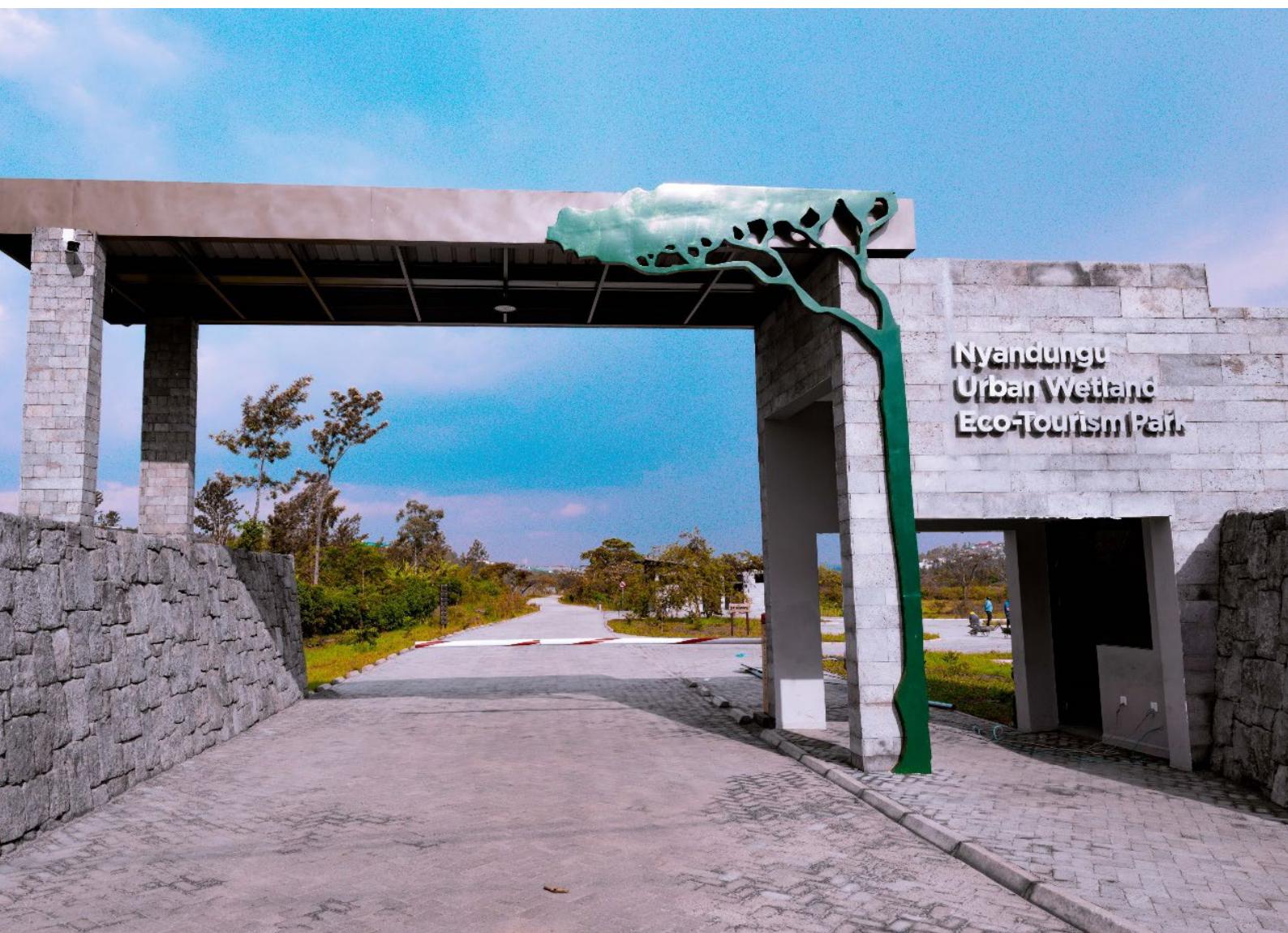


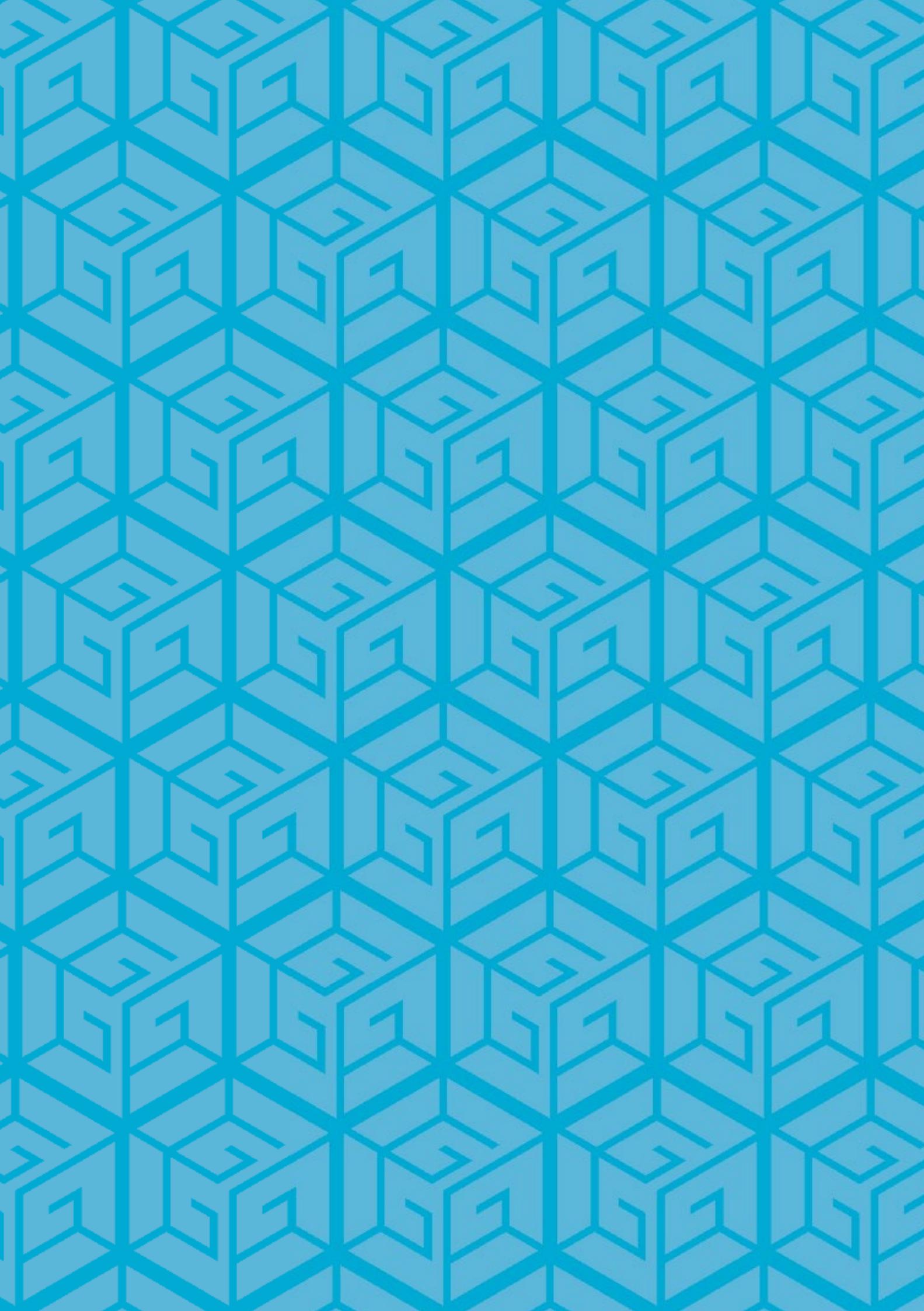


# GGGI

## Rwanda

### Country Planning Framework







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## Foreword

Rwanda has made significant progress in its vision to become a middle-income country through Vision 2020 that started in 2000, which has since evolved into Vision 2050. Both visioning processes came with medium-term strategies in the form of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategies (EDPRS1&2), and a National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), where urbanization was identified as one of the key growth drivers of the country.

Over the last decade, Rwanda has experienced noticeable growth, and is among the fastest growing nations in Africa and globally. In 2019, economic growth reached 9.4%, the highest in that decade. The Rwandan economy has undergone structural changes whereby the share held by the agriculture sector has been declining while the services sector and industry were the main drivers of growth as a result of several government programs and strategies that aim to transform Rwanda into a middle-income economy. These vision and strategy documents laid the foundation for building an inclusive, climate resilient, and green economic pathway through a robust policymaking process that closely aligns to national and international development commitments, including the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS), the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

GGGI in Rwanda has contributed to government priorities in the areas of green urbanization that is centered on economic development, environmental sustainability, gender equality, and social inclusion. The National Roadmap for Green Secondary City Development adopted in 2016 set the necessary policy framework that guided the EDPRS2 in Secondary Cities as well as sustainable infrastructure initiatives such as green city master plans, district development strategies, green buildings, sustainable mobility, waste management, public spaces, and most importantly attracting green investment finance. Capacity development and coordination of the Government of Rwanda's work on green growth has been the hallmark of GGGI's engagement through tailored technical advisory support rendered to different government institutions and agencies at the national and sub-national levels.

The partnership between GGGI and the Government of Rwanda (GoR) aims to ensure that the country's growth and development mainstream sustainability and green growth as core principles. GGGI Rwanda has developed this Country Planning Framework (CPF) for 2021-2025 as a commitment to support the Government of Rwanda in transitioning towards a green economy. The Rwanda CPF sets out the priority areas for GGGI's country program in Rwanda - key areas of GGGI's interventions in supporting the green growth transformation of Rwanda's economy aligned with the updated NDC, Agenda 2063, and SDG obligations, national goals, and ambitions. We recognize and acknowledge that key stakeholders, development partners, line ministries, and green growth experts contributed to the development of this Country Planning Framework. It is with gratitude that we affirm our joint commitment to the objectives outlined in the CPF, and to our partnership that aims to fulfill Rwanda's green growth and climate resilient ambitions and potential.



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## Abbreviations & Acronyms

COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPF	Country Planning Framework
DDS	District Development Strategies
DTA	District Technical Assistant
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
FSM	Fecal Sludge Management
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GGCRS	Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy
GOP	Global Operational Priority
GoR	Government of Rwanda
HCA	Host Country Agreement
LT-LEDS	Long-Term Low Emission and Development Strategy
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructure
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NFV	National Financing Vehicle
NLUDMP 2020-2050	National Land Use and Development Masterplan 2020-2050
NST	National Strategy for Transformation
PS	Programmatic Solution
RE	Renewable Energy
REDD+	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation+
REMA	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
RHA	Rwanda Housing Authority
SO	Strategic Outcome
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals



*Grey Crowned Crane at Umusambi Village. Photo Credit: Umusambi Village*

## Executive Summary

### Background

Rwanda has experienced rapid pre-pandemic economic growth at an average of 8% in the last decade. This has contributed to the transformation of the country within the economic, social, and governance pillars as stipulated in the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1).

Rwanda's vision for climate-resilient green economic growth as articulated in the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS) and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) presents the government's commitments to tackling the impacts of climate change.

### National Priorities

Rwanda's Vision 2050 aspires for the country to be climate resilient and carbon-neutral, with high-quality livelihoods and a high-level income status by the middle of the 21st century. These aspirations focus on five broad priorities:

- High quality and standards of life
- Developing modern infrastructure and livelihoods
- Transformation for prosperity
- Values for Vision 2050
- International cooperation and positioning

The vision will be achieved through NST1's three main pillars of Economic Transformation, Social Transformation, and Transformational Governance. Thus, the alignment of GGGI Rwanda's work to these pillars through the CPF 2021-2025 will ensure strong synergy and collaboration to scale up the past achievements implementing the strategic outcomes of the CPF 2016-2020. Moreover, the alignment of GGGI Rwanda country goals with national priorities was based on the lessons learned and the foundational work carried out on project pipeline development to support the increase in green investment and the creation of green jobs.

Bearing in mind the challenges faced globally due to the impacts of the pandemic, Rwanda's growth trajectory will be guided by a roadmap that aims to achieve green growth plans and targets in partnership with organizations like GGGI.

## Rwanda CPF 2021-2025

The Rwanda CPF is a five-year country-level plan that sets out the priority areas for GGGI's country program in Rwanda. Over the next five years, GGGI Rwanda aims to support the Government of Rwanda in the achievement of the goals and targets set in its strategy documents. The GGGI Rwanda country program aims to leverage GGGI's knowledge and experience in achieving green growth outcomes aligned with national priorities. These include integrating innovative approaches across GGGI's programmatic solutions for the following: 1) Green Investments, 2) Climate Action, 3) Sustainable Forests, 4) Green Buildings, 5) Waste Management, 6) Sustainable Mobility, and 7) Cross-cutting Sectors. These programmatic solutions draw upon the work implemented across GGGI's 41 country programs, building upon lessons learned, sharing examples of best practices, and identifying opportunities to achieve economies of scale in emerging markets.

In support of the goals and objectives of the Government of Rwanda, GGGI has aimed to mobilize additional resources and climate finance towards achieving climate change mitigation and adaptation. Rwanda's NDC estimates 11 billion USD is needed to implement the measures prioritized of which, 60% will require support from external financing. GGGI aims to mobilize climate finance through activities including project concept development, project preparation support, full proposal development, de-risking, and deal structuring to achieve Rwanda's climate finance goals. Rwanda's climate action targets are equally ambitious with an aim to reduce GHG emissions by 38% by the year 2030. GGGI aims to support these goals through securing new, earmarked commitments of **at least 50M USD** with an additional **100M USD** in green/climate financing over the next five years.

In waste management, GGGI Rwanda's trilateral agreement with the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Ministry of Environment of the Government of Rwanda demonstrates the potential for partnerships to achieve climate action as well as GGGI's unique role as an intergovernmental organization. The Waste to Resources project aims to achieve GHG mitigation of 75,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq in the waste sector, increase access to sustainable waste services to an additional 250,000 people, and mobilize 20M EUR in green investments. These types of agreements capitalize on the strengths of each partner to achieve climate goals based on a shared commitment to climate action.

Over the next five years, GGGI will support the Government of Rwanda in achieving the goals of the Economic Recovery Plan (ERP) by increasing the climate resilience of vulnerable communities, creating an enabling environment to foster a just transition by facilitating entrepreneurs to identify, scale, and replicate green business models. These activities have been identified as priority sectors and critical need areas by government stakeholders that will support the realization of a green economic recovery in Rwanda.



Norsken House Kigali. Photo Credit: GGGI Rwanda

# Chapter 1: Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose

The Rwanda CPF is a five-year country-level plan that sets out the priority areas for GGGI's country program in Rwanda. Essentially, these are the key areas of GGGI's interventions in supporting the transformation of Rwanda's economy into a green growth model in sync with its Vision 2050, NDC, Agenda 2063 and SDG obligations, and national goals and ambitions. The CPF covers a 5-year period from 2021 to 2025 and serves to align the implementation of GGGI's Strategy 2030, Roadmap 2021-2025, and Africa Regional Strategy at the country program level with the country's national development plans, policies, and development priorities. All key stakeholders and development partners were widely consulted in the development of this CPF which has been jointly endorsed by the Government of Rwanda and GGGI. The implementation of this CPF aims to deliver impactful benefits to Rwanda and its people in terms of a strong and progressive economy that is climate-resilient, environmentally sustainable, and socially inclusive.

## 1.2 GGGI's Strategy 2030

GGGI's 10-year corporate Strategy – [Strategy 2030](#) – sets the course for GGGI to expand and scale up its work and programs to support the accelerated green growth transition of its Members and partners through increased ambitions in the NDCs and SDGs. GGGI's embedded country operation will deliver technical assistance services through its value chain that combines policy advice and the development of bankable projects, and investment proposals to implement green policies that attract climate finance and green investments. Strategy 2030 orientates GGGI to focus primarily on the delivery of quantifiable 2025 and 2030 impact targets based on six Strategic Outcomes (SOs) that will, directly and indirectly, address Rwanda's green growth agenda and ambitions. These SOs will be delivered under five Global Operational Priorities (GOPs) and 11 Programmatic Solutions that have been selected as priorities for Rwanda in this CPF. Figure 1 depicts how each programmatic solution is linked to the GOPs.

**Table 1. GOPs and Programmatic Solutions 2021-2025**

GLOBAL OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES (GOPs)		PROGRAMMATIC SOLUTIONS 2021-2025
<b>1. Catalyze climate finance</b> Catalyzing and accelerating access to climate finance/green investments for members' public and private sectors.	←	<b>1. Green Investments</b>  Green bankable projects, investment proposals, NFVs, green and climate instruments, carbon-focused engagements.
<b>2. Support green growth</b>  Supporting our members in strengthening policy, planning, and regulatory frameworks and institutional capacity to achieve green growth outcomes.	←	<b>2. Climate Action</b>  Inclusive GG plans, Long-term Low Emissions and Development Strategies (LT-LEDS), NDC support, MRV system design, climate diplomacy.

<b>3. Sustain the economy and environment</b>  Achieving a sustainable and circular bio-economy while securing healthy natural systems.	←	<b>3. Climate Resilient Agriculture</b>  Solar irrigation, RE application in the agriculture value chain, resilient cropping practices, resource conservation
	←	<b>4. Sustainable Forests</b>  REDD+, landscapes financing mechanisms, natural capital markets innovations
	←	<b>5. Coastal Resilience</b>  Mangroves as an ecosystem for livelihoods, aquaculture, marine issues - fisheries, flood protection, and pollution
<b>4. Sustain cities and villages</b>  Making cities and communities sustainable, livable, and resilient, supported through green jobs, services, and green infrastructure capital markets innovations.	←	<b>6. Waste Management</b>  Circular economies, urban and agricultural waste, wastewater, fecal sludge management (FSM), waste to resource
	←	<b>7. Sustainable Mobility</b>  E-mobility, non-motorized transport
	←	<b>8. Green Buildings</b>  Green urban infrastructure norms/standards/policies, energy efficiency in residential & commercial buildings
	←	<b>9 Solar PV</b>  Energy transition access and productive use - solar energy pumping, solar pave auctions, rooftop, utilize scale plants, storage
	←	<b>10 Green Industries</b>  Green industrial parks, green supply chains, EE in SMEs, labeling, and standards
<b>5. Eradicate poverty and promote gender equality and social inclusion.</b>  Accelerating progress in our country programs in poverty eradication and gender equality through our operations.	←	<b>11. Cross-cutting issues in all programmatic solutions.</b>

## 1.3 Country Planning Framework Objectives

The CPF serves as a 5-year planning document outlining the objectives and priorities for GGGI's country program in Rwanda. Through the CPF, GGGI can cascade its SO targets, GOPs, and programmatic solutions from Strategy 2030, the Roadmap 2021-2025, and Africa Regional Strategy down to the country-level and align it with Rwanda's green growth ambitions and national goals of economic growth, poverty eradication, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability.

The CPF's objectives are:

1. Ensure strategic alignment between country-level interventions and the GGGI GOPs and PSs
2. Deliver transformational and impactful programs with measurable, attributed, and contributed outcomes, serving as a framework for all GGGI projects in Rwanda
3. Focus on national development priorities and ensure government ownership, commitment, and support to GGGI interventions in Rwanda
4. Develop stronger partnerships and facilitate resource mobilization to accelerate inclusive green growth adoption and transformational impact at scale

5. Promote internal integration and knowledge sharing by bringing together a cross-selection of GGGI experts to deliver a ‘One GGGI’ approach
6. Strengthen linkages with key global development agendas and the GGGI Strategy 2030.<sup>1</sup>

## 1.4 Past Results and Achievements in Rwanda

Rwanda became a member of GGGI in 2013, ratified the establishment agreement in May 2016, and signed its Host Country Agreement (HCA) on November 10, 2016, however, GGGI’s operations in the country commenced much earlier in 2012.

Since then, GGGI has worked with Rwanda as one of Africa’s premier models of green growth - evident in its ability to embed green growth and sustainability elements into national policies, strategies, and action plans. GGGI has provided technical assistance to programs, planning processes, and national initiatives that seek to accelerate green growth and sustainable development in Rwanda. Working with the Government of Rwanda (GoR), GGGI had supported the development of inclusive green cities and infrastructure by:

- Strengthening national, sub-national, and local green growth planning, as well as financial and institutional frameworks;
- Supporting green project development implementation and increasing green investment flows;
- improving multi-directional knowledge sharing between South-South and South-North countries;
- Providing technical support to facilitate bilateral and multilateral green growth plans, implementation, and investments; and
- Supporting Rwanda’s green growth and sustainable urbanization goals, including examining green technologies and green development solutions and identifying inclusive climate financing mechanisms for projects that promote low-carbon and resilient development.

Notable achievements to date include:

- A 2013 study on locally available green building technologies that are low-carbon, and which have the potential to create new jobs within the manufacturing industry.
- The Green City Framework and Guidelines for six secondary cities, released in 2015, identify opportunities and challenges related to the development of secondary cities and propose technologies, governance structures, and planning approaches to meet green growth objectives.
- The National Roadmap for Green Secondary City Development outlines the fundamentals, pillars, and pull factors of green city development. The roadmap provides tangible actions that could be used to kick start green growth in Rwanda’s secondary cities. GGGI also supports national capacity building to implement the National Roadmap and achieve green growth and sustainable urbanization goals. At the same time, it also supports the development of investment strategies for green infrastructure in secondary cities.
- In collaboration with REMA under the GCF Readiness Program, GGGI has supported Rwanda Housing Authority (RHA), the City of Kigali, and the Secondary Cities to incorporate greening principles and concepts in the recently endorsed Master Plans.
- Across all development partners, GGGI supported and continues to coordinate urbanization planning and implementation activities while advancing, supporting, and advising Rwanda’s development objectives.

<sup>1</sup> Key global development agendas refer to the 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (UN SDGs).



## Chapter 2: Country Overview and Relevant National Goals and Targets

### 2.1 Country Overview

Rwanda has experienced steady growth over the past two decades and is one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, with economic growth averaging 7% since 2000 and 10.6% GDP growth in 2018<sup>2</sup> - projected to reduce to 5.7% in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Rwanda is also the most densely populated country in Africa with 525 inhabitants per Km<sup>2</sup> in 2021, which is projected to become 1,000 inhabitants per Km<sup>2</sup> by 2050. The country has deployed significant effort and resources to develop policies, programs, and a governance structure that promotes investment, attracts business, and enables a sustainable future for the country.

Rwanda is experiencing rapid urbanization, but the government believes that if this urbanization is well managed it can be correlated to social and economic growth and has set an urbanization target of 35% by 2035. To ease population pressure on the capital city, Kigali, the government is developing three satellite cities<sup>3</sup> and eight secondary cities<sup>4</sup> as poles of growth to balance both economic development opportunities and urban population growth across the country.

Understanding where the country has come from and where it is going enables planners and policymakers to recognize and prioritize green growth opportunities in future development objectives. Rwanda understands the need to build a climate resilient green economy that is anchored on inclusive growth that creates a prosperous and sustainable economy for its people. The government's Vision 2050 and the seven-year government programme, National Strategy for Transformation (NST1: 2017 – 2024), both articulate the need to move away from the traditional framing of development and climate change as competing priorities, and rather ensure that the opportunities to transition to a green economic growth are not missed. This CPF aligns with the Vision 2050 and 7-Year government programme (NST1) to build concrete partnerships across multi sectors and agents within and outside government to deliver robust growth that meets Rwanda's national and international commitments.

From a gender equality and social inclusion perspective, the Government of Rwanda has made notable progress with demonstrated commitment towards gender equality promotion as an avenue for sustainable development, human rights promotion, and good governance. Gender equality and women's empowerment are mainstreamed in all development frameworks at central and local levels<sup>5</sup>. The country continues to register significant gender equality gains and made noteworthy in-roads in the economic, social, and political sectors. Rwanda has emerged as a regional and global leader in advancing gender equality and ranks seventh globally and second in Africa by the World Economic Forum (WEF) in 2021<sup>6</sup>. In spite of these milestones, gender stereotypes still limit the full and equitable participation of women in leadership; women and other excluded

<sup>2</sup> IMF, 2018. World Economic Outlook (WEO), [International Monetary Fund](#), Washington, DC.

<sup>3</sup> Bugesera, Muhanga, and Rwamagana

<sup>4</sup> Huye, Rusizi, Karongi, Rubavu, Musanze, Kayonza, Nyagatare, and Kirehe

<sup>5</sup> UN Women, 2021. [Rwanda Country webpage](#). UN Women, New York.

<sup>6</sup> WEF, 2021. [Global Gender Gap Report](#), World Economic Forum, Switzerland, Geneva.

groups need power and knowledge to claim their rights to equitable access to resources, e.g., land. There are direct links between women's time poverty and their ability to take on leadership and civic engagement roles in their communities; and permissive attitudes and silence surrounding GBV pose risks to women's personal safety, health, and economic empowerment.<sup>7</sup>

## 2.2 Country at a Glance

**Table 2. Country at a Glance**

Indicator Name	Data	Year	Source
Total population	12,955,736	2021	NISR <sup>8</sup>
Total area (sq. km)	26,338		RLMUA <sup>9</sup>
Forest cover (% of land area)	30.4	2019	NISR; MoE <sup>10</sup>
Agricultural area (% of land area)	70	2019	MoE <sup>11</sup>
GNI, Atlas method (current, billion USD)	10.072	2020	World Bank
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current USD)	780	2020	World Bank
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of pop.)	38.2	2016	UN <sup>12</sup>
The proportion of land titles held by females (%)	63.7	2017	Innovation for Successful Societies <sup>13</sup>
Human Development Index	0.543	2019	UNDP <sup>14</sup>
Environmental Performance Index (EPI Score)	33.8	2020	EPI <sup>15</sup>
Gender Inequality Index	0.402	2019	UNDP <sup>16</sup>
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions intensity (metric tons per capita)	0.06	2016	
Total emissions and removals (Gg CO <sub>2</sub> Equivalent)		2018	Republic of Rwanda 2021 <sup>17</sup>
- Total (LULUCF included)			
- Energy	1,010.32		
- Total Agriculture	-793.30		
Livestock	3,332.27		
Land	-5,092.36		
- Aggregate sources and non-CO <sub>2</sub> emissions sources on land	966.79		

<sup>7</sup> Scippa, D., and Bamusiime, M.A., 2019. [USAID/Rwanda Gender and Social Inclusion Analysis Report](#). Prepared by Banyan Global, USA, Washington, DC.

<sup>8</sup> NISR, 2021. [Population size and Population characteristics webpage](#), National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, Republic of Rwanda, Kigali.

<sup>9</sup> Rwanda Spatial Data Infrastructure Hub, 2021. [Land Use Balance Sheet webpage](#), Republic of Rwanda, Kigali.

<sup>10</sup> GoR/Ministry of Environment, 2019. [Rwanda Forest Cover Mapping](#), Republic of Rwanda, Kigali.

<sup>11</sup> GoR/Ministry of Environment, 2019. [National Land Policy](#), Republic of Rwanda, Kigali.

<sup>12</sup> UN Data, 2021. [Poverty headcount ration at national poverty lines \(% of population\) webpage](#) (using World Bank, World Development Indicators data).

<sup>13</sup> Schreiber, L., 2017. [Securing Land Rights: Making Land Titling Work in Rwanda 2012-2017](#), Innovations for Successful Societies, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

<sup>14</sup> UNDP, 2020. [Rwanda Briefing Note](#), the Human Development Report: The Next Frontier: Human Development and the Anthropocene: Briefing note for countries on the [2020 Human Development Report](#), United National Development Programme, New York.

<sup>15</sup> Yale University, 2020. [Environmental Performance Index](#), Center for International Earth Science Information Network and Earth Institute, Columbia University, Connecticut and New York.

<sup>16</sup> UNDP, 2021. [Gender Inequality Index \(GII\) for Rwanda](#), Human Development Reports, Rwanda Country Profile.

<sup>17</sup> GoR, 2018. [Third National Communication: Report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#). Republic of Rwanda, Kigali.

Total renewable energy generation, installed capacity (MW)	210.9	2017	RDB <sup>18</sup>
Percentage of population with access to an improved water source (%) Percentage (%) of households using improved drinking water source at national level, and by sex of the household head	87.4 total, 87.7 Male, 86.6 Female	2018	EICV5 <sup>19</sup>
ND-GAIN Vulnerability Index	0.568 (124 of 182)	2019	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) <sup>20</sup>



## 2.3 Green Growth and Climate Challenges

Rwanda recognizes the opportunities for a green economy to generate sustained economic growth while ensuring social well-being and mitigating environmental risks. The country has incorporated green and inclusive growth goals into its strategies, policies, plans, and programs. While Rwanda's economy continues to grow, the development of the country – as well as the safety and security of its inhabitants – is severely threatened by the pressure on land and natural resources as a result of high population growth, high population density, and conflicting sectorial land consumers. It is also affected by the impact of climate change shocks – heavy rainfall and flooding, and stress – inadequate sanitation and waste management services, infrastructure and buildings failures, water shortage, environmental degradation, declined resilience of urban human settlements, inadequate public transport, and insecurity of energy generation and supply.

Since 1970, Rwanda has recorded a 0.35°C increase per decade in annual mean temperature, which is slightly higher than the global average at 0.27°C. It is projected that there will be an increase in temperature of up to 2.5°C by 2050 from 1970, and up to 4°C by 2080. Rainfall patterns are also being affected by climate change. Over the past few years, flooding and landslides have led to the loss of life, displacement, as well as property and crop damage.

Rwanda is among the most vulnerable nations to climate change. Climate change is expected to result in

<sup>18</sup> RDB, 2021, [Status of energy generation, renewable energy webpage](#), Rwanda Development Board, Republic of Rwanda, Kigali.

<sup>19</sup> GoR, 2018, The Fifth Integrated Household Living Survey (EICV5): [Main Indicators Report 2016/2017](#), Republic of Rwanda, Kigali.

<sup>20</sup> Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative, 2019. [Rwanda Country Index](#). University of Notre Dame, Research Environmental Change Initiative, Notre Dame, Indiana.

increased temperatures, intensified rainfall, and prolonged dry seasons. This presents different challenges for different regions: erosion, severe floods, and droughts are expected to continue being felt across the country, leading to greater losses of life, infrastructure damage, and biodiversity loss. However, the country is continuously putting in place readiness, mitigation and adaptation measures including the strategic target of 10.3% of land area protected to maintain biodiversity by 2020, 30% of land covered by forest by 2020, and aspires to become a developed, climate resilient, and carbon-neutral economy by 2050.

## 2.4 Policy Landscape

Over the past two decades, Rwanda has taken a proactive approach to protect its natural environment and respond to climate change. This is highlighted in its strategies, policies, plans, and programs.

In 2011, the Government of Rwanda introduced the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS), a bold and ambitious strategy that puts environment sustainability at the heart of the country's development efforts. This strategy influenced the revised Vision 2020 in 2012 and was reflected in the second phase of Rwanda's medium-term strategy, the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II, 2013-2018).

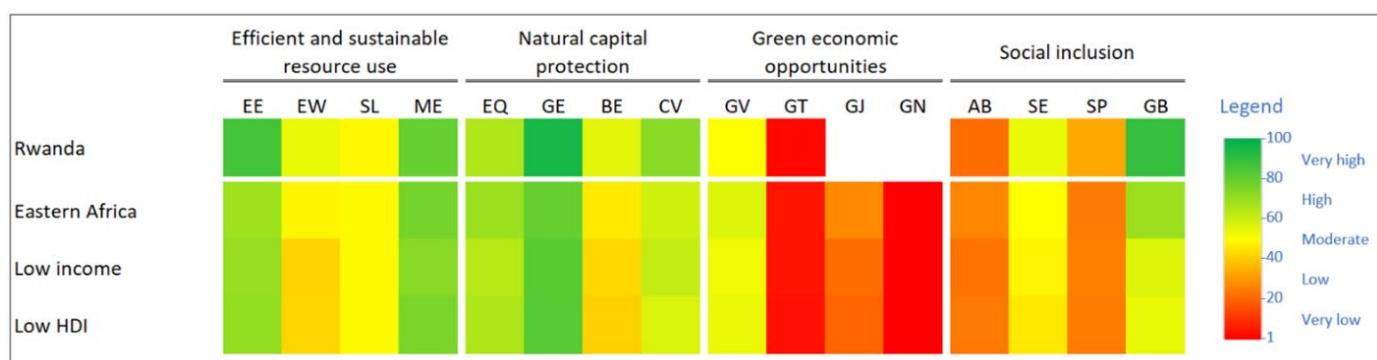
Green growth is also highlighted as a key pillar of the country's National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) as well as the country's Vision 2050, which promotes economic growth, prosperity, and high quality of life with the goal of achieving the status of a middle-income country by 2035. (According to Vision 2050, Rwanda aspires to become an upper-middle-income country by 2035 with a GDP per capita of over US \$4,036 and a high-income country by 2050 with a GDP per capita of US \$12,476. The overall goal is to eliminate poverty and be carbon neutral by 2050).

Rwanda's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) sets out ambitious targets that the country commits to achieve to limit the increase in average temperature, raise resilience and mobilize public and private investments to respond to climate change. The document elucidates the country's pathway towards sustainable development while promoting and safeguarding environmental sustainability.

## 2.5 Rwanda's Green Growth Index

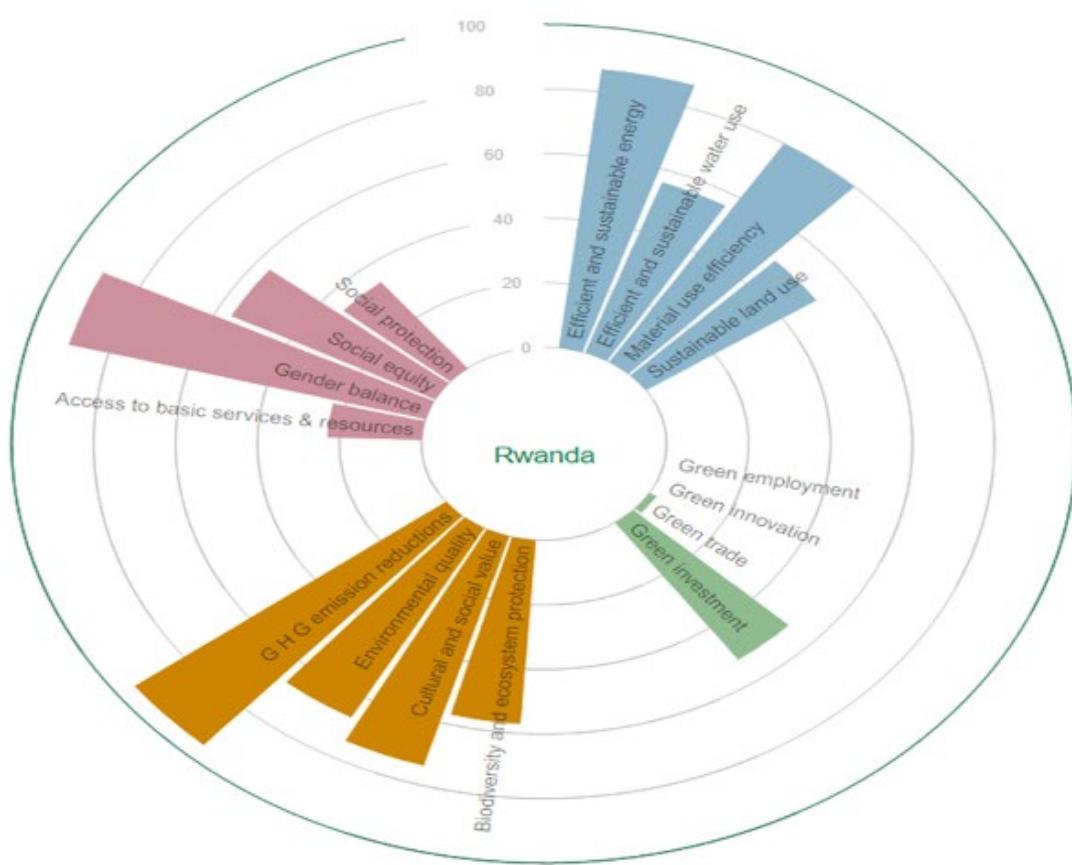
The performance of green growth implementation is tracked in Rwanda using the GGGI Green Growth Index. It is built on a series of indicators across the four dimensions of green growth.

The two figures below show the result of the application of the green growth index to Rwanda. The first is the index mapped across the relevant areas with a comparison with Eastern Africa, low-income countries, and those with a low Human Development Index (HDI). As one can see, Rwanda is broadly comparable to its peer groups. In 2020, there was a lack of data for Green Jobs and Green Innovation. This is being discussed with the government of Rwanda under the project to develop a National index for Rwanda.



Definitions and Legend			
<b>EE</b>	Efficient and sustainable resource use	<b>GV</b>	Green investment
<b>EW</b>	Efficient and sustainable water use	<b>GT</b>	Green trade
<b>SL</b>	Sustainable land use	<b>GJ</b>	Green employment
<b>ME</b>	Material use efficiency	<b>GN</b>	Green innovation
<b>EQ</b>	Environmental Quality	<b>AB</b>	Access to basic services and resources
<b>GE</b>	GE – GHG emissions reduction	<b>GB</b>	Gender balance
<b>BE</b>	Biodiversity and ecosystem protection	<b>SE</b>	Social equality
<b>CV</b>	Cultural and social value	<b>SP</b>	Social protection

GGGI has also developed a series of circle plot diagrams for Rwanda, as shown in the Figure below. The longer the better the performance within that pillar for green growth. Rwanda performs better within greenhouse gas emissions reduction and gender balance. Green trade performances are weaker. Currently, the lack of data forbids meaningful interpretation of green economic opportunities. These 36 indicators provide a good example for observing Rwanda's green growth to ensure alignment with GGGI's Index and thus, allow international comparison and global tracking of Rwanda's green growth performance. However, considerations will need to be made to the applicability of such a detailed indicator set to the current Rwanda context regarding data availability, systems, and collection capacity.



■ Efficient and Sustainable Resource Use

■ Green Economic Opportunities

■ Natural Capital Protection

■ Social Inclusion

## 2.6 GGGI Rwanda Country Goals

GGGI supports Rwanda with a focus on green urbanization, which itself is a cross-sectoral and multi-stakeholder endeavor. Building upon previous work and results on national and district level green urbanization strategies and plans, GGGI is prioritizing sub-sector level interventions to implement the strategies and plans giving priority on urban resilience and adaptation through 1) sustainable landscape, 2) building resilience to floods and landslides, 3) sustainable land use management, 4) greening the building and construction sector, 5) demonstrating circular economy in waste management, and 6) promoting sustainable mobility in cities. These programs and projects are anchored in inclusive, climate resilient green urbanization that supports and enables sustainable economic growth.



## Chapter 3: Programmatic Solutions and Intended Results

The Government of Rwanda has committed to ambitious targets to reduce GHG emissions by 38% according to the revised NDC submitted in May 2020. To support these efforts, GGGI Rwanda has identified programmatic solutions that support the achievement of the NDC targets. The programmatic solutions identified include:

	<b>Programmatic Solution (PS)</b>	<b>Examples of the common thematic area</b>
	<b>PS1 Climate Action</b>	Mainstreaming Green Growth, Low-Carbon, Climate Resilient, Inclusive, and Sustainable Growth, Climate Diplomacy, NDC Implementation.
	<b>PS2 Green Investments</b>	National Financing Vehicles, Resource Mobilization, Green Investment
	<b>PS3 Green Buildings</b>	Energy-Efficient Green Buildings, Infrastructure, Green Industry, Green, Climate Resilient, Sustainable and Inclusive Urbanization, Affordable Housing, Resilience to Floods and Landslides (Urban Resilience).
	<b>PS4 Waste Management</b>	Waste Valorization, Waste Collection, Recycling, Waste-to-Energy, E-Waste Revenue Collection, Circular Economy.
	<b>PS5 Sustainable Forests</b>	Integrated Agriculture, Solar Irrigation, Urban Agriculture and Forestry, Catchment Restoration and Management, Resilience To Floods and Landslides (Urban Resilience).
	<b>PS6 Sustainable Mobility</b>	Promoting e-mobility transport options in urban/rural areas, Bus Rapid Transit, Non-motorized Transport, Electric Vehicles, etc.
	<b>PS7 Crosscutting in all programmatic solutions</b>	Gender Responsiveness and Social Inclusion, Youth Engagement and Entrepreneurship

The programmatic solutions selected are based on national development priorities as detailed in the policy and strategy documents including the NST1, Vision 2050, the GGCRS, and the National Environment and Climate Change Policy. The solutions have also been identified to capitalize on the areas of expertise and skill set of the GGGI Rwanda team, the need areas, and gaps currently in Rwanda's conditional and unconditional commitments, and opportunities to build upon the foundational work on urban planning executed by the Rwanda Country Program since 2017. In addition, the programmatic solutions are primarily demand-driven by the key counterparts within the Government of Rwanda in the Ministry of Environment (MoE) and Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA). The programmatic solutions selected have also been informed by the identification of synergies between solutions to maximize the use of resources and staff time. Rwanda's Programmatic Solutions are currently in the mature/expansion phase under the GGGI Strategy 2030.

### 3.1 Programmatic Solution 1: Green Investments

GGGI Rwanda's financial instrument(s) programmatic solution work aims to provide support in the development of inclusive national financial vehicles, bankable projects, carbon markets, green bonds, public-private partnerships, and de-risking instruments. GGGI has been working with the Rwanda Green Fund (FONERWA) since the beginning of the country program. GGGI Rwanda has also established a relationship

with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) to explore opportunities to promote climate finance, develop carbon markets, and support research and development activities. GGGI plans to continue to support financial instruments to enable climate resilience through the introduction of mechanisms such as carbon credits and through assisting banking institutions to assess climate finance.

### 3.2 Programmatic Solution 2: Climate Action

GGGI Rwanda has developed a foundation of technical assistance and capacity building in the areas of sustainable urbanization and green cities. GGGI has supported the planning process for the secondary cities and has integrated the skills of its District Technical Assistants (DTAs) to ensure green growth principles are applied to the drafting of District Development Strategies (DDSs) and Master Plan revisions. GGGI Rwanda aims to replicate and scale up such support to include satellite cities and to continue to build upon areas of green growth and development as applied to the secondary cities and the City of Kigali. The mainstreaming of green growth applies to areas where GGGI Rwanda has provided feedback and support in the drafting of various policy documents in different sectors including the Transport Policy and upcoming Transport Masterplan. In addition, GGGI continues to mainstream green growth principles into the development of guidelines and strategic documents such as the revision of the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS) that serves to identify Programs of Action and Strategic Interventions in key economic sectors.

### 3.3 Programmatic Solution 3: Sustainable Forests

Although Rwanda has one of the world's lowest per capita emissions of greenhouse gases, it is highly vulnerable to the impacts of temperature and rainfall variability. The country's average temperature has increased by 1.4°C since 1970, higher than the global average, and by the 2050s, it is likely to rise by up to 2.5°C from the 1970 average (GoR, 2019). As a result, Rwanda will experience more extreme weather events - especially flooding and landslides. In 2020 only, 278 Rwandans tragically died in climate-related disasters including flooding, landslides, and storms. More than 8,000 homes were destroyed or damaged and more than 4,000 hectares of crops were destroyed.<sup>21</sup> Sadly, these numbers are likely to increase in the coming years. As a result of global warming, rainfall patterns in Rwanda will change significantly. The frequency of heavy rainfall will likely increase, raising the risk of flooding and landslides. This will impact critical infrastructures such as housing, roads, and water supplies. In terms of hydrological boundaries, Rwanda is sub-divided into nine Level-1 catchments and 20 Level-2 catchments. Management plans for two level-1 catchments and two level-2 catchments have already been developed and the process is going on for additional catchments. These catchment management plans analyze the status of catchments and propose integrated interventions which include an important component on landscape restoration and management.

The Sustainable Forests programmatic solution aims to design appropriate nature-based solutions for climate change adaptation (flood and landslide risks reduction), mitigation (air pollution control through green spaces), and improving biodiversity focusing on urban and peri-urban areas and mobilizing climate finance. This will contribute to Rwanda's NDC adaptation interventions in water, agriculture, land, and forestry and supports the accomplishment of SO5 on adequate maintenance of natural capital. GGGI will support the Government of Rwanda to catalyze access to climate finance to address the vulnerability to increasing floods and landslides caused by the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme rainfall events and subsequent impacts.

### 3.4. Programmatic Solution 4: Green Buildings

Green urban infrastructure remains a critical aspect of development for Rwanda in its transition to a green and climate resilient economy and this was prioritized under the economic transformation pillar of the National

21 GoR, 2020, [Disaster Damages Report \(January-December 2020\)](#), Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA), Republic of Rwanda, Kigali.

Strategy for Transformation (NST1). The strategy to accelerate private-sector-led economic growth and increased productivity through accelerating sustainable urbanization from 18.4% in 2017 to 35% in 2024, and to promote sustainable management of the environment and natural resources to transition Rwanda towards a green economy.

GGGI Rwanda will work closely with the government and related ministries and agencies both at the national and sub-national level through the various sector and multi-sectoral interventions planned for this country's strategic framework period 2021-2025. These will include the focus on, green building and construction, energy efficiency, and green industry. While contributing to the achievement of SO1 on GHG reduction and SO2 on the creation of Green Jobs, all these are anchored in supporting the government to meet the targets set under Rwanda's NDCs, GGCRS, and the SDGs - most importantly to deliver inclusive and equitable outcomes for the people of Rwanda.

Despite the low urbanization rate, the annual growth rate of the urban population (4.5%) far exceeds the worldwide average of 1.8%. It is also above the urban growth rate in Africa (3.2%). However, urbanization is occurring fast throughout Rwanda, as evidenced by the expansion of unplanned urban settlements in cities and their surroundings<sup>22</sup>. Furthermore, under the Economic Pillar of the NST1<sup>23</sup> priority is placed on the acceleration of sustainable urbanization from 18.4% (2016/17) to 35% by 2024.

Several strategies, policies, and plans have been introduced to guide urban development in Rwanda. These include, among others, the National Urbanization Policy, National Housing Policy of 2015 which focuses on addressing affordable housing and upgrading informal settlements, and the National Roadmap for Green Secondary Cities Development which presents the strategies, guidelines, and actions for green cities planning and development. More recently the endorsement of the National Land Use and Development Master Plan 2020-2050 (NLUDMP) has introduced an integrated structure that aims to achieve the best land-use balance sheet based on spatial and economic analysis. The urbanization spatial plan under the NLUDMP has instituted an additional tier of satellite cities that will guide the future settlement structure.

The rapid growth of the urban population exerts increased pressure on natural resources and demands more innovative approaches to guarantee inclusive and sustainable urbanization. This is further exacerbated by the impacts of climate change with increasing temperatures, risk of drought, flooding, and landslides continuing to have negative impacts on the livelihoods of urban dwellers. This necessitates coordinated and deliberate efforts on building the resilience of the growing cities (City of Kigali, satellite, and secondary cities).

With an overall focus of building urban resilience, GGGI Rwanda, in collaboration with the GoR, will extend its work on Green Cities in Rwanda to further advance ongoing efforts on participatory and inclusive urban planning, green affordable housing, and informal settlements upgrading, floods, and landslides management in urban areas. This component is in alignment with GGGI's SO6: Enhanced adaptation to climate change and builds upon previous policy, planning, technical advisory, and capacity building support provided in the areas of the greening of City of Kigali and Secondary Cities Master Plans, District Development Strategies and more recently greening of Affordable Housing and Building of Flooding and Landslides resilience capacities in urban areas, with a major focus on Nature-Based Solutions.

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22 GoR/Ministry of Infrastructure, 2015. [National Urbanization Policy](#), Republic of Rwanda, Kigali.

23 GoR, 2017. [7 Years Government Programme: National Strategy for Transformation \(NST1\)](#), 2017-2024, Rwanda, Kigali.



### 3.5 Programmatic Solution 5: Waste Management

Sustainable waste management is a critical component required to move towards a green economy. With increasing rates of urbanization as well as rising income levels, per capita, waste generation is expected to increase as Rwanda aims to reach middle-income status by the year 2035. The population of Kigali is expected to increase to over three million by 2050 whereas the annual per capita waste generation is expected to increase from 297 kg/c/yr in 2012 to 367 kg/c/yr in 2050 (COWI, 2021).

Sustainable waste management is also crucial to reduce GHG emissions and improve the quality of life for urban residents. According to Rwanda's NDC, solid waste contributes 6% of Rwanda's GHG emissions in addition to another 5% from wastewater. The waste sector plays a vital role in preventive health care and quality of life. For that reason, the Government of Rwanda has made the provision for sustainable sanitation, which includes human excreta, solid and liquid waste management services as one of the priorities of the National Development Agenda. Particularly, the management of solid waste is important in Rwanda due to the high level of emissions in the form of methane and other greenhouse gases resulting from biodegradation at the disposal/dumping sites.

The sustainable waste management programmatic action includes interventions to improve valorization of existing waste streams, increase collection rates, and introduce circular economy approaches to limit the amount of waste destined for landfill sites. The waste management interventions build upon the 2019 report, [Solid Waste Management in Secondary Cities of Rwanda – Muhanga & Huye: Situation Assessment and Potential Intervention Areas](#). The waste management programmatic focus addresses three streams of waste: municipal solid, liquid, and agro-processing.

Over 70% of the waste generated in urban areas is organic with higher percentages in peri-urban and rural areas. Kigali alone produces an estimated 480 tons of organic waste per day, which is expected to increase to 710 tons per day by 2030. The bulk of material that is sent to the country's landfills is organic waste. According to the Rwanda National GHG Inventory Data, waste contributes 0.64 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e or 12% of total emissions in Rwanda. While efforts have been made to rehabilitate existing landfills, the current solid waste management system is unsustainable and requires interventions to not only strengthen and rebuild the infrastructure for the containment of solid waste (landfills) but also to treat and divert waste from being directed to the landfills that are operating often beyond maximum capacity. In addition, Rwanda's National Strategy for Transformation (NST) prioritizes the acceleration of sustainable urbanization from 18.4% (in 2016-17) up to 35% by 2024. The combination of rapid urbanization and population growth has placed considerable strain on waste management facilities.

For liquid waste management, the Government of Rwanda has prioritized this subsector and various activities are ongoing including the construction of a centralized sewerage system, and the rehabilitation, and upgrading of decentralized wastewater treatment plants in selected estates in the City of Kigali.

The programmatic solution for solid waste management aims to identify appropriate technologies for waste valorization and minimization, engage the private sector in inclusive circular economy solutions, and mobilize climate finance to reduce the amount of waste being deposited at landfill sites. The same applies to liquid waste management including efficiency in emptying services and leveraging investment for infrastructure for wastewater treatment.

GGGI is implementing a 4 million Euro waste to resource project on improving municipal solid waste and hazardous waste in Rwanda funded under the memorandum of understanding between the Government of Rwanda and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which aims to strengthen cooperation and technology transfer between the two countries. The project is aligned with the GGGI Strategic Plan and contributes towards SO1 GHG emission reduction, SO2 Creation of green jobs, and SO3 Increased access to sustainable services. The project aims to strengthen national and sub-national green growth planning, financing, and institutional frameworks and most importantly, endeavors to increase green investment flows to an area that is of critical need and that has continuously been hampered by lack of investment.

Where possible, the project will also incorporate the improvement of multi-directional knowledge sharing and learning between South-South countries by adopting best practices and lessons learned from GGGI country programs – most notable Senegal and Nepal under the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (B&MGF) sanitation projects as well as the sustainable waste management projects currently implemented in Lao PDR and Cambodia. The aim of the project is to replicate and scale initiatives led by GGGI in other country programs as well as contextualize these practices to improve and enhance Rwanda's policy, institutional, and regulatory framework.

GGGI will further identify opportunities to involve informal workers and waste pickers associations for more sustainable outcomes; and inclusive formalization of the sector to improve workers' benefits, health, and safety.

### 3.6. Programmatic Solution 6: Sustainable Mobility

E-mobility was selected as a programmatic solution as it presents an opportunity for the Government of Rwanda to address two areas of increasing concern: 1) rising levels of particulate matter (and GHG emissions) due to transport in fast-growing urban and peri-urban areas and 2) a surplus of electricity due to the country's large-scale investments in hydropower.

The interventions in e-mobility have been designed to support the planned development of a national e-mobility policy and plan to prioritize the transition to e-mobility starting with motorcycles, then buses, and lastly, cars and privately-owned vehicles. The programmatic solution in e-mobility was selected due to the potential benefits and impact it will have on city residents – particularly the urban poor – due to the improvement of air quality (SO4).

The project will also benefit young technicians through the creation and promotion of green jobs. The introduction of EVs will require both skilled and unskilled labor to support the installation and maintenance of charging infrastructure, vehicles, modeling of grid impact, and system optimization. This programmatic solution will be facilitated through capacity building to ensure the required technology transfer takes place and those relevant government officials are capacitated in areas necessary for the transition to sustainable electric mobility.



Nyandungu Urban Wetland Eco-tourism Park in Rwanda; Credit: Rwanda Green Fund

### 3.7 Programmatic Solution 7: Crosscutting Sectors

Rwanda has over the years prioritized Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) and Environment and Climate Change (ECC) as key cross-cutting sectors critical to achieving sustainable development. This is evidenced by the continued efforts to act on mainstreaming the gender-environment and climate change nexus into national strategies and policies. The Environment and Climate Change Policy (2019), the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1-2017-2024), the recently updated NDC, and Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS) are all strategic documents that underscore GoR's direction towards achieving national, regional, and international commitments on gender-responsive and socially inclusive climate action. Therefore, GGGI will support the government's continued efforts by incorporating gendered interventions across all programmatic solutions while enhancing local capacities to engage globally in climate action.

## Annex 1 – CPF Impact Pathway Diagram

Programmatic Solution Areas Policy (Policies adopted)		Intermediate Outcomes			Estimated Strategic Outcomes		Country Goals
		Policy (Policies adopted)	Financing Instruments (\$ mobilized)	Investment Projects (\$ mobilized)	Estimated attributed impacts (SOs and other impacts)	Estimated contributed impacts (SOs and other impacts)	Country goals/ targets (SOs and other impacts)
Climate Action	Technical Support to NFV	Law Governing the Rwanda Environment and Climate Change Fund (FONERWA) – Approved by cabinet and parliament which gives autonomy to the institution and led to the current new structure and mandate of FONERWA (RW1, 2017)	USD 4 million funding by SIDA for Rwanda's Green Fund (FONERWA)				GHG Emissions: NDC (2020): Unconditional 16% reduction in GHG emissions from BAU levels by 2030
				USD 32.8 million mobilized for strengthening climate resilience of rural communities in Gicumbi District	SO1 GHG emission avoided: 273,700 tCO2e. SO2 green jobs: = 148,73 SO6: climate adaptation: number of beneficiaries = 532,000 people (direct = 150,000/ indirect = 381,465)	→	
			Development of a Green Incubator and Accelerator Facility (GIAF) (RW08)				

Programmatic Solution Areas		Intermediate Outcomes			Estimated Strategic Outcomes		Country Goals	
		Policy (Policies adopted)	Financing Instruments (\$ mobilized)	Investment Projects (\$ mobilized)	Estimated attributed impacts (SOs and other impacts)	Estimated contributed impacts (SOs and other impacts)	Country goals/ targets (SOs and other impacts)	
Climate Action	Climate resilient, inclusive, low-carbon, and green urban development	District Development Strategies (DDS) developed and adopted for all six secondary city districts (RW2, 2018)					Urbanization: NST (2017): Sustainable urbanization from 18.4% in 2016-17 to 35% by 2024	
		Revised Master Plans of three secondary cities adopted (in 2019) and three secondary cities validated (adoption expected before end of 2020)						
		Mapping of Public Spaces to inform Master Plan review for Secondary Cities in Rwanda (RW07, 2019)		USD 600,000 mobilized for the development of a Green Public Space in Nyagatare Secondary City with detailed designs and costing to enable the kickoff of the work under the World Bank RUDP Phase 2	SO5 Adequate maintenance of natural capital: 0.0000035 million			
		Mapping of Public Spaces in Kigali: Towards City-Wide Public Space Strategy (RW07, 2020)						
		Green urban neighborhood planning guidelines (RW20)						
		Rwanda Green Building Minimum Compliance System adopted as an Annex 3 to the Rwanda Building Code 2019 (RW2 and RW09, 2019)						

Programmatic Solution Areas		Intermediate Outcomes			Estimated Strategic Outcomes		Country Goals
		Policy (Policies adopted)	Financing Instruments (\$ mobilized)	Investment Projects (\$ mobilized)	Estimated attributed impacts (SOs and other impacts)	Estimated contributed impacts (SOs and other impacts)	Country goals/ targets (SOs and other impacts)
Climate Action	Green Buildings	Rwanda Green Building Minimum Compliance System adopted as an Annex 3 to the Rwanda Building Code 2019 (RW2 and RW09, 2019)			SO1 GHG Emission Reduction: 5.64 MtCO2e		Green Buildings: GGCRS (2011): 80% reduction in energy use in buildings
				USD 200,000 mobilized under collaboration with ICLEI and UN-Habitat for the Urban LEDS II demonstration projects in Kigali and 2 secondary cities (RW09, 2019)	SO1 GHG reduction = 7,186 tCO2e  SO2 Green jobs = 10	SO1 GHG cumulative reduction = 2.01 MtCO2e	GHG Emissions: NDC (2020): Unconditional 16% reduction in GHG emissions from BAU levels by 2030
E-mobility	Sustainable Mobility			USD 856,543 mobilized by private sector for a Public Bike Sharing (PBS) project in Kigali and two SCs (RW08, 2019)	SO1: GHG reduction = 64,000 tCO2e  SO2: Green jobs = 24		Sustainable Mobility: Phased adoption of electric buses, passenger vehicles (cars) and motorcycles from 2020 onwards (Updated NDC 2020). Integrated multi-mode urban transport (GGCRS, 2011)
Environmental Protection	Ecosystem Services			USD 1.14million mobilized for Nyandungu Eco-Tourism Park development under the contribution agreement between IMELS, MoE and GGGI (RW15E, 2018)	SO1; GHG reduction = 94,000 tCO2e  SO2: green jobs = 510  SO5 Adequate maintenance of natural capital = 130 hectares of wetlands restored		GHG Emissions: NDC (2020): Unconditional 16% reduction in GHG emissions from BAU levels by 2030

## Annex 2. Country Program Targets

COUNTRY PROGRAM TARGETS						
			Attributed	Contributed		
<b>COUNTRY PROGRAM RESULTS - 2021</b>	1	USD 27.3 million	SO1-GHG reduced:	2.16 million tCO2eq	SO1-GHG reduced:	2.91 million tCO2eq
			SO2-Green jobs:	11,084 green jobs	SO2-Green jobs:	15,680 green jobs
			SO3.3-Sustainable waste management:	0.18 million people	SO3.3-Sustainable waste management:	Xx million people
			SO5-Adequate maintenance of natural capital	0.003 Ha	SO5-Adequate maintenance of natural capital	Xx million Ha
			SO6-Enhanced adaptation to climate change	0.04 million people	SO6-Enhanced adaptation to climate change	Xx million people
<b>COUNTRY PROGRAM RESULTS - CUMULATIVE FOR 2017 - 2030</b>	5	USD 34 million	SO1-GHG reduced:	0.44 million tCO2eq	SO1-GHG reduced:	7.65 million tCO2eq
			SO2-Green jobs:	15,417 green jobs	SO2-Green jobs:	Xx green jobs
			SO5-Adequate maintenance of natural capital	113.5 Ha	SO5 – Adequate maintenance of natural capital	Xx million Ha
			SO6-Enhanced adaptation to climate change	0.53 million people	SO6 – Enhanced adaptation to climate change	Xx million people



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