

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND



RWANDA

INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITION SURVEY (EICV4)

ESTA/GECL

December 2013

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of October 2013)

UA 1 = USD 1.53

UA 1 = Rwf 996.9

Fiscal Year

July 1 – June 30

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADF	African Development Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
DFID	Department for International Development, UK
DP	Development Partners
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EICV	Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages, called, in English, Integrated Household Living Condition Survey
GOR	Government of Rwanda
LOTB	Lapse of Time Basis
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NISR	National Institute of Statistics Rwanda
NSDS	National Strategy for the Development of Statistics
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
RMC	Regional Member Country
SCB	Statistical Capacity Building
SC/NPG	NSDS Steering Committee/National Partnership Group
VUP	Vision 2020 Umurenge Program

GRANT INFORMATION

Client information

GRANT RECIPIENT: Republic of Rwanda
EXECUTING AGENCY: National Institute of Statistics Rwanda

Financing Plan

Source	Amount (UA million)	Instrument
ADF	0.82	Grant
GoR Ordinary Budget	0.36	
NSDS Basket Fund (WB, DFID,EU)	1.65	Grant
DFID additional support	0.85	Grant
UN System (UN Women, UNDP,UNICEF)	0.57	Grant
TOTAL COST	4.25	Grant

AfDB's key financing information

Grant currency UA

Timeframe – Indicative Milestones

Concept Note approval	October 2013
Project Appraisal Report approval	November 2013
Board approval of Grant (LOTB)	December 2013
Effectiveness	January 2014
Last Disbursement	May 2015
Completion	December 2015

Project Summary

Project Overview

- **Name and scope:** The name of the project: Rwanda Integrated Household Living Condition Survey (EICV4) builds on the achievements of capacity development of the national statistical system financed by the Government with coordinated support from development partners. Its objective is assist with (i) field data collection and data capture, processing, editing and tabulation; and (ii) in-depth thematic analysis and reports dissemination. It covers all of Rwanda.
- **Expected outputs:** Up to date reliable data from a sufficiently representative sample of households that will enable Production of Thematic Reports on poverty and other socio-economic variables, District Profiles, and the building of local capacity to undertake such studies. The project will improve the quality and coverage of official statistics produced by Rwanda's national statistical system. This will contribute to more effective economic management, better MDGs and poverty monitoring, informed evidence-based policymaking, as well as improvements in the design of future Bank projects.
- **Timeframe:** January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2015.
- **Project Cost:** UA 820,000.00 (this represents AfDB share of the total costs amounting UA 4,250.00).
- **Direct Beneficiaries:** The direct beneficiaries will be all the producers and users of official statistics, including: NISR, other national statistical agencies; national policymakers; businesses and investors; researchers and analysts; citizens of Rwanda; and development institutions at national levels; regional organizations and the Bank.
- **Participation mode:** The Government of Rwanda will implement the project with the NISR as the coordinating apex organization of Rwanda National Statistical System.

Needs Assessment

- EICV4 is needed to provide up to date reliable data for monitoring and evaluation of MDGs and Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) targets; assess the level of change in household living conditions and identify the main drivers of poverty reduction; and support decision making and planning process in elaboration of policies and strategies of economic development. It is also needed now because Rwanda needs to have up dated data for the summit of various member states convened for September 2015 to assess the achievements made by developing counties to accomplish MDGs and because it needs to assess the impact of VUP on living standards of households benefiting from the program.
- Evidenced based decision, of which statistics play a key role, has no alternative that can be as reliable. In the absence of reliable statistics decisions will be influenced by (i) power and influence of sectional interests, (ii) corruption, (iii) political ideology, (iv) arbitrariness and (v) anecdotes.

The Bank's Added Value

- The value added that the Bank can bring to the project comprises: (i) Building on and utilizing lessons learned by the Bank in implemented Statistical Capacity Building (SCB) projects; (ii) utilization of the large network of active partners established by the Bank; and (iii) availability of the technical expertise within ESTA to support the project. In addition it is well-positioned to leverage the support of other development partners, where necessary, to help deliver the technical assistance to ensure the project's success.

Knowledge Management

- Rwanda's National Statistical System will continue to be the owner of national data. EICV4 will contribute to the improvement of the quality and coverage of statistics at sub-regional and regional levels as Rwanda adopts and follows sub-regional, regional and international standards and guidelines. The data will enhance the Bank's results measurement, monitoring and evaluation processes and will feed into improved effectiveness of its future operations, research, and policy advice.

Results-based Logical Framework

The project is supporting mainly data collection, in-depth thematic analysis and reporting. Therefore, the results from this project are more outputs reflective of project milestones than outcomes.

Country and project name:		Rwanda: The Integrated Household Living Condition Survey (EICV4)™.				
Purpose of the project:		To contribute to improvements in evidence based policy. Specifically, the operation will support improvements in the availability, coverage, and quality of statistics on the economic, social, and environmental aspects in Rwanda, in line with international and regional standards.				
RESULTS CHAIN		PERFORMANCE INDICATORS			MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS/MITIGATION MEASURES
		Indicator (including CSI)	Baseline (Dec 2013)	Target (Dec 2013)		
IMPACT	Impact To contribute to more effective economic management, poverty monitoring, evidence based policymaking for accelerated GDP growth and poverty reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population below the poverty level Human Development Indicator (HDI) welfare of households 	44.9% in 2011 HDI = 0.434 in 2012	30% in 2015 HDI = 0.466 in 2017	NISR/EICV report NISR/UN HDI report	
	Outcome 1 – Capacity enhancement at NISR and National Statistical Systems (NSS) to collect, manage, and disseminate data for national surveys and censuses	<p>Reduction in time lag between data collection and data dissemination.</p> <p>Data is easily accessible in Data Portal with all the meta-data</p>	8 months Not Applicable	5 months 100% Data portal uploaded end July 2015	Project implementation team report / NISR report	<p>Risk: Governments and other users may not trust or use statistics to strengthen policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation: GoR has manifested strong support for strengthening statistical capacity in the country and is also benefiting from support from the donor organizations.
Outcome 2 Improved coverage and data quality of official statistics, with greater harmonization in standards and reference classifications	Number of thematic reports released based on EICV4 analysis released by NISR e.g. contribute producing the poverty line statistics, updating the CPI and improving the monitoring capabilities of the Government in tracking the MDG's amongs others.,	Not Applicable	At least 15	Report released Updated data base with the reports		

OUTPUTS	<p>COMPONENT 1 - Data Collection for EICV4</p> <p>Output 1.1 EICV4 data collection conducted</p>	<p>Number of NISR and NSS staff trained in data collection, management and dissemination.</p> <p>Number of households to be interviewed during the nine months of data collection in 2014.</p>	<p>Zero</p> <p>Not Applicable</p>	<p>15</p> <p>EICV.4 Q1- 3578 Q2 – 7155 Q3 – 10733</p> <p>VUP Q1 - 650 Q2 – 1300 Q3 – 1950</p>	<p>Project implementation team report</p> <p>Monitoring reports from EICV4 Project Implementation Team</p>	<p><u>Risk:</u> GOR may be unwilling or unable to implement plans for improvement, e.g. because of budgetary or manpower constraints.</p> <p><u>Mitigation:</u> Ensure that plans for improvement are in line with the NSDS and are feasible, taking into account current and anticipated constraints and advocate for continued investment in statistics by donors and governments.</p>
	<p>COMPONENT 2 - in-depth EICV4 Analysis and Dissemination</p> <p>Output 2.1 : EICV4 data analysis conducted</p> <p>Output 2.2: EICV4 Results Disseminated</p>	<p>Number of staff with increased knowledge on in depth thematic analysis of EICV4 data</p> <p>Number of Thematic in-depth analysis of EICV4 data covering amongst others poverty profile; measuring the changes in panel households since EICV4. (see details in Project component section)</p> <p>Number of EICV4 dissemination workshop</p> <p>EICV data uploaded progressively on NISR Data Portal s</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>At least 15</p> <p>At least 17</p> <p>3</p> <p>zero</p>	<p>NISR DG confirmed effective support</p> <p>Released reports</p> <p>NISR DG confirmed effective support Project implementation team report</p>	<p><u>Risk:</u> Development partners may not deliver on the expected financing.</p> <p><u>Mitigation:</u> Make sure development partners are fully committed to the results agenda, the Busan Action Plan for Statistics, and MDG monitoring in Rwanda.</p> <p><u>Risk:</u> Aid may be fragmented and coordination may suffer as a result of the many different organizations being involved in the project.</p> <p><u>Mitigation:</u> Adoption of the NSDS as the common implementation and coordination framework.</p>
KEY ACTIVITIES	COMPONENTS		INPUTS			
	<p>Component 1 – Support for Data Collection for EICV4</p> <p>Component 2 – Support for EICV4 Data Analysis and Dissemination</p>		<p>Component 1 Salaries for enumerators provided Facilitation for field trips ensured Capacity Building for NISR staff working in EICV4 Provided</p> <p>Component 2 Required Technical assistance provided Workshops in EICV4 dissemination facilitated</p>			

Project Management Timeframe

Milestones	2013	2014				2015				2016			
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Project Life Cycle													
Board approval	X												
Grant protocol signature	X												
Agreements signed		X											
Satisfaction of conditions for effectiveness and first disbursement		X											
Project launching		X											
Disbursement of funds		X					X						
Bank's supervision missions			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Midterm review					X								
Annual Audits						X				X			
Implementation completion report											X		
All Components													
General Procurement notice		X											
Procurement of technical assistances		X											
Provision of trainings				X	X	X	X						
Quarterly and annual implementation and disbursement reports			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			

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REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE MANAGEMENT TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR AN INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT GRANT FOR RWANDA FOR IMPLEMENTING A BUILDING STATISTICAL CAPACITY FOR MDG MONITORING AND RESULTS MEASUREMENT

Management submits the following Report and Recommendation for a proposed ADF grant of UA 0.82 million to finance the project for “Building Statistical Capacity for Results Measurement including MDGs Monitoring (under the Integrated Household Living Condition Survey (EICV4)” in Rwanda. This is eligible under the directives of the Governing Bodies to support statistical capacity development in RMCs.

I. STRATEGIC THRUST AND RATIONALE

1.1 *Project linkages with the country strategy and objectives*

1.1.1 National Development Strategy. The Economic Development and Poverty Reduction strategy (EDPRS-2) 2013-2018 provides a medium-term framework for achieving the country’s Vision 2020 goals. The National M&E Policy provides the framework for implementation and monitoring and evaluation of EDPRS 2. In line with this policy, the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) has the sole mandate in Rwanda to generate data for monitoring the implementation of the EDPRS-2, hence the need to strengthen NISR to meet this obligation.

1.1.2 Link with CSP: The project is anchored in the Bank’s CSP 2012–16 for Rwanda and is aligned to the second pillar of the CSP, which emphasizes institutional and capacity development including in the area of generating quality and timely data to inform requisite enterprise development reforms. The project is also in line with (i) the Bank’s Ten-Year Strategy, 2013-2022 where it provides the data for meeting the needs for measuring development results in general, and in particular, trend on poverty and on core priority, focus areas and sectors of green and inclusive growth agenda; (ii) the ADF policy guidelines; (iii) the 2008-2012 Knowledge Development and Management Strategy all of which emphasize the central role of statistics in the implementation of the results agenda.

1.1.3 The proposed project is firmly linked to the objectives and priorities of the country’s National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), which include (i) informing and monitoring the formulation, effectiveness and poverty impact of development policies and programs of the GoR; and (ii) Strengthening sustainable capacity of NISR and NSS to meet immediate and future data needs. The NSDS provides the framework for Rwanda’s statistical development in its development agenda.

1.1.4 The project responds also to a number of important regional and international initiatives, including: the Reference Regional Strategic Framework (RRSF) for the development of statistics in Africa which lays the foundation for the NSDS; the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (SHaSA); and the Africa Symposium on Statistical Development; the Marrakesh Plan of Action for Statistics (MAPS) and, BAPS endorsed at the High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Bussan, Korea in 2011.

1.2 *Rationale for the Bank's involvement and Value Added*

1.2.1 The project responds to Bank Group's operational orientation and the directives of the Bank's Governing Bodies and ADF Deputies which emphasize managing for results across all its projects and programs that position results measurement at the heart of all operations Agenda. Success in this area can only be achieved by strong national statistical systems in RMCs with the necessary capacity for data generation, management, analysis, and dissemination to facilitate effective design, monitoring, and evaluation of operations.

1.2.2 The statistics sector in Rwanda has a robust sector-wide approach framework that brings together information management practitioners in the public and private sector. Therefore, by supporting statistical capacity development, the Bank stands to benefit from further consolidating its contribution and leadership role in the development of Rwanda's economic and social infrastructure, and increase its collaboration with other financing institutions and partners that are supporting the statistical sector.

1.2.3 The Bank has substantial comparative advantage in statistical capacity development derived from the implementation of Phases I-II and ongoing Phase III of the Statistical Capacity Building program in RMCs as part of its mandate. In light of these, the GoR officially requested that the Bank consider supporting NISR in their Statistical Capacity building effort.

1.3 *Donor coordination*

1.3.1 The level of donor coordination in Rwanda is high and the Bank, through its field office (RWFO), continues to play an active role in policy dialogue. RWFO actively participates in key aid coordination initiatives and dialogue including the Development Partner Coordination Group (DPCG) which is the highest-level coordination forum in Rwanda. The Bank group currently co-chairs the transport and private sector development and youth employment sector working groups (SWGs). A new division of labour (DOL) matrix was adopted in 2013 (see Annex 1) although certain areas of intervention such capacity and institutional development were considered to be cross-cutting,

1.3.2 The main donors active in the statistics sector include the World Bank, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the European Union (EU), and UN Systems (UNFPA, UNWomen, UNDP, UNICEF). These agencies have played a key role in funding various projects and programs in the sector.

1.3.3 Donor coordination in the project is further assured by its context with National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) which provides the mechanism for coordination of statistical development between the government and its development partners. The Bank participates in the NSDS Steering Committee/National Partnership Group (SC/NPG) that monitors the activities of NISR.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 *Project components*

2.1.1 The EICV4 project has 3 main components of which the first - survey preparatory tasks - has been accomplished. The Bank's grant, complemented with that from other DPs, will be used in the implementation of the other 2 components - (i) support data collection activities for the EICV4 (UA 0.62M) and (ii) support for the production of in-depth thematic analysis of EICV4 (UA 0.20M). The latter will be the analysis, publication and proper dissemination for use by the end-users the field data collected.

2.1.2 EICV4 has the overarching objective to contribute to improvements in evidence based policy. Specifically, the operation will support improvements in the availability, coverage, and quality of statistics on the economic, social, and environmental aspects in Rwanda, in line with international and regional standards. The Other objectives are to (i) provide high quality statistics to base on for monitoring and evaluation of MDGs and EDPRS targets; (ii) assess the impact of VUP on living standards of households benefiting the program; and (iii) assess the level of change in household living conditions and main drivers of poverty reduction and (iv) support decision making and planning process by providing the most updated data to base on in elaboration of policies and strategies of economic development.

2.1.3 The results from the survey will be the availability of high quality information on poverty and living conditions in Rwanda and measure changes over time as part of the on-going monitoring of the Poverty Reduction Strategy and other Government policies. The collected survey data will also play an important role for national accounts and updating the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The results of EICV 2013/2014 including poverty incidence at District level will be available by July 2015

Table 2.1: Project Components

No.	Component name	Est. cost (UA '000)	Component description
1	EICV4 Fieldwork activities	620	Support to NISR for generation and dissemination of statistics on household living conditions. This includes fieldwork (household interviews, data processing, archiving, and dissemination). The EICV4 will collect household data carried out over a 12-month period that would permit analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at National, Regional and District levels; • of trend; and • analysis of impact of Vision 2020 Umurenge Program (VUP) Data collection will take into account gender disaggregation where feasible.
2	EICV4 Data analysis	200	Support to enhance the skills of NISR and NSS staff in in-depth analysis through hands on and on-the-job training in the producing at least 17 thematic reports (e.g. on Utilities and amenities; Gender; Education; Agriculture; Income; Youth Economic activity/employment; Environment and natural resources; Social Protection; Patterns of consumption; etc.). It will also support the production of Rwanda's Poverty profile. In addition production of profiles for thirty (30) districts. Special efforts would be made to ensure all analysis are gender sensitive where applicable.
	Total Project Cost	820	

2.1.4 In the final analysis, EICV4 will provide updated indicators for monitoring poverty and living conditions of the Rwandan population. The indicators will be needed for the summit of various member states convened for September 2015 to assess the achievements made by developing countries to accomplish MDGs and also the way forward.

2.1.5 NISR has accumulated considerable experience in executing EICV surveys but still faces constraints in carrying out in depth data analysis. It is anticipated that the twining of the analysis phase with a consulting firm and promoting on-the-job hands on experience would go a long way to alleviating this challenge. The risk of attrition of staff of NISR and NSS trained by the project would be very low given that NISR is now a parastatal body and so therefore competitive in the market.

2.1.6 NISR has completed the key preparatory phases for the EICV4 2013/2014) - sample design, sampled households listed, pilot survey and recruitment and training of interviewers. The actual EICV4 data collection commenced in October 2013 and fieldwork will end in September 2014. GOR has provided initial funding for the EICV4 and this is paying for the first quarter of fieldwork, as well as some logistics, materials and other costs. Funding from some Development Partners is also already available to GOR. Given timing of the Bank's funding and the support already provided by Government and other DPs it is likely that this Project will fund nine months of the fieldwork (January 2013 until fieldwork ends in October 2013).

2.2 *Technical solutions retained and alternatives explored*

2.2.1 The technical approach is based on the experience gained and the lessons learned from implementing the other three phases of the EICV4. The project will operate under the country-owned NSDS that is a benchmark in statistical planning and development which is participatory in nature and covers all data producers (e.g. national statistical offices, central banks, and line ministries), as well as data users. In general, NSDSs have been developed using a system-wide approach and cover the entire statistical system.

2.2.2 No alternative was explored as good statistics play a key role in evidence-based policy-making and there is hardly any other approach in getting robust evidence to base the design and monitoring of policies, projects and programs. In the absence of reliable statistics the alternatives will be (i) power and influence of sectional interests, (ii) corruption, (iii) political ideology, (iv) arbitrariness and (v) anecdotes.

2.3 *Project type*

This project is an institutional support project. It supports improvements in the quality and coverage of official statistics in line with *nationally determined* priorities and strategies.

2.4 *Project cost and financing arrangements*

2.4.1 The estimated overall cost of EICV4 is UA 4,25M of which the Bank is being requested to contribute UA 0.82M about 18% to fill the funding gap. The financial partners are GoR (UA 0.36M from its Ordinary Budget); NSDS Basket Fund (UA 1.65M from WB, DFID, EU); DFID additional support (UA 0.85M); and UN System (UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF) - UA 0.57M). The funds are fully pledged. Those for the Basket Fund are available and accessed by NISR upon submission of a request for no objection for procurement related expenses. Monitoring of the use of funds is carried out at the quarterly meeting of the NSDS

steering committee where details of activities and expenditures of NISR are discussed and approved.

2.4.2 The following breakdown of costs (Tables 1 to 4) relates only to those activities that will be covered by the ADF grant.

Table 1: Summary costs by component (ADF grant)

Component	Local Costs	Foreign Costs	Total Costs	Local Costs	Foreign Costs	Local Costs	Local Costs as % of Total Costs
	(UA millions)			(RWF millions)			
Data Collection, processing	0.62		0.62	618.08		618.08	100
In-depth Thematic analysis; Dissemination		0.2			199.38	199.38	0
Total	0.62	0.2	0.82	618.08	199.38	817.46	76

Table 2: Summary of costs by category of expenditure (ADF grant)

Expenditure Category	Local Costs	Foreign Costs	Total Costs	Local Costs	Foreign Costs	Local Costs
	(UA millions)			(RWF millions)		
Operating Cost	0.62		0.62	618.08		618.08
Consulting Services		0.2	0.2		199.38	199.38
Total	0.62	0.2	0.82	618.08	199.38	817.46

Table 3: Sources of finance (UA millions)

Sources	Local Costs	Foreign Costs	Total Costs	Local Costs	Foreign Costs	Local Costs	Local Costs as % of Total Costs
	(UA millions)			(RWF millions)			
ADF	0.62	0.2	0.82	618.08	199.38	817.46	76
Total	0.62	0.2	0.82	618.08	199.38	817.46	76

Table 4: Expenditure schedule by component (UA millions)

Expenditure Category	Local Costs	Foreign Costs	Total Costs	Local Costs	Foreign Costs	Local Costs
	(UA millions)			(RWF millions)		
Data collection, Processing and Analysis.	0.62		0.62	618.08		618.08
In-depth Thematic analysis; Dissemination		0.2	0.2		199.38	199.38
Total	0.62	0.2	0.82	618.08	199.38	817.46

2.5 Project's target area and population

2.5.1 The project's beneficiaries will be all the producers and users of official statistics including: administrative units and line ministries; national policymakers; businesses and investors; researchers and analysts; citizens of Rwanda; and development partners at the national and regional levels, including the Bank itself. Other beneficiaries will include, sub regional organizations (SROs).

2.5.2 The principal outcomes of the project will be twofold. The first outcome will be improved official statistics in Rwanda in terms of coverage and data quality, with greater harmonization in standards and reference classifications. The second outcome will be increased capacity of national statistical systems in Rwanda to operate more effectively in

terms of data collection, management, and dissemination. The first outcome will provide for (i) increased coverage and reliability of poverty measures; (ii) increased reliability, timeliness, and consistency of statistics; (iii) improved quality of databases and statistical systems; and (iv) improved quality and availability of statistical data to feed into the Bank's Data Portal and support the Bank's results management agenda. The second outcome – building the capacity of national statistical systems – will ensure that these improvements can be sustained in the long term.

2.6 Participatory process for project identification, design and implementation

2.6.1 The project was identified in the NSDS which promotes a holistic approach that conforms to international standards and provides a framework for coordination of all statistical development activities in the country. All stakeholders are involved in the elaboration of the NSDS. The design was done in collaboration with NISR and other data producers in Rwanda.

2.6.2 As for EICV4 in particular, key stakeholders were consulted as part of the design process. This ensured that key data needs would be met and that the EICV4 reflected current international commitments and reporting obligations as well as country level requirements. Key sector Ministries, and development partners were involved in discussions on the timing of the fieldwork, reviewing the survey instruments and materials and remain members of the NSDS Steering Committee/National Partnership Group (SC/NPG) that monitors the activities of NISR.

2.7 Bank Group experiences and lessons learned, reflected in project design

The design of the project takes into account and builds on the key lessons from executing the various Phases of its SCB program in RMCs. The core elements were: (i) Skills development - particularly to improve the organization of statistical activities and strengthen the management of statistical agencies and systems; (ii) Data use and management to be improved, strengthened and disseminated; (iii) Empowering national statistical agencies to promote better coordination in countries; and (iv) Data development - with a special focus on administrative data.

2.8 Project's performance indicators

The key performance indicators are presented in the results-based logical framework at the beginning of this report (Page v). Its component for data collection would lead to enhanced capacity at NISR and in the overall National Statistical Systems (NSS) to collect, manage, and disseminate data for national surveys and censuses. Its component for in-depth analysis and dissemination would transform the EICV4 results in the form of statistical data into information that can be easily understood by the stakeholders and readily used by decision makers for policy formulation thus forcing improved coverage and data quality. Both components would contribute to more effective economic management, poverty monitoring, evidence based policymaking.

Progress will be measured on a regular basis through a variety of means including: regular Bank supervision missions; submission of quarterly progress reports from NISR; and review of the minutes of the NSDS Steering Committee/National Partnership Group (SC/NPG).

III. PROJECT FEASIBILITY

3.1 Economic and financial performance

The project is not amenable to a cost-benefit analysis as the benefits are not directly quantifiable in monetary terms. However, the economic benefits from the project will derive from the provision of up to date data from the EICV4 that will allow more effective and efficient planning and implementation of policies in Rwanda. Improvements in statistical systems in the country will lead to higher-quality and more timely data, which, in turn, will support better policy formulation, project design and implementation, and the evaluation of results. Better economic policies based on reliable statistics will contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction. It will result in good governance and accountability.

3.2 Environmental and social impacts

Environment and Climate Change

3.2.1 The project will have no adverse impact on the environment or climate change. It is only supporting fieldwork (data collection, data entry, data processing) and data analysis. On the contrary, it will help to improve the availability, quality, and timeliness of environmental and climate change statistics, which in turn will lead to better policy formulation and decision making and accountability on related issues.

Gender

3.2.2 The project will support the generation of gender-responsive statistics in Rwanda in line with regional and international agreements and standards. This will facilitate the design and implementation of policies, programs and projects geared to improve women's economic and social prospects. For example it could be used on in depth analysis on issues specific to women such as women's time use.

3.2.3 Data from the EICV4 will be presented disaggregated by sex wherever appropriate. The EICV4 data will be a useful addition to gender data in Rwanda particularly providing important data on sex differences in, for example, labor force composition and characteristics. The data on child labor, for example also, will provide important information on sex differences among children in their participation in the labor force and the nature of the work they are engaged in as well as impacts on school attendance and education. The wealth of data from the EICV4 presented in a disaggregated way will help inform appropriate policies to address gender inequalities and to develop policies that are gender sensitive and appropriate.

Social

3.2.4 The project will facilitate the generation of reliable and timely social statistics for planning, implementation, and monitoring of social projects in areas such as education and health and for monitoring the MDGs. Better data will help GOR to design targeted poverty reduction and other social projects to track the effectiveness of such projects.

Involuntary resettlement

3.2.5 There will be no resettlements (voluntary or involuntary) occasioned by the project.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 *Implementation arrangements*

4.1.1 The project will be implemented under national arrangements with the leadership and coordination of the NISR. At the Bank, ESTA will be responsible for monitoring the implementation. The coordinated assistance of development partners under the national strategies for the development of statistics has contributed to strengthening the capacity of NISR to implement the envisaged project. Further support will also be provided by qualified statistical staff posted in the Bank's field office.

4.1.2 *Procurement Arrangements:* All procurement of goods, works, and acquisition of consulting services financed by the Bank will be in accordance with Bank's Rules and Procedures: "Rules and Procedures for the Procurement of Goods and Works" dated May 2008 (revised July 2012); and "Rules and Procedures for the Use of Consultants dated May 2008 (revised July 2012), as amended from time to time, using the relevant Bank standard bidding documents or the Bank's Standard Requests for Proposals. The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) will be responsible for the procurement of goods, works, consultancy and non-consulting services, training and miscellaneous items.

4.1.3 All procurement of goods, works, and acquisition of consulting services financed by the Bank will be in accordance with Bank's Rules and Procedures: "Rules and Procedures for the Use of Consultants dated May 2008 (revised July 2012), as amended from time to time, using the relevant Bank Standard Requests for Proposals and the provisions stipulated in the Legal Agreement. There are no goods or works envisaged under this project. The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) will be responsible for the procurement of consultancy services, training and recruitment of support staff. The resources, capacity, expertise and experience of NISR were analyzed and found adequate to carry out the procurement. The overall project risk for procurement is moderate. Detailed procurement arrangements are indicated in annex B5.

4.1.4 *Disbursements:* Grants to NISR will be disbursed based on the implementation plans for different components, which will be reviewed, supported, and monitored by the Bank. An initial grant will be provided to support fieldwork and analysis of EICV4 based plan and budget. Further disbursements will be triggered by NISR achieving agreed milestones or targets. The disbursement arrangements for the project will use the Special Account and the Direct Payment methods, in accordance with ADF procedures.

4.1.5 *Financial Management and Audit:* Financial management responsibilities of this project will be assured by NISR and at the regional level by the Bank (ESTA). On the basis of a review conducted to assess the financial management capacity of NISR the rating of the global fiduciary risk is moderate if the following risk-mitigating measures were implemented satisfactorily.

4.1.6 *Financial management arrangements:* These are as follows: (i) Following an advance to commence activities, further disbursements will be triggered by NISR achieving agreed milestones or targets; as in the SCB programs it participated, it will justify disbursements by submitting quarterly financial statements to RWFO; (ii) a qualified accounting assistant will be designated to be a member of the project team inside NISR, as required; (iii) The financial management procedures will be formalized and the accounting system will be computerized if need be; (iv) The quarterly financial statements will include: sources and uses of funds, use

of funds by Project activities, a procurement progress report, and a review of physical progress; (v) The annual financial statements of the project will be prepared in accordance with internationally accepted accounting principles; (vi) Independent audit institutions (public or private) acceptable to the ADF will carry out annual audits of the project in conformity with the Bank's TORs.

4.2 *Monitoring*

The project is in support of the EICV4. NISR has established a monitoring schedule for each cycle of fieldwork and teams from HQ and regional statisticians visit the field work teams to assess progress, discuss challenges and review the quality of the questionnaires completed. The EICV4 Project Implementation Team are tasked with providing regular progress reports on EICV4 including on progress with fieldwork and on any fieldwork challenges. These reports will be distributed to stakeholders and discussed at the Technical and Steering Committees. The Bank will, therefore, rely on the monitoring and reporting system in place to monitor the implementation of the EICV4.

Role of Partners

A number of different organizations are financing the EICV4. This includes the GoR, DFID, EU, World Bank, UN System (UNDP, UNICEF and UN Women). NISR will manage the funds from all the partners through individual arrangements. However reporting on progress will be made jointly to all contributors and monitoring and supervision will be undertaken jointly where feasible. In addition, recourse will be made to the supervision reports prepared by these partners for components that they co-finance. There will be a midterm evaluation of the project to permit corrections if deemed necessary.

4.3 *Governance*

The Project is providing support to the implementation of the EICV4. The project, will therefore, as far as possible, make use of the implementation and governance structures established by the NISR to oversee the implementation of the EICV4. This ensures that the Project is aligned with existing structures and minimizes additional burden on the implementing agency. NISR has established a Steering Committee SC/NPG that oversees the implementation of the EICV4 as well as a Project Implementation Team to oversee the day to day implementation of the EICV4. It has designated a EICV4 survey coordinator in the person of its Deputy Director General.

4.4 *Sustainability*

4.4.1 This project is providing a one-off support to the EICV4. However it fits within the Bank's mandate to support statistical capacity building in RMC under its engagements along with other international and regional development partners to strengthen statistical capacity at country levels for measurement of development results. These engagements provide effective mechanisms for building the capacity of national statistical systems on a sustainable basis for better management of national development agenda. Among others, the strong commitment of GOR and donors to BAPS and other initiatives calls for ensuring adequate and sustainable budgetary provisions for the project. In this regard, the type of commitment and contributions Rwanda gave to Phases I - III of SCB will be extended to this project.

4.4.2 Rwanda has sustained the momentum of the improvements in its statistical capacity from Phase I through Phase III of SCB. For example, significant improvements have been attained in areas such as price, national accounts statistics and skills development. It has prepared and is implementing the NSDS which is aligned to its medium-term development strategy and provides an effective platform for the measurement of development outcome as well as an instrument of evidence-based decision-making, good governance and accountability. At the same time, the improvement in social statistics has contributed to remarkable progress in monitoring the Millennium Development Goals.

4.5 Risk management

4.5.1 The five major risks and mitigation measures may be summarized as follows:

Stakeholder Risk	Risk Rating	Mitigation measures
<i>The Government and other users may not trust or use statistics to strengthen policy</i>	Low	This will be addressed by continuing supporting Rwanda's statistical system to generate, manage and disseminate reliable and timely statistics conforming to regional and international standards that meets national needs
<i>The Government may be unwilling to give priority to financing statistical systems to sustain improvements in performance</i>	Low	The Government of Rwanda adopted the NSDS as a central instrument for statistical development and has shown commitment to according high priority to statistical development activities by making adequate budgetary provisions to the extent possible
<i>The Government may be unwilling or unable to implement plans for improvement owing to manpower due to budgetary constraints</i>	Low	The priority to statistical development in Rwanda is not in question. Statistical manpower development is part of the agenda of its NSDS. In addition, the various phases of SCB have contributed to statistical skills development in Rwanda through seminars, workshops, on-the-job-training and projects of the regional statistical training centers
<i>Development partners may not deliver on the expected financing</i>	Low	Development partners are committed to supporting statistical development under the various statistical development initiatives. The major instruments are the NSDS and country level donor statistical support forum which are both strong in Rwanda. The Bank is a major player under the two instruments
<i>Aid may be fragmented and coordination may suffer as a result of the many different organizations involved in the project</i>	Low	Rwanda adopted the NSDS as the common implementation and coordination framework for donor statistical assistance. In addition it has a strong donor coordination mechanism driven by its medium-term development strategy

4.5.2 The EICV is a well-established survey and NISR is experienced in implementing them. NISR has mobilized resources to finance the survey and donor coordination in support of the EICV is good and there are strong institutional arrangements in place to manage and

monitor the survey. The Bank has a strong relationship with NISR through its (the Bank's) 3 successive statistical capacity building program which will foster access to information on progress and early awareness of challenges. The implementation arrangements are strong and functioning and bring together a range of stakeholders.

4.6 Knowledge building

4.6.1 The project will generate better-quality, timely, and reliable socioeconomic data derived from strengthening statistical systems in Rwanda. Improved data systems will lead to a better understanding of development challenges in the country, which, in turn will lead to improved policy and strategy design, results measurement and reporting, as well as MDGs monitoring. The project will also contribute to better supervision and monitoring of Bank operations in Rwanda.

4.6.2 A central data dissemination vehicle will be the Bank's enhanced Data Portal, which is a web-based system that provides all Bank staff and external users easy online access to a wide range of development data managed by the institution. The system also incorporates a results reporting feature to facilitate real-time monitoring of results achieved in Bank operations. In line with the recommendations of the Bussan Action Plan for Statistics, NISR will be encouraged to follow open-data principles.

V. LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND AUTHORITY

5.1 Legal instrument

A Protocol of Agreement between the Republic of Rwanda and the African Development Fund for a grant of UA 0.82 million.

5.2 Conditions associated with the Bank's intervention

5.2.1 Entry into force of the Grant Protocol of Agreement:

The Protocol of Agreement will enter into force upon its signature by the Republic of Rwanda (the Recipient) and the African Development Fund.

5.2.2 Conditions Precedent to First Disbursement:

The obligation of the Fund to make the first disbursement of the grant shall be conditional upon the entry into force of the Protocol of Agreement, and the fulfillment by the Recipient of the following conditions:

- (i) evidence of having opened –
 - (a) Special Account denominated in US dollars in the National Bank of Rwanda where disbursements from the Bank will be deposited; and
 - (b) Project Account denominated in local currency to be opened in the National Bank of Rwanda also. Transfers from the Special Account (for payment of transactions in local currency) will be deposited on this account in accordance with project objectives and needs.
- (ii) Assignment of a project Accounting Assistant to the Project; and
- (iii) Submission of a six month work plan and approval of the Work Plan by ADF.

5.3 *Compliance with Bank policies*

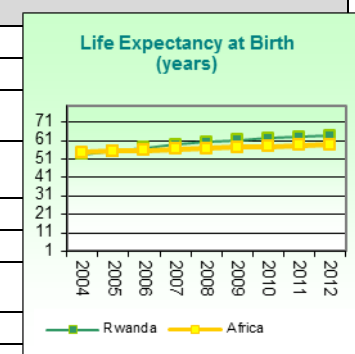
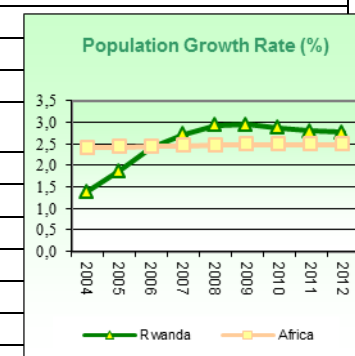
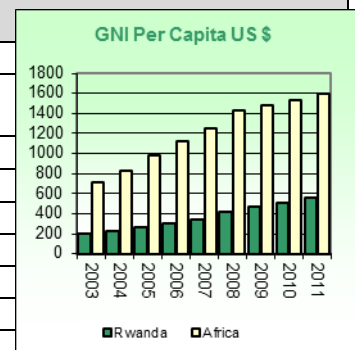
This project complies with all applicable Bank policies. There are no non-standard conditions.

VI. RECOMMENDATION

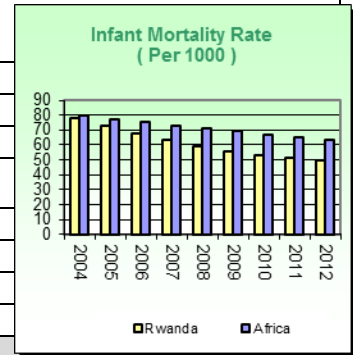
Management recommends that the Board of Directors approve the proposed grant of UA 0.82 million for Rwanda for the purpose of implementing the project as described in this report and subject to the conditions stipulated therein.

Appendix I. Rwanda comparative socio-economic indicators

	Year	Rwanda	Africa	Developing Countries	Developed Countries
Basic Indicators					
Area ('000 Km²)	2011	26	30 323	98 458	35 811
Total Population (millions)	2012	11,5	1 070,1	0,0	0,0
Urban Population (% of Total)	2012	19,4	40,8	47,1	78,0
Population Density (per Km²)	2012	415,5	34,5	69,8	23,5
GNI per Capita (US \$)	2011-2012	560	1 604	3 795	37 653
Labor Force Participation - Total (%)	2012	46,8	37,8	68,7	72,0
Labor Force Participation - Female (%)	2012	51,8	42,5	38,9	44,5
Gender -Related Development Index Value	2007-2011	0,459	0,525	0,694	0,911
Human Develop. Index (Rank among 187 countries)	2008-2012	167
Popul. Living Below \$ 1.25 a Day (% of Population)	2009-2011	63,2	40,0	20,6	...
Demographic Indicators					
Population Growth Rate - Total (%)	2012	2,8	2,3	1,3	0,3
Population Growth Rate - Urban (%)	2012	4,3	3,4	2,6	0,7
Population < 15 years (%)	2012	43,9	40,0	28,5	16,4
Population >= 65 years (%)	2012	2,3	3,6	6,0	16,6
Dependency Ratio (%)	2012	84,2	77,3	52,6	49,2
Sex Ratio (per 100 female)	2012	95,4	100,0	103,3	94,3
Female Population 15-49 years (% of total population)	2012	24,5	49,8	53,3	45,6
Life Expectancy at Birth - Total (years)	2012	63,6	58,1	68,2	77,7
Life Expectancy at Birth - Female (years)	2012	65,2	59,1	70,1	81,1
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000)	2012	35,8	33,3	21,4	11,3
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000)	2012	7,3	10,9	7,6	10,3
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2012	49,8	71,4	40,9	5,6
Child Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	2012	73,7	111,3	57,7	6,7
Total Fertility Rate (per woman)	2012	4,6	4,2	2,6	1,7
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000)	2006-2010	340,0	415,3	240,0	16,0
Women Using Contraception (%)	2012	51,4	34,5	62,4	71,4
Health & Nutrition Indicators					
Physicians (per 100,000 people)	2004-2010	2,4	49,2	103,7	291,9
Nurses (per 100,000 people)*	2004-2009	77,2	133,0	168,7	734,3
Births attended by Trained Health Personnel (%)	2006-2010	69,0	53,7	64,3	...
Access to Safe Water (% of Population)	2011	68,9	67,8	86,5	99,1
Access to Health Services (% of Population)	2003	17,6	65,2	80,0	100,0
Access to Sanitation (% of Population)	2011	61,3	40,2	56,8	96,1
Percent. of Adults (aged 15-49) Living with HIV/AIDS	2011	2,9	4,6	0,9	0,5
Incidence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000)	2011	94,0	234,6	146,0	23,0
Child Immunization Against Tuberculosis (%)	2011	99,0	81,6	83,9	95,4
Child Immunization Against Measles (%)	2011	95,0	76,5	83,7	93,5
Underweight Children (% of children under 5 years)	2006-2011	11,7	19,8	17,0	1,4
Daily Calorie Supply per Capita	2009	2 188	2 481	2 675	3 285



Public Expenditure on Health (as % of GDP)	2010-2011	6,1	5,9	2,9	7,4
Education Indicators					
Gross Enrolment Ratio (%)					
Primary School - Total	2009-2012	141,7	107,0	107,8	102,7
Primary School - Female	2009-2012	143,5	103,1	106,2	102,3
Secondary School - Total	2009-2012	35,8	46,3	66,4	100,4
Secondary School - Female	2009-2012	36,7	41,9	65,1	100,0
Primary School Female Teaching Staff (% of Total)	2009-2012	51,6	39,2	58,6	81,3
Adult literacy Rate - Total (%)	2010	65,9	71,5	80,2	...
Adult literacy Rate - Male (%)	2010	71,1	78,4	85,9	...
Adult literacy Rate - Female (%)	2010	61,5	64,9	74,8	...
Percentage of GDP Spent on Education	2008-2010	4,8	5,3	4,5	5,5
Environmental Indicators					
Land Use (Arable Land as % of Total Land Area)	2011	49,5	7,6	10,7	10,8
Annual Rate of Deforestation (%)	2000-2009	3,9	0,6	0,4	-0,2
Forest (As % of Land Area)	2011	18,0	23,0	28,7	40,4
Per Capita CO2 Emissions (metric tons)	2009	0,1	1,2	3,0	11,6



Sources: AfDB Statistics Department Databases; World Bank: World Development Indicators; UNAIDS; UNSD; WHO, UNICEF, WRI, UNDP; Country Reports.

Appendix II. Rwanda - AfDB's On-going Portfolio

No.	Sector and project name	Type of instrument	Total amount (UA million)	% disb. as of May 2013	Approval date
1.0	<u>AGRICULTURE</u>				
1.1	Bugesera Agriculture Development Support Project—PADAB	ADF grant	10.00	84.6%	24-Jul-06
1.2	Livestock Infrastructure Support Program—LISP (SBS)	ADF loan	21.81	100%	29-Jun-11
TOTAL APPROVALS			31.81	95.2%	
2.0	<u>TRANSPORT</u>				
2.1	Butare-Kitabi-Ntendezi Road Project	ADF grant	16.00	64.3%	25-Mar-09
TOTAL APPROVALS			16.00	64.3%	
3.0	<u>WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION</u>				
3.1	Rural Water and Sanitation—Phase II (AEPA)	ADF grant RWSSI	10.00	80.5%	1-Jul-09
	Rural Water and Sanitation—Phase II (AEPA)				
TOTAL APPROVALS			16.12	79.5%%	
4.0	<u>SOCIAL</u>				
4.1	Support to Skills Development in Science & Technology	ADF grant	6.00	28.8%	11-Nov-08
4.2	Regional ICT Centre of Excellence	ADF loan	8.60	0.6%	14-Dec-10
TOTAL APPROVALS			14.60	12.2%%	
5.0	<u>MULTI – SECTOR</u>				
5.1	Competitiveness & Enterprise Development	ADF grant	5.00	73.6%	29-Dec-08
5.2	Support for Policy and Strategy Development	ADF grant	1.00	99.5%	18-Sep-09
5.3	Skills employment and entrepreneur Prg.	ADF grant	17.19	100%	3- Apr.-13
5.4	Skills employment and entrepreneur Prg.	ADF Loan	8.42	100.	3- Apr.-13
TOTAL APPROVALS			6.00	95.8%	
6.0	<u>PRIVATE SECTOR</u>				
6.1	Support to Rwanda Private Sector Federation	FAPA grant	1.00	100%	27-Aug-08
6.2	KivuWatt	AfDB loan	15.89	81.45%	3-Feb-11
6.3	BRD	AfDB loan	8.00	50.00%	19-Nov-10
6.4	BRD (LOC & FAPA)	AfDB loan FAPA grant	5.88	50.00%	19-Nov-10
6.5	BK (LOC & FAPA)	AfDB loan ADF loan	7.96	50.00%	19-Nov-10
TOTAL APPROVALS			30.73	65.1%%	
7.0	<u>MULTINATIONAL OPERATIONS</u>				
7.1	Isaka-Kigali Railway Study (Phase 2)	ADF grant	1.67	42.5%	17-Nov-09
7.2	Nyamitanga-Ruhwa-Ntendezi-Mwityazo Road	ADF grant	50.62	61.9% %	16-Dec-08
7.3	NELSAP Interconnection	ADF grant	30.47	0.8%	27-Nov-08
7.4	Bugesera Multinational Project	ADF grant	14.98	25.0%	25-Sep-09
7.5	Rubavu-Gisiza Road Project	ADF loan/grant	45.05	0%	25-Jul-12
7.6	Sustainable management of woodlands and restoration of natural forests of Rwanda	Congo Basin Fund (grant)	4.016	14.6%	29-Nov-11
7.7	Lake Victoria Water & Sanitation Program	ADF grant	15.11	0.32%	17-Feb-10
7.8	Payment and Settlement Systems Integration Project	ADF grant	3.69	0%	5-Dec-12
TOTAL APPROVALS			165.61	22.6%	
GRAND TOTAL APPROVALS			324,55	48.1%	

Appendix III. Key related projects financed by the Bank and other development partners in Rwanda

	Belgium	Canada	Germany	Japan	Netherlands	Sweden	UK	US	AfDB	EC	WB	Switzerland	France	Austria	Luxembourg	FAO	ILO	UNDP	UNEP	UNESCO	UNFPA	UNHCR	UN-HABITAT	UNICEF	UNIDO	UN Women	WFP	IFAD	WHO	UNECA	UNCDF
Education	S	S	X	X	S		X		S											S				X			X				
Health and Population	X		S				S	X			S	X			X						X			X					X		
Social Protection						X	X			S	S										S	S		X			X		S		
Employment			X					X									X														
Youth, Sports and Culture													X					S		S	X										
Transport and ICT				S					X	X	X													S						X	
Energy	X			S	X				X		X		X												X						
Water and Sanitation				X					X					X									S	X					S		
Agriculture		X		X			X	X		X	X					X											X	X			
Forestry, Land and Environment						X										X		X	S				S				S				
Manufacturing, Services and Off-Farm Industry																								X							
Decentralization/CDF	X		X									X						X						S				S			
Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order	S				X	X				X								X						S		S					S

Capacity building, private sector enabling environment reforms, financial sector reforms and public financial management reforms are considered to be cross-cutting issues and can be supported by all donors. X=Active partner, S=Silent partner

Appendix IV. Map of project area



© National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, 2010

Source: National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, 2010

This map was provided by the African Development Bank exclusively for the use of the readers of the report to which it is attached. The names used and the borders shown do not imply on the part of the Bank and its members any judgment