



NILE BASIN DISCOURSE FORUM IN RWANDA

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER

MAY, 2007

ISSUE 5

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REGIONAL TRAINING ON CIVIL SOCIETY LEADERSHIP AND POLICY ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

....By the NBDF-Rwanda Coordinator

INTRODUCTION

The regional training on civil society leadership and policy engagement process training was held from 22nd to 27th April 2007 at Silvers Springs Hotel in Nairobi Kenya and was conducted by the NILE BASIN DISCOURSE and the OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE in collaboration with IUCN (the World Conservation Union). The training brought together Coordinators of all the NDF's and two Civil Society members from each NDF's, in case of Rwanda, it was represented by Jean Piere from CSC/UGAMA and GAHIMA Betty from BENSHAKA Association.

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Group photo for the Regional Training at Silvers Springs Hotel

HANDOVER BETWEEN ARECO RWANDA NZIZA AND NBDF RWANDA ON THE NBD/DFID PROJECT

On 16th march 2006, an agreement "Project Activity Implementation Agreement (PAIA)" was signed between the World Conservation Union, Eastern Africa Regional Office (IUCN-EARO) and the Association Rwandaise des Ecologistes (ARECO-RWANDA NZIZA) for the implementation of the Programme: **Support to Civil Society Involvement in the Nile Basin Initiative** in Rwanda, a project funded by the DFID-UK to the Nile Basin Discourse Forum in Rwanda (NBDF Rwanda). ARECO was identified by NBDF/Rwanda as the Country Coordinating Institution (CCI) and thus it became the host of the NBDF National Coordination Office. The purpose of the agreement was to support the achievement of the following objectives of the NBD:

- To promote the open sharing and exchange of information on current Nile basin development under NBI;
- To establish effective civil society engagement in development process under the NBI;
- To build capacity of civil society and to craft ideas for developments that will centre on the Nile Basin and its waters while reducing poverty in the basin;
- To develop the means to monitor and evaluate the impact of NBI projects and process on local communities throughout the basin.

The parties agreed to achieve the efficient and harmonious implementation of the project activities as well as to support the financial management and administration procedures.

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MEDIA COMMUNICATION

- NBDF-Rwanda has already established a website (www.nbdfwanda.org.rw) from which all general and detailed information on our activities, achievements, future and past developmental plans can be accessed. The website also comprises public and membership forums as well as chatroom, anyone however, has the chance to register or access subscription to our activities and involvement.
- There will be radio discussion aired on Contact FM; beginning on 19th May, 2007 to 9th June, 2007.

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MAJOR CAUSE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY UNSUSTAINABLE ACTIVITIES IN RWANDA

By John Gakumba

According to Bernard D. GOLDSTEIN, the term "sustainable development" was popularized in 1987 by the World Commission on Environment and Development. It refers to a systematic approach to achieving human development in a way that sustains planetary resources, based on the recognition that human consumption is occurring at a rate that is beyond Earth's capacity to support it. Population growth and the developmental pressures spawned by an unequal distribution of wealth are two major driving forces that are altering the planet in ways that threaten the long-term health of humans and other species on the planet. Poverty and environmental degradation affect each other. Poverty forces poor farmers to engage in environmentally unsustainable practices like deforestation and overgrazing. It is suggested that land (as a natural resource) and poverty are linked to structural factors that have evolved over several decades. They include an interlinkage between land use and environmental degradation. Researchers in Rwanda recognize that poverty is closely related to series of interconnected issues and in particular land, environmental degradation and low resources. On a broader perspective, poverty as a problem goes beyond the lack of basic needs like food, clothing and shelter, to include lack or denial of social needs as well.

Rwanda's environment has been further destroyed through the search for agricultural land and for settlement. These relate to poverty as they closely link to environment through the search for basic needs like food and shelter. Poverty and its relationship with the environment show that environment is a cross cutting issue.

Rwanda's environment has been further destroyed through the search for agricultural land and for settlement. These relate to poverty as they closely link to environment through the search for basic needs like food and shelter. Poverty and its relationship with the environment show that environment is a cross cutting issue.



Poverty forces poor farmers to engage in environmentally unsustainable practices like deforestation and overgrazing



In Picture: Since 1980, Mukura forest reserve lost about 50% of its superficies due to human activities. Could this be Climate Change or Biodiversity!!!! What could be the solution to this?

PROTECTING, PRESERVING AND IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN RWANDA

Rwanda like any other country of the world is embarking on the actions to **protect, preserve and improve the quality of the environment**. The protection and safeguarding of environment has become an important concern in Rwanda as the country's economy depends on agriculture as a result creating a need to safeguard land resources. When the land is degraded the economy is adversely affected. However, concern for the environmental management in most cases occurs late after the quality has been lowered. Rwanda's key environmental challenges concern deforestation, soil erosion, over grazing, misuse of wetlands and poor waste management associated with negative impacts on human health thus a hindrance to sustainable development of the country. The situation worsened after the 1994 genocide, which left the country in shambles.



Returnees from exile were in dire need of settlements, leading to clearing of forests and wetlands in search for agricultural land and shelter. Such high human needs resulted to environmental degradation.

The state of affairs has led to the reform of environmental policies, legal and institutional framework aimed at safeguarding environment, an indication of Government concern to awaken the minds of the public to the dangers of environmental

degradation. This will promote and enhance the well being of the present and future generations. Rwanda just like any developing country still faces the problem of poverty and this pollutes the environment, creating the environmental stress in a different way. Those who are poor and hungry will often destroy their immediate environment in order to survive. They will cut down forests, their livestock will overgraze grasslands, they will crowd in congested cities and they will over use marginal land.

Realizing the magnitude of the problem, the Government of Rwanda has got on reforming strong environmental policy, legal and institutional instruments to safeguard the present and future generation to ensure sustainable development basing on Vision 2020.



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UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI)

Overall goal: To contribute to poverty reduction and improved well-being of poor and vulnerable groups through mainstreaming of environment into national development processes

Objectives at country level:

- Inclusion of environmental sustainability as a central objective in national development strategies, such as poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs), MDG implementation plans or equivalents;
- Increasing national budget allocations towards the environment;
- Building the long-term capacity of the government to integrate environmental concerns into the design and implementation of development plans.

Basic facts of the PEI in Rwanda

- The PEI in Rwanda was introduced at a national workshop in February 2005.
- Rwanda PEI Phase I was, subsequently, developed jointly by the Government of Rwanda (GoR), UNEP and UNDP through a Task Team and in consultation with a range of other national stakeholders and international development partners.
- The Task Team includes members from the Ministry of Environment, Lands, Water, Forestry and Mines (MINITERE), Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), Ministry of Local Governance (MINALOC), Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) and Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA).
- Rwanda PEI has a two-phased approach. The main purpose of the first phase is to ensure the integration of environment into Rwanda's new PRSP, the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS). Phase II will be articulated around Rwanda's medium term needs, namely capacity building for sound environmental management at the local, district, and national level, in collaboration with other ongoing initiatives to enable the implementation of the EDPRS and its expected environmental commitments.
- Started in December 2005, Phase I is designed to run parallel to the EDPRS process which is currently scheduled to end in May 2007.
- The project is executed by GoR through MINITERE and implemented by REMA with direct support from UNDP and UNEP. A Project Management Unit, composed of an International Technical Advisor and a National Project Manager, assists in the delivery of PEI activities under the overall guidance of the Director-General of REMA who acts as Project Coordinator.
- Donors: Government of Belgium and Government of Norway (through UNEP), UNDP-Rwanda and UNDP HQ. Funds are distributed through UNDP-Rwanda. Funds from the Government of Ireland have been secured for PEI phase II. As part of the National Execution (NEX) modality of UNDP operational funds are being transferred on a quarterly basis from UNDP to REMA.
- Total budget (for Phase I): 610,000 USD.

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ARECO-Rwanda Nziza and NBDF-Rwanda Handover

.....From Page I

ARECO was therefore instructed by NBDF/Rwanda to receive funds from IUCN-EARO on behalf of itself in regard to the NBD.

Within a period of 6 months, ARECO collaborated for the implementation of the first milestone which was Planning and Development of Nile Discourse Forum in Rwanda.

On 17th November 2006, a 6 months Addendum was signed to extend the agreement in order to support the Milestone 2 implementation "Knowledge and communication".

Implementation of activities, financial management and administration Procedures

For each milestone funds were transferred by IUCN and managed by ARECO into two instalments each taking 3 months.

Monthly technical and financial progress and final reports were submitted to the Discourse Desk and IUCN for each transfer and after completion of milestone implementation.

The Role of Media and NGO's on the Nile

By Frank Habineza National Coordinator NBDF Rwanda

An organized society distinguishes itself by its concern to communicate. Nowadays, information is recognized as a human right at the same level as the right for life, food, education, job, health and so on. The citizens of the Nile Basin, have the right to know what the Nile Basin Initiative has in store for them and also know which role they can play. All this can't happen if the media doesn't intervene. Nile Basin Initiative has many good projects which the Rwandan people are not aware of and thus they can't participate if they are not informed. This paradox calls for Media intervention.

Our role as Media houses and NGOs is to try to solve these paradoxes we are daily facing in the region of Equatorial Lakes.....HABINEZA Frank.

(photo to be included for the media groups attending the workshop)

REGIONAL TRAINING ON CIVIL SOCIETY LEADERSHIP AND POLICY ENGAGEMENT PROCESS .

..from Pg 1

Alan Nicol gave introductory remarks as well as a presentation in which he highlighted the increasing importance of the Nile Basin Discourse (NBD) with regard to policy engagement even at the international level. He posited that the work relationship of the desk and National Discourse Forums (NDFs) is vital to the realisation of the objectives of the NBD - which prompt/inform policy debates on the Nile basin, and for which a strategic approach is required in order to facilitate interaction with and influence governments (of the riparian countries). He further outlined two key objectives that underscored these issues. These are:

Strengthen understanding of the policy environment surrounding the Nile basin and the Nile Basin Initiative.

Need to develop policy tools to map the engagement of policy. For this, there is further need to:

- ◆ Draw strategy on how to do so
- ◆ Focus on broader areas of policy mapping
- ◆ Identify the particular policy issues/needs and develop specific action plans

To achieve the objectives, Alan outlined a pragmatic approach that examines the policy environment along the regional and local axis along with the crosscutting sector specific (national and sub-national water policies) and non-sector specific (PRSPs, national processes) issues.

OUTCOME OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMME

In general, following the opening presentation, participants had an opportunity to express what they hoped to get out of this second part of the workshop. The popular expectations were on policymaking and policy engagement strategies with policy makers and NBD. Other expectations included strategies for engaging in trans-boundary water management initiatives.

But also, a furthered understanding of the Nile Basin Discourse Program and Strategy,

Well developed Activity plans and Budget for the Remaining Milestones

Civil Society Engagement Processes, project management, evaluation and monitoring,

Knowledge on globalisation, gender, ethnicity and ethnic conflicts,

More knowledge on Sustainable development,

Policy influences and processes, tools for policy impact, policy mapping, and policy strategy.

CONCLUSION

Dr. Melaku gave a vote of thanks to all participants, the ODI team and the support staff for their contributions to making the workshop a success. He felt that the training would help the respective NDFs in adopting various advocacy strategies. Participants too were grateful for the workshop, which generated interest on possible trans-boundary networking opportunities, in addition to the take away points on the globalisation theme, undertaking of research and sharing of expertise. They also identified various issues to advocate for, i.e. gender and water management, energy alternatives (with focus on stemming deforestation), integration of other disciplines into water resources management, role of the state in engaging civil society (in areas of corruption, non-accountability, creating space for civil society, poverty), water and health, HIV/AIDS, population and biodiversity conservation.



PEP-10 Meeting Highlights

The Poverty Environment Partnership's 10th meeting (PEP-10) was held in UN headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya from 30 January to 01 February 2007. The overall theme for the proceedings was "**Country experiences in mainstreaming environment into national development processes.**" PEP-10 opened on Tuesday 30 January 2007, with approximately ninety participants in attendance, including representatives from developing country governments, donor organizations, and international and national NGOs and research institutes. In the morning, participants heard welcoming addresses by Peter Hazlewood, UNDP, and David Smith, UNEP, who outlined the agenda and objectives of the meeting. In a video message, Olav Kjørven, Director, UNDP Environment and Energy Group, highlighted increasing cooperation between UNDP and UNEP in line with the UN system-wide transformation.

Participants heard presentations on mainstreaming environment into national development processes from: Ruzika Muheto, National Environment Management Council (NEMC), Tanzania; John Nyangena, Ministry of Planning and National Development (MPND), Kenya, and Alex Forbes, UNDP; and Alex Mulisa, Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA).

Alex Mulisa, Rwanda PEI, Rwanda, indicated that they conducted an economic analysis of the cost of environmental degradation.

Agriculture in Rwanda for Vision 2020

Rwanda's main aim of the **Millenium Development Goals** and **Vision 2020** is to enable Rwandans to emerge from under-development and poverty status by achieving economic growth objectives in combination with social indicators objectives. One of the key aspects of these goals is to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.



It is targeted that by the year 2015, the proportion of people living below the poverty line shall not exceed 23.8% - a half of the 1990 level.

By the same standards, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger would also have been halved. Given that AGRICULTURE is the main productive activity for the majority of Rwandan households employing **88.6% of the working population**; and as always, dominating the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at 47% for the year 2002 (Table I), the attention accorded the development of the agricultural sector cannot be over-emphasized.

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Role of media.....from page 2

- The coexistence between drastic poverty and under-development of riparian with a high potentiality of sustainable development within the Nile Basin.
- A deep lack of communication between policy makers, scientists, NGOs and stakeholders.
- We have to explain a lot of questionings, such as the maintenance of the ecosystem or the direct link between the forest and the permanent presence of water.
- What is easily comprehensible in scientific fora like this workshop is not so easy to explain to people who daily suffer from hunger, drinking water scarcity and darkness.
- We have to explain the importance of the conservation of nature.
- Our target as communication professionals is local stakeholders, generally rural peasants, illiterate or semi-literate.
- Mr.HABINEZA also noted, public awareness of water sector issues should begin in schools but be emphasised in Rural areas and then finally to urban areas.
- Young people grow up without necessarily knowing that they take part in the daily life of the Nile Basin through their daily activities and that this implies a consequent behaviour, thus needs to be addressed
- Media's role in mobilization for development is interdependent of NGOs', as media convey the NGOs' message to the target. In other words, NGOs cannot succeed in their action if they are not assisted by media.
- In a keynote in Washington DC, November 7, 2002, the World Bank writes "... a free press can reduce poverty and stimulate the economic development in the poor countries but such an operation depends on the existence of the independence and the quality of the press, of its ability to reach a large audience".
- On the same chapter, James D. Wolfensohn, Former president of the World Bank writes that "to solve poverty, we must release the access to information and promote its quality. A population more informed has the capacity to better choose. A free press is not the prerogative of the only rich countries. It is the heart of an equitable development".
- These two quotations explain not only the importance of media in the action we have to implement for the development of the Nile Basin populations but also towards the condition of media in poor countries.
- We are happy to know that this problem of communication is taken in heart by the Nile Basin Initiative in its "Shared Vision program".

NBDF-Rwanda, however, announced its intentions on the 25th May, 2007 at Alpha Palace Hotel in Kigali; being to involve and motivate the media houses in creating an awareness among the masses to combat the poverty and poor livelihood of the riparian states' citizens.

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The context of mainstreaming of environment in Rwanda

- Rwanda's "Vision 2020" is the country's overarching national planning and policy framework into which other strategies, plans, programmes and policies should fit. Developed in 1999, The Vision 2020 document recognizes that the environment cannot be tackled in isolation. The document states that Rwanda will endeavour to "mainstream the environmental aspect in all policies and programmes of education, sensitization and development and in all the processes of decision-making".
- Rwanda's first and current PRSP was finalised in November 2001 and endorsed by the World Bank and IMF in July 2002.
- In the development of PRSP I, environment was considered a cross cutting issue but not an independent sector. However, it is widely agreed that Rwanda's first PRSP did not adequately integrate environmental issues and consequently, the planning processes did not adequately take into account sustainable natural resource management.
- Rwanda is currently developing its second PRSP, the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS), and it is now imperative that environment be mainstreamed into this document and its associated budgets.
- Environment has been defined as both an independent sector and a cross-cutting issue in the new EDPRS.
- REMA is chairing the Environment and Land Use Management Sector Working Group (SWG).
- PEI is heavily engaged in the EDPRS process and playing a crucial role in supporting the work of both the Environment and Land Use Management Sector Working Group (SWG) and the Cross-cutting Issues SWG.

Main activities of Rwanda PEI Phase I

- Development of a knowledge base on poverty and environment linkages in Rwanda through e.g. an economic analysis of costs of environmental degradation, identification of poverty-environment-energy linkages, and a pilot integrated ecosystem assessment (IEA).
- Development of environmental mainstreaming tools for the EDPRS process:
 - Guidelines for mainstreaming of environment into the EDPRS and sectoral strategies.
 - Guidance brief for inclusion of poverty and environment indicators in EDPRS
- Environment-for-development media events (mainly radio programmes) to sustain the visibility of the mainstreaming agenda and raise public awareness about poverty and environment linkages.
- Increase stakeholder participation, mainly through a Stakeholder Consultative Group comprising individuals from the private sector, academia and NGOs.
- Capacity building through training workshops such as integrated ecosystem assessment, poverty-environment (PE) indicator development and on-the-job training and technical support by the PEI Technical Advisor and National Project Manager.

What has been achieved to date?

- Establishment of a cross-ministerial Task Team and a Stakeholder Consultative Group ensuring effective stakeholder consultation and strong collaboration between GoR, UNEP and UNDP.
- Environment included as both a cross-cutting issue and an independent sector in the EDPRS. The evidence and advocacy provided by PEI were instrumental in this accomplishment.
- Compelling advocacy papers, including an analysis of PRSP I and its integration of environment, environmental checklists to guide integration of environment into sector strategies, various briefing notes to MINECOFIN about the relevance of environment to national development objectives and guidelines for mainstreaming environment, have been produced and had a significant impact on the EDPRS process. Most other sectors have already taken on board environmental recommendations in their sector logframes.
- PEI ensured the participation of environment mainstreaming specialists in the logframe development process conducted by each sector further facilitating the integration of environment across all sectors.

Lessons learned

- Involvement of key stakeholders from the very start of programme development ensures broad ownership and improves the efficiency and effectiveness of project implementation.
- It is crucial to clearly demonstrate the links between poverty and environment at the national level in a language familiar to planners and policymakers. Assessments such as economic analysis of environmental degradation and IEA are essential evidence-based advocacy tools in convincing policy-makers about the importance and benefits of sustainable natural resource management.
- It is necessary to provide sustained support over a longer period. PEI-Rwanda's continuous engagement in the EDPRS process ensures better mainstreaming results by closely monitoring the process and responding to specific needs from the other sectors pertinent to integration of environment.
- The production of tools such as mainstreaming guidelines, sector specific environmental checklists and P-E indicators provides concrete guidance to the sectors and relevant ministries and enhances the mainstreaming process.
- An adequately staffed PEI project management unit is crucial for the achievement of the goals.

Way forward

- Continuous support and monitoring of the EDPRS development for environmental mainstreaming until its finalization.
- Development of PEI Phase II to support the implementation of EDPRS and build capacity building for effective and sustainable management of natural resources in Rwanda.
- Support harmonization between UNEP and UNDP procedures to improve collaboration and project implementation.

Climate Change and Food SecurityContinuation

By John W.B GAKUMBA (BSc. FST)

In addition, in Rosenzweig et al., [Climate Change and Extreme Weather Events: Implications for Food Production, Plant Diseases, and Pests](#), the authors found that global food supply may be affected by an increase in extreme weather events and climate variability associated with global warming. Altered weather patterns can increase crop vulnerabilities to infection, pest infestations, and choking weeds. This will not only decrease yields of crops, but also force farmers to apply harmful and expensive pesticides and herbicides. The increase in extreme weather events will affect both developed and developing countries, although developed countries have more resources to deal with vulnerabilities.

Impacts of Climate Change on Food Security

How will climate change alter the ability of the world's growing population to gain access to food? By integrating agricultural and socio-economic models, we can begin to predict if there will be an increase in hunger and famine as a result of global warming.

Food security has been defined as "access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life" ([World Bank](#), 1986). The World Food Summit, convened in 1996 and in 2002 by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Rome, highlighted the basic right of all people to an adequate diet and need for concerted action among all countries to achieve this goal in a sustainable manner. How vulnerable households, regions and countries are to climate change's impacts on agriculture will depend on their access to land, water, and government support and action.

The World Food Trade Model, designated as the [Basic Linked System \(BLS\)](#), links countries through trade, world market prices, and financial power. The BLS estimates that in 1980, there were about 500 million people at risk of hunger in the developing world (excluding China). Without climate change, the number of people expected to be at risk of hunger in 2060 has been estimated at ~640 million. This is marked decrease from 23% of the population of developing countries to 6% (excluding China).

However, with unmitigated climate change, declines in yields in low-latitude regions (where many developing countries are located) are projected to require that net imports of cereals increase. Higher grain prices will affect the number of people at risk of hunger. The number of hungry people in developing countries will increase by ~1% for every 2-2.5% increase in prices. This means that the number of people at risk of hunger grows by 10-60% in the scenarios tested, resulting an estimated increase of between 60 to 350 million people in this condition (Rosenzweig and Parry, 1994).

Mitigation and Adaptation

Reducing Carbon Emissions

One of the ways to prevent the effects of global warming is to decrease the amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. The [Kyoto Protocol](#) is a document that came out of the U.N. sponsored Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. This agreement, which has been ratified by over 100 countries, seeks to limit the amount of CO₂ emitted into the atmosphere to 1990 levels. However, the United States, which emits 25% of all global greenhouse gases, has not yet ratified the Kyoto Protocol.

Adaptation to Global Warming

Even if all CO₂ emissions stopped at this moment, the amount of CO₂ already emitted into the atmosphere will result in an enhanced greenhouse effect for the next 50 years. Thus, people will need to adapt to the effects of climate change.

Adaptation can be defined as "any action that seeks to reduce the negative effects, or to capitalize on the positive effects, of climate change" (Riebsame et al. 1995). Adaptive actions may be either anticipatory or reactive in nature. An example of an anticipatory adjustment is the development of heat- and drought-tolerant crop varieties.

The levels of adaptation undertaken by a region may have significant effects on how climate change will affect agriculture in that area. In Rosenzweig and Parry (1994) levels of adaptation were grouped into two levels.

Level 1 adaptations include:

- shifts in planting date (± 1 month) that do not imply major changes in crop calendar,
- additional application of irrigation water to crops already under irrigation,
- changes in crop variety to currently available varieties more adapted to the altered climate.

Level 2 adaptations imply more substantial change to agricultural systems, possibly requiring resources beyond the farmers' means, including:

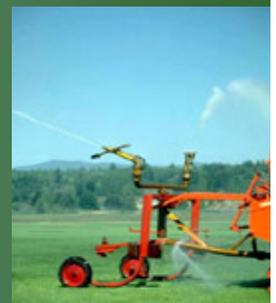
- investment in regional and national agricultural infrastructure
- policy changes at the regional and national level

Level 2 represents a fairly optimistic assessment of world agriculture's response to changed climate conditions.

Adaptation, especially Level 2 adaptation, may significantly reduce the effect of climate change on agriculture and the number of people at risk of hunger. However, adaptation in developing countries, although it does reduce the negative effect of global warming, does not completely eliminate the potential increase in hunger.

Conclusion

In conclusion, global warming may result in detrimental effects on food supply and security, especially in developing countries. Even if developing countries adapt to climate change, they will not be able to completely avoid the problems associated with climate change. Furthermore, these harmful outcomes of climate change in developing countries and potentially positive outcomes in developed countries will probably increase the gap in wealth, access to food, and health between rich and poor countries. This will affect the worldwide economy as emerging trade-partners are lost, hunger increases, and refugees leave regions harmed by global warming in search of food and resources.



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17	CLADHO (Human Rights Umbrella Organisation)	UWANYIRIGIRA Agnes	572740	Human rights umbrella organisation
18	JOC (Jeunesse Ouvrière Catholique Garçons)	KALISA Ernest	kalisajoc@yahoo.com	Catholic Youth Promotion
19	UGAMA/CSC	SIMPUNGA Innocent	simpunga@yahoo.fr	Capacity building for local CSOs, training
20	PRO-FEMMES/TH	Suzanne RUBONEKA	Profemme@rwanda.l.com	Gender, Umbrella for Women Associations
21	AREDI (Association Rwandaise pour l Environnement et le Developpement Intégré)	SIKUBWABO Adélard	aredi@rwanda.l.com tekesik@hotmail.com	Environmental protection and Integrated Development
22	COSYLI (Conseil des Syndicats Libres au Rwanda)	TWAYIGIRA Jean Léonard	Tél : 522585, 08479390	Workers Union
23	CCOAIB (Conseil de Concertation des Organisations d Appui aux Initiatives de Base)	Prisca	ccoaib@rwanda.l.com	Dialogue, capacity building and exchange for local initiatives
24	Réseau des femmes	UWIMANA Bibiane	refemme@rwanda.l.com	Gender Promotion of Rural Women in Rwanda
25	BENISHYAKA	GAHIMA Betty	benasoc@rwanda.l.com	Gender Support to Women and vulner- able Children
26	ARJ (Association Rwandaise des Journalistes)	SEMUKEYA Martin	msemukanya@yahoo.fr	Promotion of professional Journalism in Rwanda
27	INADES FORMATION	KABAYIZA Eustache	584713	Rural development
28	(RWEPI) Rwandese Health Environment Project Initiative	James RUBAKISIBO	Tel: 08856116	Environmental health and protection
29	CAURWA (Conseil des Autoctones au Rwanda)	SEBISHWI Juvéal	juvesebi@yahoo.fr	Promotion of Indigenous People

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discourse