



REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

RWANDA'S ADAPTATION COMMUNICATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE





**Rwanda's Adaptation Communication
to the United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change**

October, 2021



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Preamble

The Republic of Rwanda is pleased to submit its first Adaptation Communication (AdCom) in response to The Paris Agreement (Article 7, paragraph 10) of the UNFCCC. The AdCom is submitted in advance of the UNFCCC's 26th Conference of the Parties (COP 26) this November 2021, to inform synthesis reporting on adaptation aspects for the Global Stocktake (GST). It provides information on progress made on adaptation, barriers, experiences, and support needed as well as recommendations for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) that is currently under preparation.

With reference to the implementation guidelines for the Paris Agreement as elaborated in the Katowice Climate Package (2018), the purpose of this AdCom to increase the visibility and profile of adaptation and its balance with mitigation, strengthen adaptation action and support for developing countries, provide input to the GST and enhance learning and understanding of adaptation needs and actions.

This AdCom highlights the balance of adaptation and mitigation priorities and actions demonstrated in Rwanda's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) that were submitted to the UNFCCC in May 2020. The updated NDC elaborates the country's adaptation priorities that among others, contribute to green and resilient economic growth and are in line with Government's COVID-19 economic

recovery plan adopted by the Government in April 2020. The updated NDC priorities to be implemented over period till 2030 are estimated to cost USD11 billion, of which USD5.3 billion cover adaptation. The country moved ahead expeditiously and recently launched its NDC Implementation Framework with refined actions that have been translated into priority projects for implementation within the national planning and budgeting processes.

National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks

National Circumstances:

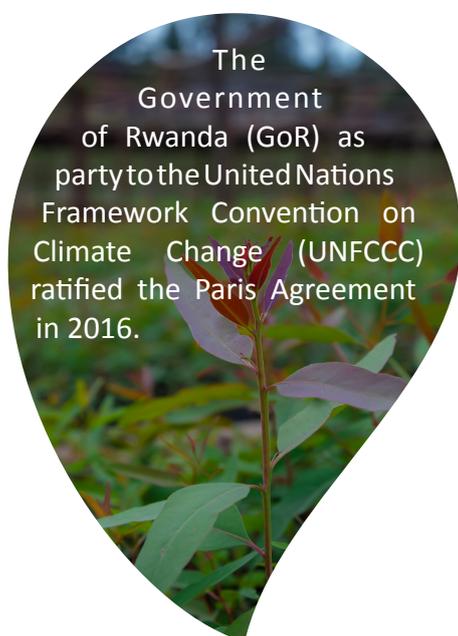
The Government of Rwanda (GoR) as party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016. In compliance to Article 12 of the agreement, GoR submitted its Third National Communication Report in 2018 which features a detailed description of national circumstances. The Third National Communication describes the country's details on its governance structures, geographic, demographic and economic profiles. Rwanda commissioned the preparation of the Fourth National Communication in September 2021 and expects its completion in August 2024.

Institutional Framework for adaptation:

The Ministry of Environment (MoE) of the Republic of Rwanda is responsible for the development and dissemination of the environment and climate change policies, strategies and programs and the legal instruments that give them effect. The ministry is accredited by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund. The Environment Management Authority (REMA) is the national regulatory agency responsible for coordinating the implementation of these policies and the strategies and programmes that derive from them. REMA was established by a 2005 statute revised in 2013 and is the NDA for the GCF and the operational focal point of the GEF.

Legal Framework for adaptation:

Rwanda updated relevant policies and legislation following ratification of the Paris Agreement to ensure compliance. The GoR's commitment to adaptation is enshrined in the Law on Environment (2018) that provides for education and climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation measures.



The Rwanda Law on Environment (2018) makes the following provisions:

- **Article 22:** Education on the conservation of environment and climate change “The State takes adequate measures aimed at the education on the conservation of the environment and adaptation to the impacts of climate change and integrates the same in schools curricula at all levels.; Within their capacity, administrative entities, national and international non-governmental organizations must sensitize the population on environmental and climate change issues.”
- **Article 24:** Climate change assessment and reporting “The authority in charge of climate change in collaboration with administrative entities and national and international non-governmental organisations must develop, regularly update, publish and make available the following:
 - 1° national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases using comparable methodologies provided by the convention on climate change;
 - 2° national programs containing measures to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases;
 - 3° national climate change vulnerability assessment and programs containing measures for adaptation to impacts of climate change in different sectors likely to be affected.
- An Order of the Minister determines the procedure for preparation of national report on climate change and responsibilities of organs that are involved.

Rwanda Green Fund law (2012 revised 2017):

The GoR further commits to adaptation in the statute that established the green fund known as the Fund for Environment (FONERWA) established in 2012 and revised in 2017 mandated to mobilize and manage the flow of funds into the country to be used in the fight against climate change and its impact. FONERWA’s thematic investment priority areas include biomass replacement, green cities, sustainable transport, waste, water, renewable energy, and climate smart agriculture that stood at USD170.5 million in 2019, disbursed into 44 public and private projects.

Rwanda Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities

Rwanda’s Third National Communication (2018) describes in detail climate change risks and vulnerabilities associated with the country’s unique geography, of significance to the impacts of climate change is its topography. Rwanda is located in the centre of the heart of the Albertine Rift eco-region in the mountainous western arm of Africa’s Rift Valley from which it derives its nickname

“Land of a thousand hills”. The country is endowed with a variety of flora and fauna renowned as home of the Mountain Gorilla, attracts tourists to the pre-COVID-19 magnitude of 50% of the country’s service exports.

Climate change in Rwanda is associated with flooding and landslides in the rugged and steep topography that covers the western two-thirds of the country whereas droughts affect the drier one-third of the east. It negatively affects water resources, agricultural production, biodiversity, human health, fish and forestry and other vulnerable ecosystems, with further impacts on the economy. The country’s temperate tropical highland climate with two rainy seasons and two dry seasons in the recent years is associated with flooding and landslides that result in loss of life, damage to property and infrastructure, livelihood assets, soil erosion and water pollution. Rwanda’s average annual temperatures are about 18.5°C and the average rainfall is about 1,250mm per annum at an average altitude reaching 1700m.

The following highlights represent updates since the 2018 national communication:

Climate Trends:

Trend analysis by the Rwanda Meteorological Agency (Meteo Rwanda) as reported in the Rwanda statutory State of Environment and Outlook Report (SOER) 2021 (in press) , reveals that that the year 2020 was characterized by wetter weather conditions with above-normal rainfall in most parts of the country based on 40-year rainfall data from 1981 to 2020 from 14 weather stations around the country. It is reported that serious landslides associated with loss of lives, property and infrastructure were observed in 2016, 2018, 2019 and 2020. The latter year 2020, was characterized by increased rainfall ranking first over the five years. The analysis showed 11 stations of 14 recording above climatology rainfall and 7 stations recording rainfall anomalies higher than 200mm (above 20 per cent increase) over climatology

The 40-year data from 14 weather stations around the country showed increasing trends of the daily maximum and the daily minimum temperatures. Minimum temperature anomalies in 2020 presented an increase in all 14 weather stations ranging from 1.2°C to 2.3°C. The raising trend of the daily minimum temperatures is particularly significant for Rwanda as it may have negative implications related to vector habitat expansion as well as pest and pathogen spread.

Vulnerability to climate impacts:

Key vulnerabilities to climate impacts were assessed in detail in the Third National Communication (2018) and in the subsequent Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Index report 2019. Updates on the significant negative impacts on growth and development in key vulnerable sectors that include agriculture, water, health and energy are discussed in detail in the Rwanda SOER (2021 in press). Key climate impacts in backbone sectors of the Rwandan economy entail the following:

- Agriculture: shift in production zones for key crops, increased risk from pests and diseases, crop loss, land degradation and soil erosion
- Water resources: reduced water quality, increased flooding and sedimentation, water and shortage during longer dry spells

- Human health: increased risk of water–borne and vector-borne diseases, flood/landslide mortality and damage to land, infrastructure and household assets and displacement
- Ecosystems: increased habitat degradation, shift in species habitat suitability and loss of tourism revenues
- Energy: increased damage to reservoirs from siltation and reduced hydropower production

National adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions

Rwanda’s Vision 2050 aspires to be an upper middle-income by 2035 and a high-income country by 2050 through a sustainable approach with respect to natural resources use and management while building resilience to climate change impacts.

Policies, strategies and plans:

In alignment with the Vision, the National Environment Policy 2003 was revised in 2019 to become the National Environment and Climate Change Policy with the goal for “Rwanda to have a clean and healthy environment resilient to climate variability and change that supports a high quality of life for its society”.

Rwanda adopted Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS) in 2011 as a mainstreaming instrument of mitigation and adaptation in all sectors of the economy. The GGCRS is currently under revision in order to guide development and prioritise interventions that drive an economic trajectory that is in line with Vision 2050.

The country adopted the National Strategy for Transformation as the implementation instrument for the Vision 2050 and its aligned policies. The first phase of the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) has a 7-year horizon 2017-2024. The NST1 recognizes the environment and climate change as a key driver for the national development and places it among the cross-cutting areas that play a major role to attain inclusive development.

Goals and actions:

The National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA) to climate change were submitted to the UNFCCC in 2006 in which it identified priority activities to respond to the needs for adaptation to climate change. Six priority areas were identified in the NAPA (2006):

- Integrated water resources management (IWR)
- Early warning systems and rapid intervention response
- Promotion of sustainable income-generating activities
- Promotion of intensive sustainable agriculture and animal husbandry

- Introduction of crop varieties resistant to environmental conditions; and
- Development of energy sources alternative to firewood

Subsequently refinements were carried out through national level vulnerability assessments and included in the Third National Communication. The Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Index report of 2019 identified national and subnational vulnerability indicators to monitor progress in addressing impacts of climate change and to building adaptive capacity. This latest assessment was carried out in 2018 identifying 37 indicators in three groups: Exposure, Sensitivity and Adaptive Capacity. Details of the adaptation indicators are provided in Annex 1.

Rwanda is National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Readiness project aimed at enhancing its capacity to respond to climate change in high-risk zones by implementing a NAP for integrated flood and landslide management in urban areas. The readiness project builds upon the existing municipal and district level strategies as well as targeted multi-stakeholder engagement for effective flood and landslide planning and prevention in the most vulnerable zones of Rwanda. The project will enhance REMA's as NDA for GCF, strengthening coordination with relevant stakeholders to plan and respond to the most urgent needs for mitigating climate-induced risks and hazards in urban environments, and develop Concept Notes leading to project pipelines and green investments.



Rwanda submitted its initial NDC to the UNFCCC in 2015 in compliance to the Paris Agreement. The updated NDC submitted to the UNFCCC in May 2020 elaborates the country's ambitions for mitigation and adaptation for the period 2030. The set of adaptation interventions stipulated in the updated NDC derive from the GGCS (2011) and are categorized key sectors comprising water, agriculture, land and forestry, human settlement, transport and cross sectoral with the following respective adaptation measures:

- Integrated Water Resources planning and management
- Diversity in local and export agricultural markets
- Sustainable forestry, agroforestry & biomass energy
- Institutional capacity development
- Vector-based disease prevention

- Climate sensitive integrated land use planning and spatial planning
- Disaster preparedness and emergency response
- Climate data and projections for EWS

The updated NDC interventions will require funding to the tune of USD11 billion, of which USD5.3 is estimated to cover adaptation costs.

Implementation progress of adaptation actions and plans

Rwanda has mobilised several external and internal funding sources for implementing adaptation programmes and projects through its green fund (FONERWA) and through development partners such as the World Bank, GEF, and the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

The following are highlights of Rwanda’s adaptation actions:

- In November 2020, GoR launched a four-year project titled “Building the capacity of Rwanda’s government to advance the National Adaptation Planning process” with the aim to increase the capacity of the government, private sector and communities to plan, fund, implement and monitor climate change adaptation across the country. The USD6 million project is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and being implemented by REMA.
- The Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation approved in July 2021 (GCF, 2021) with a value of USD50 million is aimed at restoring ecosystems and transform degraded fragile landscapes into climate-resilient agriculture and support the development of markets and value chains.
- The Green Gicumbi is a USD33 million project for increasing the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change in Northern Rwanda by targeting a range of integrated adaptation interventions.
- Four of Rwanda’s nine catchments have developed management plans within the government’s Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) framework, financed under the Water for Growth project. Additionally, priority degraded areas in five catchments have been rehabilitated the Water for Growth project, the Green Fund (FONERWA) as well as the 2010-2018 Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation (LWH) project implemented under the third and fourth Strategic Plans for Agricultural Transformation (PSAT-III 2012-2017 and PSTA-IV 2028-2024) that includes a USD71 million World Bank grant.



Highlights of wetland resource management include the rehabilitation of the Rugezi Ramsar site wetland that is a water-tower (2,050 m.a.s.l) for electricity generation for over six decades. The 6,376ha high altitude wetland attracted attention in the mid-2000s when degradation due in appropriate subsistence land uses compromised its hydrology to the extent that the power generation ceased leading supply disruptions from the deficit. Rapid rehabilitation ensued to restore ecosystem services that achieved the international recognition of the Green Globe Award in 2010.

- Other wetland rehabilitation highlights include the completed USD2.4 million 130ha Nyandungu Urban Wetland Eco-Tourism Park and the on-going USD25 million rehabilitation investment of priority degraded wetlands under the World Bank supported second phase of the Rwanda Urban Development Project (RUDP-II), all in the City of Kigali. Wetlands occupy 11% of the city's 730km² jurisdictional area.



- The Landscape Approach to Forests Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC) than ran from 2015 to September 2021 was a USD9.5 million World Bank supported project through the Global Environment Facility aimed at demonstrating the viability of a landscape management approach in enhancing environmental services and climate resilience in the Gishwati and Mukura priority landscape.
- The restoration of the 80ha forest landscape enhanced both its productive and environmental values and contributed its promulgation as a national park in 2016 and designated a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve in 2020. Going forward, the USD 4.6 million World Bank supported NDC Deep Dive project implemented by FONERWA aims to accelerate private investments through the design of Rwanda's Green Investment Facility and support to Rwanda's flagship projects, including the Volcanoes Community Resilience Project under development.

Barriers, challenges and gaps related to implementation of adaptation in Rwanda

The Environment and Climate change policy (2019) Policy Statement 3 provides for the promotion green technologies and green procurement through actions that include to “Identify and implement incentives for the private sector and research institutions to undertake Research and Development and develop affordable and appropriate adaptation and mitigation technologies.” The actions are elaborated in the updated NDC (2020) and the NDC Implementation Framework (2021).

Consultations with representatives of key stakeholders in the ongoing NAP readiness activities has revealed the following areas of improvement:

- Multi-stakeholder cooperation and coordination for flood and landslide resilience across national and sub-national institutions, civil society and private sector stakeholders;
- Private sector engagement on issues of resilience and adaptation for flood management;
- Enhancing access to finance and the need to mobilize international and domestic resources with emphasis on securing co-financing from national sources;
- Awareness and capacity building of key stakeholders;
- Building capacity for Monitoring and Evaluation of existing and upcoming interventions; and
- Need for technical studies for effective storm water and landslide management in Kigali City and its rapidly growing fringes.

Prolonged droughts as well as impaired water, soil and air quality, change in habitats, species composition and landscape, spread of pests and diseases present serious challenges especially in the eastern part of Rwanda.

The GGCRS elaborates on key barriers to Private Sector led adaptation that include: lack of affordable financing; high cost of capital; high perceived project risk; limited credit enhancement products; and limited entrepreneur knowledge of available green/ climate finance facilities such as the incubation/acceleration and green guarantee.

Data quality gaps have been identified in principles and processes in existing data management systems relevant for the integration of NDC MRV in the sector's Monitoring Information System (MIS) and Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBME) system as well as relevant systems to be built in the future.

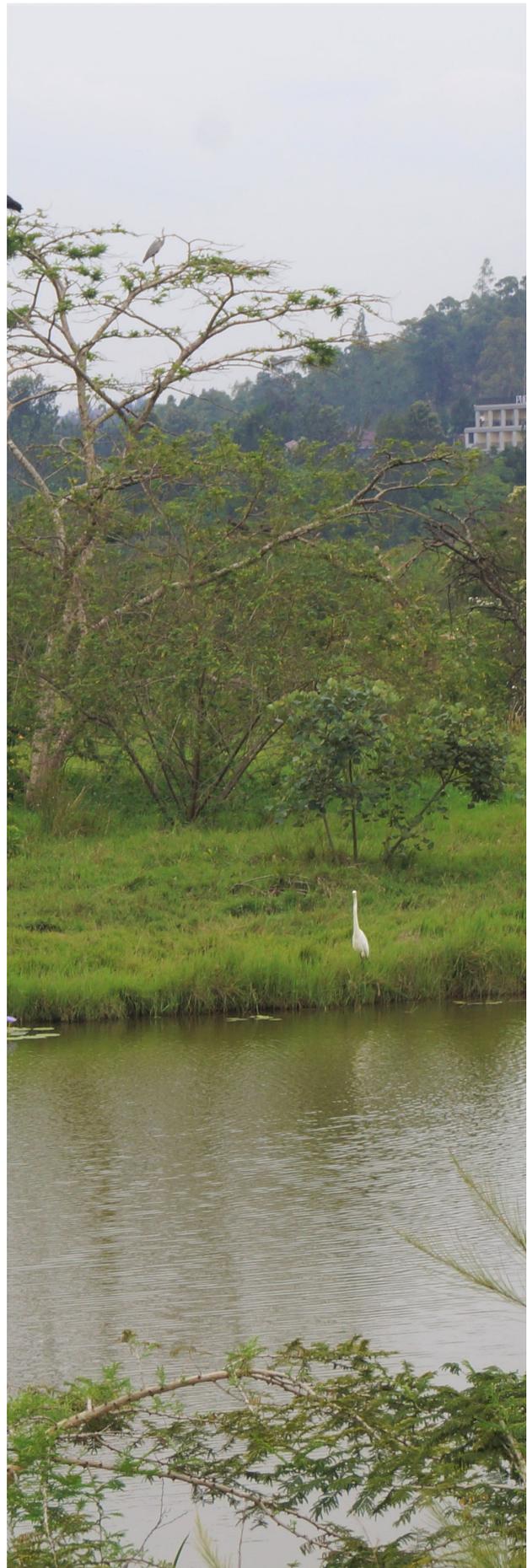
Implementation support needs and responses going forward

In 2017 Rwanda developed a USD500 million Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR) as an investment vehicle for Rwanda



to meet its climate change goals and to build the country's capacity to integrated climate resilience into development imperatives. The SPCR entails four programmes: Agriculture Driven Prosperity, Water Security for All - Strengthening Resilience in the Water Sector, Climate Resilient Human Settlements and Stable and Sustainable Landscapes. The GoR is also currently in the process of updating the 2011 Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy to integrate capability, inclusion and training to answer the following needs as enabling pillars for climate resilience:

- Workforce will need to be trained with specific qualifications for RE installation and maintenance, driving inclusive and high-skill jobs
- Education sector needs to prepare for the jobs of the future and enable shift to service-oriented economy
- Education and specific training needed to ensure that right skills are developed for off-farm and in particular green jobs
- To ensure integrated implementation the distribution of GIS Hubs and training centres must facilitate improving data literacy and access to geospatial ICT skills development to ensure depth in this critical skills base.
- Annual land and catchment management forums must facilitate continued engagement, skills development, and responsiveness to resilience-building needs. GIS Hubs and community forums will ensure effective information dissemination and inclusive planning.
- High-skill public sector extension services and trained livestock and crop experts. Empowering women in agriculture and diversification beyond primary production.



- Awareness campaigns and community engagement will be pivotal to power behavioural changes for households, especially for WASH, energy, and transport.

Rwanda has put in place an Implementation Framework that for the updated NDC that elaborates priorities for actions, mapping of existing work, and prioritizing projects for implementation in respect with national planning and budgeting processes. The framework identifies 557 specific projects and technical assistance activities with a cost of USD7 billion out of the projected USD11 billion until 2030. It enables a results-based approach for coordinating actions. It comprised 15 outcomes with a corresponding list of 56 outputs, and 91 key performance indicators (KPIs) (of which 41 KPIs for adaptation).

The national green fund FONERWA has enhanced its capacity to broaden and deepen its pipeline of projects and initiatives that offer compelling investment propositions. The green fund will engage in domestic resources mobilization to support the GoR to meet the 40% unconditional measures and external climate finance mobilization to support the 60 NDC conditional measures. Skills and technology transfer listed above mostly provide cross-cutting enabling capacity to support successful implementation.

A Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) framework was developed for the operationalization of Rwanda’s 2020 updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) comprising a set of cross-cutting and sectoral mitigation and adaptation indicators as well as a high-level institutional structure. The framework complements the Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation framework (RBME) of the Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources Sector (in which the NDA is part). The framework also will be utilized to support the national stakeholder engagement and reporting forums including the Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs) of Sector Working Groups¹, and the High Level Policy dialogue on GGCR (including NDC).

Contribution to other international frameworks and/or conventions

Rwanda hydrologically contributes to the Nile basin in which 90% of its eastern territory drains and of the Congo basin for the remaining 10%. The country is an active member of the transboundary water resources management bodies of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI), Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC), Lake Kivu and

¹ SWGs are formal forums that facilitate dialogue, ownership and accountability of the development agenda by all stakeholders at sector level; they bring together central and local government institutions, Development Partners, Civil Society and the Private Sector involved in the sector or with an interest in the sector’s development.



Rusizi River Basin Authority (ABAKIR) for integrated management of transboundary water resources. The SOER (2021, in press) reports that Rwanda achieved a value of 100 per cent or full inclusion management of all its transboundary river and lake basins with the exclusion of its transboundary aquifers. The principles of transboundary water resources management have been taken on board in the main regional instruments to which Rwanda subscribes, including the protocol for the sustainable management of Lake Victoria and its basin and the Nile basin cooperation framework. On the global Multilateral Environmental Agreements relevant to adaptation, the 2020 SOER (in press) indicated that Rwanda has fully complied with the reporting obligations for the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and the World Heritage Convention.

The Africa Agenda 2063 and the SDGs are fully domesticated into Rwanda's national development agenda as reflected in Vision 2050, National Strategy for Transformation (NST1, 2017-2024) and national strategies, programmes and plans. The 2019 Rwanda Voluntary National Review (NVR) indicates that the country had achieved positive progress towards SDG 13 targets of "Adopting and implementing national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (increase from 22 districts of the country's 30 districts in 2017 to 29 in 2020). However, "negative" progress was indicated for the target of the number of deaths (increase from 183 to 293 deaths) and missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (increase from 16,645 in 2016 to 80,164 in 2017).

Gender-responsive adaptation action and information on traditional knowledge

Rwanda's national constitution stipulates at least 30% of women in decision-making positions. This provision is a main reference in the country's National Gender Policy (2010). Additionally, the National Women's Council (NWC) was created as a statutory institution by law N°02/2011 of





10/02/2011 as a “forum for advocacy and social mobilization on issues affecting women, in order to build their capacity and ensure their participation in the development of the country in general, and the development of women in particular. Accordingly, decentralized administration entities all include at least one Women representative under the mandate of the National Women’s Council. The women representatives are elected from communities they belong, under the auspices of the NWC. Each village elects 7 women, one of whom is elected subsequently elected to represent Women at Cell level. They perform these duties as volunteers, to attend to the interests of women and girls in the community at cell level and to advocate for equity and equal opportunities.

Rwanda’s conscious effort to mainstreaming gender in climate change adaptation actions is evident in the 2019 Environment and Climate Change Policy and the GGCRS. The gender budgeting programme (gender budget statement) adopted by the Ministry of Finance and Economic planning is an effective instrument of institutionalizing gender-responsive budgeting and gender mainstreaming process in central and local government institutions. The “Checklists for Mainstreaming Environment and Climate Change in Sectors and Districts’ Development Strategies” in which gender inclusivity is a prominent features also plays a crucial role in the process of integrating gender Climate Change adaptation in actions. Adaptation activities therefore benefit from the legal provisions at decentralized including the NWC women representatives facility ensuring gender inclusivity.

Annex 1: National and subnational vulnerability indicators (2019)

National and subnational vulnerability indicators as reported in the Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Index report of 2019. The Rwanda SOER 2021 (in press) summarizes the 37 indicators in the table below. 17 indicators (↓) show reduced vulnerability, 11 indicators show increased (↑) vulnerability, 5 (<->) show no change in vulnerability whereas 4 lack enough data to make an assessment (na).

Indicator No.	National Indicator	Trend
Exposure Indicators		
1.1	Projected change in population growth to 2032	↓
2.1	Annual frequency of warm days (above 30 deg C) per year	↓
2.2	Current mean annual temperature; annual change in temperature	↓
3.1	Change in agricultural production	↓
4.1	Annual precipitation run-off rate	↓
4.2	Annual ground water recharge	na
5.1	Change in # of deaths from diarrhea diseases and malnutrition	na
5.2	Change of malaria hazard	↔
6.1	Change in % of national forest cover	↔
7.1	Change of hydropower generation capacity	↑
Sensitive Indicators		
1.2	Age dependency ratio	↑
1.3	Total urbanized population	↓
1.4	Effectiveness of Rwanda's social safety net / social protection system	↑
2.3	Annual loss due to damage caused by hazards, particularly weather-related	↓
3.2	Rural population as % of total population	↔
4.3	Fresh water withdrawal rate	↓
5.3	Dependency on external resources for health services	↑
5.4	Proportion of urban population living in slum areas	↓
6.2	Change in size (ha or km ²) of natural habitats or critical ecosystems	↓
7.2	Level of dependency on imported fuel	↓
Adaptive Capacity Indicators		
1.5	Level of education attained by women	↑
1.6	Strength of government capacity and coordination to mainstream climate change	na

Indicator No.	National Indicator	Trend
2.4	Access to improved climate-related early warning info/systems – for extreme weather	↑
2.5	Percentage of the area of Rwanda covered by the Rwanda Meteorology Agency	↑
2.6	Extent of use of climate info products and services in decision-making in climate sensitive sectors	↑
3.3	Extent of fertilizer use	↑
3.4	Level of severe child malnutrition	↔
4.4	Change in future water demand	na
4.5	Capacity of dams and lakes to store water	↑
4.6	Access to reliable drinking water	↑
5.5	Change in access to health care facilities	↑
5.6	Access to improved sanitation facilities	↑
6.3	Proportion of land area protected to maintain biodiversity and natural ecosystems	↑
6.4	Engagement in international environmental conventions	↑
7.3	Quality of trade and transport infrastructure	↑
7.4	Length of paved roads	↑
7.5	Proportion of population with access to electricity for lighting	↑

Annex 2: Available Weblinks of cited documents

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