

	digital connectivity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	transport	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	health			
	education and research			
	Migration @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	<p>Budget line(s) (article, item): 14.020121</p> <p>Total estimated cost: EUR 10 000 000</p> <p>Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 10 000 000</p> <p>The TEI on “Sustainable Rwandan cities fit for the digital age” will be supported by France for an amount of approximately EUR 100 000 000, Germany for an amount of approximately EUR 72 000 000, Belgium for an amount of approximately EUR 53 500 000, EIB for an amount of EUR 45 000 000 and other EU programmes amounting to approximately EUR 35 000 000</p>			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	<p>This contribution to the Regional Blending Platform shall be implemented in indirect management by the entities indicated in Appendix 2 to this Action Document, in accordance with the Regional Blending Platform’s award procedure.</p> <p>Budgetary guarantee(s) as set out in section 4.4.2</p>			

## 1.2 Summary of the Action

Rwanda's rapid urbanization significantly boosts its economy, with cities expanding by 7% annually. Urban residents grew from 18.4% in 2017 to 28.2% in 2021, mainly in Kigali. According to the EICV5 2016/2017 survey, urban population could hit 3.54 million by 2025 and 4.1 million by 2030 in the "medium growth" scenario. Poverty is more common in rural areas, but urban poverty is 14% more escapable. Vision 2050 aims for 35% urban population (up from 10% in 2000 and 17.3% in 2017) and 1.8 million new off-farm jobs, viewing urbanization as a poverty-reduction opportunity. Better urban mobility, especially in Kigali, is crucial to reach these goals.

Rwanda's government, in its 2017-2024 National Strategy for Transformation (NST-1), highlights transport infrastructure as crucial for long-term development. NST-1 prioritizes transport to accelerate sustainable urbanization and foster economic growth through improved urban transport. The plan seeks enhanced connectivity among secondary cities via an updated master plan and expanded bus services. NST-1 also targets 22 kilometers of new dedicated bus lanes in Kigali to enhance urban mobility.

The Ministry of Infrastructure, MININFRA, developed the Transport Sector Strategic Plan within NST-1 (2017-2024). Aligned with NST-1 priorities, this six-year program envisions a modern, efficient, and integrated transport infrastructure at national and regional levels, with a strong emphasis on addressing gender disparities. The plan targets improving road quality, urban public transport, multimodal systems, and air transport sustainability. Collaborating with key agencies, MININFRA seeks to expand the road network and reliable bus services, enhancing urban mobility while integrating ICT, traffic management, safety, governance, and climate considerations to support sustainable urbanization.

The Nyabugogo multi-modal transit hub was chosen for this action due to its central role in Kigali. As Kigali's largest transportation hub, Nyabugogo station is vital for moving people and goods within the city and beyond, in particular