



### SDG7 Energy Compact of Rwanda

#### A next Decade Action Agenda to advance SDG7 on sustainable energy for all, in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

#### SECTION 1: AMBITION

##### 1.1. Ambitions to achieve SDG7 by 2030.

(Member States targets could be based on their NDCs, energy policies, national five-year plans etc. targets for companies/organizations could be based on their corporate strategy)

7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

Rwanda commits to achieve access to Modern Energy Cooking to 80% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population by 2030

##### Background:

The Multi-tier framework highlights that the proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies in Rwanda is currently at 30.4% of which over 77% of Rwandan households relying on firewood for cooking closely followed by 17.5% of households relying on cooking with charcoal, 4.2% of households using gas, the remaining households use crop waste and crop residues.

##### Target(s):

Through the recently approved Nationally Determined Contributions(NDCs) the Government committed to the following:

1. At least 80% of the rural population phase out open fires by accessing modern efficient or alternative cleaner fuels and cooking stoves technologies
1. At least 50% of the urban population use modern efficient cook stoves or cleaner cooking fuels, such as LPG, pellets, briquettes, electricity or green charcoal
2. Reduce institutions' demand of wood biomass for cooking and heating through supporting and encouraging institutions to use alternative improved cooking technologies with emphasis on Electricity, LPG and Green Charcoal
3. Reduce the consumption of wood for charcoal by improving the efficiency of charcoal production and its value chain
4. Increase supply of woody biomass through improved sustainable management of woody biomass resources and agroforestry promotion

Time frame: 2021 - 2030

##### Context for the ambition(s):

Decreasing the use of cooking and heating with unsustainable biomass and charcoal is a key priority for the Government of Rwanda (GoR) to reach a balance between the supply and demand of biomass by 2030. Rwanda primary energy use is dominated by biomass, which accounts for around 86% of the total energy mix (National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, 2018). Over 80% of Rwandan households use wood for their cooking fuel, followed by charcoal, crop waste, gas or biogas. According to a recent study, the monthly average firewood consumption of a typical household for cooking ranges between 234 and 248 kg (MININFRA, 2020). Reliance on traditional energy for cooking represents a major challenge particularly in urban areas where there is heavy reliance on charcoal to meet household cooking needs. In Kigali, for example, the wood requirement for cooking is double compared to the Eastern, Western and Southern provinces

combined and this is because households mostly cook with charcoal (Stockholm Environment Institute, 2020). The Ministry of Environment (MOE) announced that a ban on charcoal in Kigali and in secondary cities is foreseen in the near future.

The GoR seeks to increase the use of LPG to an adoption rate of 30% as an alternative to charcoal by 2024 (ESSP) and places Kigali at the center of this transitions. However, only over 6 percent of the population uses LPG for cooking (MININFRA, 2020). According to the LPG Masterplan for Rwanda, LPG penetration could reach 30% by 2030 if business as usual continues with cautious optimism (i.e. if households and institutions gradually shift to LPG and Electricity). The growth of LPG uptake would be led by Kigali (about 86% projected penetration in 2030, up from 45% today), then the secondary cities<sup>1</sup> (57%, up from 9%). In conjunction with LPG Master Plan, the GoR seeks to promote technologies and build capacity to reduce losses from charcoal production (e.g. green charcoal) and promote alternatives such as biomass pellet while raising awareness on these alternative options to its population.

As for the rural population, a priority to replace open fires and traditional stoves for improved ones will be pursued. By promoting affordable improved cook

developing countries, in accordance with their respective programs of support.

1.2. Other ambitions in support of SDG7 by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050.

Target(s):

Time frame:

Context for the ambition(s):

## SECTION 2: ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE THE AMBITION

2.1. Please add at least one key action for each of the elaborated ambition(s) from section 1.

Scale availability alternative sustainable cooking fuels (sustainably produced charcoal, briquettes, pellets, LPG, electricity) at affordable prices for domestic consumers)	
Scale up availability of affordable efficient cook stoves (e.g. briquettes and pellets stoves, LPG stoves, electric cookers, electric pressure cookers etc.), that can serve the needs and purchasing power of different market segments (e.g. Ubudehe)	
Action 3 Ensure availability of LPG, natural gas and Biogas in sufficient quantities at affordable prices for industrial and domestic uses	
Carry out targeted community education measures by all stakeholders to push for transition and access to energy efficient cooking solutions and alternative FUEL OPTIONS	
Engage private sector and development partners to promote innovation and R&D efforts in the cooking sector and improve and scale production of existing and new cooking stoves technologies, and fuels	



<p>Maintain forest cover to 30% and ensure their sustainable exploitation</p> <p>Cases of health issues related to indoor air pollution as a result of cooking indoors decreases significantly</p>	
<p>Additional 500,000 improved biomass cook stoves disseminated through a market-based approach (ReCIC Project implemented by EnDev)</p> <p>Additional 300,000 improved cook stoves disseminated using innovative financial support mechanism to provide improved and alternative clean cooking solutions with at least 2 burners to low income households;</p>	

#### SECTION 4: REQUIRED RESOURCES AND SUPPORT

4.1. Please specify required finance and investments for each of the actions in section 2.

Investment needs:

Targets	Budget Needs to meet targets 2022 - 2024 (	Budget Needs to meet targets 2024-
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Financing



## SECTION 6: MONITORING AND REPORTING

6.1. Please describe how you intend to track the progress of the proposed outcomes in section 3. Please also describe if you



Yes No

Yes No

III. Alignment with Paris Agreement and net-zero by 2050 - Ensure coherence and alignment with the Nationally Determined Contributions, long term net zero emission strategies.

Yes No

Yes No

Yes No

IV. Leaving no one behind, strengthening inclusion, interlinkages, and synergies - Enabling the achievement of SDGs and just transition by reflecting interlinkages with other SDGs.

Yes No

Yes No

Yes No

V. Feasibility and Robustness - Commitments and measures are technically sound, feasible, and verifiable based a set of objectives with specific performance indicators, baselines, targets and data sources as needed.

Private Sector

Philanthropic Organization

Other relevant actor

#### 8.4. Contact Information

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