Republic
of Rwanda

RWANDA INITIAL REPORT

TO UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

December 2024

Rwanda Initial Report- 2024

Party	Rwanda
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Name(s) of cooperative approach(es) included in this report *(Include a line for each additional cooperative approach)*	• Article 6.2, • Article 6.4 mechanism, • Other International Mitigation Purposes/Voluntary Carbon Market, • Standardized Crediting Framework (SFC)

[a] Ascribe sequential number for updated initial reports. The number '1' is reserved for the initial report.

[b] Ascribe version number as follows: decimal increase for minor revisions (typos, corrections) and digit increases for content changes.

Note: For updated initial report fill in only section IV. Information on each cooperative approach (para. 18(g–i), para. 19 of the annexes to decision 2/CMA.3).

I. Participation responsibilities (para. 18(a))

A. Information on how the Party ensures that it is a Party to the Paris Agreement (para. 18(a), para. 4(a), to be updated by para. 21(a))

- The Government of Rwanda signed and ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992, the Kyoto Protocol ratified in 2005 and Paris Agreement in 2015, with a Presidential Order ensuring its entry into force in November 2016.

B. Information on how the Party ensures that it has prepared, communicated and is maintaining an NDC in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2 (para. 18(a), para. 4(b), to be updated by para. 21(a))

The Government of Rwanda submitted its updated NDC in May 2020. It commits to reduce 38% reduction in GHG emissions compared to BAU in 2030; this is equivalent to an estimated mitigation level of up to 4.6 million tCO2e in 2030. GoR aims to reduce 16% relative to BAU in the year 2030; equivalent to an estimated mitigation level of 1.9 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO2e) in that year. This is an unconditional target, based on domestically supported and implemented mitigation measures and policies. It will also reduce 22% relative to BAU in the year 2030; equivalent to an estimated mitigation level of 2.7 million tCO2e in that year. This represents a conditional targeted contribution, based on the provision of international support and funding.

C. Information on how the Party ensures it has arrangements in place for authorizing the use of ITMOs towards achievement of NDCs pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 3 (para. 18(a), para. 4(c), to be updated by para. 21(a))

Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) under the Ministry of Environment, is Designated National Authority (DNA) for Article 6.4 mechanism and consideration and approval of carbon market projects. The main task of the Designated National Authority (DNA) is to assess potential carbon market projects to determine whether they will assist the host country in achieving its sustainable development goals, environmental integrity and emission reductions under NDC. Now, it serves as the secretariat for Article 6 of Paris Agreement and provides administrative and technical services to Article 6 structures. So far, the Republic of Rwanda, though REMA/DNA has the following tools in place:

• **National Carbon Market framework**: The framework establishes a governance and institutional structure that makes the carbon market possible and further considerations regarding participation in carbon markets under article 6 of Paris Agreement. This framework was approved in September 2023 by the cabinet and launched during COP28 in Dubai in December 2023, to facilitate Rwanda's participation and maximize carbon market opportunities, under article 6 of Paris Agreement (Cooperative Approaches under Art 6.2 and mechanism Art.6.4) that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) to achieve emission reduction targets set out in our Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).

To facilitate the implementation of national carbon market framework, the two layers of committees have been established which are the governing board, also referred to as the oversight body and technical committee for authorizing the use of ITMOs towards achievement of NDC. Governing board is responsible for a longer-term oversight, to support the process of adopting the necessary legislation and institutional mandates and to oversee that the implementation processes work as intended. The technical committee coordinated by the carbon market office under the division of environmental analytics and Lake Kivu Monitoring of REMA/DNA, is responsible for reviewing the requests from project developers and ensuring the application of Article 6.2, art 6.4 and VCM guidance, including reporting requirements.

• **Manual of Procedures**: The Manual of Procedures provides a detailed set of procedures for the development and implementation of Article 6 activities taking into consideration Rwanda's carbon market Framework. It includes the implementation processes that are necessary for Article 6 activities development and ITMOs transfer.

• **Carbon registry**: Rwanda has developed and operationalized the carbon registry for tracking, maintaining records and accounts for Internationally transferred mitigations outcomes (ITMOs) and avoidance of double counting.

D. Information on how the Party ensures it has arrangements in place that are consistent with the Article 6, paragraph 2, guidance and relevant decisions of the CMA for tracking ITMOs (para. 18(a), para. 4(d), to be updated by para. 21(a))

The Government of Rwanda has developed a registry for the purpose of tracking the actions relating to ITMOs, including authorization for use towards NDC, information and data, for reporting. The IT experts were hired to add

Standardized Crediting Framework (SCF) part to the existing carbon registry developed jointly with World Bank. It is expected to have an online operational platform (carbon registry) by June, 2025.

E. Information on whether the most recent national inventory report required in accordance with decision 18/CMA.1 has been provided (para. 18(a), para. 4(e), to be updated by para. 21(a))

The recent Rwanda National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory covers a total of seven greenhouse gases: Carbon dioxide (CO_2), Methane (CH_4), Nitrous oxide (N_2O), and Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), which are either emitted or removed from the atmosphere. The inventory spans a time series from 2006 to 2022 and will serve as the basis for Rwanda's first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR).
Rwanda followed the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) as per decision 18/CMA.1. A total of five sectors were included: Energy; Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture; Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF); and Waste. The inventory was prepared in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and its 2019 Refinement.

F. Information on how the Party ensures participation contributes to the implementation of its NDC and long-term low-emission development strategy, if it has submitted one, and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement (para. 18(a), para. 4(f), to be updated by para. 21(a))

As of 2024, the Government of Rwanda has issued the Letters of Authorisation to activities providing units for other international mitigation purposes of DelAgua, Atmosfair, BB Energy Pte Ltd and Spouts of Water Rwanda Ltd. GoR has not yet participated in bilateral agreement involving the use of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. However, plans are in place to engage in such mechanisms, and the government will report the relevant information accordingly once agreements begin.

Some project developers in the carbon markets have allocated percentages of their mitigation outcomes to contribute towards Rwanda's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target.
Additionally, there are carbon market projects being implemented in Rwanda. These projects will contribute to emissions reduction, environmental integrity and sustainable development. To support the host country in achieving its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) targets, project developers allocate a certain percentage of their mitigation outcomes, as agreed during negotiations, to support the government. For instance, some project developers in the carbon markets have committed percentages of their mitigation outcomes to contribute toward Rwanda's NDC target:

- DelAgua: Reference is made to the letters of authorization for projects VCS 2749 and VCS 4150, as well as the letter dated 5 June 2024, which allocated 10% of the credits 62,651 tCO2eq. and 136,792 tCO2eq., respectively to the Government of Rwanda, as outlined in the signed letters of authorization.
- BB Energy Pte Ltd: As per the Letter of Authorization (LOA) dated 17 October 2023, and the issuance letter for BB Energy Pte Ltd dated 20

November 2024, 7.5% of the issued credits—equivalent to 298,801 tCO2eq. in 2023 and 1,050,130 tCO2eq. in 2024—were allocated to the Government of Rwanda to support the achievement of Rwanda's NDC target.

- Spouts of Water Rwanda Ltd: Spouts of Water Rwanda Ltd has committed to allocating 6% of the total carbon credits submitted for ITMO authorization under the "SPOUTS Water Purifier Programme in Africa" (GS11639) to the Government of Rwanda, in support of the country's NDC targets. DNA has correspondingly adjusted 38,702 tCO_2e generated by the Gold Standard for the Global Goals project GS11639 VPA-1 SPOUTS Water Purifier Programme in Africa – WPS in Rwanda – VPA 1(GS11639), covering the period from 11 July 2023 to 31 May 2024. Out of this amount, 2,322 tCO_2e (6%) will be used by Rwanda to meet its NDC targets. The remaining 36,380 tCO_2e will be sold by BP Carbon Trading Ltd for international mitigation purposes. These emission reductions have been reflected in Rwanda's national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory and are eligible for "other international mitigation purposes," as outlined in the Letter of Authorization issued for the project on 15 September 2023.

II. Description of the Party's NDC, as referred to in decision 18/CMA.1, annex, paragraph 64, where a participating Party has not yet submitted a biennial transparency report (para. 18(b), to be updated by para. 21(b))

A. Target(s) and description, including target type(s) (decision 18/CMA.1, annex, para. 64(a))

GoR aims to reduce a 38% of GHG emissions by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario, equivalent to 4.6 million tCO2eq (7.5 million tCO2e in 2030 against business as usual (BAU) emissions of 12.1 million tCO2e in 2030). 3.15 million tCO2ewill be reduced through domestically supported measures and policies, while 4.35 million tCO2e are subject to the provision of international support.
The mitigation contribution comprises a 16% unconditional reduction achieved through domestic policies and actions and an additional 22% conditional reduction contingent on international support. Rwanda's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR 1) represents a significant milestone in the nation's commitment to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement. The report provides a comprehensive update on Rwanda's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals, progress in implementing its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), adaptation strategies, financial, technical, and capacity-building needs and support, as well as other relevant BTR information.

B. Target year(s) or period(s), and whether they are single-year or multi-year target(s) (decision 18/CMA.1, annex, para. 64(b))

The Government of Rwanda has set a multi-year target to reduce 38% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030, compared to a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario. This reduction is equivalent to 4.6 million

tCO2e and contributes toward the country's nationally determined contributions (NDCs).

C. Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and their respective value(s) (decision 18/CMA.1, annex, para. 64(c))

The NDC takes reference from Business as Usual (BAU) emissions projected from a 2015 GHG inventory. Rwanda's mitigation contribution that was reported in the updated NDC includes the GHG emissions reduction relative to the estimated business-as-usual (BAU) GHG emissions baseline over the period 2015-2030. The BAU emissions were estimated based on Rwanda's GHG inventory data reported in its Third National Communication (TNC) report to the UNFCCC. This inventory covered GHG emissions to the year 2015, which was adopted as the NDC baseline year.

D. Time frame(s) and/or periods for implementation (decision 18/CMA.1, annex, para. 64(d))

Rwanda's NDC target is to reduce GHG emissions by 38% compared to projected BAU emissions in 2030. It is a multi-year target and the implementation period is from the beginning of 2015 to the end of 2030.

E. Scope and coverage, including, as relevant, sectors, categories, activities, sources and sinks, pools and gases (decision 18/CMA.1, annex, para. 64(e))

The key sectors covered are Agriculture and other land uses (AFOLU), Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) and Waste. Greenhouse gases covered are carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). All categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals are included and will continue to be included.

F. Intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes under Article 6 towards NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (decision 18/CMA.1, annex, para. 64(f))

The Government of Rwanda has issued Letters of Authorisation to several projects intending to supply units for other international mitigation purposes. These Letters of Authorisation have been issued on a unilateral basis, to the following projects:

- DelAgua: Distribution of improved cookstoves (VCS 2749) and (VCS 4150),
- BB Energy Pte Ltd: Improved Cookstove Project in Rwanda (VCS ID 3654)
- Spouts of Water Rwanda Ltd: "SPOUTS Water Purifier Programme in Africa" (GS 11639)
- Atmosfair gGmbH: Improved Cook Stoves Programme for Rwanda (UNFCCC ID: 6207, GS Ref.Nr.1023
- Energy Access and Quality Improvement project (EAQIP): Solar Home System Program and Improved Cookstoves program

activities under Rwanda Energy Group (REG) on behalf of the Government of Rwanda supported by World Bank.

G. Any updates or clarifications of previously reported information (e.g. recalculation of previously reported inventory data, or greater detail on methodologies or use of cooperative approaches) (decision 18/CMA.1, annex, para. 64(g))

Not applicable

III. Information on ITMO metrics, method for applying corresponding adjustments and method for quantification of the NDC (para. 18(c–f))

A. ITMO metrics (para. 18(c))

The most common metric for quantifying ITMOs, representing reductions or removals of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is tCO2e (Tonne of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent) to ensure alignment with NDC targets, which are often expressed in terms of mitigation outcomes in GHG metrics in alignment with its NDC. One tonne of CO2e (1tCO2e) represents one unit of a mitigation outcome."

B. Method for applying corresponding adjustments as per chapter III.B (Application of corresponding adjustments) (para. 18(c))

1. Description of the method for applying corresponding adjustment for multi- or single year NDCs that will be applied consistently throughout the period of NDC implementation, if applicable (para. 18(c))

Request Corresponding Adjustment:

The project developer shall submit a formal request to the DNA, including the following documents:

- Application letter
- Proof of project registration and issuance of emission reduction credits.
- Details of the share of proceeds to the host country.
- Evidence of compliance with local regulations and technical requirements.
- A draft agreement specifying the use of ITMOs and the corresponding adjustment mechanism.
- Specify the number of credits for which you are requesting corresponding adjustments.

Government Review and Decision:

- The carbon market technical committee facilitated by Designated National Authority (DNA), evaluates the

applications or requests from carbon market developers to ensure they align with national priorities, the NDC, and international guidelines and national carbon market framework.
- Upon approval, the DNA issues a corresponding adjustment, recording the transferred ITMOs in the national GHG inventory or registry.

2. Description of the method for applying corresponding adjustments where the method is a multi-year emissions trajectory, trajectories or budget, if applicable (para. 18(c))

Not applicable

C. Quantification of the Party's mitigation information in its NDC in t CO2 eq, including the sectors, sources, GHGs and time periods covered by the NDC, the reference level of emissions and removals for the relevant year or period, and the target level for its NDC or, where this is not possible, the methodology for the quantification of the NDC in t CO2 eq (para. 18(d))

Quantifying a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in terms of tCO_2e requires a structured methodology. This involves estimating the baseline emissions, defining mitigation targets, and calculating the potential reductions based on the specified sectors and actions.
The following is a step-by-step methodology for the quantification:

- Establish the emissions trajectory without additional mitigation actions (the BAU scenario).
- Use activity data and projections to estimate emissions based on population growth, economic trends, and sectoral developments.
- Baseline emissions = Activity Data × Emission Factors.
- Identify the target year for NDC implementation (e.g., 2030).
- Determine the sectors included in the NDC, such as: Energy (electricity, transportation, buildings), Agriculture, Forestry and land use, Waste management and Industrial processes.
- Identify mitigation measures for each sector (e.g., renewable energy projects, reforestation, energy efficiency improvements).
- Use methodologies like the IPCC Guidelines or protocols from standards like VCS or Gold Standard to quantify reductions. IPCC GHG Inventory Software, LEAP (Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning) model for energy systems, AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use) tools for land-based emissions and Marginal Abatement Cost Curves (MACC) for prioritizing cost-effective measures.
- Emission reductions = Baseline Emissions − Projected Emissions after Mitigation.
- Sum emissions across all sectors to calculate total national emissions under the BAU scenario and after implementing mitigation measures.
- Total Emission Reductions = BAU Emissions − Mitigated Emissions.

- Subtract emissions reductions transferred to or acquired from project developers under mechanisms like ITMOs.

D. Quantification of the Party's NDC, or the portion in the relevant non-GHG indicator, in a non-GHG metric determined by each participating Party, if applicable (para. 18(e))

Not applicable

E. For a first or first updated NDC consisting of policies and measures that is not quantified, information on quantification of the Party's emission level resulting from the policies and measures that are relevant to the implementation of the cooperative approach and its mitigation activities for the categories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks, as identified by the first transferring Party pursuant to paragraph 10, and the time periods covered by the NDC (para. 18(f))

The introduction of e-mobility aligns with Rwanda's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and Vision 2050 goals, focusing on climate resilience, green growth, and clean energy adoption. By transitioning from internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles to electric vehicles (EVs), Rwanda aims to significantly reduce emissions and achieve its target of cutting greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 38% by 2030.

To accelerate e-mobility adoption, Rwanda has initiated several projects and partnerships to introduce and implement the following:

- Electric Motorcycles (e-motos): Designed for Rwanda's extensive motorcycle taxi industry, e-motos provide a sustainable alternative to conventional two-wheelers.
- Electric Buses: Introduced to enhance public transportation, these reduce urban emissions while improving accessibility.
- Private Sector Collaborations: Partnerships with companies such as Ampersand, Safi, and Volkswagen have driven the deployment of EVs and the establishment of charging infrastructure, laying a foundation for future growth in e-mobility.

These efforts underscore Rwanda's commitment to sustainable transportation and its vision for a cleaner, more energy-efficient future.

IV. Information on each cooperative approach (para. 18(g–i), para. 19)

Note: For the initial report and the updated initial report, chapters A–H below should be repeated for each cooperative approach. For each further cooperative approach, each participating Party shall submit the information referred to in para. 18(g–i) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 in an updated initial report (decision 2/CMA.3, annex, para. 19).

A. Copy of the authorization by the participating Party (para. 18(g))

- MoU between the government of the Republic of Singapore and the government of the republic of Rwanda for collaboration under article 6 of Paris Agreement. The participants will consider signing a legally binding implementation agreement to facilitate future collaborations on emissions reduction and removal projects of mutual benefit and interest.

MoU between MoE and SINGAPORE.pdf

B. Description of the cooperative approach (para. 18(g))

- **Rwanda and Singapore**: Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the government of the Republic of Singapore and the government of the republic of Rwanda for collaboration under article 6 of Paris Agreement. The participants will consider signing a legally binding implementation agreement to facilitate future collaborations on emissions reduction and removal projects of mutual benefit and interest.
- **Rwanda and Sweden**: Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between
  the Swedish energy agency, on behalf of the kingdom of Sweden and Ministry of Environment, on behalf of the republic of Rwanda relating to the expression of interest to cooperate for the implementation of article 6 of the Paris agreement

The purpose of these MoUs is to establish the basis for the Parties to cooperate on mutual areas of interest related to the implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, in the development and evaluation of opportunities to generate ITMOs that support higher ambition under the Paris Agreement.

C. Duration of the cooperative approach (para. 18(g))

The duration will be defined in legally implementation agreement or framework

D. Expected mitigation for each year of the duration of the cooperative approach (para. 18(g))

The mitigation activities will be identified under legally implementation agreement.

E. Participating Parties involved in the cooperative approach (para. 18(g))

- Rwanda and Singapore
- Rwanda and Sweden

F. Authorized entities (para. 18(g))

Rwanda and Singapore: The Parties have designated their respective Lead Agencies which will be responsible for the implementation of this MoU:
For the Government of Republic of Singapore: National Climate Change Secretariat, Ministry of Trade and Industry and for the Government of the Republic of Rwanda: The Ministry of Environment through the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA).

Rwanda and Sweden: The Parties have designated their respective Lead Agencies which will be responsible for the implementation of this MoU:
For the Kingdom of Sweden: The Swedish Energy Agency; and/or the Government of the Republic of Rwanda: The Ministry of Environment through the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA).

G. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity (para. 18(h), to be updated by para. 22(b))

1. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures that there is no net increase in global emissions within and between NDC implementation periods (para. 18(h)(i), to be updated by para. 22(b)(i))

The parties will ensure that the mitigation outcomes will represent emission reductions or removals from activities implemented under a Bilateral Cooperation Agreement on Article 6 between the Parties.

2. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity through robust, transparent governance and the quality of mitigation outcomes, including through conservative reference levels and baselines set in a conservative way and below 'business as usual' emission projections (including by taking into account all existing policies and addressing uncertainties in quantification and potential leakage) (para. 18 (h)(ii), to be updated by para. 22(b)(ii))

The parties will ensure that the mitigation outcomes are real, verifiable, additional, and permanent or achieved under a system that ensures permanence to the greatest extent possible, including by appropriate accounting for any material reversals as per principles and criteria relevant to environmental integrity under article 6 of Paris Agreement.

3. Description of how the cooperative approach is minimizing the risk of non-permanence of mitigation across several NDC periods and how, when reversals of emission reductions or removals occur, the cooperative approach will ensure that these are addressed in full (para. 18(h)(iii), to be updated by para. 22(b)(iii))

The parties will ensure that they have strong institutions with clear mandates to oversee and enforce long-term climate commitments and also have legal frameworks that that secure mitigation outcomes across NDC periods, ensuring continuity. The parties will build the technical capacity of relevant institutions and personnel to implement robust MRV (Measurement, Reporting, and Verification) systems to detect and address risks promptly.

H. Additional description of the cooperative approach (para. 18(i))

1. Description of how the cooperative approach minimizes and, where possible, avoids negative environmental, economic and social impacts (para. 18(i)(i), to be updated by para. 22(f))

The cooperative approaches will prioritize mitigation projects that align with environmental sustainability. By applying robust environmental safeguards, the parties will ensure that projects do not result in harm, such as deforestation, habitat loss, or degradation of biodiversity.

The parties will use transparent MRV (Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification) systems ensures that environmental impacts are accurately tracked and assessed. This helps identify any adverse environmental effects early on and facilitates corrective actions.

The mitigation projects will stimulate green jobs and the development of green industries by investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable infrastructure, to foster job creation and economic growth while reducing their carbon footprint.

By engaging stakeholders in the planning and implementation of projects, the approach will ensure that their needs are respected.

The projects under cooperative approaches will deliver multiple co-benefits, such as improved access to clean energy, better air quality, or enhanced resilience to climate change impacts. These benefits can improve livelihoods, especially in rural communities.

2. Description of how the cooperative approach reflects the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity (para. 18(i)(ii), to be updated by para. 22(g))

The mitigation activities under cooperative approach will reflect and acknowledge the principles of climate justice, human rights, and equity by considering the rights and needs of local communities, children, persons with disabilities, and people in vulnerable situations. Additionally, it will integrate gender equality and women's

empowerment into the design and implementation of mitigation activities.

3. Description of how the cooperative approach is consistent with the sustainable development objectives of the Party, noting national prerogatives (para. 18(i)(iii), to be updated by para. 22(h))

The Mitigation Activities under cooperative approaches will be consistent with and contribute to the sustainable development objectives of the Parties, including any respective strategies, policies or long-term low emission development strategies.

4. Description of how the cooperative approach applies any safeguards and limits set out in further guidance from the CMA pursuant to chapter III.D (para. 18(i)(iv), to be updated by para. 22(i))

The cooperative approach under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, which involves the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs), must adhere to specific safeguards and limits that are set out in further guidance from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA).

The parties will ensure that the cooperative approach is implemented in a manner that is transparent, accountable, and equitable, and that it does not undermine the overall environmental integrity or social well-being of the participating countries or communities

5. Description of how the cooperative approach contributes resources for adaptation pursuant to chapter VII (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions), if applicable (para. 18(i)(v), to be updated by para. 22(j))

The cooperative approach will provide mechanisms for which a share of proceeds from the trading of ITMOs will be allocated to supporting adaptation efforts. For instance, the portion of proceeds from the transfer and trade of ITMOs will be directed toward funding climate change adaptation projects in Rwanda. This share of proceeds is intended to ensure that resources for adaptation are provided alongside efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The cooperative approach will provide also the financial resources necessary for technology transfer and knowledge sharing. These technologies, which include climate-resilient agriculture, renewable energy technologies, and early warning systems, can be adapted to local conditions and used to reduce vulnerabilities to climate impacts.

6. Description of how the cooperative approach delivers overall mitigation in global emissions pursuant to chapter VII (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions), if applicable (para. 18(i)(vi), to be updated by para. 22(k))

The cooperative approaches will play a critical role in delivering overall mitigation of global emissions by enabling international cooperation and carbon market mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across the participating parties.

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Document information

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