**Workshop on Environment Statistics for the EAC Region**

**Arusha 27-31 March**

# Rwanda Presentation

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# Presentation Outline

1. Progress made in implementation of the FDES 2013

2. Establishment of inter-agency committees

3. Development of national work plans

# Framework for Development of Environment Statistics (FDES)

FDES is intended to be a permanent process of producing revised environment statistics with significance to inform policy guidance.

- ➢ to guide the collection and compilation of environment statistics and to synthesize data from various subject areas and sources.

- ➢ to improve environment statistical system as well as coordinating national effort to collect and archive reliable data (later turned into real time statistics).

# National Priorities – Long-term Objectives

## Vision 2020

- A long term strategy for Rwanda's development, elaborated in 1999 and adopted in 2000.

- Main objective: To transform Rwanda into a **middle income country by 2020** based on a thriving private sector and a knowledge based economy.

## EDPRS II

- The Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (2013-2018), stems from Rwanda's Vision 2020 and guides medium term actions that will lead to the achievement of the Vision's goals.

- Main goal: To speed up Rwanda's progress towards becoming a middle-income status country and creating a better quality of life for all Rwandans through sustained average **GDP growth of 11.5%** and accelerated **poverty reduction to less than 30%** of the population.

## 7 Years Government Programs

# FDES 2013 Implementation Progress

▸ Rwanda prioritized **45.8%** FDES indicators of which **40.4%** component 1, **54.8%** component 2, **53.45%** component 3, **51.61%** component 4, **50%** component 5 and **28.57%** component 6.

▸ This core set of prioritized indicators is worth guiding as an important tool for domestication of Sustainable Development Goals in Rwanda,

▸ Analysis shows that FDES indicators are **45%** reflected in SDGs, **27.7%** reflected in RBM&E and **27.2%** reflected in EDPRS II.

# REIN, at National Level

▸ FDES provides an organizing structure to guide the collection and compilation of environment statistics at the national level.

▸ It brings together data from the various relevant subject areas and sources.

▸ It is broad and holistic in nature, covering the issues and aspects of the environment that are relevant for policy analysis and decision making by applying it to cross-cutting issues such as climate change.

# REIN, at International Level

REIN will inform UN statistics through FDES platform.

▶ Data collection is implemented through the biennial Questionnaire on Environment Statistics.

▶ Data collection started in 1999 and the seventh round of data collection on water and waste statistics is currently taking place.

# REIN versus RBM&E

▶ Results Based Monitoring & Evaluation (RBM&E) a modern management strategy which compels actors in an institutional context to direct their efforts towards achieving a common set of results, is being implemented in MINIRENA.

▶ RBM&E will integrate the existing systems from MINIRENA Agencies
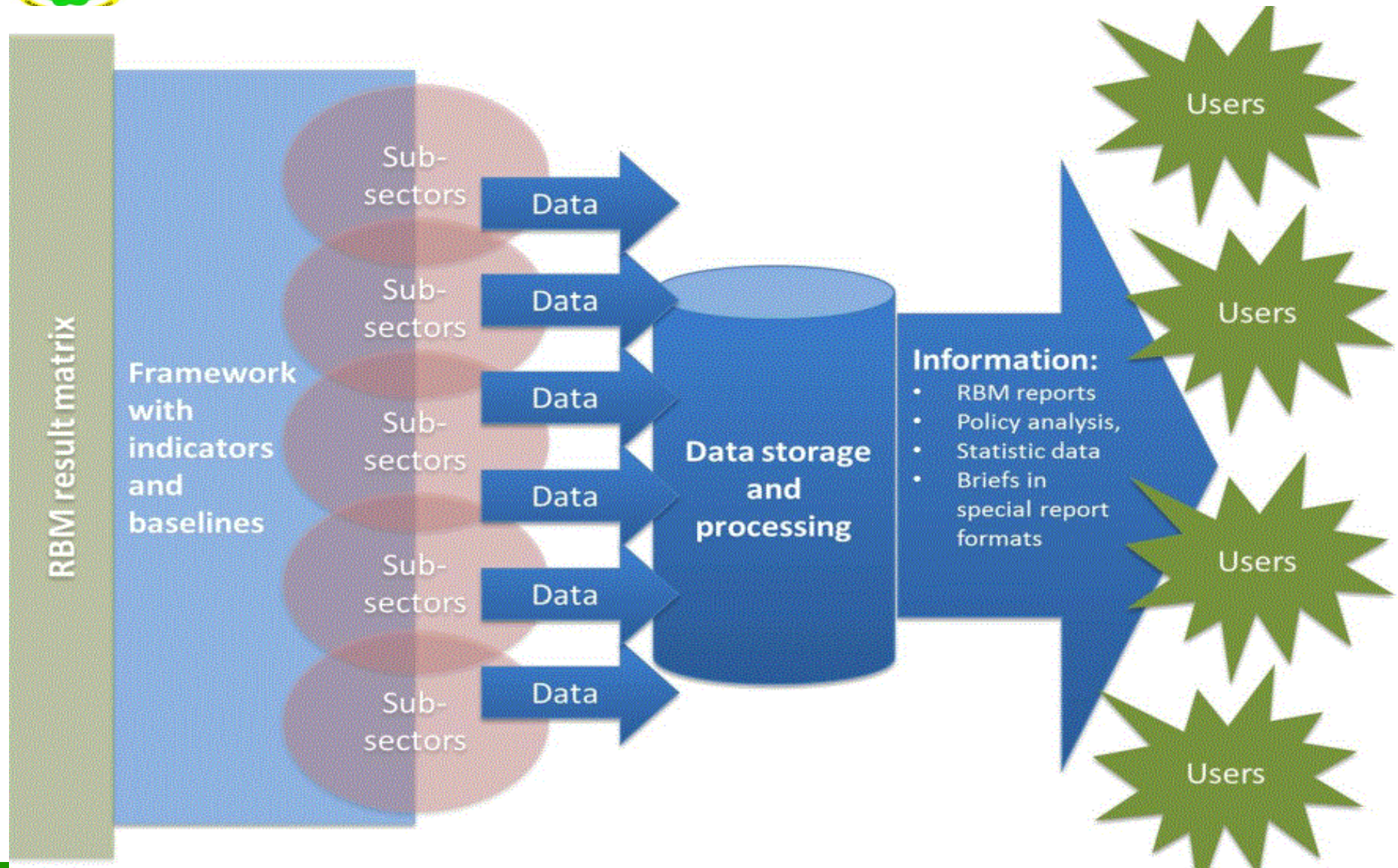
▶ REIN statistics will inform RBM&E system.

# Inter-Agency Committees Establishment

| No | Acronym | Full name |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | ACNR | Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda |
| 2. | ARCOS | Albertine Rift Conservation Society |
| 3. | KARISOKE | *Research Center for mountain gorillas and other species in Volcanoes National Park* |
| 4. | Kigali City | |
| 5. | MIDIMAR | Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs |
| 6. | MINALOC | Ministry of Local Government |
| 7. | MINEACOM | Ministry of Trade, Industry and EAC Affairs |
| 8. | MINECOFIN | Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning |
| 9. | MININFRA | Ministry of Infrastructure |
| 10. | MINIRENA | Ministry of Natural Resources |
| 11. | MINISANTE | Ministry of Health |
| 12. | MYICT | Ministry of Youth and ICT |
| 13. | NAEB | National Agricultural Export Development Board |
| 14. | NIRDA | National Industrial Research and Development Agency |
| 15. | NISR | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| 16. | PSF/Agriculture | Private Sector Federation – Chamber of Agriculture |
| 17. | PSF/Commerce | Private Sector Federation – Chamber of Commerce |
| 18. | PSF/Industries | Private Sector Federation – Chamber of Industries |
| 19. | RAB | Rwanda Agriculture Board |
| 20. | RBC | Rwanda Biomedical Center |
| 21. | REG | Rwanda Energy Group |
| 22. | REMA | Rwanda Environment Management Authority |
| 23. | RHA | Rwanda Housing Authority |
| 24. | RMA | Rwanda Meteorology Agency |
| 25. | RNP | Rwanda National Police |
| 26. | RFWA | Rwanda Forest and Water Authority |
| 27. | WASAC | Water and Sanitation Corporation |
| 28. | WCS | Wildlife Conservation Society |

**Rwanda Environment Information Network (REIN) Members**

# Integration of ENR system into RBM&E

# Inter-Agency Committees Establishment

**ESSAT** - Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool

| Topic | Statistics and Related Information (**Bold Text - Core Set/Tier 1**; Regular Text - Tier 2; *Italicized Text - Tier 3*) | Category of Measurement | Potential Aggregations and Scales | Responsible institution |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Topic 1.1.1: Atmosphere, climate and weather** | Temperature | | ▪ National<br>▪ Sub-national | RMA |
| | 1. **Monthly average** | Degrees | | |
| | 2. **Minimum monthly average** | Degrees | | |
| | 3. **Maximum monthly average** | Degrees | | |
| | Precipitation (also in 2.6.1.a) | | | |
| | 1. **Annual average** | Height | | |
| | 2. **Long-term annual average** | Height | | |
| | Watersheds | | | |
| | 1. **Description of main watersheds** | Area, Description | | |
| **Topic 1.1.3: Geological and geographical information** | Geological, geographical and geomorphological conditions of terrestrial areas and islands | | ▪ National | RNRA |
| | 2. **Area of country or region** | Area, Location | | |
| **Topic 1.1.4: Soil characteristics** | Soil characterization | | ▪ By location<br>▪ By soil type<br>▪ National<br>▪ Sub-national | MINAGRI/RAB and MINIRENA |
| | 1. **Area by soil types** | Area | | |
| | Soil degradation | | | |
| | 1. **Area affected by soil erosion** | Area | | |
| | 2. **Area affected by desertification** | Area | | |

# Development of national work plans

## National Action Plan for Development of Environment Statistics in Rwanda

❖Introduction

❖Situational Analysis (based on ESSAT Part I)

❖Strategic Pillars for Development of Environment Statistics (based on Blue Print for Action)

A National Consultant will be recruited

# Summary of the Strategic Pillars for Development of Environment Statistics

| Strategic pillars | Main lines of work | Additional resources needed |
|---|---|---|
| Methodological development and dissemination of know-how | Start/strengthen national development and dissemination of environment statistics through the application of methodological tools. | Resources have to be mobilized to properly implement environment statistics programmes. |
| Capacity building and technical assistance | Participate in the programme of technical assistance and capacity building using the FDES led by UNSD. Initiate national environment statistics programmes and participate in training and capacity building activities. | International/ regional/ national projects should mobilize donor resources to finance the investment of technical capacity building into national statistical systems. |

# Summary of the Strategic Pillars for Development of Environment Statistics

| Strategic pillars | Main lines of work | Additional resources needed |
|---|---|---|
| Inter-institutional collaboration | Ensure the legal mandate and management organs that are put in place are appropriate for accomplishing the tasks at hand. Start/ strengthen national committees for inter-institutional collaboration in the development of environment statistics. | Resources have to be mobilized in order to build and/or strengthen national inter-agency collaboration. |
| Networking | Develop national capacities to integrate into or create national, regional and global networks. | No significant additional resources are needed for networking; existing national resources should suffice. |

# Summary of the Strategic Pillars for Development of Environment Statistics

| Strategic pillars | Main lines of work | Additional resources needed |
|---|---|---|
| Resource mobilization | Organize and strengthen the contribution of statistical, policy/management and expert communities to contribute to the production of environment statistics. Request the allocation of adequate resources to environment statistics programmes. Support and participate in fundraising and advocacy global groups. | Resources have to be mobilized in order to support fund raising activities. |
| Advocacy | Develop communication methods to address the different audiences and circumstances of potential contributors to and users of environment statistics. Promote the use of environment statistics in national and sub - national policy planning and development activities. | Resources have to be mobilized in order to create awareness and raise the profile of environment statistics. |

# Guide to the Sustainable Development Goals in Rwanda

THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

1 NO POVERTY

2 NO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 RENEWABLE ENERGY

8 GOOD JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

United Nations
RWANDA
Unity in Diversity

For more information:
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org

# SDGs, cont'd

▸ ToRs: Propose list of SDGs indicators to be monitored at Sector level. From 23$^{rd}$ to 27$^{th}$ May 2016, NISR organized a workshop aimed to discuss on and select indicators of SDGs and EICV5.

▸ Among 17 SDGs, Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) sector has 9 with 41 indicators in total

▸ NISR is recommending all sectors to have a 'Sector Statistical Committee' that will follow up statistical data management in the sector. This is will be monitored through in 'Sector Statistical Plan. The Committee will be composed by Chair (NISR), Co-Chair (Director of Planning from line Ministry), and Members (Statistician, M&E Specialists, NISR Focal Persons and Development Partner)

# SDGs, cont'd

▸ **Institutions involved in SDGs**

| SDGs indicators to be monitored at the Sector level | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector: Environment and Natural Resources** | | | | |
| **SDG Targets** | **Proposed Indicators** | **Baseline (latest)** | **2030 target** | **Possible source** |
| 1.2 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters | 1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people | | | MIDIMAR |
| 1.3 | 1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) | National indicator for this would be the total estimated annual value of losses caused by environment-related disasters. | | MIDIMAR |
| 1.4 | 1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies | National indicator could be 'Level of progress in implementing national disaster risk reduction strategy'. | | MIDIMAR |
| **Goal #2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture** | | | | |
| 2.1 | 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment | Not for ENR sector | | MINECOFIN |
| 2.2 | 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale | Not for ENR sector | | MINECOFIN |
| By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, | 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size | | | NISR |

# Challenges and Way forward

❖ Lack of sufficient resources (staff, financial and logistics)

➢ *Hiring a National Consultant*

❖ Data collection of data scattered in various places around the country

➢ *RBM&E*

# Strength and Opportunity

▶ Existence of National Guidelines (Vision 2050, EDPRS II, 7YGP, SSP...)

▶ Existence of Ministry in charge of Environment

▶ Existence of National Bureau of Statistics

▶ Existence of Natural Capital Accounting Project

# Thank you!