

Rwanda Clean Development Mechanism Manual



REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)
Designated National Authority (DNA)
P.O. Box 7436 Kigali, Rwanda, Tel: +250252580101 Fax: +250252580017
RwandaDNA@gmail.com

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Foreword

There is an urgent need to act to mitigate the cause of climate change as well as adapt to the impacts of it. The potential extra revenue stream from the carbon market can be an incentive to promote investment in projects which both reduce greenhouse gas emissions—keeping Rwanda's impact on climate change low—and which are line with the sustainable development policies of the country including Vision 2020 and the Economic Development Poverty Reduction Strategy.

The Clean Development Mechanism Manual for Rwanda aims to promote the carbon market in Rwanda. The Manual provides information about the Clean Development Mechanism, the Rwanda Designated National Authority which oversees carbon market projects, the Clean Development Mechanism Project Approval Procedures, the current Clean Development Mechanism projects in Rwanda and Frequently Asked Questions.

List of Acronyms

CDM: Clean Development Mechanism
CDM M&P: Clean Development Mechanism Modalities and Procedures
CER: Certified Emission Reduction
CFL: Compact Fluorescent Lamp
COP: Conference of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
DG: Director General
DNA: Designated National Authority
DOE: Designated Operational Entity
EB: Executive Board
EDPRS: Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment
EU ETS: European Union Emissions Trading Scheme
LED: Light Emitting Diode
LoA: Letter of Approval
MOP: Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
NGO: Non-governmental organization
OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PoA: Program of Activities
PDD: Project Design Document
PIN: Project Idea Note
PP: Project Participant
REMA: Rwanda Environment Management Authority
UNDP: United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VCM: Voluntary Carbon Market
VER: Voluntary Emissions Reduction

1. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; it is within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Kyoto Protocol came into force in 2005 and requires developed countries to reduce their emissions by 5.2% of 1990 level over 2008-2012. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is one of the flexible mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol which allows developed countries (Annex I countries) the possibility to engage in emission reduction projects, which also have sustainable development benefits, in developing countries (non-Annex 1 countries). This allows developed countries to meet their emissions reductions targets in a cost effective manner while helping sustainable development in developing countries. Certified emission reductions (CERs) are issued by CDM Executive Board after the completion of the CDM process.

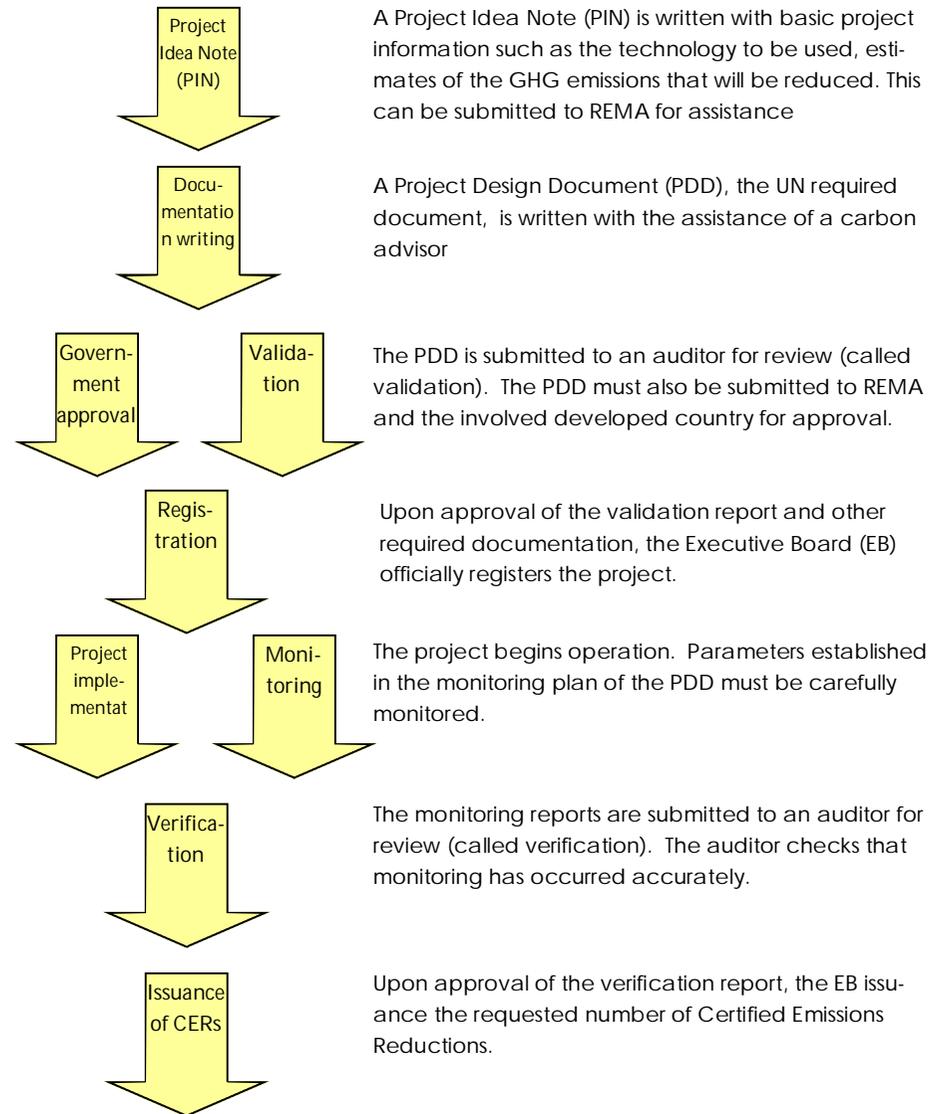
CERs can be generated from projects in developing countries, such as Rwanda, which reduce: greenhouse gas emissions, contribute to sustainable development and are additional to what would occur without revenue from carbon credits being available. Sectors in Rwanda with high potential for CDM projects include:

- Renewable energy
- Biomass waste/biogas usage
- Energy efficiency
- Reforestation
- Waste management

Potential project developers in Rwanda could be:

- Private sector (e.g. renewable energy companies, energy efficiency improvements at industrial facilities, solar water heaters at hotels)
- Government agencies (e.g. Ministry of Infrastructure power plants)
- Academic institutions (e.g. biogas projects at schools)
- Municipalities (e.g. solar street lighting projects)

2. CDM Process



Who buys the CERs?

- Annex 1 governments for compliance with Kyoto Protocol
- Governments or private companies for compliance with the European Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)

For further information, please visit the UNFCCC CDM website: <http://unfccc.int/cdm>

3. Rwanda Designated National Authority (DNA)

Rwanda Designated National Authority History

Rwanda has been undergoing rapid economic growth. This has spurred a significant increase in risk to the environment. Appropriate measures need to be taken in order to discourage inappropriate economic development and encourage activities that contribute to sustainable development as well as economic development. In Rwanda, climate hazards have been ranked by the Participatory Evaluation of Poverty Report 2001 as third among the 10 most causes of poverty since majority of Rwandans live on subsistence farming and agricultural produce is affected by floods and droughts that are consequences of climate change. In addition to this, the present comprehensive national strategy i.e. Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2008-2012 (EDPRS) of Rwanda emphasizes the importance of the development of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). The CDM will provide Rwanda with an opportunity to achieve sustainable development which is the ultimate goal of Rwanda's Vision 2020 and EDPRS through implementation of environment friendly projects.

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was ratified by the Government of Rwanda on 18th August 1998 as a non-Annex 1 country. The Kyoto Protocol was subsequently ratified on 22nd July 2004. In September 2005, the Designated National Authority (DNA) of Rwanda was established by the Honorable Prime Minister upon the request from the Minister of State for Ministry of Lands, Environment and Forestry (MINITERE). The request further proposed that the secretariat of the DNA would be hosted by Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), now under the Ministry of Environment and Lands (MINELA), in accordance with Modalities and Procedures of CDM.

Structure of Rwandan Designated National Authority

The DNA consists of a DNA Steering Committee, Technical Committees and the DNA Permanent Secretariat. The DNA Permanent Secretariat is based in REMA and consists of the International CDM Technical Advisor, the CDM Project Coordinator and the Administrative Assistant.

DNA Steering Committee

The DNA Steering Committee will be an interdisciplinary body with members from government, private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in order to ensure involvement across sectors. The members of the Designated National Authority Steering Committee are as follows:

- Ministry in charge of Forestry and Mines (MINIFOM)
- Ministry in charge of Environment and Lands (MINELA)
- Ministry in charge of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN)
- Ministry in charge of Infrastructure (MININFRA)
- Ministry in charge of Justice (MINIJUST)
- Ministry in charge of Trade and Industry (MINICOM)
- Ministry in charge of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)
- Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)
- Private Sector Federation (PSF)
- National University of Rwanda (NUR)
- Kigali Institute of Science and Technology (KIST)
- Institute of Scientific and Technological Research (IRST)
- Rwanda Agriculture Research Institute (ISAR)
- National Forestry Authority (NAFA)
- Rwanda Development Board (RDB)
- National Land Centre (NLC)
- Rwanda Agricultural Development Authority (RADA)
- Rwanda Environment Non-Governmental Organizations Forum (RENGOF)

The Steering Committee will be chaired by REMA. If an individual project requires the expertise of any other ministry, department or agency it would be at the discretion of the DNA secretariat to invite any representative from the necessary institution as it sees fit, as a consultative participant.

The **role of the DNA Steering Committee** is:

- Establish and approve national procedures on the approval of CDM and voluntary carbon market projects in Rwanda
- Facilitate the promotional role of CDM activities through being a clearinghouse for information
- Provide a vision for the carbon market in Rwanda

The DNA Steering Committee will meet twice a year and as necessary upon the request of the DNA Permanent Secretariat. During the bi-annual meetings, the Permanent Secretariat will provide the Steering Committee with updates about the general status of the CDM as well as the status of CDM projects in Rwanda.

Technical Committees

A **Technical Committee** will be nominated to review each project. The committees will mainly correspond to the three areas that offer the most opportunity for CDM project activity in Rwanda: 1) Energy efficiency and renewable energy; 2) Agriculture, forestry and livestock; and 3) Waste management. These committees will be staffed by members/representatives of the Steering Committee, according to their sector activity which will be coordinated by the Secretariat. The Technical Committee members most appropriate for the relevant project will be nominated by the Secretariat.

The Technical Committees are the decision making body for the CDM project approval. They will present their decision (approval or disapproval) to the DNA Permanent Secretariat. The role of the Technical Committees will be:

- Ensure that the CDM project activities comply with Rwanda's sustainable development objectives
- Ensure that the CDM project activities comply with relevant national policies and regulations

DNA Permanent Secretariat

The **DNA Permanent Secretariat** consists of the Director General of REMA and the DNA staff which is based in REMA. The Secretariat will coordinate CDM activities in Rwanda. The role of the Permanent Secretariat is:

- To prepare the development of the national strategy for the implementation of the CDM in Rwanda

- To assess CDM project activities and provide advice to the Technical Committees
- Nominate Technical Committee members to review a project
- Issue a Letter of Approval (LoA) to the CDM project participant upon the decision of the Technical Committees
- To maintain a registry of CDM projects
- To create and maintain the DNA website (www.rema.gov.rw/dna)
- To build in-country capacity for successful implementation of CDM
- To raise awareness among potential project participants and decision-makers about CDM
- To participate in DNA meetings (e.g. the DNA Forum, MOPs), forums and exhibitions
- To contribute to international discussions (e.g. Conference of Parties) to assist in improving the CDM to provide greater benefits for Rwanda

4. CDM Project Approval Procedures

In accordance with the CDM Modalities and Procedures, all CDM projects must be granted a Letter of Approval from DNAs in both the host country and Annex 1 DNAs of the involved Parties. The Rwanda national approval procedure includes evaluation of the project to ensure that:

- i. The Project meets or exceeds the sustainable development criteria established by the DNA;
- ii. The Project is in compliance with national and local legislation;
- iii. The stakeholder consultation has been conducted in accordance with the provided guidance;
- iv. The Project reduces GHG emissions that are covered by Kyoto Protocol.

The project developer must demonstrate the above points when submitting the request for the LoA. The project evaluation will be based only on the above three points with a focus on demonstration of the

project's contribution to Rwanda's sustainable development, in accordance with the CDM Modalities and Procedures.

Sustainable Development Criteria

The Kyoto Protocol states that one of the crucial aspects of the CDM is to assist non-Annex 1 parties in achieving sustainable development. Sustainable development criteria are determined by each Host Country and are used in the evaluation of CDM projects.

The Rwanda DNA sustainable development criteria were written based on Rwandan legislation and policies and the international conventions that Rwanda has ratified. Each criterion refers to the applicable legislation/policy/convention so that project developers can gather more information from the source, if necessary. References are provided in the annex of the sustainable development criteria. The demonstration of the compliance with the criteria by the Project Participant ensures that projects not only are in compliance with all applicable legislation/policies but that projects also assist in the sustainable development of Rwanda. The sustainable development criteria checklist is available from the DNA Secretariat and on the DNA website.

The sustainable development criteria are used to evaluate CDM projects in Rwanda. The sustainable development criteria are organized in four categories: fundamental principles, environmental good practice, social aspects and economic benefits. Within these categories, there are "mandatory criteria" and "other relevant criteria."

In order to receive a Letter of Approval, the project developer must demonstrate that **all of the mandatory criteria are met**. The mandatory criteria include all of the **fundamental principles** which discuss crucial principles of all projects in Rwanda. In addition to that, in the sustainable development checklist, **at least one "other relevant criterion" from two of the three remaining categories – environment, social and economic** – is met. This could be demonstrating, for instance, one environmental criterion and one economic criterion or one social and one economic criterion. In order to demonstrate each criterion, a concise but sufficiently detailed explanation of the plan of implementation of the criterion must be provided. Each plan will be carefully

considered in deciding whether the criterion is met or not. Any necessary reference documentation should be provided.

Each time a verification of the project is conducted, an updated sustainable development checklist must be provided to the DNA, demonstrating how the sustainable development criteria are being met once the project is operating. The procedures regarding the demonstration of sustainable development criteria during verification are the same as during the validation: compliance with the mandatory criteria as well as two other criteria, one each from two of the three pillars of sustainable development, must be demonstrated. The update should be provided to the DNA Permanent Secretariat, who will share it with the DNA Steering Committee, prior to requesting issuance. The DNA Permanent Secretariat will provide confirmation of receipt for the checklist. The updated sustainable development criteria checklist will be posted on the DNA's website. The provision of the checklist will ensure continued support from the DNA.

Compliance with national and local legislation

The completed sustainable development criteria checklist will be used to confirm that the project is in compliance with all applicable national and local legislation. If the sustainable development criteria checklist does not sufficiently demonstrate the project's compliance with legislation, the project participant is expected to provide further explanation.

Stakeholder consultation

In accordance with CDM rules: comments from local stakeholders must be invited, a summary of the comments received must be provided to the Designated Operational Entity (DOE) together with a report indicating how due account was taken of any comments received. Stakeholder comments in Rwanda must be gathered through public hearings, the cost of which will be covered by the project participant (PP)/developer. The public should be notified about the day, time and venue of the meeting. A minimum of one week prior to the meeting using at least one of the following means: publishing a notice twice in local newspapers, running four radio announcements and putting up posters in Kinyarwanda at the site of the proposed development. The project participant's contact details, including name,

address and phone number, must be made available. The stakeholder consultation process is open to those interested in participating, but key stakeholders should be directly invited to the meeting. These may include: District Mayor, Executive Secretary of the Sector, Executive Secretary of the Cell, Umudugudu Chief, the local community, and, depending on the nature of the project, any additional stakeholders that may be identified as relevant. It is encouraged that the DNA Secretariat is invited to the meeting.

During the meeting, information about the project and the CDM should be provided to the stakeholders in the language and manner most suited to enhance participation of local stakeholders. Furthermore, an opportunity must be provided for the stakeholders to ask questions and give comments. Project participants should respond to the questions and comments and provide follow up, where required. Stakeholders may request the Project Idea Note, which must be provided by the project participant if requested. Written minutes of the meeting and a list of participants should be recorded.

Project Submission for Approval

It is encouraged that the Project Participant (PP) submits to the DNA a Project Idea Note (PIN), which will be made available on the DNA website, if agreed upon with the project developer. This will create awareness of the project and allow the DNA to track and assist projects. It will also allow the DNA to address at an early stage any significant problems with the project. The PIN will be reviewed by the DNA Secretariat. The Secretariat will review the PIN and send the PP a letter of no objection within 30 days. The form is to be submitted with the PIN. At the time of submitting the PIN, the PP is also encouraged to submit the "F-CDM-Prior Consideration" Form to the DNA and the UNFCCC Secretariat. The UNFCCC requires that this form be submitted within 6 months of the project activity start date.

When requesting a LoA, the PP will submit the application form, project PDD, the completed sustainable development criteria checklist, any necessary reference documentation and the official approval of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA), where applicable, to the DNA Secretariat. The DNA may ask for supplemental information. The relevant documents can be submitted during the validation process

and the LoA may be granted prior to receiving the final validation report. A final validation report should be sent to the DNA when the project is submitted for registration.

The DNA will communicate its decision to the PP within 30 days of the submission of all of the relevant documents. When the DNA Permanent Secretariat receives a request for a CDM project for approval, it will convene a meeting of the necessary Technical Committee. At least five days before the Technical Committee meeting, the DNA Secretariat will send to the members an analysis note, the PDD and the completed SD criteria checklist of the project. The Technical Committee will assess the project against the SD criteria and against relevant government policies and regulation. The Technical Committee will decide if the project is approved, approved with corrections or not approved. The project participant will receive the decision from the DNA Secretariat within 30 days from when the project is submitted.

Upon a decision of approval by the Technical Committee, the DNA Secretariat will issue the Letter of Approval. In accordance with CDM M&P rules, the letter will include the approval of the project stating participation is voluntary and the CDM project contributes to the sustainable development of Rwanda. The LoA will be signed by the Directorate General (DG) of REMA.

If a project is approved with corrections, corrections must be submitted to the DNA Secretariat within two weeks. Once the corrections have been received, the Technical Committee will reconvene. The decision will be received by the project participants within 30 days from the submitting of corrections. Project participants will be allowed two opportunities to provide corrections prior to the committee deeming the project not approved.

If the project is not approved by the Technical Committee, the DNA Secretariat will, issue a letter communicating this decision and the reasons for the decision to the PP. If the project is rejected by the DNA, the PP will have the opportunity to revise the PDD and sustainable development criteria checklist. When the project is resubmitted, a document detailing the revisions to the project must also be submitted.

During the bi-annual meetings, the DNA Steering Committee will be informed of all projects which have received Letters of Approval.

One soft copy of all documents should be submitted to the DNA Permanent Secretariat. Soft copies should be addressed to:

DNA Permanent Secretariat

Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)

P.O. Box 7436

Kacyiru/Kigali/Rwanda

In addition, electronic copies of the documents which should be emailed to: RwandaDNA@gmail.com.

Confidentiality

Members of DNA Steering Committee, members of technical committees, DNA Permanent Secretariat staff and any person involved in the activities of DNA in Rwanda, even occasionally, shall be required to maintain confidentiality and non compliance shall be punishable by the penal code.

5. CDM Projects in Rwanda (June 2010)

Project name	Project type	Project participants	Status
Rwanda Electrogaz Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) distribution Project	Energy efficient lighting	Rwanda Electricity Corporation (RECO), World Bank	Registered by UNFCCC on 30 May 2010
Rwanda Natural Energy Project: Water Treatment Systems for Rural Rwanda (Shyira and Fawe)	Solar energy	Manna Energy Ltd	Validation
Rwanda Natural Energy Project: Water Treatment Systems for Rural Rwanda (Mugonero Esepan, Rwesero, Nyagasambu)	Solar energy	Manna Energy Ltd	Validation
Nuru Design Lighting Programme	Sustainable lighting	Nuru Energy Rwanda	Documentation writing
D.Light Rural Lighting Program, Rwanda	Programmatic solar lighting	D.Light Design	Documentation writing
Rwanda Small and Micro Hydro Project Bundle	Hydro power	Ministry of Infrastructure, Swedish Energy Agency	Initial development
27.5 MW Nyabarongo Hydro Power Project in Rwanda	Hydro power	Ministry of Infrastructure	Initial development

6. Carbon Market: Frequently Asked Questions

What is a Clean Development Mechanism project?

The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is one of the flexible mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol. The CDM offers developed countries (Annex I countries) the possibility to engage in economically and environmentally competitive emission reduction projects in developing countries (non-Annex 1 countries). Certified emission reductions (CERs) will be generated by CDM Executive Board through the CDM. Projects that will be implemented through the CDM have to fulfill additional criteria that will be defined by a national framework of the host countries.

What is a Voluntary Carbon Market project?

A voluntary carbon market project is similar to a CDM project but it is not regulated by the UNFCCC. There are a variety of different standards that can be applied, dependent on the project type and size. The project developer can select the most relevant standard. Some standards are:

- Carbon Fix www.carbonfix.info
- Gold Standard www.cdmgoldstandard.org
- Plan Vivo www.planvivo.org
- Voluntary Carbon Standard <http://www.v-c-s.org>

Voluntary carbon market projects generate Voluntary Emissions Reductions (VERs).

What are the positives and negatives of the CDM versus the Voluntary Carbon Market?

The CDM is a robust standard that is strictly regulated by the UNFCCC. Due to this, carbon credits under the CDM have a much higher value. However, the CDM process can sometimes be long and complicated.

The Voluntary Carbon Market is not regulated by one regulator, but by a number of different organizations with different standards. This lower level of regulation results in a lower price per carbon credit. However, the voluntary carbon market process can be shorter and more flexible. This may be beneficial for smaller projects or projects types that are not applicable under the CDM. Many forestry or land use/land change projects are registered under the voluntary carbon market.

What is the value of a CER and a VER?

There are two types of CERs and VERs – primary and secondary. Primary carbon credits are purchased from projects that are not yet operating; the credits are often forward sold, based on the expectation of credits that a project will generate. Secondary credits are those that have already been issued.

The price of a primary carbon credit depends on a number of factors, mainly pertaining to the risk associated with the project. Different factors affecting the risk of the project could be: sector, location, size, experience of project developers in implementation and monitoring, applicability of approved UNFCCC or voluntary carbon market methodologies, etc. As primary carbon credit prices vary per project, they are not publically available.

A good source of prices of (estimated) primary and secondary CER prices is the Idea Carbon CER Index. Thomson Reuters Carbon Market Community list secondary CER prices. VER prices are highly dependent on the project type and location.

Who is a non-Annex I country?

Non-Annex I countries are developing countries, under the Kyoto Protocol. Non-Annex I countries do not have legally binding emissions reductions targets. Rwanda is a Non-Annex I country.

How do developing countries benefit from the carbon market?

Developing countries benefit from the carbon market through the provision of an extra revenue stream for projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and contribute to the sustainable development of the country.

Who is an Annex I country?

Annex I countries are developed countries and countries undergoing the process of transition to market economy. All Annex I countries have specific limitation targets for greenhouse gas emissions.

How do developed countries benefit from the carbon market?

All Annex-I countries (except Belarus and Turkey) have legally binding green house gas emission reduction requirements under the Kyoto Protocol. The Clean Development Mechanism is one of the "flexibility mechanisms" of the Protocol to help these countries meet these targets.

Instead of countries reducing emissions in their own companies, Annex I countries can buy emission reductions from non-Annex I countries. For example, a CDM project such as a company switching fuels from coal to biomass results in a reduction of 100,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide per year in the atmosphere. If an Annex I country buys these credits, they can count towards the country's Kyoto reduction targets.

In the voluntary carbon market, carbon credits are purchased by companies or individuals in order to help reduce their impact on climate change. Companies may purchase carbon credits in order to become "carbon neutral" or "green" companies. Individuals may purchase offsets in order to offset their emissions from activities such as flying.

What is the CDM Executive Board (EB)?

The CDM Executive Board (EB) supervises the CDM, under the authority and guidance of the Conference of Parties/Meeting of Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. The EB is the technical committee of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The EB is responsible for registering CDM project activities and for the operationalization of accreditation procedures and standards. Additionally, the EB is in charge of issuing CERs in accordance to the verification reports made by the Designated Operational Entity (DOE) and allocating the CERs into the Kyoto Protocol registry accounts.

The Board comprises 10 experts drawn from the parties to the Kyoto Protocol as follows: one representative from each of the five United Nations regions (Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Central Eastern Europe and OECD), two representatives from Annex I and Non-Annex I countries respectively and one representative from the small island developing states. There are also 10 alternatives to the EB. The EB elects its own Chair and Vice Chair, with one being a member from an Annex I country and one from a non-Annex I country.

What is a Designated Operational Entity (DOE)?

A Designated Operational Entity (DOE) is a company accredited by the CDM Executive Board that assess whether a project fulfills CDM criteria. A CDM project must be checked by two processes: Validation and Verification. Validation is done once before initial project approval. Verification is done periodically after the project has been approved or registered.

Voluntary carbon market standards allow validations and verifications by CDM accredited DOEs and/or DOEs approved by the voluntary carbon market organization.

A list of accredited DOEs can be found here: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/DOE/index.html>.

What is a Designated National Authority (DNA)?

All countries wishing to undertake CDM activities are required, according to the Kyoto Protocol, to appoint a Designated National Authority (DNA). One of the key tasks of the DNA is to establish an efficient and transparent national CDM project approval procedure for the evaluation of project ideas submitted to the authority and, in particular, to verify the projects' conformity to the national sustainable development criteria. Upon approval, the DNA is responsible for issuing the host country letter of approval (LoA) to the CDM project proponent, which is required before the project can be registered by the Executive Board.

Voluntary carbon market standards do not require a LoA. However, Rwanda will most likely enact a policy that will require the granting of a LoA for voluntary carbon market projects, as well.

The Rwanda DNA Permanent Secretariat is located in the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA). The DNA Steering Committee is a cross cutting committee composed of members from sectors including government, non-profit, private and academic.

What is a Project Design Document (PDD)?

This is the principal document used by project participants to receive CDM and voluntary carbon market project approval. Its format is outlined in Appendix B of the Modalities and Procedures of the CDM. Its contents are evolving, and may change over time as the Executive Board (EB) of UNFCCC is continuously working on improving the modalities and procedures of the CDM.

Most voluntary carbon market standards utilize the CDM PDD format but some of the standards have their own standard-specific format.

CDM Project Cycle

1. Chose an Existing Baseline/Methodology or Propose a New One

There are large scale and small scale methodologies, depending on the size of the project. Methodologies are approved by the EB. A list

of approved methodologies can be found here: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/index.html>.

If the project is a first of its kind then it will probably have to propose a new methodology. However, proposing a new methodology is a time consuming and expensive process.

2. Complete a Project Design Document (PDD)

Preparing a PDD involved estimating your green house gas emissions from your project, reference scenarios and leakages. The PDD has to then build an argument to show that the project is “additional”, or that carbon credits allow barriers to the project to be overcome. The main components of a PDD are:

- Project description
- Additionality
- Choice of methodology
- Description of baseline
- Calculation of ERs
- Monitoring plan
- Crediting Period – 10 or up to 3 x 7 years
- Analysis of environmental and social impacts
- Local stakeholder comments

3. Apply For Governmental Designated National Authority (DNA) Approval

In Rwanda, the DNA will grant a Letter of Approval based on a sustainable development checklist completed by the project developer. The sustainable development criteria are based on relevant policies and laws in Rwanda. The approval process will take 30 days or less. Project approval procedures can be requested from the DNA and will be available on www.rema.gov.rw/dna.

Approval from the DNA of the Annex I project participant is also required, prior to submitting the project for registration.

4. Hire a Designated Operation Entity for Validation

A DOE will review the projects to ensure that it fulfills CDM criteria; the DOE also acts as an intermediary between the project developer and the Executive Board. After the DOE approves the project via a final validation report, the DOE will submit the project for registration with the UNFCCC Executive Board.

5. Register with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The project will be automatically registered after 8 weeks (large scale) or 4 weeks (small scale) or the Executive Board will give a request for review for the project.

6. Monitoring

The project must be monitored in accordance with the monitoring plan in the PDD and the applicable UNFCCC monitoring methodology.

7. Hire a Designated Operational Entity for Verification

A DOE is hired for in second time after the project is registered for verification, which occurs after a project is operating and monitoring. For large scale projects, the DOE for verification cannot be the same DOE as for the validation stage. Verification is typically done on an annual basis but can be done as frequently or as infrequently as desired by the project developer, depending on the cost and benefit of the activity. Once the DOE is satisfied that the greenhouse gas reductions that were achieved, a final verification report will be granted.

8. Issuance by the UNFCCC

CERs will be issued automatically after 15 days or the Executive Board will give a request for review for the project.

Voluntary Market Project Cycle

A voluntary market project cycle is similar to that of the CDM project cycle but differs in a number of steps, dependent on the standard selected. The procedures of the different standards must be reviewed.

The Rwanda Electrogaz Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) distribution project consists of the distribution of high efficiency lighting technology in Rwanda. The project is expected to generate 23, 858 CERs/year.

The Nuru Design Lighting Programme will provide a clean lighting solution to replace kerosene lantern usage. Light pods containing Light emitting diodes (LED) will be charged by a pedal generator kit which will also provide local jobs. The project is expected to generate 30,000 CERs/year.

The D.light Rural Lighting Program will provide affordable clean, solar powered lighting solutions to families typically dependent on kerosene lanterns. The Program of Activities (PoA) will use carbon credits to make solar light available in 4-5 African and 4-5 Asian countries.

The Rwanda Natural Energy Projects consist of solar powered ultraviolet radiation water treatment systems which will replace the use of non-renewable biomass for water boiling. The systems will be installed at secondary schools throughout Rwanda. The projects are expected to generate 12,000 CERs/year.



Thank you to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the Japanese Government for their continued support.

Cover photo: Rugezi 2.2 MW Ministry of Infrastructure mini hydro plant. This hydro power plant is part of a Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) project which comprises a bundle of multiple micro hydro power plants. The project is expected to generate 70,000 CERs/year.