The IGC operates 15 programmes in 14 partner countries throughout Africa and South Asia. Country offices allow the IGC to be distinctive among international research initiatives in sustaining long-term policy engagement, and helping to ensure our work can be demand-led; they facilitate our work with partners, and deepen sensitivity to the political economy of policymaking.
For any enquiries about the IGC Rwanda programme, please contact us:

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The International Growth Centre (IGC) aims to promote sustainable growth in developing countries by providing demand-led policy advice based on frontier research. The IGC directs a global network of world-leading researchers and in-country teams in Africa and South Asia and works closely with partner governments to generate high quality research and policy advice on key growth challenges. Based at LSE and in partnership with the University of Oxford, the IGC is funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID).

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IGC Rwanda promotes sustainable growth by providing demand-led policy advice based on frontier research. Our work focuses around four areas: improving taxation and expenditure efficiency; expanding exports and increasing firm productivity; and creating productive cities.

WWW.THEIGC.ORG/COUNTRY/RWANDA
Rwanda has established a dynamic business environment that has produced one of the fastest developing countries in Africa over the last two decades. Economic growth, together with inclusive policies and programs, has lifted millions out of poverty, dramatically reduced child and maternal mortality, and raised educational levels for all Rwandans.

The IGC Rwanda program was launched in November 2010. At the request of the Government of Rwanda, our work focuses around three areas: improving taxation and expenditure efficiency; expanding exports and increasing firm productivity; and creating productive cities. We have conducted research into such diverse topics as SME taxation, coffee washing, the one-cow poverty-reduction program, affordable urban housing, land management, improving service delivery, off-grid energy, and education quality.

Whether you are a policymaker, a talented researcher, or simply one who shares our passion for development, we would value the opportunity to be in touch with you.
The IGC began operations in Rwanda in November 2010 at the request of President Paul Kagame. We operate under a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), which requests that we “produce demand-driven research outputs that strengthen the evidence base for policy-making relevant to Rwanda’s long-run growth”, with a focus on research and analysis under four main thematic areas: improving taxation and expenditure efficiency; expanding exports and increasing firm productivity; and creating productive cities.

The IGC in Rwanda has fostered close working relationships with MINECOFIN, MINEACOM, the Office of the Presidency’s Strategy and Policy Unit, the Rwanda Revenue Authority, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Rwanda Housing Authority, City of Kigali, the Rwandan Development Board, the Rwanda Education Board, amongst many other government partners. Through these close working relationships with the government, our researchers have been able to produce effective, evidence-based, demand-led advice to policymakers, from ‘rapid response’ analyses of urgent policy questions, to multi-year nationwide surveys and experimental studies.

WWW.THEIGC.ORG/COUNTRY/RWANDA
IGC Rwanda is currently engaged in a number of projects with leading academics from around the world.

The current work of the International Growth Centre in Rwanda focuses on improving taxation and expenditure efficiency; expanding exports and increasing firm productivity; and creating productive cities.

Within urbanisation, the IGC is pursuing themes raised at the National Forum on Sustainable Urbanisation in Support of EDPRS2, co-hosted by the IGC in March 2014. These projects are in the areas of affordable housing, infrastructure, urban financing, land use, and green cities.

In tax administration, the IGC is assessing the impact of electronic billing machines (EBMs) and complementary VAT audit measures, as well as mobile tax declaration, the SME tax regime, and land and property taxes.

Within expanding exports and increasing firm productivity, IGC researchers have studied how firm productivity is affected by import prices and service trade restrictiveness; assessed Rwanda's potential to expand exports and substitute imports, especially by upgrading firms' contributions to regional value chains; and completed thorough studies of the coffee value chain and options for weather-based insurance.

The IGC has also supported efforts to improve educational quality through a multi-year randomised controlled trial of performance pay for teachers; assessed the impact of off-grid energy and irrigation; and provided analytical support for efforts to upgrade civil service skills and motivation.