Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Overview of main development results in Rwanda in 2013

Summary Multi Annual Strategic Plan (MASP)

The bilateral programme of the Netherlands embassy in Rwanda is an integral part of the regional approach to the Great Lakes. Rwanda's vision 2020 and the new poverty reduction strategy are ambitious. The role of government is very dominant. There is a need for an increased role for the private sector and for more civil liberties. Rwanda is a low income country that is aiming at a rapid economic transformation to a modern, service-oriented, urban society. The creation of jobs is a key priority which will help maintain social stability. Inclusive policies, a gradual opening up of political space and a more legitimate judiciary will also contribute to stability. The modernization of Rwanda's justice system is a key element in the Netherlands strategy.

Priority themes

Food security

Security and rule of Law

Water

Embassy contribution to changes at country level

The embassy contributed to infrastructure investment and capacity building as part of its private sector development efforts. This resulted in: 430 local infrastructure projects, maintenance of 521 km of feeder roads, 10,000 new electricity connections and 1.6 mln new land titles.

The business environment has been further improved. The role of the private sector is increasingly recognised. Commercial ties were strengthened, especially within the region. Trade with the Netherlands rose by €6,287,000 compared to 2012. The embassy answered 101 business questions in 2013.

As co-chair of the Justice Reconciliation Law and Order Sector (JRLOS) working group the embassy actively lobbied for a legal aid policy, which was recently adopted.

Direct support to civil society helped strengthen 38 legal aid organisations, assuring public access to legal aid and more local mediation of land disputes.

The embassy supported an international organisation working for media reform, resulting in six new media laws increasing freedom for independent media.

Initial steps towards an integrated resource water management programme and the provision of technical assistance helped step up the policy dialogue on water.

Clarifications of results achieved

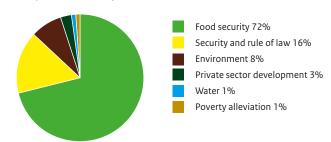
Economic growth in 2013 was negatively affected by bad weather and resulting poor harvests thereby reducing exports. The impact of aid withheld in 2012 could also still be felt. Imports were lower than expected due to less public and private finance. Trade with the Netherlands has grown but remains modest. Assistance to the justice sector was affected by the decision to withhold sector budget support. The delayed arrival of a water expert slowed down the water programme.

Implications for planning

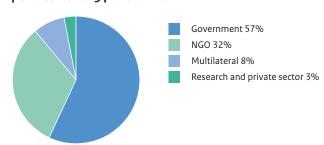
The bilateral programme needs to strike a balance between direct government support and support to civil society in order to enhance accountable governance and human rights. The embassy will emphasise the importance of political dialogue on these issues. A water programme will start in 2014.

Expenditures 2013 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy € 37,267,000



Expenditures 2013 per channel



Developments in Rwanda

On track Progress, but not on track No progress

Improved access to markets for farmers through investment at local level that raises farmers' income and food security

An improved business environment and private sector development, contributing to macroeconomic stability
Increased access to justice and legal reforms

A stronger focus on the rule of law

Greater freedom for more independent media through reforms to media laws

More dialogue on integrated water management with all stakeholders in Rwanda