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Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-eighth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Rwanda

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

BUR	biennial update report
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines² and decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs.³
3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.⁴
4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the fourteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 58 from 6 to 7 June 2023 in Bonn for the following 15 non-Annex I Parties

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

³ Decision 2/CP.17, para. 58(a).

⁴ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

for which there was a BUR and final summary report⁵ by 22 March 2023: Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Indonesia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Montenegro, Morocco, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The workshop was open to all Parties.

5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Gonzalo Guaiquil, comprised three three-hour sessions.

6. As one of the participating Parties, Rwanda received 10 written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁶ from the European Union, Malaysia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. This FSV record for Rwanda summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its first BUR,⁷ constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

7. On 7 June 2023 Rwanda made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

8. Rwanda was represented by Bernardin Bavuge from the Rwanda Environment Management Authority.

9. Rwanda presented an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, support needed and received, and transition to and implementation of the ETF.

10. Rwanda also presented its NDC target under the Paris Agreement, which is an emission reduction of 16 per cent relative to the ‘business as usual’ level by 2030 (an estimated reduction in emissions of 1.9 Mt CO₂ eq) through domestically supported and implemented mitigation measures and policies. With the provision of international support and funding, however, the Party would achieve an estimated emission reduction of 22 per cent relative to the ‘business as usual’ level by 2030 (an estimated reduction in emissions of 2.7 Mt CO₂ eq).

11. Rwanda highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2018 were 7,722.47 Gg CO₂ eq and they increased between 2006 and 2018 by 91.4 per cent without emissions and removals from LULUCF and by 167.9 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF, owing mainly to the energy sector. The Party explained that the increasing use of fossil fuels in transportation, power generation and industry was the main driver of the emission trends.

12. Rwanda presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC target, including the National Environment and Climate Change Policy, the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy and 30 mitigation measures in the energy; agriculture, forestry and other land use; industrial processes and product use; and waste sectors. The implemented mitigation actions have contributed to an estimated reduction in emissions of 6.27 Mt CO₂ eq in 2014–2020, with the energy sector being the main source of emission reductions. If all mitigation measures are sustained, the Party will achieve an estimated reduction in emissions of 50.34 Mt CO₂ eq in 2020–2030.

13. Furthermore, Rwanda provided information on financial, technical and capacity-building support received and mobilized from bilateral, regional and multilateral donors and funding agencies. The Party requires further support for collecting and analysing data, training national experts on the GHG inventory process, climate change mitigation and adaptation technologies, assessing and implementing mitigation and adaptation measures, and raising awareness among communities of climate change issues.

⁵ The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

⁶ As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

⁷ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2022/TASR.1/RWA.

14. Rwanda presented information on areas for improvement of its reporting for compliance with requirements under the ETF. Current initiatives relate to developing country-specific emission factors; developing tools for recording climate action related data (National Greenhouse Gases Activity Data Platform and National Climate Change Portal); tracking national and international support for climate action through the Integrated Financial Management Information System and the Rwanda Green Fund; continuing training and capacity-building activities for national experts; and establishing a national measurement, reporting and verification framework.

15. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Rwanda on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Czechia, European Union, Germany, India, Malawi, Republic of Korea and South Africa.

16. Questions on the GHG inventory related to the Party's three key priorities with respect to GHG inventories; its plan to use higher-tier methodologies in future; and its efforts to develop country-specific emission factors.

17. In response, Rwanda explained that the three key priorities with respect to GHG inventories are increasing the number of national experts qualified in compiling GHG inventories in order to reduce dependency on external consultants; increasing the number of sectoral experts for the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector and transport subsector; and developing country-specific emission factors. Such country-specific emission factors, which Rwanda is developing with the help of national and international experts, will allow the Party to use higher-tier methodologies in future. Rwanda is planning to train more national experts in using these emission factors.

18. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to policies for reducing emissions in the transport subsector; forest management; and the benefits of solar mini-grids.

19. In response, Rwanda explained that it is promoting public transportation, electric vehicles, car-free days and bicycle use to reduce emissions in the transport subsector. In forestry, the main focus is on developing, implementing and promoting projects and programmes relating to agroforestry and sustainable forest and landscape management. Rwanda has installed 84 solar mini-grids with a total capacity of around 250 kW. The solar mini-grids have increased access to electricity in rural areas and improved the quality of life and economic opportunities in these areas. A solar-powered irrigation system has contributed to reducing emissions and lowering the cost associated with the use of fossil fuels in irrigation systems.

20. Questions on constraints and gaps, and related needs related to the arrangements in place for collecting and presenting information on support received for climate action; and the Rwanda Green Fund.

21. In response, Rwanda explained that the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, with the help of the Integrated Financial Management Information System and the Rwanda Green Fund, collects and reports information relating to support needed and received for climate action. The Rwanda Green Fund is mandated to mobilize and manage resources to support institutions and individuals in protecting the environment and natural resources. It acts as a public-private partnership vehicle that uses public financing mechanisms such as grants, lines of credit, loan guarantees, public venture capital and equity capital. Between 2013 and 2020 it mobilized financial resources of USD 167.26 million from bilateral, regional and multilateral donors and the Government of Rwanda.

22. Another question related to the Party's experience of participating in the ICA process. In response, Rwanda explained that this process provided an opportunity for national and international experts to exchange views and knowledge on reporting guidelines and identify some gaps and areas for improvement for future reporting, which were incorporated into the Party's improvement plan for future reporting.

23. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁸

24. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Rwanda for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the first round of the ICA process. He thanked Rwanda and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁸ Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/14th-fsv-workshop-part-iii>.