KEY STATISTICS ON RWANDA
Rwanda in the heart of Africa

Key facts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fact</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>Kigali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>12.1 million (2018)¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nominal GDP</td>
<td>RwF 7,597 billion (2017, approx. US$ 9.1 billion)⁷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP Growth</td>
<td>6.1% (2017)³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy Rate</td>
<td>72%⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External Debt (% of GDP)</td>
<td>48% (End 2017)⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time to Start a Business</td>
<td>6 hours⁸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit Rating</td>
<td>B (stable); B+ (Stable)⁷</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currency</td>
<td>Rwandan Franc (863 FRW) = 1 US$ (17th October 2018)⁸</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹. National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR)  
². NISR; NBR for exchange  
³. NISR  
⁴. NISR – EICV4 FY2013/14 (% of people ages 15 and above)  
⁵. MINECOFIN  
⁷. Fitch May 2018; Standard & Poor’s February 2018  
⁸. BNR
More than 1,000,000 million lives lost in the genocide against Tutsi;
Stagnating economy shrank by 50% (average growth of 2.2% between 1985 and 1993);
64% of inflation;
Poverty rate of 78% with rapid population growth rate of 3.4% (between 1985 – 1990);
Entire socio-economic fabric destroyed and dilapidated infrastructure;
Large number of displaced persons;
More than 140,000 genocide suspects in prisons;
Capacity gaps and inexistent institutional framework - 96% civil servants with no higher education qualification;

Complete restart was required
A series of Development Strategies Implementing the Vision 2020 have been developed

**PRSP 1 (2002 – 2006)**
- Recovery from post conflict situation;
- Major gains in social sectors e.g. health and education;
- Poverty reduced by 3% points (60% to 57%).

**EDPRS 1 (2008 – 2012)**
- Preparation for take off;
- High poverty reduction (12% points);
- Reduced inequality;
- High growth (average 8.2%);
- Strong contribution to achievement of MDGs.

**EDPRS 2 (2013 – 2018)**
- Rapid growth 11.5%;
- Fast poverty reduction (15% points) to less than 30%;
- Closing trade balance with rapid growth of exports (28%);
- Increased private sector investment.
1. Key Achievements over the last two decades
Rwanda’s Development Hat Trick

Rwanda’s development hat trick over last two decades

- Rapid economic growth and macroeconomic stability: resilient to shocks;
- Important poverty reduction;
- Reduced inequality and increased access to services: health, education, financial inclusion;

Sustained economic growth has lifted more than 1 million people out of poverty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP Growth</th>
<th>Poverty Rate</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>44.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>39.1</td>
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Economic Transformation

- 2005: Services 43%, Industry 13%, Agriculture 37%
- 2017: Services 46%, Industry 16%, Agriculture 31%

Services will account for over half of all economic activity in the medium term
Increasing proportion of the budget is financed from domestic resources and loans as opposed to grants.

With prudent borrowing for investment, sustainable debt levels have been maintained since Rwanda accessed debt relief from IMF/WB and other creditors in 2006;

- At end June 2018, Rwanda’s total public debt was estimated at US$3.9 billion, representing 49.8% of GDP, of which:
  - 39.2% of GDP is external debt and mostly concessional (with an original grant element of 25% or more) at 61.6% of total debt;
  - 10.6% of GDP is domestic debt.

The Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA) of Rwanda indicates that Rwanda has a low risk of external debt distress.
Social progress has been possible due to good governance

Kigali representative of this progress:

- Clean and green city, with the lowest crime of any capital city in the region;
- Winner of UN Habitat Award (2008) the highest award for an urban area;
- Safe for women to walk alone (2nd Globally – Gallup report).

Social progress has accompanied economic progress

- Under 5 mortality per 1,000 : 50 (MDG Target: 50.1)
- Maternity Mortality per 100,000 : 210 (MDG target: 268)
- Life expectancy : from 49 years in 2000 to 66 years by 2017;
- Literacy rates (aged 15 to 24) : from 48% in 2000 to 86% in 2014;
- Financial inclusion : from 48% in 2008 to 89% in 2016;
- Mobile phones owners : from 6% in 2006 to 79.2% in 2016;
- Pupils – qualified teacher ratio in Secondary : 28-1 in 2016;
- Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of population): 84% in 2016;
- Access to clean water (% of population) : 88.5% in 2016;
- A hub for rapidly integrating East Africa : located centrally bordering 3 countries in East Africa, part of EAC Common Market and Customers Union with market potential of over 125 million people
- Market of over 12 million people with a rapidly growing middle class.
Rwanda on International Scene

- 2nd Country in Cyber Security in Africa
- 2nd Easiest Place to do Business in Sub-Saharan Africa
- 2nd most competitive in Africa
- 2nd safest place in Africa
- 17th Greenest Place in the World
- 5th Best Place to be a Woman Globally
- 7th Global Most efficient Government

Rwanda

- Global Cyber Security Index 2017
- WB Report 2018
- Global Competitiveness report 2017/18
- Global Gender Gap Index 2017
- World Economic Forum 2015
- Gallup Global Report 2018
- World Travel Guide 2018
2. Recent Economic Developments and Projections
2017 growth performance was 6.1%, was driven by services sector and agriculture sector which grew by 7%, much higher than its 5 years’ average;

Agriculture sector is expected to register a good performance in food and export crops due to continuing investments to improve seeds and extend small scale irrigation;

Industry is expected to grow at 8.3% in 2018 and 13.1% in 2019 boosted by mining and construction resulting from the ongoing improvement in international mineral prices and the construction of a new Airport and other projects from private sector.
Imports of goods contracted by 5.6% in 2017 whereas exports of goods expanded by 44.5%. This means that the balance of trade has improved between 2017 and 2016;

Going forward, to maintain focus on expanding the export base and continue initiatives such as Made in Rwanda;

Tourism receipts have experienced very strong growth in recent years, growing by 38.7% annually on average since 2000 to 2017. A continued focus on MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences & Events) is expected to boost tourism receipts, aided by the construction of a new international airport which should start this year;

Remittances recorded a 24.1% increase between 2016 and 2017.
Fiscal and Monetary Policies

Fiscal Policy

- Rapid Expansion Of Revenues Underpins Improving Fiscal Position.
- Tax collections have consistently increased in recent years (Tax to GDP will be 16.2% in 2020/21 from 13.8% in 2012/13), reflecting an improving level of efficiency in revenue collections and the increase yields from on-going tax policy.
- 84% of the budget 2018/19 is financed by domestic resources (including loans).

Monetary Policy and Financial Sector Stability

- Inflation: As of September 2018 CPI increased by 1.2 percent on annual basis.
- The annual average rate between September 2018 and September 2017 was 1.9 percent.
- The Central Bank’s key repo rate as of July 2018 is 5.50% in order to support the economy.
- Recovering in monetary expansion with broad money growing by 12.4% in 2017 compared to 7.6% the previous year.
- The Rwandan franc depreciated by 3.07% against the USD in 2017, while in 2016 it had depreciated by 9.68%.
- The medium term objective is maintaining low level of inflation and providing adequate credit to the private sector.
3. The Development Impact
Poverty and Extreme poverty has reduced considerably from 2006 to 2014.
A national-wide rollout of healthcare, including health insurance coverage for over 80% of the population contributed to the increase in life expectancy.
Health has improved for all - Mothers

Fertility trends

Maternal Mortality per 100,000

Percentage of Delivery in a Health Facility
Health has improved for all-Children

Infant and Under Five Mortality:
Number of deaths per 1000 live births

MDG 2015 target: 35

MDG 2015 target: 50.1
Increased Education

- Primary schools have increased more than 2.5 times and secondary 10 times;
- Tertiary institutions in 2016 have increased more than 6.5 the number in 1995;
- The number of students have increased 32 times in the same period.
Jobs created & better access to financial services

Total non-farm jobs (000s)

- 2011: 2,872
- 2014: 3,309

% of Adult Population Accessing Financial Services

- 2008: 48%
- 2016: 89%
- Vision 2020: 90%
Increasing Access to Basic Infrastructure

**Improved Sanitation**
- 2006: 58.5%
- 2011: 74.5%
- 2014: 83.4%

**Improved Water Source**
- 2006: 70.3%
- 2011: 74.2%
- 2014: 84.8%

**% of Roads in Good Condition**
- 2000: 59%
- 2015: 73.2%
- Vision 2020 Target: 85%
GDP is a measure of income, not wealth. It values a flow of goods and services, not a stock of assets.

- **Figure 1:** With a GDP/capita of US$720/year, or barely 2US$/day, Rwanda is considered a poor country.

Wealth provides information about the long-term health of an economy. A fall in wealth indicates that a country is depleting its assets and may not be able to sustain its future GDP growth.

- **Figure 2:** Based on the principles of NCA, the total wealth for Rwanda is estimated to be US$21 619/capita in 2014 terms. This is nearly 30 times higher than the GDP/capita.

Wealth Accounting complements GDP as it reflects the state of assets that produce GDP.

**Figure 1** Rwanda: GDP per capita (constant 2010 US$)
Source: World Bank 2018

**Figure 2** Rwanda: Total wealth per capita: US$21 619/capita (2014)
Note that natural capital is sub-divided into its parts.
Source: Lange et al. (2018)
Rwanda shows improvement even in Natural Resources Wealth

- Most of the improvement is in Cropland
- Forests and protected areas are a small component of the total
- Mineral and Energy resources have quite small shares
Rwanda – Changes in National Wealth (relative to 1995)

- Large increase evident in Human Capital
- Renewable natural resources = 2nd largest positive change
5. Vision
Vision 2050 Ambitions

- NST1 will serve as the implementation for the first four years of the Vision 2050 journey:
  - Upper middle-income by 2035 (USD 4,035 per capita);
  - High-income by 2050 (USD 12,476 per capita).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Transformation</th>
<th>Social Transformation</th>
<th>Transformational Governance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Create 1,500,000 jobs (over 214,000 annually)</td>
<td>- Eradication of extreme poverty</td>
<td>- Promoting Kinyarwanda as a language, values and culture</td>
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<td>- Grow exports (“Made in Rwanda”) by 17% annually and develop local industries</td>
<td>- 100% access to water, electricity and broadband</td>
<td>- Promoting unity and reconciliation</td>
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<td>- Double tourism revenues to USD 800 million by 2024 from USD 404 million in 2016</td>
<td>- Universal access to Quality health (health facilities 100% access to basic infrastructure)</td>
<td>- Promoting home grown solutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Ensure digital literacy for all youth (16 to 30 years) and 60% of adults by 2024</td>
<td>- Reproductive health and family planning to increase contraceptive prevalence from 48% (2013/14) to 60% in 2024</td>
<td>- Safety and Security of citizens and property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increase long term savings and 100% financial inclusion (from 89% in 2017)</td>
<td>- Universal access to Quality education (education facilities 100% access to basic infrastructure)</td>
<td>- Contributing to peace and security in Africa and globally</td>
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<td>- Double agriculture productivity on key crops (range from 30 to 100%)</td>
<td>- 100% access to basic sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>- Fight corruption in all its forms</td>
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<td>- Increase irrigation from 48,508 ha (2017) to 102,284 ha in 2024</td>
<td>- Promoting affordable housing</td>
<td>- Fight against genocide ideology in Rwanda and anywhere in the world</td>
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<td>- Increase districts revenue capacity to finance their development needs by promoting local economic development</td>
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6. Conclusion
Success Factors

- Visionary Leadership
- Good Governance and accountability – low corruption levels, citizen participation, decentralization
- Inclusive development model – gender equality, pro-poor policies, promoting unity and solidarity
- Home grown initiatives (e.g. Umuganda, Gacaca, Girinka etc.) and innovations built on the positives from the Rwandan culture and identity e.g. Agaciro (dignity), Kwigira, Ubudashyikirwa (excellence), etc.
- Use of ICT
- Investment in human capital – mainly capacity building
- Results oriented institutional framework – performance contracts