



STRATEGIC PROGRAMME FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (SPCR) RWANDA – DECEMBER 2017

The objective of Rwanda's Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR) is to enhance integrated, economy-wide, multi-sectoral climate resilience and to drive climate-responsive investment in Rwanda.

INTRODUCTION

Rwanda has distinguished itself throughout Africa as a leader in economic growth and sustainable development. National efforts to reduce poverty, tackle corruption, and maintain high levels of economic growth have been lauded, and Rwanda is often referenced as having the most compelling turnaround story in Africa. Yet, despite promising statistics, Rwanda still has significant ground to cover before achieving middle-income status by 2020. Sustainable and equitable economic development is inherently dependent on understanding, and harnessing, the environment and natural resources in the context of climate change.

Rwanda has made tremendous progress on developing a strong, forward-looking, ambitious climate change enabling environment. A crucial component of this planning landscape is Rwanda's Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS), which lays out Rwanda's vision of being a developed, climate-resilient, low-carbon economy by 2050. Rwanda's National Strategy for Transformation, Vision 2050, its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC), and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Rwanda has espoused have also heavily shaped and informed the development of the SPCR.

PPCR AND SPCR

The Climate Investment Funds (CIF) promote international cooperation on climate change and support the efforts of developing countries on the path of low carbon and climate resilient development. Multilateral Development Banks, including the African Development Bank, the World Bank and its private arm, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and others are the implementing agencies for CIF funds.

In 2015, Rwanda applied for and was granted support for the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) and the Forest Investment Programme (FIP), two programmes supported by the CIF's Strategic Climate Fund. As a result, Rwanda has prepared two complementary investments plans that build climate resilience: the Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR) and the Forestry Investment Plan (IP). These efforts are supported by the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

The PPCR emphasises the need for a programmatic approach to climate change resilience and empowers countries in their climate-responsive development, reduction of poverty, and their push to achieve SDGs.

To meet these objectives Rwanda has chosen a programmatic approach to SPCR, one reinforced by the transformational shift from business as usual, sector-based approaches, to a fundamentally holistic multi-sectoral approach that requires cross-ministerial collaboration and the integration of climate resilience into development imperatives. At present, as Rwanda is undertaking a transformative national planning process, the SPCR is well placed to be a key vehicle to build strong national capacity, and to do business unusually.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE SPCR

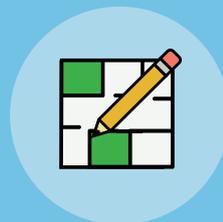
In line with national priorities, Rwandan stakeholders have proposed four strategic investment programmes, each with their own components, coupled with three cross-cutting priorities.

The objective of the SPCR is to catalyse integrated, economy-wide, multi-sectoral resilience in Rwanda, and drive climate-responsive investment and development. Three key building blocks of climate change resilience have been chosen as cross-cutting priorities in the SPCR. This is intended to ensure that every one of the investment programmes reflects some element of the three cross-cutting priorities. **They are as follows:**



CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITY 1

Technical Capacity Building and Strengthening Institutional Coordination



CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITY 2

Integrated Land Use Planning and Spatial Planning



CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITY 3

Climate Services and Disaster Risk Reduction /Disaster Risk Management

THE FOUR CLIMATE RESILIENCE INVESTMENT PROGRAMMES OF SPCR ARE AS FOLLOWS:



PROGRAMME 1

Agriculture Driven Prosperity

OUR AIM

To provide climate-smart strategic support to Rwanda's agriculture and agroforestry sectors, while implementing participatory adaptation and climate resilient infrastructure

COMPONENTS

(1) climate-resilient value chain development; and (2) climate-smart agriculture and agroforestry.

ESTIMATE COSTS

US\$ 44.4 million

LEAD MINISTRY

MINAGRI

LINKAGES WITH FIP

Strong (Component 2)

PROGRAMME 2

Water Security for All –
Strengthening Resilience in the
Water Sector

To enhance climate resilience of Rwanda's surface water and groundwater systems, promoting sustainable access to water, and reducing vulnerability in the face of increasing uncertainty in runoff.

(1) integrated strategic water resource planning and management; (2) catchment restoration; and (3) climate resilient water infrastructure.

US\$ 310.5 million

MoE

Medium (Component 2)

PROGRAMME 3

Climate Resilient Human
Settlements

To build Rwanda's population resilience to shocks and stresses, by securing more reliable infrastructure and service delivery, and integrating climate change considerations into urban development.

(1) mainstreaming climate resilience into urban land use planning; (2) climate resilient stormwater management and drainage; (3) climate resilient waste management; and (4) sustainable, resilience-building transport

US\$ 150.7 million

MININFRA

Minimal

PROGRAMME 4

Stable and Sustainable
Landscapes

To safeguard Rwanda's most fragile and disaster-prone landscapes, to reduce communities' vulnerability to floods and landslides and to enhance preparedness for a wide range of climate change impacts.

(1) and landslide flood prevention, control and management in high-risk locations; (2) implementation and rollout of Rwanda's National Framework for Climate Services; and (3) landscape conservation in the context of fuelwood production and collection

US\$ 28.7 million

MINILAF

Strong (Component 3)

The four programmatic areas reflect Rwanda's priorities with regard to climate change mainstreaming and integration across multiple sectors, and have been designed against the four criteria provided below.

As each component undergoes the design and implementation process, it will capture lessons learned and best practice in particular technical areas and geographies, approaches for institutional and cross-sectoral coordination, and approaches for strengthening capacity and knowledge.

Whilst each of the programmes has a national scope, it will also have portions implemented in priority locations (catchments or sub-catchments, secondary cities, rural settlements, or districts). These locations would be selected on the grounds that they exhibit vulnerability to climate variability and climate change, and are expected to face serious climate impacts in decades to come.



NATIONAL OWNERSHIP

Embedding climate resilience in national planning; coherence with existing policies; strategic engagement and sector coordination in planning and implementation; and capacity of implementing entity to deliver

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

The benefit-cost ratio of the project; impact per monetary unity; and cost-effectiveness

GENDER AND VULNERABLE PEOPLE

Promoting a pro-poor project agenda; and demonstrated ways in which project is inclusive.

PARADIGM SHIFT POTENTIAL

The potential for scaling-up and replication; knowledge and learning potential; and systematic change towards low-carbon and climate-resilient development pathways.

CONCLUSION

The design of the SPCR is aligned with other climate-resilient initiatives in Rwanda, and aims to draw upon multiple funding sources, including concessional, donor and private sector funding.

The implementation will build on the comparative advantages of relevant stakeholders in Rwanda, including the Government, civil society, private sector, academia, and development partners, to ensure a participatory and gender-just response to climate change. To the maximum extent possible, the SPCR has been designed to employ existing or emerging implementation mechanisms, and thus facilitate partnerships and scaling-up.

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