
MAPS: Rwanda

Private Sector Description: Phase II

DRAFT REPORT

U.S. Agency for International Development

Bureau for Private Enterprise

Bureau for Africa / Market Development and Investment

USAID / Rwanda

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Private sector accounts for *78% of GDP and 94% of total employment*
- Private sector is *97% rural, informal or self-employed*
- *Formal private sector is small; representing 3% total employment*
- *State-owned enterprises employed 5% of total workforce, accounted for over 90% of exports and over 6% of GOR revenue in 1987*
- *Gross domestic investment (GDI) accounted for 17% of GDP in 1987, with the private sector accounting for approximately one third of total GDI*
- *The private sector share of gross domestic credit declined to 62% in 1988; during the 1980s, Central Government borrowing increased every year*
- *GDP growth was 1.6% since 1965, among the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa although the trend has been negative since 1986, the last coffee boom year.*
- *GDP growth has been offset by a population growth rate of 3.7%, meaning per capita incomes have been falling*
- *The public policy environment in Rwanda is geared more to regulating and taxing the large commercial enterprise than to promoting the small productive enterprises*
- *Export diversification is greatly needed; coffee and tea account for over 90% of all exports. Low world prices for coffee and tea have led Rwanda to a position where its trade deficit was double total of export earnings in 1987.*
- *Rwanda is suffering from an increasing debt burden as it tries to maintain the coffee producer price in the face of low world market prices. However, the debt as a percentage of GDP and exports ratios: 25% and 12%, respectively, are low by LDC standards.*
- *The mining sector is no longer productive, accounting for less than 1% of GDP in 1986 and it is likely the cultivation of quinquina and pyrethum will soon follow suit*
- *The population growth rate of 3.7% per year is among the highest in the world; at the current rate, the population will exceed 10 million in the year 2000*
- *An estimated 80,000 new workers will enter the workforce each year between 1989 and 2000 making employment creation a key priority*
- *Only 10,000 new modern sector (salaried) jobs were created per year during the Third Five Year Plan (1981-86)*

Note¹

A major difficulty in evaluating recent economic trends and policies in Rwanda arises from the serious problems of data availability and consistency. These problems are partly attributable to the fact that reporting of a number of key economic aggregates occurs only with a considerable delay. An even more serious problem arises from the fact that, in the absence of timely and comprehensive data, the alternative data sources which are available are often highly inconsistent.

These problems are particularly acute for data concerning national income accounts and agricultural production. Until 1978, the Ministry of Plan provided national accounts estimates in both current and constant prices. Since that time, however, no sectoral deflators have been provided, leading to a situation in which there are no official national income figures in constant prices.

1 From the World Bank, Rwanda: *Country Economic Memorandum*, 1986, pp.3-4.

II. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose and Objectives of the Description Phase

The purpose of this section is to describe the Rwandan private sector. Specific objectives include the following:

- Quantify the private sector's importance in the Rwandan economy
- Create a private sector map to illustrate the role in and share of economic activity
- Assess State-Owned Enterprises' impact on the economy
- Identify leading and lagging sectors and private sector opportunities
- Generate benchmark data to measure change over time
- Provide useful information for future USAID projects and program design.

B. Organization of the Description Phase

The description phase is organized around a series of key questions:

- How important is the private sector in the economy?
- Where in the economy is the private sector located?
- What is the impact on the economy of the State-Owned Enterprises?
- What has been the impact of public policy on economic growth?
- What have been the trends in the private sector (e.g., leading vs. lagging sectors)?
- Who is the private sector?

III. FINDINGS

The following are key findings from the description phase, with specific focus on the strategic questions above.

A. How Important is the Private Sector in the Economy?

1. The Private Sector Accounts for 78% of Measurable GDP

The total private sector contribution to GDP in 1986 was estimated at 78% with parastatals contributing an estimated 15% and the Government the remaining 7%. The private sector is most prominent in agriculture, from which it contributes approximately 37% of GDP. Agriculture in Rwanda is based primarily on small holder production, including over 500,000 coffee farmers; the average plot size is just over one hectare. While Rwanda remains a predominantly rural society, the share of the primary sector in total GDP has been declining. Manufacturing, which is primarily agro-industrial, accounted for 16% of GDP in 1986, with the private sector accounting for two thirds of the value added in that sector. Services are also growing in importance in Rwanda, accounting for 42% of GDP in 1986. In this sector, parastatals dominate the energy and construction sectors, while the private sector is more active in trade and commerce. It is estimated that the private sector contribution to services accounted for 27% of GDP in 1986. The mining sector, once dominated by Somirwa, a GOR-Belgian joint venture has ceased to play a role in the economy since its liquidation in 1985, and accounted for less than one percent of GDP in 1986. Parastatals dominate the export markets, with three: OCIR-Café, OCIR-Thé and Opywra (pyrethrum) accounting for 92% of Rwanda's exports. Exhibit 1 shows the public and private shares of Rwandan GDP in 1986.

2. The Private Sector is Small Scale

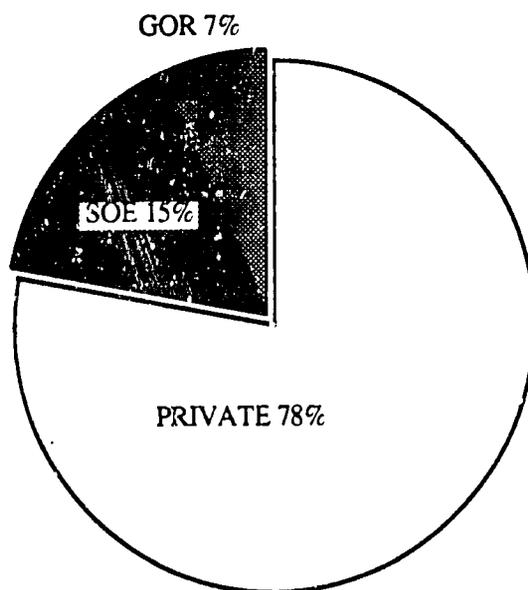
As stated above, the agricultural sector is dominated by the small private farmer, working, on average, one hectare of land. The relatively limited information available on the industrial sector indicates that the sector continues to be composed primarily of small scale artisanal enterprises informally producing consumer goods for the domestic market. Much of this activity centers around the production of banana and sorghum beer which are considered socially very important. This activity represents 18% of rural household income and is estimated at 10% of total GDP. The number of enterprises employing more than 30 people is estimated at 100.

3. The Private Sector Employs More Than 90% of the Workforce

The rural (agricultural) and informal private sectors are dominant: it is estimated 91% of the population is involved in either agriculture or informal activities. Exhibit 3 shows the proportion of the labor force involved in agriculture. The modern manufacturing sector, which employs two percent of the workforce can be broken into two distinct sectors: the agro-industrial sector which employs over one half of all modern manufacturing workers in Rwanda, is dominated by parastatal firms, representing 69% of the employment in this subsector. Other manufacturing is dominated by small private firms. The service sector employs 6% of the workforce. In this sector, the energy, construction and banking and insurance subsectors are dominated by parastatals, while the hotel/restaurant and commerce sub-sectors are primarily small private firms. The GOR employs 7000 people, a figure that has been frozen since 1982 due to the Government's financial problems. Public service employees represent slightly more than one percent of the total workforce. Exhibit 2 shows public and private employment shares. Exhibits 3 and 4 compare the composition of the informal and formal employment situations.

Conclusion: While the parastatal and public sectors dominate the modern wage economy, the private sector is pervasive, both in terms of employment and GDP. However, the private sector is largely small-scale, rural and/or informal. The private sector is particularly dominant in agriculture, historically the leading sector in Rwanda. As stated above, however, agriculture's share of GDP has been declining in recent years, and the formal modern private sector will be the area to which new entrants in the labor force will look for employment.

**Exhibit 1
Gross Domestic Product
Private and Public Shares
1986**

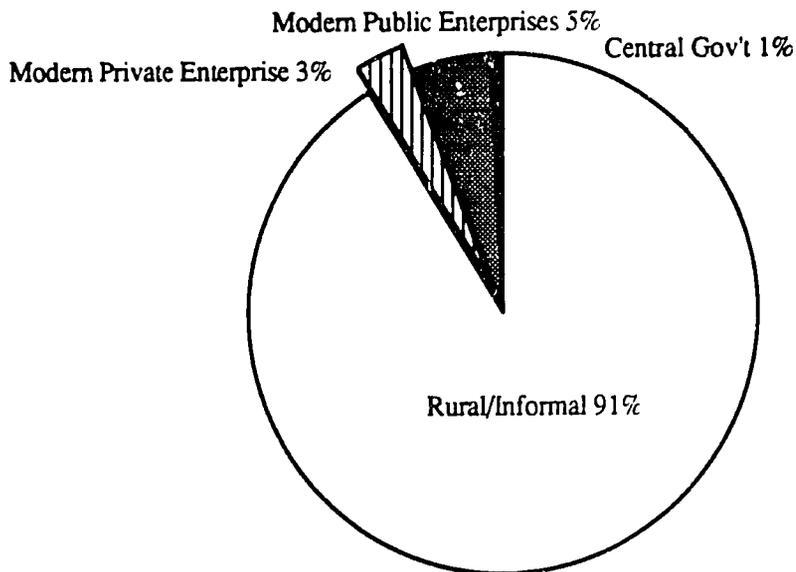


**Total GDP 1986: RwF169.4 billion
US\$ 193.3 million¹**

1/ Calculated using the average official exchange rate (1986): RwF 87.64 = \$1.00

Source: MINIPLAN: Troisieme Plan de Developpement: Evaluation Globale, 1988, p.9
IMF: Rwanda: Recent Economic Developments, 1989, p.50.

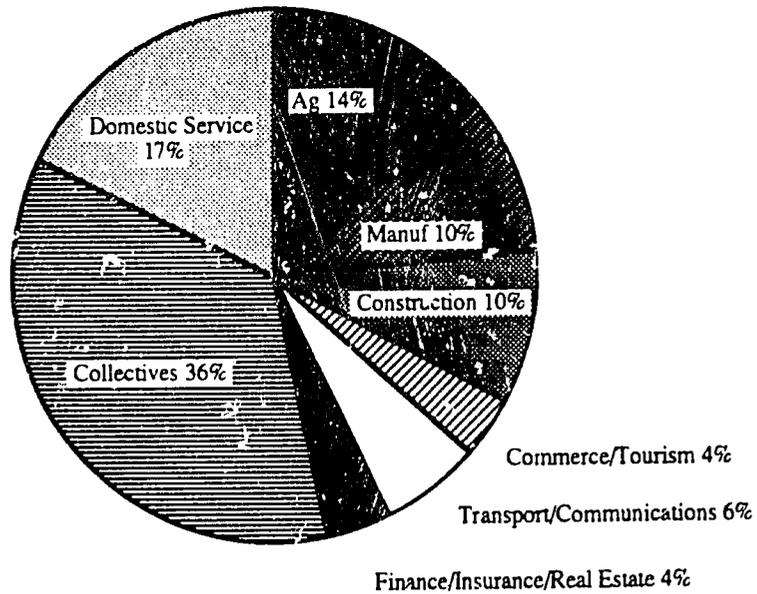
**Exhibit 2
Modern and Informal Employment Shares
1986**



Total Employment 1986: 3,128,178

Source: MINIPLAN: Troisième Plan de Developpement--Evaluation Globale, 1988. pp. 37-45.

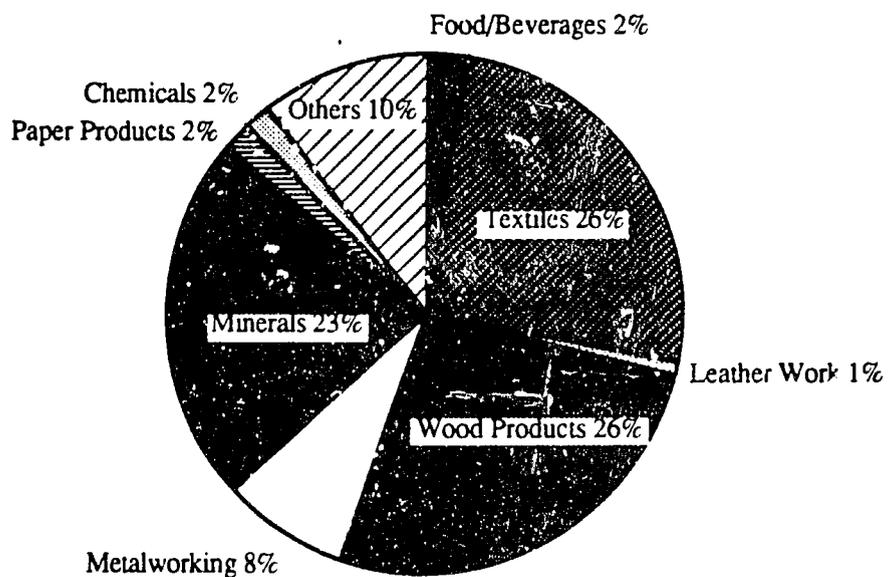
**Exhibit 3
Formal Employment Created
1982-85**



Total Formal Employment Created 1982-85: 32,939

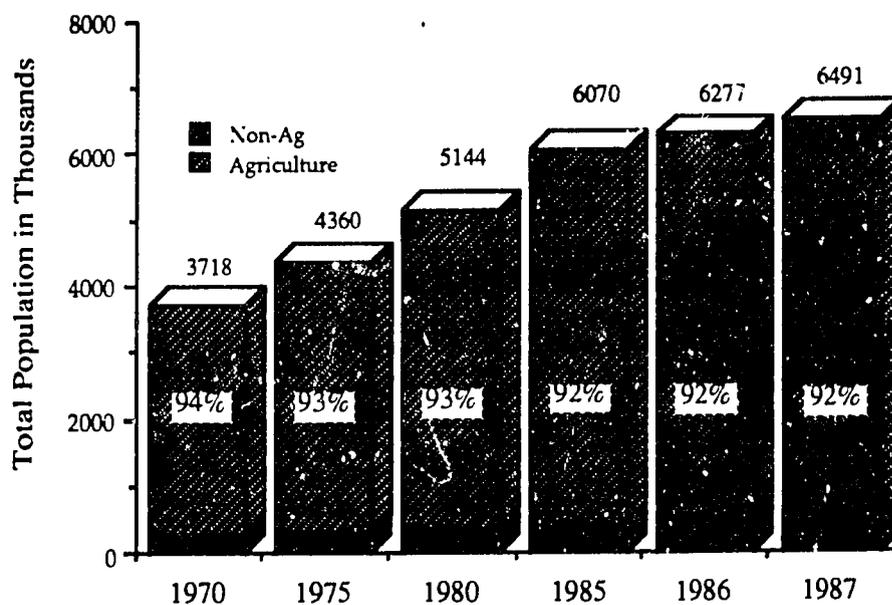
Source: MINIPLAN: Troisieme Plan de Developpement, Evaluation Globale, 1988, p.45.

Exhibit 4
Informal Manufacturing Employment by Activity
1987



Source: Ministry of Industry and Artisans: Annual Report 1988.

Exhibit 5
Agricultural Population as a Percentage of Total Population



Source: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization: Production Yearbook, Volume 41, 1987, p.66.

B. Where in the Economy is the Private Sector

4. Agriculture: The Private Sector is Pervasive

Practically every Rwandan is linked to a plot of land, both urban and rural dwellers. Private producers dominate the production of food crops, livestock and the cultivation of cash crops. While public sector enterprises and mixed firms play a leading role in the commercialization of coffee, tea and other crops for export, it is the small private producer that is the foundation of the agricultural sector.

5. Manufacturing: Agro-industry is dominated by the Public Sector

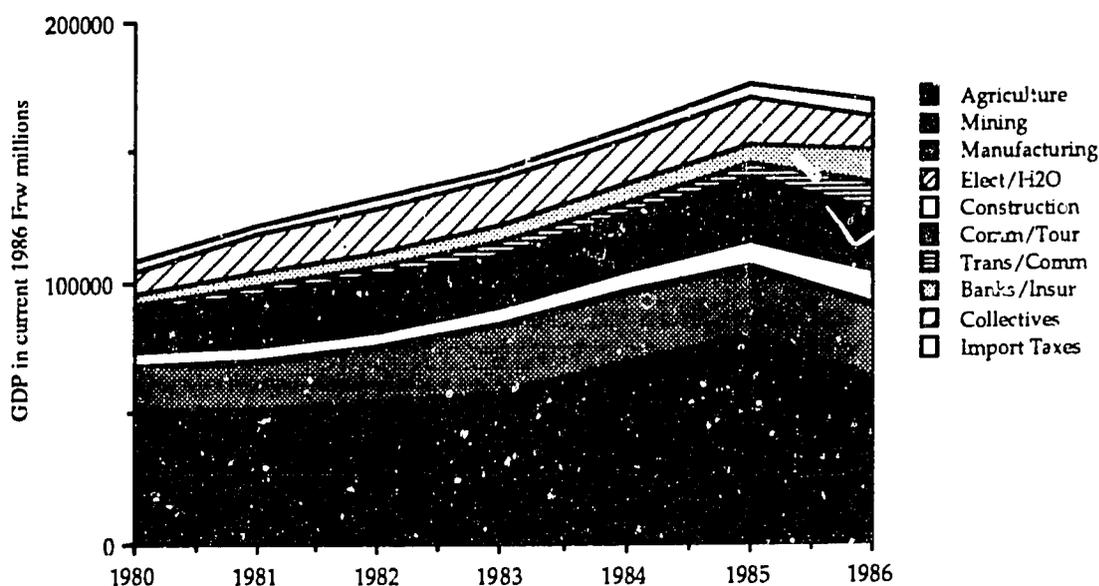
As in most countries at Rwanda's stage of development, manufacturing is primarily processing of food and beverages; this subsector represented 45% of employment in the manufacturing sector in 1980. The most important manufactured products (beer, cigarettes and soft drinks) are produced by public enterprises, while the growing private sector is active in the production of animal feed, cookies and candy. In other manufacturing sub-sectors, the private sector is the most important actor, whether in partnership with the Government, e.g. mixed enterprises, or on its own. Outside the agro-industrial subsector, the private sector accounts for 76% of employment in manufacturing; factoring in the agro-industrial sector, the private sector still contributed 10% of GDP in 1986.

6. Services: The Private Sector Dominates Several Sub-Sectors

Commerce is dominated by the small and informal local private sectors. Commerce and tourism contributed 13% to GDP in 1986 and provided almost 11,000 jobs in 1985, the last year for which data are available. This sub-sector is primarily private sector oriented, with the private sector accounting for over 80% of the employment. The transport and communications subsector is dominated by parastatals and contributed 10% to GDP in 1986, the private sector share of which was negligible, although there are a growing number of small private transport firms, as well as several multinational air carriers. The banking and insurance sub-sector, is likewise dominated by the public sector, with the Banques Populaires and the newly founded Société Rwandaise des Assurances (SORAS), the only two private entities. The provision of utilities and the construction industry are sub-sectors dominated by the public sector.

Conclusion: The private sector is located primarily in the agricultural sector, but figures prominently in commerce and tourism as well. Private sector activity in manufacturing is active outside the agro-industrial subsector, but remains small scale. Parastatals continue to play the major role in the agro-industrial sector, although the number and importance of private firms in this sub-sector is growing. Exhibits 6 and 7 show the sectoral composition of the Rwandan economy and Exhibits 8 and 9 show the private sector contribution to the economy by sector.

**Exhibit 6
Sectoral Composition of GDP
1980-86**



Gross Domestic Product 1986: RwF 169.4 billion

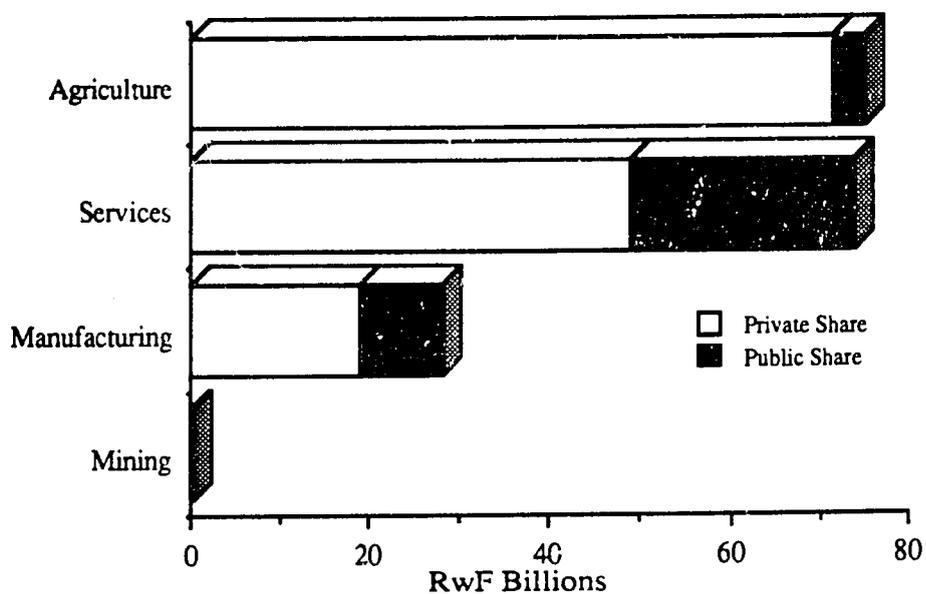
Source: MINIPLAN: Troisieme Plan de Developpement--Evaluation Globale, 1988, p.9

Exhibit 7
GDP by Economic Activity in Current Francs
(millions)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
<i>Agriculture</i>	48839	49959	54279	55567	68692	77939	62950
• of which <i>food crops</i>	39426	40609	43978	45696	53752	61639	47685
<i>Mining</i>	1841	810	617	720	572	459	328
<i>Manufact</i>	16482	19299	20216	25989	26053	27179	27131
<i>Energy/H₂O</i>	126	81	447	774	910	908	1103
<i>Construction</i>	4818	5389	5658	6493	7885	8391	11862
<i>Comm/Hotels & Restaurant</i>	15885	19648	21314	20275	21725	23590	23607
<i>Trans/Commun</i>	2292	3247	4007	4686	4425	4578	10169
<i>Banks/Ins</i>	4249	5339	5325	6223	7119	7951	12521
<i>Cooperatives</i>	8671	15386	16100	17142	16908	17258	13962
<i>Import Duties</i>	3752	3485	3873	3682	4641	5236	5734
TOTAL	107925	122643	132425	142551	158930	173710	169367
Rate of Growth		13.6%	7.9%	7.6%	11.5%	9.3%	-2.5%
GDP Deflator		2.7%	12.5%	6.2%	8.5%	-0.6%	-7.1%
Real GDP Growth Rate		10.9%	-4.1%	1.4%	3.0%	9.9%	4.6%

Source: MINIPLAN: Troisieme Plan de Developpement--Evaluation Globale, 1988, p.9
MINIFINECO: Problemes Centraux de l'Economie Rwandaise, 1987, p.2.

Exhibit 8
Private Sector Map
Private Sector Contribution to GDP by Sector



Source: IMF: Rwanda Recent Economic Developments, 1989, p.3.
 MAPS Team Analyses

Exhibit 9
Analysis of GDP: Public/Private Sectors
1986
 (Billions of Constant 1985 Rwandan Francs)

	<u>GDP</u> <u>Contrib</u>	<u>Share</u> <u>of GDP²</u>	<u>Private</u> <u>Share</u>	<u>% Private</u> <u>Share</u>	<u>Public</u> <u>Share</u>	<u>% Public</u> <u>Share</u>
Agriculture	75.12	42%	71.36	95%	3.76	5%
Mining	0.34	>1%	0	0%	0.34	100%
Manufacturing	28.29	16%	18.95	67%	9.34	33%
Services	74.03	42%	48.86	66%	25.17	34%
GNP at Factor Cost	177.78	100%	139.17	78%	38.61	22%

Notes

- 1/ Public and private shares are estimated.
 2/ Percentages may not add due to rounding.

Source: IMF: Rwanda: Recent Economic Developments, 1989, p.3.

3. What is the Impact on the Economy of the SOEs?

7. Rwanda's Parastatal Sector is Young but Pervasive

The manufacturing sector in Rwanda had, in the first fifteen years since independence, developed primarily through small private manufacturing firms. However, with the onset of the Second Five Year Plan (1977-81), the GOR implemented a program of public enterprise investment in order to: (1) ensure state control of goods of strategic importance (coffee, tea, petroleum); and (2) expand the national economy through projects that were not attractive to the nascent private sector (pyrethrum and banana wine). The majority of the sixty-three wholly-owned and mixed enterprises were formed after 1975 and include financial institutions (the Central Bank, three commercial banks, a development bank, two savings and loans banks and an insurance company), export marketing agencies (OCIR-Café, OCIR-Thé and Opyrwa), manufacturing for import substitution (Sonatubes, Cimerwa), transport companies (STIR, Air Rwanda) and tourism concerns (CHRT and ORTPN). Exhibit 10 provides a list of the public enterprises operating in Rwanda and Exhibit 11 the mixed enterprises.

8. Parastatals Earn Over 90% of Rwanda's Foreign Exchange

While the production of agricultural products, including coffee and tea, is primarily private, the commercialization and export of these products is handled by parastatal export marketing companies. The export of coffee (OCIR-Café and Rwandex), tea (OCIR-Thé) and, to a lesser extent, pyrethrum extract (Opyrwa) are all handled by parastatal enterprises. In 1987, earnings from these parastatals equaled 92% of Rwanda's total export earnings. Exhibit 12 shows the GOR reliance on coffee as a source of revenue.

9. Two Parastatals Contribute One Fifth of GOR Revenue

Excise taxes on beer, soft drinks and cigarettes, produced by the parastatals Bralirwa and Tabarwanda accounted for an average RwF 5 billion a year between 1982-87, according to IMF estimates, a figure equal to one fifth of total GOR revenue during that period. In addition, during the same period, export taxes on coffee ranged from five to twenty percent of GOR revenue. Finally, over the last six years, dividends from public enterprises--almost entirely from the Central Bank--averaged RwF 900 million a year, or 4 percent of total revenue. However, only one enterprise, OCIR-Café, has paid dividends to the

GOR regularly during that period and not one enterprise had a positive net transfer balance with the GOR. Exhibits 13-15 show the transfers between the public enterprises and the GOR.

10. It is Difficult to Measure Parastatal Impact on GOR Budget

The lack of comprehensive information on GOR financial flows to public enterprises makes it very difficult to measure the degree of parastatal reliance on the GOR, or the parastatal effect on GOR finances. Using Ministry of Plan figures, direct subsidies to public enterprises equaled over Rwf 1.3 billion in 1987 or over six percent of all GOR spending, down from a high of eight percent in 1983. According to IMF data, the GOR subsidized the public enterprise sector to a much lesser degree, only Rwf 460 million in 1987. The Ministry of Finance recently completed a study on the public enterprise sector (*Etude de la Reforme des Entreprises Publiques*) in which it estimates the GOR transferred Rwf 1.5 billion per year between 1983-87 to the seventeen core public enterprises only. In this same Ministry of Finance study, the relationship between the parastatal sector and the GOR is summarized in this fashion: The transfers from the GOR to SOEs was more than *fifteen times* than the transfers from the SOEs to the GOR.

11. SOEs Borrowing is More than 50% of all GOR External Debt

Discrepancies in the available data make it difficult to determine exactly the debt burden the public enterprise sector places on the GOR. The Ministry of Finance estimates that borrowing on behalf of the parastatal sector accounts for an average of 60% of all government external debt. The IMF estimates this figure to be closer to 50%.

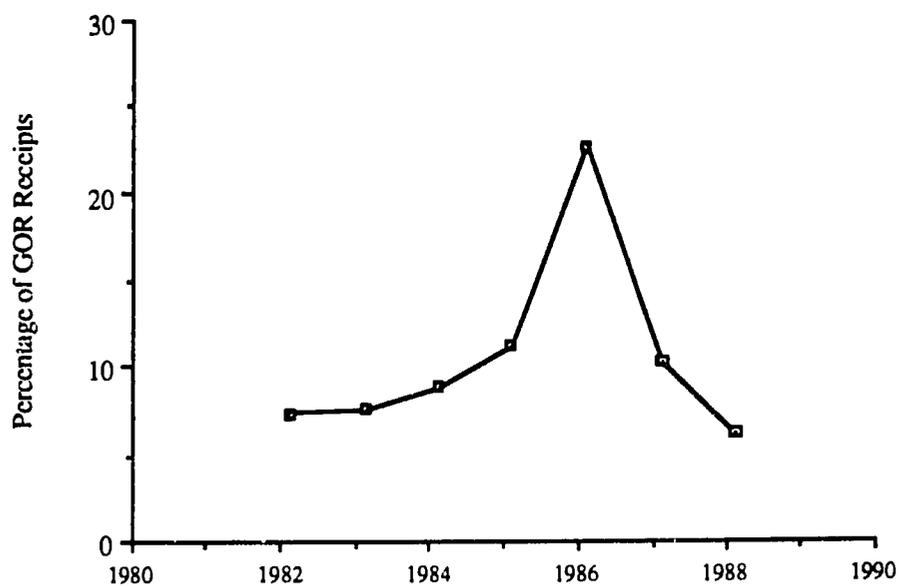
Exhibit 10
LIST OF STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES IN RWANDA

Banque Nationale du Rwanda	<i>Central Bank</i>
Bureau Nationale d'Etude des Projets	<i>Studies and Research</i>
Caisse Sociale de Rwanda	<i>Social Security</i>
Caisse d'Epargne du Rwanda	<i>Savings and Loan</i>
Electrogaz	<i>Energy</i>
Imprimerie Nationale du Rwanda	<i>Printing</i>
Institut National de Recherches Scientifiques	<i>Research</i>
Institut Supérieur de Recherches Agronomiques	<i>Research</i>
OCIR-Café	<i>Coffee Marketing</i>
OCIR-Thé	<i>Tea Marketing</i>
Office National des Transports en Commun	<i>Transport</i>
Office National de la Population	<i>Family Planning</i>
Office National Pour le Developpment et la Commercialisation des Produits Vivriers et des Productions Animales (OPROVIA)	<i>Ag. Marketing</i>
Office du Pyrethe du Rwanda (OPYRWA)	<i>Pyrethrum</i>
Office Rwandais d'Information	<i>Information Service</i>
Office Rwandais du Tourisme et des Parcs Nationaux	<i>Tourism</i>
OVAPAM	<i>Ag Marketing</i>
OVIBAR	<i>Banana Wine/Juice</i>
Papeteries du Rwanda	<i>Paper Products</i>
Universite Nationale du Rwanda	<i>Education</i>
Caisse Intercommunale du Rwanda	<i>Savings and Loan</i>
Regie des Mines du Rwanda	<i>Mining</i>
Regie des Aeroports du Rwanda	<i>Airport</i>
Regie de l'Imprimerie Scolaire	<i>Printing</i>
Regie Sucriere	<i>Sugar Processing</i>
Cimenterie du Rwanda	<i>Cement</i>
Riziculture	<i>Rice Growing</i>
Laiterie de Nyabisindu	<i>Dairy Products</i>
Regie Apicole	<i>Honey Production</i>
Forge Gouvernementale	<i>Ironworks</i>
Maiserie	<i>Corn Milling</i>

Exhibit 11
Mixed Enterprises in Rwanda

<u>Enterprise</u>	<u>State SOE & ME Share</u>	<u>Private Local Share</u>	<u>Foreign Share</u>
Air Rwanda	100		
Alirwanda	68.00	32.00	
Amirwanda	40.00	20.00	40.00
BACAR	6.00	9.00	85.00
BCR	49.03	8.49	42.48
Bralirwa	30.00		70.00
BRD	66.79	0.80	32.41
Briquetterie Rwandaise	25.00	75.00	
Bangue de Kigali	50.00		50.00
CHR	100.00		
CRHT	36.11		63.89
ETIRU	9.00	36.00	55.00
MAGERWA	87.50	6.25	6.25
Petrorwanda	98.26	1.74	
RTS	50.00		50.00
Rwandex	51.00		49.00
Rwandex Chillingon	50.00		50.00
Rwantexco	49.72	50.28	
SODEPARAL	30.00		70.00
SOMITRAPE	51.00		49.00
SONAFRUITES	91.91	8.09	
SONARWA	89.99		10.01
SONATUBES	30.47		69.53
SOPAB	63.46	30.56	5.98
SOPRORIZ	50.00		50.00
SOPROTEL	40.00		60.00
SORAS	7.80	92.20	
SORWAL	75.11		24.89
SOWARTHE	48.72	0.32	50.96
STIR	91.87		8.17
Tabarwanda	52.11		47.89
Trafipro	74.35	6.4	19.25

Exhibit 12
Export Taxes on Coffee as a Percentage of GOR Receipts



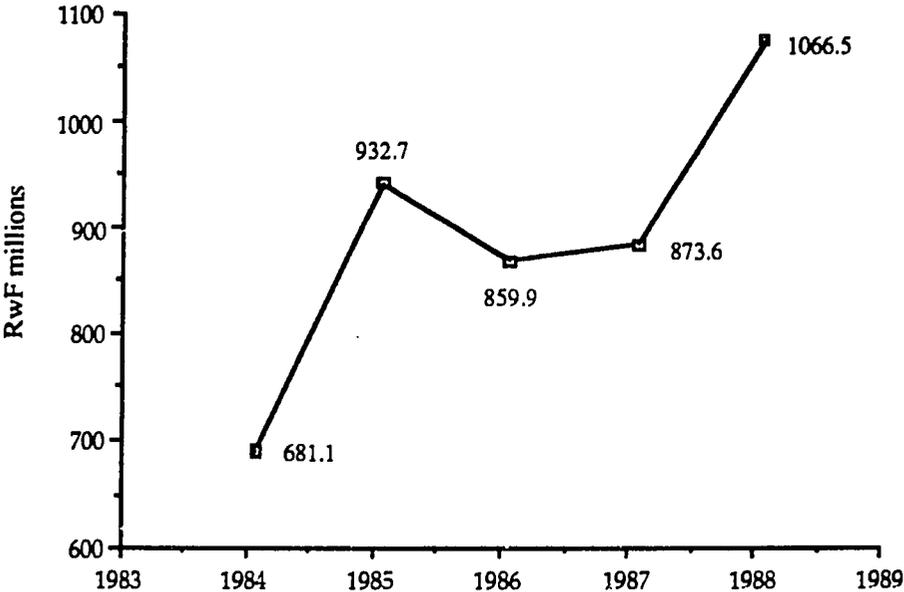
Source: Etude de la Fiscalité au Rwanda

Exhibit 13
GOR Subsidies to Parastatals
1982-87



Source: MINIPLAN, Bulletin de Statistique, Supplement Annuel #14, 1988.

Exhibit 14
Dividends from Public Enterprises to GOR 1984-88



Source: IMF: Rwanda" Recent Economic Developments, 1989.

Exhibit 15
GOR Subsidies to Parastatals as a Percentage of all GOR Spending



Source: MINIPLAN, Bulletin de Statistique, Supplement Annuel #14, 1988.

12. The GOR is Willing to Close or Privatize Unprofitable SOEs

In the recent past, the GOR has become increasingly concerned about the poor performance of the parastatal sector, and has taken remedial steps to restructure a few of the parastatals with the assistance of foreign donors. In July 1982, with the assistance of the EEC, the GOR created the Centrale Comptable et Organisation (CCO) in order to establish improved accounting systems and internal controls for public enterprises. This led to the liquidation in 1985 of the mixed enterprises Rwakina, which commercialized quinquina that is processed into quinine, and Somirwa, the mining company. Finally, the GOR is working with the World Bank on a program to privatize four parastatals: STIR, Imprimerie Nationale, Rwandex and Sonatubes.

13. The Unsatisfactory Performance of the Parastatal Sector Cannot be Attributed Solely to Poor Management

As will be discussed at greater length below, the poor performance of the parastatal sector stems from several factors, including, but not limited to, poor management. There are several public policy issues that must be addressed before public enterprise profitability may be possible: price controls, overvalued currency, trade policy and the granting of monopoly status that shields these enterprises from market forces. In addition, the general regulatory environment does not foster adequate managerial accountability or autonomy.

Conclusion: SOEs play an important role in the economy of Rwanda, especially in the generation of foreign exchange. In addition, while many provide tax revenues to the GOR, either in the form of social security taxes, or income taxes, they also help contribute to a large share of GOR revenue in the form of excise taxes and, intermittently, dividends. On the other hand, the parastatal sector is also a burden on the limited resources of the country; through direct operating subsidies, arrears in bank loans and government taxes, and through producer price subsidies, the parastatal sector has become a drain on public finances.

D. WHAT HAS BEEN THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC POLICY ON ECONOMIC GROWTH?

14. Business Registration Procedures are Cumbersome and Do Not Reflect the Realities of the Marketplace

All businesses must gain approval from various government agencies before they may begin legally operating. The initial documentation a request for an autorization d'installation from the Ministry of Industry is typical of the process: a detailed plan and analysis of the projected business, including a detailed market study, income statement and balance sheet, an explanation of purpose, method, technology to be used and inputs to be bought. This application is in a different format than the one banks may require for approval of credit applications, but require the same information. A total of seven steps may be required for even the smallest projects. Such procedures do not accurately reflect the level of skill and the market research capabilities of the country. They act as a disincentive to investment, or at minimum, an incentive for many entrepreneurs to remain in the informal sector. Another major disincentive is the amount of time necessary for this process: it can range between one and three years, depending on the amount of time and money the entrepreneur is willing to spend to expedite matters.

15. Profit Margins are Controlled

In general, all prices are followed closely by the authorities so that no one producer or retailer can gouge the market given that many markets are serviced by a monopoly. For this reason, each firm must inform the Ministry of Finance of the price at which it sells each item. Margins are fixed at 15% for wholesalers and 25% for retailers. The effect of this on locally manufactured goods is that high unit costs may be passed on to the consumer. In effect, combined with the small local market, this provides a disincentive for incorporating more efficient methods of production.

16. The Exchange Rate Does Not Reflect the Value of the Franc

The Rwandan franc had been linked to the US dollar until 1983 when the dollar's continued appreciation and the subsequent appreciation of the franc led to the linkage of the franc to the SDR. However, the franc remains overvalued and between 1980-86 the franc appreciated nominally by 87% and the real trade weighted appreciation was 65%.

To restore the franc to its 1980 purchasing power parity vis à vis its major trading partners would require a 39% devaluation. In the case of domestic consumption, an artificially high exchange rate puts Rwandan goods at a disadvantage relative to imported substitutes. This causes domestic goods to lose market share to imported goods and has led the GOR to impose protective measures for some industries. While this is not the appropriate forum for a discussion of the distortions caused by even "temporary" protection, it must be noted that protection once imposed is very difficult to remove and has allowed several Rwandan enterprises to achieve rapid industrial growth that would not have been viable without it.

17. The GOR is Involved in Hiring Decisions

In order to hire semi-skilled and skilled full time labor, the employer must inform the Ministry of the Fonction Publique of any openings. The Ministry has a monopoly on the hiring and firing of skilled and semi-skilled labor and acts as a clearinghouse. The Ministry will provide the employer with a list from which to choose the employee. The civil service has first priority in the allocation of labor; parastatals and enterprises with public and private investment have second; the private sector has third priority. This inflexible system is biased against obtaining the most qualified personnel in the private sector and severely limits private sector competitiveness.

18. Import Licenses Are Required for All Imports...

In order to import any good into Rwanda, the potential importer must have an import license from the Central Bank, obtained via an accredited commercial bank. This process can take several months giving the investor the incentive to invest in overcapacity at the start so that machine and equipment sourcing does not delay expansion plans later. Licensing procedures also create a number of distortions in the economy as they allow the GOR to restrict the demand for foreign exchange in times of balance of payment problems.

19. ...Which Must be Secured by a 100% Deposit

Importers must also deposit 100% of the value of a list of imported goods in an interest bearing account at a commercial bank. This list includes all luxury goods and all domestically produced goods. The deposit, which cannot be covered by a bank loan, must remain blocked in the account until the good is received. This effectively acts as a

measure protecting domestic industries and creating a barrier to entry to small potential importers. In addition, all importers must pay a one percent fee to the Société Generale de Surveillance of Geneva, which combats the overvaluation of imports on behalf of the Central Bank, as well as a three percent fee to Magerwa, a mixed enterprise that holds a monopoly on warehousing on all transit goods.

20. Foreign Exchange Controls are Very Rigid

All international payments and the international value of the Rwandan Franc are controlled by the Central Bank. The overvaluation of the franc has created excess demand for the foreign exchange which has grown more important as the value of the currency varies further from its true value. To restrain this demand and conserve the supply of foreign exchange, the Central Bank had to impose certain measures which have induced the growth of a black market for the franc. Examples of these measures include:

- All imports and other transactions requiring the exchange of foreign currency are controlled.
- Telegraphic transfers of money are prohibited.
- All foreign exchange earned from exports or investments abroad must be surrendered to the Central bank within eight days.
- All companies earning profits in Rwanda can repatriate only 40% of their profits every year.

21. Tax Rates are High and There are Many Taxes

There are nine types of national taxes and six types of local taxes and are used by the GOR as a method for facilitating its development objectives as taxes vary according to the sector of activity. For example, in terms of the required Chamber of Commerce and Industry fee, rural enterprises which are favored by the GOR pay a lower fee than urban enterprises. Taxes and fees act as a de facto disincentive to registering a business and keep many businesses small and informal.

22. The "Programme de Relance" has Helped the SOE Sector

In response to the major problems that arose in the early 1980s, the GOR established with EEC assistance the Centrale Comptable et Organisation to collect financial information and offer assistance to non-financial public and mixed enterprises. While the specific programs are primarily of an ad-hoc nature, they have helped improve public enterprise autonomy, clarify the status of employees and the procedures for appointing managers. However, much remains to be done and the GOR is undertaking a study (*Etude de la Reforme des Entreprises Publiques*) in order to determine their appropriate roles in the country's economic development. In addition, the GOR must shift its SOE focus to economic viability rather than financial viability.

23. But the New Focus on Small and Medium Enterprises has not been as Effective

Much is being said about the small and medium enterprise as a new focus of government policy. The new investment code's special tax concessions to small and medium enterprises, the lowering of interest rates, the new subsidies to the Fonds Special de Garantie are measures designed to adapt a system geared to regulating and taxing the large commercial enterprise to the task of promoting the small productive enterprise. However, while the amount of credit available to SMEs has increased, the policy inclination of the GOR is still toward the large import-substituting parastatal enterprise rather than toward the small productive enterprise.

Conclusion: Despite impressive economic growth throughout the early part of this decade, GOR policy on both the micro and macro levels has not helped foster productive economic growth. The small number of formal businesses in Rwanda's private sector attests to the difficulties they are facing in the business environment. A great deal has been accomplished in overcoming Rwanda's natural constraints: improvements in communications, transportation and utilities are among the most important. However, economic policies and institutions have not adapted to the potential opportunities that these new facilities have opened up for the private sector. Constraints on the labor market, on free market prices, in the capital market and especially in the ability to create new businesses have been created by government policies and institutions. They are limiting the opportunities available to the small, rural enterprises: the same group the GOR aims to promote.

E. WHAT HAVE BEEN THE TRENDS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR?

24. Agriculture Remains Foundation but its Share of GDP has Declined

Agriculture is still the single most important sector in the Rwandan economy, accounting for 42% of GDP in 1986. The expansion of agricultural production that occurred in the mid-1980s was fueled by both increased yields and the expansion onto all arable land, including land with marginal production values. Future increased agricultural production will be limited to expanding yields. Exhibit 16 presents the leading and lagging sectors of the Rwandan economy. Exhibits 17-19 present the trends in the agricultural sector.

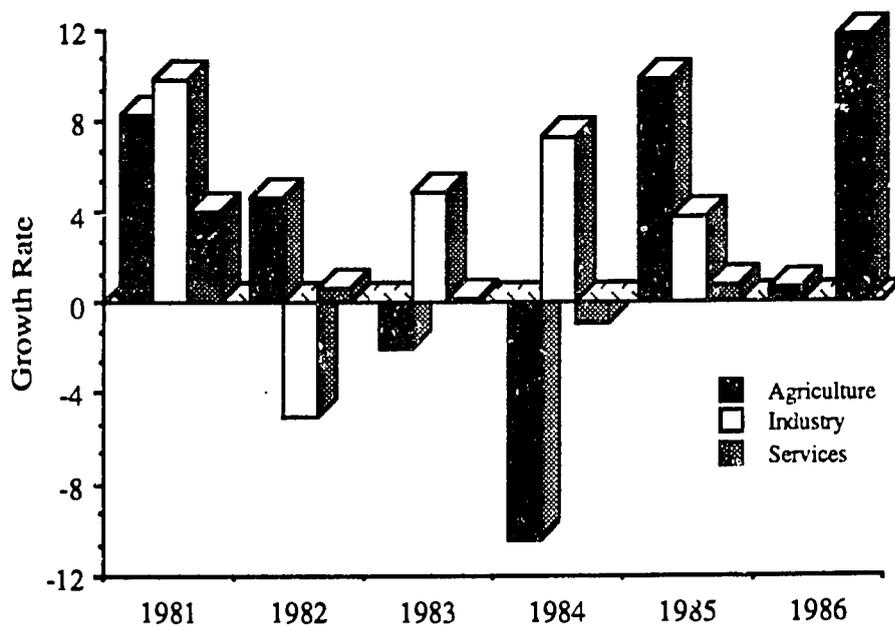
25. Manufacturing and Services Grow

Manufacturing and services have exhibited growth in the 1980s: manufacturing increased by more than a third in absolute terms between 1980-86 and averaged over four percent growth during that period. In the period 1983-86 seventy five new manufacturing firms were created in Rwanda, of this total sixty-seven were in the private sector. Services grew at a rate of one percent per year in the period 1980-86, with the tourism and banking/insurance sub-sectors displaying the greatest relative growth. The film *Gorillas in the Mist*, to date, has failed to generate increased tourist interest in Rwanda. Exhibits 20-22 show the trends in the manufacturing sector and Exhibits 23-26 show the recent trends in the Rwanda's service sector.

26. The Mining Sector Is No Longer Active

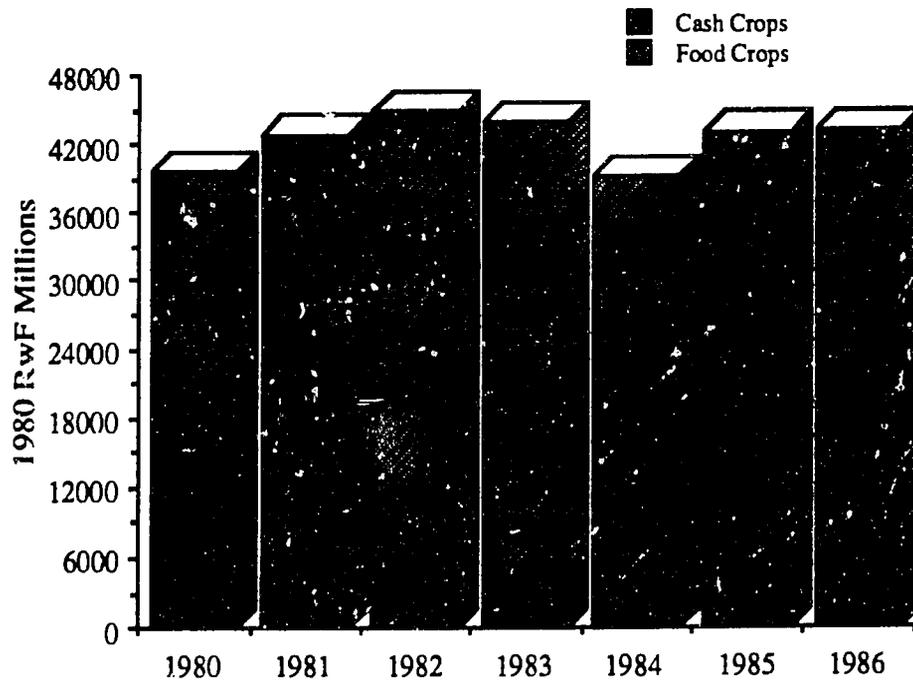
The mining sector has ceased to play a role in the economy except at the informal artisanal level. At Independence, mining represented 2% of GDP, 14% of employment and 37% of export receipts. Cassiterite, wolfram, beryl and colombo-tantalite were the major products. Due to poor management, high transport costs and low tin prices, mining ceased in Rwanda in 1987. In 1988 the GOR established a parastatal enterprise, Régie d'Exploitation et de Développement des Mines (Redemi) to take advantage of rising international tin prices, but production has not resumed. Exhibit 27 illustrates the decline of the mining sector.

Exhibit 16
Leading and Lagging Sectors of the Rwandan Economy



Source: MINIPLAN: Troisieme Plan de Developpement, Evaluation Globale, 1988, p.12

Exhibit 17
Value of Agricultural Production
1980-86

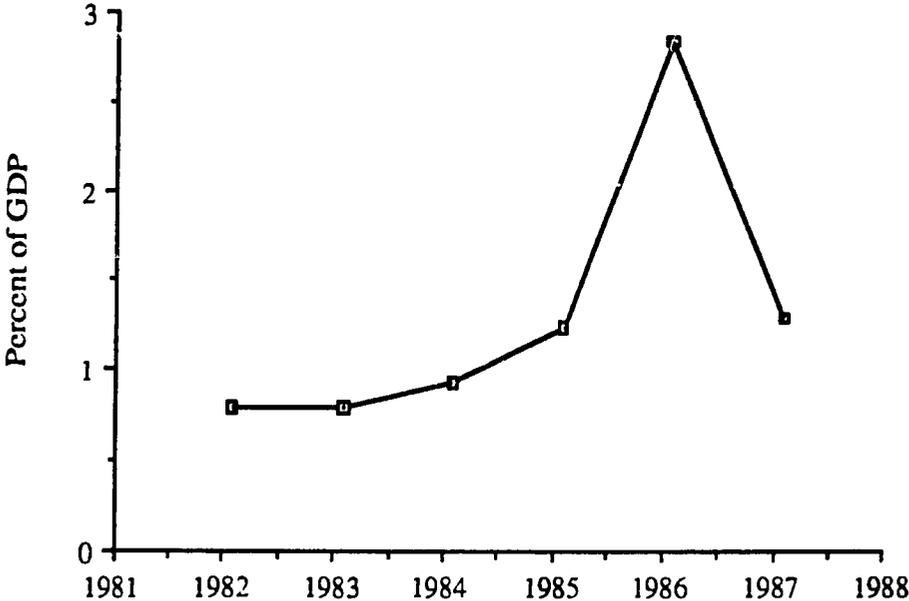


Source: MINIPLAN: Troisième Plan de Développement--Evaluation Globale, 1988.p.55.

Exhibit 18
Value of Agricultural Production
1980-86
(1980 RwF millions)

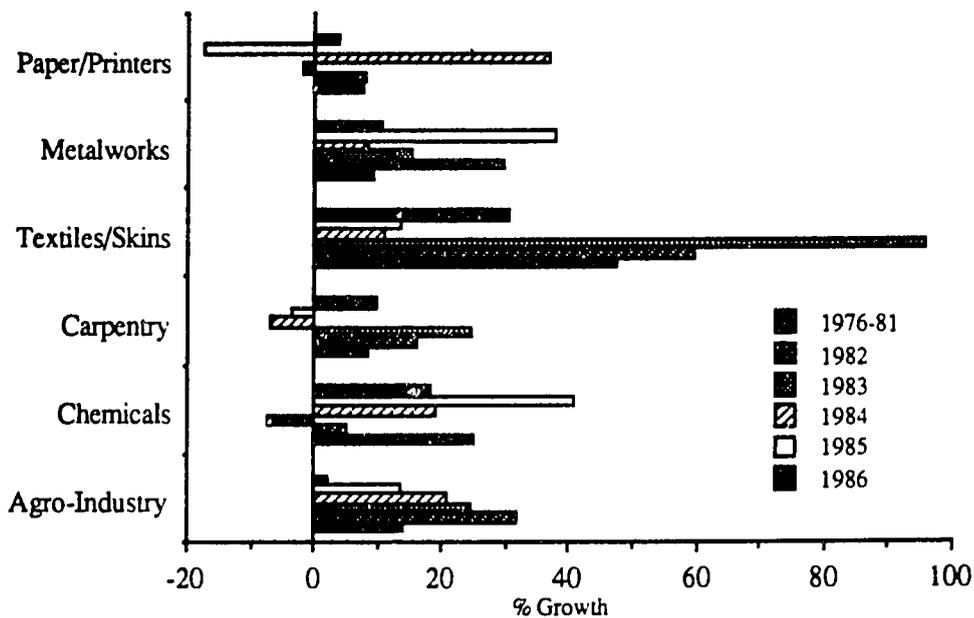
Principal Crops	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Bananas	13822	15551	15933	15832	13279	14115	14095
Beans	3819	4030	4515	5423	5423	5372	5870
Peas	739	760	739	570	359	473	401
Soya	69	160	183	119	103	97	311
Peanuts	1075	1142	1277	1008	1008	1478	1572
Sorghum	2452	2630	2932	2589	2343	2764	2177
Corn	969	969	1049	1254	1271	1263	1539
Wheat	50	50	60	82	75	90	175
Potatoes	1302	1524	1614	1470	1506	1772	1448
Sweet Potatoes	6097	6699	7189	6461	5117	5750	6033
Manioc	5650	4981	5218	4409	2851	3217	3185
Total Food Crops	36044	38496	40709	39217	33335	36391	36806
<i>Growth Rate</i>		6.8%	5.7%	-3.6%	-15.0%	9.2%	1.1%
Coffee	2969	3743	3495	4023	5250	5848	5748
Tea	457	468	468	683	556	729	662
Pyrethrum	81	81	92	101	98	58	50
Quinquina	40	41	41	41	30	54	71
Total Cash Crops	3547	4333	4096	4648	5934	6689	6531
<i>Growth Rate</i>		22.16%	-5.47%	13.48%	27.67%	12.72%	-2.36%
TOTAL CROPS	39591	42829	44805	43865	39269	43080	43337
<i>Growth Rate</i>		8.2%	4.6%	-2%	-10.5%	9.7%	0.6%

Exhibit 19
Taxes on Coffee Exports as a Percentage of GDP



Source: Etude de la Fiscalité au Rwanda

Exhibit 20
Manufacturing Sector: Leading and Lagging Sub-Sectors
1976-86



Source: MINIFINECO: L'Economie Rwandaise: 25 Ans d'Efforts, 1988, p.96.

Exhibit 21
Manufacturing Sector
Production of Principal Products 1980-86

Product	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
Beer (000 bottles)	70192	88168	87343	77139	80451	87635	88994
Soft Drinks (000 bottles)	27767	34476	41660	41576	43350	49963	56020
Sugar (tons)	2363	2368	1844	2112	1677	3342	3678
Soap (tons)	5305	6790	7168	8062	11809	15602	23949
Paint	565	452	744	852	867	765	1546
Corrugated Iron (tons)	1842	4439	5787	8965	7384	11520	11914
Plastic Shoes (000 pairs)	413	494	528	329	267	90	251
Blankets (000)	196	193	209	394	457	472	380
Cigarettes (000)	640659	866035	868818	811865	695694	697323	240000
Banana Wine (liters)	134269	349503	394451	261960	359738	1846	31260
Matches (000 boxes)	2167	14801	17604	25346	29990	35428	43422
Nails (tons)	413	888	925	895	950	941	173
Hoes				53745	248353	750000	530606
White Rice (tons)	1670	2960	3352	4292	4300	1053	488
Dried Tea (tons)	6627	6845	7049	7508	8669	11622	10509
Processed Coffee (tons)	30567	31189	23085	27081	33830	38378	45491

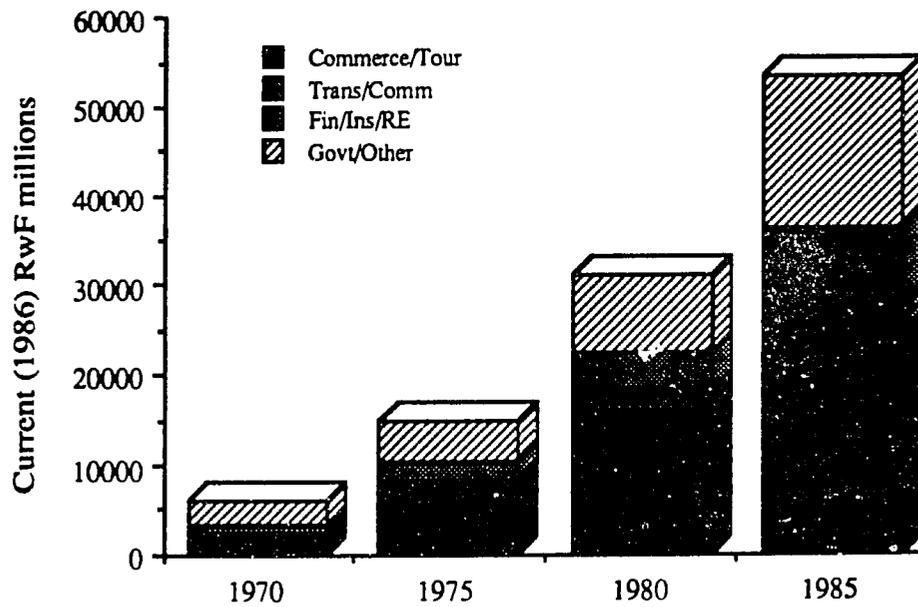
Source: MINIPLAN: Troisieme Plan de Developpement, Evaluation Globale, 1988, p.77.

Exhibit 22
Import Content of
Selected Manufactured Products
1985

Corrugated Iron	92.62%
Textiles	74.66%
Nails	63.82%
Mattresses	61.81%
Blankets	53.85%
Cement	52.09%

Source: MINIFINECO: Problemes Centraux de l'Economie Rwandaise, 1987. p. 50.

Exhibit 23
Value Added in the Services Sector
1970-85



Source: MINIFINECO: L'Economie Rwandaise: 25 Ans d'Efforts, 1988. p.102.

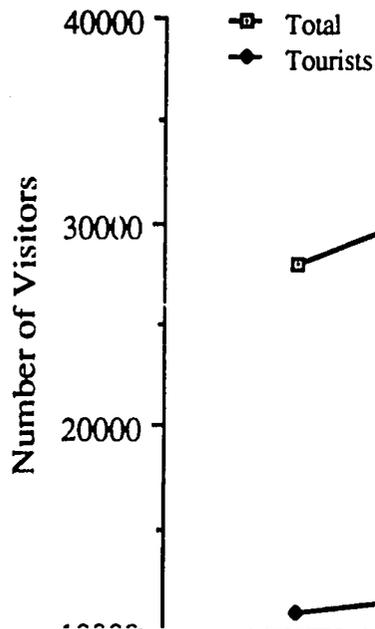
Exhibit 24
Growth of the Formal Commercial Sector

Number of Registered Traders by Prefecture
1962-86

	<u>1962-71</u>	<u>1972-81</u>	<u>1982-86</u>
Kigali	284	1903	2736
Gitarama	225	699	1215
Butare	194	839	1323
Gikongoro	91	335	513
Cyangugu	97	291	481
Kibuye	119	260	411
Gisenyi	359	731	1077
Ruhengeri	323	505	807
Byumba	166	421	590
Kibungo	67	335	474
<u>TOTAL</u>	1925	6319	9627
% change		228%	52%

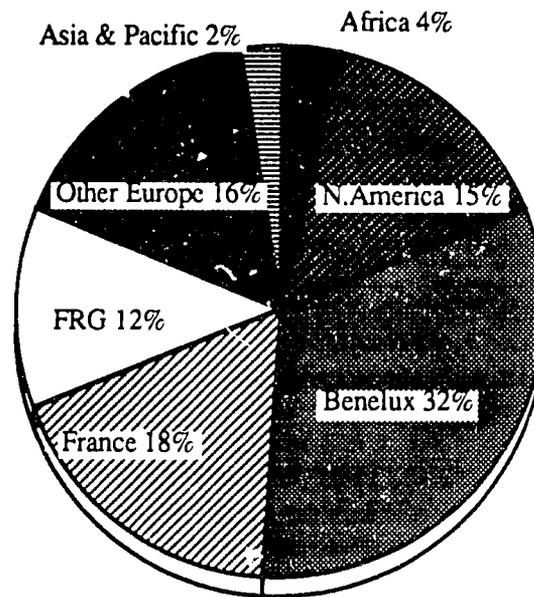
Source: MINIFINECO: L'Economie Rwandaise: 25 Ans d'Efforts, 1988. p.104

Exhibit 25
Tourism and Foreign Visitors in Rwanda



Source: MINIPLAN: Bulletin de Statistique, #14, 1988.

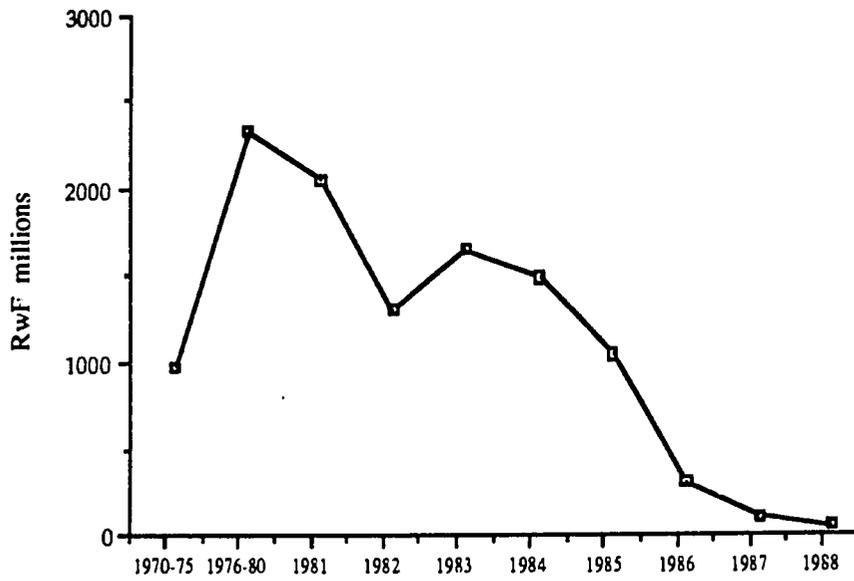
Exhibit 26
Tourism: Hotel Bed Nights Occupied by Country of Residence
1986



Total Tourist Bed Nights 1986: 21,502

Source: MINIPLAN: Bulletin de Statistique, #14, 1988.

Exhibit 27
Earnings from Mineral Exports
1970-88



Source: IMF: Rwanda: Recent Economic Developments, 1989, p.33
 MINIFINECO: L'Economie Rwandaise: 25 Ans d'Efforts, 1988, p.58.

27. Credit has Increased but Private Sector Share is Decreasing

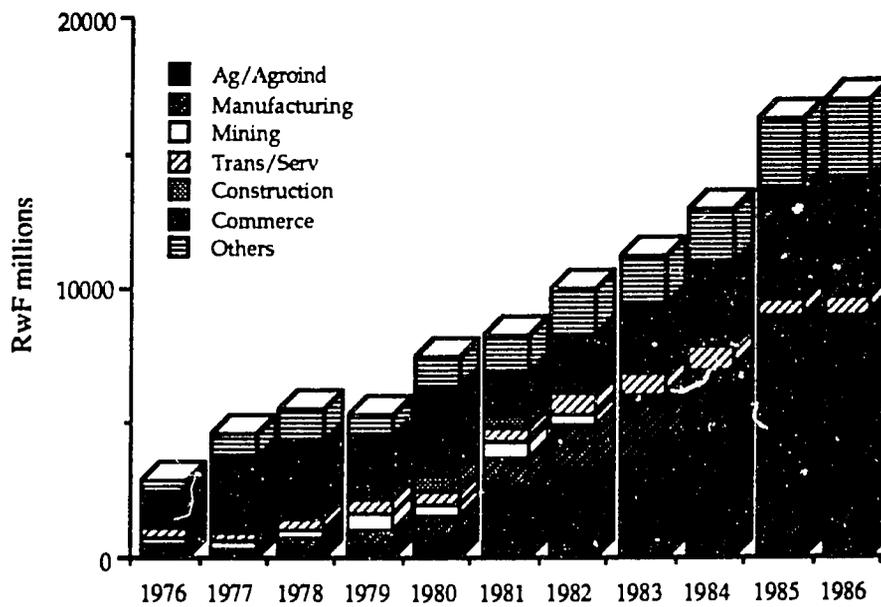
The availability of credit has never been a major constraint in Rwanda. The total amount of credit available more than quintupled in nominal terms between 1976 and 1988. As can be expected, agriculture and agro-industry historically receive the largest share of credit, but the share of commerce has also been rising. However, the public sector share of domestic credit has been rising since 1985. In 1988, the private sector accounted for 62% of the total domestic credit in Rwanda, down from 80% in 1985. The increasing share of the Central Government can be explained by the fall of price of coffee since 1986 and the GOR insistence on the maintenance of the coffee producer price. The net result of this policy, has been the need for the GOR to borrow heavily in order to subsidize coffee prices, thus crowding out the private sector. Exhibits 28 and 29 show credit usage by sector of the economy and the private sector share of credit, respectively.

28. Exports Have Declined and the BOP Situation has Worsened

Low prices for Rwanda's major export commodities, coffee and tea, have caused a decline in foreign exchange earned via exports. The economy has remained remarkably closed, with official exports accounting for only 6.5% of GDP in 1986. Low prices international prices for coffee and tea have created a serious trade imbalance: the 1987 trade deficit was twice the total export receipts for that year. Coffee production, which is mostly private sector, may decline as the government struggles to uphold the producer price, which is kept artificially high in order to keep farmers from substituting food crops for coffee production. The production of hides and skins for export, also done privately, primarily on the artisanal level, has shown some promise but is very small in terms of foreign exchange and volume. Due to exchange rate distortions, there is little intra-regional official trade by the Rwandan private sector which finds its products overpriced compared to other substitutable goods. In addition, the lack of foreign exchange has limited the private manufacturing sector's expansion as import licenses are becoming more and more difficult to obtain, limiting manufacturers' access to vital inputs and spare parts. Exhibits 30-37 illustrate the recent developments in Rwanda's external sector.

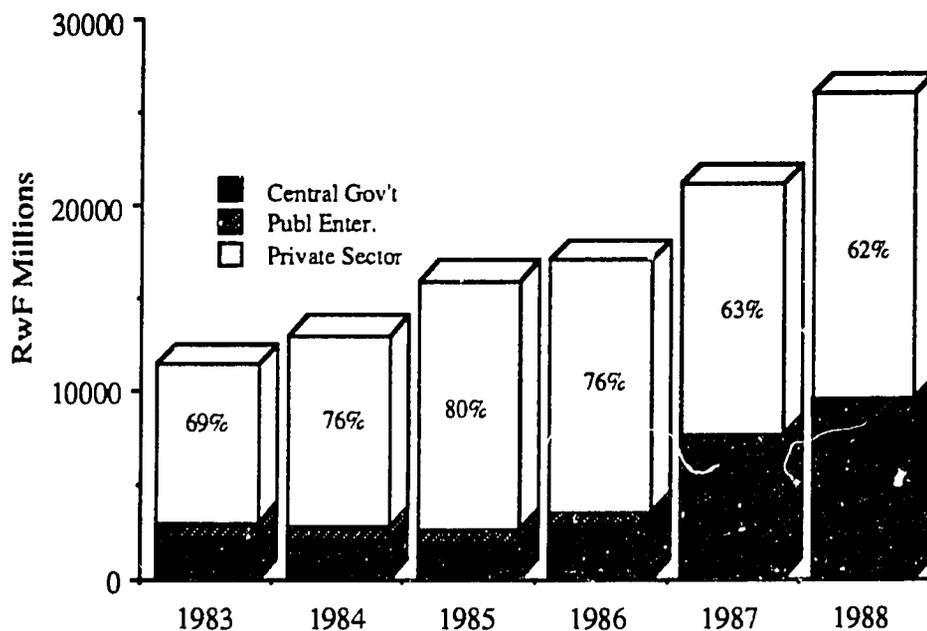
Conclusion: With economic prospects remaining poor due to the fall in international tea and coffee prices, the private sector is unlikely to grow during the upcoming period. The government is eager to reserve foreign exchange which will limit the imports of goods needed for the domestic production of manufactured goods. Future economic growth will be predicated on improving the policy environment (e.g. taxation, exchange rate policy, importing and exporting procedures, hiring procedures, etc.) to encourage private investment and economic growth. This will be particularly important as longer-term growth prospects in manufacturing will depend on capital investment and regional competitiveness.

Exhibit 28
Banking Credit by Sector 1976-86



Source: MINIFINECO, L'Economie Rwandaise: 25 Ans d'Efforts, 1988, p.33

Exhibit 29
Public and Private Shares of Domestic Credit



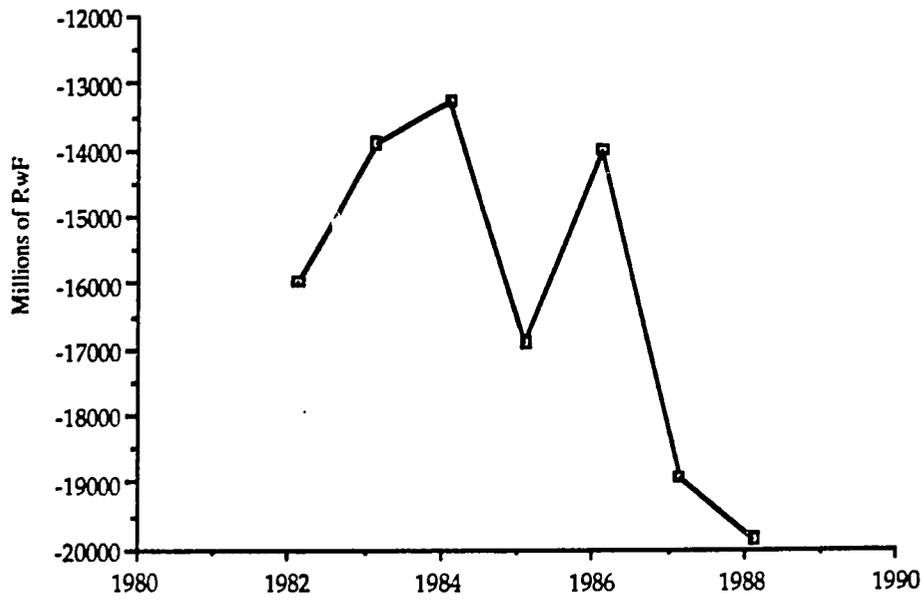
Source: IMF: International Financial Statistics, 1989, p.714

Exhibit 30
Balance of Payments
1971-88
(RwF millions)

	<u>1972-75</u>	<u>1976-80</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>
Goods& Services										
•Exports FOB	4089	12734	10520	10069	11706	14285	12769	16040	9674	9007
•Imports FOB	4695	13127	19229	19929	18646	19785	22210	24230	21269	21290
Commercial Balance	-606	-393	-8709	-9860	-6940	-5500	-9441	-8190	-11595	-12283
Net Service Balance	-2518	-8301	-7063	-8405	-8765	-8791	-8832	-9617	-9151	-8267
Unreq Trans	3259	8527	9533	10202	11115	10127	11787	12999	10034	11461
Current Account Balance	135	-167	-6239	-8063	-4590	-4164	-6486	-5357	-10712	-9089
Capital (net)	695	2936	4881	4055	2617	5051	6141	8357	9232	6121
Balance of Payments	410	2917	-1338	-3890	-1862	924	-384	3000	-1468	-2968

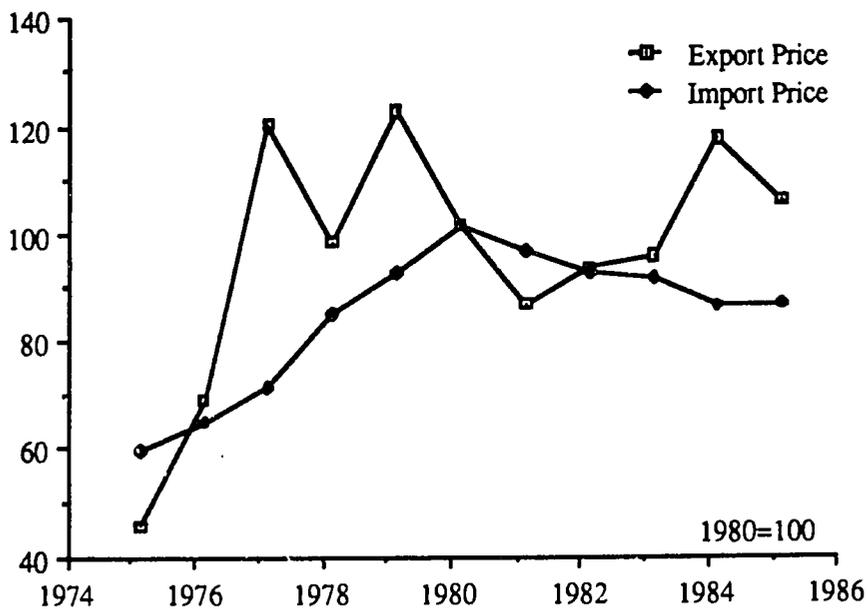
Source: MINIFINECO: L'Economie Rwandaise: 25 Ans d'Efforts, 1988, p.69
IMF: Rwanda: Recent Economic Developments, 1989, p. iv.

Exhibit 31
Balance of Trade



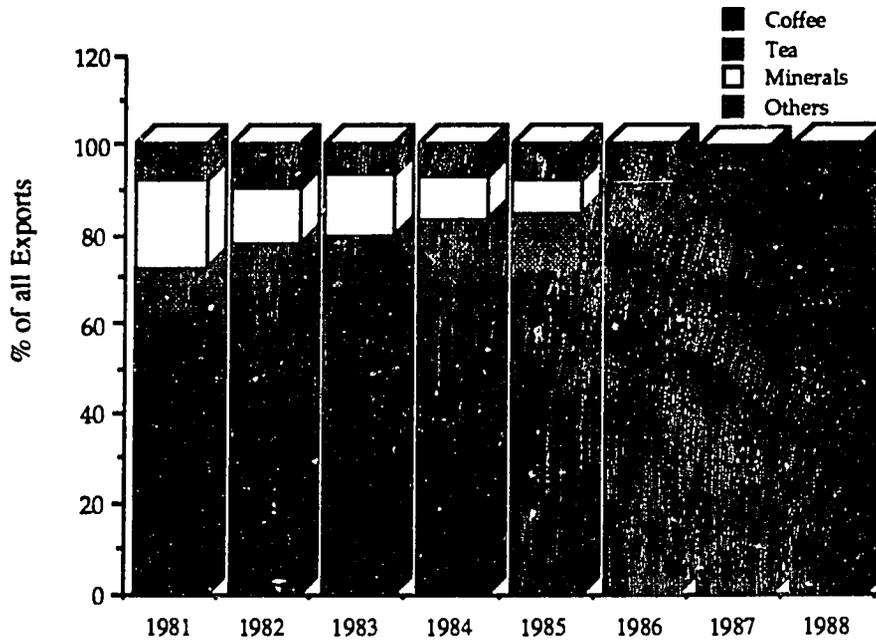
Source: IMF: International Financial Statistics, 1988, p.714.

Exhibit 32
Terms of Trade Index



Source: MINIFINECO: L'Economie Rwandaise: 25 Ans d'Efforts, 1988, p.68.

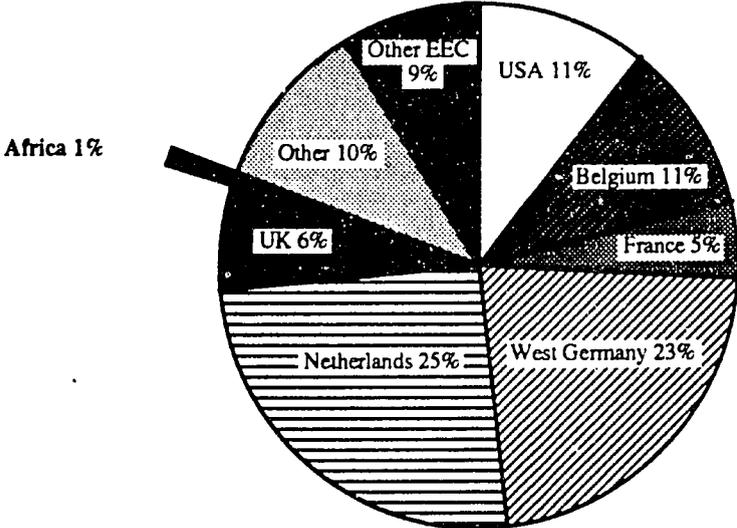
Exhibit 33
Major Exports as a Percentage of All Exports
1981-88



Others include hides and skins, pyrethrum fruit and vegetables and quinquina.

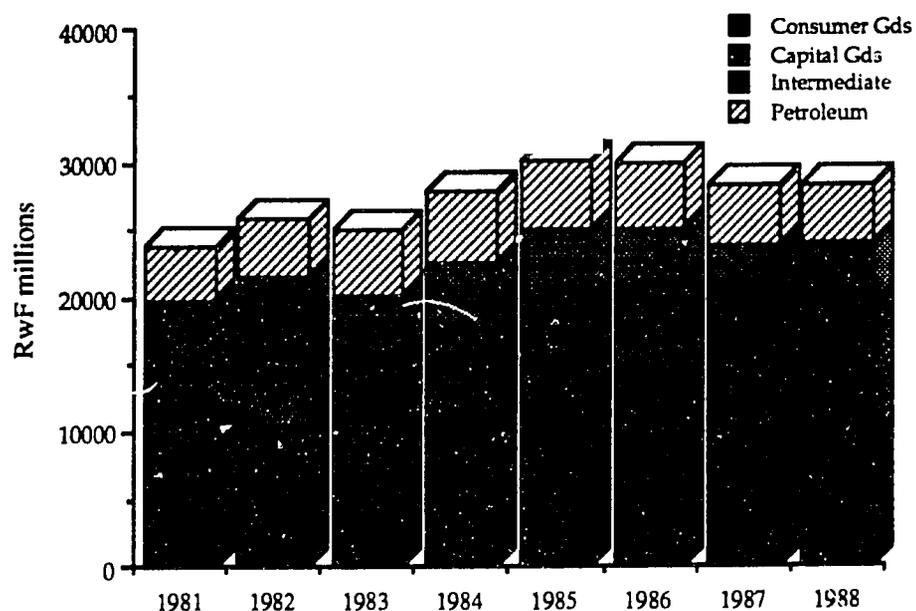
Source: MINIPLAN: Troisieme Plan de Developpement - Evaluation Globale, 1988.
 IMF: Rwanda: Recent Economic Developments, 1989, p.74.

Exhibit 34
Direction of Exports
1988
(percentage of total)



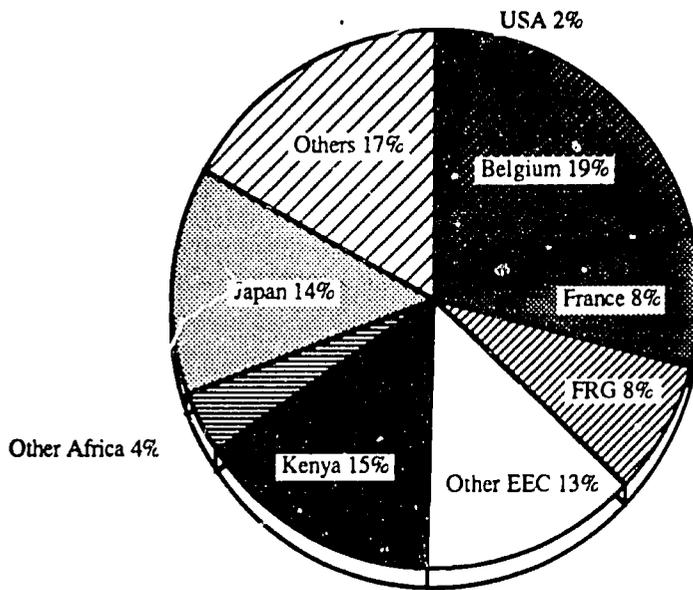
Source: IMF: Rwanda: Recent Economic Developments, 1989, p.74

Exhibit 35
Composition of Imports 1981-88



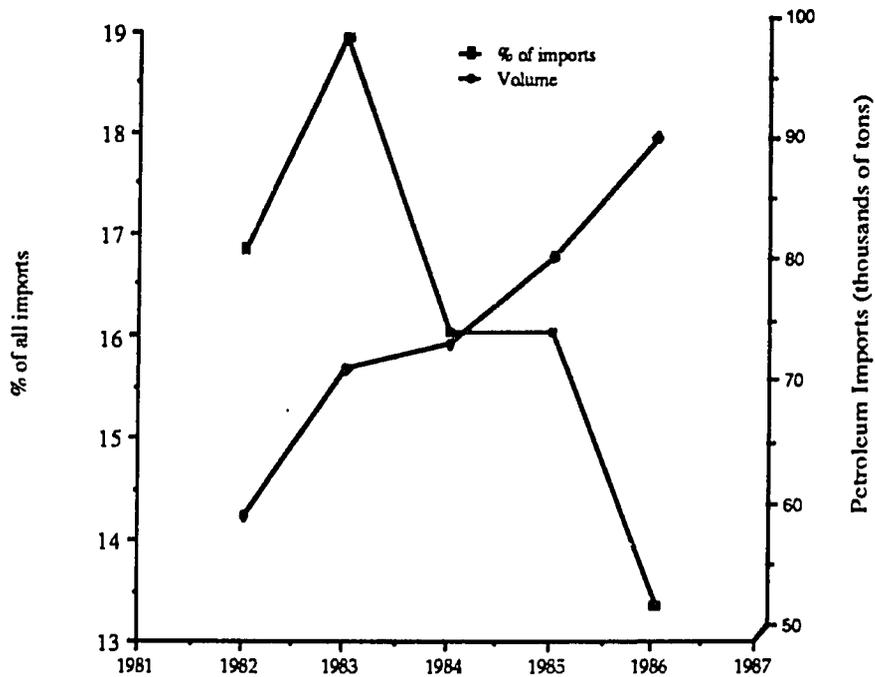
Source: MINIPLAN: Troisieme Plan de Developpment--Evalauton Globale, 1988
IMF: Rwanda: Recent Economic Developments, 1989, p. 72.

Exhibit 36
Direction of Imports 1988
 (percentage)



Source: IMF: Rwanda: Recent Economic Developments, 1989, p.74

Exhibit 37
Petroleum Imports as Percentage of All Imports



Source: MINIPLAN: Troisieme Plan de Developpement, Evaluation Globale, 1988.

F. WHO IS THE PRIVATE SECTOR?**29. The Private Sector is Overwhelmingly Small Scale**

Over 90% of the total employment in Rwanda is self-employed and family labor, reflecting the rural, informal and microenterprise orientation of the Rwandan economy. An additional 3% of total employment is in the modern private sector, consisting primarily of formal commercial traders, manufacturers, restaurateurs and other services. The number of enterprises employing more than 30 people was estimated at 100 in 1985, the overwhelming majority of them were parastatals.

30. Policy Constraints Keep the Private Sector Small and Informal

High tax rates, a variety of fees and the inconvenience of GOR registration and recruitment procedures and other obstacles to growth and independence reinforce the need for many entrepreneurs to remain self-employed and informal. This, in turn, creates a cycle of problems that reduces productivity, limits marketing capabilities, discourages the institutionalization of knowledge and deters private investment.

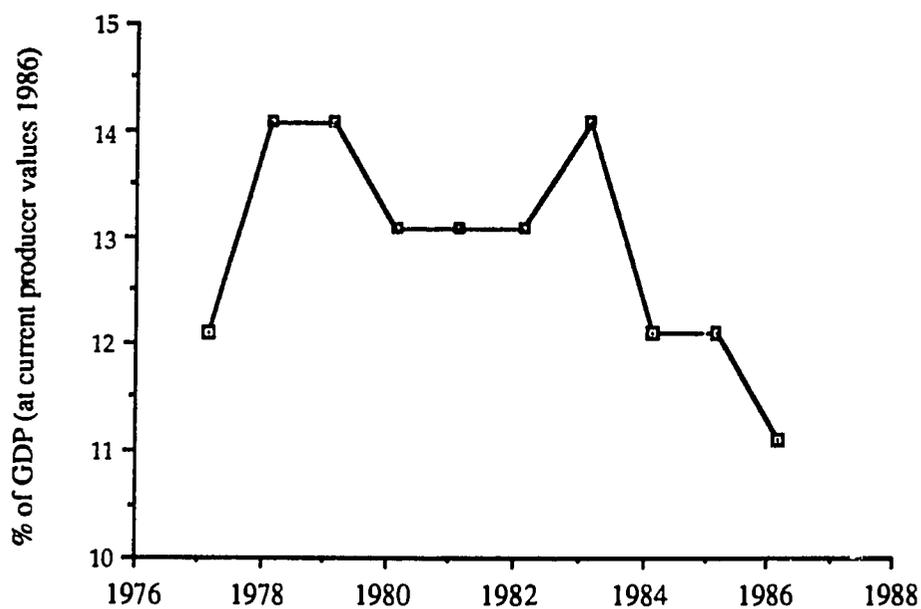
31. Most Large Enterprises are Parastatals

A list of Rwanda's largest firms reflects total or partial public sector ownership. Parastatals are dominant in manufacturing and insurance and finance. The largest private firms are at least partially state owned, and many of them are majority state owned: Rwandex is 51% publicly owned, Braliwra--30%, and Sowarthé--38%.

32. Rwanda's Private Sector is Unrepresented

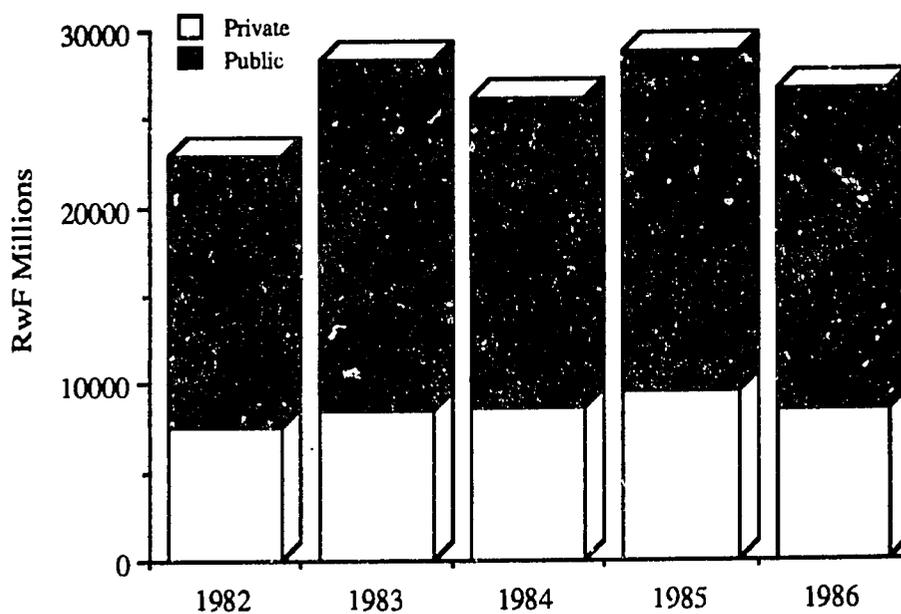
The Chamber of Commerce and Industry is viewed throughout the formal private sector as being more an arm of the government than an advocate of private sector interests. This acts as an incentive for many firms to remain informal and not register. It is too early to judge the effectiveness of the newly formed Association of Rwandan Employers. In addition, as most of Rwanda's private sector is self-employed, family labor and/or microenterprise, the majority is not organized in any meaningful way. The cooperative movement has been successful, to some degree, but the lack of data on this sector makes it impossible to measure its effectiveness.

Exhibit 38
Gross Fixed Capital Formation
 (current 1986)



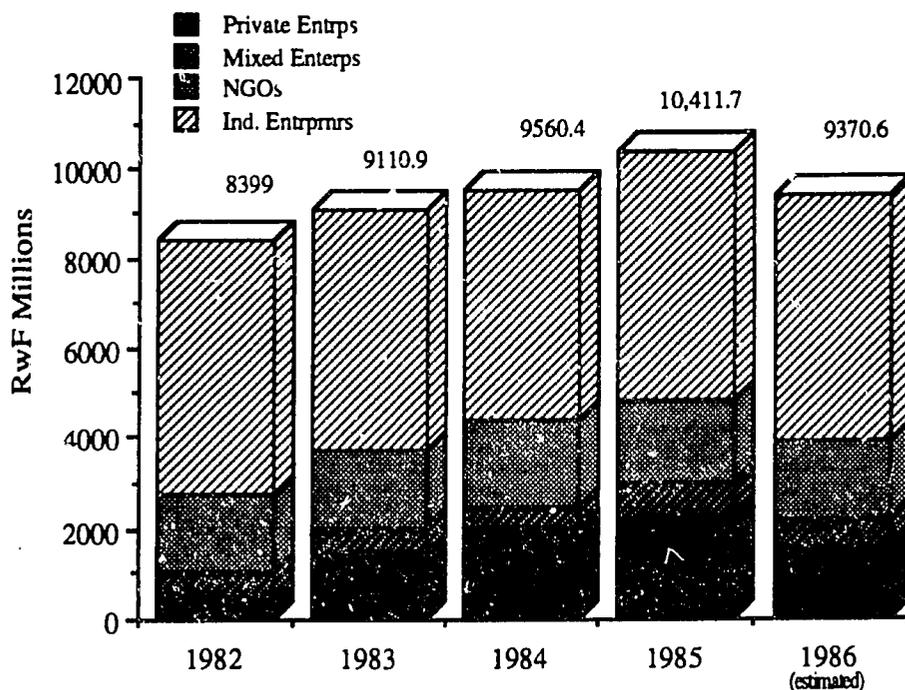
Source: UN African Statistical Yearbook, 1986. Economic Commission for Africa, 1988.

Exhibit 39
Private and Public Contributions to Capital Formation



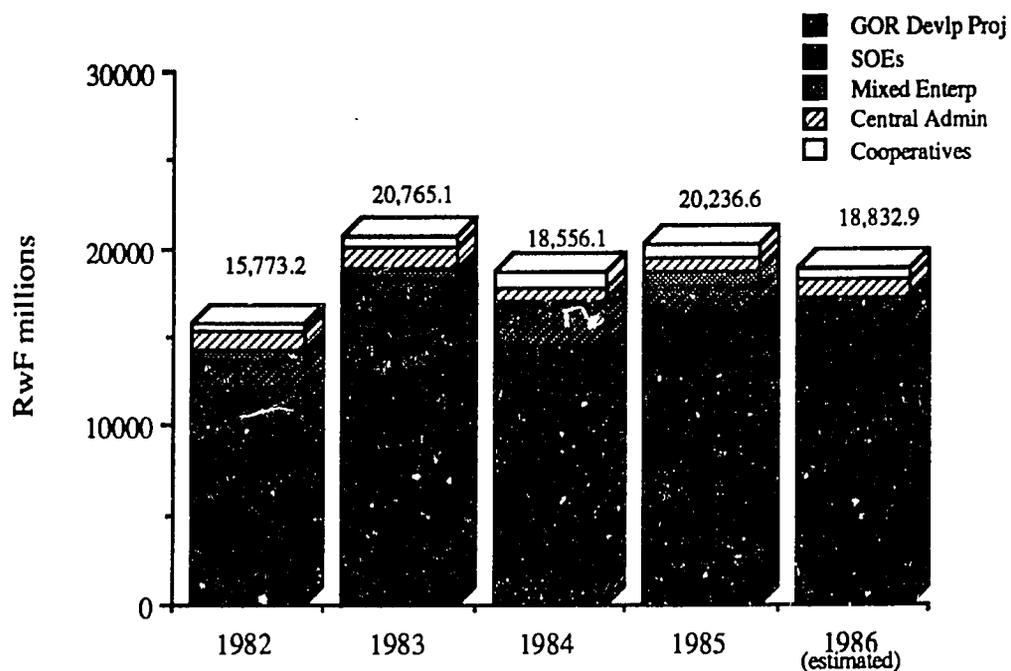
Source: MINIPLAN: Troisieme Plan de Developpment--Evaluation Globale, 1988.

Exhibit 40
Private Investment by Type of Investor



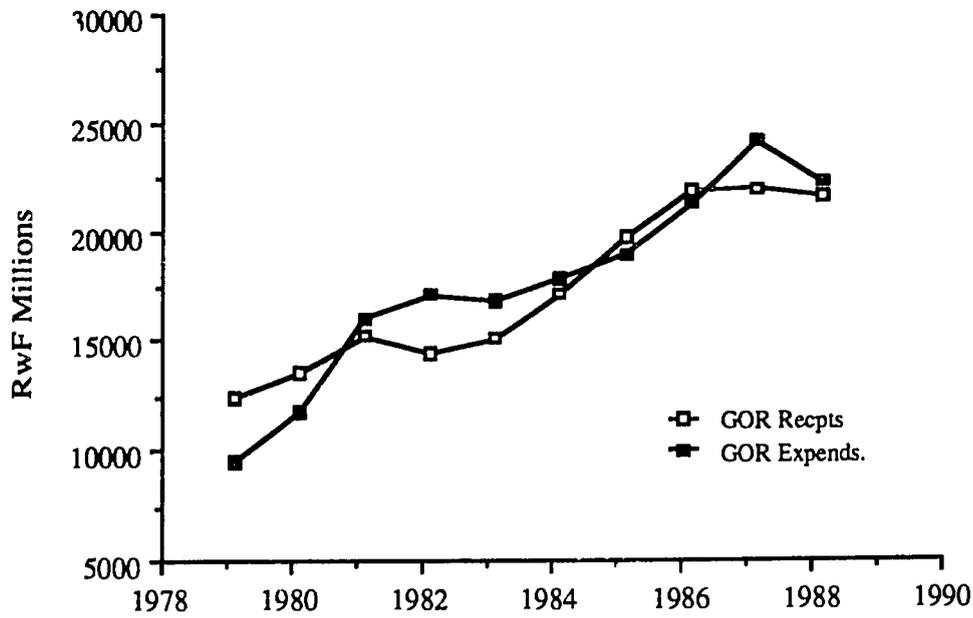
Source: World Bank: Rwanda Economic Memorandum, 1986.

Exhibit 41
Public Investment by Investor



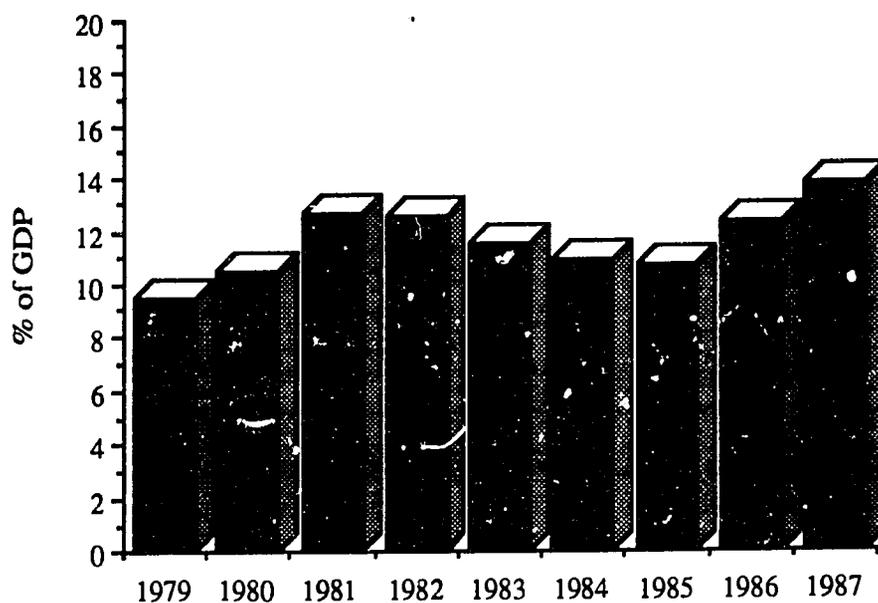
Source: World Bank: Rwanda Economic Memorandum, 1986.

Exhibit 42
GOR Receipts vs. Expenditures
1979-88



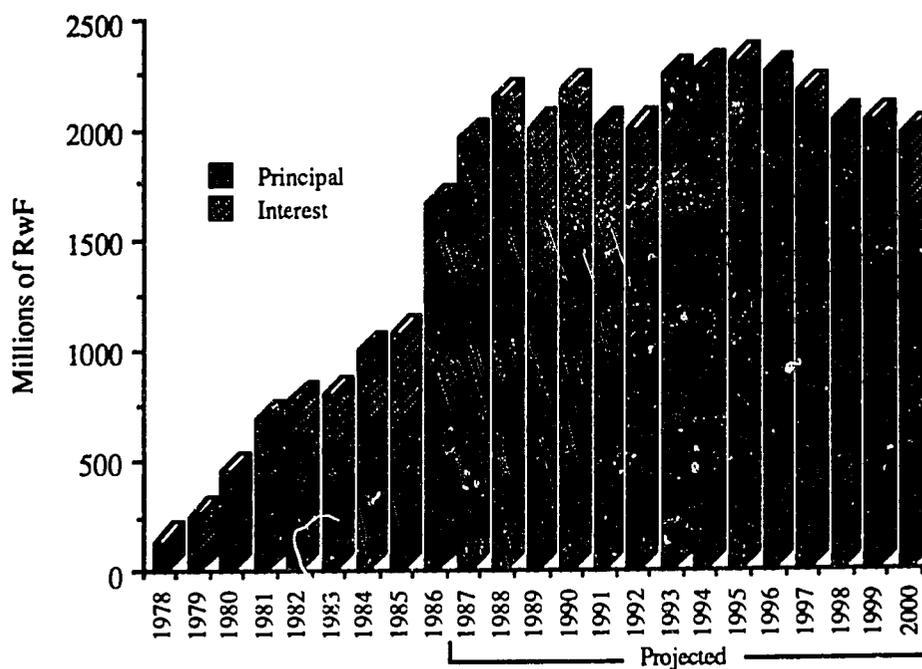
Source: Etude de la Fiscalité au Rwanda

Exhibit 43
GOR Expenditures as Percentage of GDP



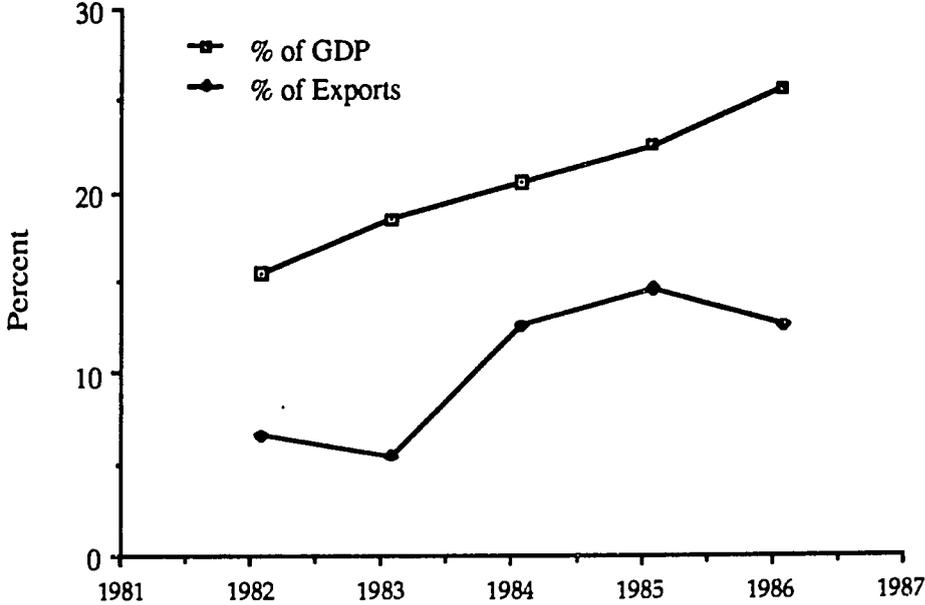
Source: Etude de la Fiscalité au Rwanda

Exhibit 44
Debt Service: 1978-2000



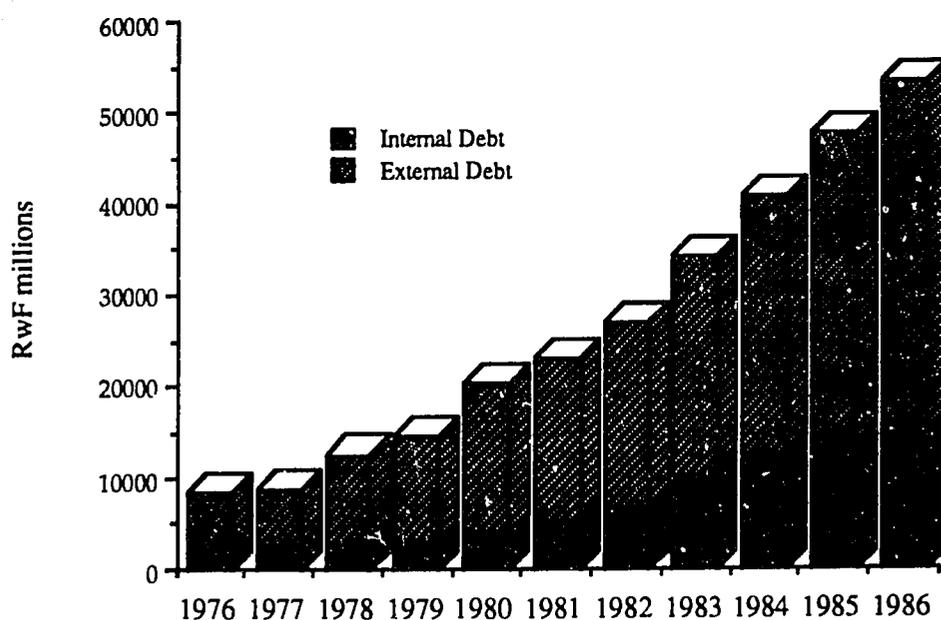
Source: MINIFINECO: L'Economie Rwandaise: 25 Ans d'Efforts, 1988

Exhibit 45
Debt Service as a Percentage
of GDP and Exports of Goods and Services



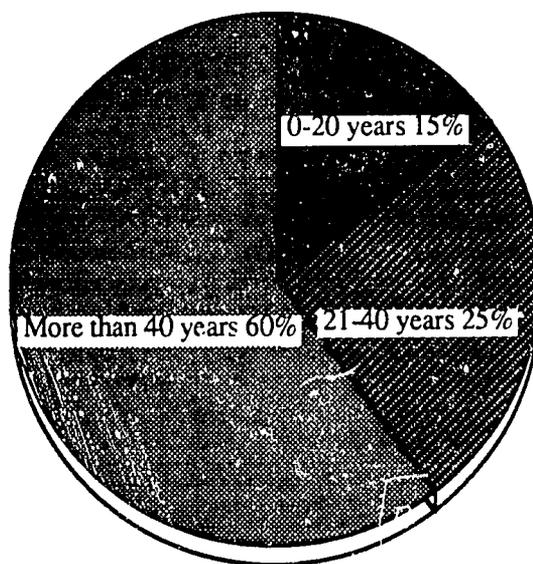
Source: UNCTAD: The Least Developed Countries: 1988 Report, p. A-69

Exhibit 46
Evolution of Public Debt
1976-86



Source: MINIFINECO: L'Economie Rwandaise: 25 Ans d'Efforts, 1988, p.49

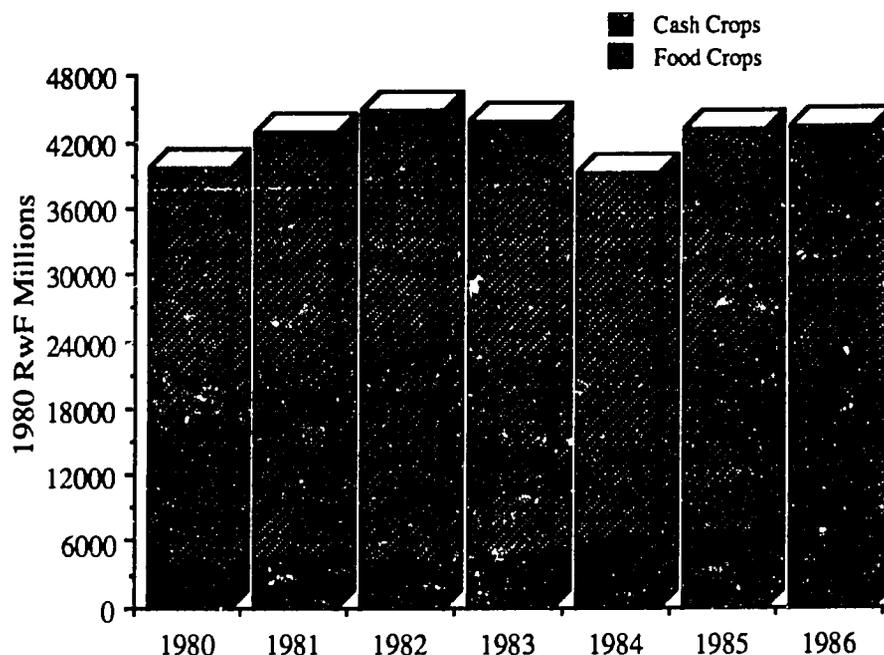
Exhibit 47
Public External Debt by Term of Loan
1986



Total External Debt 1986: RwF 36 billion

Source: MINIFINECO: L'Economie Rwandaise: 25 Ans d'Efforts, 1988

Exhibit 48
Value of Agricultural Production
1980-86



As can be seen in the graph above, during the period from 1981 to 1986, Rwanda's production of food crops grew at an average rate of only 0.7% per year, far less than the period's population growth of 3.7%, translating into an average drop of 3% in per capita food production. The failure to maintain per capita food production during the Third Five Year Plan inspired the GOR to aim the Fourth Five Year Plan at self-sufficiency in food production by a two track method: increasing yields and controlling population. As Exhibit 50 shows, increased production via an expanded agricultural land base is not a feasible strategy, resulting in the pursuit of increased yields via the application of fertilizer or the development of superior crop strains.

Source: MINIPLAN: Troisieme Plan de Developpement: Evaluation Globale, 1988.

Exhibit 49
Value of Agricultural Production
1980-86
(1980 RwF millions)

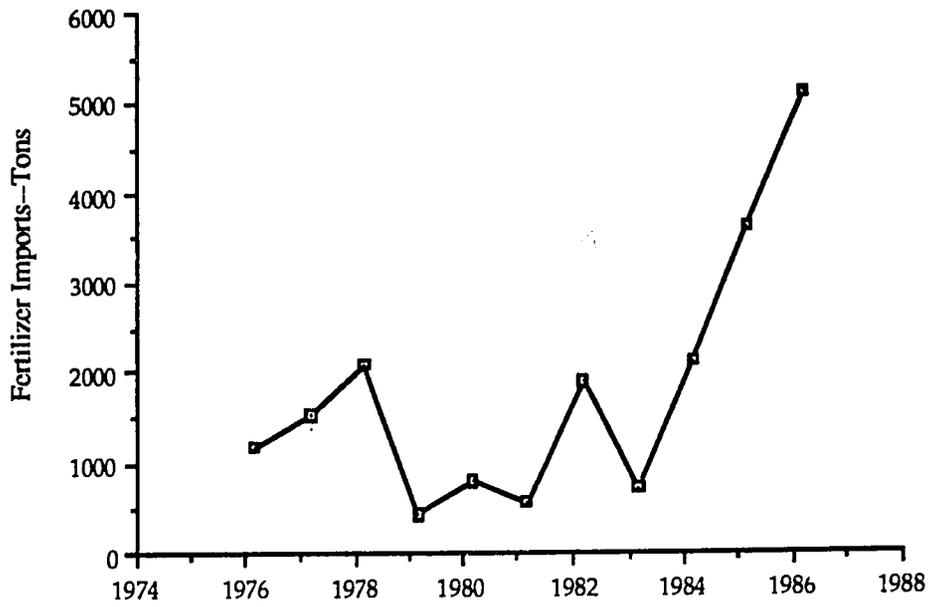
Principal Crops	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
Bananas	13822	15551	15933	15832	13279	14115	14095
Beans	3819	4030	4515	5423	5423	5372	5870
Peas	739	760	739	570	359	473	401
Soya	69	160	183	119	103	97	311
Peanuts	1075	1142	1277	1008	1008	1478	1572
Sorghum	2452	2630	2932	2589	2343	2764	2177
Corn	969	969	1049	1254	1271	1263	1539
Wheat	50	50	60	82	75	90	175
Potatoes	1302	1524	1614	1470	1506	1772	1448
Sweet Potatoes	6097	6699	7189	6461	5117	5750	6033
Manioc	5650	4981	5218	4409	2851	3217	3185
Total Food Crops	36044	38496	40709	39217	33335	36391	36806
<i>Growth Rate</i>		6.8%	5.7%	-3.6%	-15.0%	9.2%	1.1%
Coffee	2969	3743	3495	4023	5250	5848	5748
Tea	457	468	468	483	556	729	662
Pyrethrum	81	81	92	101	98	58	50
Quinquina	40	41	41	41	30	54	71
Total Cash Crops	3547	4333	4096	4648	5934	6689	6531
<i>Growth Rate</i>		22.16%	-5.47%	13.48%	27.67%	12.72%	-2.36%
TOTAL CROPS	39591	42829	44805	43865	39269	43080	43337
<i>Growth Rate</i>		8.2%	4.6%	-2%	-10.5%	9.7%	0.6%

Exhibit 50
Actual and Projected Land Use and Availability
(hectares)

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>2000</u>
Total Land Area	2,559,500	2,559,500	2,559,500	2,559,500
Land Unavailable for Exploitation				
Lakes	127,770	127,770	127,770	127,770
Streams, Rivers & Undrainable Marshes	39,268	39,268	39,268	39,268
Natural Forests				
Nyungwe	108,000	97,000	97,000	97,000
Mukura	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Gishwati	28,200	23,000	23,000	23,000
National Parks				
Akagera	270,900	270,900	270,900	270,900
Virunga	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Hunting Reserve-Mutara	53,663	53,663	53,663	20,000
Roads	7,400	8,500	9,250	10,000
Urban and Industrial Zones	<u>8,500</u>	<u>11,400</u>	<u>14,500</u>	<u>20,250</u>
	658,501	645,501	649,951	640,195
Land Unavailable for Small Farm Agriculture				
Military Zone	12,700	12,700	12,700	5,000
Experiment Stations	18,121	5,000	5,000	5,000
Land Concessions	<u>16,320</u>	<u>16,320</u>	<u>16,320</u>	<u>16,320</u>
	47,141	34,020	34,020	26,320
Land Unsuitable for Agriculture				
Unsuitable for Any Use	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Pasture	542,800	500,500	470,000	400,000
Undrained Marsh	49,000	45,000	20,000	-
Woods	<u>57,200</u>	<u>99,500</u>	<u>130,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>
	749,000	745,000	720,000	700,000
Maximum Agricultural Land Available for Crops on Small Farms				
Dwelling Area	46,017	57,385	68,453	86,270
Cash Crops	45,500	62,200	67,000	75,000
Fodder Crops	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>
	91,517	119,585	140,455	176,270
Maximum Area Available for Food Crops and Fallow				
	<u>1,013,341</u>	<u>1,015,394</u>	<u>1,015,074</u>	<u>1,016,715</u>

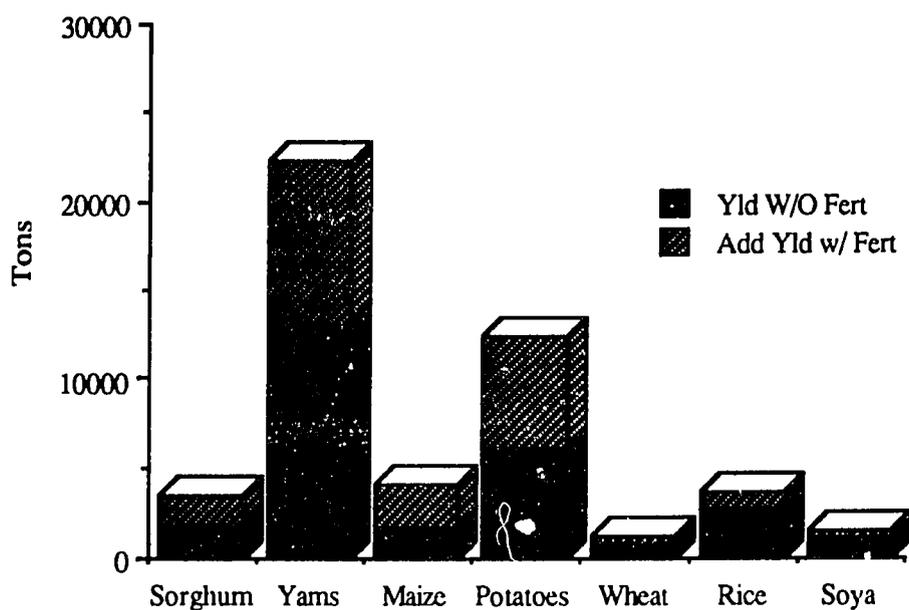
Source: Evolution de la Production Vivriere et les Besoins d'Intensification, Seminaire National sur la Fertilisation, Kigali, 1985.

Exhibit 51
Fertilizer Imports
1976-86



Source: World Bank: Country Economic Memorandum, 1985, p.111.

Exhibit 52
Application of Fertilizer
Expansion of Yields for Selected Foodcrops



Source: FAO Fertilizer Trials, 1984

MAPS: Rwanda

Private Sector Description: Phase II

DRAFT REPORT

<p>ANNEX African Indicators: Rwanda in the Context of Sub-Saharan Africa</p>
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As taken from the World Bank World Development Report 1989

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GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Millions Of Current Dollars

	<u>1965</u>		<u>1987</u>
South Africa	10,540	South Africa	74,260
Nigeria	5,850	Nigeria	24,390
Zaire	3,140	Cameroon	12,660
Ghana	2,050	Sudan	8,210
Sudan	1,330	Cote d'Ivoire	7,650
Ethiopia	1,180	Kenya	6,930
Uganda	1,100	Zaire	5,770
Zambia	1,060	Zimbabwe	5,240
Zimbabwe	960	Ghana	5,080
Kenya	920	Ethiopia	4,800
Senegal	810	Senegal	4,720
Cameroon	810	Uganda	3,560
Tanzania	790	Gabon	3,500
Cote d'Ivoire	760	Tanzania	3,080
Madagascar	670	Lesotho	2,270
Niger	670	Niger	2,160
Guinea	520	Congo	2,150
Sierra Leone	320	<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>2,100</u>
Chad	290	Madagascar	2,070
Liberia	270	Zambia	2,030
Mali	260*	Mali	1,960
Burkina Faso	260	Somalia	1,890
Gabon	230	Burkina Faso	1,650
Benin	220	Benin	1,570
Somalia	220	Botswana	1,520
Malawi	220	Mozambique	1,490
Congo	200	Mauritius	1,480
Togo	190	Togo	1,230
Mauritius	190	Burundi	1,150
Mauritania	160	Malawi	1,110
Burundi	150	Central African Rep.	1,010
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>150</u>	Liberia	990*
Central African Rep.	140	Chad	980
Botswana	50	Sierra Leone	900
Lesotho	50	Mauritania	840
		Lesotho	270

*Figures for years other than specified.

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 168-169.

AGRICULTURE AS A SHARE OF GDP

	Percent			
	<u>1965</u>		<u>1987</u>	
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>75</u>		Uganda	76
Somalia	71		Somalia	65
Niger	68		Tanzania	61
Mali	65*		Burundi	59
Lesotho	65		Mali	54
Benin	59		Ghana	51
Ethiopia	58		Mozambique	50
Nigeria	54		Benin	46
Sudan	54		Sierra Leone	45
Burkino Faso	53		Chad	43
Uganda	52		Madagascar	43
Malawi	50		Ethiopia	42
Ivory Coast	47		Central African Rep.	41
Central African Rep.	46		Burkino Faso	38
Tanzania	46		Liberia	37*
Mozambique	--		<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>37</u>
Togo	45		Mauritania	37
Ghana	44		Sudan	37
Chad	42		Malawi	37
Kenya	35		Ivory Coast	36
Sierra Leone	34		Niger	34
Botswana	34		Zaire	32
Cameroon	33		Kenya	31
Mauritania	32		Nigeria	30
Madagascar	31*		Togo	29
Liberia	27		Cameroon	24
Gabon	26		Senegal	22
Senegal	25		Lesotho	21
Zaire	21		Mauritius	15
Congo	19		Zambia	12
Zimbabwe	18		Congo	12
Mauritius	16		Gabon	11
Zambia	14		Zimbabwe	11
South Africa	10		South Africa	6
			Botswana	3

* Figures for years other than specified.

Source: World Bank, World Development Report, 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 168-169.

INDUSTRY AS A SHARE OF GDP

Percent

	<u>1965</u>		<u>1987</u>	
Zambia	54	Botswana	57	
South Africa	42	South Africa	44	
Liberia	40	Zimbabwe	43	
Mauritania	36	Nigeria	43	
Zimbabwe	35	Gabon	41	
Gabon	34	Zambia	36	
Sierra Leone	28	Congo	33	
Zaire	26	Zaire	33	
Mauritius	23	Mauritius	32	
Togo	21	Cameroon	31	
Cameroon	20	Liberia	28	
Burkina Faso	20	Lesotho	28	
Cote d'Ivoire	19	Senegal	27	
Ghana	19	Cote d'Ivoire	25	
Congo	19	Burkina Faso	25	
Botswana	19	Niger	24	
Kenya	18	<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>23</u>	
Senegal	18*	Mauritania	22	
Central African Rep.	16	Sierra Leone	19	
Madagascar	16	Kenya	19	
Chad	15	Ethiopia	18	
Tanzania	14	Chad	18	
Ethiopia	14	Togo	18	
Uganda	13	Madagascar	16	
Nigeria	13	Ghana	16	
Malawi	13	Sudan	15	
Mali	9*	Benin	14	
Sudan	9	Burundi	14	
Benin	8	Central African Rep.	13	
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>7</u>	Malawi	13	
Somalia	6	Mali	12	
Lesotho	5	Somalia	9	
Niger	3	Tanzania	8	
Mozambique	3	Uganda	5	

*Figures are for other years than specified.

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 168-169.

MANUFACTURING AS A SHARE OF GDP

		Percent	
	1965		1987
South Africa	23	Zimbabwe	31
Zimbabwe	20	Mauritius	24
Zaire	16	South Africa	23
Mauritius	14	Zambia	23
Senegal	14	Senegal	17
Chad	12	Cote d'Ivoire	16*
Botswana	12	<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>16*</u>
Cote d'Ivoire	11	Lesotho	15
Madagascar	11*	Burkina Faso	15
Kenya	11	Chad	15
Togo	10	Cameroon	13
Cameroon	10	Ethiopia	12
Ghana	10	Kenya	11
Tanzania	8	Ghana	10
Uganda	8	Burundi	9
Ethiopia	7	Niger	9
Nigeria	6	Central African Rep.	8
Zambia	6	Nigeria	8
Sierra Leone	6	Congo	8
Mali	5	Sudan	8
Mauritania	4	Togo	7*
Central African Rep.	4	Mali	6*
Sudan	4	Botswana	6
Somalia	3	Uganda	5*
Liberia	3	Somalia	5
Niger	2	Liberia	5*
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>2</u>	Tanzania	5
Lesotho	1	Sierra Leone	4
		Benin	4*

*Figures for years other than specified. Rwanda = 1986.

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 168-169.

THE SERVICE SECTOR AS A SHARE OF GDP

	Percent			
	<u>1965</u>			<u>1987</u>
Congo	62		Congo	55
Mauritius	61		Togo	54
Senegal	56		Mauritius	53
Zaire	53		Senegal	52
Madagascar	53		Zambia	52
South Africa	48		Lesotho	51
Kenya	47		Kenya	50
Zimbabwe	47		South Africa	50
Cameroon	47		Sudan	48
Botswana	47		Gabon	48
Chad	43		Central African Rep.	46
Tanzania	40		Zimbabwe	46
Gabon	40		Cameroon	45
Central African Rep.	38		Malawi	45
Ghana	38		Madagascar	42
Sierra Leone	38		Niger	42
Malawi	37		Mauritania	41
Sudan	37		Botswana	40
Uganda	35		<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>40</u>
Liberia	34		Ethiopia	40
Togo	34		Cote d'Ivoire	39
Ivory Coast	33		Chad	39
Nigeria	33		Benin	39
Benin	33		Mozambique	38
Zambia	32		Burkina Faso	38
Mauritania	32		Sierra Leone	36
Lesotho	30		Liberia	35
Niger	29		Mali	35
Ethiopia	28		Zaire	35
Burkina Faso	27		Ghana	33
Mali	25		Tanzania	31
Somalia	24		Nigeria	27
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>18</u>		Burundi	27
			Somalia	26
			Uganda	19

Services include wholesale and retail trade, transportation and utilities, communication, and finance and real estate.

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 168-169.

GROWTH OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	Present
	<u>1980-87</u>
Botswana	13.0
Cameroon	7.0
Burkina Faso	5.6
Congo	5.5
Chad	5.1
Mauritius	5.0
Kenya	3.8
Mali	3.4
Senegal	3.3
Benin	2.8
Burundi	2.6
Malawi	2.6
Zimbabwe	2.4
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Lesotho	2.3
Somalia	2.2
Cote d'Ivoire	2.2
Central African Rep.	2.0
Tanzania	1.7
Zaire	1.6
Ghana	1.4
South Africa	1.0
Ethiopia	0.9
Sierra Leone	0.7
Gabon	0.6
Uganda	0.4
Madagascar	0.3
Zambia	-0.1
Sudan	-0.1
Togo	-0.5
Liberia	-1.3
Nigeria	-1.7
Niger	-1.9
Mozambique	-2.6

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 166-167.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT PER CAPITA

Dollars

1987

Gabon	2,700
South Africa	1,890
Mauritius	1,490
Botswana	1,050
Cameroon	970
Congo	870
Cote d'Ivoire	740
Zimbabwe	580
Senegal	520
Mauritania	440
Ghana	390
Nigeria	370
Lesotho	370
Sudan	330
Kenya	330
Central African Rep.	330
Benin	310
Sierra Leone	300
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>300</u>
Togo	290
Somalia	290
Uganda	260
Niger	260
Zambia	250
Burundi	250
Mali	210
Madagascar	210
Burkina Faso	190
Tanzania	180
Mozambique	170
Malawi	160
Zaire	150
Chad	150
Ethiopia	130

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 164-165.

GROWTH RATE OF GNP PER CAPITA

Average Annual Growth Rate
Percent1965-87

Botswana	8.9
Lesotho	4.7
Congo	4.2
Cameroon	3.8
Kenya	1.9
Burundi	1.6
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>1.6</u>
Burkina Faso	1.6
Malawi	1.4
Nigeria	1.1
Gabon	1.1
Cote d'Ivoire	1.0
Zimbabwe	0.9
South Africa	0.6
Somalia	0.3
Benin	0.2
Sierra Leone	0.2
Ethiopia	0.1
Togo	0.0
Central African Rep.	-0.3
Mauritania	-0.4
Tanzania	-0.4
Sudan	-0.5
Senegal	-0.6
Ghana	-1.6
Madagascar	-1.8
Chad	-2.0
Zambia	-2.1
Niger	-2.2
Zaire	-2.4
Uganda	-2.7

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 164-165.

GROWTH OF AGRICULTURE AS A SHARE OF GDP

	Percent
	<u>1980-87</u>
Burkina Faso	6.1
Mauritius	5.2
Senegal	4.2
Tanzania	3.8
Kenya	3.4
Zambia	3.2
Zaire	3.2
Somalia	2.8
Niger	2.8
Chad	2.6
Malawi	2.5
Benin	2.5
Central African Rep.	2.4
Cameroon	2.4
Zimbabwe	2.3
Madagascar	2.2
Burundi	1.7
Ivory Coast	1.6
Sierra Leone	1.6
Congo	1.5
Liberia	1.2
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Sudan	0.8
Togo	0.8
Nigeria	0.6
Lesotho	0.4
South Africa	0.3
Mali	0.3
Ghana	0.0
Uganda	-0.5
Ethiopia	-2.1
Botswana	-7.8
Mozambique	-11.1

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 166-167.

GROWTH OF INDUSTRY AS A SHARE OF GNP

	Percent
	<u>1980-87</u>
Botswana	19.2
Cameroon	11.0
Congo	10.9
Chad	10.0
Mali	9.8
Mauritius	8.7
Benin	8.3
Burundi	4.9
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>4.8</u>
Senegal	4.3
Burkina Faso	3.9
Ethiopia	3.8
Zaire	3.6
Kenya	3.0
Central African Rep.	2.2
Sudan	2.1
Malawi	1.9
Uganda	1.4
Zimbabwe	1.4
Somalia	1.0
Lesotho	0.4
Ghana	0.1
South Africa	-0.1
Zambia	-0.7
Togo	-1.6
Madagascar	-2.0
Sierra Leone	-2.3
Tanzania	-2.4
Cote d'Ivoire	-2.4
Niger	-4.3
Nigeria	-4.4
Liberia	-6.0
Mozambique	-8.4

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 166-167.

**GROWTH OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR
AS A SHARE OF GDP**

	Percent
	<u>1980-87</u>
Lesotho	12.9
Mauritius	10.9
Congo	9.7
Cameroon	8.5
Chad	8.5
Cote d'Ivoire	8.2
Burundi	6.6
Benin	4.6
Botswana	4.5
Kenya	4.3
Senegal	4.3
Ethiopia	3.8
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Zimbabwe	1.8
Sudan	1.6
Ghana	1.3
Zambia	0.8
Sierra Leone	0.6
Zaire	0.6
Central African Rep.	0.3
South Africa	-0.5
Somalia	-0.5
Uganda	-0.9
Nigeria	-2.1
Tanzania	-3.5
Liberia	-5.0

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 166-167.

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
AS A SHARE OF MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED**

Percent
(Using Current Prices)

	<u>1970</u>		<u>1986</u>
Somalia	88	<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>77</u>
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>86</u>	Sierra Leone	65
Mauritius	75	Burkina Faso	62
Burkina Faso	69	Benin	58
Congo	65	Botswana	25
Burundi	53	Ethiopia	51
Malawi	51	Cameroon	50
Mozambique	51	Senegal	48
Senegal	51	Congo	47
Zambia	49	Somalia	46
Cameroon	47	Chad	45
Ethiopia	46	Zambia	44
Uganda	40	Zaire	40
Sudan	39	Kenya	35
Zaire	38	Madagascar	35
Gabon	37	Mauritius	35
Mali	36	Zimbabwe	28
Tanzania	36	Tanzania	28
Madagascar	36	Malawi	26
Ghana	34	Sudan	22
Kenya	31	South Africa	14
Cote d'Ivoire	27	Lesotho	12
Zimbabwe	24		
South Africa	15		
Lesotho	11		

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 174-175.

GROWTH OF THE SERVICE SECTOR AS A SHARE OF GDP1980-87

Botswana	9.5
Cameroon	6.9
Chad	6.3
Mozambique	6.2
Mali	5.9
Burkina Faso	5.8
Kenya	4.4
Cote d'Ivoire	4.2
Ghana	4.2
Mauritius	4.1
Lesotho	4.0
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>3.9</u>
Ethiopia	3.5
Burundi	3.5
Zimbabwe	3.3
Uganda	3.0
Malawi	3.0
Senegal	2.4
South Africa	2.3
Central African Rep.	1.6
Benin	1.3
Sierra Leone	1.3
Somalia	0.9
Tanzania	0.8
Nigeria	-0.3
Madagascar	-0.5
Zambia	-0.6
Togo	-0.7
Liberia	-0.8
Zaire	-1.2
Sudan	-1.3
Congo	-1.9
Niger	-8.0

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 166-167.

GROSS DOMESTIC INVESTMENT AS A SHARE OF GDP

Percent

1987

Gabon	31
Mauritius	26
Kenya	25
Lesotho	25
Burkina Faso	24
Congo	24
Mozambique	22
South Africa	20
Mauritania	20
Burundi	20
Chad	18
Zimbabwe	18
Cameroon	18
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>17</u>
Tanzania	17
Nigeria	16
Mali	16
Zambia	15
Malawi	14
Benin	14
Ethiopia	14
Madagascar	14
Central African Rep.	14
Zaire	13
Cote d'Ivoire	13
Senegal	13
Uganda	12
Sudan	11
Ghana	11
Liberia	10*
Niger	9
Sierra Leone	9

*Figures for years other than specified.

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 178-179.

GROSS DOMESTIC SAVINGS AS A SHARE OF GDP1987

Gabon	34
Mauritius	29
South Africa	28
Zimbabwe	22
Congo	21
Kenya	20
Nigeria	20
Zambia	20
Cote d'Ivoire	19
Liberia	18*
Cameroon	15
Mauritania	14
Malawi	12
Zaire	10
Sierra Leone	10
Burundi	8
Madagascar	7
Sudan	6
Senegal	6
Niger	5
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>5</u>
Uganda	5
Ghana	4
Benin	4
Ethiopia	3
Burkina Faso	1
Mali	0
Central African Rep.	-2
Tanzania	-6
Mozambique	-10
Chad	-12
Lesotho	-73

*Figures for years other than specified.

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 180-181

DEBT AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNP

External Public Debt Outstanding and Disbursed
As A Percentage Of GNP

	<u>1970</u>		<u>1987</u>
Mali	71.4	Somalia	236.9
Congo	46.5	Zambia	227.5
Malawi	43.2	Mauritania	215.1
Liberia	39.2	Congo	195.0
Zambia	37.5	Madagascar	163.2
Gabon	28.8	Tanzania	144.1
Somalia	24.4	Zaire	139.5
Ghana	22.9	Cote d'Ivoire	124.1
Botswana	21.2	Nigeria	109.8
Kenya	26.3	Liberia	108.4
Tanzania	20.7	Sudan	101.9
Cote d'Ivoire	19.5	Malawi	98.3
Zimbabwe		Mali	95.7
Sudan		Togo	90.6
Benin	15.1	Niger	72.6
Sierra Leone	14.3	Senegal	69.2
Mauritius	14.3	Kenya	64.3
Mauritania	13.9	Burundi	60.3
Central African Rep.	13.5	Benin	56.5
Senegal	15.5	Sierra Leone	54.6
Cameroon	12.6	Gabon	52.5
Madagascar	10.4	Central African Rep.	49.2
Chad	9.9	Ethiopia	45.6
Ethiopia	9.5	Ghana	45.3
Zaire	9.1	Burkina Faso	44.0
Lesotho	7.7	Botswana	38.2
Burkina Faso	6.6	Lesotho	37.1
Niger		Zimbabwe	37.1
Uganda	7.3	Mauritius	34.1
Nigeria	3.4	Uganda	29.7
Burundi	3.1	Chad	28.1
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>0.9</u>	Cameroon	27.1
Togo	16.0	<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>26.1</u>

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 208-209.

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT
Total Long Term External Public Debt
Outstanding and Disbursed

Millions of Dollars			
1970		1987	
Zambia	653	Nigeria	26,057
Ghana	498	Cote d'Ivoire	8,450
Nigeria	567	Sudan	8,248
Zaire	311	Zaire	7,334
Kenya	406	Kenya	4,978
Guinea	312	Zambia	4,354
Tanzania	265	Tanzania	4,079
Cote d'Ivoire	266	Congo	3,679
Mali	238	Cameroon	3,306
Ethiopia	169	Madagascar	3,114
Liberia	158	Senegal	3,109
Cameroon	140	Ethiopia	2,434
Uganda	138	Somalia	2,288
Senegal	131	Ghana	2,237
Congo	124	Zimbabwe	2,095
Malawi	122	Mauritania	1,868
Gabon	91	Mali	1,847
Madagascar	89	Guinea	1,617
Somalia	77	Gabon	1,605
Sierra Leone	59	Niger	1,513
Benin	41	Malawi	1,155
Togo	40	Liberia	1,152
Chad	33	Uganda	1,116
Mauritius	32	Togo	1,042
Mauritania	27	Benin	929
Central African Rep.	24	Burkina Faso	794
Burkina Faso	21	Burundi	718
Botswana	17	Mauritius	591
Lesotho	8	<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>544</u>
Burundi	7	Central African Rep.	520
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>2</u>	Botswana	514
		Sierra Leone	513
		Chad	270
		Lesotho	237

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 208-209.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AS A SHARE OF GNP

Net Disbursements Of ODA From All Sources
As A Percentage of GNP

	<u>1987</u>
Somalia	57.0
Mozambique	40.9
Lesotho	29.4
Tanzania	25.2
Malawi	22.8
Zambia	21.1
Chad	20.3
Mauritania	19.0
Mali	18.6
Burkina Faso	16.2
Central African Rep.	16.1
Niger	16.1
Madagascar	15.8
Burundi	15.3
Senegal	13.6
Ethiopia	11.8
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>11.6</u>
Zaire	10.7
Sudan	10.5
Botswana	10.1
Togo	10.0
Benin	8.1
Ghana	7.4
Sierra Leone	7.3
Uganda	7.2
Congo	7.0
Kenya	7.0
Liberia	6.9
Zimbabwe	5.0
Mauritius	3.7
Ivory Coast	2.5
Gabon	2.3
Cameroon	1.7
Nigeria	0.3

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 202-203.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
 Net Disbursements From All Sources
 Millions Of Dollars

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
Sudan	632	740	962	622	1,128	945	902
Tanzania	703	684	594	558	487	681	882
Mozambique	144	208	211	259	300	422	649
Ethiopia	245	200	339	364	715	636	635
Senegal	398	285	323	368	295	567	624
Zaire	394	348	315	312	325	448	621
Somalia	374	462	343	350	353	511	580
Kenya	449	485	400	411	438	455	565
Zambia	232	317	217	239	328	464	429
Ghana	145	141	110	216	203	371	373
Mali	230	210	215	320	380	372	364
Niger	194	257	175	161	304	307	348
Madagascar	234	242	183	153	188	316	327
Zimbabwe	212	216	208	298	237	225	295
Burkina Faso	217	213	184	189	198	284	282
Malawi	137	121	117	158	113	198	276
Uganda	136	133	137	163	182	198	276
Ivory Coast	124	137	156	128	125	186	254
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>211</u>	<u>243</u>
Guinea	106	90	68	123	119	175	214
Cameroon	199	212	129	186	159	224	213
Chad	60	65	95	115	182	165	198
Burundi	121	127	140	141	142	187	192
Mauritania	214	187	176	175	207	221	178
Central Africa Rep.	102	90	93	115	104	139	173
Botswana	97	101	104	102	96	102	154
Congó	81	93	108	98	71	110	152
Benin	82	81	86	77	96	102	154
Togo	63	77	112	110	114	174	123
Lesotho	104	93	108	101	94	88	108
Gabon	44	62	64	76	61	79	82
Liberia	108	109	118	133	90	97	78
Nigeria	41	37	48	33	32	59	69
Sierra Leone	60	82	66	61	66	87	68
Mauritius	58	48	41	36	28	56	65

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 202-203.

PER CAPITA OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Net Disbursements Of ODA From All Sources

Per Capita In Dollars

	<u>1987</u>
Botswana	135.6
Somalia	101.6
Mauritania	95.6
Senegal	92.4
Gabon	76.8
Congo	75.2
Lesotho	66.5
Central African Republic	63.7
Mauritius	62.5
Zambia	59.5
Niger	51.2
Mali	46.9
Mozambique	44.6
Sudan	39.0
Burundi	38.5
Togo	38.0
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>37.7</u>
Chad	37.6
Tanzania	36.9
Malawi	35.5
Burkina Faso	34.1
Liberia	33.6
Guinea	33.0
Zimbabwe	32.6
Benin	31.5
Madagascar	30.0
Ghana	27.5
Kenya	25.6
Ivory Coast	22.8
Cameroon	19.6
Zaire	19.0
Sierra Leone	17.8
Uganda	17.6
Ethiopia	14.3
Nigeria	0.6

Official development assistance (ODA) consists of grants and loans on concessional terms by all bilateral agencies and multilateral lending sources, and includes technical assistance.

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 202-203.

DEBT SERVICE AS A SHARE OF EXPORTS

Service On External Public Debt
As A Percentage Of Exports
Of Goods And Services

1987

Burundi	38.5
Madagascar	35.3
Niger	33.5
Kenya	28.8
Ethiopia	28.4
Malawi	23.3
Zimbabwe	23.2
Senegal	21.4
Cote d'Ivoire	19.6
Uganda	19.5
Ghana	19.2
Congo	18.6
Tanzania	18.5
Mauritania	18.2
Cameroon	15.9
Benin	15.9
Togo	14.2
Zambia	13.5
Zaire	12.8
Central African Rep.	12.1
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>11.3</u>
Nigeria	10.0
Mali	9.9
Somalia	8.3
Sudan	6.8
Mauritius	6.1
Gabon	5.1
Lesotho	4.4
Chad	3.9
Botswana	3.7
Liberia	2.5

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 210-211.

GROWTH OF EXPORT TRADE

Average Annual Growth Rate of Exports

Percent

	<u>1965-80</u>		<u>1980-87</u>
Niger	12.8	Mauritania	11.2
Congo	12.5	Mauritius	11.1
Nigeria	11.4	Cameroon	9.7
Mali	11.0	Burundi	8.3
Gabon	8.1	Senegal	6.7
RWANDA	7.7	Mali	6.6
Burkina Faso	6.8	Burkina Faso	4.9
South Africa	6.1	Sudan	4.2
Cote d'Ivoire	5.6	Congo	3.9
Benin	5.2	Cote d'Ivoire	3.4
Cameroon	5.2	Malawi	3.4
Zaire	4.7	Uganda	2.7
Togo	4.6	RWANDA	2.5
Liberia	4.5	Central African Rep.	1.0
Malawi	4.1	Zimbabwe	0.9
Somalia	3.8	Benin	-0.1
Zimbabwe	3.4	South Africa	-0.1
Mauritius	3.1	Kenya	-0.6
Burundi	3.0	Ethiopia	-0.6
Mauritania	2.7	Ghana	-1.6
Senegal	2.4	Gabon	-1.9
Zambia	1.7	Sierra Leone	-2.1
Madagascar	0.7	Liberia	-2.6
Kenya	0.3	Togo	-3.0
Sudan	-0.3	Madagascar	-3.1
Central African Rep.	-0.4	Zambia	-3.3
Ethiopia	-0.5	Zaire	-3.4
Ghana	-1.8	Niger	-4.8
Sierra Leone	-3.8	Nigeria	-5.1
Uganda	-3.9	Tanzania	-7.4
Tanzania	-4.0	Somalia	-7.7

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 190-191.

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

Percentage Share of Merchandise Exports
1987

	Fuels, Minls and Metals	Other Primary Comms	Machin. Transpt Equipmt	Other Manu- factrs.	Textls and Cloth	Merch Exports Millions of US\$
South Africa	12	9	3	75		20,066
Nigeria	91	8	0	1		7,365
Ivory Coast	4	86	2	7	1+	2,982
Cameroon	51	40	5	4	1	1,714
Zaire	63	31	1	5		1,594
Zimbabwe	17	43	3	37		1,358
Gabon	63	26	2	8		1,285
Kenya	21	62	2	15		961
Mauritius	0	59	2	38		918
Congo	67	17	1	15	0+	402
Zambia	93	4	1	2		869
Ghana	17	3	36	37		836
Senegal	25	60	4	11		645
Sudan	14	79	3	4		482
Mauritania	31	66	0	2		428
Ethiopia	3	96	0	1	0+	402
Liberia	57	41	0	1		385
Niger	86	13	0	1		361
Tanzania	7	75	3	15		348
Uganda	4	96	0	0		320
Madagascar	11	78	2	9	3+	310
Togo	66	26	1	28		216
Malawi	0	84	5	11		264
Mali	0	71	1	28		216
Burkina Faso	0	98	1	1		202
Benin	42	38	6	15		168
Central Africa Rep.	0	66	0	33		130
RWANDA	2	90	0	1		121
Sierra Leone	22	19	1	58		120
Somalia	1	98	0	1		94
Mozambique						89+
Burundi	1	85	0	15		84

*Figures are for the South African Customs Union comprising South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland; trade between the component areas is excluded.

+Figures for years other than specified.

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 190 -191, 194 - 195.

STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTS

Percentage Share Of Merchandise Imports

1987

	Food	Fuel	Other Primary Commo- dities	Mach. and Trnspt Eqptmt	Other M'fac- tures	Merch. Imports Million Of US\$
South Africa*	2	0	4	43	50	14,629
Nigeria	8	3	3	36	50	7,816
Cameroon	13	1	3	36	46	2,168
Ivory Coast	19	15	4	28	35	2,168
Kenya	9	21	4	28	35	1,755
Senegal	32	16	2	16	33	1,174
Tanzania	6	17	2	44	31	1,165
Ethiopia	4	18	3	37	38	1,150
Zaire	13	3	5	37	42	1,149
Ghana	6	37	60	0	2	1,056
Zimbabwe	10	8	3	36	37	1,055
Mauritius	19	7	5	20	48	1,010
Gabon	18	1	3	38	39	836
Zambia	7	12	1	39	41	745
Sudan	17	22	3	26	32	694
Congo	16	7	3	27	46	570
Mozambique						486+
Uganda	5	9	2	46	38	477
Mauritania	26	10	2	35	27	474
Somalia	13	3	6	47	32	452
Burkina Faso	16	3	5	34	42	450
Mali	12	16	2	44	27	447
Benin	11	34	2	16	37	418
Niger	18	6	11	31	33	417
Togo	20	6	6	28	40	417
Madagascar	9	29	2	30	30	386
RWANDA	12	15	7	30	35	352
Malawi	5	9	3	33	49	281
Liberia	19	21	3	29	29	208
Burundi	12	5	5	23	55	206
Central Africa Rep.	13	1	4	39	43	186
Sierra Leone	17	9	4	20	49	132

+Figures are for years other than specified.

*Figures are for the South African Customs Union comprising South Africa, Namibia, Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland; trade between the component areas is excluded.

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 190 -191, 194 - 195.

GROWTH OF MERCHANDISE TRADE: IMPORTS

Average Annual Growth Rate of Imports

	Percent	
	<u>1965-80</u>	<u>1980-87</u>
Nigeria	15.2	Ethiopia 7.6
Gabon	10.5	Mauritius 6.7
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>RWANDA</u> <u>5.4</u>
Togo	8.6	Cameroon 3.4
Ivory Coast	8.0	Mali 3.4
Benin	6.7	Uganda 3.0
Niger	6.6	Gabon 3.0
Mauritius	6.4	Senegal 2.7
Mali	6.2	Burundi 2.4
Somalia	5.8	Burkina Faso 2.0
Burkina Faso	5.8	Mauritania 1.7
Cameroon	5.6	Benin 0.4
Mauritania	5.4	Tanzania -0.4
Senegal	4.1	Zaire -0.4
Malawi	3.3	Congo -0.7
Sudan	2.3	Somalia -1.3
Burundi	2.0	Central African Rep. -1.8
Kenya	1.7	Madagascar -2.9
Tanzania	1.6	Ghana -2.9
Liberia	1.5	Kenya -3.0
Congo	1.0	Ivory Coast -3.1
South Africa	0.1	Togo -4.6
Madagascar	-0.4	Malawi -6.1
Ethiopia	-0.9	Zambia -6.2
Ghana	-1.4	Zimbabwe -6.8
Zimbabwe	-1.8	Sudan -8.7
Sierra Leone	-2.7	South Africa -8.8
Zaire	-2.9	Liberia -10.2
Uganda	-5.3	Nigeria -14.0
Zambia	-5.5	Sierra Leone -15.1

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 190-91.

AVERAGE ANNUAL INFLATION

GDP Deflator

1980-87

Uganda	95.2
Zaire	53.5
Sierra Leone	50.0
Ghana	48.3
Somalia	37.8
Sudan	31.7
Zambia	28.7
Mozambique	26.9
Tanzania	24.9
Madagascar	17.4
South Africa	13.8
Malawi	12.4
Zimbabwe	12.4
Lesotho	12.3
Kenya	10.3
Nigeria	10.1
Mauritania	9.8
Senegal	9.1
Botswana	8.4
Benin	8.2
Cameroon	8.1
Mauritius	8.1
Central African Rep.	7.9
Burundi	7.5
Togo	6.6
Chad	5.3
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>4.5</u>
Cote d'Ivoire	4.4
Burkina Faso	4.4
Mali	4.2
Niger	4.1
Ethiopia	2.6
Gabon	2.6
Congo	1.8
Liberia	1.5

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 164-165.

GROWTH OF MONEY SUPPLYAverage Annual Nominal Growth Rate
Percent1980-87

Uganda	77.8
Zaire	53.9
Sierra Leone	47.8
Ghana	44.2
Somalia	37.2
Sudan	34.8
Zambia	28.9
Botswana	23.5
Tanzania	19.8
Lesotho	18.9
Mauritius	18.3
Zimbabwe	18.1
Malawi	17.7
Chad	17.4
Madagascar	15.4
Kenya	15.3
South Africa	15.0
Cameroon	13.8
Mali	13.7
Burkina Faso	12.6
Mauritania	12.5
Ethiopia	12.2
Togo	11.2
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>10.4</u>
Congo	10.3
Burundi	10.3
Nigeria	10.2
Senegal	8.7
Gabon	8.4
Cote d'Ivoire	8.1
Central African Rep.	6.9
Benin	6.8
Niger	6.1

*Figures for period other than specified.

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 188-189.

NOMINAL INTEREST RATES OF BANKS

Average Annual Percentages

	Deposit Rate <u>1987</u>	Lending Rate <u>1987</u>
Uganda	30.00	34.67
Sierra Leone	12.67	28.54
Tanzania	15.75	27.50
Ghana	17.58	25.50
Somalia	15.31	22.00
Zambia	13.23	21.20
Malawi	14.25	19.50
Madagascar	11.50	14.50
Mauritius	9.38	14.13
Kenya	10.31	14.00
Nigeria	13.09	13.96
Liberia	5.88	13.63
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>6.25</u>	<u>13.00</u>
Cameroon	7.15	13.00
Zimbabwe	9.58	13.00
South Africa	8.70	12.50
Burundi	5.33	12.00
Mauritania	6.00	12.00
Central African Rep.	7.19	11.42
Congo	7.79	11.13
Gabon	7.94	11.13
Lesotho	7.00	11.13
Chad	5.33	10.50
Botswana	7.50	10.00
Senegal	5.25	8.00
Togo	5.25	8.00
Burkina Faso	5.25	8.00
Niger	5.25	8.00
Mali	5.25	8.00
Benin	5.25	8.00
Cote d'Ivoire	5.25	8.00
Ethiopia	1.00	6.00

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 188-189.

POPULATION

Millions

1987

Nigeria	107	Zambia	7
Ethiopia	44	Niger	7
South Africa	33	<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>6</u>
Zaire	33	Somalia	6
Tanzania	24	Guinea	6
Sudan	23	Chad	5
Kenya	22	Burundi	5
Uganda	16	Sierra Leone	4
Mozambique	15	Benin	4
Ghana	14	Central African Rep.	3
Cameroon	11	Togo	3
Ivory Coast	11	Lesotho	2
Madagascar	11	Congo	2
Zimbabwe	9	Mauritania	2
Malawi	8	Liberia	2
Mali	8	Botswana	1
Burkina Faso	8	Mauritius	1
Senegal	7	Gabon	1

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 214-215.

POPULATION GROWTH AND PROJECTIONS
Average Annual Growth Rate Of Population

	<u>1965-80</u>	<u>1980-87</u>	<u>1987-2000</u>
Gabon	3.6	4.3	2.6
Ivory Coast	4.2	4.2	3.6
Kenya	3.6	4.1	3.9
Malawi	2.9	3.8	3.5
Zimbabwe	3.1	3.7	3.0
Zambia	3.0	3.6	3.5
Tanzania	3.3	3.5	3.4
Nigeria	2.5	3.4	3.0
Botswana	3.5	3.4	2.3
Ghana	2.2	3.4	3.0
Togo	3.0	3.4	3.1
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>3.8</u>
Madagascar	2.5	3.3	3.0
Liberia	3.0	3.3	3.0
Congo	2.7	3.3	3.6
Cameroon	2.7	3.2	3.2
Benin	2.7	3.2	2.9
Sudan	2.8	3.1	2.7
Uganda	2.9	3.1	3.3
Zaire	2.8	3.1	3.1
Niger	2.7	3.0	3.2
Senegal	2.5	2.9	3.1
Somalia	2.7	2.9	3.0
Burundi	1.9	2.8	3.2
Lesotho	2.3	2.7	2.6
Mozambique	2.5	2.7	3.2
Mauritania	2.3	2.7	2.7
Burkina Faso	2.1	2.6	2.9
Central African Rep.	1.8	2.5	2.6
Mali	2.1	2.4	3.0
Ethiopia	2.7	2.4	3.1
Sierra Leone	2.0	2.4	2.6
Guinea	1.9	2.4	2.4
Chad	2.0	2.3	2.6
South Africa	2.4	2.3	2.3
Mauritius	1.6	1.0	1.1

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 214-215.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Percentage of Age Group
Enrolled In Tertiary Education1986

Madagascar	5
Gabon	4
Zimbabwe	4
Somalia	4
Cote d'Ivoire	3
Nigeria	3
Zambia	2
Lesotho	2
Senegal	2
Ghana	2
Togo	2
Zaire	2
Cameroon	2
Botswana	2
Sudan	2
Mauritius	1
Niger	1
Guinea	1
Burundi	1
Kenya	1
Malawi	1
Uganda	1
Burkina Faso	1
Ethiopia	1
Mali	1
Mauritania	0
Tanzania	0
Chad	0
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>0</u>
Mozambique	0

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 220-221.

FEMALE EDUCATION

Females Per 100 Males

	Primary		Secondary	
	1965	1986	1970	1986
Lesotho	157	125	111	150
Botswana	129	108		111
Tanzania	60	100	66	90
RWANDA	69	97	43	81
Zimbabwe		95	40	76*
Kenya	57	93*	43	75
Congo	71	90	70	74*
Zambia	78	90	32	64
Cameroon	66	84	36	62
Uganda		82	42	62*
Nigeria	63	79*	38	62
Malawi		78	36	62*
Mozambique		78	49	58*
Ghana	71	77*	27	58*
Zaire	48	75*		53
Burundi	42	75	17	52
Ivory Coast	51	70*	39*	51
Sudan	55	68*	39	50*
Senegal	57	68*	33	47*
Mauritania	31	66*	29	43
Ethiopia	38	63	44	41
Central African Rep.	34	62	13	41
Togo	42	62	27	41*
Burkina Faso	48	59	26	40*
Mali	49	59	20	39
Niger	46	56	35	39*
Somalia	27	52	30*	33
Benin	44	50	26	31
Guinea		44	44	29
Chad		39	9	18*
Madagascar	83		30	
Sierra Leone	55		40	
			51	

*Figures for years other than specified.

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 226-227.

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

Years

1987

Mauritius	67
South Africa	60
Congo	59
Botswana	59
Kenya	58
Zimbabwe	58
Cameroon	56
Lesotho	56
Madagascar	54
Ghana	54
Zambia	53
Tanzania	53
Togo	53
Ivory Coast	52
Zaire	52
Gabon	52
Nigeria	51
Central African Republic	50
Benin	50
Sudan	50
<u>RWANDA</u>	<u>49</u>
Burundi	49
Senegal	48
Mozambique	48
Uganda	48
Somalia	47
Mali	47
Burkina Faso	47
Ethiopia	47
Mauritania	46
Chad	46
Malawi	46
Niger	45
Guinea	42
Sierra Leone	41

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 164-165.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES

Per 100,000 Live Births

	<u>1980</u>	
Ethiopia		2,000*
Benin		1,680*
Nigeria		1,500
Somalia		1,100
Ghana		1,070*
Zaire		800*
Chad		700
Sudan		607*
Central African Rep.		600
Burkina Faso		600
South Africa		550
Senegal		530*
Kenya		510*
Mozambique		479*
Togo		476*
Sierra Leone		450
Niger		420*
Tanzania		370*
Cameroon		303
Uganda		300
Botswana		300
Madagascar		300
Malawi		250
<u>RWANDA</u>		<u>210</u>
Liberia		173
Zimbabwe		150*
Gabon		124*
Mauritania		119
Zambia		110
Mauritius		99

*Figures refer to maternal mortality only in hospitals and other medical institutions.

Source: World Bank, World Development Report 1989, Oxford University Press, New York, 1989; pp. 226-227.