

# Rwanda

## Conclusion

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### Chart 37: Recommendations

Rwanda has made unprecedented development strides in the last three decades. Strong and visionary leadership backed by implemented development plans have seen the country achieve remarkable milestones. Despite the impressive progress, the country is still confronted with enormous challenges in all spheres of the economy. The structural problems facing the Rwandan economy include a balance of payments deficit, rising foreign debt, a small industrial sector and a large informal sector. Rwanda's Vision 2050 provides the long-term strategic direction for the country and provides the pathways to achieve the country's 2050 ambition.

The Current Path analysis revealed Rwanda will not achieve its target of achieving high-income status, eliminating extreme poverty and providing a high quality of life for all citizens by 2050 as stipulated in the Vision 2050 document. However, with the right set of policy interventions, Rwanda can advance in human and economic development and achieve almost all of its Vision 2050 targets by the end of its implementation. The realisation of the eight sectoral interventions can raise Rwanda's GDP per capita to US\$16 262 to become a high-income country by 2050. Likewise, the country can reduce its extreme poverty rate substantially to only 0.04% of the population (only 9 000 Rwandese) by 2050. This advancement in human development can be less costly if the country fully transitions to renewable energies.

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