

CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY

GEF Project Document

Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to implement the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement

[Rwanda/East Africa]

22.03.2019

PROJECT INFORMATION			
PROJECT TITLE:	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to implement the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement		
PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To strengthen the capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to fulfill the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement		
PROJECT OUTCOMES:	<p><i>Outcome 1.1:</i> Inventory for GHG emissions enhanced and quality and quantity of data improved through improved collaboration between Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and sector-based institutions on the GHG emissions inventory.</p> <p><i>Outcome 2.1:</i> Capacity of stakeholders strengthened on data collection and processing protocols; and procurement of state-of-the art equipment and tools.</p> <p><i>Outcome 3.1:</i> Fully developed data collection, integration and sharing platform for use by stakeholders as a one stop source of information for transparency reporting.</p>		
COUNTRY(IES):	Rwanda	GEF ID:	9997
GEF AGENCY(IES):	Conservation International	CI CONTRACT ID:	
OTHER EXECUTING PARTNERS:	Rwanda Environment Management Authority and Vital Signs	DURATION IN MONTHS:	18 months
GEF FOCAL AREA(S):	Climate Change	START DATE (mm/yyyy):	08/2019
INTEGRATED APPROACH PILOT:		END DATE (mm/yyyy):	02/2021
NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM:		PRODOC SUBMISSION DATE:	03/25/2019
RE-SUBMISSION DATE(S):			

FUNDING SOURCE	AMOUNT (USD)
GEF PROJECT FUNDING:	1,000,000
PPG FUNDING:	50,000
TOTAL GEF GRANT:	1,050,000
CO-FINANCING 1: RWANDA ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (REMA)	50,000
CO-FINANCING 2: CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL/VITAL SIGNS	50,000
CO-FINANCING 3:	-
TOTAL CO-FINANCING:	100,000
TOTAL PROJECT COST:	1,150,000

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AD:</i>	Activity data
<i>AFOLU:</i>	Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use
<i>BURs:</i>	Biennial Update Reports
<i>CBIT:</i>	Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency
<i>CDM:</i>	Clean Development Mechanism
<i>CSOs:</i>	Civil Society Organizations
<i>CI:</i>	Conservation International
<i>CoK:</i>	City of Kigali
<i>EDPRS II:</i>	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy II
<i>FONERWA:</i>	Fund for Environment and Climate Change
<i>GEF:</i>	Global Environment Facility
<i>GFPs:</i>	Gender Focal Points
<i>GHG:</i>	Green House Gas
<i>INDCs:</i>	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
<i>IPCC:</i>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<i>IPPU:</i>	Industrial Processes and Products Use
<i>LULUCF:</i>	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
<i>Meteo Rwanda:</i>	Rwanda Meteorology Agency
<i>MIDIMAR:</i>	Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs
<i>MIGEPROF:</i>	Ministry of Gender and Family Protection
<i>MINAGRI:</i>	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
<i>MINALOC:</i>	Ministry of Local Government
<i>MINEDUC:</i>	Ministry of Education
<i>MINECOFIN:</i>	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
<i>MINICOM:</i>	Ministry of Trade and Industry
<i>MINIRENA:</i>	Ministry of Natural Resources of Rwanda (former)
<i>MININFRA:</i>	Ministry of Infrastructure
<i>MINILAF:</i>	Ministry of Lands and Forestry
<i>MOE</i>	Ministry of Environment
<i>MoH:</i>	Ministry of Health
<i>MRV:</i>	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
<i>NAPA:</i>	National Plans for Adaptation to Climate Change
<i>NCs:</i>	National Communications
<i>NDC:</i>	Nationally Determined Contribution
<i>NFMS:</i>	National Forest Monitoring system

<i>NIRDA:</i>	National Industrial Research and Development Agency
<i>NISR:</i>	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
<i>NSDI:</i>	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
<i>NST:</i>	National Strategy for Transformation
<i>PPG:</i>	Project Preparation Grant
<i>RAB:</i>	Rwanda Agriculture Board
<i>RBC:</i>	Rwanda Biomedical Centre
<i>RDB:</i>	Rwanda Development Board
<i>REDD+:</i>	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
<i>REG:</i>	Rwanda Energy Group
<i>REMA:</i>	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
<i>RHA:</i>	Rwanda Housing Authority
<i>RNRA:</i>	Rwanda Natural Resources Authority
<i>RRA:</i>	Rwanda Revenue Authority
<i>RSB:</i>	Rwanda Standards Board
<i>RTDA:</i>	Rwanda Transport Development Agency
<i>RWFA:</i>	Rwanda Water and Forestry Management Authority
<i>SPCR:</i>	Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience
<i>UNFCCC:</i>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<i>WASAC:</i>	Rwanda Water and Sanitation Corporation

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AFOLU	According to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, Agriculture and Land use are merged into AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) for Annex I Parties reporting from 2015
Agriculture	Refers to agricultural practices (e.g. burning of crop residues, fertilizer application, rice cultivation, enteric fermentation in livestock, manure management) on farms that result in only emissions of mainly methane and nitrous oxide
Land use	Refers to forest land, cropland, grassland, wetlands, settlements and other lands (e.g. bare soil, rock, ice, etc.) that have been traditionally covered under LULUCF where CO ₂ emissions and removals occur.
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in developing countries, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions under the UNFCCC refers to country-specific reductions in GHG emissions developed in anticipation of a global goal on climate change, which was established by the Paris Agreement in December 2015. Since the entry into force of the Paris Agreement, many countries' INDCs became their de-facto GHG targets for their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
2006 IPCC Guidelines	The 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories prepared by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Program. They provide methodologies for estimating national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases.
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) in the context of NDC implementation refers to an integrated framework/accounting system and/or processes which aim to assess and monitor the results of mitigation and adaptation actions, their synergies and/or the support provided (measuring) and to document this information in a transparent way (reporting-national & international), so that it can be examined for accuracy (verification-QC&QA).
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) is defined as the technologies, policies, and people necessary to promote sharing of geospatial data throughout all levels of government, the private and non-profit sectors, and the academic community.
Tier 1	Uses simple tools and methods, scale is very coarse (global data sets) and indirect estimates based on default emission factors. Reporting under this tier is currently used because of low costs, requires minimal capacity. However, provides least accurate estimates of emissions (sources) and removals (sinks). Source: IPCC (2003). *Minimum level as per IPCC.
Tier 2	Uses advanced tools and methods (e.g. Remote Sensing, field inventories). The scale is of high resolution and disaggregated. Uses emission factors and activity data (specific). Better estimates of emissions and removals are registered at moderate costs and capacity.

Tier 3	<p>Uses higher order methods, models and inventory with measurement systems driven by high resolution. Actual inventories are done with repeated direct measurements over time-panel data. Uses specific, disaggregated and detailed/fine resolution and complex modeling. This reporting ensures good results for baselines, emissions and removals but is very demanding in terms of costs, high analytical capacity and skills. It optimizes the ability to monetize carbon using full C-accounting models.</p>
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CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY

Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to implement the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement

PROJECT DOCUMENT

SECTION 1: PROJECT SUMMARY

1. Rwanda's long-term vision 2050 expressed in the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) recognizes the need to manage climate change risks and aims to transform the country into a high-income climate resilient economy with secure low-carbon energy supply, green services and industry that ensure high living standards for Rwandans. To address these risks, Rwanda has responded by signing and ratifying climate sensitive International conventions, formulating multi-sectoral climate proof legislative frameworks and implemented climate change action projects. For instance, Rwanda ratified The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1998 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2004. Adherence to UNFCCC reporting is one of Rwanda's accomplishments, with the Initial National Communications (NC1) and Second National Communication (NC2 submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat in 2005 and 2012, respectively, and the most recent being the Third NC (NC3) submitted in mid-October 2018.
2. In 2015, Rwanda prepared its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) which demonstrates the country's commitment to limit global warming to 1.5 to 2 degrees centigrade above pre-industrial levels while fostering climate resilience and low carbon pathways. Additionally, Rwanda has adopted a programmatic approach (Strategic Programs for Climate Resilience-SPCR 2017) in line with Global Environment Facility (GEF) outlook, that fosters ownership, vertical and horizontal integration of global environmental concerns and increases co-financing opportunities. Notably, in 2016, Rwanda ratified the Paris Agreement that provides for the Enhanced Transparency Framework (UNFCCC, 2015) in Article 13 which requires countries to regularly provide the following:
 - i. A national inventory report on Green House Gas (GHG) emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) based on good practices and methodologies;
 - ii. Information necessary on tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs);
 - iii. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation;
 - iv. Developing countries to provide information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building efforts, support needed and received by developing countries;
 - v. Developed countries to provide information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support provided to developing countries.

3. Rwanda's NDC is based on the 2011 Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (MINIRENA, 2011¹) and contains a list of measures addressing mitigation of and adaptation to climate change to be implemented in the period between 2020 and 2030. The NDC recognizes inadequate financial resources and technical capacities as key challenges that will impede implementation of the proposed measures. It is against this backdrop that the NDC stipulates that successful implementation of the measures is conditional on Rwanda receiving external financial and technical assistance. In-order to create an enabling environment to attract green finance from external sources, a financing strategy to mobilize investments (public and private, domestic and international) was developed and acts as a cornerstone of the NDC implementation strategy. Key preconditions for the success of a financing strategy for Rwanda include; strengthening institutional capacity and coordination between different institutions, definition of a national climate change policy, and the proactive participation in the negotiation process at international level on the operationalization of the market mechanism under the Paris Agreement.
4. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) established and operationalized the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) to support developing countries to prepare and meet the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement in both the pre- and post-2020 new climate change management regime. Early 2018, Rwanda responded by submitting the Project Identification Form (PIF) titled ***"Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to implement the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement"***.
5. The PIF was approved by GEF, along with a Project Preparation Grant (PPG) for the project to be implemented by the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and Conservation International (CI). The Rwanda CBIT Project addresses three (3) major barriers to the successful implementation of the NDC and meeting the transparency and accountability requirements of the Paris agreement, namely; (i) Insufficiency and absence of GHG data in the different NDC sectors in Rwanda; (ii) Inadequate methods involving application of emission factors for conditions that are not completely similar; and (iii) Inadequate capacity in various areas of climate change, low involvement and participation of stakeholders, and the need for a network of experts specialized in climate change. The barriers were identified through earlier studies conducted during the preparation of NC1 and NC2, and the INDC, and implementation of other climate change projects. These were confirmed through a systematic review of literature, and during the process of preparation of the NC3, and consultations with stakeholders and experts at the project stakeholder consultation and validation workshops conducted as part of the PPG phase implementation.
6. The objective of the Rwanda CBIT Project is *"to strengthen the capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to fulfil the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement"*. The project consists of three (3) components, namely; 1) Strengthen National GHG Inventory System, 2) Targeted capacity building of key stakeholders to collect, process and feed data into the GHG emissions inventory system (including on gender disaggregated data management for the GHG emissions inventory and MRV system), and 3) Establishment of an integrated Platform for Data Sharing and informing Policy Making. The section below provides a description of the components.

¹ Ministry of Natural Resources (MINIRENA). (2011). *Green Growth and Climate Resilience: National Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development*. Kigali, Rwanda: Government Press. Retrieved from https://www.rema.gov.rw/rema_doc/RGG&CRS%202011/Rwanda%20Green%20Growth%20Strategy%20FINAL%20high%20res.pdf

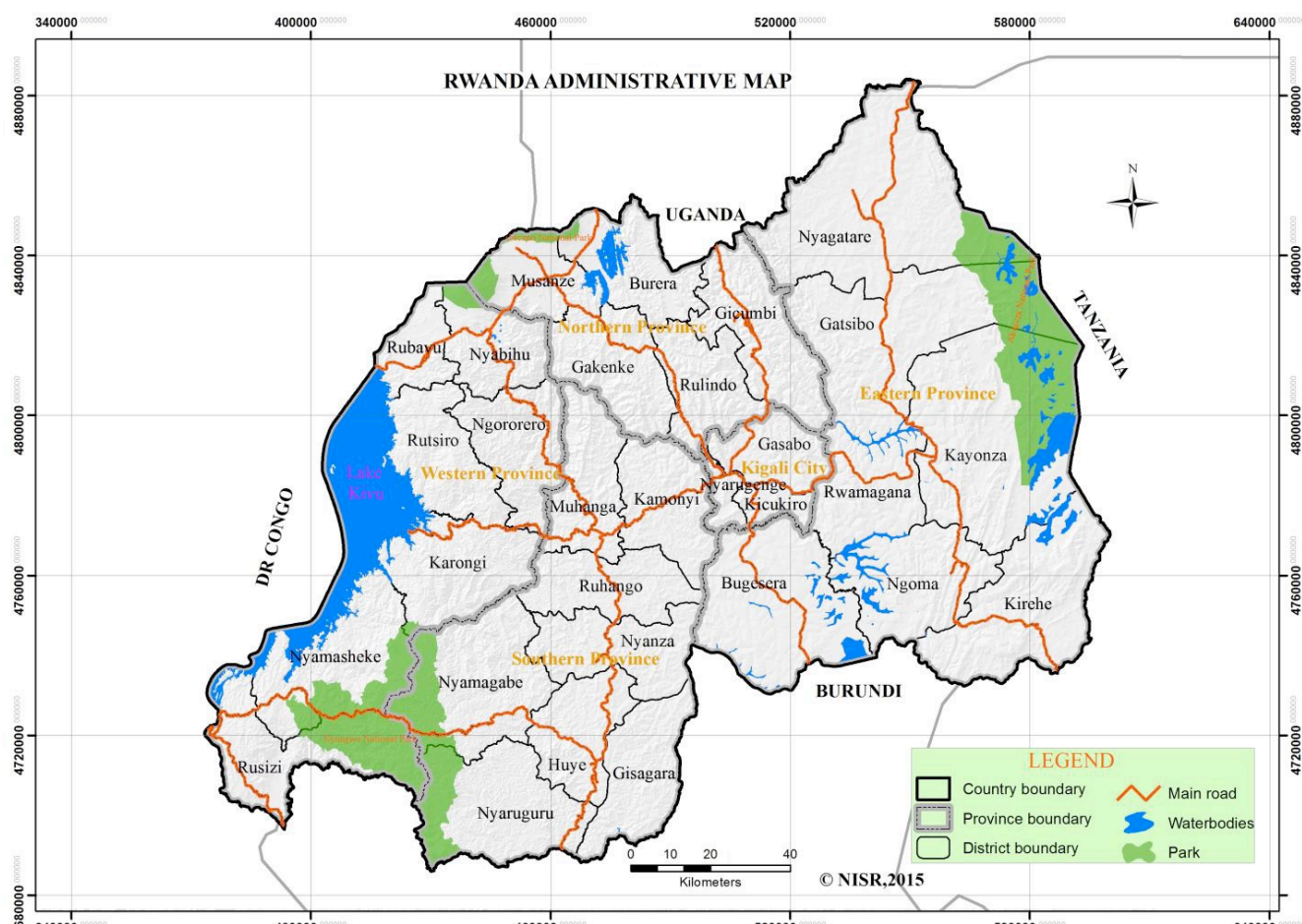
7. **Component 1: Strengthening the National GHG Inventory system.** The major output of this component will be an improved national GHG inventory and establishment of a MRV system for enhanced transparency and comprehensive GHG accounting. This component will involve establishment of functional sector based technical teams for collecting and processing of GHG data and will encompass extensive engagements between REMA and sector-based institutions involved in collecting GHG related data. The institutionalization of the MRV system will be led by REMA through fostering better collaboration and formal arrangements via MoUs with the NDC sector institutions. Under this component, the quality and quantity of GHG data will be enhanced with the development of specific emission factors from the Activity Data (AD) across the sectors of Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU), Energy, Transport, Industries and Waste, in compliance with the Paris Agreement reporting requirements. Also, an exposure and MRV system benchmarking trip to selected countries will be organized for staff from the Ministry of Environment, REMA and the NDC sector institutions.
8. **Component 2: Targeted capacity building of key stakeholders to collect, process and feed data into the GHG emissions inventory system.** This work package is designed to fully equip both the technical staff in sector-based institutions and related field teams across the 30 districts of Rwanda in GHG data collection and management. About 30 technical staff from Ministry of Environment, REMA and the NDC sector institutions will be trained on domestic MRV system, tracking NDC implementation, enhancing of GHG inventories and emission factors and projections. The training for sector-based field teams will include the gender focal points in government ministries and relevant stakeholders, with about 300 trained in collection, processing and transmission of GHG data to a central repository. Under this component, REMA and each of the sector technical teams will be equipped with the state-of-the art equipment and tools to collect and manage GHG data. Best practices will then be shared and scaled out through information and knowledge exchange programs for stakeholders on transparency activities.
9. **Component 3: An Integrated Platform for Data Sharing and Policy/Decision Making:** The main deliverable from this component will be a data integrated platform to support decision making processes within government and use by other stakeholders. This component will support the development of data sharing and integration on a digital platform for improved, evidence-based decision-making within the Government of Rwanda. The platform will be closely linked to the Results Based Management (RBM) system managed by the Ministry of Environment. Key data providers will make their data available on the platform using the same agreed specifications to the benefit of all stakeholders. The platform will serve to raise awareness of the data available across ministries, provide indication of areas where data can be integrated to better inform national planning and decision-making processes, and lead to improved data collection, management, more accurate and transparent reporting and strategic partnerships. Furthermore, the integrated platform will be linked to the MRV system and the Global CBIT Coordination Platform.

SECTION 2: PROJECT CONTEXT

A. Geographic Scope

10. Rwanda (26,338 km²) is a landlocked country located in Eastern-Central Africa and is bordered by the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the west, Uganda to the north, Tanzania to the east, and Burundi to the south. It lies between 1°04 and 2°51 Latitude South, and between 28°45 and 31°15 Longitude East, and at an altitude averaged at 1,250m above sea level. Rwanda experiences a mild and cool climate (about 18.5°C), and rainfall estimated at 1,250mm per annum. The country's administrative structure comprises of 4 provinces (Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern Provinces) and City of Kigali all subdivided into 30 districts, 416 sectors, 2,148 cells and 14,816 villages.

Figure 1: Administrative Map of Rwanda



Source: NISR, 2017

11. In 2017, Rwanda's population was estimated to be approximately 12 million and was reported to be growing at 2.45% for the same period (CIA, 2019²). Rwanda has one of the highest population densities in Sub-Saharan Africa at 467 people/km² (NISR, 2017³) and experiences demographic pressure. Large concentrations of the population are found in the central regions and along the shore of Lake Kivu to the west. The country is also highly vulnerable to climate change as a result of heavy national and community economic dependence on climate sensitive sectors such as rain-fed agriculture (for both livelihoods and exports), tourism and energy.
12. The major environmental problem in Rwanda is unsustainable exploitation of environmental resources⁴ which is driven by rapid population growth - resulting to high demand of the scarce environmental resources. This situation is projected to worsen since the population is still growing yet environmental resources are diminishing due to factors such as unsustainable resource management, climate change and variability, poverty, urbanization among others resulting to degradation. Environmental degradation is reflected through massive deforestation, erosion and biodiversity decline attributed to factors such as unsustainable farming practices in marginal areas and unplanned cultivation of marshes. Land degradation in Rwanda is attributed to the natural and/or structural set, and also man-made causes. Land degradation exacerbates climate change impacts. These conditions continue to hinder the government's efforts to reduce poverty and foster ecological integrity.
13. Rwanda recognizes the threat of climate change and has taken steps to reduce, mitigate and or reverse its negative effects and impacts. In addition to the international obligations, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) in 2009 established a Climate Change and International Obligations Unit at Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), to address the issues of climate change and coordinate implementation of regional and international environmental agreements in Rwanda. Progressively, Rwanda has been developing new and improving existing sectoral frameworks to better deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and help achieve its Vision 2050.
14. The **Rwanda Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS)** lays out Rwanda's vision of being a developed, climate-resilient, low-carbon economy by 2050. The Strategic Programme for Climate Resilience (SPCR) 2017 is a programmatic approach and provides a cross-sectoral and systemic approach to climate resilience in Rwanda and is rooted in the GGCRS programmes of action (PoAs). The **National Climate Change and Low Carbon Development Strategy** (2011) was used to 'Green' the sectoral based Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy II-EDPRS II (2013) and subsequently the more recent **National Strategy for Transformation I (NST1)** (2018-2024) that replaced the EDPRS II. The **National Environmental Fund (FONERWA)** was set up to support implementation of the 'green economy' priorities in the EDPRS II. The proposed project seeks to build on these accomplishments by strengthening the capacity of institutions in Rwanda to fulfill the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement.

² Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). (2019). Retrieved from Central Intelligence Agency (CIA): Database: <https://www.cia.gov/index.html>

³ National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). (2017). *Statistical Year Book*. Kigali, Rwanda: Government Press. Retrieved from <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/statistical-yearbook-2017>

⁴ Land, Water, Flora, Fauna and other Non-renewable resources

B. Environmental Context and Global Significance

15. Rwanda is part of the watershed between the major Congo and Nile drainage basins draining from north to south, and eastwards into the Nile (80 %), and westwards (20%) into the Congo via the Rusizi River. The geography, topography, and climate depict a west-east systematic gradient with mountains extending from the Albertine Rift running from north to south along Rwanda's western border. The centre of the country is predominated by rolling hills, while the eastern border region consists of savanna, plains and swamps. Rainfall varies geographically, with the mountainous west and northwest of the country receiving more precipitation annually than the east and southeast. Rwanda has a temperate tropical highland climate, with lower temperatures than are typical for equatorial countries due to its high elevation. The mountainous west and north are generally cooler than the lower-lying east. These are covered by the Albertine Rift montane forests ecoregion, with an elevation of 1,500 metres (4,921 ft) to 2,500 metres (8,202 ft).
16. Rwanda falls in the Albertine Rift characterized by varied landscapes and climates, which is one of Africa's most important biodiversity areas (REMA, 2010a). Rwanda is rich and varied with unique varieties of plant and animal species registered on the CITES (Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species) list. Its landscape is highly heterogeneous consisting of a variety of ecosystems, including humid Afromontane forests, planted forests and remnant forests such as riparian gallery forests; savannahs; a large network of water bodies (lakes, rivers and wetlands); and large cropland and grazing areas. Other ecosystems include volcanic hot springs and old lava flows, mainly in the northern and western parts of the country (REMA, 2015). Each ecosystem in turn harbors globally outstanding species diversity (GEF, 2003). Because of its varied ecosystems, Rwanda has a very rich diversity of flora and fauna, with some 2,150 known plant species, 151 mammal species, 87 species of amphibians and reptiles and 670 bird species (REMA, 2011b). Rwanda accounts for 40 per cent of Africa's mammalian species (REMA, 2009) and about 30 per cent of the global population of mountain gorillas are situated in the Rwandan part of the Albertine Rift (REMA, 2010a). Rwanda's natural forest ecosystems can be found in the country's 3 major national parks; the Nyungwe National Park, the Volcanoes National Park and Akagera National Park.
17. **The Nyungwe National Park** is situated to the south west of the country and borders Burundi. The Park is habitat to 1250 plant species and 275 bird species of which 24 are endemic. Nyungwe National Park is considered the largest mountain rainforest in Africa covering an area of 924 km² (GoR, 2003). The Park is also one of Rwanda's water towers, contributing up to 60% of the country's water. **The Volcanoes National Park** lies in the northern part of Rwanda bordering DRC and Uganda. The park is the sanctuary of mountain gorillas (*Gorilla beringei beringei*), the largest living primate and critically endangered species of gorillas whose population is estimated at more than 650 (GoR 2003). The park is also home to 245 species of plants, 13 of which are internationally protected orchids, 115 species of mammals, 187 species of birds, 27 species of reptiles and amphibians, 33 species of arthropods. Rwanda accounts for 40% of Africa's mammalian species (REMA, 2009) and about 30% of the global population of mountain gorillas is situated in the Rwandan part of the Albertine Rift (REMA, 2010a). Finally, is the **Akagera National Park** situated to the east of the country. The park shelters 900 species of plants, including 6 orchids, 500 species of birds, 9 species of amphibians, and 23 species of reptiles (GoR 2003). Rwanda ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity-CBD (1995) and also prepared a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) to enhance the protection of its diverse biological resources.

18. Wetlands also cover a significant proportion of the country and are often referred to as marshes. Rwanda's wetlands also constitute biological diversity reservoirs, with about 104 species of flowers and several species of fauna in the marshes, lakes and rivers and water courses that represent about 14.9% of the national territory. Lakes Bulera and Ruhondo and the marshes of Rugezi are found in the high-altitude region of north west Rwanda. Large marshes of Nyabarongo, Akanyaru and Akagera are located in the central and eastern parts of the country. Rwanda's wetlands are some of its most threatened ecosystems (REMA, 2011a). Large parts of the country were once covered with natural montane-grassland ecosystems, which today are occupied mostly by terraced agriculture. This has led to serious soil erosion, in some areas aggravated by climate change.
19. The socio-economic and environmental cost of degradation of Rwanda's natural capital consisting of natural ecosystems and their biodiversity is extremely high and unless mitigated pose a major risk to efforts of attaining the goals of vision 2050.

C. Socio-Economic and Cultural Context

20. The impacts of climate change are already being felt by all major sectors driving Rwanda's economy - from agriculture, tourism, energy, land, and water resources to human settlements, transport, and infrastructure. The country's resident population for 2017 was projected at about 12.8 million, with 74% of the people living in rural areas. Rwanda registered remarkable achievements in the social sectors over the past decade. This is demonstrated with a fall in the population living below the poverty line from 57% in 2006 to 39% in 2015. The population with access to improved drinking water was at a high of 85% in 2013/14, while the net enrollment rate for primary education was at 97.7% in 2016 (NISR, 2017⁵).
21. The country has also made substantial progress in stabilizing and rehabilitating its economy well beyond pre-1994 levels. Rwanda's GDP annual growth rate was estimated at 6.1% in 2017, with agriculture, industry and services as the lead economic sectors contributing 30.9%, 17.6%, and 51.5% respectively to GDP in 2017 (www.cia.gov). Rwanda's national development strategy (EDPRS II 2013-2018) profiles services and industry as the key sectors for Rwanda's economic transformation and growth process, and to achieve the annual economic growth rate set target of 11.5%. The national strategic focus is; strategic infrastructure investment for exports, increase private sector financing for increased exports, urbanization, and green economy approach for sustainability (GoR, 2013). A number of economic reforms and developments have since been registered, including the creation of the Special Economic Zones in Kigali to attract and channel investment in the priority sectors. The GoR is seeking to become a regional leader in information and communication technologies and aims to reach middle-income status by 2020 by leveraging the service industry. Almost all sectors that contribute to national development are however affected by climate change while at the same time, quite a number present an opportunity for mitigation.

⁵ National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). (2017). *Statistical Year Book*. Kigali, Rwanda: Government Press. Retrieved from <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/publication/statistical-yearbook-2017>

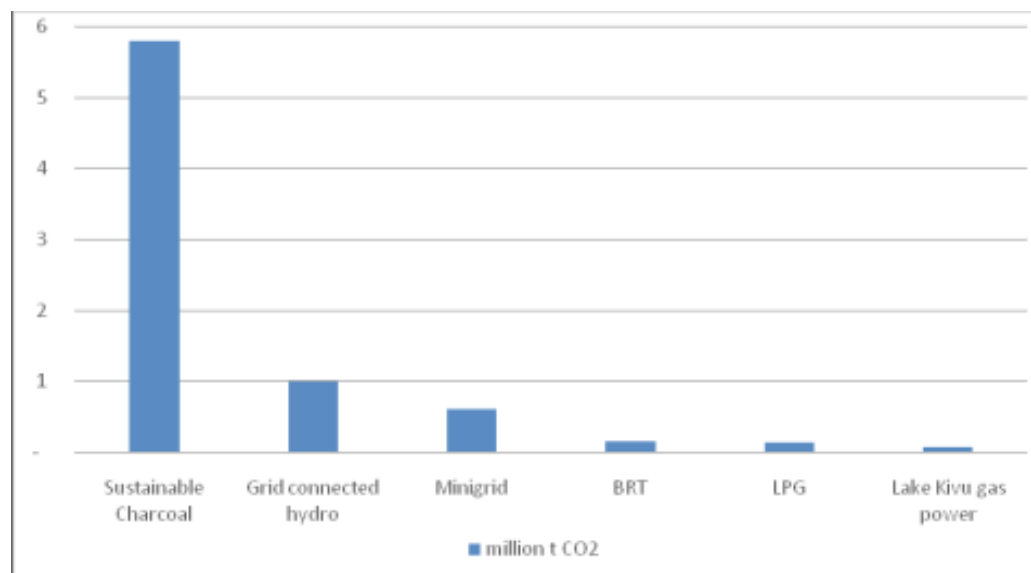
22. **Urbanization** globally is considered a threat to sustainable development. Challenges caused by rapid urbanization combined with scarcity of land, are the proliferation of unplanned urban growth and environmental degradation (MININFRA 2012). The development of cities in Rwanda is very recent, and the rate of urbanization stands at about 18%. Although, this rate is among the lowest in the world, the annual growth rate of the urban population of 4.5% far exceeds the worldwide average of 1.8% (MININFRA 2012). Most of Rwanda's population is spread out on small pieces of land in the central region and around Lake Kivu, except for Kigali City where a concentrated population of about one million inhabitants is found. Almost half of the urban dwellers in Rwanda are concentrated in the City of Kigali. This monocephalic situation highlights the imbalance between urban centers within Rwanda. The GoR is focusing on transforming the economic geography of Rwanda by facilitating urbanisation and promoting secondary cities (Economic Transformation Priority 4). Six Secondary Cities will be developed as poles of growth and centers of non-agricultural economic activities⁶. This will require investment in specific hard and soft infrastructure and strategic economic projects that will trigger growth of these cities and enhance linkages to other towns and rural areas. Affordable housing will also be a key element of increased attractiveness of these cities. Kigali will continue to be developed as a regional hub.
23. In Rwanda, women account for about 50.9% of the population according to the 2018 United Nations estimate. Women are the principal actors in the agricultural sector since the rate of women activities in the primary sector is 52.3% compared to 38.8% for men (MINECOFIN, 1998). In addition to agricultural activities, rural women in Rwanda are involved in various other activities such as household activities, child education and child care, hygiene and cleanliness of the environment. Just like the rural women, the urban women combine production activities in the formal or informal sectors, with domestic chores, child bearing, child education and child care. All these activities bring women in direct and regular contact with environment. Through these activities, women play a crucial role in the management of land, forestry and water resources. Yet the means put at their disposal do not measure up to the tasks assigned to them. In fact, poverty has been feminized, most of the poor being women who often are homeless or live in inadequate dwellings or in precarious conditions where they fight for survival without thinking about tomorrow or the protection of environment. The same goes with the out-of-school and idle youth who are often left to themselves. And yet, the youth represent more than half of the population of Rwanda and should constitute a potential force for sustainable environment friendly development. Measures should therefore be taken to raise the living standards and understanding of this so important category of the population to enable women and the youth to play their full role in the management of natural resources and environment.
24. **Energy Sector:** Rwanda's energy sector comprises three components – Biomass, Electricity, and Petroleum. Currently, around 85% of the overall primary energy consumption is based on biomass (about 94% of all households using biomass for cooking), 11% on petroleum products (for transport, electricity generation and industrial use) and 4% on electricity. Biomass typically in forms firewood, charcoal and plant residues are used for cooking and in industries and cottage industries as a source of primary energy. Wood is also used in schools, tea factories and other public institutions as energy. This is detrimental since firewood is associated with environmental, social and health problems stemming from deforestation and the emissions from wood and charcoal burning respectively. Excessive use of wood and charcoal causes and/or accelerates deforestation and lays the soils bare, thus making them exposed to erosion. The energy balance shows a high

⁶ GoR 2013, EDPRS II 2013-2018

deficit particularly since petroleum products are imported and the whole country is yet to be reached with electricity. Furthermore, new and renewable energy sources are still out of the reach of most of the population.

25. To address the social and health problems emanating from the excessive use of biomass, GoR has made its GHG emission reduction commitments in its NDC (Figure 2). It is targeting to support 100% of the population to access to electricity by the end of EDPRS II and promote use of alternative fuels (e.g. Biogas from animal and plant waste).

Figure 2: Cumulative mitigation potential of NDC measures in the period until 2030



26. The alternative of substitution of biomass by papyrus faces competition from the requirements of intensive agriculture. The strategy is to diversify sources for electricity generation and among the prospects is hydro, peat, methane, and renewable forms of energy (solar and wind), and geothermal sources. Regarding solar energy, the country has enough sunlight which represents a potential source both for rural electrification and drying needs. The wind energy potential is yet to be comprehensively assessed. The country also has numerous water courses favorable for the construction of micro-power stations to generate hydro-power. Rwanda has peat reserves estimated at 155 million tones that can be used also to replace wood, charcoal and fuel oil. The development of methane gas of lake Kivu represents a primary option because it will provide a substitution to traditional sources of energy, wood and charcoal, as well as the production of nitrogen fertilizers.
27. Petroleum still constitutes a major source of energy in Rwanda and is earmarked for industrial use, lighting, and transport. Land transportation in Rwanda uses automobile vehicles on roads and auto trails. The transport sector is generally dominated by road transport, with a total of 14,000 Km of roads and tracks. The landscape is covered with a dense network of pathways and roads. Rwanda is planning to position itself as a regional air transport hub, as such, supply of low-cost reliable aviation fuels is essential if this ambition is to be realized. The presence of transportation routes makes this sector an environmental factor, particularly about road construction, petroleum

products used in transportation, maintenance and repairs and emission of gases with greenhouse effects. Currently, there are several projects being implemented in the NDC sectors including energy that stand to benefit from the institutionalization of the MRV system under this CBIT. Increased capacity for GHG accounting in the energy sector will help not only to ensure transparency but also as a measure of the extent to which the reduction targets are met.

28. **Industry.** Although industrialization in Rwanda is recent and there are several nascent sub-sectors (agro industry; textiles; wood; chemical industries; construction industries; mining; metallurgical industries; engineering; printing and paper industries) that are of increasing importance in climate change management. Analysis of the greenhouse gas emissions in the IPPU sector during the period 2005-2016 revealed that although gradual increment was registered at an annual growth rate of 8 %, overall it had the least contribution to total GHG emissions in Rwanda. The gas-per-gas analysis showed that the main gas emissions were from carbon dioxide, which contributed 94% of the total emissions in ten years average. Whereas HFCs were only generated from the product use as substitute for ozone depleting substances, the CO₂ emissions were generated by mineral industries, metal industries, and non-energy products from fuel and solvent use.
29. The risks posed to the environment by industries in Rwanda were recognized way back in the 50s. Order No. 41/78 of 28 May 1956 classifies industries and workshops among the “most dangerous, insalubrious and inconvenient institutions” due to their negative effects on human health and environment. For this reason, cases of environmental pollution are found at the level of work places and surrounding environment. Uncontrolled cohabitation of industrial establishments and non-separation from residential areas constitute a threat to human health and environment. Noteworthy, is the occurrence of many industries, garages and workshops in valleys or marshes bordered by heavily populated areas. This CBIT will provide an opportunity to enhance transparency and GHG accountability in this sector.
30. **Forestry and land use** play a very significant role in the lives and livelihoods of its population. Employment levels for forest plantations in 2015 reached almost 31,000 – and are projected to levels nearing 39,000 in 2016. Dependence on forest and forest land resources as a source of employment and incomes is highest for rural populations – but extends also to urban populations. NISR labour statistics reveal that rural areas, overall, have the highest employment rates and that the single largest component of that is in the forest, agriculture and fisheries sectors. The rising population growing at about 2.5% annually places unsustainable pressure on forests and forest land resources. This leads to conversion of marginal lands, decreased slope stability, increased rubble and landslides, loss of productive top soils, and increased siltation and loss of water quality. Forests generate direct cash income for households with otherwise limited opportunities. A report on Rwanda’s biomass sector estimated that, for 2007, the value of firewood and charcoal added USD 122 million to national GDP (about 5%). The full contribution of forests that arise from services such as land, water and habitat conservation, carbon sequestration and air filtration become obvious only when they are recorded in natural capital accounts. Rwanda is one of the World Bank’s core implementing countries for the Natural Capital Accounting initiative.
31. Native forest habitats for Gorillas in mountain highlands have contributed to the growth of the tourism industry in Rwanda – in 2013 generated almost US\$ 300 million. Cultural tourism is also an important element portrayed through music, dance and drama, as well as art. The Rwandese people are renowned for their artistic expressions and produce handicrafts such as clay pots,

woven papyrus mats and baskets, jewelry, art pictorials, and wood carvings based on natural resources for the tourism market.

32. **Agriculture sector:** Agriculture is the most important sector of the Rwandan economy and contributes 30% of the GDP (NISR 2017). Agriculture accounts for about 63% of export earnings, with foreign earnings also registered through tourism and minerals (www.cia.gov). Subsistence farming dominates livelihoods in rural Rwanda. Production is based on smallholder and rainfed farming systems, and particularly growing coffee, tea, pyrethrum, bananas, beans, sorghum, and potatoes, and livestock rearing. Extensive agricultural practices by the population contribute to the degradation of the environment.

D. Global Environmental Problems and Root Causes

33. Rwanda, like other developing countries is not free of global environmental problems including climate change and variability, overexploitation of natural resources, land degradation, biodiversity loss and environmental pollution. Climate change effects are aggravated by the imbalance between the population and natural resources (land, water, flora, fauna and other non-renewable resources).
34. Rwanda's Vision 2020 describes the consequences of global climate change in forms of flooding resulting in disasters such as landslides that cost lives and resources, and droughts that adversely affect agricultural output. Climate change effects have had several impacts on the development of the country and led to destruction of social and economic infrastructure as well as environmental degradation. In recent years, extreme weather events in Rwanda increased in frequency and magnitude in some parts of the country resulting in significant losses including human lives.
35. Floods and landslides were increasingly reported in the high altitude Western and Northern Provinces, whereas droughts made severe damages in the Eastern Province. Rwanda has experienced a temperature increase of 1.4°C since 1970, higher than the global average, and can expect an increase in temperature of up to 2.0°C by the 2030 from 1970. Rainfall is highly variable in Rwanda, but average annual rainfall may increase by up to 5-10% by the 2030s from 1970. This is expected to lead to increasing rainfall intensity, leading to a higher frequency of floods and storms resulting in landslides, crop losses, health risks, and damage to infrastructure, as well as an increase in temperatures resulting in proliferation of diseases, crop decline and reduced land availability that impacts on food security and export earnings. Also, recognized are the threats of climate change to the environment which take the form of depletion of bio-diversity, degradation of ecosystems (e.g. swamps and wetlands, pollution of waterways).
36. **Overexploitation of biological resources and biomass**
The production and productivity of biological resources and biomass in Rwanda have been negatively affected by use of some exploitation techniques and practices. For example, the fauna in wetlands is threatened by rudimentary and often destructive fishing techniques. Fishing by strike and using nets with very fine meshes is detrimental to the maintenance of fishing resources and other small aquatic animals in the lakes in the eastern basin. The use of explosives and toxic products to catch fish has also been reported.

37. Biomass is the most used source of energy in Rwanda. In fact, 97% of households use biomass in the form of wood, charcoal, shrubs, animal dung and plant detritus for cooking and lighting.
38. **Loss of biodiversity** occurs in the form of: Destruction of biotopes (poaching, pirating and illicit trade), and uncontrolled introduction of exotic species and overexploitation of biological resources. The destruction of biotopes is the result of the clearance of biodiversity habitats, including natural forests, protected areas and wetlands for various reasons. It is caused by agricultural and pastoral activities, and collection of species for crafts, medicinal and other purposes. The destruction of biotopes in turn leads to the modification of the flora and fauna of affected ecosystems. Some plant and animal species become extinct all together, others decrease significantly. When reduction of biotopes is accompanied by poaching acts and fires, then the situation becomes worse. The spatial reduction of biotopes is worrying because Rwanda has lost more than 50% of its natural forests over a period of 40 years, between 1960 and 1999. At the national level, the regression rate amounts to 69%. This is how the leopard from the Volcanoes National Park and Nyungwe National Park became extinct since 1971; the hyena, the elephant and the buffalo, once numerous in the Volcanoes National Park and Nyungwe National Park have become rare today, the giant forest hog and the wildcat as well as the African hunting dog from the Akagera National Park have become extinct; the bamboo is quickly regressing from the foot of the volcanoes; and forest species with a high economic value are becoming rare. Current research reports have shown that 115 plant species are threatened with extinction in Rwanda.
39. There is ample evidence that climate change affects biodiversity. According to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, climate change is likely to become one of the most significant drivers of biodiversity loss by the end of the century. Climate change is already forcing biodiversity to adapt either through shifting habitat, changing life cycles, or the development of new physical traits⁷.
40. **Environmental pollution:** refers to the process by which contaminants are introduced into the natural environment and this is particularly of concern for the air, soil and the water bodies in Rwanda. The increasing vehicular traffic and loads particularly from cars has also led to increased air pollution. Construction has also been expanding, requiring more industrial materials (e.g. cement) which generate a lot of air pollution. On one hand, uncontrolled cohabitation of industrial establishments and non-separation from residential areas constitute a threat to human health and environment. Many industries, garages and workshops are located in valleys or marshes bordered by heavily populated areas putting the existence of many people at risk.
41. The associated risks include polluted air, land and water resulting to respiratory and water-borne diseases and degradation of ecosystem health. The main sources of atmospheric contamination are tropospheric ozone gases (O₃), sulfur oxides (SO₂ and SO₃), nitrogen oxides (NO and NO₂), benzo(a)pyrene (BaP) and particulate matter (PM). These gases result mainly from emissions caused by burning of fossil fuels (including emissions generated by transport), industrial processes, burning of forests, aerosol use, and radiation resulting to increased atmospheric GHG emissions⁸. The group of Green House Gases (GHGs) contribute to global warming and climate change. The CBIT is envisaged to contribute to the much-needed capacity strengthening to address environmental problems associated with climate change, overexploitation of natural resources and increased environmental pollution in Rwanda.

⁷ <https://www.cbd.int/climate/intro.shtml>

⁸ <https://www.activesustainability.com/climate-change/link-between-climate-change-air-pollution/>

42. **Land degradation** is a major concern in Rwanda characterized by soil erosion and declining soil fertility as a result of unsustainable land use practices (e.g. conversion of forestry, bad farming practices, overgrazing). The major drivers of agricultural land degradation in Rwanda is the demographic pressure and climate change. More than 90% of the population are engaged in agriculture, while the physical population density is estimated at 475 inhabitants/km². As a result of the high population pressure, there is a rapid reduction of the size of farmland for families, leading to the occupation and cultivation of land that is not suitable for agriculture. Crops are planted on slopes and occupy up to more than 80% of land recognized as more marginal, marshland and protected areas. Erosion due to cultivation on excessively steep slopes without any techniques for erosion control or soil and water management and conservation, together with their excessive cultivation make soils in Rwanda prone to continuous degradation. Land losses are considerable and are estimated at between 0 and 557 tonnes/ha per year.
43. Bad farming practices in form of over cultivation on steep slopes without appropriate soil conservation measures. The methods and techniques used for soil conservation have given priority to soil protection at the expense of the improvement or restoration of soil fertility of the hill land. This inadequacy of modern farming techniques for land development and rational management of land resources may lead to alarming erosion levels. Concerning marshland, a comprehensive analysis of the problem of wetlands in Rwanda shows that, in general, they are mismanaged and used in a disorganized manner for agricultural and quarrying purposes without prior assessment of the impact on water resources and human health. The destruction of lake shores and river banks has led to the sapping of shores, resulting in silting up and inverted soils due to inflow of new materials deposited by water erosion from neighboring watersheds.
44. Overgrazing affects particularly the eastern regions of the country where cattle treading promotes the degradation of the soils already weakened by severe sunny periods and facilitates the progression of the dryland conditions. As a result, there is a very extensive degradation of the soils and serious loss of their fertility as well as increased water and wind erosion.
45. Degradation due to exploitation of mines and quarries is evident in the different parts of the country and affect the soils of the hills and marshes. They contribute to increased erosion on hills where quarries that have been left open, and the drying up of marshland, lakes and rivers.
46. In conclusion loss of soil organic carbon is one of the principal signs of land degradation, and land degradation is one of the leading challenges for sustainable development, biodiversity conservation, and mitigating and adapting to climate change which can relate to Rwanda as shown above. It has led to a reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of land.
47. Due to land degradation, soil carbon can be released into the atmosphere, along with nitrous oxide, making land degradation one of the biggest contributors to climate change. Agriculture, forest and other land-use sectors generate roughly a quarter of all anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. This is no exception for Rwanda.

48. **Deforestation and forest degradation.** Between 1960 and 2007, Rwanda's natural forests declined considerably by about 64% due to different anthropogenic activities and resettlement of refugees. However, between 1990 and 2000, Rwanda gained an average of 2,600 hectares of forest per year, equivalent to an annual reforestation rate of 0.82%. The rate of habitat conversion (defined as change in forest area plus change in woodland area minus net plantation expansion) was 50% in the period 1990 – 2005. The main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Rwanda are: (i) Agriculture, with 95% of households practicing traditional subsistence agriculture on small plots that have degraded soil structure and fertility due to continuous cultivation, (ii) Infrastructure development, (iii) Urbanisation including the growing of built-up area, which increased by over 300% in the period from 1990 to 2016, (iv) artisanal mining practices, with a high increase in issued mining permits (in 2014 a total of 548 mining permits were issued to 213 registered mining entities) but no restoration of abandoned mining sites, (v) Forest product extraction, mostly firewood, charcoal and timber and (vi) Limited forestry extension services.
49. These drivers derive from different socio-economic factors including: (i) high population growth, with 83.5% living in rural areas and 16.5% in cities, the increasing pressure on forests from agriculture, urbanisation and exploitation of forest resources are linked to the high population with limited land to sustain their livelihoods; (ii) Lack of awareness and alternatives, which has led to the failure of different projects aiming to promote sustainable forest management and full engagement of local communities.
50. Deforestation and degradation is the second largest anthropogenic source of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere, after fossil fuel combustion. This has a direct link to climate change. Reversing deforestation and degradation will significantly contribute to climate action as set out in the 2015 Paris Agreement.
51. **Pollution** is caused by domestic and industrial wastes, agro- pastoral activities, irrational exploitation of mines and quarries, and the invasive plant species like water hyacinth. Air pollution due to emissions from vehicles and other human activities pose a health risk. Non-point source pollution from anthropogenic activities contribute to surface and ground water pollution.

E. Barriers to Addressing the Environmental Problems and Root Causes

52. **Inadequate data:** The insufficiency and absence of statistical data remains a challenge in different activity sectors in Rwanda. This is partly due to the prominence of the importance of the informal sector. In addition, statistical data have not been collected for the purposes of the inventory of GHG emissions.
- a. *Insufficient National Forest Inventory:* Rwanda's first National Forest Inventory was done in 2007 and this was followed with a forest cover mapping in 2012. Lack of complete and sufficient statistics resulted in failure of some key activities in forest management such as monitoring forest harvesting, volume control, area control for some forest plantations and unelaborate management plans for several forest stands. The lack of a regular forest management plan and lack of a cadastral plan of land use and forestry led to some gaps in management of national forest resources including no specific space reserved for forestry plantations to facilitate proper planning of forestry activities

- b. *Spatial Data:* Awareness of the importance of spatial data in achieving development strategies is high in Rwanda. Government and non-governmental institutions are aspiring to use Geographic Information Systems (GISs) in their day-to-day activities. The non-existence of a National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) in Rwanda is limiting these efforts. Also lacking is a spatial data policy relating to spatial data use. A mechanism to ease spatial data access and sharing is therefore imperative.

The main spatial data providers are public and based at national level. Land use and cadastral related spatial data are the least developed, and Land Administration application data are quite non-existent. Various users, mainly decision makers, exist but lack effective access to data. Several challenges, such as a high duplication of data collection and maintenance, lack of appropriate ways of data sharing, a shortage of human resources in Geo-information, absence of policies and regulations, are also found in the Land Administration spatial data sector. Nevertheless, the new Land Administration System orientations and national priorities in terms of information technology, offer a favourable environment for the implementation of SDI. Spatial data capture and maintenance of existing datasets are currently not systematic because efforts are not coordinated. Duplication of spatial data creation efforts is a problem. For example, users are not always aware of existing datasets and when they are aware, the data access procedure is sometimes tedious. Consequently, the same type of data might be produced whenever it is needed by different users. Wastage of resources is better curtailed with SDI in Rwanda as it will promote spatial data access and dissemination. Thus, SDI is very necessary for all to benefit from the use of available data.

- c. *Lack of agricultural data:* Since the 1980s, Rwanda's agricultural sector has lacked data. The Government had planned to implement a Decision Support System for Agrotechnology Transfer and a Simulation of Production and Utilization of Range Land. However, these projects are on hold due to lack of data. The study on climate vulnerability in agriculture and food security collected only information on activities already carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI). More data needs to be collected to provide a comprehensive picture.
- d. *Meteorological data:* The meteorological service has a large historical databank (managed by the CLICOM climate software) that dates way back to 1906 and from more than 50 operational stations before 1994. After that date, only a few stations were put back into service between 1998 and 2000 for civil aviation purpose. Unfortunately, much of this data is not yet computerized and is only available for consultation in technical documents (no updated climate directories and no single agro meteorological bulletin has ever been published) Like in the meteorology, hydrological stations (47 in number) were shuttered in the 1994 civil war. 40 stations have however been rehabilitated and are functioning well and collecting meteorological data.

53. **Inadequate coordination of efforts:** There is inadequate capacity in various areas of climate change, low involvement and participation of stakeholders, and the need for a network of experts specialized in climate change. There is therefore a need to organize training and in-service training sessions for researchers and lecturers of climate change, post graduate studies (certificates, diplomas, masters, and doctorates); a specialized website (to be integrated into that of REMA) and a network of researchers in climate change; the establishment of a databank of diversified data and research works (conferences, seminars, theses) on different aspects of climate change and a national, provincial and inter-institutions coordination network. It will also be necessary to

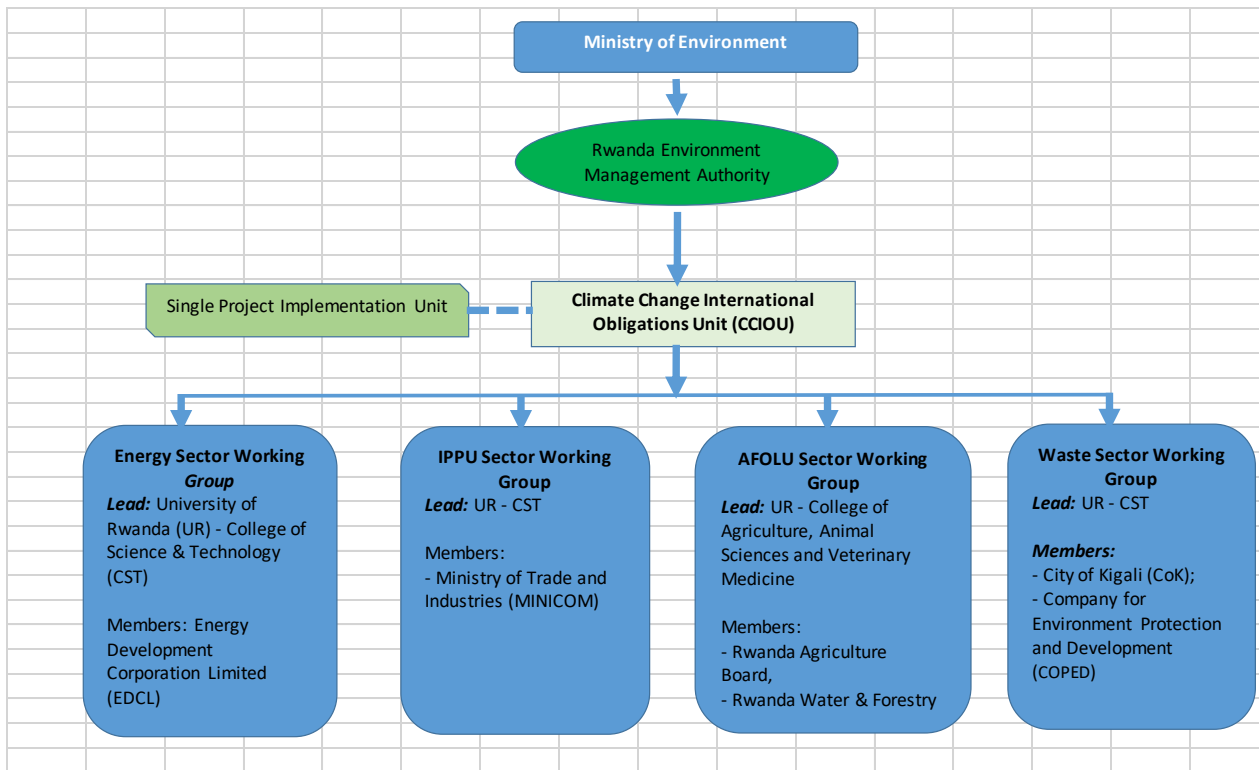
strengthen cooperation between East African Community countries which meet regularly to develop and put in place a joint master plan for adaptation to climate change, the use of cultural associations and media, and to establish a platform for collaboration among the various institutions.

54. **There is limited capacity to operationalize the MRV system and diverse methodologies and tools used:** According to the second and third national communications, uncertainties in estimating GHG emissions come from two main sources: 1) Lack and inadequate representation of data; 2) Application of emission factors for conditions that are not completely similar. To improve on the next inventories of GHG emissions, the 2nd NC makes several general recommendations including, improved data collection by concerned services in charge of energy, agriculture, land use and forestry, industrial processes and waste management.

F. Current Baseline (Business-as-Usual Scenario)/Future Scenarios without the Project

55. Analysis of the current baseline situation of the GHGI and MRV systems revealed that Rwanda is taking significant strides in addressing the challenges of weak institutional, technical and technological capacity to fully operationalize the MRV at tier 2 level and un-harmonized methodologies and protocols for GHG data collection and processing. The Rwanda Ministry of Environment has the overall mandate on climate change issues through the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and its Climate Change and International Obligations (UCCIO) Unit. Premised on the Law n°63/2013 of 27/08/2013 the Ministry of Environment, oversees the development of the mission, organization and functioning of Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA). REMA has the legal mandate for national environmental protection, conservation, promotion and overall management, including advisory to the government on all matters pertinent to the environment and climate change. The current GHGI Institutional set up is illustrated as Figure 3 below.

Figure 3: Rwanda current GHGI Institutional Arrangement



56. In order to improve reporting, the Government of Rwanda through the Rwanda Land Authority has proposed the establishment of a National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). The NSDI aims to put together data which are scattered and not connected, eliminating data duplication, and ensuring data is frequently updated. Furthermore, the NSDI will enable Rwanda to better plan, monitor, and respond to the impacts of climate change, and will result in better estimations of GHG emissions from land use, land use change and forestry thus improving planning and implementation of specific mitigation actions for the same sector. Also, key to the NSDI is the increasingly important role played by sub-national governments and the private sector within the framework of SDI development.
57. Despite the considerable progress made towards building governance systems for climate change action in Rwanda, technical capacity remains limited. UCCIO is faced with a major limitation to fully comply with the Paris Agreement. There is inadequate capacity in various areas of climate change, low involvement and participation of stakeholders, and the need for a network of experts specialized in climate change. Awareness and knowledge of new policies and new agreements such as the Paris Agreement may be available for technical staff, but other non-state actors remain insufficiently involved and with limited information on the frameworks. The non-state actors may also be valuable in collection and transmission of GHG data at multi-scale levels. There is also a weak communication linkage between REMA, NDC sectors, agencies and district staff involved in GHG data management. Coupled with limited technical capacity and finances, is the absence of functional implementation structures across these levels to meet the domestic and international reporting requirements.

58. Specific technical limitations were identified during the preparation of the 2nd NC to the UNFCCC and include, inadequate data and the requisite methodologies, as well as human capacity limitations. The process of preparing the NCs including the 3rd NC has been the responsibility of a multi-disciplinary Task Force under the direct supervision of the REMA. So far, the reporting has been good in as far as meeting the obligations for international reporting but it hardly meets the stringent requirements of the enhanced Transparency framework because it is based on tier 1 with the data derived from global factors rather than specific nationally derived factors (Tier 2), and there is lack of a critical mass of technical staff for GHG international transparency and accountability.
59. There are also ongoing projects focusing on strengthening the GHG inventory system. For example, Rwanda with support from Belgium NDC support Initiative is implementing a project to establish a GHG inventory Data Management System. This is aimed at improving the GHG inventory by establishing a national data management system to archive and periodically update data for GHG inventories. Other initiatives include the NDC partnership project, a global initiative out to support countries towards meeting their NDC commitments.
60. With this scenario, reports will continue to be written but will largely remain indicative, reporting at Tier 1 and through a costly consultancy-based process. Preparation of national communications on a continuous basis relies on availability of reliable data. Data availability, access and formats remain major barriers to the smooth compilation of the inventory. In several cases, the required data are not available, not segregated, and projections rather than actuals were used. This was observed across all the sectors; AFOLU, Energy, Water and Transport. To overcome these constraints, there is need to strengthen ongoing efforts in building the GHGI and MRV system and to institutionalize continuous research into improvements in the databases. Further there are limited opportunities for capacity building and training for technical staff and researchers to gather data and information and prepare and periodically update the databases. There is need for a critical mass of technical staff for effective data collection and reporting, and climate change projections.
61. The CBIT project will facilitate the establishment of a Rwanda national MRV system which will enable the country to effectively and efficiently meet both domestic and international reporting requirements (e.g. NCs and BURs and improve the accuracy of national GHG inventories to Paris Agreement requirements). Through the MRV processes, Rwanda will generate the information it needs to fully implement its Green Growth and Resilience Strategy to fully realize its Vision 2050 as well as inform its broader climate change and sustainable economic development objectives. These objectives clearly indicate the need for staff, hence capacity building. The CBIT intervention will play a supplementary role to other ongoing efforts such as preparation of NCs and BUR. This project will help alleviate the capacity constraints faced in preparing the NCs and other reports, as well as inform policy review and formulation. The project will further strengthen data sharing arrangements between REMA and key emitting sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste). The arrangements will further be operationalized through support to National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) by developing a data integration platform from the key emitting sectors and REMA to achieve Rwanda's aspirations of data integration.

62. The benefits of the proposed CBIT project in mitigating against the projected loss of global environmental benefits (GEBs) can be estimated indirectly through its improvements in tracking progress regarding the implementation of Rwanda's NDC under the Paris Agreement and heightening its ambition on GHG emission reductions over time by improving its GHG inventory and data MRV Management system, monitoring and evaluation, policy review and formulation, improved decision making processes, and in raising awareness on potential GHG mitigation options in the relevant ministries. Although improvements in the GHG inventory will provide for a national data management system to archive and periodically update data for GHG inventories it falls short in fully meeting the reporting requirements under the Paris agreement. Fully strengthening the GHGI system into a MRV system will provide information pertaining to the most cost-efficient GHG mitigation options available and adaptation co-benefits among others. It will also inform the processes of review and formulation of climate action policies and decision-making. The link/loop of the enhanced national MRV system to the CBIT Global Coordination Platform will ensure more refined quality management-planning, control, and assurance of data.

G. Alternatives to the Business-as-Usual Scenario

63. This CBIT project has multiple alternative scenarios that can be proposed to the BAU and premised on functional institutional governance and data management structures for a strengthened GHGI and MRV system for Rwanda.

64. Scenario 1: Agency within MOE created by an Act of Parliament as a centralized system and handling all the NDC sector institution activities.

65. This alternative would involve creating an Agency based in the Ministry of Environment (MoE). This would work well with the backing of the legal and regulatory framework at the ministerial level. It would also be easier under this scenario to access supplementary data from partner agencies and institutions. Agencies possess more authority, are better facilitated, more accountable, more goal oriented with better reserves for sustainability. They operate with intense pressure to deliver the expected services. They are created to be more accountable and transparent to stakeholders. They are expected to provide a more-responsive service, better collaboration with customers and stakeholders, increased transparency to the public, and more proactive efforts to improve customer satisfaction. It would be more effective across all the NDC sectors being targeted namely; AFOLU, energy, transport and waste compared to the Departments. The Agency will also be in position to initiate, foster and sustain collaborative linkages with other stakeholders, with relative ease. This alternative is also likely to move faster from phase 1 of preparation and readiness (Tier 1), to a fully function MRV system at Tier 3.

66. However, running such an institution has several challenges. One of the challenges relates to the legal process required to establish the agency, which is highly participatory and consultative, and invariably calls for a lot of time to institutionalize this arrangement. Also, it is likely to be more expensive compared to the other alternatives suggested but will help the UCCIO to comply with the requirements of regular reporting, and using the high-quality data required at Tier 3.

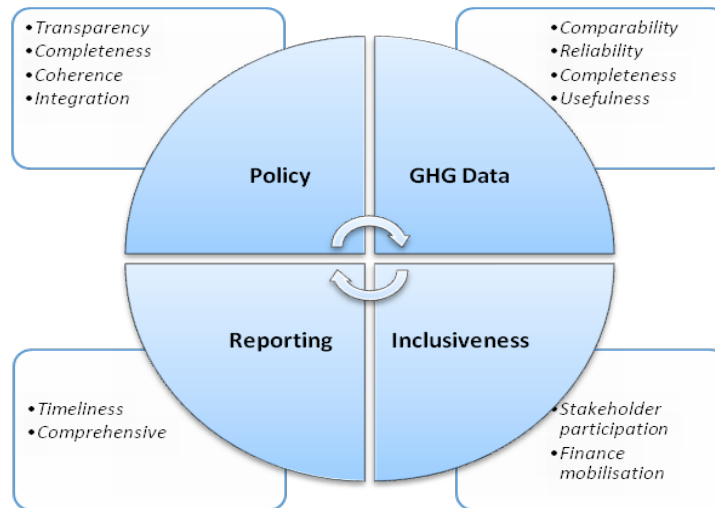
67. Scenario 2: GEF Project Alternative - Rwanda CBIT Intervention implemented by REMA

68. Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) through its Unit of Climate Change and International Obligations (UCCIO) is mandated to coordinate implementation of international environmental agreements while ensuring the alignment of national policy and related processes to the global aspirations, and the engagement of all relevant parties. This project alternative is cognizant of the central and critical role of REMA in both the international and national processes, and the progress already registered. The basis for this scenario therefore is to strengthen the ongoing efforts to build GHGI and MRV system, while enhancing the linkages between administrative levels and actors by operationalizing a cooperation framework which will improve GHG data collection, processing and reporting.
69. The baseline institutional arrangement where UCCIO/REMA coordinates the GHGI will be strengthened to work closely with the other Ministries, Agencies and Departments at national and district level. This will be reinforced with training to improve skills and capacity and equip UCCIO/REMA and the NDC sector institutions. The National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) proposed by Government of Rwanda through the Rwanda Land Authority will be strengthened through the data integration platform to be developed through support from the CBIT project. Networking between the sector hubs and the MRV stakeholders will be strengthened to use the integrated data sharing and learning platform that will be based on the RBM system, to inform policy review and implementation. The loop from the CBIT global coordination platform into the national MRV will inform the processes of decision making in the NAMA and NAPA projects. The capacity of UCCIO/REMA to report will be improved through timely and quality reporting and with built-in capacity that assures sustainability of the CBIT project outcomes.
70. The CBIT project will ensure will; strengthen the National GHG Inventory system, second offer targeted capacity building of key stakeholders to collect, process and feed data into the GHG Inventory system. Last, develop a data integration platform for data sharing and policy/decision making.

H. Cost Effectiveness Analysis of Chosen Alternative

71. Analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the chosen GEF Alternative scenario is based on a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches and the three scenarios were considered; (i) Business As Usual (Baseline), (ii) Agency within Ministry of Environment, and (iii) REMA as lead agency supported by CI.
72. The GEF Alternative Scenario 2 which is REMA as the lead executing agency for GHG and MRV activities in Rwanda is chosen. The goal of the chosen alternative intervention is to build and strengthen the capacity of REMA and the NDC sectors to provide timely and quality GHG data and reporting on a frequent and sustainable basis. This calls for progressive shift from Tier 1, through Tier 2 to Tier 3. Informed by the needs for heightened transparency in accordance with the elements of the Paris Agreement, indicators of effectiveness have been developed and here illustrated as Fig 4 below.

Figure 4: Indicators of Effectiveness



73. Analysis of the different scenarios reveals that all three options are possible. However, most of the alternatives indicate a higher cost-effectiveness ratio against the indicators defined, and this is illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1: Cost Effectiveness Analysis of the Scenarios 1-3

Scenario	Cost Assessment		Effectiveness Assessment			Cost Effectiveness Ratio
	Qualitative indicator	Quantitative score	Indicator	Qualitative indicator	Quantitative score	
1. BAU	High	3	Policy transparency, completeness, coherence, integration	Low	1	3
2. MoE	High	3		Low	1	3
3. REMA	Medium	2		High	3	0.7
1. BAU	High	3	GHG data comparability, reliability, completeness, and usefulness	Low	1	3
2. MoE	High	3		Medium	2	1.5
3. REMA	Medium	2		Medium	2	1
1. BAU	High	3	Reporting timeliness and comprehensive	Low	1	3
2. MoE	High	3		Low	1	3
3. REMA	Medium	2		Medium	2	1
1. BAU	High	3	Inclusiveness - stakeholder participation	Low	1	3
2. MoE	High	3		Low	1	3
3. REMA	Medium	2		High	3	0.7
Final Assessment						

Scenario	Total Score	Mean Score
BAU	12	3
MoE	10.5	2.6
REMA	3.3	0.8

74. The GEF project alternative is the most cost effective with the best cost-to-effectiveness ratio of 0.8. It also strategically combines the benefits of improved policy integration, domestic and international reporting and broader stakeholder participation in NDC implementation. At a national level, REMA and its sectoral hubs will collect, process, and report GHG Inventory data on emissions and removals under an agreed institutional cooperation framework. Under the BAU scenario, consultants have been engaged to respond to the Paris Agreement reporting requirements such as the preparation of NCs. The chosen alternative is therefore cost-effective in the medium and long term. The project will also be able to build on the ongoing sectoral and national initiatives such as the REDD+ and the Belgian Project, consolidate the gains and improve overall reporting to respond to national and international requirements.
75. In the alternative scenario, the assessment of benefits accruing from the costs incurred in capacitation of REMA as the designated technical agency with overall responsibility for the NDC transparency system is based on four considerations, namely; (i) Building on relevant past and ongoing capacity building efforts, (ii) Collaboration across the NDC sector institutions and stakeholders, (iii) Integration of GHG data and reporting on mitigation, adaptation, and mitigation co-benefits and (iv) Policy impacts beyond NDC, covering all climate policies relevant to the GHGs in the selected sectors(e.g. AFOLU) and mitigation co-benefits, costs (to enable policy design comparisons), technology transfer and financing options for sustainability.

SECTION 3: PROJECT STRATEGY

A. Objective, Components, Expected Outcomes, Targets, and Outputs

76. The objective of this project is to strengthen the capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to fulfill the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement.

Project Components:

77. **Component 1: Strengthening the National GHG Inventory system:** All NDC sectors' reporting is currently based on Tier 1. Insufficiency and absence of statistical data is a challenge to meeting the required reporting requirements, while the data available have not been collected for the purposes of the inventory of GHG emissions. There are currently no formal cooperation arrangements between REMA and NDC sector institutions to collect and share GHG data for transparency reporting. This component seeks to improve the quality and quantity of GHG data and the inventory, through the development of sector specific emission factors, and formalize the institutional arrangements for data collection and sharing between REMA and the sector-based institutions. A robust centralized national Inventory system for managing all NDC information and GHG data will be developed at REMA. Component 1 will be delivered by the following outcome:

78. *Outcome 1.1. Inventory for GHG emissions and removals (sinks) enhanced and quality and quantity of data improved through improved collaboration between Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and sector-based institutions on the GHG emissions inventory.*

This will be done by developing emission factors for agriculture, forestry and land use (AFOLU), energy, transport, industries and waste sectors. Technical Teams will be created for the NDC sectors and formal arrangements established between REMA and sectors to collect, process and transmit GHG data, which are later shared by REMA. The MRV system will then be institutionalized in the government operational structure with a robust national system for GHG emission inventories and MRV systems in place and being applied by sector-based personnel to track and report GHG emissions.

Targets for Outcome 1.1:

Target 1.1.1 At least 4 sectors are equipped to report based on Tier 2.

Target 1.1.2 At least 4 NDC sector institutions collaborating formally with REMA in the development of the national GHG inventory and MRV system.

Target 1.1.3 At least 1 national Inventory system for managing all NDC information and GHG data developed at REMA.

Outcome 1.1 will be delivered by the following outputs;

Output 1.1.1 Emission factors for agriculture, forestry and land use (AFOLU), energy, transport, industries and waste sectors developed.

This output will be delivered by the following activities:

Methodology and tools for quantification of emissions by sectors developed and capacity needs assessment conducted

A methodology for the quantification of emissions by sectors will be developed based on Tier 2 of the IPCC requirements, and a handbook developed for each of the sectors. The tools required to develop the emission factors will be identified, and the technical capacities of key staff across the

sectors assessed to establish the knowledge and skills gaps. At least two 2 experts (international and national) for each IPCC sector category (AFOLU, Energy, Industry, Waste and transport) will be contracted to develop the methodology, conduct the required training for the sectors, and support the sectors to develop the emission factors.

Sector training on emission factors

Training on emission factors development will be delivered to technical staff across the sectors (AFOLU, energy, transport, industries and waste). At least 15 participants will be registered for the training from each sector, and these will also be tooled with a handbook and the requisite tools.

Emission factors developed

The technical staff trained will be assisted by experts to develop emission factors for their respective sectors. This will be a participatory process with inputs from the technical staff and facilitated through direct engagement with the staff and sector level meetings.

Output 1.1.2 Technical teams for data collection and processing established and operationalized

This output will be delivered by the following activities:

Formation of Sector-based Technical Teams: A stakeholder mapping will be conducted by a consultant to elaborate the role and responsibilities of institutional actors across the sectors involved in GHG data collection, processing and transmission, and identify potential data suppliers including civil society and private sector organizations. The mapping will inform the formation of the Technical Teams that will be based on the IPCC categorization of sectors, i.e AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste, and the related data collection and processing requirements. A technical handbook will be developed that defines the roles and responsibilities, as well as mandate in terms of data collection and processing and overall contribution to the development of Rwanda's GHGI and MRV system.

Technical Teams Meetings: The technical teams shall be supported to meet periodically to deliver on their mandate, and support implementation of the project period. At least two meetings will be held every quarter by each team.

Output 1.1.3 MoUs between REMA and NDC sector-based institutions established to collect data, which are later processed and shared by REMA

This output will be delivered by the following activities:

Cooperation arrangements between REMA and NDC sector-based institutions for data collection: Building on the Technical Teams established under Output 1.1.2, formal cooperation arrangements between REMA and the sector-based institutions will be drawn in form of MoUs. The sector specific MoUs will be drafted with the support of a legal expert and signed by all the parties involved in the collection and transmission of GHG data to REMA. A formal event will be organised to sign the MoUs.

Output 1.1.4: Linkages between REMA and National Committee Climate Change (NCCC) for compliance to Paris agreement and IPCC guidelines strengthened.

This output will be delivered by the following activities:

GHG Working Group (WG) strengthened: A review of the mandate and activities of GHG Working Group under the National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC) will be conducted to determine synergies with the CBIT project and opportunities for the WG to provide technical support to the project in form of feedback and input to key technical processes and outputs. This process will be supported by the project management team and a schedule of project activities for their input will be developed, and an agreement drawn to guide the cooperation and the mutual relations. A small grant will be provided to the GHG Working Group to support implementation of the agreed activities and support delivery of their mandate. The activities will take the form of support to hold meetings, production of key publications/documents, and any other support to activities within their mandate.

Output 1.1.5 Robust National GHG inventory and MRV system in place

This output will be delivered by the following activities:

A National GHGI and MRV system is designed: The system design will aim to build on the existing/ongoing efforts to build a GHGI and MRV system for Rwanda such as the Belgian NDC GHG data management Initiative and national RBM managed at Ministry of Environment. A technical team led by an international expert will review the existing system and develop an improvement plan benchmarked against international practice. Exposure trips will be organized for six (6) technical personnel from the Ministry of Environment, REMA and the GHG Technical Teams to two countries implementing the GHGI and MRV system at varying levels of development. The exposure trips are dual purposed; to enhance understanding and provide a practical experience for the participants, and to strengthen cooperation and provide opportunities for technology transfer for Rwanda. At least 3 stakeholder meetings will be convened to solicit for input and feedback from stakeholders during the design process. A system guide will be developed by the consultant and the GHG Technical Teams supported to contribute data to the system. At least 2 meetings will be organised for each data contributing sector.

Output 1.1.6 Sector institutions use State-of-art equipment, tools and protocols to track and report GHG emissions

This output will be delivered by the following activities:

Training for sector-based institutions: Training will be organized for all sector-based institutions involved in tracking and reporting GHG emissions on use of the state-of-the art equipment and tools. All the 7 sector institutions will be targeted for the training, and at least 15 individuals trained from each sector. At least 4 consultants will be contracted to support the delivery of the training supported by local experts across the 7 sectors.

Output 1.1.7 MRV system institutionalized in the government operating structure

This output will be delivered by the following activities:

Sectors in the NDC Detailed Implementation Plan base their reporting on MRV system: In the NDC, sectors are obliged to report on their progress regarding implementation of the NDC. Through the CBIT project, NDC sectors will be assisted to improve their reporting based on the MRV system. At least 4 experts will be contracted to support the sectors through technical assistance.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) is created at REMA: The PMU will be responsible for implementation of the CBIT Project. The unit will be established within the Single Projects Implementation Unit at REMA, with 3 key personnel; Project Manager, Climate Action for Transparency Officer and an Accountant. All project management and operational costs will be met under the CBIT project including; salaries, office equipment, meetings by the Project Steering Committee and technical meetings held by the sector-based Technical Teams, and the GHG Working Group/NCCC. A project communication and knowledge management system will be developed and implemented by the PMU to facilitate information and knowledge flow and exchange with the project partners (e.g. CBIT Secretariat, CI), and respond to specific requests by stakeholders. The outcomes, outputs and activities of component 1 are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Component 1 Outcome, Outputs and Activities

Outcome 1.1. Inventory for GHG emissions and removals (sinks) enhanced and quality and quantity of data improved through improved collaboration between Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and sector-based institutions on the GHG emissions inventory.	
Outputs	Activities
Output 1.1.1 Emission factors for agriculture, forestry and land use (AFOLU), energy, transport, industries and waste sectors developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct capacity needs assessment and develop methodology and tools for quantification of emissions by sectors.• Sector training on emission factors• Emission factors developed
Output 1.1.2 Technical teams for data collection and processing established and operationalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Formation of Sector-based Technical Teams• Technical Teams Meetings
Output 1.1.3 MoUs between REMA and NDC sector-based institutions established to collect data, which are later processed and shared by REMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cooperation arrangements between REMA and NDC sector-based institutions for data collection established
Output 1.1.4: Linkages between REMA and National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) for compliance to Paris agreement and IPCC guidelines strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• GHG Working Group strengthened
Output 1.1.5 Robust National GHG inventory and MRV system in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A National GHGI and MRV system is strengthened
Output 1.1.6 Sector institutions use State-of-art equipment, tools and protocols to track and report GHG emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training for sector-based institutions
Output 1.1.7 MRV system institutionalized in the government operating structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sectors in NDC Detailed Implementation Plan base their reporting on MRV system• A Project Management Unit (PMU) is created at REMA

79. **Component 2: Targeted capacity building of key stakeholders to collect, process and feed data into the GHG emissions inventory system (including on gender disaggregated data management for the GHG emissions inventory and MRV system).** Currently, limited capacities exist for GHG transparency and accountability in Rwanda. None of the NDC sector-based institutions are equipped with standardized protocols, and state-of-the-art equipment and tools for MRV. Through this component, the capacity of stakeholders will be strengthened on data collection and processing protocols; and state-of-the-art equipment and tools will be procured. Component 2 will be delivered by the following outcome:

80. *Outcome 2.1. Capacity of stakeholders strengthened on data collection and processing protocols; and procurement of state-of-the-art equipment and tools.*

Focal persons and relevant stakeholders across the key emission sectors (agriculture, forestry and land use (AFOLU), energy, transport, industries and waste sectors) and at multiple scales of operation (national, local government, CSOs, private sector) will be trained on the collection, processing and transmission of GHG data. Thirty persons from the Technical Teams and relevant institutions will be trained in domestic monitoring systems, tracking NDCs, SDGs, and enhancement of inventories and projections. Capacity building will be conducted for the Ministry of Environment, REMA for transparency related activities in Rwanda, the National Climate Change Committee, focal points in ministries and key stakeholder institutions at multiple scales, and the Gender focal points. Best practices will then be shared and scaled out through peer exchange programs for stakeholders on transparency activities.

Targets for Outcome 2.1

Target 2.1.1: At least 300 (105⁹ stakeholders from the 7 sectors and 195 from multiple scales of government and non-government institutions) trained in GHG data collection and management.

Target 2.1.2: At least 4 NDC sectors equipped with standardized protocols, and state-of-the-art equipment and tools to collect and manage GHG data for tier 2 reporting.

Outcome 2.1 will be delivered by the following outputs;

Output 2.1.1 Stakeholders from the key emission sectors (agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste sectors) convened and trained in collection, processing and transmission of GHG data.

This output will be delivered by the following activities:

Develop methodologies and tools for GHG data collection, processing and transmission: The available GHG protocols and tools will be reviewed based on the IPCC guidelines and a training needs assessment conducted for stakeholders across the target sectors. Specific data collection, processing and transmission methodologies and tools will be developed for the sectors. About 4 international sector experts with the assistance of 7 local experts will be contracted to develop the methodologies and tools, and to deliver the training.

Training on GHG data collection, processing and transmission: Training materials will be developed and tailored to address the specific capacity gaps in relation to the application of the

⁹ Based on 15 technical staff per sector for 7 sectors

data management methodologies. Adaptation of the training materials to the local context and target trainees will be done by the national consultants.

A total of 105 persons across the 7 sectors and 195 multiple scales of government and non-government institutions will be targeted for the training, including climate and gender focal points, relevant persons at the local government, civil society and private sector. The training will focus on collection, processing and transmission of GHG data, including the collection of gender disaggregated data. A total of 7 sector-based and residential training workshops will be organized.

Output 2.1.2 Forty staff ¹⁰ from Ministry of Environment, REMA and other sectors trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission factors and projections.

This output will be delivered by the following activities:

Capacity assessment: Domestic and sector-based MRV systems in Rwanda is relatively new, and only the forestry sector has established a GHG monitoring system through the REDD+ Initiative. With the support of at least 4 international experts and 7 national experts, a capacity assessment will be carried out for the 7 sectors, to establish the specific equipment and human needs required to develop domestic MRV systems. Attention will also be given to skills and knowledge gaps to track NDCs and enhance the GHG inventories in place, and to quantify emissions and projections based on the emission factors developed at Output 1.1.1. under component 1. A training manual will be developed to guide delivery of the training. The consultants will also generate a list of equipment and tools required based on the capacity assessment conducted, and potential supply sources to be considered by the PMU.

Source and procure equipment: Guided by the outcomes of the capacity assessment at Output 2.1.2.1 above, a procurement plan will be developed for each sector, with due consideration to the budget for equipment (PPG budget). The procurement plan will be implemented and GHG equipment and software items identified procured for each of the 7 sector-based institutions.

Training workshops: A three (3) day training will be conducted for technical personnel at REMA and across the 7 sectors. The training will be facilitated by the national sector experts, and structured based on the training manual i.e combination of general and sector specific tailored sessions). The workshop will register at least 5 persons from each of the sectors, and 5 from REMA and Ministry of Environment.

Output 2.1.3 Best practices shared and scaled out through exchange programs for stakeholders on transparency activities

This output will be delivered by the following activity:

Sharing and Learning workshops: At least 3 events will be organized over the project period to share and exchange information on transparency activities. The workshops will target participation from the National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC), Universities, CSOs and private sector, with about 40 persons at each of the sessions. The outcomes, outputs and activities of component 2 are summarized in Table 3.

¹⁰ Approximately 5 staff for 7 sectors and Ministry/REMA (Already counted in the 300)

Table 3: Component 2 Outcome, Outputs and Activities

Outcome 2.1. Capacity of stakeholders strengthened on data collection and processing protocols; and procurement of state-of-the art equipment and tools	
<i>Outputs</i>	<i>Activities</i>
Output 2.1.1 Stakeholders from the key emission sectors (agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste sectors) convened and trained in collection, processing and transmission of GHG data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop methodologies and tools for GHG data collection, processing and transmission. • Training on GHG data collection, processing and transmission
Output 2.1.2 Forty staff from REMA, Ministry of Environment and other sectors trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission factors and projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity assessment • Source and procure equipment • Training workshops
Output 2.1.3 Best practices shared and scaled out through exchange programs for stakeholders on transparency activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing and Learning workshops

81. **Component 3: Integrated Platform for Data Sharing and Policy Making:** A platform for collection and analysis of GHG activity data and sharing emissions information is in place and coordinated by REMA. This, however, remains inadequate in terms of sharing information between REMA and the sectors of the inventory, while the GHG inventory requires improvement to feed a national MRV system to support NDC implementation. Rwanda, through the Ministry of Environment, is implementing the Results Based Management (RBM) Policy, with the Managing for Development Results (MfDR) Strategy. The RBM system is a data sharing mechanism across government agencies. FONERWA also has plans to roll out an Environment Information System (EIS) through designated centers. This component will support the development of a data sharing and build an integrated digital platform for data sharing and improved evidence-based decision-making within the Government of Rwanda, and to also meet transparency reporting requirements under the NDC.

82. *Outcome 3.1 Fully developed data collection, integration and sharing platform for use by stakeholders as a one stop source of information for transparency reporting.*
The data integrated platform will provide one stop source of information for policy making and transparency reporting. Key data providers will make their data available on the platform using agreed specifications, and to the benefit of all stakeholders. The platform will raise awareness across ministries of the data available (which is currently scattered), highlight areas where data can be integrated to better inform national planning and decision making, highlight gaps which will then lead to improved data collection, management, more accurate and transparent reporting and strategic partnerships. In addition to standard queries, the data on the platform will be explored in

maps, charts and figures, and offer users the ability to customize their dashboard view so the information they need most is at their fingertips. The platform would also have an export function to enable users to incorporate dashboard charts and visualizations into the reports they prepare.

Targets for Outcome 3.1

Target 3.1.1: An integrated platform is created and at least 5 sectors aggregate and upload GHG data and MRV information to the platform managed centrally by the REMA.

Target 3.1.2: REMA aggregates, analyses and uploads GHG data into national MRV and CBIT platforms information to the platform managed centrally by the REMA.

Cumulatively, at-least 120 stakeholder's capacity will be built on the process of developing and operationalizing a GHG inventory and MRV system. These participants will be derived from the 300 stakeholders in Component 2. For instance: 105 stakeholders from the 120 are the same in in Component 2 above. The 15 participants will also be derived from the 195 participants already counted in Component 2.

Outcome 3.1 will be delivered by the following outputs;

Output 3.1.1 A data integration platform built and established.

This output will be delivered by the following activities:

Review of RBM and EMIS systems: A systems review will be conducted for the RBM system under the Ministry of Environment and the Environmental Information System (EIS) by FONERWA. The review will be conducted by a consultant and is purposed to identify the data providers, the methodologies used, gaps in collecting GHG related data and information, and prospective suppliers of data outside the government machinery e.g private sector and CSOs.

Strengthening the RBM and EIS system: Informed by the systems review, the NDC institutions implementing the RBM system will be supported to upgrade and streamline the system to collect and transmit GHG data and information to feed into the MRV and the Integrated Platform. A grant shall be provided through the Ministry of Environment to address the technical needs identified in form of equipment and related software.

Harmonization of data management methodologies and tools: With the support of a consultant and guided by the National Statistics Institute of Rwanda (NSIR), the methodologies and tools to be used in data collection, processing and transmission of data to the Integrated platform will be standardized to ensure that all data received can be aggregated and uploaded in acceptable formats and consensus on the acceptable quality of data.

Data Integrated Platform established: Informed by the analytical outputs generated above, and equipped with the methods and tools, the Data Integrated Platform will be built and pre-tested with the support of a consultant. The platform will be anchored in the RBM system managed by the Ministry of Environment, providing room for the integration of additional sectors in future of relevance to NDC implementation.

Output 3.1.2 Data for GHG inventory and MRV system aggregated from different sources, entered on data integrating platform and fed into the Global CBIT Coordination Platform.

This output will be delivered by the following activities:

Training on the Data Integration Platform: Existing data providers in the RBM and EMIS systems will be trained on the collection and transmission of GHG related data to REMA for aggregation. Particular attention will be given to the content responsive to the needs of policy makers and other user categories, and the standardized approaches for data management and quality control. Targeted are technical personnel across government institutions supplying GHG related data directly to REMA, data providers for the RBM and EIMS systems, NDC sector institutions, FONERWA, universities and private sector. At least 2 training sessions will be organized for about 25 persons in each session and will be delivered by a consultant.

Training on the CBIT Coordination Platform: Selected staff of Ministry of Environment and REMA and the Technical Teams will be trained on the CBIT Coordination Platform. An international expert will be contracted to deliver the training, and support REMA to aggregate the data from the different sources for upload onto the CBIT Coordination Platform. A two-day training workshop will be organized for 20 persons and tailored technical assistance provided to REMA to aggregate and upload the data.

REMA assisted to aggregate and analyze the GHG data from different sources: With the support of an expert, REMA will be assisted to aggregate the data from different providers for the integrated data platform and the CBIT Coordination platform.

Participation at UNFCCC and CBIT Events: Staff from Ministry of Environment and REMA and the GHG sector-based institutions will be facilitated to participate at selected UNFCCC events. The purpose is to enhance learning for the participants, and to share and exchange information on the Rwanda experience. A total of 8 participants from government and non-government agencies shall be supported to participate at the UNFCCC events including the CBIT events.

Output 3.1.3: National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions established and made publicly available.

This output will be delivered by the following activity:

Public launch of the GHGI and MRV system: A one-week publicity event will be organized for the sectors to showcase the accomplishments registered as a result of the CBIT project intervention and other related support initiatives. The week-long activity shall culminate into a launch of the National GHG Inventory and Data Integrated Platform. **The event shall attract about 500 participants: 300 already covered in Component 2 and 200 additional participants**, including international and regional participants, as well as national and provincial participants across Rwanda. A planning committee will be established to plan and coordinate the execution of the event, and mobilize additional resources from government, private sector, and other stakeholders, including participants, to resource the event. Conference materials/reports shall be produced and disseminated at the event.

Output 3.1.4 Stakeholders capacity to contribute to integration and utilization of data platform and the strengthened CBIT platform is built

This output will be delivered by the following activities:

Conduct training on the use of the data integration and CBIT platforms: At least 120 persons will be trained on the two platforms, particularly as users of the platforms to inform decision making at the various levels of government and other non-state actors. Participants will be enlisted from the sector-based institutions, policy makers, universities, the media, private sector, CSOs and districts. At least 5 one-day workshops will be organized to meet the intended purpose, with about 25 participants for each session and facilitated by a consultant.

Output 3.1.5: Data and information from the Integrated Platform and GHG Inventory and MRV system utilized.

This output will be delivered by the following activities:

Output 3.1.5.1.: Information/publications on transparency: At least 4 write-shops will be organised for REMA and the Technical Teams to prepare publications informed by data and information from the Data Integrated Platform, and the GHGI and MRV system. REMA will produce at least 4 publications over the project period in form of policy briefs, policy discussion papers, etc. The write-shops will be facilitated by a national consultant and attended by at least 10 persons.

Output 3.1.6: GHG and MRV System Improvement and Maintenance Plan developed

This output will be delivered by the following activity:

GHG and MRV System Improvement and Maintenance Plans: The plans will be tailored to the specific needs and plans of the sectors-based institutions and the priorities as SPCR priorities. Special attention will be given to improvements in future GHG emission inventories, data quality management and assurance as well as data quantity through a diversification of emission data sources. Research to inform the determination of emission factors for agricultural activities, and activity data on consumption of halocarbons (HFCs and PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride in the IPPU sector will also be prioritized in the plans. At least two meetings will be dedicated to the preparation of the improvement plans across the 7 sectors, Ministry of Environment and REMA, with at least one of the meetings facilitated by a sector expert. The outcomes, outputs and activities of component 3 are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Component 3 Outcome, Outputs and Activities

Outcome 3.1 Fully developed data collection, integration and sharing platform for use by stakeholders as a one stop source of information for transparency reporting	
Outputs	Activities
Output 3.1.1 A data integration platform built and established	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review of RBM and EIS data systems• Strengthening RBM and EIS systems• Harmonization of data management methodologies and tools

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data Integration Platform established
Output 3.1.2 Data for GHG inventory and MRV system aggregated from different sources, entered on data integrating platform and fed into the Global CBIT Coordination Platform	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on the Data Integration Platform for data suppliers to REMA, and the RBM and EIS system • Training on the CBIT Coordination Platform • REMA assisted to aggregate and analyze the GHG data from different sources • Participation at UNFCCC and CBIT Events
Output 3.1.3 National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions established and made publicly available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public launch of the GHGI and MRV system
Output 3.1.4 Stakeholders capacity to contribute to integration and utilization of data platform and the strengthened CBIT platform is built	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct training on the use of the data integration and CBIT platforms
Output 3.1.5: Data and information from the Integrated Platform and GHG Inventory and MRV system utilized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information/publications on transparency
Output 3.1.6: GHG and MRV System Improvement and Maintenance Plan developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHG and MRV System Improvement and Maintenance Plans

B. Associated Baseline Projects

83. **Forestry** is a key sector for climate change response in Rwanda, and for climate-related investment in terms of the MRV system. Rwanda received funding support from the Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF) to implement a project "Forest Monitoring Systems and National MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification) with a regional approach in the Congo Basin countries. A National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) was created in 2016 and is managed by the Rwanda Water and Forestry Management Authority. The activities include Monitoring and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (M&MRV) of the forest cover and REDD+ activities.
84. The MRV function for REDD+ focuses on the estimation and international reporting of national-scale forest emissions and removals based on three main components, namely; 1) the satellite land monitoring system (SLMS); 2) the national forest inventory (NFI); and 3) the national GHG inventory. Additionally, Rwanda is a recipient of REDD+ Readiness Grants from both the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and the UN REDD+ Readiness program. The synergistic thematic focus on: (i) Agroforestry to stabilize farm land, increase soil structure and fertility and enhance farm production and income opportunities; (ii) Rehabilitation of public forests and improving private and group tree planting to improve productivity and delivery of service values; and (iii) increasing efficiency along the wood supply chain to provide rapid reduction of the wood supply gap.
85. Other projects to the forest sub-sector include, the World Bank's project, Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC), which supports the application of the landscape approach to forest restoration and conservation for the improvement of ecosystem functions and

services in the Gishwati - Mukura landscape, and possibly adjacent parts of the Nile-Congo Crest. The African Development Bank (AfDB)'s project, Rwanda Sustainable Woodland Management and Natural Forest Restoration Project (PGReF), which intended to reduce the deforestation and the poverty rate in all eight districts of Southern Province of Rwanda.

86. In line with GEF's programmatic approach Rwanda's Forest Investment Program (FIP) has identified and developed an action plan which in effect will implement the forthcoming REDD+ strategy in three target areas: (1) Support for Sustainable Agriculture through Agroforestry; (2) Support for Sustainable Forest and Landscape Management; and (3) Wood Supply Chain, Improved Efficiency and Added Value. Future actions in forestry will be aligned to the FIP. Efforts under this CBIT will be geared towards drawing lessons from MRV system design and implementation as well as mainstreaming in the FIP for capacity strengthening of other NDC sectors.
87. **Belgian NDC support Initiative:** For technical assistance in the establishment of GHG inventory Data Management System. The project aims to improve the GHG inventory by establishing national data management system to archive and periodically update data for GHG inventories. Project Objective; *'To improve the national Greenhouse Gases Inventory which will lead to more accurate and robust national inventories and more targeted policy making'*. Templates comparable to IPCC have been developed for all sectors with technical support from French Centre Interprofessional Technique and Studies de la Pollution Atmospherique (CITEPA). Inventory data will be managed using the tools called RISQ (Resources for Inventory Safety and Quality) developed by CITEPA. The initial training for sectoral experts on the use of the system was conducted but more trainings on the use of the system and data collection will be needed to efficiently use the system to compile the inventory for Biennial Update Report and Fourth National Communication. Planned is training in the use of the RISQ software and tools to manage the database. The CBIT should focus on the operationalization of the system (capacity building and support data collection).
88. **The NDC partnership projects:** German Government bilateral technical and financial assistance for NDC-related climate projects in Rwanda (BMZ). The German bilateral engagement in Rwanda comprises projects promoting the use of renewable energies in rural development, an increase in energy efficiency as well as an improvement of water management in the Nile Basin in order to increase resilience regarding climate change (droughts and floods). It has worked with the private sector to ensure its involvement in the expansion of the use of small hydro-power. By doing that, it supported the government's plans to privatize the sector.
89. **Environmental Information system database Project by FONERWA.** An online one stop center for environmental information in Rwanda and the region is being developed. The Environmental Information Center is a one-stop information resource for concerned citizens, businesses, educators, environmental professionals, and others. The center will include a library and a host of other resources available on-line, in person and by telephone. Types of information services to be available include: Updated information on programs implemented by the Rwanda Environment Management Authority.
90. **FONERWA projects:**
 - a. "Integrated Land, Water Resources and Clean Energy Management": 1,000 improved stoves are being distributed.
 - b. "Sustainable Management and Environmental Rehabilitation for Poverty Reduction", 600 families have been provided with solar lanterns.

- c. “Sustainable Forest and Watershed Resources Management in Nyagatare District” project envisages the support to over 20,000 households to access improved cookstoves,
- d. The “Congo Nile Ridge Foothills Integrated Environment Project” aims at increasing the number of households using of efficient cookstoves among the target group of over 25,000 households (FONERWA 2017).
- e. Rwanda Air Quality and Climate Change Monitoring Project being implemented by REMA.

91. **Clean Development Mechanism (CDM):** In the context of mitigation, Rwanda has successfully participated in the CDM under the Kyoto Protocol, as well as developed various Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs). Four individual CDM projects, mainly focusing on water treatment and efficient lighting, as well as 13 Programmes of Activities (PoAs) have been developed. The latter focus on a variety of projects such as renewable energy, biomass, and particularly efficient cook stoves. The following table summarizes the existing registered CDM PoAs and projects in Rwanda.

Table 5: Registered CDM PoAs and projects in Rwanda

Ref. no.	Name	Sector	PoA duration	Number of CPAs	CERs issued	Comments
9626	DelAgua Public Health Program in Eastern Africa	Water filters	02 Aug 12 - 01 Aug 40	16 (latest inclusion on 04/2016)	136,806	The PoA covers also efficient cookstove distribution
7247	Efficient CookStoves Programme: Rwanda	Cook stoves	29 Jan 13 - 28 Jan 41	1 (latest inclusion on 01/13)	-	
9596	Heat Retention Cooking in Less Developed Countries	Cook stoves	27 Feb 12 - 26 Feb 40	1 (latest inclusion on 03/13)	-	
6207	Improved CookStoves programme for Rwanda	Cook stoves	15 May 11 - 14 May 39	7 (latest inclusion on 02/16)	104,571	5 CPAs in Rwanda. Latest Component Project Activity (CPA) included in Cameroon
9948	Impact Carbon Global Safe Water Programme of Activities (PoA)	Water filters	17 Aug 13 - 16 Apr 41	3 (latest inclusion on 05/17)	-	Only one CPA in Rwanda
9847	Renewable Energy CDM Programme of Rwanda (RECPR)	Renewables	06 May 13 - 05 May 41	6 (latest inclusion on 09/15)	-	
10202	Gigawatt Global Programme of Activities	Renewables	15 Jan 14 - 14 Jan 42	1 (latest inclusion on 10/15)	-	
Other PoAs where Rwanda is listed as “Other host country”						
Ref. no.	Name	Sector	PoA duration	Number of CPAs	CER issuance (Rwandan CPAs)	Comments
7014	Improved CookStoves for East Africa (ICSEA)	Cook stoves	01 Apr 11 - 31 Mar 39	8 (latest inclusion 10/2016)	-	1 CPA in Rwanda, included on October 2016
7489	Project to replace fossil fuel based lighting with Solar LED lamps in East Africa	Lighting	16 Dec 12 - 15 Dec 40	1 (latest inclusion on 12/12)	-	CPA is located in Kenya
8239	African Clean Energy Switch – Biogas (ACES-Biogas)	Biogas	02 Jan 12 - 01 Jan 40	1 (latest inclusion on 12/12)	-	CPA is located in Kenya

8777	East Africa Renewable Energy Programme (EA-REP)	Renewables	21 Jan 12 - 20 Dec 40	1 (latest inclusion on 12/12)	-	CPA is located in Kenya
9672	Paradigm Sub Saharan Africa CookStove Programme	Cookstoves	30 Oct 12 - 29 Oct 40	2 (latest inclusion on 07/13)	-	1 CPA in Rwanda
10182	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme	Cookstoves	15 Feb 14 - 14 Feb 42	6 (latest inclusion on 10/16)	-	No CPA in Rwanda yet
Registered CDM projects						
Ref.	Name		Crediting period	Sector	CERs issued	Comments
3404	Rwanda Electrogaz Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) distribution project		30 May 10 - 29 May 20 (Fixed)	Efficient lighting	27,000	2 issuances, for a total of around 27,000 CERs
4613	Rwanda Natural Energy Project: Water Treatment Systems for Rural Rwanda (Shyira and Fawe)		01 Jul 11 - 30 Jun 21 (Fixed)	Waste water treatment	-	Crediting period up to 2021. No issuance yet
4799	Rwanda Natural Energy Project: Water Treatment Systems for Rural Rwanda (Mugonero Esepan, Rwesero, Nyagasambu)		01 Jul 11 - 30 Jun 21 (Fixed)	Waste water treatment	-	Crediting period up to 2021. No issuance yet
8138	Nuru Lighting Project - Rwanda		01 Jan 13 - 31 Dec 22 (Fixed)	Efficient lighting	-	Crediting period up to 2021. No issuance yet

Sources: UNFCCC website² and UNEP DTU (2017a,b).

92. Both the CDM activities as well as the NAMAs suffer from a lack of financing which is due to the collapse of the prices for emission credits under the CDM since 2011 as well as a scarcity of international funding for NAMA implementation. So far, only the BRT in Kigali NAMA is being developed, with a detailed feasibility study expected by December 2018. Lack of expertise in preparing the NAMA documentation is also a major barrier (REMA 2015).

93. **NAMA Facility:** Seven NAMAs that could benefit from this CBIT are listed as “seeking support for preparation” in the UNFCCC NAMA registry, covering various economic sectors (UNFCCC NAMA Registry 2017):

- I. Sustainable Fertilizers Production and Use
- II. Developing a Sustainable Charcoal Value Chain in Rwanda
- III. Electrification with solar PV mini-grids in rural villages in Rwanda
- IV. Promoting the use of Renewable Energy Solution for Households and Buildings
- V. Energy Efficiency Improvement in the Tea and Coffee Sector in Rwanda
- VI. Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) in Kigali (with linkage to non-motorized transport)
- VII. Waste-to-Energy (WtE) and improved waste management practices in Kigali

94. **Infrastructure development projects:**

- a. Government of Rwanda with support from AfDB/ Nordic Development Fund is implementing a project “Developing Capacity for Climate Resilient Road Transport Infrastructure Developing capacity for climate resilient road transport infrastructure [NDF C79]” (2016-2020). The implementing Agency is Rwanda Road Transport Development Agency (RTDA). The NDF component will be used to increase the capacity of road transport stakeholders in Rwanda to integrate consideration of climate change and disasters into the transport life-cycle, for roads and bridges. The specific objectives for the project are: i) to improve the level of transport service on the upgraded section and the local population’s

living conditions; and ii) build the road maintenance planning and programming capacities of the road administration. To address the climate related risks in the transport sub-sector, this component will provide technical assistance to build the knowledge and develop technical and policy tools for the transport sector to integrate climate change as well as other natural disasters into all aspects of the transport life cycle. The major outcome is increased capacity by transport sector experts for disaster risk management.

- b. The Government of Rwanda with support from the World Bank project is implementing the “Rwanda Feeder Roads Development Project ID- P126498 (2014-2022)”. The objective of the Feeder Roads Development Project for Rwanda is to enhance all season road connectivity to agricultural market centers in selected districts. There are three components to the project, the first component being rehabilitation, upgrading and maintenance of selected feeder roads. This component aims to enhance connectivity to agricultural marketing centers, high agricultural production areas, and the classified road network. The objective is to improve about 270 km of feeder roads in four (4) districts.

95. **Other projects** that are relevant to the implementation of this CBIT include:

- a. Initiative for climate action transparency that focuses on the MRV
- b. The World Bank’s initiative ‘Scaling Solar’ provides support for the scaling up of solar power projects and programmes in Africa offering a complete support package, from identification of the project location, to projects proposal preparation and financial structuring.
- c. German International Climate Initiative (ICI)
- d. Voluntary market
- e. African Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI) provides support to a broad range of projects that promote energy access together with the installation of renewable energy systems. The main goal is to achieve installation of 300 GW of new renewable energy capacity by 2030, with 10 GW of new capacity by 2020 (AREI 2017).

C. Incremental Cost Reasoning

96. **Business as Usual Scenario** - *Inadequate Institutional Capacity, Methodologies and Data for Monitoring Reporting and Verification of GHG emissions*

97. This project will strengthen the capacity of the Climate Change Department to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency. This will be achieved through targeted capacity building and trainings for UCCIO staff.

98. The project will also promote a diversity of approaches and initiatives with the purpose of increasing transparency and broadening stakeholder participation and confidence by providing free and open methods, data, and tools that are complementary to mandated reporting by national governments.

99. The reporting system will be guided by the following principles:

- transparency in data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions;
- free and open methods, data, and tools, which are truly “barrier free” to all stakeholders;
- increased participation and accountability of stakeholders;
- complementarity to mandated reporting by countries;

- promotion of accuracy, consistency, completeness and comparability of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission estimates;
 - harmonized reference data and modalities for transparency and accountability in the land-use sector that acknowledge the abundance of available data and tools;
 - Good practice guidelines will be updated to reflect the availability of information derived from high-resolution global remote sensing images that can be used to complement national and local monitoring efforts for mitigation purposes;
 - Given the diversity of methods, data and definitions, specific attention will be given to safeguarding interoperability between approaches to enable convergence toward common estimates (such as actual emission reductions to be compensated for);
 - Datasets and services will be compatible with definitions and standards used in Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) GHG accounting, and resulting uncertainties will be quantified and reduced by comparing datasets and harmonizing definitions;
 - Multiple sources and types of monitoring and reporting (i.e. national forest monitoring system, independent monitoring, private sector commitment tracking) will co-exist and be integrated into a multi-level, flexible and diverse system;
 - The project will promote a transdisciplinary approach which will lead to much-needed transformational changes to realize the full potential of the Paris Agreement, and beyond;
 - Knowledge sharing platforms will be established including development of expert community, consensus guidance, and training materials to make the best use of available data and information sources. This will increase opportunities for participation, transparency and stakeholder maturity;
 - A continuous data user–producer dialogue will be established to improve independent monitoring practices.
100. A framework for assessing and communicating the readiness levels of monitoring methods will be developed to track progress and inform countries on maturity, characteristics (precision, accuracy) and trade-offs of technologies.

D. Global Environmental Benefits

101. This project will greatly support Rwanda's effort in tracking its agenda towards sustainable development and the various national and international frameworks on reduction of emissions and transparency. Rwanda's NDCs comprehensively elaborates adaptation and mitigation actions. The NDCs' aim is to, among others, enhance adaptive capacity to climate change thereby ensuring long term resilience; resilience of ecosystems to climate change; and enhanced participation in climate change mitigation activities to contribute to international efforts while ensuring sustainable development. Rwanda has also adopted and implements various other policies, legislations, strategies, plans and programs in the course of addressing climate change. Some of these are: the Green Growth and Climate Resilience National Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development released in October 2011. The NDC strategy aims to build upon work that is already being done in Rwanda on climate change, focusing the various projects and policies in a holistic national document which encompasses the long-term direction as well as short-term priority actions. The Strategy is one of the initial steps on a pathway which leads to a sustainable, secure future where Rwanda is prepared for the risks associated with climate change, population growth and rising oil prices.

102. The main priorities of Rwanda's Vision 2020 and Vision 2050 are environment protection and management, poverty reduction and investments promotion. To achieve these objectives, several sector-based policies are implemented in various domains (environment, land, energy, agriculture, habitat, decentralization and good governance and management of natural disasters). From the legal point of view, Article 49 of the Constitution of Rwanda (04/06/2003) and the organic law determining the environment protection, conservation and management, establishes the basis for protection of its natural capital. Rwanda also signed and ratified the three Rio Conventions and other protocols relating to natural capital. This country also participates in regional initiatives related to environment protection and management as the Nile Basin Initiative, the Lake Victoria Biodiversity Programme and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Rwanda participates also in regional initiatives in the protection and management of environment such as the Nile Basin Initiative, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Lake Victoria Biodiversity Programme and the New Partnership for Africa's Economic Development (NEPAD). At the institutional level, the Ministry of Environment (MoE) is the Ministry responsible for designing the state policy related to environment protection, conservation and management, while REMA (Rwanda Environment Management Authority) is the official organ in charge of implementing this policy. A successful outcome of this policy requires the collaboration between REMA and all potential stakeholders: departments in ministries, public institutions, schools and research institutions, international bodies and nongovernment organizations.
103. An enabling environmental governance framework has thus been created at the institutional, policy and legal levels. This is part of the overall strengthening of public sector management systems including compliance with international best practice in budget credibility, transparency and comprehensiveness and improvements in governance indicators like government effectiveness, regulatory quality and control of corruption.

E. Socio-Economic Benefits

104. The GoR acknowledges climate change as critical threat to both the environment and the wellbeing of its people. Building human capacities through training and technical support to identify, respond and manage the current and future threats of climate change is therefore a valuable contribution to the future of the Rwanda. Improvements in data collection, monitoring and analysis will support policy decisions and implementation, and the prediction of weather related events and impacts of climate change. GHG data and information generated will help government agencies to design appropriate measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change. This early intervention will help make communities improve on their resilience and adapt to climate related shocks. In addition, increased reporting and data-based decision-making will enhance climate resilience and coping strategies of the citizens.
105. The CBIT project brings to light Rwanda's efforts to reduce emissions and enhance its sinks despite the domestic circumstances and capabilities. It reflects how Rwanda will adapt to climate change impacts and what other additional support they need from other countries to adopt low-carbon pathways and to build climate resilience through multi-sectoral and programmatic interventions. The project will support the identification and further development of future projects to reduce emissions and enhance mitigation efforts.

106. Component 1 of the CBIT project shall provide clarity on the stakeholder cooperation frameworks who is responsible for measuring, for reporting and for verification at the multi-governance and sectoral levels, and how any barriers to the successful implementation of the NDC and transparency activities can be addressed. Overall coordination in planning and execution of climate change and development projects will greatly improve owing to the multi-sectoral focus of the project. Through the formalization and operationalization of working arrangements between government agencies and with non-state actors, more openness in addressing climate change issues and information exchanges are key ingredients to inclusive and integrated development, as well as gender mainstreaming in Rwanda's transparency agenda.

F. Risk Assessment and Mitigation

107. The risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved have been analyzed and some mitigative measures to address them have been proposed (Table 6).

Table 6: Risk Assessment and Mitigation Planning

Project Outcome	Risks	Rating (Low, Medium, High)	Risk Mitigation Measures
Outcome 1.1.: Inventory for GHG emissions and removals (sinks) enhanced and quality and quantity of data improved through improved collaboration between Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and sector-based institutions on the GHG emissions inventory	Political risks associated with changes in governance, key personnel within government agencies, security, and/or government decisions	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rwanda is one of the most stable countries in the region. Mitigation measures are limited for insecurity but since the country has enjoyed relative stability for many years now, major political turmoil is unlikely. Continuous awareness and dialogue with stakeholders will also ensure minimal impacts of any political changes on the project. Signing of MoUs between the various government institutions will also ensure maintenance of the status quo even after changes occur within these institutions.
	Climate Change: Rwanda, as with many developing countries suffer greatly from effects of climate change with frequent floods, storms, droughts affecting infrastructure and disrupting services	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising awareness on risks of climate change on the project Development of climate risk mitigation strategies
	Inadequate participation of all stakeholders and partners, poor cooperation between participating institutions, and stakeholders remain	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution

	engaged and supportive of the program		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and management decisions • Roles and responsibilities will be explicit and participants allowed to transparently implement while sharing regular updates on progress • Communication plans and stakeholder requirements and expected outputs will be fully developed • Regular progress and monitoring meetings will be held
	Inadequate equipment for MRV	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CBIT project will provide MRV equipment to REMA and sector hubs
Outcome 2.1.: Capacity of stakeholders strengthened on data collection and processing protocols; and procurement of state-of-the art equipment and tools	Inadequate long-term domestic capacity for data management, and management of the GHG emissions inventory and the MRV system persists	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vital Signs programme has expertise in integrating data from several sources to provide decision support. In this project, Vital Signs will contribute to data integration and strengthening of local capacity, and will ensure that a crop of technical individuals remain after the project to manage the inventory and MRV systems • Selection of trainees (men and women) from several key institutions and the hub will ensure that capacity is spread to create options and reduce the risk of limiting access to the capacity within one institution. • Training of Trainers (ToTs) will be undertaken to ensure project sustainability

E. Sustainability

108. The increased participation and accountability of multiple stakeholders (e.g. public and private sector, local communities, and non-government organizations) in land-use mitigation actions, decision-making and monitoring will ensure sustainability. It is estimated that about 90% of Rwanda's workforce is employed in the private sector with over 123 000 small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that operate in the private sector, accounting for 98% of all businesses and 84% of private-sector employment. Private financial resources will be key to implement the set of measures identified by the NDC. The strengthened capacity for coordination by Government and the increased engagement by stakeholders will facilitate continued interest in transparency related activities and the institutionalization of the MRV system and data collection and integration platform. This project will support the hosting of the system within government structures and its integration into the government plan and budget system.

109. The interventions under this project will therefore help build a case for sustained government investment in sustaining this system, facilitating full integration of this system into the national planning and budgeting process. The government within its reporting obligations already has provisions which will compel other stakeholders (focal points) to submit data to the central MRV system regularly. This project will help to justify the value added through enhanced institutional linkages, improved and consistent flow of high-quality data as well as feedback, use and data reporting. Also supporting organizations like EAC, and management of shared resources like the Nile basin and Lake Victoria (NELSAP, LVBC/LVEMPII) should be explored.
110. Very importantly, Rwanda has a good track record in the context of bilateral cooperation, having developed agreements with countries (e.g. Germany, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and the United States). Bilateral agreements can have an important role in supporting the MRV system as a major pillar of the implementation of the NDC.

F. Innovativeness

111. Through this project, Rwanda will implement an integrated monitoring and reporting system. Rather than report on each sector emissions separately, the project funds will put in place one platform. This platform will have the ability to integrate data sets from various sources including external ones. Data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions will be clearly documented to increase transparency and facilitate replication and assessment. The project will strengthen existing data sharing arrangements between REMA UCCIO and major GHG emitting sectors (Energy, IPPU, Waste and AFOLU) by operationalizing the NSDI proposal for free and open access to methods, data, and tools with detailed documentation on data processing and creation will create many opportunities to provide better data for all sectors and stakeholders. State of the art science in monitoring and new technologies (e.g. machine learning, remote sensing) to realize higher efficiencies will be introduced. Independent monitoring will be allowed to support – but will not be a substitute for – countries' mitigation planning and implementation. Independent monitoring provides an opportunity to integrate independent datasets to fill data gaps and encourage continuous improvements. Data integration approaches will reduce bias at the local level, by combining independent reference data with regional and global datasets. Independent monitoring will also build trust with donors and the general public, to stimulate and compensate for mitigation actions at local, national and landscape scales.

G. Replicability and Potential for Scaling Up

112. Ensuring transparency and monitoring compliance with the Paris Agreement is a critical need in many African countries. An increased capacity for and lessons learnt in the implementation of this project in Rwanda will provide important information for future projects. This project will also offer an opportunity to improve existing data protocols and Rwanda's MRV approaches, tools and capacity, and to support adoption of green economy interventions for sustainable development. Due to the similarity between Rwanda's challenges and its regional neighbors, important lessons learnt during implementation will support scaling up. The engagement of partners with global and regional presence such as Vital Signs will also enhance opportunities for scaling up of these interventions.

J. Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, Policies and Legal Frameworks

113. Rwanda's economy has since long depended on natural resource exploitation of which is directly linked to the fluctuations of climatic conditions. Rwanda has made significant progress in its efforts to identify the country's climate change risks and vulnerabilities and has put in place key policy and strategic instruments that provide guidance on climate change response – in terms of both mitigation and adaptation.
114. **Enhancing Climate Resilience:** Rwanda's long term vision is to become a climate resilient economy, with strategic objectives to: Achieve Energy Security and a Low Carbon Energy Supply that supports the development of Green Industry and Services; Sustainable Land Use and Water Resource Management that result in Food Security, appropriate Urban Development and preservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, as well as to ensure Social Protection, Improved Health and Disaster Risk Reduction that reduces vulnerability to climate change impacts. The Government vision expects that by 2020, Rwanda would have reduced the quantity of wood used as a source of energy from 90% to 40%. The hydraulic potential, in addition to that of methane gas, should meet the population needs in power energy in all development activities in the country, with a surplus of 125MW compared to 2002.
115. **Emissions Reduction:** According to Rwanda's 2nd National Communications to the UNFCCC, the distribution of aggregated emissions by sector is as follows: agriculture (78%), energy (18%), industrial processes (3%), and wastes (1%). Two key sources can be pinpointed: Agriculture, with respective values of N₂O and CH₄, 2882.1Gg and 955.4Gg, and Energy with respective values of CH₄ and CO₂, 416.1Gg and 269.9Gg. Rwanda's NDC has set targets for both mitigation and adaptation. The hypotheses of GHG emissions mitigation are based on the following: (i) The substitution of household fuel with Kivu Lake methane gas; (ii) The substitution of one quarter firewood used in institutions through biogas, the use of furnaces of high energy performance in institutions of learning; (iii) Afforestation to increase the quantity of firewood and the quantity of forests to sequester greenhouse gas emissions. As for agriculture, land use and land use change and forestry, the GHG emissions mitigation scenarios consider the demand in wood in the forthcoming 40 years. The proposed mitigation options will contribute to the total reduction of the GHG emissions of 1569 Gg of CO₂ equivalent in 2020 and 3625Gg of CO₂ equivalent in 2030. The total reduction of the GHG emissions for the period 2005-2030 is of 8,663Gg of CO₂ equivalent i.e. 8,663,000 tons of CO₂ equivalents.

Table 7: Consistency with National Priorities, Plans, and Policies

National Priorities	Project Consistency
Rwanda Vision 2050	It emphasizes universal access to improved living standards, sustained food security, protection of the Rwandan family, and universal access to quality affordable services in health, education, finance, housing, energy, infrastructure, among others. It's based on five (5) main pillars; 1. Quality of Life; 2.Modern Infrastructure and livelihoods; 3.Transformation for prosperity, 4.Values for Vision 2050; and 5. International cooperation and positioning.
The National Strategy for Transformation-NST1 (2017-2024)	This program constitutes the implementation instrument for the remainder of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS2, 2013-2018), Vision 2020, which ends with year 2020, and will also cover the first four years of a new 30-year Vision for the period up to 2050. The NST1 is

National Priorities	Project Consistency
	built on 3 pillars: Economic Transformation, Social Transformation, and Transformational Governance.
Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy II 2013-2018 (GoR 2013)	Highlights the green economy as a priority and identifies the National Environmental Fund (FONERWA) as key strategic tool.
National Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development (GoR 2015)	Underlines the need for low-emission development and potential mechanisms to meet the needs.
Rwanda Environmental Policy (2003)	It provides a framework for the reconciliation of the three pillars of sustainable development, namely; 1. environment, 2. social and 3. economic issues. It is thus in line with the policy for poverty reduction while ensuring the quality of life and environment.
Strategic Program Climate Resilience-SPCR (2017)	Is an investment vehicle based on a vision of Rwanda being able to not merely survive climate change, but thrive. It uses a programmatic approach towards meeting the country's climate change goals and to ensure that the country is well equipped to face the challenges brought on by climatic uncertainty.
Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy-GGCRS (2011)	Strategy for Contributing to A Climate-Resilient, Low-Carbon Economy By 2050 through 14 programmes, namely; 1. Sustainable Farming 2. Climate Compatible Mining, 3. Agricultural Diversity, 4. Integrated Water Management, 5. Efficient Resilient Transport, 6. Low Carbon Urban Settlements, 7. Sustainable Land Use, 8. Low Carbon Mix of Electricity 9. Ecotourism, Conservation, 10. Sustainable Forestry, 11. Sustainable Small-Scale Energy, 12. Green Industry, 13. Disaster Management 14. Climate Data and Projections
National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI).	The NSDI is defined as the technologies, policies, and people necessary to promote sharing of geospatial data throughout all levels of government, the private and non-profit sectors, and the academic community. The NSDI aims to put together data which are scattered and not connected, eliminating data duplication, and ensuring data is frequently updated. Furthermore, the NSDI will enable Rwanda to better plan, monitor, and respond to the impacts of climate change, and will result in better estimations of GHG emissions from land use, land use change and forestry thus improving planning and implementation of specific mitigation actions for the same sector. Also key to the NSDI is the increasingly important role played by sub-national governments and the private sector within the framework of SDI development.
National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) 2006	NAPAs are tools for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to identify priority activities that are considered most relevant to adapt to the urgent and immediate consequences of climate change. In Rwanda's case, the following seven priority areas have been chosen: Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), information systems for early warning, promotion of non-agricultural income generating activities, promotion of intensive agro-pastoral activities; introduction of species resisting to environmental conditions, development of firewood alternative sources of energy; and a National Plan for Disaster Management (GoR 2006)
National Adaptation Plan (NAP) – Being developed	The main goal of the NAP process is to reduce vulnerability to climate change and to enhance adaptation planning capabilities and organic inclusion of adaptation into national strategies and policies. A NAP Project titled "Building

National Priorities	Project Consistency
	the capacity of Rwanda's government to advance the National Adaptation Planning process" was prepared by GoR and submitted to the GEF.
National Gender policy (2015)	One of the strategic objectives is to ensure that programs aimed at protecting environment do not compromise women's roles, which affects their lives. With respect to environmental protection and land use management emphasis is on addressing gender inequalities in interventions meant for environmental protection and land use. So far, men are more involved than women in matters concerning environment and land.

K. Consistency with GEF Focal Area and/or Fund(s) Strategies

116. This project falls under the GEF Climate change Focal Area and is under the umbrella of two programming areas (a) NDC preparation and implementation; and (b) Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency.

117. The Table 8 demonstrates this project's alignment with GEF Climate Change focal area:

Table 8: Project's alignment with GEF Climate Change focal area

GEF FOCAL AREA	GEF PROGRAMMING AREAS	SELECTED GEF INFLUENCING MODEL	OBJECTIVES OF CBIT	PROJECT COMPONENTS (CBIT RWANDA)
Climate Change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NDC preparation and implementation 2. Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen institutional capacity and decision making 2. Convene multi-stakeholder alliances 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities; 2. Provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; 3. Assist in the improvement of transparency over time. <p><i>Source: GEF, 2019</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen National GHG Inventory system 2. Targeted capacity building of key stakeholders to collect, process and feed data into the GHG emissions inventory system (including on gender disaggregated data management for the GHG emissions inventory and MRV system) 3. Integrated Platform for Data Sharing and Policy Making

118. The Project will contribute to the achievement of targets laid out in partner countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), SDG-13 "Climate Action" by strengthening the capacity of institutions in Rwanda to comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement.

L. Linkages with other GEF Projects and Relevant Initiatives

119. The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) supports developing countries in meeting the objectives of international environmental agreements (e.g. the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement) but also in other not climate-related areas such as biodiversity. Among the multilateral agencies in Rwanda, the GEF is the most prominent, providing financial resources for mitigation and adaptation activities. Until today the GEF has financed 41 projects in Rwanda that sum up to a total grant volume of over USD 153 million with co-financing of over 750 million USD (GEF, 2017). Over 95 million USD of these GEF grants, however, have been allocated for regional projects that benefit numerous countries. Attributing this amount to Rwanda alone would overstate the actual financial flows from the GEF to Rwanda. When looking only at the portfolio of the national projects, one notes that three (3) adaptation projects and 3 mitigation projects have been supported over the last 10 years. The mitigation projects amount to approximately USD 20 million and the adaptation projects to approximately 24 million USD.

120. This project will also build on lessons learnt from GEF funded CBIT projects in Kenya, Uganda and Liberia currently being implemented by Conservation International.

121. The proposed project will leverage ongoing efforts under relevant projects as described in Table 9.

Table 9: Other Relevant Projects and Initiatives

GEF Projects Other Projects/Initiatives	Linkages and Coordination
Building the capacity of Rwanda's government to advance the National Adaptation Planning process"	Under preparation. Project aim is to reinforce institutional capacity for the implementation of the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS) over the course of 48 months and with three main components: 1) Technical and institutional capacity for the NAP process in Rwanda, 2) Funding the NAP process, and 3) Monitoring, reviewing and knowledge sharing to learn from the NAP process in Rwanda (REMA 2016).
National Communications to UNFCCC	Rwanda has conducted two national GHG inventories for the Initial and second National Communications and the third national inventory is ongoing and at final stages for submission.
Biennial Update Report (BUR) to UNFCCC	At the initial stages of preparation. Inception workshop conducted and REMA in the process of collecting data to fill gaps identified during the preparation of the 3rd National Communication. Target completion date is December 2019 for the technical closure, and April 2020 for the financial closure.

122. In addition to the GEF Trust Fund the GEF's main financing vehicle; there are other trust funds under the GEF such as the LDCF. The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) has supported Rwanda adaptation to climate change to the tune of 24 million USD. Green Climate Fund (GCF) of up to US\$ 50M per proposal covering mitigation, adaptation and crosscutting.

M. Consistency and Alignment with CI Institutional Priorities

123. The Rwanda CBIT project his consistent and aligns well with CI's institutional priorities including climate change mitigation and adaptation, core elements of the GHG and MRV system. The project also fully aligns with the CI's country engagement approach to work directly with national governments to identify and design projects and advise on project implementation by ensuring

that highest technical and financial standards and goals are met. The proposed project is also designed to responds to CI-GEF environmental and social safeguards and with the required plans developed (Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Gender Mainstreaming Plan, and the Accountability and Grievance Mechanism), and whose implementation will assure compliance to CI institutional priorities during project implementation. Project monitoring tools such as the Results Based Management (RBM) and Project Monitoring Plan will be used, while project funds management will be guided by CI's finance and accounting policies.

N. Communications and Knowledge Management

124. Communication and knowledge management are critical to the success of GHG transparency and accountability as defined in the Paris transparency framework. The CBIT project will use multiple communication platforms to respond to the various information and knowledge needs expressed by the different stakeholders as will be articulated in the communication strategy. Innovative communication methods have been incorporated across the different components, and include materials and publication production, and implementation of detailed communication strategies to be developed under the project. The project will also share information with other countries through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

125. The key knowledge management activities will include:

- Trainings: workshops, meetings, and conferences will be held to build capacity of stakeholders. Notably, bi-annual stakeholder lesson sharing meetings will also be held.
- Products and services:
 - Websites: Project updates and implementation progress will be communicated through various platforms such as REMA's Ministry of Environment Website; Conservation International's website; Vital Signs Website.
 - Web portal: a public online national integrated platform for data sharing linked to the Global CBIT Coordination Platform will be developed.
- Publications: The project will publish at-least 5 publications (policy briefs, project reports etc.) annually to share knowledge

O. Lessons Learned During the PPG Phase and from other Relevant GEF Projects

126. During the implementation of the PPG Phase, several lessons have been learned and can be broadly categorized into policy, technical, institutional and strategic partnership as summarized in Table 10.

Table 10: Highlights of the lessons learned during PPG implementation

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Lesson learned</i>
Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rwanda has taken bold steps in responding to the needs for improved transparency in terms of creating an enabling environment; • Continuously Rwanda is improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the plans, policies, strategies as demonstrated by adoption of a programmatic approach (SPCR & FIP) in line with GEF- the MRV system can be mainstreamed in this approach • Rwanda has invested considerable efforts towards achieving gender equity in environmental management

Technical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several staff of REMA and other NDC sectors have been trained in aspects relevant to improved transparency on which this project should build (e.g. preparation of national communication, BUR); • Rwanda has many ongoing capacity building efforts relevant to MRV system capacity development which this CBIT project should leverage; • Considerable efforts have been undertaken to establish a GHG Inventory system • Support is necessary to develop institutional capacity for developing protocols and methodologies that are compliant to IPCC 2006 guidelines; • Training staff of NDC sectors in collection and transmitting GHG data is essential.
Institutional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The design and institutionalization of the MRV system should build on the already existing institutional arrangements for GHG inventory system • The multi-level units for GHG data collection and transmission from the Districts are recognized • Capacity building of NDC sector institutions is necessary • A framework of cooperation is necessary for linking REMA to other NDC sectors for a robust national MRV system.
Strategic partnerships-Non state actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The private sector of Rwanda needs to be brought aboard the climate change action as they can play a big role in implementation and funding the activities; • Participation of District staff is valuable to sustainable development of NDC system as each NDC sector is represented; • Support is needed in mobilizing financial resources to sustainably operate the NDC system for improved transparency.

SECTION 4: COMPLIANCE WITH CI-GEF PROJECT AGENCY'S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK (ESMF)

A. Safeguards Screening Results and Categorization

127. Following the approval of the PIF by GEF, the safeguard screening process was initiated by CI. A safeguards screening form was prepared and guided by the CI-GEF Environmental and Social Management Framework and the Safeguards policy only three safeguards were identified as being triggered by the project; (i) Stakeholder Engagement (ii) Gender Mainstreaming, and (iii) Accountability and Grievance Mechanisms (Table 11).

Table 11: Safeguard Screening Results

Policy/Best Practice	Triggered (Yes/No)	Justification
<i>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Policy</i>	No	No significant adverse environmental and social impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented is anticipated
<i>Protection of Natural Habitats Policy</i>	No	The project is not proposing to alter natural habitats
<i>Involuntary Resettlement Policy</i>	No	The project is not proposing involuntary resettlement or restriction of access/use of natural resources.
<i>Indigenous Peoples Policy</i>	No	The project does not plan to work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples
<i>Pest Management Policy</i>	No	There are no proposed activities related to pest management

<i>Physical Cultural Resources Policy</i>	No	There are no proposed activities related to physical and cultural resources
<i>Stakeholder Engagement</i>	Yes	The project is required to engage stakeholders
<i>Gender mainstreaming</i>	Yes	The project is required to mainstream gender at all levels

Measures to be taken by the Executing Agency to address safeguard policy issues.

I. Grievance Mechanism

131. To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Accountability and Grievance Mechanism Policy #7", the Executing Agency is required to develop an Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that will ensure people affected by the project are able to bring their grievances to the Executing Agency for consideration and redress. The mechanism must be in place before the start of project activities, and disclosed to all stakeholders in a language, manner and means that best suits the local context.

In addition, the REMA as the Executing Agency will be required to monitor and report on the following minimum accountability and grievance indicators:

1. Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism; and
2. Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been addressed.

II. Gender Mainstreaming

132. To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Gender Mainstreaming Policy #8", the Executing Agency is required to prepare a Gender Mainstreaming Plan.

In addition, the Executing Agency is required to monitor and report on the following minimum gender indicators:

1. Number of men and women that participated in project activities (e.g. meetings, workshops, consultations);
2. Number of men and women that received benefits (e.g. training, employment, income generating activities, leadership roles) from the project; and if relevant
3. Number of strategies, plans (e.g. management plans and land use plans) and policies derived from the project that includes gender considerations.

III. Stakeholder Engagement

133. To ensure that the project meets CI-GEF Project Agency's "Stakeholders' Engagement Policy #9", the Executing Agency is required to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

In addition, the Executing Agency is required to monitor and report on the following minimum stakeholder engagement indicators:

1. Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, Forest Dependent peoples and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on an annual basis;

2. Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis); and
3. Number of engagement (e.g. meeting, workshops and consultations) with stakeholders.

The final project categorization as a result of the safeguard screening process

134. The project triggers three safeguard policies; (i). Stakeholder Engagement, (ii) Gender Mainstreaming, and (iii) Accountability and Grievance Mechanism. The screening results indicate that no indirect and/or long-term impacts due to anticipated future activities are foreseen at this time. The proposed approach of the project is expected to avoid or minimize adverse impacts. As such, no better alternative can be conceived at this time.
135. The project is therefore expected to prepare the following safeguard plans; (i) A Stakeholder Engagement Plan, (ii) A Gender Mainstreaming Plan, and (iii) A Grievance Mechanism as measures to avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

Table 12: Safeguard Categorization

PROJECT CATEGORY	Category A	Category B	Category C
			X
<i>Justification: The proposed project activities are likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts</i>			

B. Compliance with Safeguard Recommendations

136. Guided by the CI-GEF PPG guidelines on the safeguard's implementation, compliance to the safeguard recommendations was adhered to by: preparing a stakeholder engagement plan for the PPG phase; monitoring the number of women and men that participated in the consultation activities; and preparing all the three (3) safe guard plans as recommended following the screening process. The plans are presented as Appendix IV (A, B, C)
137. The stakeholder consultations were conducted as planned for the PPG phase, with online and physical meetings held with the project team (REMA and CI), bilateral meetings with stakeholders alongside the workshops, and the delivery of two stakeholder workshops in Kigali on the Project Document.
138. The participation of the women at workshops was monitored, with 22% attendance at the first inception workshop, and an increase to 30% at the second and validation workshop.
139. Analytical studies in form of a stakeholder assessment and gender analysis were conducted to inform the preparation of the safeguard plans. The studies were informed by secondary literature and consultations with key informants.
140. The preparation of the Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP) identifies key entry points for gender mainstreaming and integration in the project. A Gender Action Plan has also been prepared and provides the performance indicators and reporting responsibilities, and the indicators are also captured in the Project Results Based Framework.

141. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) identifies stakeholder institutions instrumental for the successful delivery of the project and to sustain the project outcomes and benefits. The plan builds on the outputs and outcomes from the PPG stakeholder engagement process.
142. The Accountability and Grievance Mechanism presents potential grievance areas and mechanisms to continually identify and address possible grievances arising over the course of the project. The performance indicators to monitor and measure compliance to the mechanism have also been developed and are captured in the Monitoring Plan.

SECTION 5: IMPLEMENTATION AND EXECUTION ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT

A. Execution Arrangements and Partners

Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) [Lead Executing Agency]

143. REMA is a government agency that falls under the Ministry of Environment and is mandated to facilitate the coordination and oversight for implementation of national environmental policy. REMA reserves the legal mandate for national environmental protection, conservation, promotion and overall management, including advisory to the government on all matters pertinent to the environment and climate change. The Authority is the Designated National Authority (DNA) and climate change focal point to the UNFCCC. REMA houses the Climate Change and International Obligations Unit (CCIOU) responsible for the GHG inventory and reporting activity for Rwanda, and coordinates all multilateral environmental agreements and the implementation of the Paris Agreement.
144. REMA under the overall supervision of its Director General is the lead Executing Agency for the project, and the host institution for the CBIT Project Management Unit (Fig. 5). The project will be implemented through the REMA 'Single Project Implementing Unit' structure and work closely with the CCIOU unit also at REMA.
145. **National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)** is mandated to provide policy oversight and coordinate stakeholder engagement for NDC implementation. The GHG Working Group (GHG WG) is one of the structures of the NCCC, and the activities of the working group will be strengthened with grant support to some of its key activities. The GHG WG will participate both as a benefactor and partner in the project, by also providing technical inputs to the preparation of key outputs such as the GHG Inventory and the Data Integrated Platform. The project will strengthen the NCCC through the CCIOU to fulfill its mandate and to provide the required policy support to REMA for the effective implementation of the project.

Conservation International (CI) – Africa Field Division (Vital Signs Programme) [co-Executing Agency]:

146. CI-Africa Field Division will co-execute through Vital Signs the implementation of the project in close collaboration with REMA. CI Africa Vital Signs will be represented on the Project Steering Committee and will provide guidance on the following, but not limited to; periodic reporting, procurement of all services, goods, and equipment, and contractual obligations.

Conservation International-GEF (CI-GEF) [Implementing Agency]

147. CI-GEF Project Agency will provide project assurance, including supporting project implementation by maintaining oversight of all technical and financial management aspects, and providing other assistance upon request of the Executing Agencies (REMA and CI-Africa Field Division). The CI-GEF Project Agency will also monitor the implementation and achievement of the project outputs, ensure the proper use of GEF funds, review and approve any changes in budgets or work plans. The CI-GEF Project Agency will arbitrate and ensure resolution of any execution conflicts.

Project Steering Committee (PSC):

148. The PSC will comprise of 10-12 institutional representatives from MoE, REMA, CI-Africa Vital Signs, UR, MINALOC, NCCC/GHG Working Group, MIGEPROF, FONERWA and sector-based institutions for agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste through the Technical Teams constituted by the project. A provision to co-opt members to the PSC may be considered, to ensure that all key stakeholders are involved and consulted on key issues. The PSC will be responsible for providing strategic direction and oversight and ensure effective implementation of the project.
149. The PSC will ensure all activities are in line with national policies, coordinate the inter-ministerial and inter-institutional support programs, and advise and support the work of the CBIT Project Management Unit. The PSC will meet quarterly to approve yearly work plans and budgets, quarterly technical and financial progress reports, and yearly progress reports. The PSC meetings will be chaired by the Director General REMA, and deputized by CI, with the Project Manager (Head of PMU) as secretary. The PSC will organize the project inception workshop as part of its first meeting and coordinate the recruitment for the technical team at the CBIT PMU.

Sectoral Technical Teams on CBIT Project:

150. The CBIT Technical Teams will be constituted as part of project implementation structure. The teams will be sector based and aligned to the IPCC GHG inventory sector categorization of AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste. The technical teams will be instrumental in organizing sector-based activities such as the trainings and support efforts to engage other related technical agencies such as the NCCC/GHG Working Group, the National Data Center, and the University of Rwanda.

B. Project Execution Organizational Chart

Project Management Unit/SPIU

151. The Project Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for day-to-day monitoring and reporting of the project. REMA will host the PMU during the entire 18 months of the project.
152. The PMU will be housed by REMA under the Climate Compatible Development Program of the Single Project Implementation Unit.
153. The PMU will be responsible for project implementation and management, administration, and performance against set plans and budgets, and reporting. The PMU will also provide any support required by the PSC and the project partners.

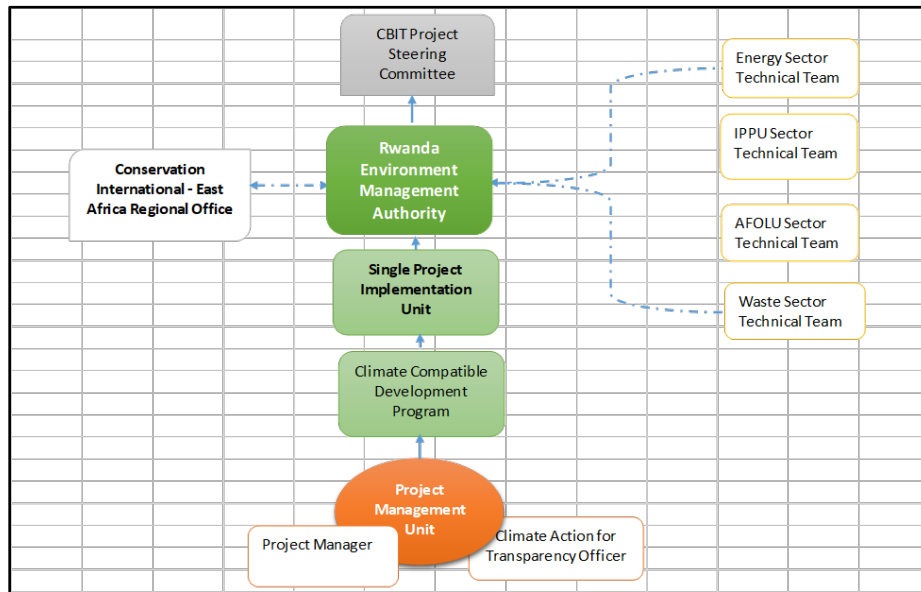
The PMU, with support from REMA will be responsible for:

- Project monitoring and reporting (technical and financial);
- Act as the secretariat for the PSC;
- Represent the project to the Government of Rwanda, CI, and other partners as may be required;
- Ensure the smooth running of the project through monitoring and communication with the PSC, working and consultative groups, contractors, consultants, stakeholders and other engaged agencies, institutions, and individuals;
- Implement the communications strategy for the project, including identifying appropriate opportunities to communicate and demonstrate the progress and achievements of the program and responding to concerns, criticism, and questions that may arise regarding the program and its implementation.

154. The Rwanda CBIT Project will hire **two technical persons and an accountant** to support the successful delivery of the project, these are; a Project Manager, a Climate Action for Transparency Officer and an accountant.

- **Project Manager** will be: Overall management of project activities including acting as secretary to the Project Steering Committee. He/She will coordinate delivery of the project components and all project activities and act as liaison between the project stakeholders including REMA, the technical partners and CI-Kenya/Vital Signs. The Project Manager will coordinate outputs and work streams, and ensure the program runs smoothly and delivers the specified outputs and overall objectives. H/She will be responsible for monitoring progress against the implementation plan, budgeting and reporting, and submission of all technical and financial reports to the CI-GEF Agency. Ensuring compliance to the CI-GEF Procurement Policy is the responsibility of the Project Manager.
- **Climate Action for Transparency Officer** will be responsible for coordinating the technical delivery of the project outputs and work closely with the Technical Teams and REMA technical units such as the CCIOU.
- **Accountant** will be responsible for financial reporting under the guidance of the finance manager. She/he will be the point person on accounting with CI-Kenya team.

Figure 5: Rwanda CBIT Project Institutional and Implementation Arrangement



SECTION 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

155. Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established Conservation International and GEF procedures by the project team and the CI-GEF Project Agency. The project's M&E plan will be presented and finalized at the project inception workshop, including a review of indicators, means of verification, and the full definition of project staff M&E responsibilities.

A. Monitoring and Evaluation Roles and Responsibilities

156. The *Project Management Unit* on the ground will be responsible for initiating and organizing key monitoring and evaluation tasks. This includes the project inception workshop and report, quarterly progress reporting, annual progress and implementation reporting, documentation of lessons learned, and support for and cooperation with the independent external evaluation exercises.
157. The *Project Executing Agency* is responsible for ensuring the monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out in a timely and comprehensive manner, and for initiating key monitoring and evaluation activities, such as the independent evaluation exercises. Key project executing partners are responsible for providing any and all required information and data necessary for timely and comprehensive project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary and appropriate.
158. The *Project Steering Committee* plays a key oversight role for the project, with regular meetings to receive updates on project implementation progress and approve annual workplans. The Project Steering Committee also provides continuous ad-hoc oversight and feedback on project activities, responding to inquiries or requests for approval from the Project Management Unit or Executing Agency.
159. The *CI-GEF Project Agency* plays an overall assurance, backstopping, and oversight role with respect to monitoring and evaluation of activities.

160. The CI Internal Audit function is responsible for contracting and oversight of the planned independent external terminal evaluation.

B. Monitoring and Evaluation Components and Activities

161. The Project M&E Plan should include the following components (see M&E table 13 for details):

a. **Inception workshop**

Project inception workshop will be held within the first three months of project start with the project stakeholders. An overarching objective of the inception workshop is to assist the project team in understanding and taking ownership of the project's objectives and outcomes. The inception workshop will be used to detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of the CI-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Agency.

b. **Inception workshop Report**

The Executing Agency should produce an inception report documenting all changes and decisions made during the inception workshop to the project planned activities, budget, results framework, and any other key aspects of the project. The inception report should be produced within one month of the inception workshop, as it will serve as a key input to the timely planning and execution of project start-up and activities.

c. **Project Results Monitoring Plan** (Objective, Outcomes, and Outputs)

A Project Results Monitoring Plan will be developed by the Project Executing Agency, which will include objective, outcome and output indicators, metrics to be collected for each indicator, methodology for data collection and analysis, baseline information, location of data gathering, frequency of data collection, responsible parties, and indicative resources needed to complete the plan. Appendix IV provides the Project Results Monitoring Plan table that will help complete this M&E component.

In addition to the objective, outcome, and output indicators, the Project Results Monitoring Plan table will also include all indicators identified in the Safeguard Plans prepared for the project, thus they will be consistently and timely monitored.

The monitoring of these indicators throughout the life of the project will be necessary to assess if the project has successfully achieved its expected results.

Baseline Establishment: in the case that all necessary baseline data has not been collected during the PPG phase, it will be collected and documented by the relevant project partners ***within the first year*** of project implementation.

d. **GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools**

The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed i) prior to project start-up, ii) prior to mid-term review, and iii) at the time of the terminal evaluation.

e. **Project Steering Committee Meetings**

Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings will be held annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as appropriate. Meetings shall be held to review and approve project annual budget and work plans, discuss implementation issues and identify solutions, and to increase coordination and communication between key project partners. The meetings held by the PSC will be monitored and results adequately reported.

f. **CI-GEF Project Agency (PA) Field Supervision Missions**

The CI-GEF PA will conduct annual visits to the project country based on the agreed

schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Oversight visits will most likely be conducted to coincide with the timing of PSC meetings. Other members of the PSC may also join field visits. A Field Visit Report will be prepared by the CI-GEF PA staff participating in the oversight mission and will be circulated to the project team and PSC members within one month of the visit.

g. **Quarterly Progress Reporting**

The Executing Agency will submit quarterly progress reports to the CI-GEF Project Agency, including a budget follow-up and requests for disbursement to cover expected quarterly expenditures.

h. **Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)**

The Executing Agency will prepare an annual PIR to monitor progress made since project start and for the reporting period (July 1st to June 30th). The PIR will summarize the annual project result and progress. A summary of the report will be shared with the Project Steering Committee.

i. **Final Project Report**

The Executing Agency will draft a final report at the end of the project.

j. **Independent Terminal Evaluation**

An independent Terminal Evaluation will take place within six months after project completion and will be undertaken in accordance with CI and GEF guidance. The terminal evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The Executing Agency in collaboration with the PSC will provide a formal management answer to the findings and recommendations of the terminal evaluation.

k. **Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation**

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. There will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

l. **Financial Statements Audit**

Annual Financial reports submitted by the executing Agency will be audited annually by external auditors appointed by the Executing Agency.

162. The Terms of References for the evaluations will be drafted by the CI-GEF PA in accordance with GEF requirements. The procurement and contracting for the independent evaluations will be handled by CI's General Counsel's Office. The funding for the evaluations will come from the project budget, as indicated at project approval.

Table 13: M&E Plan Summary

Type of M&E	Reporting Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Budget from GEF (USD)
a. Inception workshop and Report	Within three months of signing of CI Grant Agreement for GEF Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA 	8,000
b. Inception workshop Report	Within one month of inception workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • CI-GEF PA 	
c. Project Results Monitoring Plan (Objective, Outcomes and Outputs)	Annually (data on indicators will be gathered according to monitoring plan schedule shown on Appendix IV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • CI-GEF PA 	30,000
d. GEF Tracking Tool	i) Project development phase; ii) prior to project mid-term evaluation; and iii) project completion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA 	
e. Project Steering Committee Meetings	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA 	8,400
f. CI-GEF Project Agency Field Supervision Missions	Approximately annual visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CI-GEF PA 	8,000
g. Quarterly Progress Reporting	Quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency 	24,239
h. Annual Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Annually for year ending June 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency • CI-GEF PA 	7,500
i. Project Completion Report	Upon project operational closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Team • Executing Agency 	7,500
j. Independent Terminal Evaluation	CI Evaluation Office Project Team CI-GEF PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation field mission within three months prior to project completion. 	16,223
k. Lessons Learned and Knowledge Generation	Project Team Executing Agency CI-GEF PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least annually 	16,000
l. Financial Statements Audit	Executing Agency CI-GEF PA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually 	5,646

SECTION 7: PROJECT BUDGET AND FINANCING

A. Overall Project Budget

163. The project will be financed by a medium size GEF grant of USD 1,000,000 with co-financing from Government of Rwanda and Conservation International. A summary of the project costs and the co-financing contributions is given in the two tables below. The project budget may be subject to revision during implementation. The detailed Project Budget is provided in Appendix VII.

Table 14: Planned Project Budget by Component

Project Budget by Component (USD)	Component 1	Component2	Component 3	PMC	Total budget
<i>Personnel Salaries and benefits</i>	34,896	34,896	34,896	60,466	165,154
<i>Professional services</i>	10,821	10,821	10,821	5,646	38,109
<i>Travels, Meetings and Events</i>	3,712	3,712	3,712	10,103	21,239
<i>Grants & Agreements</i>	247,975	212,245	286,218	0	746,438
<i>Equipment costs</i>	285	285	285	0	855
<i>Other Direct Costs</i>	4,814	4,814	4,814	13,763	28,205
TOTAL GEF FUNDED PROJECT	302,503	266,773	340,746	89,978	1,000,000

Table 15: Planned Project Budget by Year

Project Budget by Year (USD)	Project budget by year (in USD)
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	Year 1	Year 2	Total budget
<i>Personnel Salaries and benefits</i>	107,169	57,985	165,154
<i>Professional services</i>	10,782	27,327	38,109
<i>Travels, Meetings and Events</i>	13,662	7,577	21,239
<i>Grants & Agreements</i>	449,193	297,245	746,438
<i>Equipment</i>	855	0	855
<i>Other Direct Costs</i>	18,352	9,853	28,205
<i>TOTAL GEF FUNDED PROJECT</i>	600,013	9,987	1,000,000

B. Overall Project Co-financing

164. USD 1,000,000 will come as support from GEF and the total of USD 100,000 in co-financing for the project. USD 50,000 will come as support from the Government of Rwanda to provide office space and this will be provided in kind. Conservation International will provide project monitoring support for entire duration of the project. This support is estimated at USD 50,000.

165. The co-financing commitment letters are attached in the Appendix VIII

Table 16: Committed In-Kind Co-financing (USD)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount
GEF Agency	Conservation International	In-kind	50,000
Recipient Government	Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	In-kind	50,000
TOTAL CO-FINANCING			100,000

APPENDIX I: Project Results Framework

Objective:	To strengthen the capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to fulfill the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement		
Indicator(s):	1. Number of sector-based institutions with GHG inventory that are 100% compliant with IPCC requirements and that are integrated in a national GHG inventory and MRV system 2. Number of GHG stakeholders skilled to collect, process and feed gender disaggregated data into the GHG inventory and MRV system 3. Number of stakeholders using the fully integrated GHG data platform for sharing and accessing information for transparency reporting and informing policy review and formulation.		
Expected Outcomes and Indicators	Project Baseline	End of Project Target	Expected Outputs and Indicators
Component 1: Strengthening National GHG Inventory system			

<p><i>Outcome 1.1.: Inventory for GHG emissions and removals (sinks) enhanced and quality and quantity of data improved through improved collaboration between Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and sector-based institutions on the GHG emissions inventory</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.1.: Number of GHG related sectors equipped to collect, track and report on GHG emissions and removals</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.2.: Number of institutions collaborating in the development and use of the national GHG inventory and MRV system</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.3.: Number of national inventory systems for managing all NDC information and GHG data</i></p>	<p>Baseline 1.1.1: All NDC sectors reporting based on tier 1</p> <p>Baseline 1.1.2.: There are no formal cooperation arrangements between REMA and NDC sector institutions to collect and share GHG data</p> <p>Baseline 1.1.3: The National GHG Inventory system is not managing all NDC information and GHG data</p>	<p>Target 1.1.1 At least 4 sectors are equipped to report based on tier 2</p> <p>Target 1.1.2 At least 4 NDC sector institutions collaborating formally with REMA in the development of the national GHG inventory and MRV system</p> <p>Target 1.1.3 At least 1 national Inventory system for managing all NDC information and GHG data developed at REMA</p>	<p>Output 1.1.1 Emission factors for agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste sectors developed</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.1. Number of sectors for which emission factors for tier 2 reporting are developed</i></p> <p>Target: Emission factors developed for 4 sectors</p> <p>Output 1.1.2 Technical teams for data collection and processing established and operationalized</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.2 Number of sector-based technical teams that are established and 100% compliant with IPCC reporting requirements</i></p> <p>Target: At least 4 sector based technical teams are in place and 100% compliant with IPCC reporting requirements</p> <p>Output 1.1.3 MoUs between REMA and sector institutions established to collect data, which are later processed and shared by REMA</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.3 Number of MoUs developed between REMA and sector institutions on the GHG inventory and MRV system.</i></p> <p>Target: At least 4 MoUs developed between REMA and sector institutions on GHG data management for increased transparency</p> <p>Output 1.1.4: Linkages between REMA and National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) for compliance to Paris agreement and IPCC guidelines strengthened</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.4: No of technical interactions to increase compliance to the Paris agreement</i></p> <p>Target: At least one event held every quarter to determine needs and share information</p> <p>Output 1.1.5 Robust National GHG inventory and MRV system in place</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.5 A centralized GHGI and MRV system in place in REMA</i></p>
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			<p>Target: At least 4 sectoral technical teams are strengthened to contribute data to the National GHG inventory and MRV system</p> <p>Output 1.1.6 Sector institutions use State-of-art equipment, tools and protocols to track and report GHG emissions</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.6 Number of Sector institutions trained to utilize the state-of-the-art equipment, tools & protocols for tracking and reporting GHG emissions</i></p> <p>Target: At least 4 sector institutions equipped to track and report GHG emissions</p> <p>Output 1.1.7 MRV system institutionalized in the government operating structure</p> <p><i>Indicator 1.1.7 Number of environmental sectors in the SPCR and FIP investment programs basing their reporting on MRV system</i></p> <p>Target: At least 4 sectors base their reporting on the MRV system</p>
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Component 2: Targeted capacity building of key stakeholders to collect, process and feed data into the GHG emissions inventory system (including on gender disaggregated data management for the GHG emissions inventory and MRV system).			
<p>Outcome 2.1.: Capacity of stakeholders strengthened on data collection and processing protocols; and procurement of state-of-the art equipment and tools</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1 Number of technical staff in NDC sector-based institutions and non-state stakeholders trained in collection of gender disaggregated GHG data, processing protocols and feeding into the GHGI and MRV system</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2. Number of NDC sector-based institutions equipped with standardized protocols, and state-of- the art equipment and tools for GHG data management</i></p>	<p>Baseline 2.1.1 Currently, limited capacities exist for GHG data collection and management</p> <p>Baseline 2.1.2 Currently, all NDC sector-based institutions are equipped with tools and protocols to collect, process and report GHG emissions only at tier 1 level</p>	<p>Target 2.1.1 At least 300 (105 stakeholders from the 7 sectors and 195 from multiple scales of government and non-government institutions) trained in GHG data collection and management)</p> <p>Target 2.1.2 At least 4 NDC sectors equipped with standardized protocols, and state-of- the art equipment and tools to collect and manage GHG data for tier 2 reporting</p>	<p>Output 2.1.1 Stakeholders from the key emission sectors (agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste sectors) convened and trained in collection, processing and transmission of GHG data</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.1. Number of stakeholders trained in collection, processing and transmission of sex disaggregated GHG data</i></p> <p>Target: At least 300 persons trained</p> <p>Output 2.1.2 Forty staff from REMA and other sectors trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission factors and projections</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.2 Number of staff trained and equipped</i></p> <p>Target: At least 40 staff from REMA and sectors trained (part of the 105 above)</p> <p>Output 2.1.3. Best practices shared and scaled out through exchange programs for stakeholders on transparency activities</p> <p><i>Indicator 2.1.4. Number of sharing and learning workshops</i></p> <p>Target: At least 3 workshops organized</p>
Component 3: Integrated Platform for Data Sharing and Policy Making			
<p>Outcome 3.1 Fully developed data integration and sharing procedure for use by stakeholders as a one stop source of information for transparency reporting</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1: Number of platforms for integrating and sharing data (GHGI, NDC implementation, transparency</i></p>	<p>Baseline 3.1.1 Integrated platform for data sharing absent</p>	<p>Target 3.1.1: An integrated platform is created and at least 5 sectors aggregate and upload GHG data and</p>	<p>Output 3.1.1 A data integration platform built and established</p> <p><i>Indicator 3.1.1. An integrated data system for transparency reporting established.</i></p> <p>Target: At least 5 institutions are equipped to transmit data to REMA for aggregation</p> <p>Output 3.1.2 Data for GHG inventory and MRV system aggregated from different sources, entered on data integrating platform and fed into the Global CBIT Coordination Platform</p>

<p>information on finances and technology transfer)</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2: Number of sector-based transparency information sets fed into the Global CBIT platform</p>		<p>MRV information to the platform managed centrally by the REMA.</p> <p>Target 3.1.2: REMA aggregates, analyses and uploads GHG data into national MRV and CBIT platforms information to the platform managed centrally by the REMA.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1.2 Number of data sets aggregated and uploaded into the integrated and CBIT platforms</p> <p>Target: At least 5 sector data sets aggregated and uploaded into the data integration and CBIT coordination platforms</p> <p>Output 3.1.3 National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions established and made publicly available¹¹</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3. The Rwanda National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions is publicized</p> <p>Target: At least one Public event is organized to publicize the GHGI</p> <p>Output 3.1.4 Stakeholders capacity to contribute to integration and utilization of data platform and the strengthened CBIT platform is built</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.4. Number of stakeholders trained</p> <p>Target: At least 120 stakeholders trained¹²</p> <p>Output 3.1.5: Data and information from the Integrated Platform and GHG Inventory and MRV system utilized</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.5. No of publications produced and disseminated by REMA that are informed by the data and information from the GHG Inventory and MRV system</p> <p>Target: At least 4 sector publications produced and disseminated</p> <p>Output 3.1.6: GHG and MRV System Improvement and Maintenance Plan developed</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.6: No of system improvement and maintenance plans developed</p> <p>Target: At least one plan per NDC sector, and at REMA is developed</p>
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¹¹ **200** participants during the launch and operationalization of the National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions established and made publicly available.

¹². Cumulatively, at-least 120 stakeholder's capacity will be built on the process of developing and operationalizing a GHG inventory and MRV system. These participants will be derived from the 300 stakeholders in Component 2. For instance: 105 stakeholders from the 120 are the same in in Component 2 above. The 15 participants will also be derived from the 195 participants already counted in Component 2.

APPENDIX II: Project Timeline

Outcome and Outputs	Timeline					
	Year 1				Year 2	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Outcome 1.1.: Inventory for GHG emissions enhanced and quality and quantity of data improved through improved collaboration between Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and sector based institutions on the GHG emissions inventory.						
Output 1.1.1.: Emission factors for agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste sectors developed						
Output 1.1.1.1.: Methodology/tools for quantification of emissions by sectors developed and capacity needs assessment conducted						
Output 1.1.1.2.: Sector training on emission factors						
Output 1.1.2.: Technical teams for data collection and processing established and operationalized						
Output 1.1.2.1.: Formation of the Technical Teams						
Output 1.1.2.2: Technical Teams Meetings						
Output 1.1.3.: MoUs between REMA and NDC sector-based institutions are established to collect data, which are later processed and shared by REMA						
Output 1.1.3.1.: MoUs drafted for GHG data sharing and cooperation between REMA and NDC sector-based institutions						
Output 1.1.4: Linkages between REMA and National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) for compliance to Paris agreement and IPCC guidelines strengthened						
Output 1.1.4.1.: NCCC's GHG Working Group strengthened						
Output 1.1.5 Robust National GHG inventory and MRV system in place						
Output 1.1.5.1.: Design a National GHGI and MRV system						
Output 1.1.5.2.: Exposure trips to 2 countries for 6 persons						
Output 1.1.6 Sector institutions use State-of-art equipment, tools and protocols to track and report GHG emissions						
Output 1.1.6.1.: Training for sector-based institutions						
Output 1.1.7 MRV system institutionalized in the government operating structure						
Output 1.1.7.1.: Sectors in the NDC Detailed Implementation Plan base their reporting on MRV system						
Output 1.1.7.2.: A Project Management Unit (PMU) is created and operationalized at REMA						

Outcome and Outputs	Year 1				Year 2	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Outcome 2.1.: Capacity of stakeholders strengthened on data collection and processing protocols; and procurement of state-of-the art equipment and tools.						
Output 2.1.1.: Stakeholders from the key emission sectors (agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste sectors) convened and trained in collection, processing and transmission of GHG data.						
Output 2.1.1.1.: Develop methodologies and tools for GHG data collection, processing and transmission						
Output 2.1.1.2.: Training on GHG data collection, processing and transmission						
Output 2.1.2.: Forty staff from MoE, REMA and other sectors trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission factors and projections.:						
Output 2.1.2.1.: Capacity assessment						
Output 2.1.2.2.: Source and procure the required equipment, tools and protocols for 7 sectors						
Output 2.1.2.3.: Training workshops						
Output 2.1.3.: Best practices shared and scaled out through exchange programs for stakeholders on transparency activities						
Output 2.1.4.1.: Sharing and Learning workshops						
Outcome 3.1 Fully developed data collection, integration and sharing platform for use by stakeholders as a one stop source of information for transparency reporting						
Output 3.1.1.: A data integration platform built and established						
Output 3.1.1.1.: Review study for the RBM and EIS systems						
Output 3.1.1.2.: Strengthening the RBM and EIS systems						
Output 3.1.1.3.: Harmonization of methodologies and tools						
Output 3.1.1.4.: Data Integrated Platform established						
Output 3.1.2.: Data for GHG inventory and MRV system aggregated from different sources, entered on data integrating platform and fed into the Global CBIT Coordination Platform						
Output 3.1.2.1.: Training on the Data Integration Platform						
Output 3.1.2.2.: Training on the CBIT Coordination Platform						
Output 3.1.2.3: REMA assisted to aggregate and analyze the GHG data from different sources						
Output 3.1.2.4.: Participation at UNFCCC and CBIT events for staff at MoE, REMA and NDC sector institutions (8 persons)						

Output 3.1.3 National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions established and made publicly available						
Output 3.1.3.1.: Preparations and launch of National Inventory of GHG emissions- planning meetings and media briefings, Conference materials production, Event logistics, etc						
Output 3.1.4 Stakeholders capacity to contribute to integration and utilization of data platform and the strengthened CBIT platform						
Output 3.1.4.1.: Conduct training on the use of the data integration and CBIT platforms						
Output 3.1.5: Data and information from the Integrated Platform and GHG Inventory and MRV system utilized						
Output 3.1.5.1.: REMA supported to facilitate the production and dissemination of publications informed by the data and information from the GHG Inventory and MRV system e.g policy briefs, discussion papers and news briefs, etc						
Output 3.1.6: GHG and MRV System Improvement and Maintenance Plan developed and operationalized						
Output 3.1.6.1.: GHG and MRV System Improvement and Maintenance Plans developed and operationalized						

APPENDIX III: Project Results Monitoring Plan

Indicators	Metrics	Methodology	Baseline	Location	Frequency	Responsible Parties	Indicative Resources
Objective: To strengthen the capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to fulfill the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement							
Indicator 1: Number of sector-based institutions (hubs) with GHG inventory that are 100% compliant with IPCC requirements and that are integrated in a national GHG inventory and MRV system	% increase in timely reporting by sector based institutions	Per GEF tracking tool	2NCs (2005 and 2012)	REMA	Annual	REMA	
Indicator 2: Number of female and male GHG stakeholders skilled to collect, process and feed gender disaggregated data into the GHG inventory and MRV system	% Increase in GHG stakeholders feeding into the GHG and MRV system	Surveys of GHG and MRV system stakeholders	0	REMA	Annually	REMA	

Indicator 3: Number of female and male stakeholders using the fully integrated GHG data platform for sharing and accessing information for transparency reporting and informing policy review and formulation.	% Increase in GHG stakeholders sharing and utilizing information from the data platform	Surveys of GHG and MRV system stakeholders	0	REMA	Annually	REMA	
Component 1: Strengthen National GHG Inventory system							
Indicator 1.1.1.: No. of NDC sector-based institutions (hubs) equipped to collect, track and report on GHG emissions and removals in compliance with the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement and IPCC guidelines	No. of sector-based institutions (hubs) that are 100% compliant to reporting requirements under Paris agreement and IPCC guidelines	Per GEF tracking tool	0	REMA	Annual	REMA	

Indicator 1.1.2.: Number of national inventory systems for managing all NDC information and GHG data	No of GHG data bases linked to the global CBIT platform	Per GEF tracking tool	<i>0-MRV system; Ongoing efforts to establish a GHG inventory Data Management System with Belgium NDC support Initiative.</i>	REMA	Annual	REMA	
Indicator 1.1.3.: Number of institutions collaborating in the development and use of the national GHG inventory and MRV system	No of MoUs between REMA and sector institutions	Review of progress reports/Observations	<i>n/a</i>	REMA & Hubs	Annual	REMA	
Component 2: Targeted capacity building of key stakeholders to collect, process and feed data into the GHG emissions inventory system							
Indicator 2.1.1 Number of technical staff in NDC sector-based institutions and non-state stakeholders trained in collection of gender disaggregated GHG data, processing protocols and feeding into the GHGI and MRV system	No of people trained in data management and transmission	Review of training reports	<i>0</i>	REMA	Annual	REMA	

Indicator 2.1.2. Number of NDC sector-based institutions equipped with standardized protocols, and state-of- the art equipment and tools for MRV and are operational	No. of sector-based institutions equipped with state-of art-equipment for GHG data management	Review of progress reports, Observations	<i>n/a</i>	<i>REMA</i>	<i>Annual</i>	<i>REMA</i>	
Component 3. Integrated Platform for Data Sharing and Policy Making							
Indicator 3.1.1: Number of integrated platforms for GHG inventory and MRV data integration and management by stakeholders	No. of sector based databases integrated into GHG and MRV system	Review of progress reports, Surveys	<i>Zero</i>	<i>NDC registry</i>	<i>Twice a year</i>	<i>REMA</i>	
Safeguard Plans:							
Indicator 1.1.: Cases reported	Number of conflicts and complaint cases reported to the CBIT Accountability and Grievance Mechanism Committee	Review of minutes of project Accountability and Grievance Mechanism	<i>n/a</i>	<i>REMA</i>	<i>Annual</i>	<i>REMA</i>	
Indicator 1.2.: Justice	% of conflict and complaint cases reported and resolved	Review of minutes of project Accountability and Grievance Mechanism	<i>n/a</i>	<i>REMA</i>	<i>Annual</i>	<i>REMA</i>	

Indicator 2.1.: Participation	Number of men and women represented on GHGI and MRV related committees	Review of training reports	Base on existing establishment staffing	REMA	Annual	REMA	
Indicator 2.2.:Project planning considerations	Number of strategies, plans and policies derived from the CBIT that include gender considerations	Policy documents	<i>Zero</i>	REMA	Annual basis	REMA	
Indicator 2.3.: Activities	Number of women trained to manage gender disaggregated data and participation in project planning and implementation (e.g. Co-opt women on PSC)	Training and project reports	<i>Base on existing establishment staffing</i>	REMA	Biennial	REMA	
Indicator 2.4.:Existing gender capacity	Number of women engaged in CBIT Hubs and related activities	Surveys	n/a	REMA	Annual basis	REMA	
Indicator 2.5.: Gender conscious	No of institutions with Gender FPs of relevance to the project	Surveys and project reports	n/a	REMA	Annual basis	REMA	

Indicator 2.6.: Workplace	Gender disaggregated data collected and used by GHGI teams	Project reports, surveys	n/a	REMA	Annual basis	REMA	
Indicator 3.1.: Institutional involvement	Number of government agencies, CSO, Private and other non-state actors involved in the project activities	Review of implementation project reports	n/a	REMA	Twice a year	REMA	
Indicator 3.2.: Activities of engagement	Number of project activities (meetings, workshops, consultations) in which GHGI and MRV stakeholders are engaged CBIT	Review of project implementation reports	n/a	REMA	Twice a year	REMA	
Indicator 3.3.: Individual involvement	Number of GHGI and MRV stakeholders (sex-disaggregated) that provide feedback on project implementation	Review of project implementation reports	n/a	REMA	Twice a year	REMA	

APPENDIX IV: GEF Tracking Tool by Focal Area

- *Include the GEF Focal Area Tracking Tool, including the baseline information*

See separate Attachment

APPENDIX V: Safeguard Screening Form and Analysis

Include here the Safeguard Screening Form and Analysis documents

APPENDIX VI: Safeguard Compliance Plans

A: Gender Mainstreaming Plan

1. Introduction

The significance of gender responsive strategies and interventions in the tackling climate change is reaffirmed with COP 22 that stated the need to give gender issues visibility from the composition of the COP teams, staffing of the national institutions, and local actions, with emphasis on analysis and disaggregation of impacts, beneficiaries and interventions by gender. The GEF also believes that more systematic inclusion of gender aspects in their projects could create positive synergies between improved environmental management and greater gender equality. The need to conduct a gender analysis stems from the above mentioned policy aspirations as well as Rwanda's results from this policy aspiration and is intended to inform the preparation of the GEF funded project titled 'Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to implement the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement'. A safeguards screening process was initiated and completed, and identifies the need for a Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP) as one of the safeguard plans for the planned project.

2. Context

Rwanda is also recognized globally for promoting and consistently delivering on gender equality and women empowerment milestones. The Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI) benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, education, health and political criteria, and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups. Rwanda in 2016 was ranked among the top global performing countries that closed more than 80% of their gender gap, overtaking Ireland to break into the top five for the first time since entering the Index. Rwanda remains the country with the highest share of female parliamentarians in the world at 64% on the Political Empowerment subindex, and maintains its place in the global top ten as one of only two countries worldwide that have more women in parliament than men (WEF 2016). Rwanda has also ratified and adheres to a number of gender equality and empowerment international frameworks such as the Beijing Platform of Action adopted in 1995 and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) ratified in November 1981. Regional frameworks embraced include the EAC Gender Strategy that requires member states to have an enabling legislative and policy framework for promoting gender equality and equity (EAC Secretariat 2012).

By ratifying these conventions, Rwanda demonstrates the commitment, through appropriate measures, to fight any act or practice of discrimination against women, to modify and/or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices which embody discrimination against women. The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda 2003 (revised 2015) reinforces the principles of gender equality and elimination of all forms of discrimination against women. It provides for higher levels of representation to previously marginalized groups such as women, youth and people living with disability, provides quotas (at least 30%) for women in decision making which have resulted in an unprecedented number of women being elected or appointed to decision making positions at all levels. The Constitution ensures equal rights for men and women and provides a very strong platform for gender mainstreaming in all sectors. The Government of Rwanda made a strong commitment through the National Gender Policy (2010) to integrate gender into policy and strategic planning instruments such as the Vision 2020 and the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy II (EDPRS2) 2013.

Rwanda's gender institutional machinery includes the Ministry in Charge of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF) as the policy oversight and coordination agency for gender equality and women empowerment in the country. Other key institutions include; the Gender Monitoring Office, the National

Women's Council, The National Gender Cluster, and Gender Focal Points (GFPs) at national and district levels.

3. Gender considerations and strategies adopted for project implementation

(i) Project Implementation – Components and activities:

- Component 1: Strengthening the National GHG Inventory system: Under this project component, extensive engagements will be made between REMA and sector-based institutions dealing in GHG to streamline activities and cooperation for data sharing. The gender dimension and indicator to be considered under this component is the number of women represented in the project implementing structure such as the PSC and Technical Teams.
- Component 2: Targeted capacity building of key stakeholders to collect, process and feed data into the GHG emissions inventory system: This component also involves capacity building and training activities. The number of men and women that benefit from the trainings will be monitored and reported.
- Component 3: An Integrated Platform for Data Sharing and Policy/Decision Making: This component will support the development of data sharing and integration on a digital platform for improved, evidence-based decision-making within the Government of Rwanda. The unit of measure is the number of sectors that collect, process and transmit gender disaggregated data, and the use of gender disaggregated data in the reporting to inform decision making.

(ii) Monitoring and Evaluation

The following GEF minimum gender indicators have been used to determine the performance indicators across the 3 components of the project: 1. Number of men and women that participated in project activities (e.g. meetings, workshops, consultations); 2. Number of men and women that received benefits (e.g. training, employment, leadership roles, etc.) from the project; and 3. Number of strategies, plans and policies derived from the project that includes gender considerations. A Gender Action Matrix has been prepared as a result, highlighting the project components and activities earmarked for gender mainstreaming, related performance indicators and responsibility. The Action Plan is aligned to the Project Results Monitoring Plan (Appendix III).

Table 1A: Gender Action Plan

Component and Output Area	Activity	Performance/Target Indicators	Responsibility
<i>Component 1: Strengthening the National GHG Inventory system</i>			
Output 1.1.1.: Emission factors for agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste sectors developed	Training	# of men and women that receive training to develop emission factors	REMA and PMU
Output 1.1.2: Technical teams for data collection and processing established and operationalized	Formation of Technical Teams	No of women representing sector-based institutions <i>At least 3 women in each Technical Team</i> Percentage of men and women that participated annually <i>At least 20% are women</i>	REMA and PMU

Output 1.1.3.: MoUs between REMA and NDC sector-based institutions are established to collect data, which are later processed and shared by REMA	Draft MoUs produced	Considerations for gender disaggregated data collection	REMA, MIGEPROF and PMU
Component 2: Targeted capacity building of key stakeholders to collect, process and feed data into the GHG emissions inventory system			
Output 2.1.1.: Stakeholders from the key emission sectors (agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste sectors) convened and trained in collection, processing and transmission of GHG data.	Trainings	# of men and women that received training on GHG data collection processing and transmission <i>At least 14 of the participants are women</i>	REMA, Technical Teams and PMU
Output 2.1.2.: Forty (47) staff from REMA and other sectors trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission factors and projections	Trainings	# of men and women that received training on domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories <i>At least 14 of the participants are women</i>	REMA, Technical Teams and PMU
Output 2.1.3.: Best practices shared and scaled out through exchange programs for stakeholders on transparency activities	Sharing workshops	# of men and women that participated in cross sectoral knowledge sharing and interaction workshops <i>At least 36 of participants are women</i>	
Component 3: Integrated Platform for Data Sharing and Policy Making			
Output 3.1.2.: Data for GHG inventory and MRV system aggregated from different sources, entered on data integrating platform and fed into the Global CBIT Coordination Platform	Trainings	# of men and women that received training on the data integration and CBIT platforms <i>At least 20 of participants are women</i>	REMA, Technical Teams and PMU
	Aggregation and analysis of GHG data	# of sectors with gender disaggregated data entered into the platforms <i>At least 2 sectors gender disaggregated data entered</i>	REMA, Technical Teams and PMU
Output 3.1.4 Stakeholders capacity to contribute to integration and utilization of data platform and the strengthened CBIT platform	Trainings	# of men and women that received training on contributions and utilization of the data integration and CBIT platforms <i>At least 37 of participants are women</i>	REMA, Technical Teams and PMU

B. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

1. Introduction

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is prepared in response to GEF Policy #7 requirement. The preparation of the SEP is guided by the CI-GEF ESMF framework that provides for the following as the minimum stakeholder engagement indicators that the project is required to monitor and report on; 1. Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, Forest Dependent peoples and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on an annual basis; 2. Number persons (sex disaggregated) that have been involved in project implementation phase (on an annual basis); and 3. Number of engagement (e.g. meeting, workshops and consultations) with stakeholders. In addition to responding to the GEF policy requirement, the SEP is intended to strengthen the stakeholder engagement processes that started with the PPG phase, and define modalities to build, strengthen and sustain the stakeholder engagement processes through the implementation of this project.

2. Stakeholder consultations during the PPG stage

Stakeholder consultations and engagement was at two levels, the first is consultations and interaction with the Project Team (REMA and CI) that was mainly through telecommunication including telephone, skype and emails, and physical meetings held alongside the stakeholder meetings. The team was consulted on sources of literature, listing of stakeholders and scheduling meetings, preparations for the stakeholder meetings, and to provide input during the project document drafting. The second level of consultation was with the external stakeholders, that included the primary stakeholders identified for consultation during the project development phase, and implementation of the project. Two stakeholder meetings were organised and delivered, an Inception and consultative workshop held on 14th September 2018, and the stakeholder validation workshop held on 19th October 2018 in Kigali. The workshops targeted government stakeholders involved in GHG activities across the seven sectors earmarked for the project.

3. SEP by Project Component area

Component 1: Strengthening the National GHG Inventory system

This component calls for a broad stakeholder engagement beyond government institutions to include other technical stakeholders such as academia. The technical stakeholders will be mobilized to participate on the project through the Technical Teams based on sectors, and technical cooperation arrangements such as the GHG Working Group of the NCCC. Policy makers are also targeted for the preparation of instruments to formalize cooperation between institutions and will include government institutions involved in the sectors of focus as well as cross-cutting institutions such as MIGEPROF. Involvement will be majorly through meetings, expert consultations, and trainings.

Component 2: Targeted capacity building of key stakeholders to collect, process and feed data into the GHG emissions inventory system

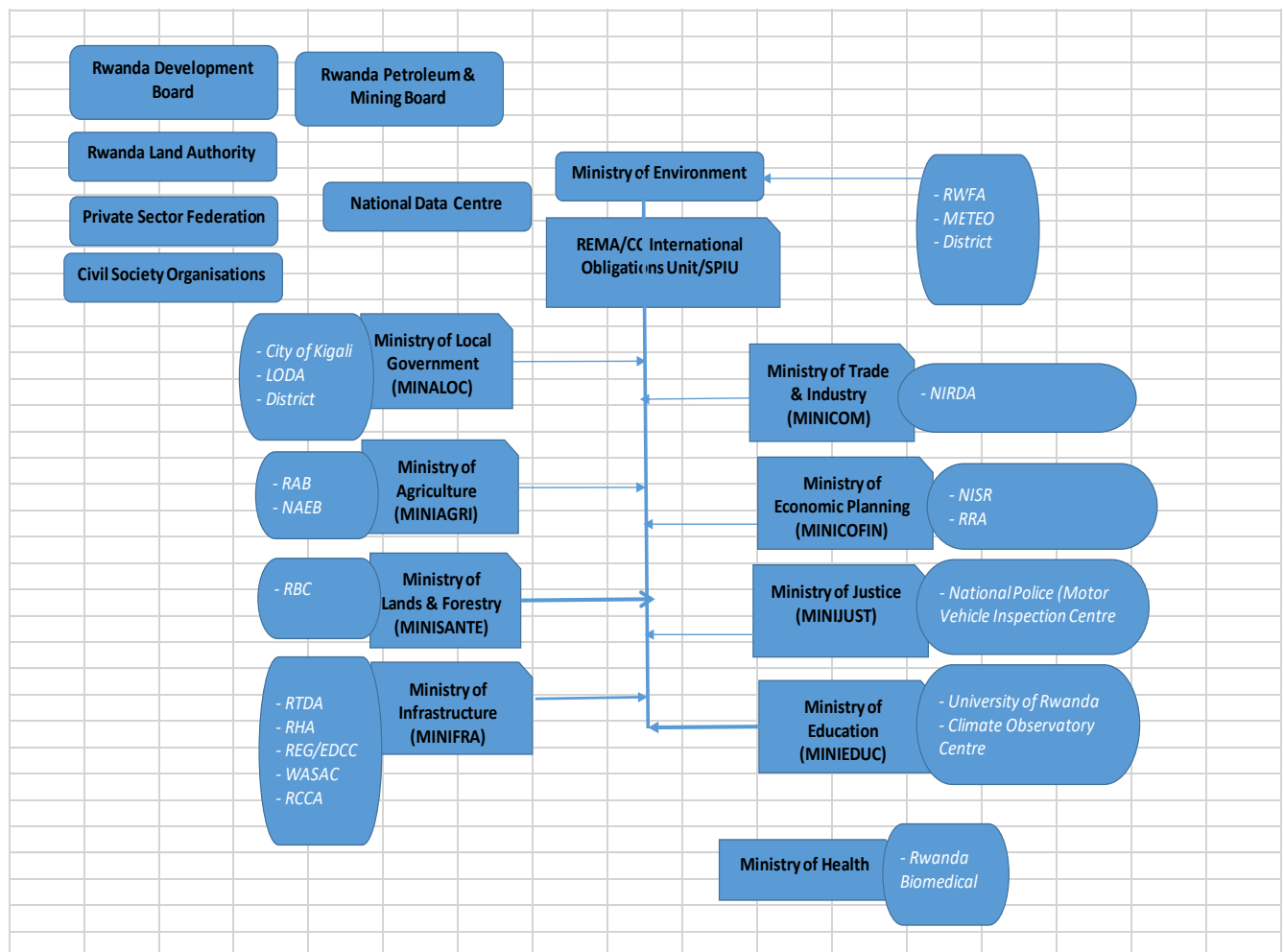
This component focuses on building capacities for data collection, processing and transmission across the different sectors and at multiple scales. Government institutions at the central and local government will be engaged as trainees to build capacities for handling GHG data. Opportunities to share and exchange information and knowledge will bring forth interested stakeholders at

international (CBIT secretariat), regional (countries implementing CBIT projects) and national levels. The main form of engagement is participation at training and knowledge sharing workshops.

Component 3: An Integrated Platform for Data Sharing and Policy/Decision Making

The component is premised on building and promoting the use of the integrated data platform and the CBIT Platforms. The aggregation of the data from different sources build on efforts at streamlining the data management and sharing mechanisms under component one. Sustaining the existing working relations is therefore critical as well as the popularization of the platforms. Participation will take the form of meetings, consultations, and workshops, and training events.

Mapping of stakeholders in the GHG and MRV in Rwanda



Stakeholders and engagement plan for CBIT Rwanda Project

Stakeholder	Sector	Mandate	Role on the project	Mode of engagement	Related component
ENVIRONMENT					
Ministry of Environment (MoE)	Public	Established to ensure the conservation, protection and development of the environment. It also ensures the safeguard of green and climate resilience for growth of the economy. Responsible for implementing the Results Based Management (RBM) Policy	Policy guidance and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSC Member Technical guidance Training beneficiary 	ALL
Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	Public	To facilitate the coordination and oversight for implementation of national environmental policy. Rwanda's Designated National Authority (DNA) and climate change focal point to the UNFCCC.	Lead executing agency and beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSC Member Project host institution Technical expertise Participate at UNFCCC and CBIT events Trainings 	ALL
Rwanda Meteorology Agency		To provide accurate, timely weather and climate information and products for the general welfare of the peoples of Rwanda	Participant and Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Team member Trainings 	ALL
The Association pour la Conservation de la Nature au Rwanda (ACNR)	Public	To promote biodiversity conservation through participatory and sustainable management of natural resources in Rwanda.	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainings on use of integrated data platform 	3
CROSS CUTTING					
Fund for Environment and Climate Change (FONERWA)	Public sector	Rwanda's Green Fund for environment and climate change projects.	Beneficiary	Establishing the integrated data platform	3
Ministry of Local Government	Public sector	Coordination of good governance and high quality territorial administration programs that promote economic, social and political development throughout the nation	Beneficiary	Training on data collection, processing and transmission	2, 3

Rwanda Resource Efficiency & Cleaner Production Centre – <i>waste and energy</i>	Public sector	Mandate is to build capacities of industries and Small Medium Enterprises for waste minimization and efficient utilization of resources	Beneficiary	All technical trainings	ALL
University of Rwanda- College of Science and Technology	Academia	Lead - Energy, IPPU and Waste Sector Working Groups at REMA	Beneficiary	Member Technical Team Trainings	ALL
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)- Environmental Statistics Department	Public Sector	Primary data producer and produces mandatory statistics such as GDP and population statistics, special purpose-statistics such as the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), and Household Living Conditions Survey. Also conducts specific joint surveys such as Agriculture Survey, in partnership with the relevant institutions.	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSC member • Data management methodologies development 	ALL
Rwanda Revenue Authority		Tax assessment, collection and accounting	Beneficiary	Training on data integration	3
Rwanda Development Board (RDB)		Implementing the National Data Centre	Beneficiary	Training on data integration	3
Ministry of Education (MINEDUC)		Hosts the Climate observatory Centre	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSC member • Expert input 	1
Rwanda Biomedical Centre		Responsible for medical waste management	Beneficiary	Technical Team member	ALL
Ministry of Gender and Family Protection	Public	To plan and coordinate implementation of the National Gender Policy	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-opted to the PSC • Training on data management 	1 & 2
National Climate Change Committee	Public	Coordinating the GHG Working Group	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-grantee • PSC member 	ALL
Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA)	Public	Regulate selected public Utilities in the areas of telecommunications electricity, water, removal of waste products from residential or business premises, extraction and distribution of gas and transport of goods and persons.	Beneficiary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Team member • Trainings 	ALL

Private Sector Federation	Private sector	Promoting and representing the interests of the Rwandan business community	Beneficiary	Trainings	2,3
RECOR (Rwanda Environmental Conservation Organization)	NGO	Areas of focus include; climate change, biodiversity conservation, renewable energy, education for sustainable development, forestry, agroforestry, water, hygiene and sanitation.	Beneficiary	Trainings	2,3
World Conservation Society (WCS)/Vital Signs	INGO	Ecosystems data supplier	Partner	Technical expertise	ALL
AGRICULTURE					
Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)	Public	Policy oversight for agriculture sector	Partner	Technical Team member - AFOLU	ALL
Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB)	Public	Member AFOLU Working Group at REMA	Beneficiary	Technical Team member - AFOLU	ALL
University of Rwanda- College of Agriculture, Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine	Academia	Lead – AFOLU Sector Working Group at REMA	Beneficiary	Member Technical Team	ALL
TRANSPORT					
Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA)	Public	Policy oversight	Beneficiary	PSC member	ALL
Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA)	Public	Responsible of promoting the transport services for persons and goods in the country	Beneficiary	Technical Team member - Energy	ALL
ENERGY					
Energy Development Corporate Limited (EDCL)	Public	Member – Energy Sector Working Group at REMA	Beneficiary	Technical Team member - Energy	ALL
Rwanda Energy Group	Public company	Incorporated to expand, maintain and operate the energy infrastructure in the Country through its two subsidiaries the Energy Utility Corporation Limited (EUCL) and the Energy Development Corporation Limited (EDCL).	Expertise	Energy expertise	2,3

Rwanda Mines, Petroleum and Gas Board	Public	Mandated to monitor and coordinate implementation of strategies related to mines, petroleum and gas; Conduct research & exploration in geology, mining and petroleum and disseminate the findings; Supervise and monitor private or public entities conducting mining, trade and value addition of mineral operations; and Assist government in valuing mining and quarry concessions.	Policy guidance and Expertise	Co-opt onto PSC and Technical Team meetings	ALL
LAND USE					
Rwanda Housing Authority (RHA)	Public	It was established in a bid to improve the quality of life of Rwandans through planning, organizing and spearheading rural settlement, urban settlement, public building construction, affordable housing; management of public office space and Government Assets; and regulation of the construction industry.	Beneficiary	Technical Team member- AFOLU	ALL
Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority (RWFA)	Public	Member – AFOLU Sector Working Group at REMA		Technical Team member - AFOLU	ALL
Rwanda Land Use and Management Authority	Public	Responsible for putting in place and operationalizing an efficient system of land administration, use and land management that secures land ownership in the country		Technical Team member - AFOLU	ALL
INDUSTRY					
Ministry of Trade, Industry and East African Community Affairs (MINEACOM)	Public	Policy guidance	Beneficiary	PSC member	ALL
National Industrial Research & Development Agency (NIRDA)	Public	Mandated with a mission to enable a generation of industrial innovators to become competitive through technology monitoring, acquisition, development and transfer & applied research.	Beneficiary	Technical Team member - IPPU	ALL

WASTE					
City of Kigali (CoK)– Directorate of Health & Environment Unit	Public	Member – Waste Sector Working Group at REMA	Beneficiary	Technical Team member	ALL
Company for Environment Protection and Development (COPED)	Private sector	Specialized in waste management and recycling Member – Waste Sector Working Group at REMA	Beneficiary	Technical Team member	ALL
Rwanda Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC)	Public sector	Entity setup to manage the water and sanitation services in Rwanda	Beneficiary	Technical Team member	ALL

C. Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM)

Introduction:

CI as a Project Agency of the GEF, is obligated to have a system of accountability to ensure enforcement of its environmental and social safeguard policies and related systems as well as measures for the receipt of and timely response to complaints from parties likely to be affected by the implementation of the CBIT project and which seek resolution of complaints. CI-Rwanda will ensure that the stakeholders are well informed, clearly understand the contents of the Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM) throughout the implementation of the project free of charge to them. Potentially affected stakeholders will be informed by PMU about available entry points for submitting their concerns, inquiries, complaints or seeking clarifications to the Executing Agency regarding the implementation of the CBIT project using several methods. Complaints can be made through many different channels including, but not limited to face-to-face meetings, written complaints phone hotlines, telephone conversations, e-mail, information booths, and open-door policies at PMU. In addition, the Stakeholder liaison officer will schedule regular visits to stakeholders to ensure that complaints from parties likely to be affected are well captured. A major activity to ensure that complaints are well captured is creation of awareness of the accountability and grievances policy early to the potentially affected stakeholders under the Information disclosure activity of the stakeholder engagement process. Under the circumstances that the Implementing Partners' capacities to address Project-related grievances fall short, CI and REMA will have to undertake targeted training.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM (AGM)	
DEFINITIONS	
Grievance	An issue, concern, problem or claim (perceived or actual) that an individual or community group wants addressed by the company in a formal manner (e.g. sharing of GHG related data).
Grievance Mechanism	Refers to formalised ways to accept, assess, resolve or transform complaints pertaining to the performance or behaviour of the project or its staff, or stakeholders. This includes adverse economic, environmental and social impacts.
Internal stakeholders	Groups or individuals within the project who work directly within the project, such as staff of the PMU, NDC Sectoral institutions, and members the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the GHG Technical Working Groups.

External stakeholders	Groups or individuals outside the project who are not directly employed or contracted by the CBIT project but are affected in some way from the decisions of the project (e.g. Grantees-the sectoral institutions, government agencies, universities, private sector, community organisations and CSOs).
DESCRIPTION	<p>Grievance Redress Mechanism is recognised as a critical tool for promoting transparency and accountability in projects. The grievance mechanism policy is a system by which inquiries, complaints or clarifications regarding the project are received, responded to, problems with implementation are resolved, and complaints and grievances are addressed efficiently and effectively. This policy, therefore, will guide the CBIT project and will be adhered to during the project life.</p> <p>The following questions will help the teams assess whether the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) associated with the CBIT project is functioning up to its full potential. If the answer to any of these questions is no, PMU should consider improving the project's GRM.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ does the project have clear, formal, and transparent internal mechanisms (e.g. a grievance redress unit, grievance redress committees, designated grievance redress officers) and rules for addressing grievances? ▪ do project officials responsible for grievance redress have the authority to take or demand remedial action? ▪ are officials responsible for grievance redress obliged to act on all grievances? ▪ do project-affected people feel that they can lodge grievances without fear of retaliation? ▪ are project beneficiaries aware of their right to file a grievance and of the grievance redress process in general? ▪ are there internal processes in place to record, track, and monitor the grievances and the action taken on them? ▪ does the GRM provide timely feedback (written or otherwise) to the petitioner on actions taken? ▪ is there an appeal process in place that GRM users can access if they are not satisfied with how their grievance has been resolved? <p>An effective GRMs has the following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Being available to all stakeholders for them to use; ▪ multiple grievance uptake locations and multiple channels for receiving grievances; ▪ fixed service standards for grievance resolution; ▪ clear processing guidelines; and ▪ an effective and timely grievance response system to inform complainants of the action taken <p>NDC transparency system Stakeholders must be made aware of existence of GRM through dissemination activities (e.g. project brochures, emails, phone conversations, website publications and through face-face interactions during the CBIT project deliberations and stakeholder consultation workshops).</p>
PURPOSE	<p>The AGM is meant to have several purposes during the project implementation as outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsive to the needs of beneficiaries and to address and resolve their grievances; • Soliciting inquiries, inviting suggestions, and increasing stakeholder participation; • Collecting information that can be used to improve operational performance; • Enhancing the project's legitimacy among stakeholders; • Promoting transparency and accountability pertaining to GHG reporting; • Deterring fraud and corruption and mitigate project risks.
	<p>By ensuring that the accountability and grievance policy is in place, the following advantages will accrue for the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBIT project staff will have a chance to gather relevant input from stakeholders that allows them to be more accountable, transparent, and responsive to beneficiaries during project

ADVANTAGES	<p>implementation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trust is built with government and other project stakeholders when all grievances are resolved and the process on how the grievances were addressed is made available to the public; Data collected based on grievances received helps the project management with insights on increasing the effectiveness of the implementation. Proper and effective GMP will help in identifying problems before they become serious or widespread within the project and affect its implementation.
RISKS	<p>Possible risks associated with the GRM include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to respond to complaints and queries in a timely manner that satisfies the beneficiaries or stakeholders may result in doubts of the GRM seriousness and might cause reluctance on their part in providing feedback in future. Lack of proper access to and means of providing their grievances, some stakeholders might face numerous barriers in accessing mechanisms for providing their grievances. Stakeholders may not voice grievances because of lack knowledge about their rights, mistrust government and fear retribution, transaction costs and cultural constraints. Failure to providing enough feedback on how their grievances have been dealt with and the measures the project have put in place, stakeholders can sabotage the project.
GRM Framework	<p>The structure that GRMs will take has been adapted from World Bank guideline and its recommended that the grievance redress system be centralized for easy of addressing grievances. The GRM will follow cascade organizational, principles, people, processes and analysis.</p> <p>1. Organizational Commitment</p> <p>The CBIT project's management and staff recognize and value the grievance process as a means of strengthening public trust, improving public relations, and enhancing accountability and transparency. Grievance redress functions will be integrated into the project's core activities and project staffs' job descriptions. Regular review of grievances data and trends will be conducted at project management meetings.</p> <p>2. Principles</p> <p>The following six core principles of grievance mechanism will be used to guide the practices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Fairness.</i> Grievances are treated confidentially, assessed impartially, and handled transparently. <i>Objectiveness and independence.</i> The GRM will operates independently of all interested parties to guarantee fair, objective, and impartial treatment to each case. GRM officials have adequate means and powers to investigate grievances and their decisions will be receiving the support of senior officials. <i>Responsiveness and efficiency.</i> The CBIT project will develop specified timelines for responding to grievances received. These timelines will form part of the monitoring and evaluation performance of the project. <i>Speed and proportionality.</i> All grievances, simple or complex, are addressed and resolved as quickly as possible. The action taken on the grievance or suggestion is swift, decisive, and constructive. <i>Participatory and social inclusion.</i> The CBIT project will encourage people and all stakeholders to provide their feedback on the project. Special attention is given to ensure that stakeholders, including the non-state actors and those with special needs, can access the GRM. <i>Simplicity and accessibility.</i> Procedures to file grievances and seek action will be kept simple enough for project stakeholders and beneficiaries to easily understand them. The following means for filing a grievance will be followed; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dedicated telephone number (Hotline: 3989) on which stakeholders can call and speak to Stakeholder liaison Officer to report their issues Dedicated e-mail address- grievances can be sent to mindamutsa@rema.gov.rw or vntaganda@rema.gov.rw

	<p>iii.) Postal address– grievances can be sent to: Ms.Myriam INDAMUTSA Head of REMA Central Secretariat Email: mindamutsa@rema.gov.rw Tel: +250738855600 or Mr.Venuste NTAGANDA Legal Affairs Specialist Email: vntaganda@rema.gov.rw Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) Kigali City, Gasabo District Inyota House, near UK Embassy KG 7 AVE P.O. Box 7436 Kigali, Rwanda Tel: +250252580101</p> <p>iv.) Face to face - stakeholders can voice their grievance to any PMU staff who will then forward to the correct office for recording</p> <p>v.) Grievance to be done English or French or Kinyarwanda or in any preferable local language and GRM staff to translate accordingly</p> <p>vi.) No standard form for reporting or filing grievance</p> <p>3. People <i>The CBIT project will train some staff who will be charged with the responsibility of addressing the grievances so that they can effectively carry out their roles. The training will cover, gathering feedback, analysing them, discussing them with management and providing feedback.</i></p> <p>4. Processes <i>Grievance redress processes play an important role in project activities and by following it, it will help in smoothening out the grievances being addressed.</i></p> <p>5. Analysis <i>Project management will regularly analyse reports and other monitoring and evaluation data on grievances generated by the GRM teams. The management will then make appropriate project decisions based on data received.</i></p>
GMP STEPS	<p>The grievance redress process to be followed by the project will comprise six steps as outlined below:</p> <p>Uptake The project stage will involve the project receiving the grievances through email, SMS, telephone, postal or office report and documenting them. The uptake stage will be centralized for ease of operations and it's recommended that the PMU be responsible for hosting this process.</p> <p>Action: <i>Receive grievance and complete a Grievance Log Form and pass it to stakeholder liaison officer for processing.</i></p> <p>Sorting and Processing At this stage, all grievances received are processed, categorised, assigned priority and routed to the appropriate entity. There will be a standardized system for grievances logging. All grievances will be filed systematically in hard copy with a soft copy file accompanying it.</p> <p>Some of them will require simple explanations which can be done instantly and if the person raising</p>

the grievance is satisfied, the grievance is documented and closed. For those that require more extensive investigations, they will be reassigned to actors at higher levels of management. Top management of the project will be responsible for monitoring the complaints- handling performance of grievances.

Action: The stakeholder liaison officer is responsible for assigning a project staff officer a grievance to liaise with the external stakeholder/s and work on a resolution. Grievances will be screened depending the level of severity in order to determine which staff will address it and how the grievance is approached as shown below:

Category	Description	Project staff officer
Level 1	When an answer can be provided immediately	Stakeholder liaison Officer
Level 2	One off grievances that will not affect the reputation of project.	Supervisor level or above
Level 3	Repeated, extensive and high profile grievances that may jeopardise the reputation of the project	PMU level

Acknowledgment and Follow-up

Upon receiving the complaint, the GRM should acknowledge its receipt in a communication that outlines the grievance process; provides contact details and, if possible, the name of the contact person who is responsible for handling the grievance; and notes how long it is likely to take to resolve the grievance. Complainants should then receive periodic updates on the status of their grievances. It's recommended that the all complaints be acted upon in less than 1 month.

Action: A grievance will be acknowledged, by the project staff officer within five working days of a grievance being submitted. Communication will be made either verbally or in written form. The acknowledgement of a grievance should include a summary of the grievance, method that will be taken to resolve the grievance and an estimated timeframe in which the grievance will be resolved. If required, the acknowledgment provides an opportunity to ask for any additional information or to clarify any issues. The maximum timeframe for resolving any grievance which has been reported is one month. In cases where the time frame is not met, reasons for not resolving the grievance should be provided to the complainant and the matter reported to grievance committee.

Verification, investigation, and action

Upon receiving the grievance, the issue will be investigated by gathering more information about the issue to determine its validity and resolving the grievance.

The merit of grievances should be judged objectively based on the design of the project and its expected output.

For those grievances that are straightforward (e.g. queries, suggestions) they will be resolved quickly by contacting the complainant and informing them about the outcome of the grievance. CBIT Project staff should ensure that investigators are neutral and do not have any stake in the outcome of the investigation.

Action: The grievance owner is responsible for investigating the grievance. The investigation may require site visits, consulting staff, contacting external stakeholders etc. Records of meetings, discussions and activities all need to be recorded during the investigation. Information gathered during the investigation will be analysed and will assist in determining how the grievance is handled and what steps need to be taken in order to resolve the grievance.

	<p>Monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>At this stage, grievances reported are tracked and assessed on the extent to which progress in resolving them has been made. The tracking of the grievances is meant to ensure that the reported cases are dealt with in a timely manner and resolved in order to that the project operations are not affected.</p> <p>Evaluation of grievances involves analysing grievance data and using it to make policy and/or process changes to minimise similar grievances in the future. Therefore, reports on grievances data and trends (e.g. average time to resolve grievances, percentage of complainants satisfied with action taken, number of grievances resolved at first point of contact) should be submitted regularly.</p> <p>Senior project management should monitor grievance resolution data and grievance trends in their progress review meetings and should randomly call complainants from different areas and groups to get feed- back on whether the GRM is functioning effectively.</p> <p>Action: <i>The project staff will make contact with the external stakeholder after the grievance is resolved to determine if the resolution of the grievance was success or not. This should be done within a reasonable period of time.</i></p> <p><i>The grievance committee will receive quarterly updates on stakeholder grievances from Stakeholder Liaison Officer. Information outlining the number of grievances, time to resolution and outcomes of grievances will be communicated. The quarterly updates should include the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>i.) Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism</i> <i>ii.) Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that have been resolved</i> <i>iii.) Number of grievances which were reported and resolved</i> <i>iv.) Number of grievances which was not been resolved within the mandatory timeframe of 30 days and reasons as to why they grievance was not resolved in time</i> <p>Provide Feedback</p> <p>The final step involves informing those who raised the complaint and the public at large about the issues which were brought up, results of their investigations and the actions taken. This process will ensure that trust is increased or maintained.</p> <p>The feedback can be provided by contacting the complainant directly (if his or her identity is known) and/or posting the results of cases in internal memos or leaflets which are sent to stakeholders.</p> <p>The project should also inform GRM users about their right to an appeal if they are dissatisfied with the decision.</p> <p>Action: <i>Stakeholder Liaison Officer will contact stakeholders who have raised grievances and inform them about the outcome of their grievances within a month</i></p> <p>Storing of Grievances</p> <p>All records, including grievance forms, investigation notes, interviews and minutes of meetings will be securely filed in PMU to ensure privacy and confidentiality is maintained for all parties involved.</p>
Roles and Responsibilities	
Position Title	Responsibility
	Receive grievances and assign a grievance owner.

Stakeholder Liaison Officer	Makes sure the grievance mechanism procedure is being adhered to and followed correctly. Maintains grievance register and monitor any correspondence. Monitor grievances/trends over time and report findings to the Steering Committee. Raise internal awareness of the grievance mechanism among employees and contractors.
Project Staff Officer (grievance owner)	Project staff who has been assigned the responsibility to investigate the grievance and liaising with the external stakeholder/s. Developing resolutions and actions to rectify any issues. Follow up and track progress of grievance. Document any interactions with external stakeholders.
Employees	Receive grievances in person. Report grievance to the Stakeholder Liaison Officer by lodging the Grievance Log Form. May provide information and assistance in developing a response and close out of a grievance.

Accountability and Grievance Compliance Mechanism

Compliance to safeguards is important because it could lead to improving the outcomes of the CBIT project activities. The grievances are likely to differ by component.

Component 1

Component 1 will focus on forming a cooperation framework involving REMA, sector institutions and their stakeholders. Each Focal point within the NDC sector institutions and MRV stakeholdership will be required to set up and monitor a grievance mechanism in order to properly address and resolve institutional and other Stakeholder grievances at the sector multi-levels down to the districts. Affected stakeholders will be informed about the ESMF provisions, including its grievance mechanism. Contact information of REMA or CI-GEF Project Agency will be made publicly available.

As part of this mechanism, Sector Lead, sector institution coordinators and other interested stakeholders may raise a grievance at all times to the EA, or CI-GEF Project Agency.

However, as a first stage, grievances should be made to the EA, who will be required to respond to grievances in writing within 15 calendar days of receipt. Claims should be filed, included in project monitoring, and a full copy of the grievance must in turn be forwarded to the PMU. If the claimant is not satisfied with the response, the grievance may be submitted to Conservation International, the chair of the Executive Team, directly will respond within 15 calendar days of receipt, and claims will be filed and included in project monitoring.

Component 2

Component 2 involves capacity building for a wide spectrum of stakeholders and provision of GHG equipment. Grievances may arise from the selection of participants by the sectoral institutions for the trainings and exposure trips outside the country, with some level of dissatisfaction registered by beneficiaries. In this case the Project Manager will receive and assess the grievance for redress in accordance with the CI-GEF guidelines.

Component 3

This component will involve aggregation of NDC sectoral data and other information, some of which will come from non-state actors. Issues of sharing data may arise because key stakeholder groups are not contacted, or with the ways of information-sharing. The PMU will receive the grievance and advise/address based on the policy context and guided by the CI-GEF guidelines.

As a first step, grievances should be received by the designated office, who will be required to respond to them in writing within 15 calendar days of receipt. Claims should be filed, included in project monitoring, and a full copy of the grievance must in turn be forwarded to the PMU. If the claimant is not satisfied with the response, the grievance may be submitted to Conservation International who will respond within 15 calendar days of receipt, and claims will be filed and included in project monitoring. If the claimant is not satisfied with the response from the CI, the grievance may be submitted to the CI-GEF Project Agency.

APPENDIX VII: Detailed Project Budget

• Detailed Budget By Component

RPT Category	Comments/Justification	C1	C2	C3	PMC	Grand Total
1. Personnel Salaries and Benefits	Alele, Peter	\$ 12,149	\$ 12,149	\$ 12,149	\$ 28,890	\$ 65,338
1. Personnel Salaries and Benefits	Grants Manager	\$ 8,749	\$ 8,749	\$ 8,749		\$ 26,247
1. Personnel Salaries and Benefits	Sr. Technical Manager/V.Esendi	\$ 13,998	\$ 13,998	\$ 13,998		\$ 41,995
1. Personnel Salaries and Benefits	Sr. Ops Manager/J.Stanley				\$ 31,575	\$ 31,575
1. Personnel Salaries and Benefits Total		\$ 34,896	\$ 34,896	\$ 34,896	\$ 60,466	\$ 165,154
2. Professional Services	Final Evaluation Fees	\$ 5,408	\$ 5,408	\$ 5,408		\$ 16,223
2. Professional Services	CI-GEF Audit Fees				\$ 5,646	\$ 5,646
2. Professional Services	REMA Audit Fees	\$ 5,413	\$ 5,413	\$ 5,413		\$ 16,240
2. Professional Services Total		\$ 10,821	\$ 10,821	\$ 10,821	\$ 5,646	\$ 38,109
3. Travel, Meetings and Workshops	International Airfare for Travel to Rwanda (Grants Manager, Senior Technical Manager and Africa Field Director (Vital Signs) for project monitoring/oversight and participation	\$ 2,273	\$ 2,273	\$ 2,273	\$ 2,273	\$ 9,090
3. Travel, Meetings and Workshops	Hotel/Lodging and Per Diem for Travel to Rwanda (Grants Manager, Senior Technical Manager and Africa Field Director (Vital Signs) for project monitoring/oversight and participation	\$ 712	\$ 712	\$ 712	\$ 712	\$ 2,850
3. Travel, Meetings and Workshops	Transportation for (Grants Manager, Senior Technical Manager and Africa Field Director (Vital Signs) for project monitoring/oversight and participation	\$ 727	\$ 727	\$ 727	\$ 1,537	\$ 3,718
3. Travel, Meetings and Workshops	Rwanda travel by Senior Operations Manager for project finance monitoring and oversight				\$ 5,581	\$ 5,581
3. Travel, Meetings and Workshops Total		\$ 3,712	\$ 3,712	\$ 3,712	\$ 10,103	\$ 21,239
4. Grants and Agreements	Sub-grant to REMA Rwanda	\$ 247,975	\$ 212,245	\$ 286,218		\$ 746,438
4. Grants and Agreements Total		\$ 247,975	\$ 212,245	\$ 286,218		\$ 746,438
5. Equipment	Laptop/V.Esendi	\$ 285	\$ 285	\$ 285		\$ 855
5. Equipment Total		\$ 285	\$ 285	\$ 285		\$ 855
6. Other Direct Costs	Office Telephone Costs	\$ 1,273	\$ 1,273	\$ 1,273	\$ 1,273	\$ 5,090
6. Other Direct Costs	PASC Kenya Office	\$ 3,541	\$ 3,541	\$ 3,541	\$ 12,491	\$ 23,114
6. Other Direct Costs Total		\$ 4,814	\$ 4,814	\$ 4,814	\$ 13,763	\$ 28,205
Grand Total		\$ 302,503	\$ 266,773	\$ 340,746	\$ 89,978	\$ 1,000,000

• **Detailed Budget By Year**

RPT Category	Comments/Justification	Sum of USD Amount Year 1	Sum of USD Amount Year 2	Sum of USD Amount Total
1. Personnel Salaries and Benefits	10849 Alele, Peter	\$ 42,499	\$ 22,839	\$ 65,338
1. Personnel Salaries and Benefits	Grants Manager	\$ 17,043	\$ 9,203	\$ 26,247
1. Personnel Salaries and Benefits	Sr. Technical Manager/V.Esendi	\$ 27,269	\$ 14,725	\$ 41,995
1. Personnel Salaries and Benefits	Sr. Ops Manager/J.Stanley	\$ 20,358	\$ 11,218	\$ 31,575
1. Personnel Salaries and Benefits Total		\$ 107,169	\$ 57,985	\$ 165,154
2. Professional Services	Final Evaluation Fees	\$ -	\$ 16,223	\$ 16,223
2. Professional Services	CI-GEF Audit Fees	\$ 2,782	\$ 2,865	\$ 5,646
2. Professional Services	REMA Audit Fees	\$ 8,000	\$ 8,240	\$ 16,240
2. Professional Services Total		\$ 10,782	\$ 27,327	\$ 38,109
3. Travel, Meetings and Workshops	International Airfare for Travel to Rwanda (Grants Manager, Senior Technical Manager and Africa Field Director (Vital Signs) for project monitoring/monitoring and participation	\$ 6,000	\$ 3,090	\$ 9,090
3. Travel, Meetings and Workshops	Hotel/Lodging and Per Diem for Travel to Rwanda (Grants Manager, Senior Technical Manager and Africa Field Director (Vital Signs) for project/oversight and participation	\$ 1,881	\$ 969	\$ 2,850
3. Travel, Meetings and Workshops	Transportation for (Grants Manager, Senior Technical Manager and Africa Field Director (Vital Signs) for project monitoring /oversight and participation	\$ 2,400	\$ 1,318	\$ 3,718
3. Travel, Meetings and Workshops	Rwanda travel by Senior Operations Manager for project finance monitoring and oversight	\$ 3,381	\$ 2,200	\$ 5,581
3. Travel, Meetings and Workshops Total		\$ 13,662	\$ 7,577	\$ 21,239
4. Grants and Agreements	Sub-grant to REMA Rwanda	\$ 449,193	\$ 297,245	\$ 746,438
4. Grants and Agreements Total		\$ 449,193	\$ 297,245	\$ 746,438
5. Equipment	Laptop/V.Esendi	\$ 855	\$ -	\$ 855
5. Equipment Total		\$ 855	\$ -	\$ 855
6. Other Direct Costs	Office Telephone Costs	\$ 3,360	\$ 1,730	\$ 5,090
6. Other Direct Costs	PASC Kenya Office	\$ 14,992	\$ 8,122	\$ 23,114
6. Other Direct Costs Total		\$ 18,352.38	\$ 9,852.35	\$ 28,205
Grand Total		\$ 600,013	\$ 399,987	\$ 1,000,000

APPENDIX VIII: Co-financing Commitment Letters

2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500, Arlington, VA 22202, USA
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March 21, 2019

Dr. Miguel Morales,
Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

Subject: Co-Financing support for “Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to Implement the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement [Rwanda/East Africa]”

Dear Dr. Morales,

On behalf of Conservation International Foundation (CI), I am pleased to inform you that CI plans to contribute **USD \$50,000** in co-financing from non-GEF funding in support of the GEF project titled ***‘Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to Implement the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement [Rwanda/East Africa]’***.

This co-financing is from Conservation International Africa Field Division and will support all three CBIT Components:

1. Strengthening the National GHG Inventory System
2. Targeted Capacity Building of Key Stakeholders to Collect, Process and Feed Data into the GHG Emissions Inventory System
3. An Integrated Platform for Data Sharing and Policy Decision Making During the CBIT Implementation Period 2019/20

Considering that Conservation International Africa Field Division will be hosting the Executing Agency (Vital Signs), the co-financing will cover in-kind contribution of requisite infrastructure, office space, office furniture, utilities, internet and meeting venues. This in-kind contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Barbara DiPietro".

Barbara DiPietro
CFO
Conservation International



Republic of Rwanda

**RWANDA ENVIRONMENT
MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
(REMA)**



Kigali, on 08 MARS 2019
N° 0453/DCCIO/2019

Mr. Miguel Morales
Vice President, CI-GEF Project Agency
2011 Crystal Drive
Suite 500
Arlington, Virginia 22202
USA

Dear Sir,

Subject: Co-Financing commitment for "Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to implement the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement"

On behalf of Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), I am pleased to reaffirm our commitment towards the successful implementation of GEF funded Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project entitled "*Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to implement the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement*".

Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), therefore, confirms co-financing equivalent to **US \$ 50,000** (Fifty Thousand US Dollars) towards the project. This co-financing will support all the three CBIT project components: (1) Strengthening the National GHG Inventory system, Component (2) Capacity building of key stakeholders to collect, process and feed data into the GHG emissions inventory system, and (3) An Integrated Platform for Data Sharing and Policy/Decision Making during the CBIT implementation period 2019/20.

Considering that REMA will be hosting the CBIT Project Management Unit (PMU), specifically the co-financing will cover in-kind contribution of requisite infrastructure, office space, office furniture, utilities-water, electricity and internet. It will also cover time of REMA staff involved in Project accounting, monitoring and evaluation as well as engaging other staff from sector based institutions.

This in-kind contribution as described above is intended to qualify as co-financing should the project proposal be successful and will be estimated using equivalent cost of service if outsourced.

Sincerely,

for

Eng. Coletha U. RUHAMYA
Director General



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Website: www.rema.gov.rw Email: info@rema.gov.rw | Twitter: @rema_rwanda

Appendix IX: References

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