of area of Rwanda.

Key natural hazards: earthquake, typhoon, El Nino, locusts, pests, diseases

In 2002, agricultural production grew by 34% on the previous year and the high food deficit that had always existed was wiped out. The significant growth in production in that year was the result of exceptionally good climatic conditions (especially good rains) which followed two consecutive years of very poor rains. This trend underscores how Rwandan agriculture is still very dependent on the climate (especially rainfall). Commercial importation of food crops in 2002 dropped to 5% on 2001 levels.

The deterioration of the country's natural resources and poor rainfall adversely affecting the performance of the agricultural sector. In 2004 poor rainfall was responsible for the lack of growth in the agriculture sector. Despite increases in export crops (e.g. coffee) the production of basic crops, and hence food security, was most affected. Major crops contained in the consumption basket decreased.¹⁶

Is there a legal framework for use of Genetically Modified Organisms?

National Biosafety Framework, Final Draft August 2005. Ministry of Lands, Environment, Forestry Water

¹⁵ Republic of Rwanda (2002). P.33

¹⁶ Republic of Rwanda (2002). P.8

and Mines.

<http://www.unep.ch/biosafety/development/Countryreports/RWNBFrep.pdf>

The main objectives of Rwanda's National Biosafety framework (NBF) are twofold:

putting in place appropriate policy, regulatory and institutional mechanisms to assist the country to optimise the potential benefits from modern biotechnology; and ensuring that biotechnology activities are undertaken in a safe, participatory and transparent manner, to minimize and to the extent possible, prevent risks associated with modern biotechnology

applications;

Have there been any or are there currently any incidences of Asian bird flu?

Not Yet

Which of the CGIAR agencies are operating and on what?

Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Rwanda
<http://www.isar.cgiar.org/>

Other agencies e.g. FAO, IFAD operating?

FAO – see attached list of projects.

IFAD:

<http://www.ifad.org/english/operations/pf/rwa/index.htm>

The projects now ongoing in Rwanda are built around three themes linking national policy to field operations to improve living conditions for the poorest of the poor:

- decentralization through support and strengthening for rural communities and local infrastructure development ([Umutara Community Resource and Infrastructure Development Twin Project](#))
- development of cash crops and market access ([Smallholder Cash and Export Crops Development Project](#))
- job creation through the strengthening of microenterprise of the secondary and tertiary sectors ([Rural Small and Microenterprise Promotion Project – PPPMER I and II](#))

Mr Benoît Thierry

Country programme manager

IFAD

Via del Serafico, 107

00142 Rome, Italy

Tel: +39 0654592234

Fax: +39 0654593234

b.thierry@ifad.org

Ongoing problems with Invasive Species – what and where?

Alien Species:
<http://www.issg.org/database/species/search.asp?st=ss&sn=&rn=Rwanda&ri=19375&hci=-1&ei=-1&fr=1&sts=>

3.2. RNRRS Activity Log

List previous activities by theme and geography	NRInternational data
--	----------------------

In country partners and assessment of their capabilities?	NRInternational data
--	----------------------

List of government research institutions and their remit / financial situation (government and/or private)	NRInternational data
---	----------------------

Map previous interventions to lowest level of poverty statistics available e.g. District.	NRInternational data
--	----------------------

4. Social / Economic / Cultural

4.1. Development Dynamic

Migration rural/urban, temporary/permanent, male/female e.g. into New Economic Zones

During the genocide in 1994 more than two million people fled into exile to camps in neighbouring countries run by UN agencies and NGOs. Some 350,000 Rwandans were also internally displaced during the period.

Between 1994 and 1999, more than three million Rwandans returned home.¹⁷

Any detail on level of remittances

Rate of urbanisation

Status of women in society – constraints

How is traditional knowledge dealt with (IPR issues)? Is it being recognised?

Is NR use of 'wild resources' exclusionary or focused on developing sustainable use practices?

4.2. Civil Society

¹⁷ UN website available from- <http://www.unrwanda.org/undp/>

Size and significance of civil society

Civil Society		
Measure	Rwanda	Sub-Saharan Africa
Number of international non-governmental organisations (NGO) 2000	525	32825
NGOs per million population, 2000	68	59
Number of formally committed municipalities to Local Agenda 21 2001	1	133

Source: Earthtrends - [Environmental Institutions and Governance - Rwanda](#)

Status/trends of informal groups e.g. faith groups, women's associations/farmers groups

There are over 200 NGOs active in Rwanda, for a full list consult the Rwanda Development Gateway website at <http://www.rwandagateway.org/>

4.3. Private Sector

NR private sector trade/ production organisations;

Level of international inputs into the NR sector (fertiliser, forestry, fish processing, supermarkets etc)

5. Financial

Is there a PER/MTEF and what is its status?

All districts-Towns have developed three to five year District development plans and are now successfully creating Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEFs) although of varying quality. There are still difficulties in submitting them to MINECOFIN, with only 77 out of 106 district MTEFs received for the 2005 budget.¹⁸

What decentralisation processes are ongoing?

In 2004, Ministry of Local Government, Community Development, and Social Affairs operationalised the second phase of the '*Rwanda five-year decentralisation implementation programme*' (DIP). After progress during the first phase (2000-03), putting in place different structures and establishing a set of appropriate procedures and mechanisms, the second phase of the DIP (2004-08) looks to ensure the participation of all the population in decision making processes, planning and to facilitate a better allocation of resources in favour of local government.

¹⁸ Republic of Rwanda, 2002 p26

The DIP emphasises a number of cross-cutting issues: reduction of gender disparity, HIV/AIDS, ICT and recommends their inclusion in District Development Plans. Community organisations and cooperatives showed increased participation in District Development plans and use of CDF resources during 2004. Health and agricultural services were also further decentralised, with community initiated sector-based health posts in place and operational. Education infrastructure has seen increased participation by local communities, both in terms of choosing the facility location and through cash and in-kind contributions.¹⁹

What is the current tax 'take' and how is this split between regions? Important link with decentralisation – do regions have power to retain tax taken from that level or is it sent to centre to be reallocated?

Who are the main donors to the country?

NOTE: New Government of Rwanda Aid Policy approved by the Cabinet on 26th July 2006.

Top ten donors of gross ODA (2003 - 04 average) (USD m)		
1	IDA	99
2	EC	60
3	United States	51
4	United Kingdom	51
5	Netherlands	24
6	Belgium	20
7	Germany	15
8	AfDF	14
9	France	11
10	Sweden	11

Source [OECD website](#)

Flows of aid	
Total ODA (US\$ millions), 2004	468
Per capita ODA(US\$), 2004	53.2
ODA as % of GDP, 1990	11.3
ODA as % of GDP, 2004	25.8

19 Republic of Rwanda, 2002, p80

Source: UNDP and [OECD](#)

Official Development aid has almost doubled in the past fifteen years, mainly due to the large number of external aid agencies that came to Rwanda following the genocide to support the reconstruction effort and many have remained active.

The UK has established a long-term partnership with Rwanda and the UK the Government of Rwanda have signed a series of strategies and assistance prepared in consultation with civil society and other partners, with performance indicators on economic and socio-political issues tied to levels of assistance.²⁰

For full list of active NGOs consult the Rwanda development Gateway website at <http://www.rwandagateway.org/>.

Partnership General Budget Support (PGBS) to Rwanda amounted to 130mUS\$ (26% ODA) in 2004. Main donors DFID/Sida/EC/WB. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/17/45/37420153.pdf>

Are donors engaged in budget support processes for the NR sector or is the major spend through programmes/projects?

African Development Bank, Bugesera Agricultural Development Project, Appraisal – June 2006, possible start early 2007, US13 million.

Projects with Ministry of Agriculture: http://www.minagri.gov.rw/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=3

The Partnership for Enhancing Agriculture in Rwanda through Linkages (PEARL) <http://www.pearl.org.rw/>

Banking sector details – state owned and/or private?

Fragile sector but moving forward with some moves towards privatisation.

Are there any arrangements for credit for the poor?

More than 200 Microcredit initiatives in Rwanda but in 2004 8 were closed by the National Bank of Rwanda

Measures to tackle corruption (commissions, new legal frameworks etc), EITI etc

- Seen as at a low level (see below to new investment guide) but government has instituted a policy (2004) of declaration of assets by government ministers and staff.
- Rwanda has signed and ratified (4 October 2006) the UN Convention against Corruption.

Engagement with processes such as EU FLEGT?

Not present at The Africa Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (AFLEG) Ministerial Conference took place from 13-16 October 2003, in Yaoundé, Cameroon, resulting in the AFLEG Declaration and Action Plan.²¹

²⁰ World Bank (2002). P.15

²¹ <http://www.illegal-logging.info/index.php>

Management of FDI into NR sector?

General data on FDI up to 2002 available from:
http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/iteiia6_en.pdf

Investment Policy Review from UNCTAD available from:

<http://www.unctad.org/Templates/WebFlyer.asp?intltemlD=3925&lang=1>

The Investment Policy Review suggests three policy avenues to promote FDI and ensure that it contributes to achieving the national development goals, including peace and stability:

- Turn Rwanda into a *centre of excellence in soft infrastructure and governance*. Rwanda should build on its commitment to reforms and the low prevalence of corruption to develop Africa's best legal and regulatory framework for investment (laws, regulations, procedures).
- Develop a *skills attraction and dissemination programme*. Rwanda suffers from a shortage of human capital, which is being slowly remedied through general education. A well-structured programme to attract skills from abroad could greatly accelerate and enhance the acquisition and dissemination of skills and entrepreneurship.
- Put in place *focused strategic initiatives*. In addition to these two horizontal measures to promote investment, Rwanda should elaborate a number of policy packages to promote the development of a wide array of sectors, from services to manufacturing, or agri-business to mining.

UNCTAD/International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

New Guide Published (October 2006)

<http://www.unctad.org/Templates/WebFlyer.asp?intltemlD=3966&lang=1>

A new look by potential investors is warranted, as investment opportunities abound in all sectors of the economy:

- In **agriculture**, there are opportunities in coffee and tea, Rwanda's primary exports. There are also opportunities in the nearly unexploited fields of horticulture, floriculture and herbal products.
- In **tourism**, Rwanda's best known asset is the mountain gorillas. Although tourist numbers are low - mainly on account of the country's misleading image as an unsafe place - opportunities for investors are many and varied: hotels and lodges, entertainment facilities,

restaurants, tour operations, and training services.

- The Government is particularly keen on attracting investors in **ICT-related activities** and is setting up a TechnoPark near Kigali to encourage this. The Government itself is taking the lead in the computerization of services.

Some critical challenges remain, including the availability of power and the shortage of skilled labour, but the Government is taking measures to tackle them. Rwanda's 'soft assets' - a secure environment with very low levels of crime, a very low incidence of corruption, a committed and development-oriented government, and a mild and pleasant climate - could also be powerful attractions for many foreign investors, if they only knew about them.

6. Infrastructure

Communication statistics, use of IT / mobile phones etc

Access to Information and Technology		
Measure	Rwanda	Sub-Saharan Africa
Number of Internet hosts, 2000	362	221036
Number per 1,000 population of:		
Internet Users, 2001	3	6
Phone Lines, 2001	3	14
Mobile Phone Subscriptions, 2001	8	23
Radios receivers, 1997-2000	76	198
Television Sets, 2000	x	58

Source: Earthtrends - [Environmental Institutions and Governance-- Rwanda](#)

Trends in radio, TV and other media

There was further liberalization of the media in 2004, with several new radio stations and some new print media in operation. Provincial radio stations have been established to promote grassroots participation in the dissemination of information, and there has been increased outreach through various radio and TV shows, such as "kubazabiterakumenya" ("when you ask, you know").²²

Highlight areas of inadequate transport infrastructure (roads, rail, air, water

Electricity shortages routine. Developing micro-plants and extension of distribution network. Vulnerable to

²² Republic of Rwanda (2002). Ibid P.86

(sea/river/lake)	high fuel oil prices. Wood energy around 94% of energy sources. Road main source of transport.
Profile of situation in terms of irrigation, dams etc	Total 102,500 in 2000 contributing to 8.9% of cultivated area. Majority not large scale irrigation including lake and river sides. Amounts to around 1% of renewable water resources.
Physical market infrastructure: how many per head of population for example	
Main sources of funding for infrastructure development – IFI loans, donor grants, private sector, communities?	

7. Information Gaps

The ongoing impact of the genocide on:

Female headed households; Land tenure; HIV/AIDs including orphans and therefore land inheritance etc; Community stability; Etc must be factored into long term community led processes. Requires more detailed in-country analysis.

The legacies of genocide continue to weigh heavily on the social and economic recovery of the country. Particular vulnerable groups are:

1. Widows and orphans of the genocide
2. Recently returned refugees
3. resettled internally displaced persons
4. families of the detained 120,000 suspects of crimes of genocide²³

In 2000, 40% of children between the ages of 7-14 were orphans. A 1995 UNICEF survey found that 96% of children witnessed violence during the genocide, 88% saw dead bodies or parts of bodies, and 70% witnessed someone being killed or injured.²⁴

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Data Sources (note data for each table is sourced with hyperlink, and original tables are attached in Excel spreadsheet)

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