

	Migration @ (methodology for tagging under development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @ (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	<p>Budget line(s) (article, item): BGUE-B2022-14.020121-C1-INTPA</p> <p>Total estimated cost: EUR 40 000 000²</p> <p>Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 10 000 000</p> <p>The TEI on “Sustainable Rwandan cities fit for the digital age” will be supported by EU Member States, notably France for an amount of approximately EUR 80 000 000, Germany for an amount of EUR 79 000 000, and Belgium for an amount of EUR 28 000 000. The EIB will also contribute for an amount of EUR 45 000 000 while other EU programmes will contribute for an amount of EUR 21 000 000.</p>			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	<p>This contribution to the Regional Blending Platform shall be implemented in indirect management by the entities indicated in the annex to this Action Document, in accordance with the Regional Blending Platform’s award procedure.</p> <p>Budgetary guarantees as set out in section 4.4.2</p>			

1.2 Summary of the Action

Rwanda’s urban population has been growing since 2002 with 18.4 % of the population living in urban areas in 2017. The urban population almost doubled from 1.49 million to 3.46 million between 2002 and 2015. Kigali is the largest urban agglomeration (1,132,686 people in 2012 as per the national census) and is home to a major share of Rwanda’s urban population. The urban poor, a majority of whom live in unplanned settlements within Kigali, are more vulnerable to floods and landslides as they are mostly settled on high and steeply sloping ground and unapproved areas. They are also often serviced by poor infrastructures and housing, and have insufficient access to basic services.

The Rwandan government has a clear recognition that well managed urbanisation is key for the country’s industrialisation. Well-managed urbanization is seen as a key driver to improve socio-economic conditions for all and preserve resources to sustain the lives of present and future residents, as underpinned in its National Urban Policy (2015). The action seeks therefore not only to contribute to this national aspiration, but also aims at contributing to other important policies in place related to urban matters, such as the National Settlement Upgrading Policy (2018), the National Land Use and Development Master Plan 2020-2050 and the recently reviewed Kigali Master Plan. The action would also align to the Urbanisation Strategic Sector Plan 2018-2024, which prioritises housing and flood prevention and provides means for implementation to the ongoing National Urban Unplanned Settlements Upgrading Implementation Program (NUUSIP), adopted in 2021. Upgrading informal settlements, representing more than 60 % of the population in Kigali, has been part of the Government priorities over the last decade.

The action aims make the city of Kigali more inclusive and resilient to climate change. The action will contribute to the "Global Gateway"³ climate investment priority, by strengthening Rwanda's capacity to adapt to climate change and significantly reduce disaster risks. It will seek to upgrade unplanned settlements of the City of Kigali,

² Including an estimated contribution of EUR 30 000 000 from a Lead Finance Institution

³ https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/stronger-europe-world/global-gateway_en