Drawing on internationally accepted criteria developed by multilateral organizations, the Open Budget Survey uses 109 equally weighted indicators to measure budget transparency. These indicators assess whether the central government makes eight key budget documents available to the public online in a timely manner and whether these documents present budget information in a comprehensive and useful way.

Each country receives a composite score (out of 100) that determines its ranking on the Open Budget Index – the world’s only independent and comparative measure of budget transparency.

How has the OBI score for Rwanda changed over time?

Rwanda’s score of 22 out of 100 is substantially lower than the global average score of 42.
Transparency alone is insufficient for improving governance. Public participation in budgeting is vital to realize the positive outcomes associated with greater budget transparency.

To measure public participation, the Open Budget Survey assesses the degree to which the government provides opportunities for the public to engage in budget processes. Such opportunities should be provided throughout the budget cycle by the executive, the legislature, and the supreme audit institution.

The questions assessing participation in the Open Budget Survey 2017 were revised to align them with the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency’s new principles on public participation, which now serve as the basis for widely accepted norms on public participation in national budget processes. Therefore, data on the extent of public participation in budgeting in the Open Budget Survey 2017 cannot be compared directly to data from earlier editions.

Since 2015, Rwanda has increased the availability of budget information by:
- Increasing the information provided in the In-Year Reports.

However, Rwanda has decreased the availability of budget information by:
- Producing the Executive’s Budget Proposal, the Mid-Year Review, and the Year-End Report for internal use only.

Rwanda’s score of 22 on the 2017 Open Budget Index is substantially lower than its score in 2015.

Moreover, Rwanda has been inconsistent in which documents are made publicly available in a given year.

Rwanda’s score of 13 out of 100 indicates that it provides few opportunities for the public to engage in the budget process. This is higher than the global average score of 12.

**How does public participation in Rwanda compare to other countries in the region?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Adequate</th>
<th>Limited</th>
<th>Few</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Average</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rwanda</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comoros</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rwanda’s score of 13 out of 100 indicates that it provides few opportunities for the public to engage in the budget process. This is higher than the global average score of 12.

**To what extent do different institutions in Rwanda provide opportunities for public participation?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Adequate</th>
<th>Limited</th>
<th>Few</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislature</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Audit Institution</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Moreover, Rwanda has been inconsistent in which documents are made publicly available in a given year.

Rwanda’s score of 13 out of 100 indicates that it provides few opportunities for the public to engage in the budget process. This is higher than the global average score of 12.
BUDGET OVERSIGHT

The Open Budget Survey examines the role that legislatures, supreme audit institutions, and independent fiscal institutions play in the budget process and the extent to which they are able to provide effective oversight of the budget. These institutions play a critical role — often enshrined in national constitutions or laws — in planning budgets and overseeing their implementation.

These indicators were revised to better assess the role of formal oversight institutions in ensuring integrity and accountability in the use of public resources. Therefore, data on the role and effectiveness of oversight institutions in the Open Budget Survey 2017 should not be compared directly to data from earlier editions.

To what extent does the legislature in Rwanda provide budget oversight?

The legislature provides adequate oversight during the budget cycle. This score reflects that the legislature provides adequate oversight during the planning stage of the budget cycle and adequate oversight during the implementation stage of the budget cycle.

Oversight by an Independent Fiscal Institution

Rwanda does not have an independent fiscal institution (IFI). While IFIs are not yet widespread globally, they are increasingly recognized as an important source of independent, nonpartisan information. IFIs take a variety of different institutional forms. Common examples include parliamentary budget offices and fiscal councils.


RECOMMENDATIONS

For more detailed information on the survey findings for Rwanda, please see the Open Budget Survey Data Explorer at survey.internationalbudget.org.

How can Rwanda improve transparency?

Rwanda should prioritize the following actions to improve budget transparency:

- Publish the Executive’s Budget Proposal online, including detailed budget estimates.
- Publish a Mid-Year Review online.
- Consistently publish a Year-End Report online in a timely manner.
The Open Budget Survey uses internationally accepted criteria developed by multilateral organizations from sources such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) and the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT).

It is a fact-based research instrument that assesses what occurs in practice through readily observable phenomena. The entire research process took approximately 18 months between August 2016 and January 2018 and involved about 300 experts in 115 countries. The Open Budget Survey 2017 assesses only events, activities, or developments that occurred up to 31 December 2016. The survey was revised somewhat from the 2015 version to reflect evolving methods for disseminating budget information and to strengthen individual questions on public participation and budget oversight. A discussion of these changes can be found in the Open Budget Survey Global Report (see link below).

Survey responses are typically supported by citations and comments. This may include a reference to a public document, an official statement by the government, or comments from a face-to-face interview with a government official or other knowledgeable parties.

The survey is based on a questionnaire that is completed for each country by independent budget experts who are not associated with the national government.

The draft responses to each country’s questionnaire are then independently reviewed by an anonymous expert who also has no association with the national government.

In addition, IBP invites nearly all national governments to comment on the draft responses and considers these comments before finalizing the survey results.

Researchers respond to comments from peer reviewers and their government, if applicable, and IBP referees any conflicting answers in order to ensure consistency across countries in selecting answers.

The government of Rwanda provided comments on the draft Open Budget Questionnaire results.

How can Rwanda improve participation?

Rwanda should prioritize the following actions to improve public participation in its budget process:

- Pilot mechanisms for members of the public and executive branch officials to exchange views on national budget matters during both the formulation of the national budget and the monitoring of its implementation. These mechanisms could build on innovations, such as participatory budgeting and social audits. For examples of such mechanisms, see www.fiscaltransparency.net/mechanisms/.
- Hold legislative hearings on the formulation of the annual budget, during which any members of the public or civil society organizations can testify.
- Establish formal mechanisms for the public to assist the supreme audit institution in formulating its audit program and to participate in relevant audit investigations.

How can Rwanda improve oversight?

Rwanda should prioritize the following actions to make budget oversight more effective:

- Ensure legislative committees examine and publish reports on their analyses of the Executive’s Budget Proposal online.
- Ensure a legislative committee examines reports on in-year budget implementation and publishes recommendations online.
- Ensure audit processes are reviewed by an independent agency.
- Consider setting up an independent fiscal institution.

Further Information

Visit openbudgetsurvey.org for more information, including:

- The Open Budget Survey 2017: Global report
- Data explorer
- Methodology report
- Full questionnaire