# Session SB65 (2026)

**Session starts:** 09-08-2026

**Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress**

A compilation of questions to – and answers by – **Rwanda**
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**Title:** Question on data collection

**Question From Party:** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Question raised on:** 28.08.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** NDC target (e.g. conditions, assumptions, methodologies)

**Question:** Thank you, Rwanda, for the opportunity to comment on your 1st Biennial Transparency Report. Could Rwanda share its experience of establishing institutional arrangements for collecting activity data and coordinating BTR reporting across government agencies?

**Answer:**

Thank you for the question and for your interest in Rwanda's experience.

Rwanda has established an institutional framework to guide climate change reporting, including a Ministerial Order governing climate change reporting and institutional arrangements for the preparation of national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories.

Under this framework, the Ministry of Environment (MoE) provides policy oversight, while Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) leads and coordinates the preparation of GHG inventories and climate transparency reports.

A National NDC MRV Technical Committee, support technical coordination and reporting.
Relevant ministries, public institutions, local governments, research institutions, and other stakeholders contribute activity data within their respective mandates.

It is worth noting that establishing institutional arrangements is an important first step, but ensuring the regular, reliable, and sustainable collection of activity data require financial resources, technical capacity, and effective coordination among data providers.

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**Title:** Consistency between Rwanda's latest national greenhouse gas inventory and NDC Business as Usual (BaU) scenario

**Question From Party:** European Union

**Question raised on:** 09.09.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** Progress towards/achievement of the NDC

**Question:** The European Union notes that Rwanda's updated NDC was developed using the national GHG inventory prepared for its Third National Communication, while more recent inventory estimates are now available in its first BTR. Could Rwanda share its experience in using updated inventory data to track progress against an earlier Business-as-Usual scenario, including any challenges encountered and lessons learned? Could Rwanda also explain how this experience may inform its approach to NDC tracking in future BTRs?

**Answer:**

Thank you for this important question.

It is true that Rwanda's NDC 2.0, submitted in 2020, was developed using the national GHG inventory prepared for its Third National Communication. As next, Rwanda prepared its First Biennial Transparency Report, which provides more recent inventory estimates.

One of the key lessons from this experience is that the GHG inventory and the Business-as-Usual (BAU) scenario are not static. As inventory data are updated, methodologies improve, and activity data and assumptions are revised, the estimated emissions may change. This creates challenges when comparing recent emissions with an earlier BAU scenario.

As solution, Rwanda is strengthening its GHG inventory system to improve the consistency, accuracy, and transparency of emissions estimates, possibly using Tier2 (as Tier 1 which involves the use of default emission factors may introduce greater uncertainty), where capacity and financial are enabled, to better inform NDC implementation and tracking.

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**Title:** Use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs)

**Question From Party:** European Union

**Question raised on:** 09.09.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

**Question:** The European Union notes that, in Rwanda's First BTR (Table 2-2, Page 162), Rwanda stated that it 'has not yet engaged in cooperative approaches involving Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, while plans for such participation are under way. The BTR also indicates that project developers are allocating portions of their mitigation outcomes towards Rwanda's NDC targets. The European Union further notes Rwanda's intention to use ITMOs towards its NDC, with such ITMOs expected to contribute to the residual emission reductions required after accounting for the contribution of domestic policies and measures. Could Rwanda clarify how these different uses of mitigation outcomes are envisaged, including whether Rwanda intends to acquire ITMOs from other Parties for use towards its NDC? Could Rwanda also provide further information on the legal and institutional arrangements are being established to authorize, track and account for these mitigation outcomes?

**Answer:**

Thank you for this important question.

Rwanda clarifies that its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) reflected the status of its participation in Article 6 at the time of reporting. Since then, Rwanda has advanced its cooperative approaches through the Implementation Agreement with Singapore, signed in May 2025, while cooperation with Sweden remains at the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) stage.

**Rwanda does not currently intend to acquire ITMOs from other countries to achieve its NDC targets.** Instead, its approach focuses on mobilizing climate finance and investment while retaining an appropriate share of mitigation outcomes upon negotiations for domestic NDC achievement and authorizing eligible outcomes for international transfer, subject to applicable Article 6 requirements.

Rwanda has established legal and institutional arrangements, including the National Carbon Market Framework, relevant ministerial instructions, and the Carbon Market Governing Board and Technical Committee, with REMA serving as the Designated National Authority. These arrangements support project assessment, authorization, monitoring, and the sharing of mitigation outcomes between Rwanda and acquiring countries.

Rwanda is further strengthening procedures for tracking ITMOs, applying corresponding adjustments where required, and ensuring transparent and consistent reporting. These measures aim to avoid double counting, safeguard environmental integrity, and ensure that carbon market activities remain aligned with Rwanda's NDC and national climate priorities, in accordance with Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and relevant CMA decisions.

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**Title:** Use internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs)

**Question From Party:** European Union

**Question raised on:** 09.09.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

**Question:** In Rwanda's Initial Report review report, the Article 6 technical expert review recommended that Rwanda provides further information on the relationship between environmental integrity, ITMO metrics, corresponding adjustments, robust accounting and the reporting of information in the AEF and the structured summary of the BTR. It also recommended that Rwanda provides additional information on how mitigation outcomes are ensured to be real, verifiable and additional. Could Rwanda indicate how and when it intends to address these findings? In particular, could Rwanda clarify whether addressing these finding is expected to require changes to the implementation of the cooperative approaches with Singapore and Sweden?

**Answer:**

Thank you for this question.

Rwanda has undergone the Article 6 technical expert review of its Initial Report and is preparing an updated initial report 2026 addressing the recommendations and including updated information, for submission by December 2026 as an annex to its second Biennial Transparency Report (BTR2).

The updated report will strengthen transparency on environmental integrity, robust accounting, and how mitigation outcomes are real, verified, and additional, including measures to avoid a net increase in global emissions within and between NDC implementation periods. Rwanda will also enhance technical coordination with Singapore and Sweden to ensure consistency with Article 6 requirements.

Rwanda has established institutional and governance arrangements, including a Governing Board and Technical Committee, to support transparent decision-making throughout the carbon project cycle. Field monitoring and, where applicable, buffer arrangements further support project credibility and address risks such as non-permanence.

The recommendations do not necessarily require amendments to the existing cooperation frameworks. Rwanda will assess any necessary technical or procedural improvements while maintaining consistency with the Rwanda and Singapore Implementation Agreement, the Rwanda and Sweden MoU, and the relevant decisions under the Paris Agreement.

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**Title:** Land Use, Land-Use Change, and Forestry (LULUCF) policies

**Question From Party:** European Union

**Question raised on:** 09.09.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

**Question:** The European Union notes the significant contribution of the LULUCF sector to Rwanda's overall net GHG emissions, with removals offsetting around 38% of gross emissions in 2022. Could Rwanda share its experience in maintaining and enhancing removals from the LULUCF sector, including the policies and measures that have contributed most and any key lessons learnt or challenges encountered in their implementation?

**Answer:**

Thank you for this important question.

Rwanda recognises the critical role of the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector in its national climate change response, particularly its contribution to removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, where in 2020, Rwanda reached the target of 2030, where the forest cover is at 30.4% of total land areas.

Rwanda has established institutional, policy, and regulatory frameworks to support forest conservation, restoration, and sustainable forest management. The Rwanda Forestry Authority, under Ministry of Environment, plays a key role in implementing and coordinating forestry-related interventions.

Several initiatives have contributed to maintaining and enhancing forest cover and carbon removals. These include flagship programmes such as the Green Gicumbi Project, the Green Amayaga Project, the Nile-Congo Divide restoration initiatives, and the Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC) project. These interventions support landscape restoration, forest rehabilitation, agroforestry, and improved land management.

Rwanda has also taken measures to strengthen the availability of quality tree seeds and seedlings. Tree seed centres, including those in Gatsibo and Huye districts, support the supply of quality planting materials for forest restoration, agroforestry, and woodlot development.

In addition, the Government has promoted private-sector participation in forest management, including through long-term concessions for the management and productive use of selected state-owned woodlots.

Community participation is another important element of Rwanda's approach. Millions of trees are planted through national tree-planting campaigns and community initiatives, including Umuganda, the monthly community work programme.

Key lessons include the importance of ensuring the long-term survival of planted trees, improving the availability of reliable data on forest growth and land-use change, and strengthening monitoring to assess actual changes in forest carbon stocks. Rwanda continues to strengthen its forest monitoring and national GHG inventory systems to better quantify removals, assess the effectiveness of interventions, and inform future climate policies and NDC implementation.

Check more information below:

https://www.futurepolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Forest-Policy-2018-Final.pdf

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**Title:** Climate finance

**Question From Party:** Australia

**Question raised on:** 09.09.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** Financial, technological development and transfer, and capacity-building support

**Question:** Rwanda has established innovative systems to track climate finance, including Climate Budget Tagging through the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) and monitoring through its NDC implementation framework. Could Rwanda briefly explain how these tools have strengthened transparency, planning and decision-making for climate investments, and whether there are lessons that could benefit other developing countries seeking to improve climate finance tracking?

**Answer:**

Rwanda has established systems to track climate-related public expenditure and strengthen the alignment of public investments with its climate commitments.

A key instrument is Climate Budget Tagging (CBT), implemented through the Smart Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) under the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN).

Through IFMIS, climate-relevant public expenditure is tagged at the activity level, distinguishing between green and brown expenditures. The tagging covers budget lines at both central and local government levels and, since 2025, also it includes climate-relevant tax expenditures.

This provides a more comprehensive picture of how public resources are allocated and spent in relation to climate change.

These tools strengthen transparency by enabling the government to identify and track climate-related expenditure, assess the allocation of resources across sectors, and monitor support received from development partners.

The resulting climate budget reports and analytics also inform planning and decision-making by helping policymakers consider climate change throughout the project cycle, from project identification and feasibility assessment to implementation.

Furthermore, climate budget tagging supports the implementation and tracking of Rwanda's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) by helping assess domestic resources allocated to climate action, identify international climate finance supporting NDC implementation, and highlight financing gaps, particularly for conditional NDC targets that depend on international support.

Rwanda's experience demonstrates the value of integrating climate finance tracking into existing public financial management systems rather than creating parallel reporting mechanisms. However, the capacity building is still continuous to use it efficiently.

Check this link for more information:

https://www.minecofin.gov.rw/news-detail/rwanda-convenes-high-level-workshop-to-strengthen-green-public-finance-management-reforms

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Elie_Sebagabo_Rwanda.pdf

https://www.minecofin.gov.rw/news-detail/government-and-development-partners-discuss-how-to-make-pfm-climate-sensitive

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**Title:** Sustainable agriculture

**Question From Party:** Australia

**Question raised on:** 09.09.2026 CEST

**Question Category:** Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

**Question:** How has the Twigire Muhinzi "Farmers' self-reliance" extension model, (described on p.321-322 of Rwanda's BTR), strengthened Rwandan farmers' capacity to participate in climate action and sustainable agriculture at the grassroots level?

**Answer:**

Twigire Muhinzi ("farmers' self-reliance") is a homegrown solution, to enable the transfer of skills and technology from research to the farmers' level. Specifically, It has strengthened farmers' capacity for climate action in the following ways:

**A channel for climate information services:** Between 2016 and 2020, this programme trained 2,111 local extension staff and volunteer Farmer Promoters within Twigire Muhinzi, who then trained and supported 112,767 farmers to use climate services. Each farmer studied their own resources and farming system and the climate of their area. Farmers then identify, evaluate and plan options to adapt to climate variability and change.

**Climate-resilient varieties used by farmers:** The Farmer Promoters received drought tolerant seeds that was distributed to the relevant famers and trained them on how to practically use them.

**Check more information on the following link:**

https://cgspace.cgiar.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/dc05e9ba-4517-4bdf-bbde-14ffef83f2a5/content