



Detailed Results Report

Evaluation of the Rwanda Country Program 2015-2020

2022

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The Detailed Results Report Evaluation of the Rwanda Country Program was prepared by GGGI's Impact and Evaluation Unit (IEU) as a tool for transparency and learning. It is intended to strengthen accountability of GGGI to its Members and Partners and to support continuous improvement in the design and implementation of GGGI projects, programs, and operations.

This Detailed Results Report – containing the detailed information of main interventions – is the result of a eight-month process, including extensive document review and interviews. The Report was led by Yoonyoung Jung (Officer, Impact and Evaluation) under the supervision of James Sheppard (Specialist, Impact and Evaluation). Kyuin Lee (Consultant, Impact and Evaluation), Pei-ru (Patricia) Wang (Intern, Impact and Evaluation), and Hashem Ali (Intern, Impact and Evaluation) provided editorial support.

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Acronyms

ACSD	African Community for Sustainable Development
BCA	Building and Construction Authority of Singapore
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DDPs	District Development Plans
DDS	District Development Strategy
DFID	Department of International Development
EDCL	Energy Development Corporation Limited
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EUR	Euros
FONERWA	National Climate and Environment Fund
GBMCS	Green Building Minimum Compliance System
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCP	Green City Pilot
GGCRS	Green Growth and Climate Resilient Strategy
GGF	Rwanda Green Guarantee Fund
GIAF	Green Incubation & Accelerator Facility
GoR	Government of Rwanda
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
IEU	Impact and Evaluation Unit, GGGI
IMELS	Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea
KfW	German Development Bank (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau)
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategies
MINALOC	Ministry of local government
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructure
MoE / MINIRENA	Ministry of National Resources
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NBIA	New Bugesera International Airport
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NFV	National Financing Vehicles
NMT	Non-motorized Transport
NR	National Roadmap
NST1	National Strategies for Transformation
PBS	Public Bike Sharing
PIN	Project Idea Note
PPF	Project Preparation Facility
R-COOL	Rwandan Cooling Initiative

REMA	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
RHA	Rwanda Housing Authority
RWFA	Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority
RwGBO	Rwanda Green Building Organization
SAP	Simplified Approval Process
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation
SPVs	Special Purpose Vehicles
SO	Strategic Outcome, GGGI
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
USD	United States Dollars

CLIMATE ACTION – Technical Support to National Financing Vehicles (FONERWA)

FONERWA Structure and Mandate (Law Formulation for FONERWA)

Background

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) has implemented the Green Growth and Climate Resilient Strategy (GGCRS), published in October 2011, which is the national strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development as a cross-sectoral strategy. This strategy aims to recommend actions that Rwanda should take in the short to medium terms during the period of 2020 to 2050 to ensure its future stability and prosperity in a changing climate and uncertain energy future.

To fulfill and implement the recommendations made by the GGCRS, the law establishing the National Climate and Environment Fund (FONERWA) was passed in 2012 which is to set up a fund that would pool resources to deal with the environment and climate change. This was initially operationalized in 2013 with seed funding from UK-AID (then Department for International Development, DFID), and was focused on demand-driven project interventions. FONERWA also served as a full-fledged subsidiary of the Ministry of Environment (MoE, formerly the Ministry of National Resources, MINIRENA) with only a Technical Advisory and Coordination team.

The Fund needed to make a shift in its positioning as per the recommendation stated in DFID's Annual Review Report which was conducted in March 2015; given the broader consideration of its future strategic role, it was advised that it carefully manage the succession of the Fund management activities with a view to ensuring the continuation of good leadership and effective management.

GGGI's support to the FONERWA was initiated at the request of the GoR through MINIRENA (now MoE) in a letter dated August 14th, 2015, to GGGI Director-General with subject "Request to GGGI for Enhanced Technical Support to the FONERWA". In response, GGGI proposed a facility to strengthen and sustain the national financing mechanism, stating the purpose of establishing the facility to: (1) build the management capacity of the FONERWA Secretariat; (2) support development of bankable projects; and (3) support further capitalization of the fund.

Outputs

Outputs relating to this area commenced in 2016 to 2018. They were implemented as part of the *Technical Support to the Rwanda National Fund for Environment and Climate Change (FONERWA) Facility* (Project ID: RW1).

- Output 1 – The Business Plan: In 2016, GGGI developed the Business Plan by outsourcing to a consultant to make the fund a more strategic and transformative national financing vehicle (NFV) for the environment and climate change.
- Output 2 – Technical support for the Management Information System: GGGI developed a new and updated operational manual that fits into the new FONERWA. The initial goal was to develop a system that is similar to GGGI's internal Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), but due to the absence of timely requests and detailed Terms of Reference (ToR), this was only partially achieved.
- Output 3 – Capacity building activities: GGGI provided tailored capacity development trainings and tools, such as review of project concepts, development, and co-delivery of funding proposals, strengthening fund management capacity, and project design.

- Output 4 – Developing projects: GGGI was also requested to ensure that the National Green Growth objectives are translated into implementable projects. Activities carried out for this output include providing support for project design and development. Support to develop the Green City Pilot, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) proposal for the Northern Province, on Grid-hydro market analysis and risk reducing tools are examples.

Outcomes

ACHIEVED. In August 2017, FONERWA was granted a special status by the Parliament and FONERWA governance was revised in accordance with the new law. The law establishing FONERWA was reviewed and passed to give special status to the fund, thus paving the way for a more hybrid and programmatic approach to resource mobilization and project financing as well as strengthening the existing demand-led approach to the Fund's operation. GGGI developed a draft business plan in June 2016 to ensure that a sustainable plan is in place to facilitate effective continuation of current portfolio management responsibilities, as well as the scale-up of targeted, programmatic resource mobilization. GGGI presented the business plan to the Parliament, for review and approval of the new law.

Sida Green Fund

Background

As part of GGGI's support to FONERWA under Output 4 *Developing Projects* (please refer to FONERWA Structure and Mandate (Law Formulation for FONERWA)), GGGI was requested by FONERWA to support development of a proposal for Swedish International Development Cooperation (Sida) to fund the training of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in Rwanda.

Outputs

Outputs relating to this area commenced in 2017. They were implemented as part of the *Technical Support to the Rwanda National Fund for Environment and Climate Change (FONERWA) Facility* (Project ID: RW1).

- Output 1 – Concept note submitted to Sida in 2017: GGGI developed a Concept Note that was submitted to Sida to give the fund to FONERWA. The activity was outsourced to a consultant who has worked in other countries including Bangladesh and Ethiopia, who conducted similar proposal development in those countries.

Outcomes

ACHIEVED. The proposal was approved and FONERWA was financed with USD 5 million. The selected CSOs in Rwanda were provided training.

Estimated impacts

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) Facility Fund

Background

FONERWA has been investing in public and private projects that target sustainable wealth creation and poverty reduction by providing strategic financing which accelerates Rwanda's commitment to building a

strong climate resilient and green economy; in doing so, FONERWA has provided more than 82,945 households with improved access to off-grid clean energy.¹

FONERWA is the NAMA Support Organization and GGGI is the Applicant Support Partner to FONERWA. As such, GGGI supported the development of the NAMA proposal. With GGGI's support, the proposal involved partnerships with the Energy Development Corporation Limited (EDCL)² and the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) to design a Results-Based Payments instrument to assist private developers of mini-grids. The proposal, which was intended to be submitted in December 2017, targeted EUR 20 million from the NAMA facility with additional contributions from the GoR (EUR 3 million) and leveraging from the private sector (EUR 13 million).

Outputs

Outputs relating to this area commenced in 2017. They were implemented as part of the *Technical Support to the Rwanda National Fund for Environment and Climate Change (FONERWA) Facility* (Project ID: RW1).

- Output 1 – NAMA Facility Proposal Submitted in December 2017: As a Facility Applicant Partner, GGGI's main areas of contribution include: baseline analysis of the energy sector, interviews, workshops, and data to prepare the NAMA proposal. The proposal, which was developed by the Green Investment Services (GIS) team and Rwanda Country Team, was submitted in December 2017.

Outcomes

NOT ACHIEVED. The proposal was submitted on March 15th, 2018, and the decision not to take the proposal forward from NAMA was given on October 29th, 2018. The importance of government commitments was emphasized from this experience and the need to increase capacity within different institutions so that proposals like NAMA can be more strategically developed. The NAMA Facility proposal led to the repackaging of the project for GCF Simplified Approval Process (SAP) and other sector-specific policy interventions in Rwanda. EDCL resubmitted the NAMA proposal in 2019 but was not accepted at the preselection stage.

Estimated impacts

Not applicable.

Green Incubator and Accelerator Facility

Background

Since its inception, FONERWA has been supporting private sector projects. Uptake for FONERWA's support to the private sector, however, has been below expectation as private sector commitments to date stand at 4% of total commitments. In line with its Business Plan, FONERWA's goal was to have commitments to the private sector constitute at least 40% of its total commitments.

¹ <http://www.fonerwa.org/index.php/fonerwa-0>

² EDCL is the development arm of the national utility, which leads all off-grid planning, coordination, and technical oversight for mini grid development by private sectors in Rwanda. This role will be realized through the creation of a one-stop shop for mini grids, allowing for a streamlined and swift regulatory and planning procedure to facilitate site identification, project selections, development and address all planning, development and implementation issues as expressed by the private sector.

In pursuant of this objective, GGGI has been providing support to FONERWA to open a Private Sector Window Facility³ to support the private sector in Rwanda. Under the Private Sector Window, GGGI has supported FONERWA to develop Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) targeted at addressing constraints to access to finance, technical support, and business development support to private sector Green Projects. SPVs were at various stages of development with GGGI support, which includes the Rwanda Green Guarantee Fund (GGF), the Green Incubation & Accelerator Facility (GIAF), the Rwandan Cooling Initiative (R-COOL) Leasing Facility, and the Green Investment Bank.

GGGI decided to focus mainly on Green Incubator and Accelerator Facility (GIAF). The goal of the GIAF is to support FONERWA's mandate to mobilize, administer, and monitor climate finance with the aim of incubating start-ups and accelerating scalable ventures with an effort to deliver on Rwanda's climate agenda while creating quality jobs through scalable business models, contributing to the pillars of Rwanda's Green Growth Strategy.

Outputs

Outputs relating to this area commenced in 2018. It was implemented as part of the *Technical Support to the Rwanda National Fund for Environment and Climate Change (FONERWA) Facility* (Project ID: RW1), *Green Investment Advisory and Support (GIAS)* (Project ID: RW08), and *IMELS-GGGI Contribution Agreement – Phase 2* (Project ID: RW15).

- Output 1 – GIAF concept developed (2018): GGGI provided Technical Assistance (TA) to FONERWA for the development of a green incubator and accelerator facility. GGGI's main role in providing technical assistance was the development of initial concepts for the Incubator and Accelerator. GGGI conducted baseline analysis, data collection, and concept development.
- Output 2 – Proposal submitted to IMELS (2018): An EUR 3.5M funding proposal for seed capital for the Rwanda Green Incubator & Accelerator Facility (GIAF) has been submitted to the Government of Italy in alignment with a Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Ministry of Environment (MoE), Land and Sea of the Republic of Italy (IMELS) and the Ministry of Natural Resources of the Republic of Rwanda that seeks cooperation between the two countries in the field of climate change, vulnerability, risk assessment, adaptation, and mitigation.
- Output 3 – Green Incubator & Accelerator Facility document developed (2019): GGGI drafted a document titled *Green Incubator & Accelerator Facility* which FONERWA used to solicit funding from the World Bank.

Outcomes

IN PROGRESS. A EUR 3.5 million funding proposal for seed capital for GIAF has been submitted to the IMELS. Although the proposal has been approved by the IMELS, the resources have not been mobilized due to internal issues in IMELS. Separate from the funding proposal to IMELS, FONERWA has issued a tender for Consultancy services to operationalize the Green Incubator and Accelerator Program. The Green Incubator and Accelerator Facility is currently operational, with initial call for project proposals for a small seed funding to the successful applicants.

Feedback and the GCF SAP proposal was withdrawn by the government in 2019, due to some internal government communications on strong ownership within the mandate subsidiary agencies like the National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB). The rest of the SPVs (GGF, R-COOL Leasing Facility, and the Green Investment Bank) were taken forward by FONERWA through support from different institutions and were linked to other ongoing projects in Rwanda by different development partners.

³ The Private Sector Window (PSW) is a blended finance instrument and uses non-commercial, development funds to mobilize private sector investments in underserved sectors and markets in the poorest and most fragile countries. The PSW seeks to mobilize private sector investments by reducing their financial risks ([World Bank](#)).

Estimated impacts

N/A

Gicumbi District

Background

Rwanda has been facing several environmental challenges in the Gicumbi District⁴, including soil erosion and issues of forestry management. This poses a risk to residents as heavy rain and floods. As part of GGGI's support to FONERWA under Output 4 *Developing Projects* (please refer to FONERWA Structure and Mandate (Law Formulation for FONERWA), GGGI was requested by FONERWA to engage in GCF Readiness Proposal on Gicumbi District from the Project Preparation Facility (PPF) stage before the Funding Proposal.⁵

At the request from FONERWA, GGGI provided support to FONERWA to prepare the GCF funding proposal worth USD 32.79 million for strengthening the climate resilience of rural communities in Northern Rwanda with the MoE.

This project will pilot initiatives that increase climate resilience, accelerate the uptake of green technologies, and create green jobs. This project is about improving the climate resilience of the Northern Province, namely Gicumbi, through forestry management, watershed protection, climate smart agriculture, transfer of knowledge, and climate resilience at large.

Outputs

Outputs relating to this area commenced in 2018. It was implemented as part of the *Technical Support to the Rwanda National Fund for Environment and Climate Change (FONERWA) Facility* (Project ID: RW1).

- Output 1 – [Proposal submitted to GCF in 2018](#): GGGI provided support to FONERWA to prepare the GCF funding proposal worth USD 32.79 million for strengthening climate resilience of rural communities in Northern Rwanda with the MoE. GGGI drafted concept notes, developed PPF, drafted ToR for the GIAF to develop the Funding Proposal. GGGI also managed multi-stakeholder engagements.

Outcomes

ACHIEVED. USD 32.8 million was mobilized from GCF for strengthening climate resilience of rural communities in Northern Rwanda and is currently being implemented by FONERWA.⁶ GGGI provided some initial advisory support at the onset of the project implementation kick-off and exited. There have been discussions in the past for GGGI to support on the quality assurance as well as oversight on the building aspect of the project implementation, but it did not materialize due to the structure of the project implementation.

Estimated impacts

⁴ Given that the Gicumbi project is one of the first projects that integrate multiple aspects of climate change, its impact potential is high. The Gicumbi project will directly support more than 150,000 people and have an indirect positive impact on more than 380,000 people.

⁵ The PPF supports accredited entity (AE) in preparing full funding proposals for consideration by the GCF Board, based on a concept note that has been cleared for project preparation support vis-à-vis GCF investment criteria. ([link](#))

⁶ Green Gicumbi Project ([link](#))

SO1 – GHG reduced: 2 million tCO2eq

SO6 – Enhanced climate adaptation: 532,000 beneficiaries

CLIMATE ACTION – Green Cities and Green Urban Development

National Roadmap for Green Urbanization in Secondary Cities

Background

Rwanda is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa with 445 people per square kilometer⁷, and a country that is facing high population growth of 2.4% per annum in 2014 with an average urbanization growth rate of 6.4% per annum. Urbanization in Rwanda is concentrated in Kigali City with a 9% urbanization growth rate, posing economic pressures on the distribution of wealth and economic opportunities in one city.

In order to provide a more balanced urban system, the GoR announced the creation of six secondary cities⁸ through the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRSII). GGGI in 2015 has supported the GoR in developing policy level outputs in the National Roadmap (NR) for Green Urbanization in Secondary Cities.

Starting from 2015, GGGI was dedicated to developing and diffusing green growth as a new development pillar, collaborating with the Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), which is the lead ministry for the urbanization of the GoR. As there was a need for guidance to implement the Strategy (EDPRSII), GGGI agreed to develop a framework for key actions at a national level with identified roles and responsibilities for the development of the six secondary cities.

Outputs

Outputs relating to this area commenced in 2015. It was implemented as part of the *Rwanda Climate Resilient Green Cities* (Project ID: RW2).

- Output 1 – Green City Framework and Guidelines (2015). It was part of the series of assessments of what a green secondary city in Rwanda would look like based on international best practices and different planning scenarios to inform the NR for Green Secondary City Development.
- Output 2 – National Roadmap for Green Urbanization in Secondary Cities (2015). It was to serve as a practical guide for the GoR in planning the six secondary cities that have been identified in the EDPRSII. Also, the NR is an operational tool for the National Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development, which paves the way for the development of a climate-resilient country by addressing climate change and low carbon emissions until the year 2050.

Outcomes

ACHIEVED. In 2015, the NR for Green Urbanization in Secondary Cities was adopted and in 2016, its implementation kick started. The biggest achievement of the NR is that it has laid the groundwork for the development of a Green City Pilot which is at the core of the GoR's policy direction in Green Urbanization and Low Carbon Growth. The Roadmap also catalyzed the actions that led to the establishment and launch of the Rwanda Green Building Organization (RwGBO), and is currently used as the basis to develop a capacity building module and training materials for the Six Secondary Cities One Stop Centers which act as the gateway for technical and administrative aspects of implementing the district development plans.

⁷ 4th Population and Housing Census Projection

⁸The six secondary cities selected by the Government of Rwanda are Huye, Muhanga, Musanze, Nyagatare, Rubavu, and Rusizi. The six cities have been selected based on economic, sociological, and political criteria.

ACHIEVED. In November 2016, Rwanda Green Building Organization (RwGBO) was established and officially launched in partnership between Rwanda Institute of Architects and Rwanda Housing Authority (RHA) in collaboration with GGGI as part of implementing the recommendation of the Roadmap under *Pillars of green urbanization* which suggested the setting up of a local green building organization and certification system. Since elaborating and implementing a local green building certification was one of the key recommendations from the Building and Construction pillar of the National Roadmap for Green Secondary City Development, a local green building rating system could be developed through the National Green Building Council such as RwGBO. GGGI therefore supported RHA and Rwanda Institute of Architects in setting up this institution.⁹ RwGBO is registered as a National NGO and is a member of the World Green Building Council (World GBC)¹⁰ since March 2017. RwGBO is governed by a board and has a president, vice-president, and CEO. The CEO takes care of daily operations of the institution. GGGI and RwGBO explore areas of collaboration wherever possible to organize capacity building sessions on GBMCS and advance the green building agenda.

Estimated impacts

N/A

Revised Master Plans of City of Kigali and secondary cities adopted

Background

The Master Plan is to put various strategies in place to adapt to the climate change, particularly rising global temperatures, and rising sea levels. It focuses on mitigating flood risks, improving drainage infrastructure, and integrating them with other developments to optimize land use.

The District Development Strategy (DDS) is the medium-term strategy for the districts, or the local governments, and the master plans are crucial aspects of implementing the DDS (see District Development Strategies for six secondary cities developed). During the process of DDS developments, it was found that the master plans of the City of Kigali as well as the secondary cities were not updated. GGGI collaborated with MININFRA, RHA, local authorities, and other stakeholders on the improvement of public spaces in Rwanda's secondary cities. An assessment of 36 public spaces in six secondary cities in Rwanda was conducted through citywide surveys, with technical analysis of public spaces that would help the revision of the master plans for Rwanda's secondary cities.

Outputs

Outputs relating to this area commenced in 2019. It was implemented as part of the *Inclusive Green Urban Development (IGUD)*(Project ID: RW07).

- Output 1 – Master Plan for the City of Kigali (2019) GGGI supported the development of a revised master plan for the City of Kigali by being part of the National Technical Advisory Group and made crucial inputs during the development process of the master plan.
- Output 2 – Master Plans for the Six Secondary Cities (2019) In 2019, GGGI has supported the City of Kigali and the Six Secondary Cities to review and develop master plans that integrate climate resilience and low carbon and inclusive growth into the processes and outputs. GGGI supported the mainstreaming of green growth and climate resilience into district planning and provided advisory and technical support in terms of urban

⁹ The Rwanda Institute of Architects (RIA) and Rwanda Housing Authority (RHA) played roles in establishing the RwGBO. RIA is the association of practicing architects, and they have the mandate to enhance the skills of architects in Rwanda. RHA has the mandate to regulate all professionals' associations in the country. In addition, for RHA to successfully lead a green building movement in Rwanda, support from private sector was in need, which was the main driving factor for them to take part in the establishment of RwGBO to help them advance the green building agenda among the private sectors.

¹⁰ World GBC is a network of national green building councils in more than seventy countries, making it the world's largest international organization influencing the green building marketplace.

development planning and implementation, construction project assessment of their compliance to provisions of green city development master plans, local stakeholders coordination, and local resources mobilization.

Outcomes

ACHIEVED. Kigali Master Plan 2050 has been revised and published in 2019. The master plans for three secondary cities, namely Nyagatare, Muhanga, and Rubavu, were adopted by the respective district council in 2019. Subsequently, the master plans for the remaining three secondary cities, namely Huye, Rusizi, and Musanze were also validated and adopted in 2020. GGGI supported the revision of six secondary cities' master plans through the GCF Readiness and Preparatory support window to ensure that the seven master plans developed serve as enabling tools for climate resilient cities development. GGGI collaborated with partners such as Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA – GCF NDA), RHA, district One Stop Centre, and Surbana Jurong (consulting firm appointed by RHA) to revise the master plans. These urban planning documents are already under implementation through the different Districts annual plans with focus on sustainability, job creation, and resilience within the country's medium-term strategy of the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) that runs from 2017-24.

Estimated impacts

District Development Strategies for six secondary cities adopted

Background

District Development Strategies (DDS) is a seven-year strategic plan to implement the National Strategies for Transformation (NST1). The project to develop DDS was an opportunity for GGGI to unpack the provisions of the NR for green secondary cities development to the local levels based on respective local economic development potentialities and provide its technical and advisory support to ensure that green growth principles and actions are mainstreamed in these local strategies that guide annual planning and budgeting for the district.

In addition, in 2016, the National Roadmap was adopted (see National Roadmap for Green Urbanization in Secondary Cities) and its implementation kick started. With the establishment and ratification signed between the GoR and GGGI, GGGI was expected to provide government institutions with the review of policies, strategies, and plan for their alignment to the overarching strategic objectives toward the development of low carbon urban systems.

The Green City Framework and Guidelines (see National Roadmap for Green Urbanization in Secondary Cities) was released in March 2015 which identified opportunities for building secondary cities around a green economy, including the technologies, governance structures, and planning approaches that could be explored to meet these goals. The guideline helped inform the revision of District Development Plans (DDPs, now renamed District Development Strategies, DDS) in the six secondary cities to factor in green growth concepts and how they could be applied in existing planning documents. In a broader context, the framework for planning and sustainable growth management of Rwanda's six secondary cities was captured in the green city guidelines. It also provided an overview of the economic strengths and weaknesses of each city, as well as laying out current constraints to the development of each city. An evaluation of each city's readiness toward green growth and the opportunities and challenges to achieving consistent objectives between each city was also indicated.

GGGI's engagement and collaboration for the DDS development was requested by the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) and the Local Administrative Entities Development Agency, and later the Ministry of Economic Planning and Finance.

Outputs

Outputs relating to this area commenced in 2015 - 2018. They were implemented as part of the *Rwanda Climate Resilient Green Cities* (Project ID: RW2) and *The Contribution Agreement between the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea of the Republic of Italy and the Global Green Growth* (Project ID: RW4).

- Output 1 – District Development Plans (DDPs) (2015): DDPs were revised using the Green City Framework. At the district levels, the revision of the DDPs, and the development of the Detailed masterplans of the six secondary cities are extracting information from the pillars of green urbanization as articulated in the national roadmap.
- Output 2 – District Development Strategies developed (2017): In total, GGGI developed six District Development Strategies (DDS)¹¹, namely for Huye, Muhanga, Musanze, Nyagatare, Rubavu, and Rusizi. Following the development guidelines for DDS issued by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), GGGI has conducted an assessment of local economic development opportunities and local stakeholder consultations to identify needed strategic interventions for local social and economic transformation based on the provision of NST1 and other development strategies (e.g., GGCRS), GGGI developed strategic planning interventions and actions.
- Output 3 – Greening District Development Strategies (2018) – Greening District Development Strategies (DDS). GGGI in collaboration with MINALOC, MoE, REMA, FONERWA, RWFA, Poverty and Environment Initiative and MINECOFIN, and the subsidiary agencies worked on greening the DDS. This was during the elaboration of the NST1 (2017/24) which was to guide socio-economic actors in the districts over the medium term. Every District including the City of Kigali developed its DDS under the guidance of MINECOFIN. However, upon submission, it was realized that the DDS reports still lack green components, and it was suggested to organize a specific session on greening the DDSs. The exercise consisted of examining the reports, especially the Executive summary, the SWOT analysis, the District Priorities, and sensitive sectors such as agriculture, energy, water and sanitation, urbanization and rural settlement, transport, private sector and youth development, environment and climate change by incorporating/adding the green aspects as the team had pre-defined based on the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy, NDCs, and international documents such as Paris Agreement and SDGs.
- Output 4 – District one-stop center technicians (District Technical Assistants) (ongoing) – GGGI Rwanda worked with the partner government at the national and sub-national level in 2017 to ensure that urbanization sector action plans and DDPs are reviewed to integrate key actions and recommendations from the NR. This was done through the location of six GGGI District Assistants to work on the ground in the six secondary cities. This arrangement enhanced the collaboration with the District One-Stop Center technicians whose role is to implement the district plans. To ensure continued support for the implementation and mainstreaming of the District Development Strategies (DDS), GGGI continues to provide advisory and technical support. Types of support include urban development planning and implementation, construction project assessment of their compliance to provisions of green city development master plans, coordination of local stakeholders, and local resources mobilization.

Outcomes

ACHIEVED. In 2015, District Development Plans (DDPs) were revised using the Green City Framework and Guidelines. In 2017, District Council adopted the DDS for Huye, Muhanga, Musanze, Nyagatare, Rubavu, and Rusizi. The DDS started arrangement for implementation in 2017, with the different stakeholders at the national and sub-national levels given responsibilities on coordination as well as the development of the strategies. These mandates fall under the NST1 which is the medium term six-year development cycle that replaces the EDPRS. The Rwanda DDS was completed in December 2017 which included guides and methodologies to implement the NST1.

Estimated impacts

¹¹ In 2017, titles of the district plans have changed from the District Development Plans (DDPs) to District Development Strategies (DDS). The name was changed to ensure that district planning methodology moves from activities-based planning to strategic planning. The main difference between DDP and DDS is the planning approach and methodology.

Green City Kigali and Cactus Green Park

Background

The Government of Rwanda, under its Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy II (EDPRS II), has pioneered a vision of a Green City Concept. This development was to capture the key 'Pillars of Green Urbanism' as defined by GGGI's National Roadmap for Green City Secondary Development policy. The plan was to make a replicable pilot that is implementable across the country, in the typical 'hillcrest to wetland' landscapes of Rwanda.

This project was built on GGGI's work in 2015-16 which resulted in the launch of the National Roadmap for Green Cities Development in Rwanda in May 2016. The Roadmap has been endorsed by the GoR and serves as an implementation tool for the EDPRSII and GGCRS. In particular, the Roadmap provides key actions and practical planning guidance to policymakers by mapping out key actions and recommendations describing how green urbanization could enhance the quality of health and basic services, including water, sanitation, energy, and housing, as well as address vulnerability through a participatory development approach.

At the request of FONERWA and Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), the Green City Pilot (GCP) kicked off as the next phase of the urbanization work of GGGI Rwanda in the last quarter of 2015. At the time, these two entities were supporting the design of the Cactus Green Park, owned by Horizon Company Ltd.,¹² which FONERWA already has been supporting prior to GGGI's engagement. FONERWA's area of support to Horizon Company was on funding to develop their real estate project into a green project.

The GCP (now known as Green City Kigali) is meant to be the blueprint for green city development in Rwanda. According to the National Roadmap for Green Secondary City Development, it states the following: "a city designed with consideration of environmental and ecological impact, inhabited by people dedicated to minimizing the required inputs of energy, water, and waste output of heat, air pollution, and water pollution. A green city is inclusive and enhances the well-being of citizens and society through integrated urban planning and management, harnessing the benefits of ecological systems while protecting and nurturing them for future generations. Green cities strive to function harmoniously with natural systems. They value their own ecological assets, as well as the regional and global ecosystems on which all people depend."

Outputs

Outputs relating to this area commenced in 2016 to 2018. They were implemented as part of the *Technical Support to the Rwanda National Fund for Environment and Climate Change (FONERWA) Facility* (Project ID: RW1).

- Output 1 – Green City Conceptual Plan (2016): A conceptual plan on direct financing was developed by GGGI.
- Output 2 – Technical assistance (2017): GGGI provided extensive support to complete architectural drawings and pricing structures. Pricing structures included recommendations to reduce emissions in the design process, a recommendation to use local construction materials, innovative wastewater treatments, and renewable energy generation, and energy efficient designs. This support allowed the private investment group, Horizon, to finish its business planning and move forward with its USD 60 million investment in the Cactus Green Park development.
- Output 3 – Booklet: Towards a Green City Development (2018): GGGI conducted a review of the Cactus Park (13 hectare) business plan, the redesign of the building typologies to meet the green standards and an overall economic analysis of the entire 640-hectare GCP area captured in the report titled "Booklet: Towards a Green City Development".

Outcomes

¹² Horizon Group owns 13-hectare of the Green City Pilot location which amounts to 640-hectares.

ACHIEVED. FONERWA has received funding support of EUR 5.9 million from the German Development Bank KfW, as initial financing of the GCP building on the conceptual plan developed by GGGI. The GCP is now known as Green City Kigali after the KfW committed initial investment to take the project forward. The project is at the stage of setting up a SPV that will implement the masterplans and attract more investment. GGGI is currently advising on the type of implementation models (options) that could be used to carry out the project.

IN PROGRESS. USD 60 million is an anticipated amount that the Horizon Group would attract to the project based on the support that GGGI provides. Currently, KfW has promised an initial investment of up to USD 34 million in the Green City Kigali which will leverage other investments as the project progresses.

IN PROGRESS. Increased access to improved sanitation. The GCP will have low carbon thin film aerobic wastewater treatment and water re-use (with freshwater distribution of clean drinkable water from ground water below wetland).

Estimated impacts

The project has an estimated impact of 5 MtCO₂e greenhouse gas reduction per annum (SO1), 26,880 green jobs potential (SO2), and transformation of 13 hectares of land into an environmentally friendly and sustainable urban housing development. The project is currently part of a bigger project known as Green City Kigali (GCK) which is implemented by FONERWA, with partners such as KfW.¹³

¹³ <https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/International-financing/KfW-Development-Bank/About-us/Corona-in-Financial-Cooperation/Rwanda/Update-Rwanda/>

GREEN BUILDINGS¹⁴

Green Building Minimum Compliance System

Background

A global study has estimated that 75% of the building stock is yet to be built in developing countries by the year 2050. Worldwide, buildings consume one third of final energy use and in East African Countries (EAC), the share of final energy consumption of the building sector is well above 60%. As Rwanda recognizes the importance of regulating buildings in a manner that best supports sustainable development, there is need for structures and application of processes that are environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout a building's life cycle: from planning to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation, and demolition.¹⁵

The main objective of the Green Building Minimum Compliance System (GBMCS) is to transform the environment in Rwanda by moving towards low-carbon, sustainable, green building construction to reduce the climate change impact on the building and construction sector and contribute towards Rwanda's NDC target. Initiated by the GoR, the green building work, which is one of the key pillars under MININFRA / GGGI National Roadmap for Green Secondary City Development (2016), was requested to GGGI for Technical Assistance through the Rwanda Housing Authority (RHA).

GGGI took part in the technical team that delivers the outputs from this project. Rwanda Housing Authority (RHA), Rwanda Green Building Organization (RwGBO), Building and Construction Authority (BCA) of Singapore¹⁶, and the Rwanda Institute of Architects are the members of the technical team. Also, GGGI has a full-time staff embedded in RHA.¹⁷

Outputs

Outputs relating to this area commenced in 2017 to 2020. They were implemented as part of the *Rwanda Climate Resilient Green Cities* (Project ID: RW2) and *Green Infrastructure Planning and Delivery* (Project ID: RW09).

- Output 1 – Inputs to the National Roadmap for Rwanda Green Buildings (2016) – GGGI supported, assisted, and provided inputs to the National Roadmap for Rwanda Green Buildings. It was a planned output which laid the foundation for developing GBMCS.
- Output 2 – Green Building Indicators (2016) – GGGI drafted Green Building Indicators for identifying new buildings. GGGI mainly provided technical support in elaborating the indicators in close collaboration with RHA and RwGBO. GGGI also conducted a gap analysis of the National Building Code, especially the green building technical requirements, and supported the establishment of RwGBO to advocate for green buildings and develop a green building rating system in Rwanda.
- Output 3 – Green Building Minimum Compliance System (GBMCS) Development (2017) – GGGI supported developing GBMCS.¹⁸ Stemmed from the National Roadmap for Rwanda Green Buildings, GMBCS that GGGI delivered was mainly on technical support to draft the entire system where GGGI conducted rapid testing of the

¹⁴ Green building is an outcome of a design philosophy which focuses on increasing the efficiency of resource use while reducing building impacts on human health and the environment during the building life cycle. Green building promotes energy and water efficiency, takes advantage of the ambient climate, reduces the need for air-conditioning usage, maximizes natural ventilation, maximizes use of sustainable and locally manufactured building materials, provides superior Indoor Environmental Quality (IEQ) to building occupants, protects environment and promotes biodiversity. (Annex 3, Rwanda Green Building Minimum Compliance System, [link](#))

¹⁵ See footnote 14

¹⁶ RHA signed an MoU with BCA Singapore in 2016 on promotion of green buildings in Rwanda.

¹⁷ Dheeraj Arrabothu is the full-time staff embedded in RHA. The staff assisted RHA in developing the GBMCS, stakeholder consultation, capacity building, and awareness on GBMCS.

¹⁸ See footnote 14

green building indicators in terms of their applicability and ease of implementation in Rwanda, arranged consultation sessions with stakeholders on the draft indicators and technical support to awareness raising sessions. In this output, GGGI also supported drafting of the Ministerial Order to enforce the GBMCS and the implementation plan.

- Output 4 – Trainings for GBMCS (2017) – GGGI conducted trainings for GBMCS. GGGI developed the training material for the awareness and technical capacity building workshop to implement GBMCS. GGGI supported RHA in convening participants to the workshops and delivered the technical sessions along with hands-on demonstration of the green building template.
- Output 5 – Green Building Guidelines Template (2018) – GGGI developed templates for the submitted green buildings guidelines.¹⁹ GGGI proposed to RHA an excel-based template as an effective tool to support practitioners to comply with the GBMCS as it becomes part of the building permitting process.
- Output 6 – GGGI Technical Report No. 1 to 4 (public building audit reports) (2020 to 2021)
 - Rapid Building Performance Assessment of:
 - Nyarugenge Pension Plaza Kigali, Rwanda (October 2020)
 - Administrative Office Complex, Kigali, Rwanda (March 2021)
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Kigali, Rwanda (April 2021)
 - Rwanda Development Board (RDB) Headquarters, Kigali, Rwanda (April 2021)

Outcomes

ACHIVED. The Minimum Compliance System has been approved by the Rwandan Cabinet in April 2019 and is officially adopted as Annex 3 to the Rwanda Building Code 2019.²⁰ GGGI also completed the green building excel templates to assist GoR in the implementation of GBMCS which has been adopted and implemented.

ACHIVED. USD 200,000 mobilized under collaboration with ICLEI (International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives) – Local Governments for Sustainability and UN-Habitat for the Urban Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) II demonstration projects in Kigali and two Secondary Cities. (See USD 200,000 mobilized under collaboration with ICLEI and UN-Habitat for Urban LEDS II)

Estimated impacts

Recent estimates indicate Rwanda's building sector, though small in terms of emissions of under 1 MtCO₂e in 2012, is set to grow to over 6 MtCO₂e by 2050 under the Business as Usual (BAU) scenario. This rise will be the result of an increase in the number of buildings and associated energy consumption in the form of lighting, air conditioning, and electronic appliances. Rwanda has set an urbanization target of 35% by 2024, up from 18.4% in 2016. Substantial numbers of buildings and other infrastructure will be needed to support this rapid urbanization and it will be necessary to implement a long-term plan for urban areas to ensure that they are inclusive, low-carbon, and resource efficient.

USD 200,000 mobilized under collaboration with ICLEI and UN-Habitat for the Urban LEDS II

Background

The project aimed to serve as demonstration project for green building indicators defined in the Green Building Minimum Compliance System (GBMCS).

¹⁹ <https://gggi.org/site/assets/uploads/2019/12/Templates-Rwanda-Green-Building-Templates-Final-Beta-Version.xlsx>

²⁰ <https://gggi.org/site/assets/uploads/2019/07/Annex-3-Rwanda-Green-Building-Minimum-Compliance-System-REVISED.pdf>

GGGI is the co-chair of the National Program Advisory Group, a committee that has been set up to guide the implementation of the Urban LEDS II project in Rwanda. ICELI and UN-Habitat are the delivery partners of this project. Preselected by ICLEI, Urban LEDS II has three cities in Rwanda, namely: Kigali, Muhanga, and Rubavu.

As a way of demonstrating low carbon and climate resilient development, GGGI, ICLEI, and UN-Habitat for the Urban-LEDS II in Rwanda, in consultation with the District of Muhanga and the City of Kigali, found optimal sites to install resource efficient infrastructure. With ICLEI, GGGI has identified retrofitting of two health centers in Kigali and Muhanga, as per the GBMCS as the demonstration projects. Two health centers were chosen in each city, which were Gahanga Health Center Kigali and Gitarama Health Center in Muhanga.

Outputs

Outputs relating to this area commenced in 2019. They were implemented as part of the *Rwanda Climate Resilient Green Cities* (Project ID: RW2) and *Green Infrastructure Planning and Delivery* (Project ID: RW09).

- Output 1 – Concept note (2019) – GGGI supported ICLEI in elaborating the concept notes for retrofitting the health care centers in Muhanga and Gahanga (Kigali City). GGGI's District Technical Assistance based in Muhanga and Rubavu guided the ICELI team in implementing the projects with overall guidance from GGGI Rwanda team.

Outcomes

ACHIEVED. USD 200,000 was mobilized under collaboration with ICELI and UN-Habitat for the Urban LEDS II in 2019. The retrofitting of Muhanga and Gahanga health center is also complete. In Rubavu, the demonstration project includes setting up new solar-based LED streetlights along the Rubavu public beach. Urban LEDS II is providing USD 100,000 for the two demonstration projects and GGGI will provide in-kind technical support for the implementation of the projects which is worth approximately USD 100,000.

One of the health centers focused on retrofitting the facility of the building, which includes energy efficient bulbs, solar streetlights, and water efficiency. This included the installation of a rainwater harvesting tank, which has an internal reticulation system that allows water to be filtered and provided for drinking and non-drinking uses. In addition, high pressure solar water heaters were installed at each health center. This was a critical installation, particularly at the Gitarama Health Center in Muhanga which contains a maternity ward, for which the provision of consistent and regular hot water is a necessity.²¹

Estimated impacts

Greening New Bugesera International Airport (NBIA)

Background

Green certification is a green building certification that benchmarks the project against a global green building standard, for this case which is Green Mark standard from Singapore. The certification showcases how a green building attributes both tangible and intangible benefits²² that are third-party certified. As the first project in East Africa, greening the Bugesera International Airport (NBIA)'s main goal is to achieve green building certification.

²¹ Urban LEDS II Demonstration Project in Rwanda (YouTube [link](#))

²² Tangible benefits include energy efficiency, waste conservation, material efficiency, and etc., whereas intangible benefits include indoor environment quality.

The idea of greening the New Bugesera International Airport (NBIA) was discussed during the meeting between the then Rwanda MININFRA and the Director-General of GGGI, Frank Rijsberman in 2016. The request came from the minister of MININFRA, the main counterpart of GGGI. The GoR saw GGGI as an organization that can advise the government on greening large infrastructure projects and the idea to develop a new airport had just begun in 2016. The GoR saw this as an opportunity to green the airport to reduce its carbon footprint and approached GGGI with this request. At the same time, GGGI was also in discussions with RHA to support them in developing green building standards for Rwanda (please see Green Building Minimum Compliance System). For GGGI, the timing was right to enter this project, given the strategic importance and concrete deliverables that can be showcased in terms of green growth benefits with a practical large infrastructure project such as airports.

The main goal was to green the NBIA and acquire green certification²³ and carbon accreditation which could contribute to Rwanda's GGCRS and EDPRS II.

Outputs

Outputs related to this area commenced in 2017 to 2022. They were implemented as part of *Rwanda Climate Resilient Green Cities* (Project Code: RW2) and *Green Infrastructure Planning and Delivery* (Project Code: RW09).

- Output 1 – Technical support (2017 to 2018) – GGGI supported greening the new airport by providing technical advisory. GGGI also paid the certification fees to BCA Singapore that administers the Green Mark standard for certifying the airport terminal. GGGI's main role was technical advisory to review the airport design and provide the project team with feedback on energy efficiency, air-conditioning system optimization, efficient building façade, water conservation measures, enhancing indoor environmental quality, promoting local building materials (where feasible), and green transport options. GGGI hired an International Green Airport Consultant, Ms. Farizan, in Singapore to support the greening of the airport. Greening the NBIA would be the first project in East Africa to achieve green building certification.
- Output 2 – Inception Report titled "New Bugesera International Airport, Rwanda" (2019) – GGGI published an inception report.²⁴

Outcomes

IN PROGRESS. The airport was initially planned as a Public Private Partnership in 2017-18. However, in 2019-20, the GoR wanted to increase the size of the airport by three times of what the government had originally planned, and signed a government-to-government partnership with the Government of Qatar. This led to the change in the airport design team and the revision in design, which affected the green certification of the airport. GGGI's involvement continued throughout 2019-21, during which GGGI provided technical advisory for greening, in the design revision process. In December 2021, the GoR has withdrawn the previous Green Mark application and submitted a revised application based on the revised design and GGGI paid the incremental cost in certification fees owing to the increase in airport size. GGGI has plans to support the greening of the project until completion, however the project lacks funding in 2022 and the team is exploring opportunities with the Qatar Embassy in Rwanda and Qatar Fund for Development to continue the technical advisory work. The airport was registered for Green Mark certification in 2018.

Estimated impacts

²³ Green certification is a green building certification that benchmarks the project against a global green building standard (in this case Green Mark Standard from Singapore). The certification showcases the green building attributes of the project along with tangible (energy efficiency, waste conservation, material efficiency) and intangible (indoor environmental quality) benefits that is third-party verified.

²⁴ Inception Report New Bugesera International Airport, Rwanda ([Link](#))

SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

USD 856,543 mobilized by the private sector for a Public Bike Sharing (PBS) project in Kigali and two secondary cities

Background

Initiated by GGGI, the PBS project came about from a brainstorming session to prepare a Project Idea Note (PIN) for the 2018 Santa Funding competition.²⁵ PBS was selected as one of the most viable projects. The PBS project was meant to prepare the necessary groundwork in order to fully realize a public bicycle sharing pilot. The project included sensitization of stakeholders, mapping of potential docking stations, surveys (origin-destination, willingness to use and pay, and safeguards), and Computer-Generated Imagery graphic visualization of potential docking stations.

Outputs

Outputs related to this area commenced in 2018 to 2020. They were implemented as part of *Rwanda Climate Resilient Green Cities* (RW2) and *Green Investment Advisory and Support (GIAS)* (RW08).

- Output 1 - Africa Green Growth Forum (2018) Bicycles were available for test rides during the Africa Green Growth Forum. The aim of the test rides was to showcase electric bicycle models, which are quite different from normal push pedal bicycles. Feedback from the users was positive. Some of the bikes needed minor repairs following the Forum test rides, which provided some useful information on the modifications that would be needed for the e-bikes to be suitable for a PBS pilot.
- Output 2 – Four-phase project (2018) – GGGI Rwanda carried out a four-phase project: 1) off-site assessment of the six secondary cities' potential for PBS, 2) on-site assessment including surveys for origin-destination,²⁶ willingness to pay, willingness to use, and safeguards, 3) stakeholder consultations with Musanze and Rubavu (20 participants each), and 4) technical workshop on business and financial models of PBS and non-motorized transport in collaboration with UN Environment's Share the Road Programme, UN-Habitat, Institute for Transportation and Development, and Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative. The workshop engaged a total of 75 participants and supported eight participants from Rwanda. The workshop included site visits to two PBS systems in operation in Kenya at the University of Nairobi and at the UN campus. Micro-pilots are currently under development in Rubavu and Musanze by participants of the study tour.

Outcomes

ACHIEVED. USD 856,543 was mobilized via private financing (Gura) to the Public Bike Sharing (PBS) scheme in 2019. Gura learned about GGGI's work from the blog posts as well as an online article that was published in a local newspaper called the New Times.²⁷ Gura used the data as well as sought GGGI's support in developing connections with the GoR contacts and to the sub-national offices in the secondary cities. Currently, Gura is carrying out the pilot in Kigali with plans to expand to secondary cities later. They gained a lot of publicity, and they are the first PBS pilot in the region. In Kigali, a knowledge sharing workshop will be organized in June, with funding from the United Nations Environment Programme on non-motorized transport (NMT), with participants from Zambia, Ethiopia, and other countries to learn about the PBS pilot and other NMT infrastructure initiatives in Kigali, such as the car free zone. Gura's initiative on PBS also attracted further climate finance, for example, from the Urban Electric Mobility

²⁵ The Santa Funding is to re-allocate the unspent funds to innovative and high priority areas that needed additional budget in the following year as a quick, light-weight process which gives GGGI staff members the opportunity to come up with new ideas. Santa Funding was to support innovation across the organization through integrating GGPI and IPSD, doing business more quickly and easily, empowering country teams, reforming the WPB, and re-engineering business processes, and so on.

²⁶ GGGI Rwanda Team conducts city wide surveys to assess Public Bicycle Sharing (PBS) in Secondary Cities of Rwanda ([link](#))

²⁷ Rwanda turns to e-Bikes to reduce air pollution, published November 24, 2018 ([link](#))

Initiative as well as some other resources. They have also won some prizes, awards,²⁸ Smart Cities Innovation Accelerator Program,²⁹ and other forms of recognition. The main counterpart was two secondary cities – Rubavu and Musanze. When the private company came onboard, Kigali was designated as the most viable starting point.

Estimated impacts

²⁸ Celebrities, showbiz companies recognized at Made-in-Rwanda Awards, July 21, 2019 ([link](#))

²⁹ [Link](#)

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

USD 1.14 million mobilized for Nyandungu Eco-Tourism Park development under the contribution agreement between IMELS, MoE, and GGGI

Background

The Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land, and Sea (IMELS) has been developing environmental cooperation activities in the African countries in the field of climate change vulnerability, mitigation, and adaptation. On November 15th, 2016, IMELS and the Ministry of Environment (MoE) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in the field of Climate Change Vulnerability, Risk Assessment, Adaptation, and Mitigation.

The IMELS and MoE aim at: (1) strengthening and coordinating the efforts to combat global climate change and address its adverse effects; (2) supporting mechanisms to reduce climate change vulnerability and enhancing risk assessment; (3) promoting secure, clean, and efficient energy, and (4) stimulating the transition towards a sustainable low-carbon economy and implementing adaptation actions and opportunities to protect the environment and natural resources.³⁰

GGGI and GoR have signed an agreement, based on which the IMELS and the MoE have expressed willingness to collaborate with GGGI as a technical implementation partner to catalyze and leverage environmental activities in Rwanda.³¹ Subsequently, IMELS and GGGI entered into a Contribution Agreement on 15 January 2018 to support the Government of Rwanda in the field of Climate Change Vulnerability, Risk Assessment, Adaption, and Mitigation.

The objective of the Contribution Agreement is to support the GoR in identifying and promoting projects and opportunities for technology transfer, providing ad hoc capacity building activities in the field of renewable energy and energy efficiency, green cities development, sustainable agriculture, water resource management, and sustainable waste management with the aim of supporting sustainable development, local job creation, and fostering international partnerships.

Outputs

Outputs related to this area commenced in 2018 to 2020. They were implemented as part of *the Contribution Agreement between the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea of the Republic of Italy and the Global Green Growth Institute* (Project ID: RW4) and *IMELS-GGGI Contribution Agreement Phase 2*(Project ID: RW15).

- Output 1 – Technical support provided for effective NDC coordination, NDC Partnership Plan. Request through the NDC Partnership Support Unit to support the implementation of NDCs, GGGI participated in the review and validation of the National Partnership plan that has been developed in collaboration with the NDC Partnership Secretariat.
- Output 2 – Workshop on drafting of the green procurement guidelines.³² On 4th April 2019, the GoR and GGGI organized a workshop on drafting of the green procurement guidelines. The project aimed to integrate the guidelines into existing procurement policies in order to place a greater emphasis and prioritization on issues of sustainability in public procurement practices. The aim of the workshop was to develop a common understanding of green procurement guidelines, areas for prioritization, and to identify the next steps.

³⁰ *The Contribution Agreement between the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea of the Republic of Italy and the Global Green Growth Institute* (Project ID: RW2) 2018 End of Year Report ([link](#))

³¹ Contribution Agreement between the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea of the Italian Republic and the Global Green Growth Institute to Support Rwanda in the Field of Climate Change Vulnerability, Mitigation and Adaptation, April 2019 ([link](#))

³² "GGGI Supports the Development of Rwanda's Green Procurement Guidelines", Aril 2019 ([link](#))

- Output 3 – Urban Wetlands Development with Kigali City Nyandungu REMA is one of the MoE's affiliated agencies and partners which work together with MoE to achieve the mission of ensuring conservation, protection, and development of the environment and the safeguard of green and climate resilience for economic growth.³³ REMA received funds from IMELS for “Sustainable urban wetland development within Kigali City” project, under which the Nyandungu urban wetland is being rehabilitated into an Eco-Tourism Park. GGGI has provided technical assistance in terms of reviewing the project’s revised design. It was a demand-driven or ad-hoc request from REMA.
- Output 4 – Wetland City Accreditation Application to Ramsar Convention Recognizing the importance of cities and urban wetlands, the Ramsar Convention has introduced a Wetland City accreditation scheme. It is a voluntary scheme that provides an opportunity for cities that value their natural or human-made wetlands to gain international recognition and positive publicity for their efforts. The scheme encourages cities near and dependent on wetlands to highlight and strengthen a positive relationship with these valuable ecosystems. The Accreditation scheme promotes the conservation and wise use of urban and peri-urban wetlands, as well as sustainable socio-economic benefits for local people.³⁴ GGGI’s support was focused on putting together the application including data collection, desk review, and workshop to review the application.
- Output 5 – REMA and African Community for Sustainable Development (ACSD) The Assessment involves in-depth analysis and prioritization of technologies, analysis of potential barriers hindering the transfer of prioritized technologies as well as issues related to potential market opportunities at the national level. ACSD is an implementing partner of approved projects by IMELS. Some activities of the project are carried out by ACSD, and the budget is sent directly to ACSD from IMELS. Although GGGI does not have a direct partnership with ACSD, GGGI provided a technology needs assessment.
- Output 6 – Technical advisory support to REMA on “Rwanda Urban Development Project II (RUDPII)” by the World Bank.³⁵ The objective was to improve access to basic services, enhance resilience, and strengthen integrated urban planning and management in the City of Kigali and the six secondary cities of Rwanda. REMA approached GGGI for support for developing project proposal, reviewing feasibility studies report, and attending project development technical meeting with the World Bank. GGGI’s support was focused on wetland rehabilitation subcomponent.
- Output 7 – Support on project proposals in the pipeline. GGGI designed and developed project proposals as follows:
 - 1) Investing in urban natural capital restoration to foster a bio-based economy (EUR 3.9 million)
 - 2) Promoting wise use of wetlands to build climate change resilience in Rwanda (EUR 1 million)
 - 3) Promoting Clean Cooking and Afforestation and Reforestation to increase climate change resilience (EUR 1.5 million)
- Output 8 – Green Incubator and Accelerator Facility to Support Green SMEs Green Incubator and Accelerator Memorandum of Understanding signed between the IMELS and the MoE which seeks cooperation between the two countries in the field of climate change, vulnerability, risk assessment, adaptation, and mitigation and in the following areas and activities among others.

Outcomes

ACHIEVED USD 1.14 million mobilized in 2018 for Nyandungu Eco-Tourism Park development under the contribution agreement between IMELS, MoE, and GGGI.³⁶ Funds for the eco-tourism park were mobilized by REMA through bilateral agreements between the governments of Rwanda and Italy, with GGGI. Construction of the Nyandungu Eco-Tourism Park has also been completed. The initial plan was to open the park to the public in December 2021; however, a decision has been made for Rwanda Development Board to take charge moving onwards in terms of running the park, they are currently in the stage of developing a business plan and handing over the work to Rwanda Development Board. The Park is expected to be open to the public this year. Efforts to expand

³³ <https://www.environment.gov.rw/>

³⁴ [https://gggi365.sharepoint.com/sites/gggionline/projects/RW15/Documents/03%20Monitoring/GGGI-IMELS%20Mid-Term%20Report%20Phase%202_Final%20\(002\).pdf](https://gggi365.sharepoint.com/sites/gggionline/projects/RW15/Documents/03%20Monitoring/GGGI-IMELS%20Mid-Term%20Report%20Phase%202_Final%20(002).pdf)

³⁵ <http://rema.gov.rw/our-work/projects/rudp-ii>

³⁶ <https://www.tourismupdate.co.za/article/new-eco-tourism-park-set-rwanda>

the eco-tourism park in other wetlands in the city are also being made, which can result in changes in flood management.

IN PROGRESS Proposals submitted to IMELS are all approved in 2020, namely: 1) Investing in urban natural capital restoration to foster a bio-based economy (EUR 3.9 million), 2) Promoting wise use of wetlands to build climate change resilience in Rwanda (EUR 1 million), and 3) Promoting Clean Cooking and Afforestation and Reforestation to increase climate change resilience (EUR 1.5 million). These proposals are currently awaiting budget disbursement from IMELS.

IN PROGRESS The response to the Incubator and Accelerator proposal submitted to Italy is still pending, and in 2019, feedback and the GCF SAP proposal was withdrawn by the GoR, due to internal government communications on strong ownership within the mandate subsidiary agencies like the National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB). In parallel, FONERWA has recently issued a tender for Consultancy services to operationalize the Green Incubator and Accelerator Program (see Green Incubator and Accelerator Facility).



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