## Reconciling food production and environmental protection in Kigali Urban Wetlands- Case of Nyabugogo Wetlands





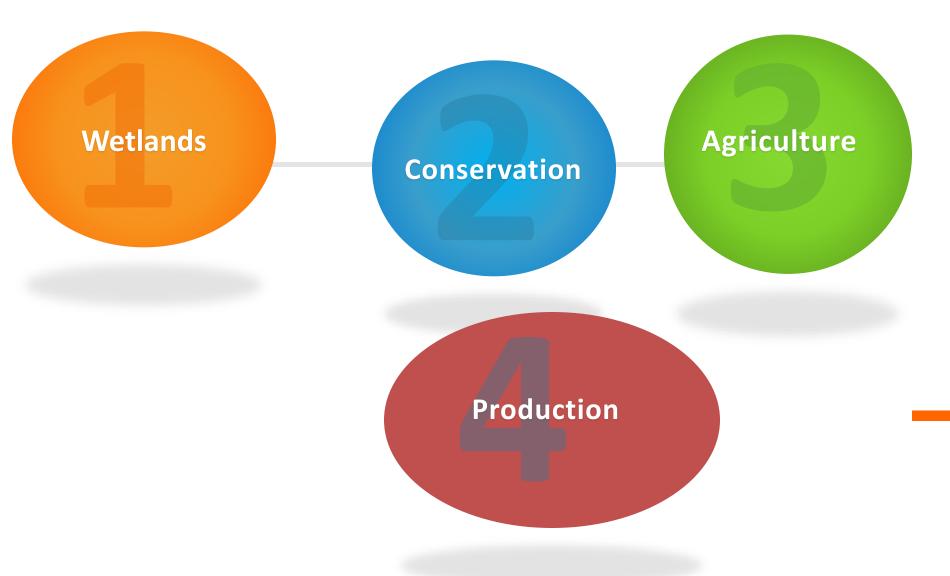


World Bank Group Kigali, Rwanda

## **Presentation structure**

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Objective and Research Question
- **3.**Materials and Methods
- 4.Results and Discussion
- 5.Way Forward

#### Kigali Urban Wetlands Management- Food vs Conservation



#### ✓ Kigali Urban wetlands covers 10.6%, from reduction of 14% in Kigali Master Plan 2013.

- ✓ 50% of Kigali Wetlands have lost their ecological character
- ✓ Kigali City wetlands Potential areas for agriculture is 12.5%
- ✓ High Population desinty put pressure on Agriculture productivity and Urban wetlands wise use



# **Objective and Research Q**

 Raise awareness to reconcile urban wetlands wise use and Food production.

• How could we balance the two?



### Step 1



**Desk review** 

# Methods Step 2



Household survey; Focused group discussion; Transect walk; Field observations

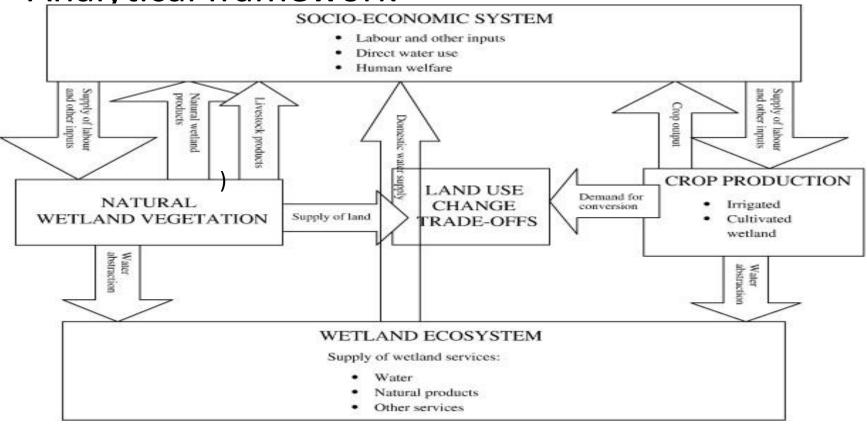
#### Step 3



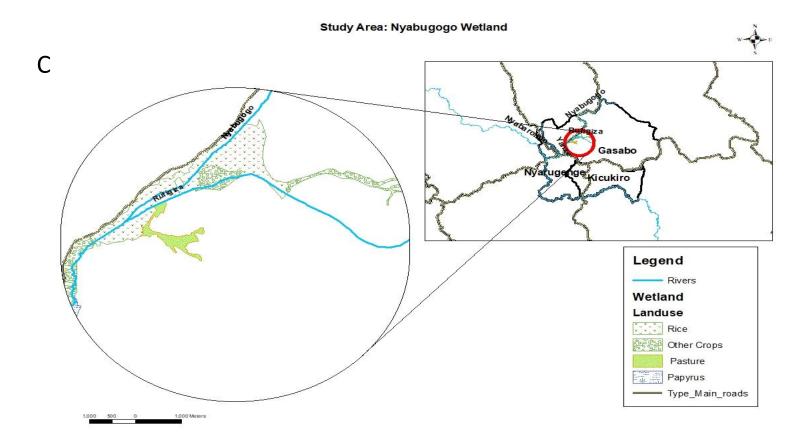
RAMSAR Guidelines to use wisely the wetlands

#### Jogo & Hassan, 2010; Swallow et al., 2009)

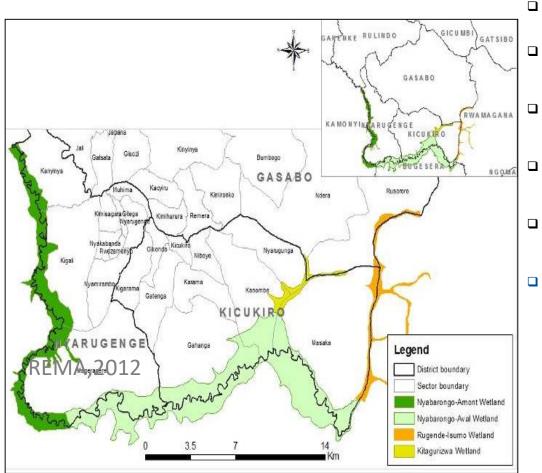
## Analytical framework



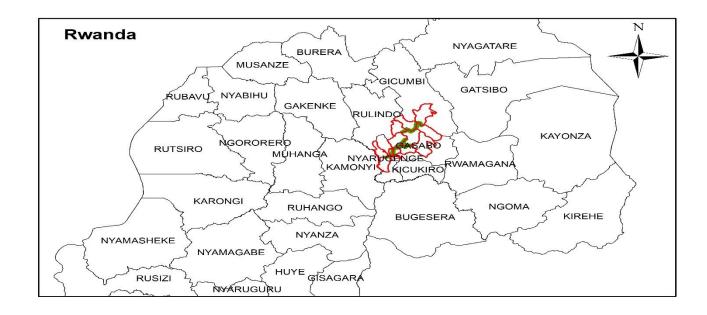
# Study areas

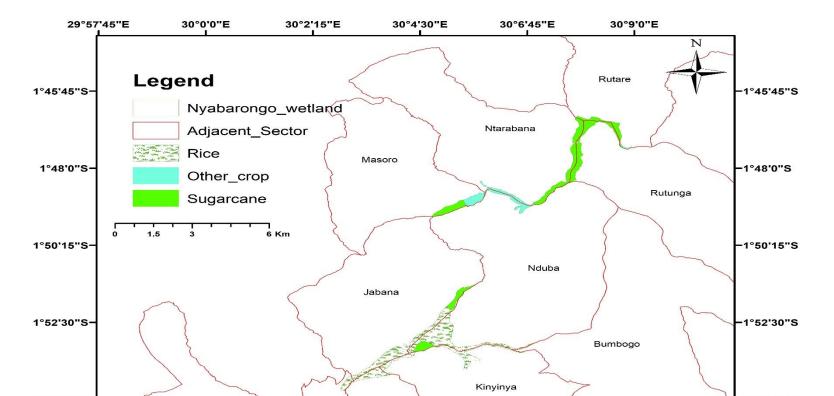


# Study area description

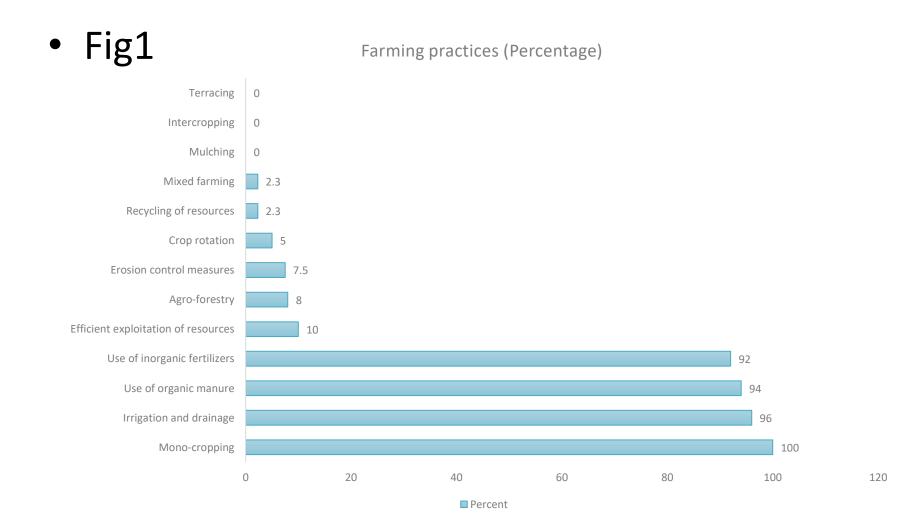


- The region is bordered by the great marshy Nyabarongo River to the west and south and the Lake Muhazi to the north;
- The eastern boundary of the Kigali is marked by a series of streams including the Rugende, Isumo and Rusasa that drain into the Nyabarongo;
- The Kigali City region is mainly drained by the Nyabugogo River, a main tributary of the Nyabarongo, which is fed by the Lake Muhazi outflow, the Kaguhu and several smaller streams;
- The Nyabugogo River begins at the confluence of the Lake Muhazi outflow and the Kaguhu stream in the north-east of the study area;
- The Nyabugogo flows south to the Kigali main city area where it is joined by other smaller streams and turns south-west to join the Nyabarongo River.
- The river skirts the Kigali main city area marking the southern boundary of the study area, eventually turning south joining with the Akanyaru River to form the great Akagera River that flows into Lake Victoria.



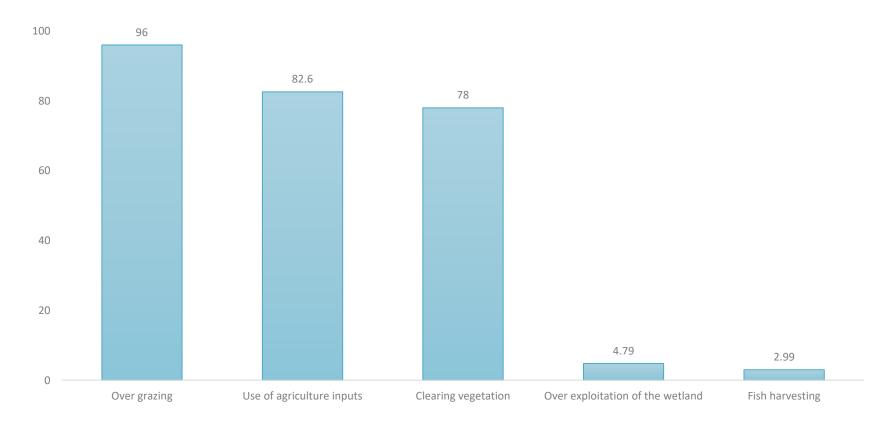


# **Results and Discussion**



# Urban wetlands use





# **Conflicts between Sectors and Resources**

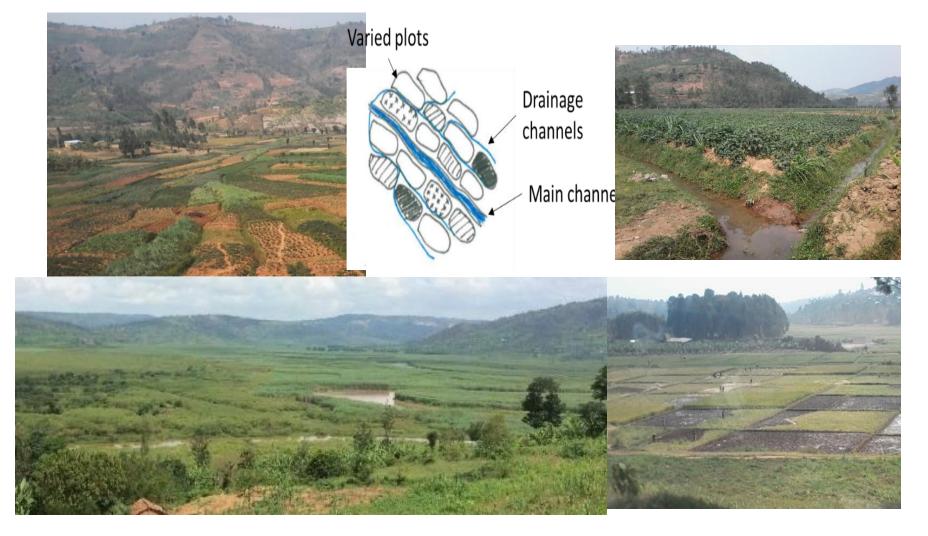
# Sector

- Agriculture
- Urbanization
- Tourism
- Human settlement
- Energy
- Irrigation
- Transport
- Industrial

# Sources

- Environment
- Biodiversity
- Land
- Water
- Forest
- Mining

## Agricultural Land -Use categories in Wetlands



# Challenges and Gaps in Urban Wetlands Governance- Ramsar 2017

## Challenges

- Conflicting policies and laws(Weak institutions)
- Weak enforcement tools
- Lack of compliance at local level

## Gaps

- Weak coordination and cooperation
- Low institutional capacity
- Political interference

# **Key Challenges**

**Conflicting institutions (policies and laws): Irrigation vs Water Conservation** 

**Coordination challenges: Central vs Local authorities** 

Undefined roles among the multiple organizations involved in implementation of rules

**Conflicting definitions and uses of the resource** 

Uncontrolled immigration into the Urban wetland:

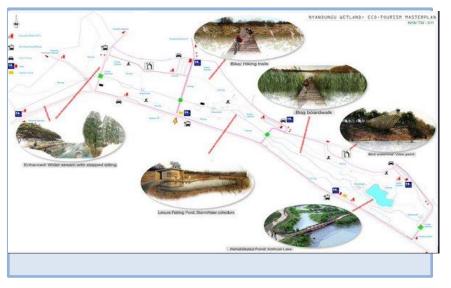
- Erosion of existing traditional institutions
- ✓ Pressure on institutions

Property rights -Not well defined -Poorly enforced -prioritization not well captured -pricing mechanisms not efficient

#### Drivers for changes and balance- Rwanda

- Political commitment
- Strong institutional set up:
  Natural resources Authority in 3:
  (Forest&Water, Land Management & Mining Board- then Water B)
- Natural Resource Ministry in 2 (Aug. 2017), then in 1(Nov. 2018):
- Water and Wetlands hanging.....then Board establishment (Nov. 2018);
- Organic law are being repealed: Conflict between environment and development: Irrigation vs conservation?





#### **Challenges ahead**

#### **Drivers for Urban wetlands Wise use**

- Political Interest
- National Interest
- Geo-politics and Geo-economics (Regional &International Intergration)- Regional Water conservation: Think locally and react globally (Funding)!
- Dealing with Inconsistance-Incoherence-inefficiency
- Promoting wise use of wetlands through nature based solutions

### Take-home message





# **ASANTE SANA!**