



**Facilitative sharing of views**

**-RWANDA-**

## Outline

- ❖ National context
- ❖ GHG inventory
- ❖ Mitigation actions and effect
- ❖ Barriers and support needed and received
- ❖ ETF transition and implementation

# National Circumstances



- **Area:** 26, 338sqkm
- **Population:** 13,246,394 million people by August 2022
- **Economy:** Agricultural based
- **GDP growth:** 9.5 % in 2018/2019
- **Climate:** Tropical Climate moderated by hilly topography. Average temperatures rising, increasing extreme events
- **Topography:** ascending western ward from 1000 m to 4507 m above sea level

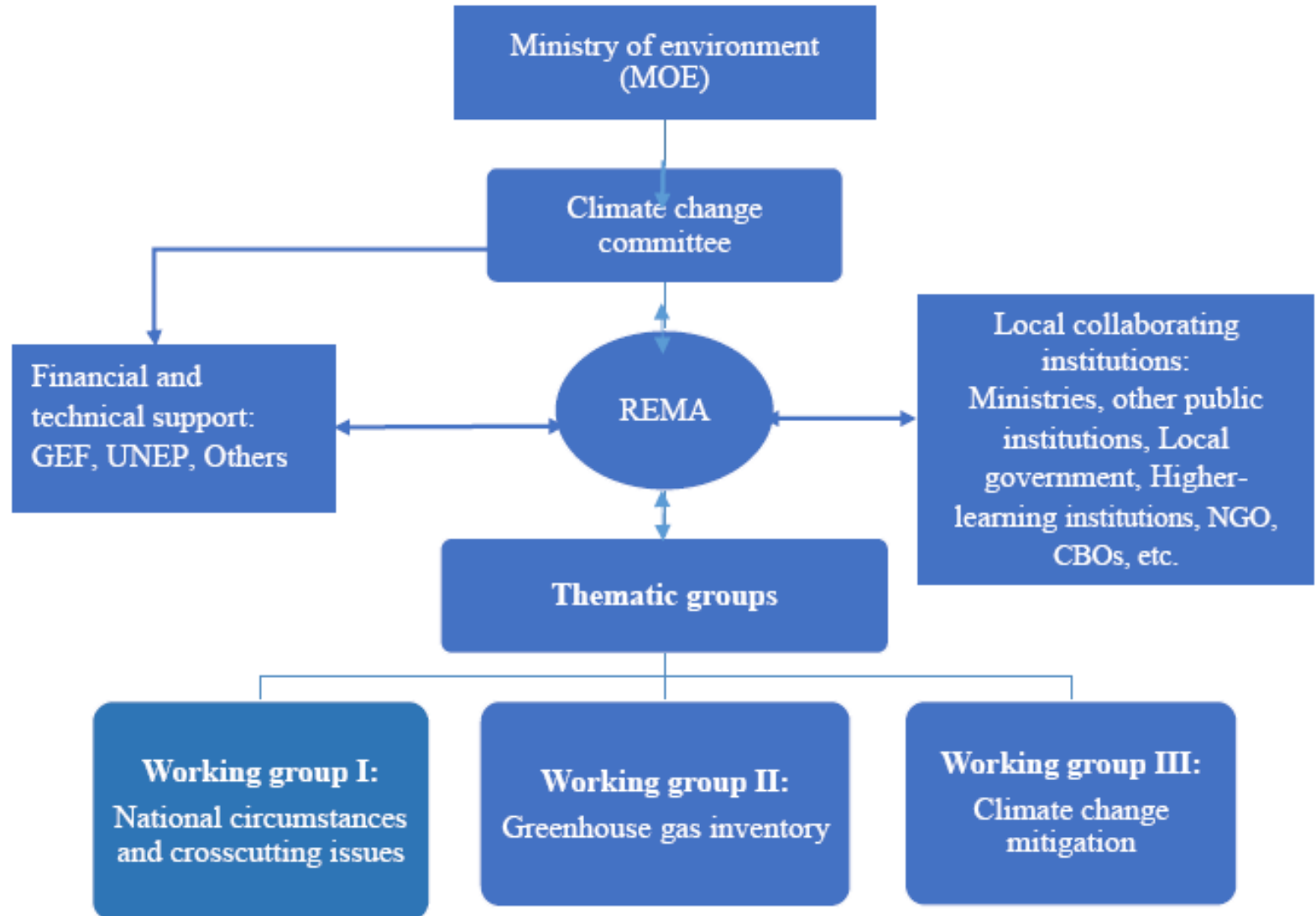
## Legislation, policies and strategies related to climate change in Rwanda

- 2018 Law on Environment
- 2019 Environment and Climate Change Policy
- 2020 Revised NDC and its MRV framework
- 2022 Revised Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS)

# Institutional arrangements for Climate Reporting

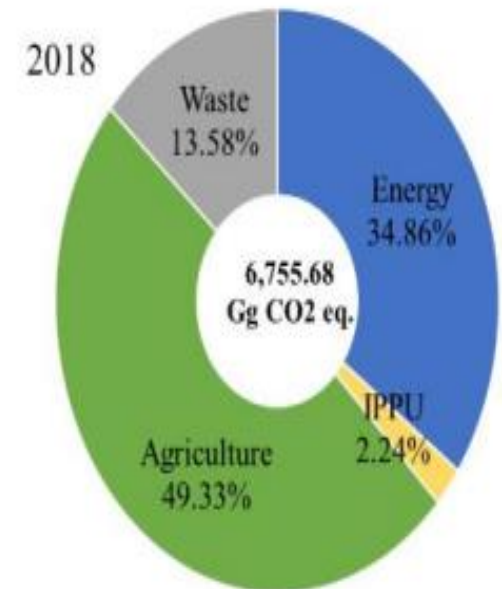
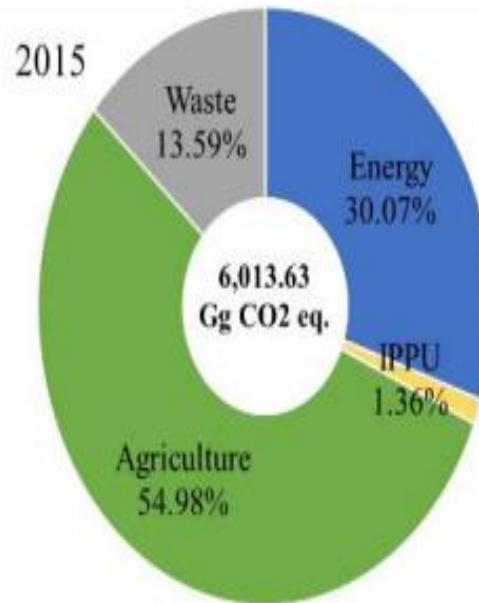
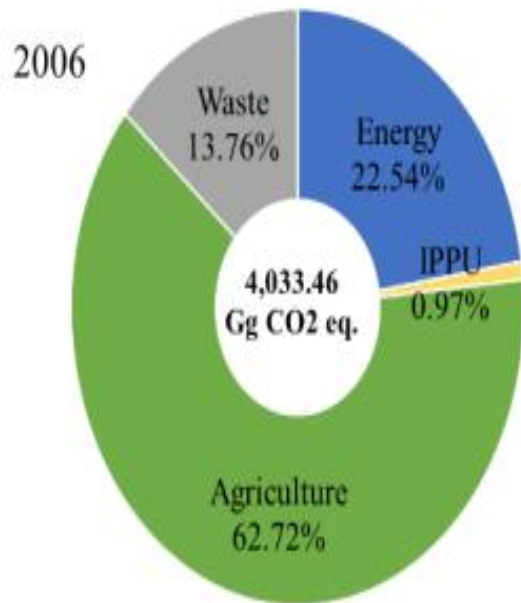
1. Ministry of Environment - Institution in charge of developing policies and programmes related to environment and climate change; MoE chairs Environment and Natural Resources Sector Working Group (SWG)
  
2. REMA:
  - regulatory agency tasked to coordinate the implementation of CC policies and programmes; chairs the E & CC Thematic Working Group (TWG)
  - Preparation of UNFCCC reports through the Environmental Analytics and Lake Kivu Monitoring Division with support from the Climate Change Program

# Institutional arrangements for UNFCCC Reporting



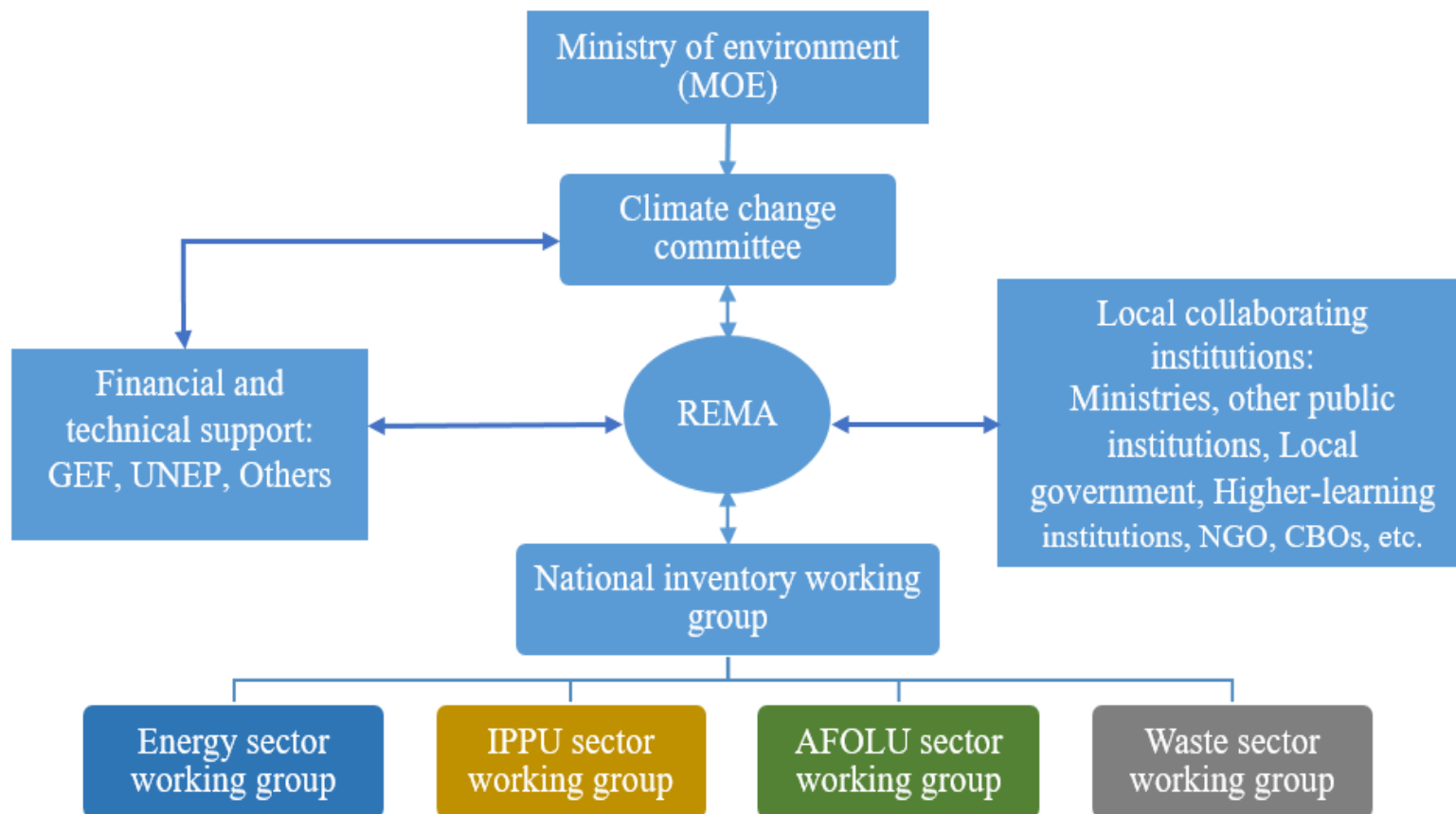
# GHG inventory

- Covers the time period 2006-2018
- In this GHG inventory, an effort was made to use the Tier 2 IPCC approach in various categories of the Agriculture, Forest and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and Waste sectors, whereas a combination of the Tier 1 methodology with country-specific data was used in Energy and Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sectors.
- The GHG inventory covered the four greenhouse gases, viz., carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

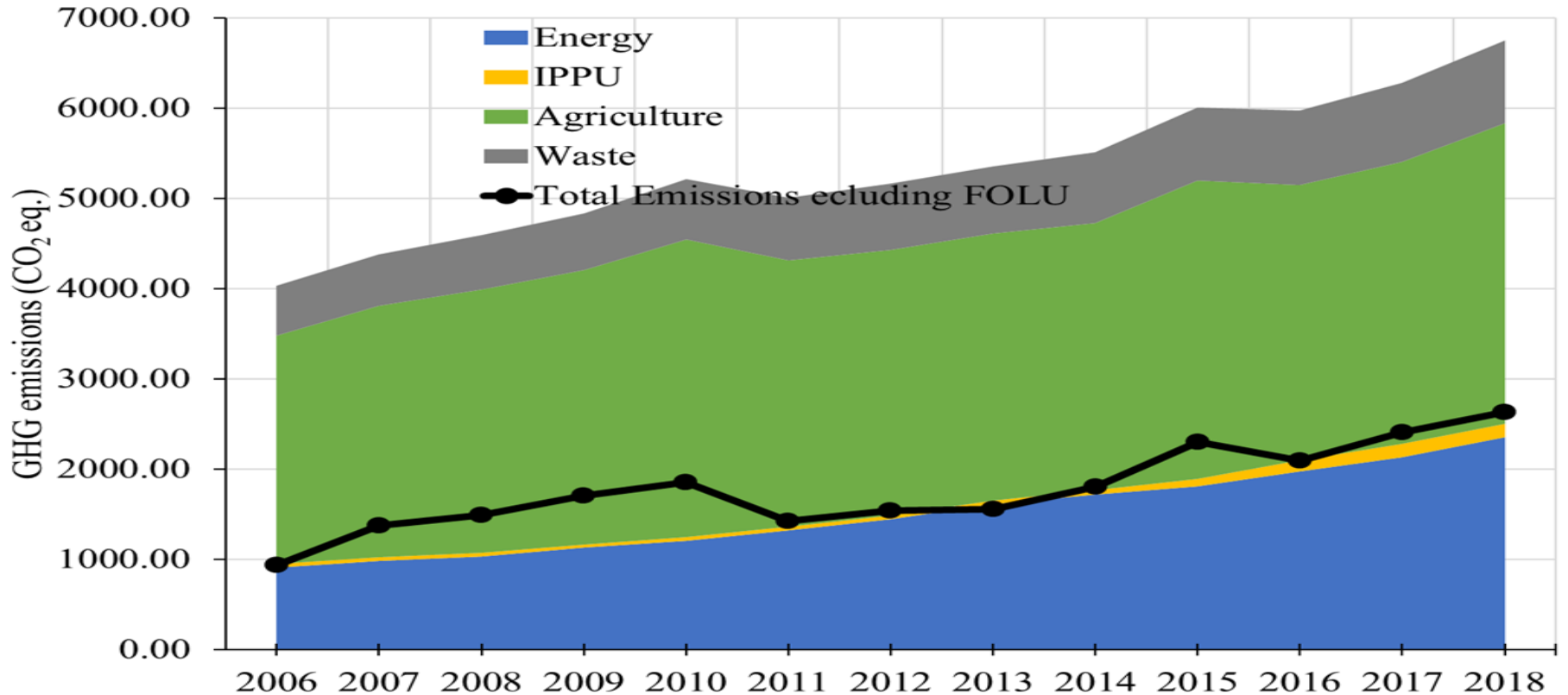




# Institutional arrangements for the National GHG inventory



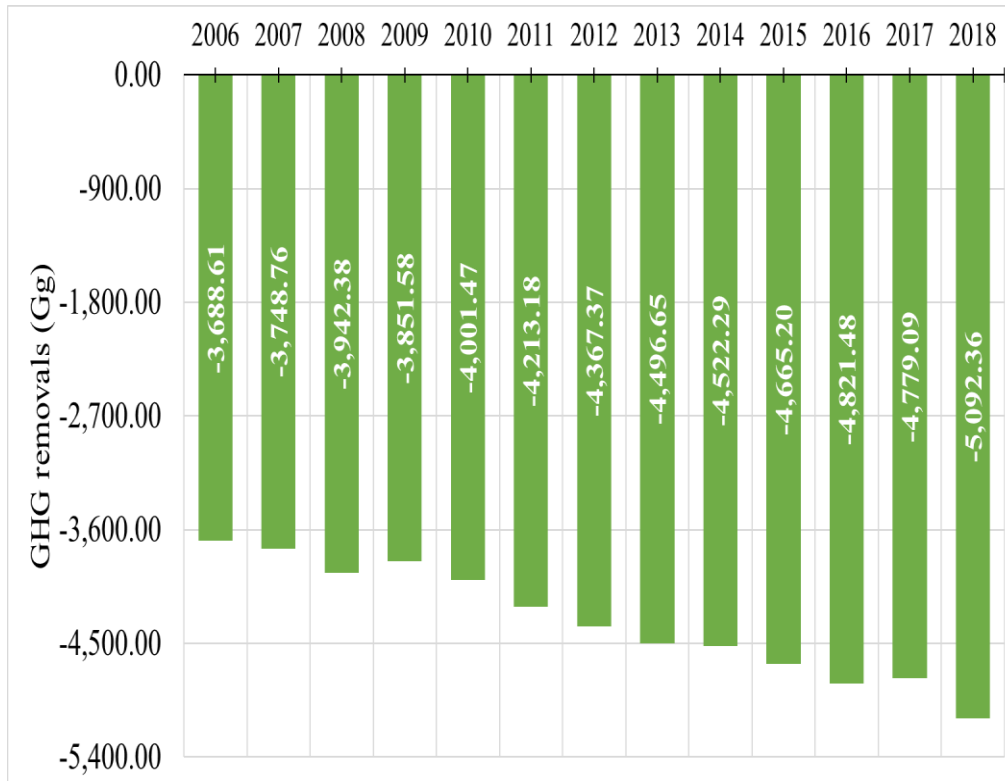
# Trends in GHG Emissions by sector



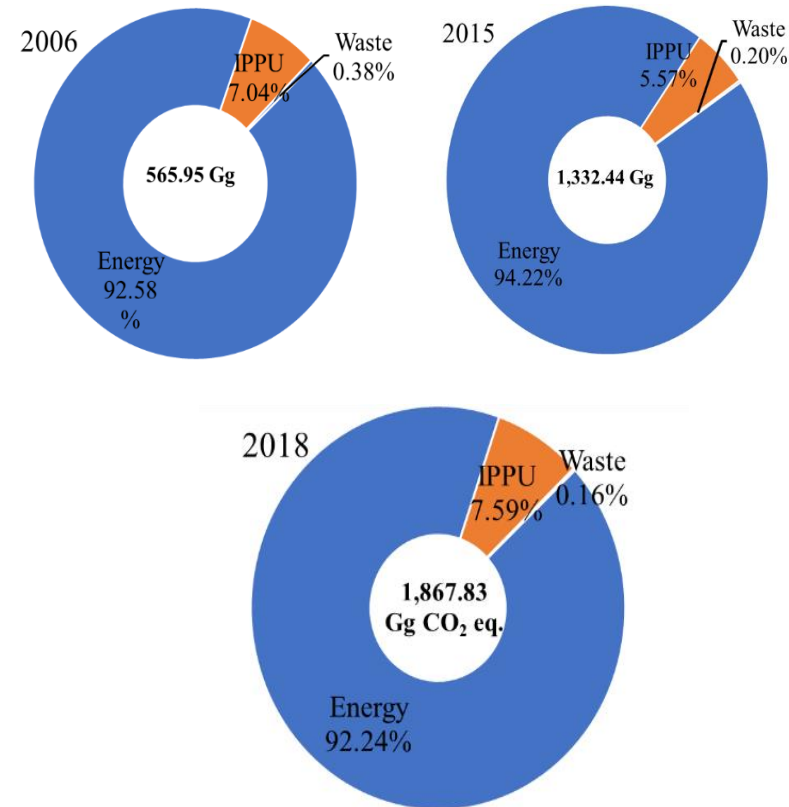


# Carbon dioxide emissions and removals

Trends in Carbon dioxide removals



Carbon dioxide emissions by sectors in 2006, 2015 and 2018 (excluding FOLU)



# Mitigation actions and effects

**BAU emissions** were updated based on the latest GHG inventory and the projections were conducted from **2019** through **2030**, taking **2018** as a base year.

Business As Usual by 2030:

- 12.06 MtCOeq

Mitigation scenario by 2030:

- 10.16 MtCOeq when domestic measures are implemented
- 7.5 MtCOeq when all NDC measures are implemented

# Mitigation Measures and Progress

30 mitigation measures to achieve a 38% emission reduction target by 2030

## **ENERGY**

### **Grid Connected Hydropower**

June 2020 grid installed capacity was 228.102 MW; where 41.37 % was from domestic Hydro

### **Solar mini grids**

84 mini grids (78 DC and 6 AC) are installed with a total capacity of around 250kW.

### **Efficient cookstoves**

use of firewood as the main source of energy for cooking has reduced to 79.9 % in 2019 from 86.3 % in 2011.

## **AFOLU**

### **Soil conservation through Terracing**

2015/16=3,904.5ha

2016-17=7,123.6ha

2017-2018=17,029ha

### **Afforestation:**

Over 7,000ha (2014-2020)

Sustainable forest management

Over 47,000 ha of agroforestry through government programs and donor funded projects such as The Green Amayaga and Green Gicumbi

# Mitigation Measures and Progress

## **IPPU**

**Gradual substitution of F-gases by less polluting substitutes**

Development of National Cooling strategy (2019), and minimum energy efficiency standards

## **WASTE**

**Waste to Energy**

**Land fill gas utilization**

National Sanitation Policy developed;

Feasibility studies for solid waste management through sanitary landfills

# Support received and needed (finance, technology, capacity-building)

## 1. Financial support received

### 1.1. Involvement of partners in financing environmental and climate change activities

- From 2012 to June 2018, a sum of **USD 109,630,444** in external development finance was mobilized
- **USD 33,232,670** of this total amount was mobilized in 2017/18 (all from GCF) (MINECOFIN, 2019). While, **FONERWA** reported having mobilized **USD 127,763,110,124** from 2013 to 2020

## 2. Technical and Capacity Building support received

- The technical assistance and capacity building support from the **UN-Global Support Programme (GSP)** for climate reporting
- Technical support from **Belgian NDC Support Initiative** to strengthen the **National GHG Inventory** by establishing a **National Data Management System**

# Support Needs

- **2020 – 2030 period:**
- **5, 677 million USD** for various mitigation measures
- **5, 364 million USD** for adaptation interventions
- There is a need for private investors to be involved in sectoral climate change resilience projects
- Additional support is required to extend existing climate change mainstreaming to sub national level.

# Cont'd

## **2. Technical and capacity building needs**

- Additional training of national experts on the National Inventory Process, climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies
- Continuous climate change vulnerability assessments
- Technical and capacity building support to improve and upgrade to Tier 2 reporting of GHG emissions and removals.
- In house capacity building for REMA as the GHG Inventory compiler is required towards improvement of GHG data management, documentation and archiving



# Barriers

- Limited funds for the implementation of climate action
- Limited private sector investment in environment and climate change activities
- Capacity Gaps particularly in ETF transition and operationalization of our national MRV

# ETF Transition and Implementation

## **1. Development of country specific emission factors**

## **2. Tools to ensure integration of climate action related data**

- National Greenhouse Gases Activity data platform
- National Climate Change Portal

## **3. Tracking national and international support for climate action**

- Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) under MINECOFIN
- Rwanda Green Fund (FONERWA)

## Cont'd

### **4. National capacity building on climate change reporting under ETF**

- More than 80 trained on GHG inventory methodologies (IPCC guidelines) from government institutions, higher learning institutions and private sector
- Participation in UNFCCC negotiation processes towards ETF reporting



### **5. Establishment of National MRV Framework**

The National MRV framework sets guidelines and institutional arrangements on monitoring and evaluation of NDC action and support. This works as a transparency framework at national level

## Conclusion

- The Government of Rwanda still continues to fulfill the country's obligations under the convention through:
- 2021 Submission of initial Biennial Update Report (BUR)
- 2022 Kick off of the Fourth National Communication (NC4)

*Funds to prepare Rwanda's institutions for the Enhanced Transparency Framework are provided by the Global Environment Facility. GoR is also supported by the NDC Partnership, World Bank and other development partners*

*Thank you*