

# **RWANDA's NDC**

#### "Key targets on EELA" Presented by William MUGABO; Program Manger

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### Outline

- Overview of Rwanda's NDC
- Financing Needs for Rwanda's NDC
- Mitigation Measure with required investments
- Adaptation Measure with required investments
- Key mitigation measures with EELA targets



- As a Parties to the UNFCCC, Rwanda contribute to the ambitious goal of limiting temperature rise to 2°C with efforts to reach 1.5°C agreed under the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC, 2015).
- GoR revised its NDC to a more ambitious climate action agenda that features a 38% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions compared to business as usual by 2030, equivalent to an estimated mitigation of up to 4.6 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO2e).
- The revised NDC presents the Government of Rwanda's update of its first Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for mitigation and adaptation for the period to 2030.

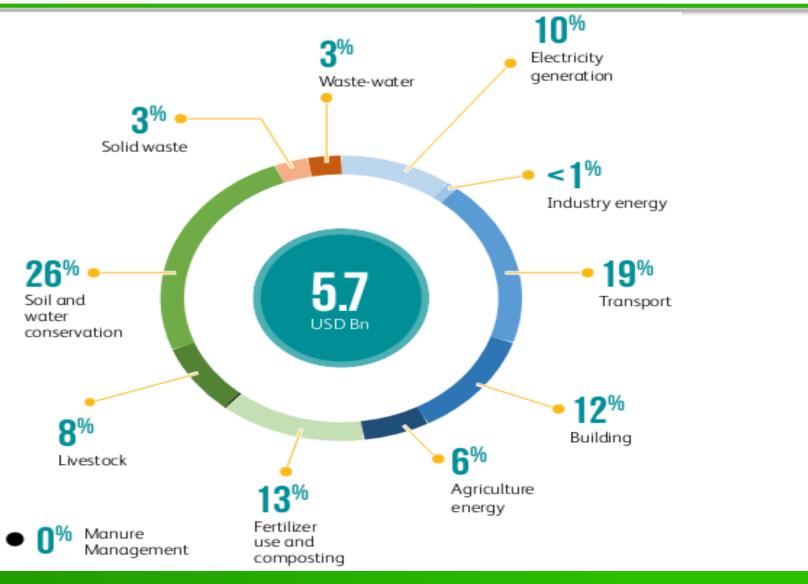


Funding requirement totaling to around 11 billion USD (5.7 bn USD for mitigation measures and 5.3 bn USD for adaptation measures).

USD million	Unconditional	Conditional	Grand Total		
Mitigation measures					
2020-2025	1,057	1,754	2,811		
2025-2030	953	1,912	2,866		
Mitigation Total	2,010	3,667	5,677		
Adaptation measures	Adaptation measures				
2020-2025	916	1,374	2,290		
2025-2030	1,229	1,844	3,073		
Adaptation Total	2,145	3,218	5,364		
Combined Total	4,155	6,885	11,041		



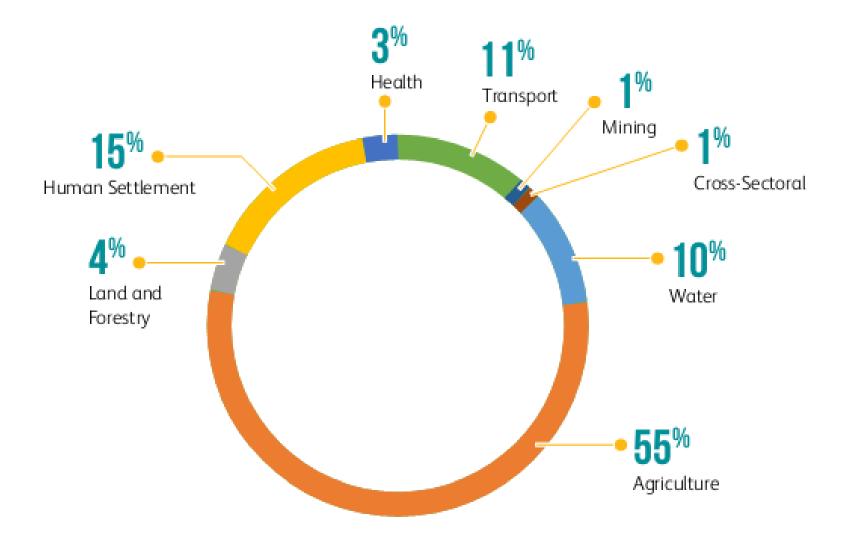
Mitigation Measure with required investments



Ministry of Environment



#### Adaptation Measure with required investments





# Key mitigation measures with EELA targets: Energy

Unconditional measures (domestic financing)		Description	Implementing entities
Electricity generation	Grid-connected hydropower generation	56.75 MW large hydro capacity (capacity > 5 MW), 24.5 MW small and mini hydro projects (capacity <5MW) and 75 MW regional projects by 2030.	MININFRA (REG, EDCL)
	Solar street lighting	Installation of solar lighting and LED systems to replace high-pressure sodium (HPS) lamps for street lighting and public spaces within populated areas and main roads by 2024.	MININFRA, MINICOM (REG, EDCL)



# Key mitigation measures with EELA targets: Energy (cont'd)

Unconditional measures (domestic financing)		Description	Implementing entities
Manufacturing	Energy efficiency in	A range of energy efficiency measures	MINICOM
industry	agro-processing	focused on reducing firewood and	(NIRDA, NAEB)
		electricity consumption in the coffee	
		and tea sector.	
	Climate compatible	Phasing out of diesel gensets for on-	MOE (RMB,
	mining	site electricity consumption, to be	mining
		replaced with grid and/or on-site	companies)
		renewable power production.	
	Efficient brick kilns	Phasing out use of clamp kilns, and	MININFRA
		applying energy efficiency measures	(RHA, REMA,
		in the brick manufacturing industry.	RFA, brick
			companies)
	Energy efficient	Use of waste heat recovery (WHR)	MINICOM,
	cement production	and increased use of rice husks as fuel	MOE (REMA,
		within clinker production.	CCL)



Unconditional measures		Description	Implementing
(domestic financing)			entities
Transport	Vehicle emissions standards	Measures introduced to increase vehicle emissions performance of national vehicle fleet, including tax incentives and scrappage of older vehicles, and inspection. <i>Reduction of</i> <i>GHG and local emissions from gasoline</i> <i>and diesel use</i> .	MININFRA, MINICOM (RTDA, REMA)
Buildings and agriculture	Efficient lighting in buildings	Further dissemination of CFL and LED lamps in residential, commercial and institutional buildings. <i>Supported by</i> <i>government subsidies and VAT</i> <i>exemptions on energy saving lamps.</i> <i>Reduction of grid-based GHG emissions</i> .	MININFRA (REG, RHA)



Unconditional measures		Description	Implementin
(domestic financing)			g entities
<b>Buildings and</b>	Efficient cook	Dissemination of modern efficient cook	MININFRA,
agriculture	stoves	stoves to 80% of the rural population	MOE (EDCL,
		and 50% of the urban population by	RFA,
		2030, achieving a more sustainable	FONERWA)
		balance between supply and demand of	
		biomass, and reducing firewood and	
		fossil energy consumption for cooking.	
	Solar	Use of solar water pumping systems for	MININFRA,
	pumping for	irrigation within agricultural production	MINAGRI
	irrigation	to replace diesel pumps, displacing	(RAB, RWRB)
		fossil fuel use and associated GHG	
		emissions.	



Conditiona	l measures	Description	Implementing
(external financing)			entities
Electricity	Solar mini-grids	68 MWp of solar mini-grids to be installed in	MININFRA
		off-grid rural areas by 2030, as reflected in the	(REG, EDCL)
		Rural Electrification Strategy. Displacement of	
		traditional biomass fuels, diesel and kerosene	
		for domestic energy use.	
Transport	Public transport	Wide range of measures including bus rapid	MININFRA
	infrastructure	transport (BRT) project, bus lanes, non-	(RTDA, REMA,
		motorised transport lanes, and other modal	RURA, CoK,
		shift projects contained in the Transport Sector	transport
		Strategic Plan as part of the NST1.	operators)
	Electric vehicles	The e-mobility programme plans for the phased	MININFRA
	(EVs)	adoption of electric buses, passenger vehicles	(RTDA, REMA,
		(cars) and motorocycles from 2020 onwards,	RURA CoK,
		resulting in <i>displaced conventional vehicle sales,</i>	transport
		transport fuel imports and associated GHG	operators)
		emissions.	



Conditional	measures	Description	Implementing
(external financing)			entities
Buildings	Off-grid and	Off-grid solar and rooftop solar PV panels	MININFRA (REG,
and	rooftop solar	consistent with the ESSP targets of around	EDCL, EUCL)
agriculture	electrification	1,500,000 HH to be electrified through,	
		equivalent to 250,000 connections per year.	
		Displacement of grid power and diesel	
		consumption and associated GHG emissions.	
	Solar water	Installation of solar thermal water heaters	MININFRA
	heater (SWH)	within urban residential buildings supported	(RHA, EDCL)
	programme	by use of loans and grants to subsidise	
		purchase costs, as part of the National Green	
		Building Code minium compliance system.	
	Promotion of	Increased use of on-farm anaerobic digestion	MININFRA,
	on-farm biogas	of manure for bioenergy (bio-digestors).	MINALOC (REG,
	for energy		EDCL, local
			government,
			RAB)



## Key mitigation measures with EELA targets: Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)

Uncondition	al measures	Description	Implementing
(domestic fin	ancing)		entities
Clinker and	Increased	Increasing the share of volcanic pozzalanas used	MOE,
cement	pozzolana	within national cement production beyond	MINICOM
production	use in	current cement-to-clinker ratio of 0.7, with	(REMA, CCL)
	cement	target for an incremental 5% substitution of	
		clinker with pozzolana through 2030.	
		Reduced clinker production and associated	
		calcination process CO2 emissions.	
Fluorinated	Fluorinated	Gradual substitution of F-gases by less polluting	MOE (RSB,
gases	gases	substitutes, implemented as part of Rwanda's	REMA, private
substitution	substitution	commitments to the Kigali Amendment to the	sector)
		Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete	
		the Ozone Layer.	
		F-gases not to exceed the following percentages:	
		(a) 2020 to 2024: 95%; (b) 2025 to 2028: 65%;	
		(c) 2029 to 2033: 30%.	



Uncondition	al measures	Description	Implementing
(domestic fin	ancing)		entities
Solid waste	Landfill gas utilization Waste-to- energy (WtE) plants	<ul> <li>Extraction and utilization of landfill gas (LFG) for power generation in connection to semi- or fully-controlled landfills for urban areas.</li> <li>Development of WtE plants in Kigali and other urban areas through energy recovery options other than LFG.</li> </ul>	MININFRA, MINALOC (RURA, REMA, CoK/ municipal and local
	Aerobic composting	Development of commercial scale aerobic composting systems for agricultural and forestry residue, manure, food processing, household kitchen and garden waste, and biosolids (organic solids from treated sewage).	government, WASAC)
Waste	Waste-water	Investment in wastewater treatment and reuse	
water	treatment	technology, reducing methane emissions from	
treatment	plants	wastewater and providing a nutrient-rich	
and re-use	(WWTP)	digester that can be used as a fertilizer.	

