



# GREEN ECONOMY: POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (CASE OF RWANDA)



WORLD BANK



GREEN CLIMATE FUND



Global Green Growth Institute

# OUTLINE



- What is Green Economy
- Key Interventions fostering green growth
- Existing policies and strategies enhancing green growth
- Rwanda's Path to Green Economy through GGCRS
- Emerging trends and challenges

# What is Green Economy

**A green economy:** is defined as low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive (UN, Environment),

**Green growth:** means fostering economic **growth** and **development** while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies.

Examples of interventions to go green in different areas of the economy:

## **Transport and Urban efficiency**

- ▶ Integrated spatial planning to improve urban efficiency
- ▶ Promote and enable green building design and green building materials and standards
- ▶ Promote and enable low carbon transportation
- I society, private sector, communities, individuals
- **Catalyse Access** – to existing and emerging international finance

# Green Economy(ctd)



## Energy

- ▶ Promote and enable energy efficiency and demand side management
- ▶ Increase the proportion of renewable energy in the national energy supply mix
- ▶ Enhance the universal access to clean, renewable energy services

## Waste

- ▶ Measures to improve supply chain efficiency and prevent the production of waste
- ▶ Reduce the waste going to land-fill by increasing reuse and recycling
- ▶ Invest in clean technology and value adding to waste

# Key Interventions for Green growth (ctd)



## **Water**

- Enhance the provision of water and sanitation services
- Increase water-use efficiency and equitable distribution through appropriate Incentives
- Improve monitoring and reporting to ensure best practice and standards in water and wastewater management

## **Agriculture**

- Develop sustainable agricultural systems where the dependency of agriculture on natural resources is recognized
- Focus agricultural production to improve food security and livelihoods, and create resilient ecosystems

# Existing policies fostering green growth

- ▶ **Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda** of 2003 revised in 2015: right to a clean environment (Art 22); protection of the environment (Art 53).
- ▶ **Vision 2020**: consideration of three principles of the green economy: social cohesion, economic empowerment and environmental intelligence.
- ▶ **Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS)**: to make Rwanda a developed climate-resilient and low-carbon economy by 2050.
- ▶ **National Strategy for Transformation (NST1)**: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Environment to Transition Rwanda towards a Green Economy. ". Moreover, environment and climate change were highlighted as cross-cutting areas to boost agriculture, urbanization, industries and energy.
- Focus agricultural production to improve food security and livelihoods, and create resilient ecosystems

# Existing policies fostering green growth (cta

- ▶ **National Environment and Climate Change Policy** provides strategic direction and responses to the emerging issues and critical challenges in environmental management and climate change adaptation and mitigation
- ▶ **Updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)**: This targets a 38 per cent reduction in GHG emissions compared to BAU in 2030; this is equivalent to an estimated mitigation level of up to 4.6 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030 with a target to mobilize USD 11.4 billion for climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- ▶ **Sectoral Policies and Strategies**: Forestry, biodiversity, wildlife, energy, water supply, sanitation, industry, agriculture, land and water resource management policies.
- Focus agricultural production to improve food security and livelihoods, and create resilient ecosystems

# Emerging trends and challenges

- ▶ Climate change, climate variability and extreme weather events;  
(80 death, 212 injuries, 4796 houses, 8424.9ha, 212 livestock and other infrastructures destroyed by extreme weather events in 2019) MINEMA
- ▶ High population density;
- ▶ Sustainability of urbanization and rural settlements;
- ▶ Limited environmentally friendly transport systems;
- ▶ Pollution of air, water and soil degradation;
- ▶ Vulnerability of Natural Ecosystems;
- ▶ Management of electronic, industrial and nuclear/radioactive waste;
- ▶ Limited data and information management;
- ▶ Limited enforcement of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Audit (EA) related laws;
- ▶ Increased, predictable and sustained environment and climate change investments
- ▶ .
- Focus agricultural production to improve food security and livelihoods, and create resilient ecosystems





# Challenges in Image



**Erosion**



**Illegal activities in wetlands - infrastructures**



**Smuggling of plastic bags**



# Challenges in image .....

Human settlements



Pollution



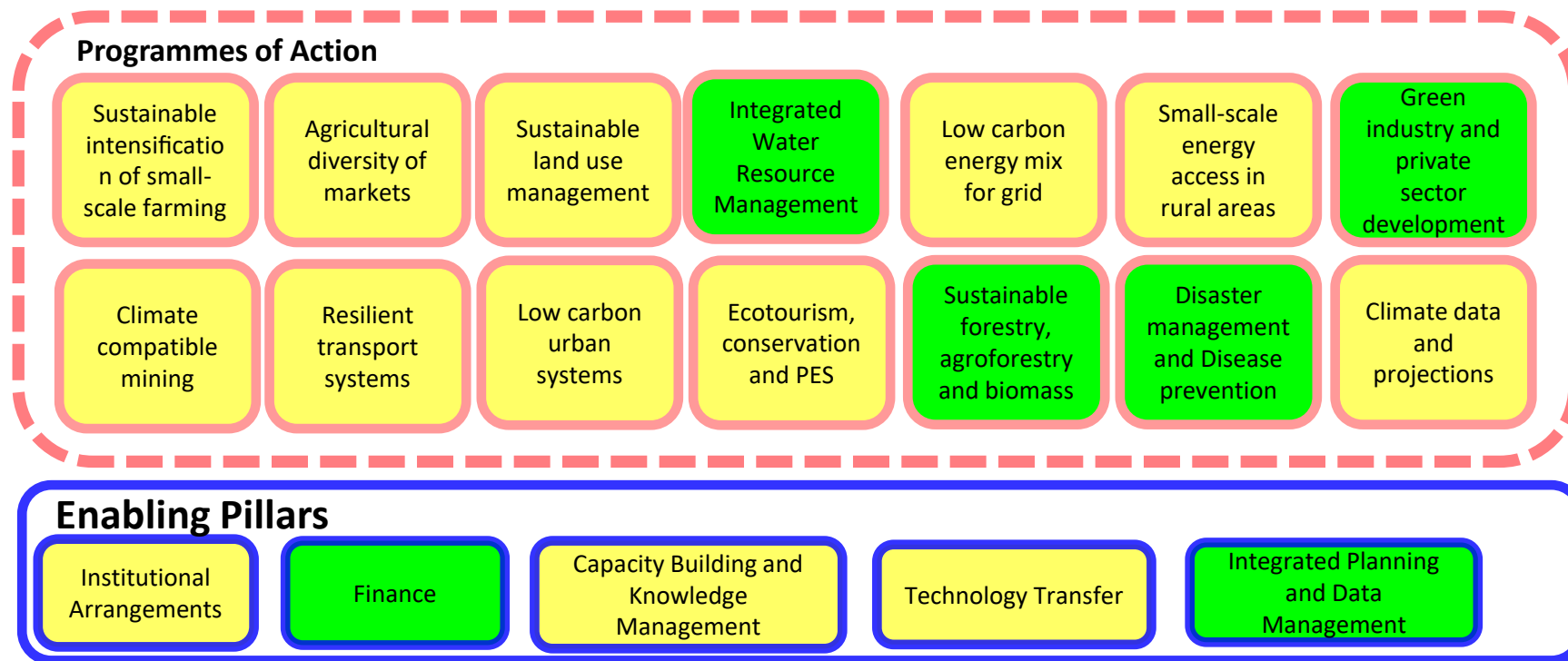
Pollution





# Rwanda's Path to Green Economy through GGCRS

## Fourteen Programs of Action and Enabling Pillars





# Main achievements to build on

**Erosion control**

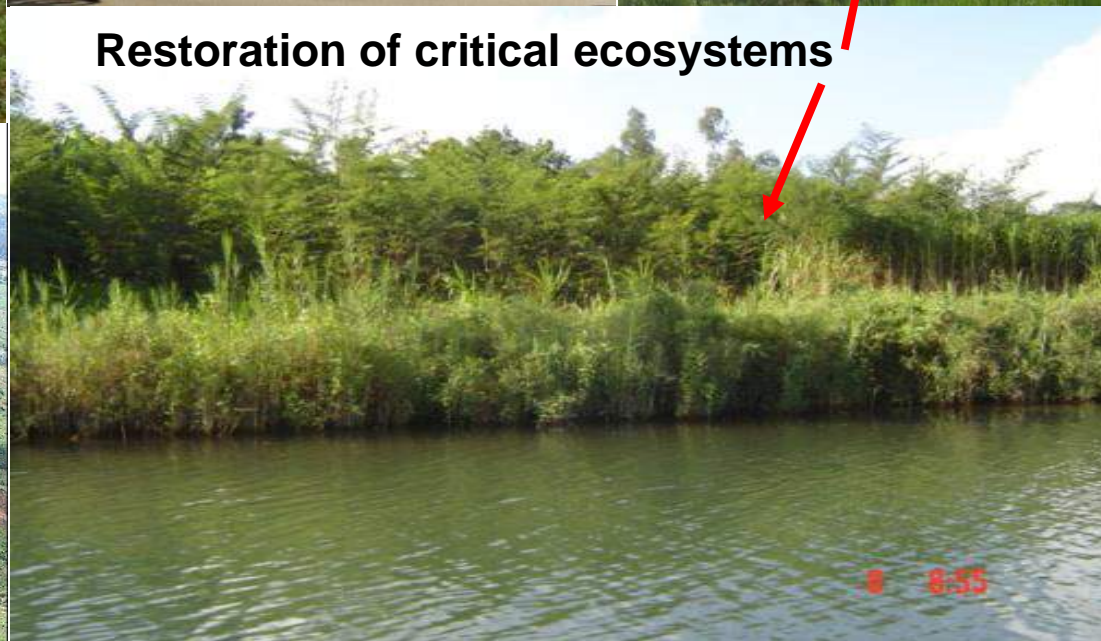


**Greening the cities**



**Restoration of critical ecosystems**

**Greening cities**





# Achievements .....

Promotion of sustainability in rural settlement (incl. biogas use)



eSwitch

**Enviroserve Rwanda  
is now Recycling  
electronic waste**



Protection of  
riverbanks



**Thank you!**