



**GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)**  
**PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project**  
**TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency**

**PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION**

<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to implement the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement		
<b>Country(ies):</b>	Rwanda	<b>GEF Project ID:<sup>1</sup></b>	9997
<b>GEF Agency(ies):</b>	Conservation International	<b>GEF Agency Project ID:</b>	
<b>Other Executing Partner(s):</b>	Rwanda Environment Management Authority/Vital Signs	<b>Submission Date:</b>	02/12/2018
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Climate Change	<b>Project Duration (Months)</b>	12 months
<b>Integrated Approach Pilot</b>	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>		Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Name of parent program:</b>	[if applicable]	<b>Agency Fee (\$)</b>	90,000

**A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES<sup>2</sup>**

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
CBIT	CBIT	1,000,000	600,000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>			

**B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY**

<b>Project Objective:</b> To strengthen the capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to fulfill the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement						
Project Components	Financing Type <sup>3</sup>	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Component 1. Strengthen National GHG Inventory system	TA	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	Output 1.1.1 Emission factors for agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste sectors developed  Output 1.1.2 Data collection and processing hubs fully functioning  Output 1.1.3 MoUs between REMA and sectors are established to collect data, which are later processed and	CBIT	400,000	250,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

<sup>2</sup> When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT guidelines](#).

<sup>3</sup> Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

		inventory;	shared by REMA  Output 1.1.4 Robust national system for GHG emission inventories and MRV systems in place  Output 1.1.5 Ministry staff use state of the art equipment, tools & protocols to track and report GHG emissions  Output 1.1.6 MRV system institutionalized in the government operating structure			
<b>Component 2:</b> 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)	TA	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 Field data teams 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 2.1.2 Twenty (TBC at PPG) people from REMA and other sectors trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections  Output 2.1.3 Best practices shared and scaled out through peer exchange programs for stakeholders on transparency activities	CBIT	250,000	225,000
Component 3:  Integrated Platform for Data Sharing and Policy Making	TA	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 3.1.2 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 3.1.3 National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions established and made publically available	CBIT	259,091	75,000

			Output 3.1.4 Stakeholders capacity to contribute to integration and utilization of data platform strengthened CBIT			
Subtotal					909,091	550,000
Project Management Cost (PMC)				CBIT	90,909	50,000
<b>Total Project Cost</b>					<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>

**C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE**

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	Conservation International/Vital Signs	In-kind	50,000
Recipient Government	Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	In-kind	550,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>600,000</b>

**D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS**

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>b</sup>	Total (c)=a+b
CI	CBIT	Rwanda	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	1,000,000	90,000	1,090,000
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>							

**E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)**

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes  No  If no, skip item E.

**PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS**

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$50,000					PPG Agency Fee: \$4,500		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
CI	CBIT	Rwanda	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	50,000	4,500	54,500
<b>Total PPG Amount</b>							

**F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS**

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries: 1
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries: 1

## **PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

1. *Project Description. Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area<sup>4</sup> strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and (6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.*

### **1) The global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed:**

1. Rwanda is highly vulnerable to climate change, as it is strongly reliant on rain-fed agriculture both for rural livelihoods and for exports. Seasonal shortages of food supply as a result of poor harvests caused by droughts and flooding and soil erosion are among the most significant signs of how the agriculture sector is vulnerable to climate change in Rwanda. In recent years, extreme weather events in Rwanda increased in frequency and magnitude what, in some parts of the country, led to significant losses including human lives. 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.
2. 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.
3. According to the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 N<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>4</sub>, 2882.1Gg and 955.4Gg, and Energy with respective values of CH<sub>4</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>, 416.1Gg and 269.9Gg.
4. 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 take into account 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 CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent in 2020 and 3625Gg of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent in 2030. The total reduction of the GHG emissions for the period 2005-2030 is of 8,663Gg of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent i.e. 8,663,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents. Details are as follows:

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<sup>4</sup> For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

- **Modernization of agriculture and soil protection:** The major focus here is agroforestry as it plays a double role in increasing the forest cover and supporting agriculture. 100% of the households involved in agriculture production will be implementing agro forestry sustainable food production by 2030.
  - **Increase of forest cover and sustainable forest management:** Several strategies have been proposed including, afforestation, reforestation, forest management, reduced deforestation, management of timber products, use of forest products to replace oil, (bio energy), improvement of tree species to increase biomass productivity and carbon sequestration. By the end of 2030, the reduced total quantity in tons of CO2 equivalent (sequestered by forests) will be 18,862,500 tCO2e. (2<sup>nd</sup> national communication)
  - **Development of efficient wood energy:** . In the wood energy sub-sector, the objective is to meet the population needs in biomass energy, reduce the gap between supply and demand and disseminate appropriate improved technologies for carbonization and energy saving stoves in rural and urban areas.
5. Article 13 of the 2015 Paris Agreement establishes the Enhanced Transparency Framework (UNFCCC 2015). The framework was established to enable the tracking, comparing and understanding of national commitments worldwide to fight climate change. The “transparency framework” requires countries to regularly provide: (i) A national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) (ii) Information necessary to track progress toward achieving their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (iii) Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation (iv) information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received and (v) information on any support they provide to developing countries.
  6. The Paris Agreement requested the GEF to support the establishment and operation of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) to assist developing countries in meeting the enhanced transparency requirements of the agreement in both the pre- and post-2020 period. The CBIT is to enable countries to establish or strengthen their in-house capacity to track progress on national commitments made under the Paris Agreement and also to produce more comprehensive and accurate reports capturing their implementation in the medium to long-term. The CBIT also supports countries to build capacity to enhance the level of ambition under the Paris Agreement, including by enhancing capacities for the generation of more accurate and updated data on emissions in all sectors as well as in the impacts of adaptation measures in increasing resilience of communities and ecosystems.
  7. Rwanda, as a signatory to the Paris Agreement will need to provide necessary information to track progress towards implementing and achieving their NDCs and on reducing GHG emissions. Rwanda will also need to demonstrate good practices, and highlight needs and gaps to provide inputs to the five-yearly Global Stocktake. Information submitted by countries will undergo a technical expert review. This process is intended to be facilitative and will include assistance to developing countries to identify capacity-building needs. The Paris Agreement also encourages other stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to participate in efforts to address and respond to climate change. This means that land use sector information will be needed for quantifying and tracking progress made at the local, national and global levels, as well as for guiding local mitigation planning and implementation of land use activities, and the accountability of actions and stakeholders (i.e. for tracking corporate ‘zero deforestation’ commitments).

## 2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline project:

8. **National Forest Monitoring System:** The National Forest Monitoring system (NFMS) was created in 2016 and it is managed by the Rwanda Water and Forestry Management Authority. So far the NFMS only has data from the forestry sector which are collected and uploaded to the portal by Districts Forestry and Natural Resources Officers. District Forestry and Natural Resources Officers have been training in data collection and upload to the portal. Data includes information about afforestation, deforestation, forest areas harvested, investors and actors in the forestry sector, pests, diseases and forest fires, forest management costs.
9. **Capacity Building in Relation to Climate Change :** To ensure the continuity of national communications in Rwanda, a team of experts that includes focal points from Government departments, Universities, Institutes and Research Institutions have been working together. Several meetings have been held based on required studies such as the preparation of National Communications and National Plans for Adaptation to Climate Change

(NAPA). Limited Capacities exist at the levels of Ministry of Environment (MoE), Ministry of Lands and Forestry (MINILAF), Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority, Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB) and Rwanda Development Board (RDB), Ministry of Trade and Industry (MINICOM), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), Ministry of Education (MINEDUC), Ministry of Health (MoH), National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA), Rwanda Housing Authority (RHA), Rwanda Energy Group (REG), Rwanda Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC), Higher Learning institutions, individuals in the private sector and even international institutions present in Rwanda. These capacities need to be mobilized to report in an integrated manner. Capacity of stakeholders and institutions involved in monitoring activity data and Carbon stock also needs to be further enhanced.

10. **Data availability:** Data available in Rwanda are: (a) Data on national forest inventories (2007 and 2012) and results of various studies; (b) Satellite images and remote sensed data on landcover and other surveys; (c) Informational data from various research works (University of Rwanda) and conservation entities (RDB) that is usually limited in scope and scale and scattered but can be integrated; (d) Inventories and quantification of GHGs in Initial National Communication (INC reported in 2005) and second National Communication (SNC reported in 2012) under the UNFCCC; (e) Statistical data from the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) and data from MINIRENA, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) and Agencies under these Ministries regarding land use. There are also data from civil society such as World Conservation Society and Vital Signs who have been collecting data on agriculture, ecosystems and livelihoods. There are still large sets of data needed for comprehensive monitoring, reporting and verification of GHG emissions.
11. **Rwanda's efforts in addressing capacity needs:** To drive Rwanda's climate change agenda as outlined in Rwanda's Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS), the country established a Fund for Environment and Climate Change (known as FONERWA). It was capitalized originally by the UK's Department for International Development's (DFID) International Climate Fund and the Rwandan government, and with further funding from the German government's financial co-operation arm, FONERWA is directly responsible for financing climate-resilient, and low-carbon development in Rwanda.
12. The Ministry of National Resources of Rwanda (MINIRENA) and its sector agency REMA coordinate most efforts with close support from other key ministries such as the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN). Coordination between FONERWA, MINECOFIN, REMA and Rwanda Development Bank (BRD), in line with the climate change mainstreaming aims of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II) and the Green Growth Strategy is done in a bid to enhance streamlining of projects and increase capacities. MINECOFIN also supports FONERWA's technical committee in order to streamline funding activities and to ensure funding is in line with the National Development Plan. Additionally, FONERWA has lent support to MINIRENA in accessing funds from the Adaptation Fund.
13. In recent years, Rwanda's main climate finance institutions have received capacity-building assistance and funds from international partners and organizations. In particular, substantial climate finance readiness support has been provided by DFID. DFID provided £2.2m in technical assistance to increase the operational efficiency of FONERWA's fund management team (FMT), covering the period from 2012 to September 2015. From February until June 2012, the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) provided £325,000 to FONERWA for the purpose of facilitating the implementation of the Green Growth Strategy as well as enhancing the design and operationalization of FONERWA. From 2013 to 2015, CDKN supported FONERWA by building capacity in the private sector, civil society and government agencies in various districts. This programme was executed by the Centre for International Development and Training (CIDT), a not for-profit organization within the University of Wolverhampton. And Capacities outside FONERWA were built courtesy of a grant of \$300,000 by the GCF, received in September 2015, under its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme to support the implementation of the Green Growth Strategy.
14. Rwanda is also one of the countries invited to ICAT and received €125,000 from UNEP/DTU, to develop a methodological framework to assess GHG impacts of policies and actions, for energy related sectors (including electricity, transport, waste for energy, building infrastructure and industry); to strengthen capacity of national

stakeholders on design and implementing of the MRV system for the energy sector; and to assist the Government of Rwanda to build the capacity of its experts on matters related to climate change. This work is expected to end in June, 2018.

**Barriers that need to be addressed**

15. Despite the above substantial baseline, there are still several barriers that need to be addressed.

<p>Inadequate Data</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Insufficient National Forest Inventory: Rwanda’s first National Forest Inventory was done in 2007 and a forest cover mapping was done in 2012. This lack of complete and sufficient statistics resulted in failure of some activities in forest management such as monitoring of 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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. A number of 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 in order for all to benefit from the use of available data.</p> <p><u>Lack of agricultural data:</u> Since the 1980s, Rwanda’s agricultural sector has lacked data. The Government had planned to implement a <b>Decision Support System for Agrotechnology Transfer</b> and a <b>Simulation of Production and Utilization of Range Land</b>. 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.</p> <p><u>Meteorological data:</u> The meteorological service has a large historical databank (managed</p>
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	by the CLICOM climate software) that goes 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 genocide. 40 stations have however been rehabilitated and are functioning well and collecting meteorological data.
Inadequate methodologies	According to the second national communication, 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 2 <sup>nd</sup> National Communication 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.
Inadequate Capacity	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, and use of cultural associations and media, and establish a a platform for collaboration among the various institutions.

**3) The proposed alternative scenario with the proposed project, with a brief description of the expected outcomes and components of the project:**

16. The *objective* of this project is to strengthen the capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to fulfill the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement.
17. Governments all over the world are being challenged to improve the access and use of data for decision support and sustainable development. 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 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.
18. In order to specifically improve future GHG emissions inventories, the 2nd National Communication proposes: 1) Creation or update of a databank for the inventory of GHG emissions within the "Climate Change and Multilateral Agreements on the Environment" unit recently created within Rwanda Environment Management Authority



(REMA); 2) Collaboration between Rwanda Environment Management Authority and sector based institutions on the GHG emissions inventory in order to improve the quality and quantity of data; 3) Additional support to facilitate investigations or surveys capable of generating information necessary for the setting up of better quality inventories; and 4) Development of emission factors specific to Rwanda. The 2nd National Communications specifically lists the following activities that need to be undertaken at the sectoral level to improve reporting:

- **Agriculture Sector:** To reinforce agricultural research on the determination of emission factors for agricultural activities and agricultural practices currently used in Rwanda; To include activity data not normally taken into account by those public institutions such as dairy and non-dairy cows, histosols, mineral fertilizer etc.
- **Lands and Forestry Use:** Improvements targeted in the sector of land use, land use change and forestry, are linked essentially to national policies of this sector. To update data of areas classified in categories which have not benefited yet from a regular inventory such as: forestry lands, cultivated lands which change from one season to another; To monitor changes and update data on wetlands, settlements (urban areas which can be obtained by remote sensing), and other lands (rocks and other unexploited lands).
- **Industrial Processes and Wastes:** To conduct a survey in order to know the composition of urban wastes; To conduct surveys for the purpose of availing the total quantity of soda used in the country; To obtain activity data on the consumption of halocarbons (HFCs and PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride; To conduct surveys in order to obtain the small-scale production, of oil bread production through the number of bakeries shops and the total consumption at the national level.
- **Energy Sector:** Systematically measure the densities of petroleum products entering Rwanda; collect data on the vehicle fleet such as: age, type of treatment of exhaust gases if it exists; and systematically register, while differentiating, the consumption of jet kerosene used for domestic transport and international transport.

19. However, due to the diversity of stakeholders, this project will establish a coordination office that will oversee the implementation of the project for three components as follows:

20. **Component 1: Strengthening the National GHG Inventory system.** This component will carry out extensive engagements with key entities involved in GHG related data so as to enhance the national inventory for GHG emissions, and improve the quality and quantity of data; through better collaboration between Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and sector based institutions on the GHG emissions inventory. Component 1 will be delivered by the following outcome:

21. **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. This will be done by developing emission factors for agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste sectors. Data collection and processing hubs will be established and formal arrangements between REMA and sectors established to collect data, which are later processed and 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 ministry officials to track and report GHG emissions.

22. **Component 2: Targeted capacity building of key stakeholders to collect, process and feed data into the GHG emissions inventory system.** Capacity of stakeholders will be strengthened on data collection and processing protocols; and procurement of state-of-the art equipment and tools. Component 2 will be delivered by the following outcome:

23. **Outcome 2.1.** Capacity of stakeholders strengthened on data collection and processing protocols; and procurement of state-of-the art equipment and tools. This will be done through training of focal persons from key emission sectors (agriculture, forestry and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste sectors) and relevant stakeholders to collect, process and transmit data. Also, twenty (TBC at PPG) people from the Hubs and main executing agency focal points from 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 REMA for transparency related activities in Rwanda, the Ministerial coordinating committee, focal points in ministries and key stakeholder institutions at multiple scales, and the Gender focal points in government ministries and key institutions. Best practices will then be shared and scaled out through peer exchange programs for stakeholders on transparency activities.

24. **Component 3: An Integrated Platform For Data Sharing And Policy/Decision Making:** This component will support the development of a data sharing and integration digital platform for improved, evidence-based decision-making within the Government of Rwanda.
25. **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 platform will be closely linked to SDI implementation ensuring key data providers make their data available on the platform using the same agreed specifications 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.

4) **Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions to the baseline:**

Business as Usual (without project)	Incremental Benefits (with project –contributions to the baseline)
<p>Inadequate Institutional Capacity, Methodologies and Data for Monitoring Reporting and Verification of GHG emissions</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The reporting system will be guided by the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transparency in data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions;</li> <li>• free and open methods, data, and tools, which are truly “barrier free” to all stakeholders;</li> <li>• increased participation and accountability of stakeholders;</li> <li>• complementarity to mandated reporting by countries;</li> <li>• promotion of accuracy, consistency, completeness and comparability of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission estimates.</li> <li>• harmonized reference data and modalities for transparency and accountability in the land-use sector. that acknowledge the abundance of available data and tools.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• A continuous data user–producer dialog will be established to improve independent monitoring practices.</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>
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**5) Global environmental benefits:**

26. 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 elaborate adaptation and mitigation actions. The NDCs aim 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

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.

27. The main priorities of Rwanda's Vision 2020 are environment protection and management, poverty reduction and investments promotion. To achieve these objectives, a number of 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). 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.
28. 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.

## **6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up:**

### **Innovativeness:**

29. 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. 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 realise 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.

### **Sustainability:**

30. 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. 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. 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.

**Potential for scaling up:**

31. 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 like Vital Signs will also enhance opportunities for scaling up of these interventions.

2. *Stakeholders.* Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society organizations](#) (yes  /no ) and [indigenous peoples](#) (yes  /no )? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

NAME OF STAKEHOLDER	ROLE IN PROJECT
REMA	Coordination of data collection, reporting, capacity building and Institutional Engagements, Managing National GHG Emission Inventory and MRV system, strengthening capacity of stakeholders, and managing and monitoring data collection and reporting as well as Providing timely national communication for C emissions
Ministry of Environment, MINILAF), RWFA, MINAGRI, RAB, MINICOM, NISR, MININFRA, RTDA, RHA, REG, WASAC, Higher Learning institutions, PSF and CSOs.	These institutions will support the establishment of institutional arrangements (government, CSOs, private sector etc.) for a robust national system for GHG emission inventories and MRV systems, and inventory of forestry related GHGs section providing technical expertise regarding GHGs inventory, undertaking inventory of sources and quantification of GHGs, and preparing technical reports on C emissions in Rwanda. providing relevant NFMS guidelines, approving NFMS documents (pilot NFMS plan, QA/QC instructions, budget, and reports), controlling implementation of the NFMS, reporting and managing conflicts in executing the NFMS plan
Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB)	Crop production data collection and attribution.
Ministry of Trade and Industry (MINICOM), Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), Rwanda Housing Authority (RHA), Rwanda Energy Group (REG), Rwanda Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC),	Collection and aggregation of trade, infrastructure, energy, water and sanitation related data
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), and Research Institutions and Institutions of Higher learning	Collection and aggregation of National level statistics, and Research and Geo-spatial data collection and mapping, Crops data collection, research and crop growth modeling, Soil carbon data collection
Vital Signs	Will use their existing data integration tools to support the testing, piloting and adoption of an integrated system for collecting, processing, and reporting on transparency related data. VS will also share data and information generated from its system including soil nutrients, forest cover, and soil carbon. In addition, VS will support institutional strengthening and regional capacity building to collect, process and feed data into the GHG emissions

	inventory system, and help establishing knowledge sharing platforms for scaling-out lessons learnt and best practices:
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3 Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment. Are issues on [gender equality](#) and women’s empowerment taken into account? (yes X/no ). If yes, briefly describe how it will be mainstreamed into project preparation (e.g. gender analysis), taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

32. COP 22 reaffirmed 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. To ensure that, women’s needs, voices and participation are addressed in project implementation, GEF recommends that gender-responsive outcomes are achieved. This project will do this by strengthening capacity of focal points in collecting and disseminating gender disaggregated data. This project will also ensure gender mainstreaming and gender equality (in line with the GEF Equality Action Plan) by deliberately giving visibility and support to both women’s and men’s contributions individually; and equal treatment of women and men in policies, and equal access to resources and services.
33. In alignment with Rwanda’s Gender policy, this project will promote affirmative action and non-discrimination in the treatment and enjoyment of human rights irrespective of gender and age while promoting public awareness and acceptance of the equal opportunities and gender equality and treatment in employment and occupation. It will be cognizant of and use the Rwanda National Gender Policy in its implementation, engagements and work with stakeholders and partners. and establish appropriate institutional coordination mechanisms for ensuring gender responsiveness during implementation.

4 Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

Risk	Mitigation
Political risks associated with changes in governance, key personnel within government agencies, security, and/or government decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This risk is acceptable. Rwanda is one of the most stable countries in the region. However, there is still a risk that insecurity could affect this project. Mitigation measures are limited for insecurity but since the country has enjoyed relative stability for many years now, major political turmoil is unlikely.</li> <li>Continuous awareness and dialogue with stakeholders will also ensure minimal impacts of any political changes on the project.</li> <li>Establishment of an inter-ministerial coordinating committee will also ensure sustainability of this project even after changes occur within the institutions.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement and installation of climate proof equipment and technology</li> <li>Integration and implementation of climate sensitive activities and green technologies</li> <li>Raising awareness on risks of climate change on the project</li> <li>Development of climate risk mitigation strategies</li> </ul>
Inadequate participation of all stakeholders and partners, poor cooperation between participating institutions, and stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution</li> </ul>

remain engaged and supportive of the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and management decisions</li> <li>• Roles and responsibilities will be explicit and participants allowed to transparently implement while sharing regular updates on progress</li> <li>• Communication plans and stakeholder requirements and expected outputs will be fully developed</li> <li>• Regular progress and monitoring meetings will be held</li> </ul>
Insufficient resources are made available by Rwanda government, and other partners to support implementation of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a future plan of action for sustaining financial resources for the project</li> <li>• Efficient and effective expenditure to attract more support and donor interest</li> </ul>
Inadequate long term domestic capacity for data management, and management of the GHG emissions inventory and the MRV system persists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Selection of trainees from a number of 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.</li> </ul>

5. *Coordination.* Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

34. REMA will lead and coordinate the implementation of this project. REMA will also support the establishment of institutional arrangements (government, CSOs, private sector etc.) for a robust national system for GHG emission inventories and MRV systems. They will run the day-to-day implementation, administration, and monitoring. The agency will also hold meetings, communications and information flow among partner institutions and other stakeholders and will coordinate implementing partners including government institutions and departments, and research institutions and universities who will participate in data collection and information sharing to feed into the MRV system. Each key government institution or stakeholder will also have a focal point for data collection. These will comprise up to a total of 30 people from different key sectors who will be trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections.
35. The Vital Signs Monitoring System ([www.vitalsigns.org](http://www.vitalsigns.org)), designed by Conservation International, collects and integrates data using standardized protocols and methods including household surveys, vegetation plot measurements, and remote sensing. The Vital Signs system aims to provide near real-time decision support tools to policy makers to influence development in a way that protects the environment, while also improving human livelihoods in the face of climate change and associated uncertainties. Vital Signs will contribute biophysical data including soils quality data (carbon content) and land cover. Vital signs will also develop a knowledge and data sharing and integration platform for processing, integrating and reporting on transparency related data. Recognizing that Vital Signs has experience and expertise in providing data science decision support in Africa, training of focal points from key sectors (agriculture, forestry, land use, waste, and infrastructure) and the hub from REMA will be conducted. Training will be conducted by Vital Signs but will enhance country ownership and strengthen capacity by increasing the number of people with knowledge to manage the inventories and MRV system. This will be accomplished by carrying out extensive engagements with key national/local institutions, including academia in the process of development to ensure the transfer of these skill sets and technology to different institutions for sustainability. Since, Vital Signs has presence in Rwanda and is hosted by the Wildlife Conservation Society, it will be available to provide technical backstopping and capacity support for an extended period to ensure continuity. In addition, Vital Signs will support institutional strengthening and regional capacity building and promotion of a community of practice for scaling-out lessons learnt and best practices. Ultimately,

Vital Signs will work towards institutionalization of this tool under the climate change department. This institutionalization will mean the platform will be owned, managed, and utilized by a national institution under its budget and national structures.

36. This project will feed into the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. During the PPG phase, the project will design the linkages with the Platform. We expect that lessons learned and data and information from modelling derived from the MRV system based on the data integration tools will be shared with the Global Coordination Platform.
6. *Consistency with National Priorities.* Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes  /no  ). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.
37. **National Communications to the UNFCCC:** Rwanda has produced so far two National Communications on Climate Change: the initial communication in 2005 and the second in 2012.
38. **National Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy:** The National Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development in Rwanda was adopted in 2011 with the Vision of “a national development based on a thriving low carbon economy” and with the aim “to guide the process of mainstreaming climate resilience and low carbon development into key sectors of the economy” (GoR, 2011). Rwanda’s contribution to mitigation of climate change is grounded in the following strategic objectives of the Strategy:
- a. To achieve energy security and a low carbon energy supply that supports the development of green industry and services and avoids deforestation through development, expansion and use of clean energy resources to curb the demand for biomass fuel. In this respect, there will be potential to reduce or avoid deforestation, and
  - b. To achieve sustainable land use and water resource management that result in food security, appropriate urban development and preservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Here, the endeavour consists in adopting sustainable land use planning, especially with urban planning and agricultural development.
39. **Rwanda National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change:** The National Adaptation Programme of Action to Climate Change (NAPA) was adopted in 2006 by the Government of Rwanda in an effort to counter effects of climate change on the national socio-economic development. This report is also a fulfilment of the UNFCCC requirement. The Programme of Action is meant to “guide political decision makers and national planners on priorities in vulnerable economic sectors as well as strategies and priority actions of adaptation to climate change” (MINITERE, 2006). Among the major achievements of NAPA is the evaluation of vulnerabilities of Rwanda to climate change and the determination of priority adaptation options. And according to MINITERE (2006), the most vulnerable areas are “agriculture and animal husbandry, lands, water resources, forestry and health” from which were developed the 20 proposed adaptation options which considered the necessity to implement and integrate cross-cutting projects. Among the eleven (11) options retained after selection, four are of particular interest for REDD+: (1) Protection of watershed in mountainous zones; (2) Development of sources of energy alternative to wood; (3) Rational utilization of wood energy and (4) Preparation and implementation of a forestry development plan. Though only “development of energy sources alternative to firewood” has been included among the six priorities retained after further funnelling, there is need to note that implementation of at least other two (2) options is, in one way or another, favourable to REDD+ implementation. National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Land Degradation in Rwanda.
40. **The National Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Land Degradation (NAP-CD)** is a report published in 2009 as part of implementation of the United Nations Convention on Desertification (UNCD). It was prepared with the objective to address widespread and alarming issues of continuing land degradation resulting from many factors including population pressure on lands, the hilly topography, the changing climate and unsuitable land utilization and occupation. The Action Plan recognizes that “their impacts are felt on the economy, the environment and the well-being of the people, especially rural populations whose livelihood depends on those resources”. Therefore, its goal was set to be “contribution to sustainable management of natural resources for sustained socio-economic development”. In this context, NAP-CD comprises actions meant to undertake to address underlying problems of land degradation and desertification. They include, but are not limited to, (i)



control of soil erosion by diverse means including construction of bench terraces where feasible; (ii) tree planting to increase the forest cover and hence improve the climate; (iii) sustainable forest management; (iv) development of alternative energies to replace or to complement wood and hence to reduce or to halt deforestation and (v) improvement of agricultural technologies and techniques.

7. *Knowledge Management.* Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

41. This project will increase awareness and participation of multiple stakeholders (e.g. the private sector, local communities, non-government organizations) in land-use mitigation actions, decision-making, and monitoring to increase knowledge sharing. This approach will justify the value added through enhanced institutional linkages-improved and consistent flow of high quality data as well as feedback, use and data reporting. Extensive engagements will be carried out in the process of development of the data platform, and training of focal points and key stakeholders. Lessons learnt and best practices will also be shared and scaled out through peer exchange programs for stakeholders on transparency activities, and a national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions will be established and made publically available.


**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT<sup>5</sup> OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter](#)(s) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Eng. Coletha U Ruhmya	Act. Director General/GEF OFP	<b>RWANDA ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY (REMA)</b>	<b>02/05/2018</b>

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

**This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies<sup>6</sup> and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.**

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Miguel Morales		02/12/2018	Orissa Samaroo	7033412550	osamaroo@conservation.org

<sup>5</sup> For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

<sup>6</sup> GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT

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**C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)**

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required [GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template](#) to be attached as an annex to the PIF.