

Country profile for Rwanda¹

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The purpose of this country profile, developed in the framework of Urban-LEDS II project, is to provide a summary of relevant context at the national level, and background information that can feed into the overall project implementation and communication. It is intended to be a “*living document*” that will be updated over time during the project.

Please include the source of information while filling in the document.

The document addresses the following specific requirements:

- To provide background information about the country to guide project implementation at the local level;
- To gain insight into the structures, process, roles and mandates of national, regional and local government levels with the aim to contribute towards vertical integration between national and local governments and to support the implementation of LEDS at the local level;
- To contribute towards the gap analysis and exploring vertical integration solutions with different levels of governments; and

Human activities in cities contribute a significant and growing proportion of global greenhouse gas emissions, driving the demand for energy and other services in urban areas with rapid population growth. UN-Habitat and ICLEI are taking on this challenge by accelerating urban low emission development and climate resilience across more than 60 cities worldwide, using a multilevel governance approach to urban climate action. Through Urban-LEDS, cities develop comprehensive urban Low Emissions Development Strategies and work together to implement their plans and develop pilot projects and finance models for LEDS implementation. Urban-LEDS strengthens cooperation and information sharing across national and local governments, positioning all levels of government to advance, track and deliver on global climate and sustainability goals. www.urban-leds.org

- To establish a dialogue and explore partnerships and networking opportunities with political leaders at all government levels.

¹ Urban-LEDS II project Output (Op1.2)



Please note that many of the information and indicators of this profile are aligned with the reporting platform carbonn Climate Registry (cCR) – <http://carbonn.org>

Please note that color coding is: pink for instruction for compilation and notes, and grey for examples to guide you. Please fill everything in in black colour and delete instructions and examples when done.

If the text “INTERNAL” appears next to a title, this means this data will not be included in the public profile. If you believe that other data points will be sensitive, add the words “INTERNAL” so that they can be removed from the public profile.


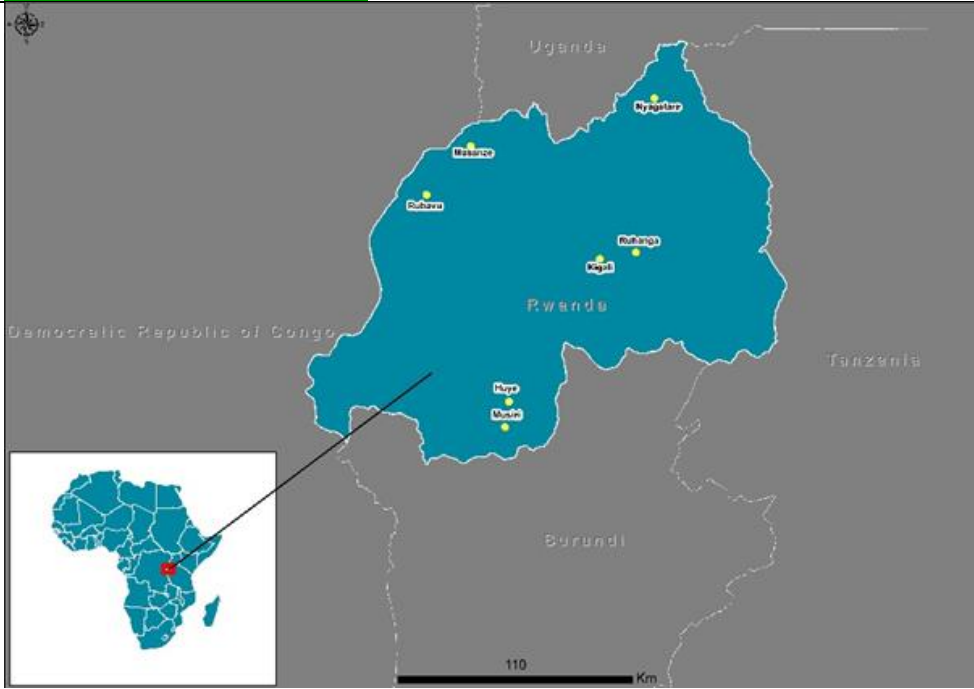
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Overview

Key information of the country

Flag	
Country map with Urban-LEDS II project cities	

Key geographical attributes of the country	<p>Rwanda, is a landlocked country of 26,338 square kilometres, geographically located in East- Central Africa bordered by Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania and Uganda. Rwanda has an estimated population of 12 089 721 people with a life expectancy at birth of 66.6 years old (National Institute of Statistics Rwanda 2018). About 16.5% of the population in Rwanda live in urban areas. Kigali is the capital city of Rwanda and it hosts 48% of the urban population due to the concentration of economic activities (Rwanda habitat III report 2015). The population living below the poverty line was estimated in 2014 to be 39%, down from 44% of the population in 2011. Inequality, as measured by the Gini coefficient, stands at 0.45 (world bank website).</p> <p>Rwanda has a tropical highland climate with two rainy seasons from February to April and November to January, and temperatures ranging from mild to high with frost and snow in the mountains. Kigali is situated in the centre of the country and has a typical daily temperature range between 12 °C (54 °F) and 27 °C (81 °F). The terrain is mostly savanna grassland and mountainous with an altitude decline from west to east. The mean elevation is 1,598m with the lowest point in Rusizi river at 950m and highest point volcanic Karisimbi at 4,519m. Rwanda has five volcanoes, 23 lakes and numerous rivers, some forming the source of the River Nile.</p> <p>The natural resources include gold, cassiterite (tin ore), wolframite (tungsten ore), methane, hydropower and arable land. More than 80% of the Rwandan population derive their livelihoods directly from the country's nature which directly or indirectly contribute to environmental issues such as deforestation from uncontrolled cutting of trees for fuel; overgrazing; soil erosion; widespread poaching; land degradation; soil erosion; a decline in soil fertility, soil exhaustion; wetland degradation declining water quality and quantity, and loss of biodiversity (environment and natural Resources, Agriculture and livestock). Natural hazards include periodic droughts and volcanic activity of the Virunga Mountains in the northwest along the border with Democratic Republic of the Congo.</p>



Size of population (year)	According to EICV 5 , the total population of Rwanda is estimated to be 11.8 million in 2016/17, an increase of 0.4 million people since the EICV4 estimate of 11.4 million in 2013/14. Over the three-year period, this implies an average annual population growth rate of around 1.4%.
Size (km ²)	26,338 km ²
Population density (year)	414 inhabitants/km ² (RPHC4, 2012)
Official language(s)	Kinyarwanda, English and French, Swahili (used in commercial centres)
Major religions	Protestant 49.5% (includes Adventist 11.8% and other Protestant 37.7%), Roman Catholic 43.7%, Muslim 2%, other 0.9% (includes Jehovah's Witness), none 2.5%, unspecified 1.3% (2012 est.) https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/print_rw.html
Time zone	CAT (UTC +2)
GDP per capita (€)	Frw 1,751 billion (2018) € 174,05 Million
Annual GDP Growth rate	According to the World Bank , The growth averaged 7.5% over the decade to 2018 while per capita growth domestic product (GDP) grew at 5% annually.
% of population living in poverty	36.7 (EICV 5)
Unemployment rate	16% (Labor force survey trends, August 2019)
Greenhouse Gas emissions (total in CO ₂ e/year)	7.6 Mt CO ₂ e (2014)
Greenhouse	



Gas emissions by sector	<p>Total emissions by sector in 2010 in kilotons of CO₂e [KTCO₂ E], EXCLUDING LULUCF)</p> <p>Industrial processes: 275 kt of CO₂e Energy Supply: 69 kt of CO₂e Transportation: 52 kt of CO₂e Waste: 59 kt of CO₂e Energy Demand: 1620 kt of CO₂e Agriculture: 4894 kt of CO₂e</p> <p>Source: iisd</p>
GINI Index (World Bank) (year)	45.1(2013)
Number of cities reporting in carbonn Climate Registry (cCR)	Musanze government district Nyagatare government district Nyarugenge Municipal district



Summary of SWOT (in relation to Urban-LEDS II) (INTERNAL)

This table summarises strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the country in relation to Urban-LEDS II objectives and implementation

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rwanda's water resource is generally still of relatively good quality. Industrial and agricultural inputs are not yet significant polluters • There are improvements on total forest area cover with increases from 18% in 2014 to 29.6% in 2017 according to the Ministry of land and forestry. • Climate change and sustainability are issues of national priority and this is also reflected in the District Development Strategies. 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There still a long way to go to ensure a great number of the population have access to electricity (According to EICV 5, only 27.1% of the households countrywide use electricity for lighting). • There is an increasing demand for housing among low income groups • There are growing threats to water quality driven by poor water resource management, population growth, urbanization, droughts and floods that will be exacerbated by climate change and a lack of education about safe water consumption.
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy II (EDPRS II) proposed the creation of a Centre of Excellence on Green Urbanisation to support research and skills development and another Centre for Environment and Climate Change Innovation. • Rwanda has already put into operation the Environment and Climate Change Fund. The country has also access to external funding in support of environmental projects (e.g. the Global Environment Facility) and several NGOs and research groups in Rwanda promoting a series of 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional competition: The East African region has been leading the charge in collaborative regional infrastructure planning and execution. One of the outcomes of the joint cooperative strategies is access to a bigger market. Access to the ocean gives Kenya and Tanzania a big trade advantages over landlocked countries like Uganda and Rwanda, which have recently openly spoken about their frustration with the ports and the high cost of transporting goods



projects on environmental management, waste recycling and value addition to waste.

- Rwanda's vulnerability to climate change will increase most rapidly between now and 2050 but socio-economic development may begin to offset the country's growing exposure to climate change in the second quarter of the century.

across the region's borders.

- Biodiversity of Rwanda is lost or compromised due to activities such as mining, poaching, illegal wildlife hunting, encroachment on protected areas, among others.
- The major drivers of deforestation and forest disturbance in Rwanda are high population densities, land fragmentation, limited jobs in non-agricultural sectors and high poverty levels, as well as climate change that might increase forest pests.
- Irrigation, chemical fertilizer and pesticide applications from agricultural activities are pressures that can lead to impacts on soil and water quality.
- Some of the main pressures on water quality is Municipal effluents and untreated sewage.
- Rwanda is becoming a more car dependent society. The number of cars is increasing rapidly along with vehicle-kilometres travelled. Serious traffic congestion is still confined to rush hour and is very localized, but it is expected that it will become much more widespread, with up to a four-fold increase on heavily congested roads



	<p>by 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of cities in Rwanda is very recent, and its current annual urban growth rate of 4.5 per cent far exceeds the worldwide average of 1.8 %.
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Source: [UNESCO Rwanda country profile](#)

Governance structure

This section provides information on the governance structure of the country.

Rwanda is a democratic republic, whereby the president is the head of state and government in a multi-party system. There are two spheres of government, national and local. The Local government is enshrined in Chapter 1 of the constitution and the main governing legislation is the [Law N°87/2013 of 11/09/2013 determining the organisation and functioning of decentralized administrative entities](#). The Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) oversees the local authorities, which are structured in four tiers: 30 districts (uturere), 416 sectors (imirenge), 2,148 cells (utugari) and 14,837 villages (imidugudu). In terms of gender equality, following the 2016 local elections approximately 40% of all councillors are women. Local government can raise revenue through user fees and property taxes, and receives a core funding grant from national government as well as grants for specific services and one-off development projects. Many locally provided services are implemented in partnership with other government and non-governmental agencies, including rural electrification, environmental management, primary health, water and sanitation services, local economic development and tourism, municipal planning and transport, and social protection².

²The local Government System in Rwanda, Country profile 2017-18 [Available online] http://www.clgf.org.uk/default/assets/File/Country_profiles/Rwanda.pdf



The first table shows how governments are appointed, the nature of the relationships between different governments (hierarchical, collaborative and equal, etc.), as well as the number of regional and local governments.

- Spheres or Levels of Government

Level of Government	Character	Mandate/Role	Head of government (type)	Appointment (elected or appointed)
National	<p>Rwanda is a presidential republic, whereby the President of Rwanda is the head of state and head of government in a multi-party system. Executive power is exercised by the government.</p> <p>Legislative power is vested in both the government and the two chambers of Parliament. The chamber of deputies has a total of 80 members who serve five-year terms. Of the 80 members, 53 are elected by the general population according to proportional representation. Two members are selected to represent the interests of young people, one member represents disability groups and 24 seats are reserved for women, who are indirectly elected by local governments.</p> <p>The senate has 26 members, who serve for eight-year terms. A minimum of eight seats must be filled by women, while 12 seats are indirectly elected by the provincial councils, eight are appointed by the president, four are</p>	<p>National legislative competencies on climate / energy / environment:</p> <p>Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA). REMA is non-sectoral institution mandated to facilitate coordination and oversight of the implementation of national environmental policy and the subsequent legislation. REMA has a key role to play towards the achievement of the national goal of sustainable development as set in out in the National Development Vision 2020 Mandates, roles and functions of REMA are clearly stipulated in the Law No 16/2006 of 03/04/2006 REMA operates under the Ministry of Environment and Lands (MINELA), and is headed by the Director General who is responsible for the implementation of policy and framework legislation relating to</p>	<p>President: Paul Kagame Since March 2000</p>	<p>Elected by popular suffrage. Last election: 4 August 2017 , next election in 2024 with a 7 year term.</p>



	<p>designated by the Forum of Political Organisations and one each is elected from amongst public and private university academics.</p> <p>There are also four governors appointed by the president, who head and coordinate administration in the four provinces (intara) and act as an intermediary between national government and the highest tier of local government</p> <p>In each province the governor chairs the Provincial Coordination Committee (PCC), which is made up of the chairpersons of the district councils within each province, the coordinators of provincial departments, and the heads of denationalised provincial services</p> <p>Rwanda is a one party dominant state with the Rwandan Patriotic Front.</p> <p>The Rwandan legal system is based on Belgian and German civil codes and customary law.</p>	<p>environment</p> <p>MININFRA.</p> <p>MININFRA will develop an Energy Efficiency Strategy to support a series of new regulations by RURA (Rwanda Utility regulatory Authority) , RHA (Rwanda Housing Authority), and other agencies that can mandate energy efficiency measures in public institutions, households, and commercial businesses. Together with Rwanda Housing Authority, it is also responsible for introducing energy smart and energy-efficient technologies and practices into Rwandan building codes.</p>		
4 provinces and capital city	<p>Provinces are established by the Law n°14/2013 of 25/03/2013 determining the organisation and functioning of the province</p> <p>In each Province a governor is</p>	<p>The Province has the following responsibilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to supervise and advise Districts on the implementation of Government programs; 2. to carry out advocacy for Districts; 	Governor	Governors are appointed by the president



	<p>appointed by the president, there are four governors who head and coordinate administration in the four provinces (intara) and act as an intermediary between national government and the highest tier of local government ,whereas the Capital City, the City of Kigali, which is comprised of 3 districts with no legal personality is now governed by a new law (Law n° 22/2019 of 29/07/2019 Governing the City of Kigali). The city was previously governed by the Law N°87/2013 of 11/09/2013 determining the organisation and functioning of decentralized administrative entities</p>	<p>3. to advise Districts on development activities; 4. to oversee activities designed to maintain the safety of persons and property.</p>	Mayor of the City of Kigali	Mayor of CoK is elected
30 districts (akarere)	<p>The districts are by law decentralised administrative entities as well as the City of Kigali, Sectors, Cells and Villages. <i>However</i>, districts are the only decentralised administrative entities with legal personality along with the City of Kigali. All these entities are governed by their respective Councils and are under the supervision of the Ministry in charge of local government (MINALOC). The same Ministry monitors the functioning of the management organs of these entities.</p>	<p>The District is the policy-making and legislative body at district level. It is the authority through which the people, via their representatives, can exercise their decision-making and planning powers to determine the development of the district. For transparency and inclusivity the district council chairperson must be a different person from the district mayor. The size of each council is determined by the number of sectors (imirenge) within its boundaries. Each sector provides a representative to the council. In addition, six seats are</p>	<p>The management organs are : 1. the Council; 2. the Executive Committee; 3. the Executive Secretariat.</p>	<p>Both the council, the executive committee are elected</p>



	The district constitute the primary local authorities, as well as sectors (imirenge), cells (utugari) and villages (imidugudu)	reserved for the representation of marginalised groups: three for the National Youth Council and one for the district coordinator of the National Council of Women, the Coordinator of the National Council of Persons with Disabilities at the District level and the Chairperson of the private sector federation at the District level. <i>The Chairperson of the District Executive Committee</i> , who is also the District Mayor represents the Government at the District level.		
416 The sector (imirenge) councils	The Sector is an administrative entity responsible for the implementation of development programs, service delivery and promotion of good governance and social welfare. Management organs at the Sector are the following: 1° the Council; 2° the Executive secretariat.	The Sector Council has especially have the following responsibilities among others : 1° to analyse and approve development programmes and follow up their implementation; 2° to adopt the Sector development strategies; 3° to follow up the implementation of the Government political programs; the full list of responsibilities are included in the Art. 186 of the The law N°87/2013 of 11/09/2013 determining the organisation and functioning of decentralized administrative entities	Management organs at the Sector are the following: 1° the Council; 2° the Executive secretariat.	The sector council is elected by all sector residents on a 5 year term.
2148 Cell (utugari) councils	The Cell Council is the Cell's highest decision-making organ on issues related to the responsibilities of the Cell	The Cell is an entity that provides basic services which is in charge of data collection and sensitizes the population to contribute to and	The cell executive	Cell councils are elected for a five-year term



	<p>The Cell Council members are elected to identify, discuss and prioritise issues, and take decisions on behalf of their electorate. its composition is determined by the art. 3 of the PRESIDENTIAL ORDER N°106/01 OF 10/07/2014 DETERMINING ORGANIZATION OF THE CELL COUNCIL.</p> <p>The cell executive committee is composed of the executive secretary and a socioeconomic development officer</p>	<p>participate in sustainable development activities.</p> <p>Staff are responsible for administration and community development, including the day-today administration of the cell and the implementation of decisions taken by the cell council.</p>	<p>committee is composed of the executive secretary and a secretary in charge of coordinating social developments.</p>	
14837 villages	<p>The village is the lowest administrative entity in Rwanda.</p> <p>The Village"s Council is the Village"s supreme organ. It deliberates on all issues relating to the Village"s duties.</p> <p>The Village Council is comprised of all citizens residing in that Village who are at least eighteen (18) years old and above.</p> <p>The Village"s Executive Committee shall be comprised of the following five (5) members: 1° Village"s Head ; 2° Member in charge of security and people entering and going out of the Village; 3° Member in charge of social</p>	<p>The law N°87/2013 of 11/09/2013 determining the organisation and functioning of decentralized administrative entities in its article 217 establishing the Responsibilities of the Village states:</p> <p>-The Village shall be the basic unit for mobilisation and interaction of the population.</p> <p>-The Village shall be an entity in which the population participate directly to their development.</p>	<p>The management organs of the Village: 1° the Council; 2° the Executive Committee.</p>	<p>The village council and the executive committee elected for volunteer service</p>



	and civil affairs; 4° Member in charge of information and population education; 5° Member in charge of development			
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- List of key actors and map institutions of the country

Please list the key actors at the national level add intro to the map of the institutional framework of the country, to be compiled following the example of South Africa (Annex A)

- *Ministry of environment*
- *Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA).*
- *Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)*
- *Water and sanitation corporation (WASAC)*
- *Rwanda Energy Group (REG)*
- *Rwanda Housing Authority (RHA)*
- *Rwanda utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA)*
- *Ministry of finance and economic Planning (MINECOFIN)*
- *Rwanda Standards Board (RSB)*
- *Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA)*
- *Rwanda Public Procurement Authority (RPPA)*
- *Ministry of Local government (MINALOC)*
- *National domestic Biogas Program*
- *Ministry of trade and industry (MINICOM)*
- *Ministry of health (MINISANTE)*
- *Ministry for Infrastructure (MININFRA)*
- *Road Maintenance Fund (RMF)*
- *Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA)*
- *Rwanda Meteorological Agency*
- *Rwanda Civil Aviation Authority (RCAA)*
- *Rwanda Environment & Climate Change Fund (FONERWA)*



- *Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA)*
- *Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority (RWFA)*
- *National Industrial Research and Development Agency (NIRDA)*
- *Rwanda Mine, Petroleum and Gas Board (RMB)*
- *Rwanda Information Society Authority (RISA)*
- *The Local Administrative Rwanda Association of Local Government Authorities (RALGA),*
- *The Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA)*

Please find the institutional mapping of the country in Annex A of this document.



Relevant national legislation and context

Please list legislations, governing policies, documents and plans with hyperlinks, including relevant targets or indicators, on the following areas:

Sector	Legislation / policy/ plan name	Brief description	Year adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
Climate	National Adaptation Programmes of Action to Climate Change (NAPA)	Rwanda received in July 2005 a Least Developed Country (LDC) grant for the preparation of NAPA which will be used as a simplified and direct channel of communication for expressing its urgent and immediate adaptation needs to climate change (Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Lands, Environment, Forestry, Water and Mines, 2006: 13).)	2006	Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Lands, Environment, Forestry, Water and Mines. 2006. National Adaptation Programmes of Action to Climate Change- Rwanda. [Online]. Available: http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/rwa01e.pdf	-Setting up an Integrated Water Resource Management (WRM) to be integrated to Rwanda Vision 2020 Poverty Reduction Strategy National Strategy to Combat Desertification -Setting up of Information system of early warning system and rapid intervention -Promotion of non agricultural income generating activities; -Promotion of intensive agro-pastoral activities; -Development of firewood alternative sources of energy.	National Climate hazards identified / mapped - Please compile excel sheet – Annex B, referring to the NAP of the Country National Critical assets identified / mapped - Please compile excel sheet – Annex B, referring to the NAP of the Country
	Baseline Climate Change Vulnerability	“This report provides a first assessment of climate change vulnerability at the national	2015	REMA. 2015. Baseline Climate Change Vulnerability Index for	It is anticipated that this assessment will also provide knowledge or	



	Index for Rwanda	level in Rwanda, and lays out a framework to enable Rwanda to answer the question: “How well have prior national investments succeeded in making Rwanda less vulnerable to the impact of climate change?”		Rwanda.[Online]. Available: here	guidance about where to make new investments by providing key inputs for the targeting, formulating and evaluating of adaptation policies and will provide information that can be used in the design of new programs for adaptation and resilience, and to acquire additional resources for adaptation”	
	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)	<p>Rwanda INDCs affirms the country's commitment to engage in the forthcoming international process of developing a climate change agreement (Republic of Rwanda et al., 2015: 1).</p> <p>Rwanda has produced their second National Communication to the UNFCCC: https://www.rema.gov.rw/climateportal/IMG/pdf/second_national_communication_under_the_united_nations_framework_convention_on_climate_change_u.n.f.c.c.c..pdf</p>	2015	<p>UNFCCC. 2017a. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). [Online]. Available: here</p> <p>Republic of Rwanda et al. 2015. Rwanda's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC). [Online]. Available: here</p>	<p>At the 17th session of Conference of the Parties (COP17) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2011, Parties agreed that a new Climate Change agreement will be finalized in 2015 and come into force in 2020. As annex of the new agreement, all Parties agreed at 19th session of Conference of the Parties (COP19) to formulate and communicate to the UNFCCC Secretariat measures they intend to undertake at national level to mitigate global warming</p>	<p>X</p> <p>The following are the indicators related to intended contributions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Construction of 17 km BRT main corridor and 6 modern interchanges which will result in GHG emissions reductions estimated 1,260,000 tCO₂e -By 2030, Rwanda intends to avoid total GHG emission reductions of 146,000 tCO₂e from Tea and Coffee industries.



					in the form of an Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). They reflect the national ambition by 2030 to join global efforts toward curbing global temperature rise below 2oC by 2100.	- By 2030, Rwanda is committed to: *Development and implementation of landfill regulations in all urban areas , *Extraction and utilization of Landfill Gas (LFG) for power generation; approximately 586,000 tCO2e will be reduced from this action
	Rwanda's Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy	Rwanda's National Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development. Strategic objectives: 1) To achieve Energy Security and a Low Carbon Energy Supply that supports the development of Green Industry and Services. 2) To achieve Sustainable Land Use and Water Resource Management that results in Food Security, appropriate Urban Development and preservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. 3) To achieve Social Protection, Improved Health and Disaster Risk Reduction that reduces vulnerability to climate change	2011	REMA. 2011. Rwanda's Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy. [Online]. Available: here	The purpose of the Strategy is (1) To guide national policy and planning in an integrated way,(2) To mainstream climate change into all sectors of the economy, and (3) To position Rwanda to access international funding to achieve climate resilience and low carbon development.	X -The aggregate GHG emissions or total CO2 equivalent (used for measuring global warming potential) were dominated by agriculture while four key sources contribute 91% of aggregate emissions): N2O from agricultural soils (57%), CH4 from enteric fermentation in domestic livestock (19%), CH4 from residential energy from fuel



						combustion (8%) and CO2 from road vehicles (5%). -Diesel is used for 39% of electricity production -CO2 emissions were dominated by transport and industrial processes) though CO2 sequestration made Rwanda a net carbon sink
	Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)	“The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is one of the flexible mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol. The CDM offers developed countries the possibility to engage in economically and environmentally competitive emission reduction projects in developing countries” (REMA, 2017).	2017	REMA. 2017. Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). [Online]. Available: here REMA. 2010. CDM Projects in Rwanda. [Online]. Available: here		
	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) refers to a set of policies and actions that countries undertake as part of a commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Rwanda has identified NAMAs	2015	UNFCCC. 2017b. NAMA Registry. [Online]. Available here Rwanda’s NAMA database. 2015. [Online] Available: here	-Promote the use of solar water heaters and standalone solar powered lighting kits in rural and urban households and buildings -Promotion of energy efficiency in the tea and coffee sector through	



		as an instrument that will be used to achieve its contribution mentioned in its NDCs. This will in turn offer the much-needed context for the design and implementation of NAMAs, providing the opportunity to bring forward coherence in climate change and development policies at the national level (REMA, 2017)		REMA. 2017. Climate Portal. [Online] Available: here	Incentives and demonstration projects -Implementation of an efficient bus rapid transit (BRT) system for the city in Kigali, with linkage to non-motorized transport -Implementation of one Waste-To-Energy plant for collected solid waste in the Kigali urban area Development of sustainable fertilizer production and use -Development and implementation of solar PV mini-grids in rural areas	
Energy	<i>National Energy Sector Strategic Plan (2013-2018)</i>	The national energy sector strategic plan is aligned to the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II) in order to achieve economic growth by having access to safe, reliable and cost effective energy. “There are a number of policy documents which complement each other in making the investment in the energy sector participation easier. They include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision 2020 • National Energy Policy (2015) 	2013	Ministry of Infrastructure (2013) Republic Of Rwanda Energy Sector Strategic Plan 2013-2018 The republic of Rwanda and Energy, water and sanitation LTD (2014) Expression Of Interest For Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (Srep) Financing For Energy Projects In Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy generation - The target is to have an installed capacity of 563 MW by 2018. • Access to electricity - 100% of households get access to electricity through grid and off-grid solutions by 2018.. • Tariffs and subsidies - Subsidies: Government plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary energy still comes from biomass, in the form of wood that is used directly as a fuel (79.9%) or is converted into charcoal (17.4%) -Households with access to electricity - national : 27.1%



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy II (2013--2018) • National Energy Strategy (2008-2020) • Energy Sector strategic Plan Roadmap 2013-17 • Green Growth and Climate Resilient Strategy (2011)" The republic of Rwanda and energy, water and sanitation LTD (2014:7) 			<p>to eliminate subsidies to the tariff by 2015 whilst maintaining a regionally competitive tariff.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biomass - Government plans to decentralise implementation of Biomass programmes from central to local government level to streamline implementation. • The target is to deliver 100,000 bio digesters by 2017 • Improved cook stoves (ICs). Increase penetration of improved cook-stoves (50% to 80%) • Petroleum - Decreased import 	<p>-Households with access to electricity-urban: 75.6% -Households with access to electricity - rural: 15.5% Source: EICV 5</p> <p>Electricity from fossil fuels - 27.6% of total installed capacity (2015 est.)</p> <p>Electricity from hydroelectric plants 65.8% of total installed capacity (2015 est.)</p> <p>Electricity from other renewable sources 6.6% of total installed capacity (2015 est. (CIA website))</p>
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					costs and increased price stability through: 1. promoting and facilitating bulk purchasing of petroleum with Rwanda's regional neighbours 2. Maintaining and increasing quality (improved standards and testing to ensure consistently high quality).	
Mobility	Strategic Transport Master Plan for Rwanda	"The Rwanda Strategic Transport Master Plan (RSTMP) will provide guidance for the development of integrated medium and long term land transport programs for the next 10 years in conformity with Vision 2020 and the objectives of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS). The RSTMP development was undertaken within a defined planning context which informed the RSTMP with regards to the focus of the study, specifically	2012	The Rwanda Strategic Transport Master Plan (RSTMP)	Strategic Transport master plan addresses a frequent mistake is to concentrate strategy and investment around the provision of capacity, whereas a more balanced approach should seek to manage both the demand and supply sides of the system -	Airports with paved runways 4, airports with unpaved runways 3 Water ways (Lac Kivu navigable by shallow-draft barges and native craft) (2011). lake port(s): Cyangugu , Gisenyi, Kibuye (Lake Kivu)



		with regards to the transport objectives of Rwanda.				
	Public Transport Policy And Strategy For Rwanda	This document outlines the current status, strategies, priorities and action plan for intercity, rural, international and urban public transport system for Rwanda.	2012	Republic of Rwanda Ministry of Infrastructure (2012) Public Transport Policy And Strategy For Rwanda	The main aim of this policy is therefore to reduce traffic congestion, energy use and pollution, and thus to increase mobility and accessibility of people and goods by developing an appropriate public transport system for Rwanda, which in turn would contribute more efficiently to the growth of the national economy, to the economic development and to the poverty reduction.	Land Public Transport: -No railway -road based public transport services - 41 companies and cooperatives, which operate different types of public transport vehicles (2012) -Out of 72,292 seat capacity, large buses, medium buses and minibuses cater for 84% of the total supply, whereas taxi cabs and motorcycle taxis provide 3% and 13% of the passenger capacity respectively
Buildings	<i>The national urbanisation policy</i>	"The National Urbanization Policy (2015) provides an overarching guidance on	2015	The world bank (2018) Rwanda Affordable Housing Finance	<i>The overall of this policy is to promote good urban development that</i>	● Households living in planned



		<p>spatial planning at the national, district, and city levels and discusses housing solutions for different income groups. The policy is organised into Four policy pillars :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination • Densification • Conviviality • Economic growth 		<p>Project</p> <p>Republic Rwanda Ministry of Infrastructure (2015) National Urbanisation Policy</p>	<p><i>enhance local and national economic growth and ensure good quality of life for everyone</i></p>	<p>settlement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Urban:38.7 % <input type="checkbox"/> Rural: 67.2% <input type="checkbox"/> National:61 .7% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households living in informal settlements or inadequate housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Urban:61.3 % <input type="checkbox"/> Rural:32.8 % <input type="checkbox"/> National: 38.3% <p>Source: EICV 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the household formation rate it can be estimated that the annual housing need is currently around 67,000 units. Of these 53,000 are required in rural areas and 14,000 in urban
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						areas
	The National Informal Urban Settlement Upgrading Strategy	“The National Informal Urban Settlement Upgrading Strategy (2015) includes affordable housing policies such as self-construction and home improvement as a solution for low-income residents which are unable to afford even the least expensive units in new housing developments.	2017	Ministry of Infrastructure (2015) National Urban settlement Upgrading Strategy	<i>The facilitation of the upgrading of informal settlements will contribute to achieving the vision of Rwanda’s transformation into a middle income country with prosperity for all. The ultimate goal is that basic infrastructure servicing will eventually address all neighborhoods, so that the efforts of the highly demanded formal housing development will impact on the improvement of living conditions including low income groups, who shall not be driven out of serviced neighborhoods as a result of market economic principles.</i>	Proportion (%) of Households living in informal settlements or inadequate housing: -urban : 52.5% source: EICV 5
	<i>The national housing policy</i>	This National Housing Policy outlines the principles pursued by the government when supporting housing development. It focuses on the support of private sector housing development, while striving to achieve the creation	2015	Republic of Rwanda Ministry of Infrastructure (2015) National housing policy	<i>This policy’s mission is to ensure adequate living conditions, to enable all residents to access housing, and to establish and anchor both objectives within national policies and</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contrary to the tenure structure in Kigali, for the whole of Rwanda, 80 % of housing units are occupied by their owner and



		of livable and inclusive built environments.			<i>programs. This shall positively impact on the needs of a human, including shelter, income, food security, social inclusion, knowledge and personal productivity.</i>	<p>only 15 % by tenants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ¾ of households with average annual household income of 289,338 FRW cannot afford individual housing mortgage
	Rwanda urban planning code	“The Urban Planning Code (UPC) provides the principles for the sustainable development and management of land used for human settlement. It is binding for all categories of land within urban areas for any development and investment project, public institutional, tourist, public spaces, urban renewal and infrastructure servicing. The UPC is an important tool for the preparation and implementation of physical plans and provides a reference for government authorities, planners and	2015	Ministry of Infrastructure (2014) Rwanda urban planning code .	<i>This Order determines urban planning and building regulations in Rwanda.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •



		professionals who undertake activities in urban planning and development.” (Ministry of infrastructure 2014: 11)				
Waste management	National sanitation policy	The National Sanitation Policy has been developed as an Umbrella Policy that provides guiding principles for all aspects of sanitation, including liquid and solid waste, industrial waste, nuclear waste, e-waste, health-care waste and hygiene. .	2016	Republic Rwanda (2016) National Sanitation Policy	it aims at ensuring sustainable, equitable and affordable access to safe sanitation and waste management services for all Rwandans, as a contribution to poverty reduction, public health, economic development and environmental protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per capita waste generation • % recycling rate • 31% of households in urban areas have access to waste collection
Water	National Water supply Policy	<p>The importance of adequate water supply and sanitation services as drivers for social and economic development, poverty reduction and public health is also fully acknowledged in Rwanda’s flagship policy documents and national goals.</p> <p>To achieve the overall Water Supply sub-sector goals, the Government of Rwanda adopted the National Policy and Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation Services in 2010.</p>	2016	Republic of Rwanda Ministry of Infrastructure (2016) National Water Supply Policy	The policy vision is to ensure sustainable, equitable, reliable and affordable access to safe drinking water for all Rwandans, as a contribution to improving public health and socio-economic development	<p>-87.4 % of households use improved drinking water source</p> <p>-drinking water services</p> <p>-On a national level 34.4% of households have to travel less than 200 metres to get to an improved water source and 60.2 % of the households are less than metres of</p>



						<p>improved water source.</p> <p>-In 2016/2017, 86.2 % of households are using improved sanitation</p> <p>EICV 5 (main indicators report 2016/17)</p>
Air quality	<p>Republic of Rwanda Ministry of resources (2015) Second National Communication Under The United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change (U.N.F.C.C.C)</p>	<p>This document presents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The political, institutional, legal, physiographic (relief, climate, and natural resources) framework, and on the socio-economic indicators; -National inventory of emissions and absorptions of GHG (CO₂, N₂O, CH₄, CO, NO_x, COVNM), sector per sector (energy, transport, industry, wastes, agriculture, and animal husbandry); - Mitigation of GHG emissions and the strengthening of sinks, in relation to the data on energy demand, energy transformation, agriculture and animal husbandry, land use, land use change and forestry; -Vulnerability and 	2015	<p>Republic of Rwanda Ministry of resources (2015) Second National Communication Under The United Nations Framework Convention On Climate Change (U.N.F.C.C.C)</p>	<p>“As for the emissions related to agriculture, land use, land use change and forestry, the total reduced quantity of CO₂e in tons (sequestered by forests) will be - 18,862,500 tCO₂e considering the mitigation option proposed by 2030”</p> <p>Republic of Rwanda ministry of natural resources (2015:4)</p>	<p>“For the year 2005, chosen as the baseline, the results of the studies conducted on the GHG inventory show that Rwanda has contributed to the emissions of 530.88Gg of carbon dioxide (CO₂), 71.31Gg of methane (CH₄), 10Gg of nitrogen hemioxide (N₂O), 16Gg of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), 2,327Gg of carbon monoxide (CO), 42Gg of non</p>



		adaptation to climate change in relation to climate change scenarios, water resources, agriculture, forest and health; -additional information deemed useful to achieve the convention goal which is climate change integration, transfer of technologies, research and systematic observations, information on the research projects, education, development and capacity building in relation to climate change, information and information network for researchers, training and sensitization of the public - Obstacles and gaps, barriers				methane volatile organic compounds (COVNM) and 18Gg of sulfuric oxides (Sox).” Republic or Rwanda ministry of natural resources (2015)
Land use	<i>Rwanda National Land Use Planning Guidelines</i>	<i>This document is divided into five chapters that can be grouped into three main parts. Part I contains the Densification Guidelines, part II highlights clear steps and consultations in the land use plan planning process and stakeholder and community involvement guidelines with the Environmental and socio-economic Guidelines and Planning Standards theme by theme come under part III.</i>	2017	<u>Rwanda National Land Use Planning Guidelines</u>	The objective of this document is to guide efficient land use and management and to standardise land use plans preparation and development in Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % human settlements VS other land use • Ecosystem services • etc
Biodiversity	<i>Rwanda Biodiversity Policy</i>	<i>In particular, this policy comprises part of the broader</i>	2011	<u>Rwanda Biodiversity Policy</u>	<i>The goal of this Policy is therefore: To</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endangered species



		<i>context of strengthening the management of the environment as one of the key pillars of sustainable development. The Biodiversity Policy provides the framework for developing strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the environmental targets set out in Rwanda's Vision 2020 and other development strategies</i>			<i>conserve Rwanda's biological diversity, to sustain the integrity, health and productivity of its ecosystems and ecological processes, whilst providing lasting development benefits to the nation through the ecologically sustainable, socially equitable, and economically efficient use of biological resources</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural parks • Ecosystem services • etc
Food & agriculture	Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation 4 (PSTA 4)	The Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA) is a mid-term implementation framework to operationalize the National Agriculture Policies. Building on the achievements of the PSTA 3 that ran from 2013 to 2018 under with the aim to: "Transform the Rwanda Agriculture from a subsistence to a market oriented value creating sector", the PSTA is today in its fourth cycle.	2018-2024	Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation 4 (PSTA 4) 2018-2024		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75.3% Number of jobs created by the food sector in urban and rural area • 9% of the economic transformation pillar budget is allocated to agriculture • Is agriculture a land use category in the country planning? Yes, farming and forestry accounts
	National Agriculture Policy	The new National Agriculture Policy reflects best national and international practices,		National agriculture policy (2017)	The policy mission is to insure food and nutrition security of Rwandans by using	



		and focuses on agriculture as a theme, not only as a sector. Recognizing the multi-functionality of agriculture, it builds on a vision that draws – in formulation and execution– on the capacity of actors beyond the Ministry of Agriculture only. It recognizes agriculture as a shared opportunity and responsibility that requires concerted efforts of a wide range of governmental and nongovernmental stakeholders.			modern agribusiness technologies, professionalizing farmers in terms of production, commercialization of the outputs and then creating a competitive agriculture sector.	for 70 percent of all land use
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Assessment of NDC in relation to sub-national government

Please make sure that the information below reflects what included in the study “Multi-level governance in support of low emissions urban development” developed under WP2, and vice versa.

Please avoid duplicating the information contained in the city profile, but rather find interconnection and compare information.

Publication date of latest NDC	<i>Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) For The Republic Of Rwanda (November 2015)</i>
Lead agency/ Ministry	Ministry of Environment (MoE), Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)
Governance structures for implementation	<p>The Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) is the official organ responsible for implementing national policies and strategies related to climate change and environment.</p> <p>A successful implementation of this NDC requires a close coordination and collaboration between MINIRENA, REMA and all potential stakeholders including the private sector, civil</p>



	<p>society and public institutions including Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Local Government, the Ministry of Infrastructure, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs, Rwanda Meteorology Agency, National Institute of Statistics, Rwanda Development Board, Rwanda Standards Board, Rwanda Agriculture Board; Rwanda Energy Group; Water and Sanitation Corporation; Rwanda Natural Resources Authority; Rwanda Biomedical Centre; Rwanda Transport Development Agency; Rwanda Housing Authority; Rwanda Revenue Authority; National Industrial Research and Development Agency; research centres and Universities (Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) for the Republic of Rwanda 2015: 8)</p>
<p>To what extent are a) Sub-national government b) Urbanisation/urban relevant sectors³ mentioned in the NDC?</p>	<p>Urban content in NDC listed as “moderate” in UN Habitat review</p> <p>-</p> <p>Districts mentioned as implementing partners on a handful of actions. No special or specific role really identified for them</p>
<p>Do any urban-related NAMA's or NAP's, or coordinated urban/climate programs, targeted at sub-national government, exist? If so name them here</p>	<p>Policies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Government of Rwanda in 2000 promulgated the National Decentralization Policy (NDP). One of the main objectives of the reform is to give more autonomy and resources to the District in order to ensure more political and economic capacity of the citizens and local institutions. Presently, the number of Provinces has been reduced to 5, including Kigali City, and the number of Districts to 30 2. National Plan for Disaster Management and Emergency Plans initiated in 2003 (NAPA Rwanda 2006) <p>Targeted Programs include</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low carbon energy mix <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installation of solar PV mini-grids in rural communities and Promote environmentally sustainable use of biomass fuels - Efficient resilient transport system - Green industry and private sector development 2. Implementation of Low carbon urban systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilization of urban waste as a high value resource stream

³ Data for your country may be found in UN-Habitat's recent publication: <https://unhabitat.org/books/sustainable-urbanization-in-the-paris-agreement/>



	<p>3. Sustainable intensification of agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable forestry, Agroforestry and Biomass Energy <p>(Overview of the mitigation of Rwanda's NDC implementation, 2017)</p>
Briefly describe the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system that exists/being planned for climate action.	<p>The Republic of Rwanda through the Ministry of Natural Resources holds the responsibility to monitor and evaluate the implementation of NDCs through regular statutory stakeholders' consultative engagement including the Environment and Natural Resources Joint Sector Review (JSR) meetings.</p> <p>In order to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the adaptation and mitigation actions in the different sectors, Rwanda has set up different bodies and operationalized institutional arrangements, namely the Green Economy Technical Coordinating Committee and the National Fund for Environment and Climate change (FONERWA) as a national green fund to mobilize additional internal and external climate funds. In addition, MINIRENA has been accredited as implementing entity for Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund (GCF) while REMA has been nominated as national designated authority for GCF. These institutions are based on a sector wide approach and work closely with development partners, civil society, academia and the private sector.</p> <p>More recently, the NDC Partnership has supported the National Government of Rwanda to develop a prioritised implementation plan and identify relevant partners for each action.</p>
What are the major barriers identified preventing sub-national involvement in implementation of the NDC and related policies?	<p>The NDC as well as the implementation of the NDC is discussed at the national and sector level, and there is not much dialogue between national government and agencies and sub-national government.</p>

For the following points, please note that information in this point should be copied and pasted from the multi-level governance study being undertaken in Work Package 2 – i.e this should not be a duplication of efforts.



- How can local and regional governments help national governments (including ministries of climate change and urbanization) to seize the potential of sustainable and integrated urban and territorial development in the implementation of the NDC of your country?

<Insert text of no more than 200 words> : If the model of District Environmental Facilitators is successfully adopted through the GEF funded project on NAP implementation, explore how to ensure that the DEF's mandate can include NDC coordination to ensure joined up policymaking and to make the best use of limited resources.

- What are the options to integrate commitments and actions of local and regional governments in to current and future NDCs of this country?

<Insert text of no more than 200 words>Develop a guide for Districts on their role in implementing the NDC. This should include an explanation of their role in implementing the NDC, and the tools and resources available for them to do so, and the strong links to existing policy and strategy. This guide should be rolled out in a training and capacity building programme.

- How can your national government collaborate with local and regional governments to mobilize appropriate capacity building, technical, financial resources and policy/legal framework to realize solutions addressed in delivering and raising ambition; in 2018, towards 2020, towards 2050?

<Insert text of no more than 200 words>Support the further integration of Districts into the NDC in the 2020 review process. Globally, reviewed (and hopefully strengthened) NDC's are expected to be submitted by Dec 2020 at the latest. The Urban-LEDS project can support the specific strengthening of NDC's in relation to a) Urbanization issues and b) Sub-national involvement in review and implementation. The development of a vertically-integrated NDC financial implementation plan could be part of this support package.

List of Project Advisory Group (PAG) members

Please add intro to the list of members contained in excel sheet - Annex C, highlighting synergy with other project – if applicable.

Please highlight the national government representatives (Oc1)



<i>Name</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Designation</i>
<i>Eng. Coletha U. Ruhamy Mr. Herman Hakuzimana</i>	<i>Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA)</i>	<i>Director General Ag. Director of Climate Change and International Obligations</i>
<i>Amb. Claver Gatete</i>	<i>Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) – co- chair</i>	<i>Minister</i>
<i>Dheeraj Arrabothu</i>	<i>Global Green Growth Initiative – co-chair</i>	<i>Officer – Green Buildings, Rwanda Program</i>
<i>Shyaka Anastase</i>	<i>Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC)</i>	<i>Minister</i>
<i>Laetitia Nkunda</i>	<i>· Local Administrative Entities Development Agency (LODA)</i>	<i>Director General</i>
<i>Florian Mugabo</i>	<i>Rwanda Green Fund - FONERWA</i>	<i>M&E Specialist</i>
<i>Dr Uzziel Ndagijimana</i>	<i>· Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)</i>	<i>Minister</i>
<i>Oscar Ngirira</i>	<i>· Rwanda Association of Local Government Authorities (RALGA)</i>	<i>Policy Analyst</i>
<i>Dr Vincent Biruta</i>	<i>· Ministry of Environment (MoE)</i>	<i>Minister</i>
<i>Rebecca Cameron Tara Caetano Thandeka Tshabalala Catherine Kalisa</i>	<i>· Urban-LEDS II Project Team (ICLEI Africa project Team and UN Habitat Country Office: Rwanda)</i>	
<i>Chantal Rwakazina</i>	<i>· City of Kigali</i>	<i>Mayor</i>
<i>Gilbert Habyarimana</i>	<i>· District of Rubavu</i>	<i>Mayor</i>
<i>Beatrice Uwamariya</i>	<i>· District of Muhanga</i>	<i>Mayor</i>
<i>Johan Cauwenbergh</i>	<i>European Commission</i>	<i>Head of Cooperation</i>
<i>tbc</i>	<i>Rwanda land Management and Use Authority</i>	<i>tbc</i>

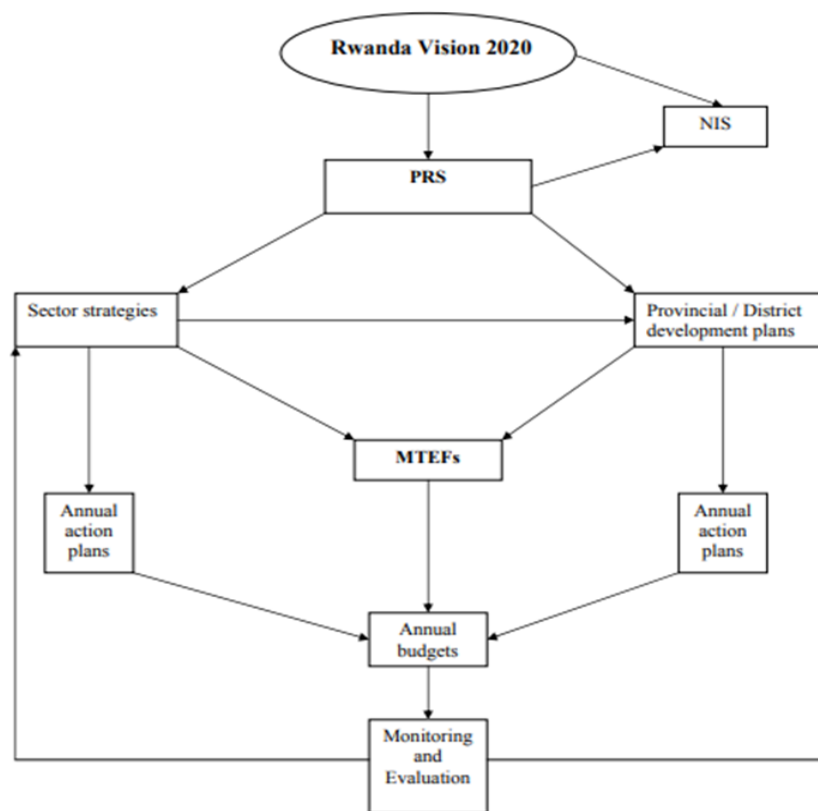


Financial System

Rwanda has a development strategy entitled “Vision 2020”, which seeks to transform Rwanda into a middle income country by 2020 based on a thriving private sector and a knowledge based economy. In order to achieve these long-term development goals, the long-term aspirations of the Vision will translate into medium-term programmes of the National Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) as well as the National Investment Strategy (NIS). The PRS is operationalised through medium-term sector strategies that will inform provincial and district development plans. The sector strategies and the decentralised development plans will be implemented through the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF); three-year fully integrated budgets that mainstream the Public Investment Programmes (PIP) of these agencies and translate into concrete action plans costed through annual budgets. The poverty reduction achieved through the MTEF is monitored and fed back into the further development of sector and provincial plans.

The second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS 2) outlines an overarching goal of growth acceleration and poverty reduction through four thematic areas: economic transformation, rural development, productivity and youth employment, and accountable governance ([MINECOFIN website](#)). EDPRS2 and its respective Sector Strategic Plans (SSPs) and District Development Strategies (DDSs) ended in June 2018.





Source: ([Republic Of Rwanda Ministry Of Finance and Economic Planning Vision 2020, 2000](#))

In 2015 a new 30-year Vision for the period up to 2050 was developed, the 2050 vision is based on the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy envisages Rwanda as a developed climate-resilient, low carbon economy, with a strong services sector, low unemployment and low levels of poverty. The blueprint outlines the strategic direction and execution pathways to guide medium- and long-term strategic planning in future

decades. The implementation instrument for the remainder of Vision 2020 and for the first the four years of the journey under Vision 2050 will be the National Strategy for Transformation (NST-1), it constitutes the Government Programme for 2017 - 2024 and combines the previous stand-alone 7YGP and the EDPRS into one plan. Sector Strategic Plans (SSPs) and District Development Strategies (DDSs). Running in alignment and in parallel with NST-1, they cover the six year period starting July 2018. Vision 2020 catch-up plans will also be integrated under NST-1. Both Vision 2050 and NST-1 planning and execution continue to use the existing tried and tested development planning and implementation frameworks structured around the Vision, the NST-1, Sector Strategic Plans and District Development Strategies ([Republic Of Rwanda Ministry Of Finance and Economic Planning Vision 2020, 2000](#)).



Source: ([UNESCO- SIDA Rwanda country profile](#), 2017)

NST-1 will integrate far sighted, long-range global and regional commitments by embracing:

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) consisting of 17 Goals with around 170 targets and indicators, across a range of economic, social and environmental issues.



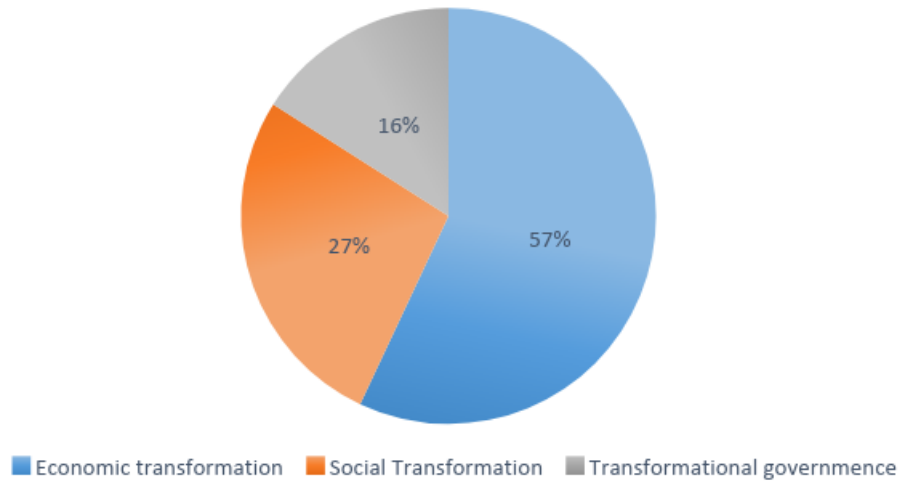
- The Africa Union Agenda 2063 and its First 10-Year Implementation Plan 2014-2023 which is dedicated to the building of an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena. The Agenda has eight planks spanning social and economic development, integration, democratic governance and peace and security.
- The East African Community (EAC) Vision 2050 focuses on initiatives for job creation and employment. It applies development enablers that will create jobs which are integral to long-term transformation, value addition and acceleration of sustained growth. These include infrastructure, transport networks, energy and information technology, and industrialisation.
- NST-1 mainstreams these and other obligations including the COP 21 Paris Agreement on Climate Change, but its prime influence is the aspirations of Vision 2050.

The National Budget

- *Allocation of resources in the budget for 2018/19 fiscal year and medium term is therefore guided by interventions in NST1*



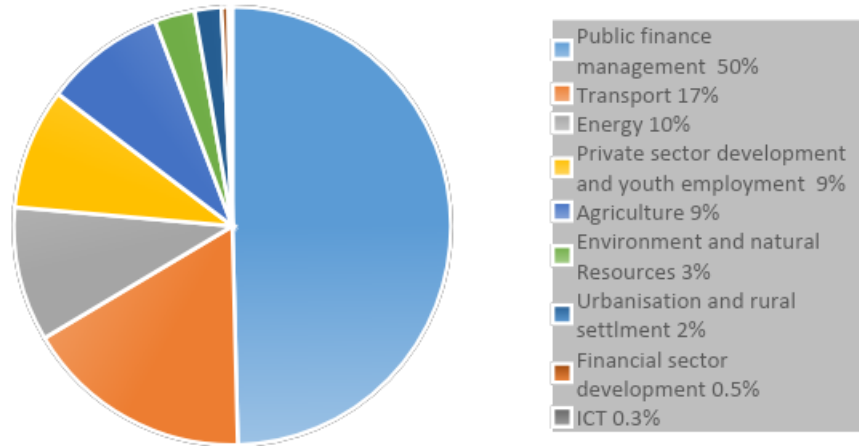
Allocation of Resources Under NST1



Economic transformation

Economic transformation was allocated 57% of the total budget. The overarching objective of the economic transformation pillar is to accelerate inclusive economic growth and development founded on private sector, knowledge and Rwanda's natural resources. The key sectors under this pillar are public finance management, transport, energy, private sector development and youth employment, agriculture, environment and natural resources, urbanisation and rural settlement, financial sector development and ICT.

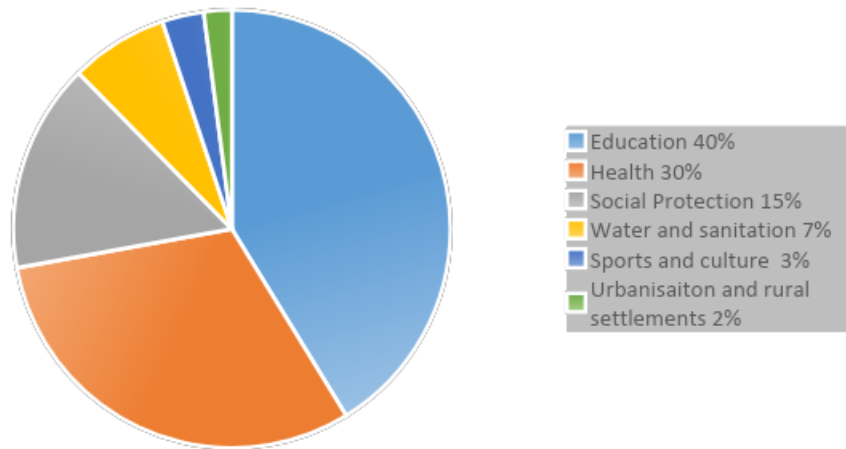
Allocation Per Sector - Economic Transformation Pillar



Social Transformation

Social transformation was allocated 27% of the budget. The overarching goal for the social transformation pillars is to develop Rwandans into a capable and skilled people with quality standards of living and a stable and secure society. The key sectors under this pillar are: education, health, social protection, water and sanitation, sports and culture and urbanisation and rural settlement.

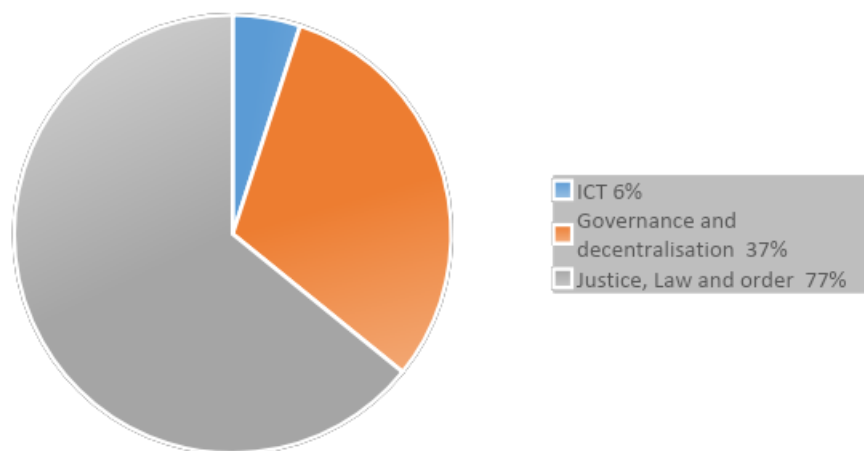
Allocation per sector - Social Transformation Pillar



Transformational governance

Transformational governance was allocated 16% of the budget. The overarching goal for the transformational governance pillars is to consolidate good governance and justice as building blocks for equitable and sustainable national development. The key sectors under this pillar are ICT, governance and decentralisation, and Justice, Law and order.

Allocation Per sector - Transformational Governance Pillar



<https://www.pwc.com/rw/en/assets/pdf/rwanda-budget-analysis-2018-19.pdf>

○ Local government grants for infrastructure and service delivery

● Climate finance

Please add intro on to what extent is climate finance being applied for and/or used in the country (Please make sure this is aligned with WP2 study on multi-level governance – same question)

The table below identifies any national mechanisms by which local governments can access climate finance, e.g., via a national climate fund and/or a dedicated revenue transfer.

Key funds available	Relevant accredited entities	Brief description of fund	Timeline	Amount of funding (€)

The Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Rwanda Ministry of environment	The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a new global fund created to support the efforts of developing countries to respond to the challenges of climate change. GCF helps developing countries limit or reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change. It seeks to promote a paradigm shift to low-emission and climate-resilient development, taking into account the needs of nations that are particularly vulnerable to climate change impact	Since 2015	US \$10-50 million per project
The Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Rwanda Green Fund (FONERWA)	US \$32.8 million to increase the resilience of communities vulnerable to climate change in Gicumbi District, Northern Province.		US \$32.8 million
The Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	<p>The Green Climate Fund (GCF) to support implementation of key climate change frameworks including the country's Green Growth and Climate Resilient Strategy.</p> <p>Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) in Rwanda in partnership with REMA, the Ministry of Infrastructure, Rwanda Housing Authority, Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority, and other stakeholders</p>	12 months	\$600,000
Rwanda – Renewable Energy Fund		This project will help to increase electricity access in Rwanda through off-grid technologies and facilitate private-sector participation in renewable off-grid electrification.	40 years	\$21.4 million equivalent
Development Bank Rwanda	Department of Energy Financing	BRD's interventions have been designed to address key constraints in the sector such as high startup costs and risks involved. Energy projects require significant time and financial investments and their	5 years	USD 185 million



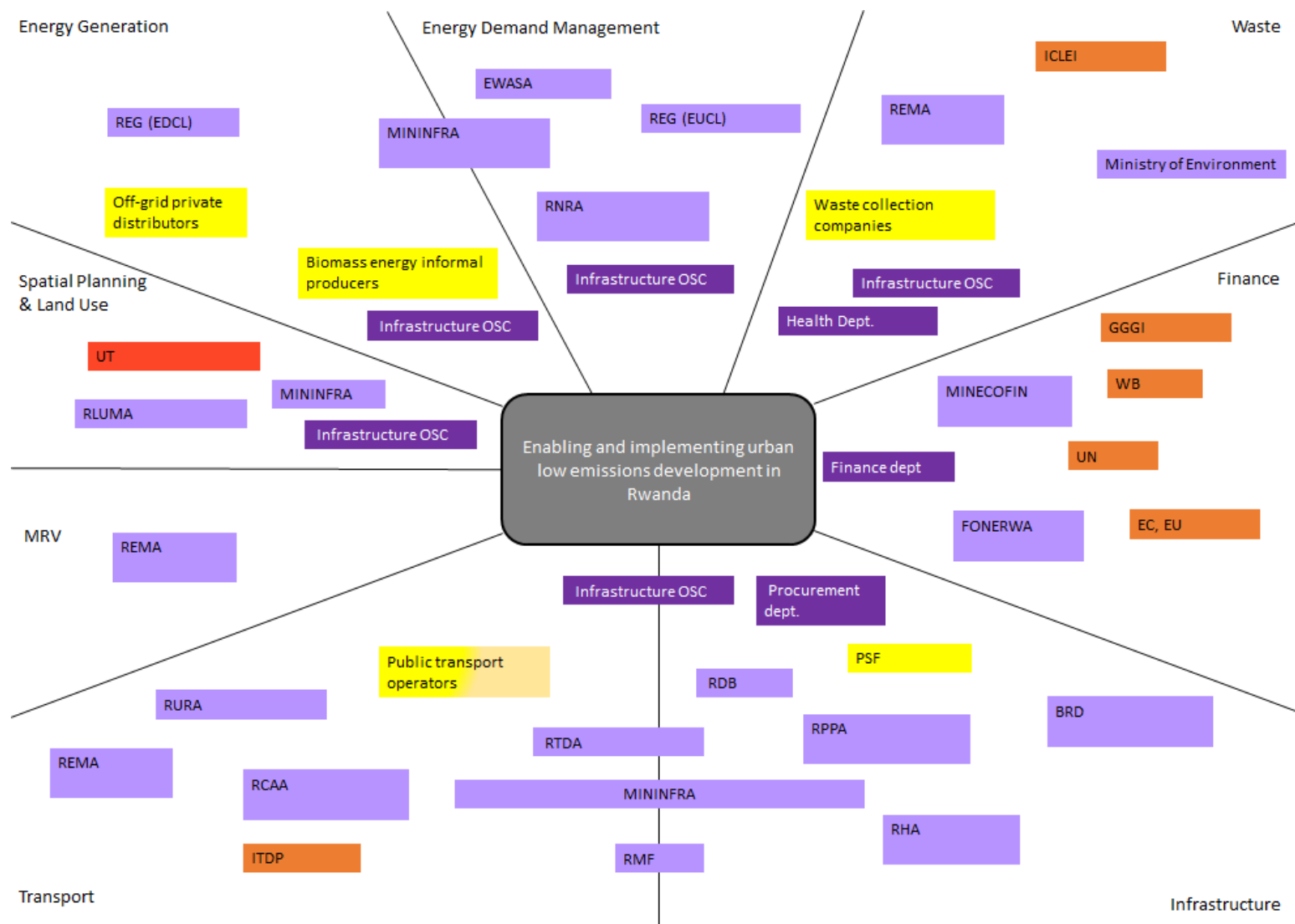
		long-term nature requires specialized financing terms.		
Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund and Norfund (Access to Energy Fund)	Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd	Gigawatt Global Rwanda Ltd will develop an 8.5MW solar PV power plant in Rwanda. The PV plant will be located 60 km from the capital, Kigali, on land belonging to the Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village (ASYV), a residential and educational community for youth orphaned during and after the genocide in 1994	Since 2014	USD 10.60 MLN
United Kingdom's Department for Foreign International Development (DFID) and Embassy of Belgium through TMEA	Ministry of Infrastructure, Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA)	Lake Kivu water transport project when completed, the waterway on Lake Kivu will also connect Rubavu, Karongi and Rusizi districts. New ports and other facilities that will enable docking of bigger cargo while passenger vessels will also be catered for under the project	Phase 1: 2018-2020	\$27.3 million



Annex A - Institutional mapping of *(name of the country)*

Please compile a map of the institutional framework of the country, following the example below of South Africa. A standard colour coding will be communicated soon by ICLEI WS.





Annex B - Climate hazards and critical assets mapping

The table contained in Annex B lists

- the most significant climate hazards currently faced by the country,
- how climate change is expected to affect the frequency and intensity of the hazards the Country faces,
- the overall impact of future hazards on the Country,
- the critical assets or services that will be most affected by these impacts,
- the factors that most greatly effect the Country's adaptive capacity, and
- additional benefits or improvements resulting from adaptation planning and / or adaptation actions.

Please refer to CRAFT framework as per table in Annex B – excel file, and compile according to NAP. Please make sure that this list and the list in [Google sheet](#) are coherent



Annex C - National Project Advisory Group (PAG) members

The table contained in Annex C lists the members of the national PAG of the country.

Please make sure that this list and the list in [Google sheet](#) are coherent



Annex D- Title - please add if needed

