Rwanda's has made impressive development progress over the past two decades, and is now working to consolidate gains in social development. These achievements have result in a steep increase in Rwanda's urban population, which is growing at a rate of 4.5% - more than double the worldwide average. However, efforts to sustain development and accelerate growth in the face of a growing population must address a number of challenges in the form of:

- Underdeveloped infrastructure
- Lack of access to electricity and limited generation capacity
- Severe housing shortages that predominately impacts low-income people

Recognizing that cities are both drivers of energy consumption and central to the country’s development, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) has developed the Second Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy II 2013-2018 (EDPRS2) in the area of green urbanization, which aims to enhance the quality of life for all Rwandans through sustained growth of 11.5%, and drive urban green growth and development in Rwandan cities. GGGI is supporting the effort through the Climate Resilient Green Cities project, which is:

- Designing low carbon and climate resilient strategic and technical action plans to develop Rwandan cities as poles of job-creation, green infrastructure and investments
- Conducting baseline analysis of six secondary Rwandan cities

Support implementation of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy II 2013-2018 (EDPRS 2) in the area of green urbanization and secondary city development

Overall Goals

Implementing Partners

- Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA)
- Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)
- Ministry of Natural Resources (MINIRENA)
- Rwanda Environment Management Authority(REMA)
- World Bank
- UNHABITAT

Results to Date

- Completion of Secondary City Baseline Report with preliminary analysis on six secondary cities
- Completion of Green City Framework and Guideline for secondary city development