



Delhi Policy Group

Advancing India's Rise as a Leading Power



AFRICAN PULSE

MARCH 2026

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Volume II, Issue 3



Delhi Policy Group

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www.delhipolicygroup.org



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Cover Images:

1. Olivier J.P. Nduhungirehe, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Republic of Rwanda joined a panel discussion on "Africa Rising: Pathways, Partnerships, and Priorities." at Raisina Dialogue on March 6, 2026. Source: [X/@RwandaMFA](https://twitter.com/RwandaMFA)

2. Prime Minister Narendra Modi held a bilateral discussion with President Paul Kagame during his historic two-day State Visit to the Republic of Rwanda from July 23–24, 2018. Source: [Facebook/Rwanda High Commission New Delhi](https://www.facebook.com/RwandaHighCommissionNewDelhi)

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African Pulse:

Rwanda's Rise and India's Opportunity

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Rwanda's Rise and India's Opportunity

by

Ambassador Ruchira Kamboj & Arshiya Chaturvedi

Introduction

Over the last three decades, Rwanda has transitioned from a war-torn country to one of Africa's most dynamic and promising economies, earning for itself recognition as the 'Singapore of Africa.' This transformation has been underpinned by strong political will and sustained national commitment. As Rwanda advances toward its development targets, structural factors and external linkages will continue to shape the pace and scope of its progress. This underscores the importance of deeper regional integration and global partnerships in supporting its long-term development trajectory.

This was reflected in remarks by Rwanda's Foreign Minister, Olivier J.P. Nduhungirehe, during the 11th Raisina Dialogue held in New Delhi from March 5-7, 2026.¹ His visit to India, which included participation in the India-Rwanda Joint Commission Meeting, underscored the growing depth of bilateral engagement.²

In his interventions, the Minister highlighted Rwanda's ongoing efforts to strengthen its capabilities in the emerging digital economy, alongside a broader shift towards greater value addition beyond traditional commodity exports. He also noted the significance of India as a development partner, pointing to existing trade and investment linkages, while identifying opportunities to deepen cooperation in areas such as digital literacy, technological innovation, ICT, manufacturing, and digital public solutions, sectors where India brings relevant experience.³

At the same time, he emphasised the importance of a stable regional environment for sustaining development gains, noting that continued tensions in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo have implications for Rwanda's broader growth trajectory, and emphasised the role of regional mechanisms, including the African Union, in supporting durable peace.⁴

¹ Firstpost. "Rwanda Says US Sanctions Don't Solve Root Causes of DRC Conflict | Raisina Dialogue 2026 | N18G." YouTube, March 5, 2026. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F3v9cW7p5eI>.

² News on Air. "Rwanda FM Arrives in New Delhi to Attend Raisina Dialogue, India | DD News on Air." News on Air (DD), 2026. <https://www.newsonair.gov.in/rwanda-fm-arrives-in-new-delhi-to-attend-raisina-dialogue-india-rwanda-jcm/>.

³ Supra Note 1.

⁴ Ibid

Against this backdrop, and building on the momentum of this bilateral engagement, the present brief explores Rwanda's evolving role in Africa, its economic transformation, and how deeper collaboration with India can catalyse its development.

Continental Footprint

Rwanda, one of the smallest and most densely populated landlocked countries in Central-East Africa, has transformed itself from a nation scarred by catastrophic humanitarian crises, including widespread atrocities, mass killings, and the genocide of the minority Tutsi community, into one of the continent's best-performing economies.

In the period following the 1994 civil conflict, Rwanda's economy has undergone a remarkable transformation and demonstrated extraordinary resilience. This is evidenced by economic data showing that the economy grew at an average rate of 7.74 percent between 2000 and 2019, and has since maintained a consistent GDP growth rate of above 8 percent since 2022, with 2024 recording 8.9 percent growth⁵ despite serious public health crises such as outbreaks of Mpox and the Marburg Virus. The projected growth rate for the coming years (2025–2027) remains strong, with GDP expected to expand at over 7 percent annually. Other economic indicators underscoring the country's strong performance include a low inflation rate of 1.8 percent, 4.2 percent growth in private consumption, a 21.7 percent increase in net exports, and a 28 percent rise in FDI inflows.⁶

The labour market of this central African nation has also witnessed significant improvements. The unemployment rate declined to 14.9 percent while labour force participation rose to 62.3 percent. Job creation has accelerated, with the 2024–2025 fiscal year registering more than half a million new positions. The services sector has made major strides over the years, surpassing agriculture, traditionally the backbone of Rwanda's economy. In 2024, services grew by 10.3 percent, accounting for over half of total GDP growth, and, employing 43 percent of the labour force, becoming the country's largest employer. Agriculture, meanwhile, continued to play a significant

⁵ World Bank. "GDP Growth (Annual %) | Data." Worldbank.org, 2023. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?locations=RW>.

⁶ World Bank Group. "Rwanda's Economic Update: Modernizing Agriculture to Accelerate Structural Transformation in Rwanda." World Bank Group, April 2025. <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099033125153512481/pdf/P500916-e2a11324-061c-4e0b-99e2-14ea4948970f.pdf>.

role, contributing 27 percent of GDP, though it reported a decline of 39.9 percent in employment share.⁷

Notwithstanding these gains, Rwanda continues to grapple with structural constraints that are not unique to its experience but are, in fact, shared by many economies across the African continent. These include persistent trade imbalances, pressures on foreign exchange reserves, productivity challenges, infrastructure gaps, and the need to deepen innovation ecosystems. In addition, broader systemic factors, such as human capital development, public debt sustainability, climate vulnerabilities, and increasing strain on natural resources, continue to shape the pace and trajectory of national transformation.⁸

Beyond its economic trajectory, Rwanda has, over the past decade, positioned itself as a credible and agile security provider in Africa. Despite its modest size, its armed forces have demonstrated high levels of discipline and operational effectiveness, reflected in contributions to UN peacekeeping missions such as the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic. Beyond multilateral frameworks, Kigali has also undertaken bilateral security deployments, most notably in Cabo Delgado province in northern Mozambique, where its forces have played a key role in stabilising areas affected by Islamist insurgency. However, this role is now under strain, with Kigali signalling a possible drawdown of its forces in Cabo Delgado amid evolving funding uncertainties and external political pressures.

At the same time, regional security dynamics in the Great Lakes region continue to cast a shadow on Rwanda's development pathway. Tensions between Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including allegations, raised in various international fora, regarding Rwanda's links to armed groups such as the M23, have contributed to periodic diplomatic strains. These developments have, at times, led to heightened scrutiny by international partners, with implications for aid flows and investor sentiment. More broadly, recurring border disruptions and the persistence of informal trade networks have affected revenue mobilisation and the efficiency of formal trade channels.

Rwanda's Vision 2050

In 2000, the Rwandan government, led by President Paul Kagame of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), in power since 1994, adopted Vision 2020. This policy document

⁷ Ibid

⁸ Supra Note 6.

laid out the development strategy for Rwanda's transition from a largely agrarian, low-income economy to a modern, knowledge-based, middle-income country by 2020. Drawing inspiration from Singapore and South Korea's developmental experiences, where reforms focused on strengthening state institutions, promoting export-led growth, and investing in human capital, the Vision 2020 strategy identified six core policy pillars. These were: good governance and a capable state, human resource development, private sector-led industrialisation, infrastructure development, modernisation of agriculture and livestock, and regional and international integration.⁹

Operationalising the vision, the Government of Rwanda implemented a series of ambitious reforms centred on structural transformation, institutional rebuilding, and economic resilience. At the heart of this reform agenda lay the ambition of making Rwanda one of the most business-friendly and investment-attractive economies in Africa. Many structural and bureaucratic policy changes were introduced to simplify the process of doing business and enhance the country's competitiveness, such as digitalising and fast-tracking business registration to four days, digitising land title transfer and registration processes, introducing laws to strengthen credit security, expanding access to finance, and providing tax exemptions for new SMEs, among other reforms.¹⁰

At the institutional level, the government established the Rwanda Development Board (RDB) as a "one-stop shop" offering streamlined business registration and investment licensing procedures, modelled after Singapore's Economic Development Board. These measures have contributed to Rwanda being recognised as one of Africa's most business-friendly economies, ranked 2nd in Africa and 39th globally in the World Bank's Doing Business Report (2020), and 1st in Africa in the World Bank's B-READY assessment of 2025.

Another key area that received major government attention was human capital development. Towards building a long-term, knowledge-based economy, Rwanda invested heavily in education and skilling. Major reforms were implemented to align education with the evolving demands of the modern economy and global labour market, including the introduction of a competence-based curriculum, the replacement of French with English as the medium of instruction, the launch of the

⁹ Kigali. "Rwanda Vision 2020." Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Republic of Rwanda, July 2000. <https://repositories.lib.utexas.edu/server/api/core/bitstreams/cc833719-0713-4454-a6b3-984cd996a6a4/content>.

¹⁰ Bernatzki, Talea, Matthias Busse, and Ruth Hoekstra. "Promoting Rwanda's Business Environment: Impact of Reforms and Drivers of Change." *Development Policy Review* 40, no. 2 (July 7, 2021). <https://doi.org/10.1111/dpr.12578>.

One Laptop per Child initiative to promote digital literacy, and a greater emphasis on STEM education and technical training.¹¹ Owing to these efforts, Rwanda has seen significant improvement and is one of the top-performing countries in education in Sub-Saharan Africa, with 98% primary school enrolment, but comparatively lower completion rates of 68% for boys and 74% for girls.¹²

Large-scale infrastructure development has also been a priority for the government, with significant investments made to develop transport and connectivity networks. Rwanda has effectively integrated itself into regional transport networks through participation in Africa's Northern Corridor and Central Corridor transit systems. It has seen significant improvements in air connectivity, with a 23% increase within Africa and a 326% increase with other regions worldwide since 2014.¹³ On the ICT adoption and effectiveness index, the Network Readiness Index (NRI), Rwanda ranks 87th out of 127 economies worldwide and 5th in Africa.¹⁴

Rwanda has also advanced human development and social cohesion through a range of home-grown, community-driven initiatives, complemented by the adaptation of external models such as South Korea's Saemaul Undong¹⁵ (a rural development movement focused on self-help and community mobilisation). Together, these approaches reflect a governance strategy centred on local participation, rural transformation, and collective accountability.¹⁶

However, in 2015, the Rwandan government undertook a review of this long-term development plan to align it more closely with evolving domestic priorities and global and regional frameworks, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Africa's Agenda 2063.

The result was Vision 2050, reorienting Rwanda's development trajectory with the ambition of achieving upper-middle-income status by 2035 (GDP per capita above USD 4,036) and high-income status by 2050 (above USD 12,476). The strategy is

¹¹ Government of Rwanda & the World Bank Group. "Pathways to Sustainable and Inclusive Growth in Rwanda." World Bank Group, n.d. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/5f9ccd7c-bdcd-4973-a3d6-0b0dc5904c3e/content>.

¹² Unicef. "Education." www.unicef.org, 2022. <https://www.unicef.org/rwanda/education>.

¹³ IATA. "The Value of Air Transport to Rwanda ." International Air Transport Association (IATA), n.d. <https://www.iata.org/en/iata-repository/publications/economic-reports/the-value-of-air-transport-to-rwanda/>.

¹⁴ Portulans Institute. "Network Readiness Index 2025, Rwanda." *The World Government's Summit 2026*, February 2026. <https://download.networkreadinessindex.org/reports/countries/2025/rwanda.pdf>.

¹⁵ UNOSSC. "Inspiration: Rwanda's Transformation through Home-Grown Solutions." Unsouthsouth.org, April 8, 2019. <https://unsouthsouth.org/2019/04/08/inspiration-rwandas-transformation-through-home-grown-solutions/>.

¹⁶ The President of Rwanda. "Home-Grown Solutions Are Rwanda's Driving Force." Paulkagame.rw, 2022. <https://www.paulkagame.rw/home-grown-solutions-are-rwanda-s-driving-force/>.

underpinned by five core pillars: human development, agricultural transformation and wealth creation, national competitiveness and market integration, urbanisation, and capable, accountable institutions.¹⁷ To operationalise these goals, the government introduced the National Strategy for Transformation (NST) as its primary implementation framework.

The first phase, NST-1 (2017–2024)¹⁸, prioritised job creation, public–private partnerships, skills and digital capacity, and competitiveness across key sectors such as agriculture, mining, energy, aviation, and tourism, alongside efforts to deepen financial inclusion. The second phase, NST-2¹⁹ (2024–2030), marks a shift towards a more targeted and forward-looking agenda, with greater emphasis on climate resilience, industrial expansion, and technological modernisation.

Numerous sectoral policies and implementation initiatives underpin Rwanda’s national development strategy, spanning manufacturing, investment facilitation, land use planning, and climate resilience. Flagship efforts such as Made in Rwanda, Special Economic Zones, and long-term frameworks for land use, biodiversity, and green growth reflect a coordinated push toward sustainability and competitiveness. More recently, the 2025 National Urbanisation Policy has reinforced this trajectory, with a focus on affordable housing and climate-resilient cities, supported by projects such as Kigali Innovation City, Green City Kigali, and Nyandungu Eco-Park.

Technology has emerged as a central pillar of this transformation. President Kagame has consistently underscored the role of digital infrastructure, human capital, and innovation ecosystems in driving growth. This vision is reflected in initiatives to expand broadband connectivity, strengthen science and innovation frameworks, and build institutional capacity.²⁰ Rwanda has also leveraged technology to improve service delivery, from drone-based medical supply systems to digital governance platforms such as Irembo. Its early move to adopt a national AI policy in 2023, along

¹⁷ Republic of Rwanda. “Rwanda: VISION 2050 .” The Republic of Rwanda , 2015. https://www.minecofin.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Minecofin/Publications/REPORTS/National_Development_Planning_and_Research/Vision_2050/English-Vision_2050_Abridged_version_WEB_Final.pdf.

¹⁸ FAO. “ National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) 2017-2024.” Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), 2017. <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/rwa206814.pdf>.

¹⁹ Republic of Rwanda . “National Strategy for Transformation (NST2) 2024 -2029 .” The Republic of Rwanda , 2024. https://www.minecofin.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Minecofin/Publications/STRATEGIES/NST_2/NST2_2024-2029_Abridged.pdf.

²⁰ The President of Rwanda . “Speech by President Kagame at Transform Africa Summit - Paul Kagame.” Paulkagame.rw, 2022. <https://www.paulkagame.rw/speech-by-president-kagame-at-transform-africa-summit/>.

with partnerships such as the AI Playbook for Small States, further signals its ambition to position itself at the forefront of digital governance among developing economies.²¹

India-Rwanda Partnership²²

As a key player with an expanding footprint in Africa through its development partnerships, India is well positioned to play a substantive role in Rwanda's evolving growth story. Bilateral ties, formally established in 1999 with the opening of Rwanda's mission in New Delhi, have since acquired depth and consistency. High-level exchanges, including multiple visits by President Paul Kagame, have reinforced this trajectory, spanning economic engagement, investment promotion, and cooperation in emerging sectors such as renewable energy. Over time, these interactions have reflected a relationship that is steadily moving beyond symbolism toward more structured and forward-looking collaboration.

2018 marked a turning point, when Prime Minister Narendra Modi became the first Indian PM to visit the country.

The visit marked a pivotal moment in bilateral ties, translating political intent into a structured expansion of cooperation across economic, developmental, and socio-cultural domains. Beyond the bilateral trade agreement and sectoral MoUs, the extension of a US\$100 million Line of Credit signalled a clear emphasis on industrialisation and agricultural modernisation through support for SEZs and related projects.

Complementary initiatives in digital education, entrepreneurship, and skill development underscored a parallel investment in human capital, while targeted contributions, ranging from support to the Girinka program (one cow per poor family initiative) to educational and memorial institutions, reflected a calibrated blend of economic engagement and developmental diplomacy. Together, these outcomes point to a partnership that is increasingly comprehensive, combining infrastructure financing with capacity-building and soft-power outreach.

Institutionalised engagement through a three-tier Joint Commission Meeting (JCM) framework, spanning ministerial dialogue, Foreign Office Consultations, and defence

²¹ Ministry of ICT and Innovation, Rwanda & Infocomm Media Development Authority . "AI Play Book for Small States ," 2024. <https://www.imda.gov.sg/-/media/imda/files/news-and-events/media-room/media-releases/2024/09/ai-playbook-for-small-states/imda-ai-playbook-for-small-states.pdf>.

²² High Commission of India, Rwanda. "Bilateral Relations." The Government of India, 2025. <https://www.hcikigali.gov.in/bilateral-agreements.php>.

cooperation, has lent continuity to India-Rwanda ties. Since the opening of India's resident mission in Kigali in 2018, these mechanisms have been activated regularly, with the latest JCM in March 2026 reviewing cooperation across key sectors and resulting in a Cultural Exchange Programme for 2026-2030.

Overall, India's engagement with Rwanda reflects a layered development partnership anchored in capacity-building, sectoral support, and economic integration. Through programmes and forums such as ITEC, SCAAP, ICCR, and the India-Africa Forum Summit, India has invested in human capital formation, complemented by targeted interventions in energy, agriculture, and infrastructure, alongside grants and humanitarian assistance. This developmental footprint is reinforced by growing economic linkages: bilateral trade reached USD 122.77 million in 2024, India is Rwanda's second-largest foreign investor with committed investments of USD 445.1 million, and a diaspora of around 3,000 continues to anchor commercial activity. The presence of firms such as TVS Motor Company and Airtel Rwanda further underscores India's role in supporting Rwanda's industrial and services-led growth.

Complementarities: India's Strengths and Rwanda's Ambitions

Rwanda has made significant efforts in transitioning from a traditional natural resource and labour-based economy to a knowledge-based economy, where production, distribution, and wealth creation are driven by intellectual capital: knowledge, skills, technology, innovation, and information. This shift has underpinned Rwanda's remarkable economic transformation, most visibly in the unprecedented growth of its service sector. Looking ahead, sustaining this momentum may hinge on the continued evolution of its technology and digital ecosystem, including efforts to promote innovation, deepen digital literacy, and expand infrastructure capacity. These are areas where partnerships with countries such as India can serve as meaningful force multipliers.

In artificial intelligence, an area of growing priority for Rwanda, India offers a compelling reference point. Its expanding ecosystem, anchored in deep talent, high adoption, and an enabling policy environment, has positioned it among leading global players. India's hosting of the 2026 Global AI Summit further signalled its ambition to shape not just domestic capacity, but emerging norms of inclusive and responsible AI, an approach of clear relevance to Rwanda's evolving policy landscape.

This alignment extends to the digital domain. Rwanda's 2026 Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) Strategy²³ converges with India's experience in building scalable, inclusive digital systems that strengthen both service delivery and state capacity. For Rwanda, this presents a partnership opportunity as much as a policy template. Indian firms such as Infosys and Tata Consultancy Services could play a catalytic role, while India's experience in technology-enabled delivery across health, education, and finance offers practical, adaptable models for scaling access.

Manufacturing presents another area of potential convergence. Rwanda's industrial sector, still largely concentrated in low-technology activities, has nonetheless expanded significantly, increasing its share of GDP over recent years. Sustaining this momentum and transitioning toward medium-and high-technology production, will be central to its longer-term ambition of becoming a knowledge-based, high-income economy by 2050. In this context, India's own manufacturing trajectory offers a useful reference point.²⁴ Its shift toward higher-value production, supported by targeted policy interventions and ecosystem development, illustrates how industrial depth can be gradually built alongside competitiveness. For Rwanda, the relevance lies not in replication, but in adapting elements of this experience to its own scale, capabilities, and development priorities.

Agriculture, too, remains a natural domain for deepened cooperation. As a cornerstone of Rwanda's economy, the sector continues to face structural constraints, including fragmented landholdings, limited mechanisation, and vulnerability to climate variability. India's experience in managing agricultural transformation across diverse agro-climatic conditions offers practical insights in addressing these challenges. Collaboration could focus on improving productivity and resilience, through mechanisation, better post-harvest systems, water management, and the application of digital and satellite-based tools, while remaining responsive to Rwanda's specific needs and local conditions. The ongoing ETI irrigation project in Kirehe District offers a concrete example of this approach.

²³ RISA. "Rwanda Launches the Center for Digital Public Infrastructure: A New Era of Innovation and Inclusion." Rwanda Information Society Authority (RISA), 2025. <https://www.risa.gov.rw/news-detail/rwanda-launches-the-center-for-digital-public-infrastructure-a-new-era-of-innovation-and-inclusion>.

²⁴ PIB. "India's Industrial Performance Remains Robust as Industry Gross Value Added Grew by 7.0 Percent Year-On-Year, in Real Terms, in the First Half of Fy2025-26: Economic Survey 2025-26." Press Information Bureau, The Government of India, 2025. <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2219990®=3&lang=2>

Conclusion

Rwanda's post-conflict transformation has been exemplary, underpinned by strong political will, centralised governance, and a clear development vision. As it advances towards its Vision 2050 ambitions, the further consolidation of sector-led growth across services, manufacturing, and agriculture is already being actively pursued through targeted policies and increasing specialisation.

Rwanda has also placed technology and digital transformation at the heart of its development strategy, working in partnership with a diverse set of international stakeholders to build capacity, infrastructure, and innovation ecosystems. As this agenda matures, the continued deepening and broadening of these efforts will remain important in sustaining momentum and ensuring more inclusive outcomes. This approach, anchored in a well-coordinated ecosystem of partnerships, reflects Rwanda's emphasis on leveraging external collaboration in a manner aligned with its national priorities.

Against this evolving landscape, India, drawing on its own development experience, particularly in digital public infrastructure, capacity-building, and small enterprise development, offers a complementary avenue of engagement within this broader partnership ecosystem. As reflected in recent high-level exchanges, including the recent visit of Foreign Minister Nduhungerehe to India, Rwanda's development priorities, particularly in areas such as digital transformation, skills development, and value addition, resonate closely with India's demand-driven model of development cooperation.

Anchored in mutual priorities and practical cooperation, such partnerships can contribute to sustainable growth outcomes while reinforcing the broader ethos of South-South collaboration and shared development. The forthcoming India-Africa Forum Summit is expected to provide further impetus to this trend.



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