



Integrating adaptation into national and subnational development planning and budgeting in Rwanda

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Outline

- 1. Climate change related shocks & disasters in Rwanda**
- 2. Policies and Strategies to deal with Climate change in Rwanda**
- 3. How Rwanda integrates adaptation in planning and budgeting**
- 4. Challenges**
- 5. Recommendations**

Climate change related shocks & disasters in Rwanda

Climate change/variability shocks & disasters in Rwanda:

Erratic and intense rainfall:

- Floods;
- Landslides;
- Rainstorms.
- Erosion observed mostly in the western, central, northern and southern parts of the country

Prolonged dry season:

- Drought with Food insecurity in East and Southeast of the Country



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Floods caused by heavy rainfall, Kigali on 28 January 2020

Disasters in numbers (...)

	Deaths	Injured	Houses Damaged	Crops Damaged	Lost Cattle
2018 (partial)	249	323	15,777	10,831 ha	809
2017	67	133	5,768	5,251 ha	587
2016	168	161	4,459	2,070 ha	208
2015	121	175	2,603	1,759 ha	88
2014	104	251	3,595	3,074 ha	245

	Class rooms	Health centers	Roads	Churches	Bridges	Admin. offices
2018 (partial)	67	3	32	24	63	10
2017	198	3	13	37	49	17

Source: MINEMA 2018

Disasters



Rubavu (Sebeya- Nyundo), May 2018, the PM visited different areas affected by disasters



Kigali Flooding: event 2 & 3 Feb 2020

Direct and Indirect drivers of change

- **Changes in land use** through Agricultural expansion and urbanization
 - **Direct exploitation of natural resources:** Forests, mining, etc;
 - **Climate change:** The frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, and the fires, floods and droughts that they bring
 - **Pollution:** air, water and soil pollution;
 - Greenhouse gas emissions,
 - untreated urban and rural waste,
 - pollutants from industrial, mining and agricultural activities,
 - oil spills and toxic dumpinghave had strong negative effects on soil, freshwater and marine water quality and on the global atmosphere
- **Rapid human population growth,**
 - **Unsustainable production and consumption** and associated technological development.

Policies and Strategies to deal with Climate change in Rwanda

Face to the impacts of climate change Rwanda has put in place policies and strategies to mitigate and build resilience of the country to climate change.

- ❑ In 2006 Rwanda was among the first countries in Africa to prepared and submit its [National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate change \(NAPA\)](#);
- ❑ Since 2011, [Rwanda adopted the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy \(GGCRS\)](#) which envisages Rwanda to be a developed climate-resilient, low-carbon economy by 2050.

Policies and Strategies to deal with Climate change in Rwanda (...)

- ❑ Since 2015 Rwanda conduct climate change vulnerability assessment to inform sectors on their vulnerability .
- ❑ In 2015 Rwanda prepared its Climate action plan known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) which highlights the country measures in climate change adaptation and Mitigation.
- ❑ Rwanda 's NDC was updated in May 2020 to make it more ambitious with clear and quantified targets. Rwanda NDC aims to reduce 38% of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030;

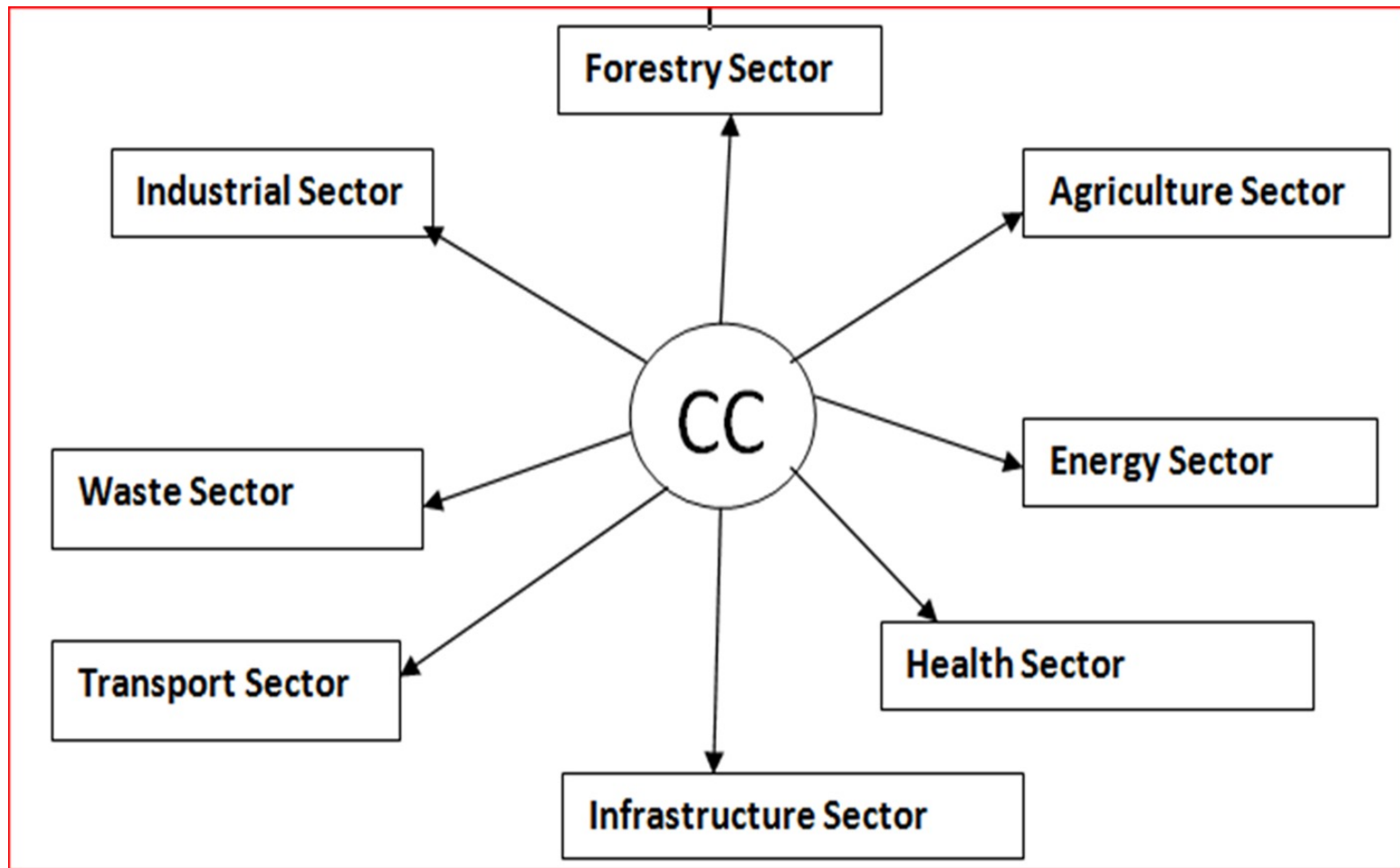
Policies and Strategies to deal with Climate change in Rwanda (...)

- ❑ As one of the recommendations of the GGCRS, in 2012 Rwanda established the [Fund for Environment and Climate Change](#) (FONERWA) to mobilize domestic and international climate finance, and secure sustainable financing to support projects toward the implementation of the GGCRS.
- ❑ In 2018 Rwanda revised its 2003 environmental policy to better integrate climate change . Now it is [National Environment and climate change policy](#) ;
- ❑ In 2018 the law on environment was also reviewed and it better integrates climate change.

A photograph of an irrigation system in a field. A main pipe runs diagonally from the bottom left towards the center. Several smaller pipes branch off, each with a nozzle that is spraying water in a wide arc. The field is filled with rows of young green plants in dark brown soil. In the background, there are green trees and a hazy sky. The overall scene is bright and slightly overexposed.

How does Rwanda integrate adaptation in planning and budgeting?

 **Mainstream Climate change into all sector plans and budgets**



Tools to Integrate ECC into planning and budgets

1. ECC mainstreaming checklists :

Objectives :

- Mainstream environment and climate change in all Sector Strategies and plans
- Improve budget allocations for climate change related activities in all ministries;
- Systematize data collection for environment sector;
- Establish standards that serve as a basis for effective regulation.

2. ECC budget statement

- This a requirement of the new environment and Climate change Policy.

Tools to Integrate ECC into planning and budgets (...)

ECC budget statement ...

Objectives: The purpose of ECC Budget statement is to bring ECC perspectives on how government resources and programs are implemented.

The aim is to mainstream ECC perspective into the analysis of public expenditure and means of raising public revenues, so that the impacts of CC are considered

Tools to Integrate ECC into planning and budgets (...)

3. Assessment reports of mainstreaming targets set in different sectors (Central level) and different Districts (at subnational level):

- The focus of these annual assessments is on the evaluation of ECC related Key Performance Indicators (KPI).
- Each KPI is linked to the ECC targets that was set by the concerned Sector at the beginning of the year in line with ECC checklist developed every by REMA.
- These reports give some recommendations to development Sectors and Districts to improve their future planning and implementation.

Challenges

- Low investment in resilience building efforts;
- Investment in adaptation is not sufficiently prioritized: Little consideration in budget and planning by sectors;
- Low awareness and understanding of Climate change in general.

Recommendations

- Investment in climate change adaptation should be seen as a long- term investment opportunity
- Capacity Building and Incentives
- Cooperation (cross-sectoral)
- Integrated planning & Prioritization of adaptation to ensure sustainable future



Thank you for the attention!

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