



# Appraising adaptation options - Tools

Case study: RWANDA

# Outline

- Economics of climate change in Rwanda - Assessment
- GGCRS
- NDCs
- NST1
- Recommendations

# Economics of climate change in Rwanda

- In 2009 Rwanda conducted a comprehensive assessment of **“economics of climate change in Rwanda”**
- The study was funded by DFID and undertaken by the Stockholm Environment Institute (in Oxford) working with local partners.
- The assessment covered:
  - The impacts and economics costs of climate change;
  - The costs of adaptation; and
  - The potential for low carbon growth.

# Economics of climate change in Rwanda

- The study advanced a number of approaches to investigate these areas, using aggregated analysis (top-down), sector assessment (bottom-up) and case studies.
- On “***the economic costs of climate change impacts in Rwanda***” the key messages of the study were that:
  - Existing climate variability has significant economic costs in Rwanda (The study estimated that the direct measurable economic costs of 2007, for two districts alone, were equivalent to around 0.1 – 0.6% of the national GDP (Rwanda has 30 districts).
  - Future climate change will lead to additional economic costs.

# Economics of climate change in Rwanda

- On “*the economics of adaptation in Rwanda*” the key messages of the study were that:
  - Adaptation can reduce the economic costs of climate change but it has a cost
  - There are four categories of adaptation options based on top-down aggregated estimates of the costs of adaptation: (1) addressing the current adaptation deficit and (2) increasing social protection. The second two are associated with tackling future climate risks and are (3) building adaptive capacity and (4) enhancing climate resilience
  - The study has also assessed the costs of adaptation for Rwanda using a sectoral bottom-up approach, to give greater insight into sectoral planning.

# Economics of climate change in Rwanda

- One of the key recommendations of the study was the ***development of a national strategy*** promoting a visionary approach to ***low carbon development and climate resilient growth*** within the context of environmental sustainability and economic growth.

# Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS) - 2011

- Lays out Rwanda's vision of being a developed, climate-resilient, low-carbon economy by 2050 through its **14 Programmes of Action**.
- One of the five enabling pillars of the GGCRS is integrated planning and data management. This pillar has as a priority to *“Develop monitoring, reporting and evaluation systems to improve planning and provide the evidence base for climate finance”*

# NDCs - 2015

- Rwanda's NDC is based on the National Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development (GGCRS).
- The adaptation component is listed first highlighting the country's vulnerability to climate change.
- The focus sectors of the adaptation contribution are: Agriculture, Forestry Tourism, Water use, Land use and Cross-cutting measures.
- The NDC implementation strategy is built upon the same GCCRS pillars, which include integrated planning (among all relevant sectors) and data management



# National Strategy for Transformation (NST1)

- In addition to the national priorities, NST1 also embraces the SDGs, the Africa Union Agenda 2063 and the East African Community (EAC) Vision 2050, which focuses on initiatives for job creation and employment.
- NST is built on 3 pillars: Economic Transformation, Social Transformation, and Transformational Governance.
- Under the pillar of Economic transformation, **Priority Area 7** is *“Sustainable management of natural resources and environment to transition Rwanda towards a green economy”*.

# National Strategy for Transformation (NST1)

- The NST1 commends the role of the national **Green Growth and Climate Resilient Strategy** (GGCRS) and the **Nationally Determined Contributions** (NDCs) in addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation.

# Conclusion

- Economic evidence based information has been key to convince decision makers to embrace proper adaptation options
- The integration of adaptation into national priorities has facilitated the mainstreaming of adaptation in sectoral strategic plans and development strategic plans at local government levels.

THANK YOU