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		_
	US\$ 32,000	
a version	Fees for studies in line ministries, risk studies, consultancies, transport, tool development, infrastructure support, communication	
	AA P	
	REMA	
	×	
in the same security	×	
	× ×	
	× × ×	
	Activity Result 3: National and sectoral policies and programmes are climate resilient and address adaptation needs Action 3: 1: Comprehensive analysis of sectors and national policies and programmes in terms of climate resilience and adaptation needs Action 3: 2: Develop sector specific plans to climate change-proof and address adaptation into various sector policies, strategic plans and sector budgets Action 3:3: Thematic Group 4 of One UN develop strategy paper on adaptation Action 3:3: Thematic Group 4 of One UN develop strategy paper on adaptation Action 3:5: Develop gender sensitive planning tools Action 3:5: Develop and apply mainstreaming M&E tool	
	en de la companya de	Alexander of the second of the

Output 2 Leadership and Activity Result 1: National	Activity Result 1: National							-		80
institutional frameworks to	Institutions dealing with CCA						7.44-s4			278 500
manage climate change	coordinated by a capacitated								-	7,0,000
risks and opportunities in	lead institution			35					Support ctoff for	
an integrated manner at	Action 1.1. Based on capacity				**********			<i>,</i>	Adaptation Unit.	
the local and national	needs assessment,	>	>						office and	
levels built	strengthen capacity of	<_	<_	<	<				operational	
	REMA/CCIO Unit to							· ·	support and	
	coordinate CCA activities in								supplies,	
Indicators:	Rwanda								transportation,	
12. Level of national CCA	Action 1.2: Set up and	>	>	>					operational costs	
leadership capacity	operationalize multi-	<	<	<		DEMA	0 < <	<u></u>	or multi-	
	stakeholder CCA technical						{	<i>•</i>	stakeholder	
Baseline:	platform at national level								mechanism,	
Limited level of national CCA	Action 1.3. Undertake								capacity building/	
leadership capacity e.g.	inefficienal et idy to identify								raining	
 a. one permanent staff, one 	relevant inetitutions that							<u></u>	expenses,	
temporary for CC at REMA	chevalr mounding that							·	support studies	
b no district level CCA	should be part of the platform;								and	
	link to undertaking of capacity								2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
coordination mechanism	assessment							<u> </u>	consularicies	
Target 2040	Action 1.4: Develop and		×	×	×			,		
	coordinate specific SWAn to			,						
oblighed with dedicated	CCA									
established, with dedicated										
adaptation unit										
				_	-			_		

US\$ 71,000	US\$ 40,500
Support staff for Adaptation Unit, office and support and supplies, transportation, operational costs for multistakeholder mechanism, capacity building/training expenses, support studies and consultancies	Support staff for Adaptation Unit, office and operational support and support and supplies, transportation, operational costs for multi-stakeholder mechanism, capacity building/training expenses, support studies and consultancies
AAP	AAP
REMA	REMA
× ×	××
\times \times \times	××
× × ×	××
× ×	××
Activity Result 2: District level leadership capacity for local level adaptation action in place Action 2.1:: Establish selection criteria for the 6 pilot districts Action 2.2: Undertake genderspecific capacity-needs assessment at district level Action 2.3: Develop targeted and gender district capacity support programme and implement Action 2.4: Set up multi-stakeholders district CCA coordination committees Action 2.5: Develop guidance for addressing CCA in District Development Plans (DDPs) Action 2.5: Identify priority CCA action and develop financing strategy Action 2.7: Promote gender specific leadership development	Activity Result 3: Targeted CCA leadership, capacity building and training strategy implemented Action 3: 1: Develop leadership, capacity building and training strategy for suite of stakeholders Action 3:2: Implement priority initiatives Action 3:3: Coordinate with ongoing international, especially sub-regional initiatives on CC and CCA leadership building
Target 2011 12. At least 4 district-level CCA coordination mechanisms in place and members are knowledgeable about CCA priorities	

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US\$ 260,000	US\$ 258,000	000°08
Grants for community/district projects; inter- sectoral demonstration projects, support studies, tools development, consultancies	Grants for community/district projects; inter- sectoral demonstration projects, support studies, tools development, consultancies	Grants for community/district projects; inter- sectoral demonstration projects, support studies, tools development, consultancies
ААР	AAP	AAP
REMA	REMA	REMA
× ×	×	×
× × ×	×	×
×	×	×
×	×	
Activity Result 1: Community- adaptation tested and rolled out as country-wide approach Action 1.1: Document local- level ongoing mechanisms and actions, including local and traditional knowledge and CCA experiences Action 1.2: Identify and plan at least 6 community- adaptation pilot interventions in a participatory bottom-up approach Action 1.3: Implement pilot projects Action 1.4: Document lessons leamt Action 1.5: Develop costed national strategy for community-adaptation	Activity Result 2: Sector/ theme demonstration projects implemented Action 2.1: Identify two sector/ theme specific demonstration projects Action 2.2: Develop selection criteria for sector/theme demonstration projects Action 2.3: Implement with key partners Action 2.4: Document lessons learnt	Activity Result 3: Incentive-based CC resilience building programme established Action3.1: Develop concept note and strategy for incentive based climate change resilience programme. Action 3.2: Implement followon actions with key partners
Output 3 Climate-resilient policies and measures implemented in priority sectors Indicator: I3.Lessons learnt from the implementation of demonstration projects integrated into national CCA approach Baseline: I3. No lessons learnt from dedicated CCA demonstrations currently available Target 2010 I3. Six community adaptation projects and two sector/theme demonstrations identified and under implementation	Target 2011 13. Lessons learnt documented and integrated into national CCA approach (e.g. EDPRS); incentive-based CC resiliencebuilding programme established.	

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US\$ 71,000	· .	
1	Operational costs, several expert studies, capacity building/training activities, consultancies	gen t
·	AAP	
	MINECOFIN	
		×
	×	(
	×	·
	×	
Activity Result 1: Sound information base on costs of climate change impacts and adaptation on priority sectors established and applied to decision-making Action 1.1. Identify future research and information	needs and set up follow-up studies Action 1.2: Reinforce coordination mechanism already set up and operational from CCA Financing Task Team Action 1.3: Commission priority studies Action 1.4: Undertake bottom- up study to obtain more detailed and tailored cost analysis for Rwanda Action 1.5: Set up M&E system to analyse trends of	climate change impact costs and of adaptation costs. Action 1.6: Develop capacity of local experts on economic analysis through specific capacity building activities
Output 4 Financing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded at the local, national, sub-regional and regional levels	Indicator: 14. National adaptation financing strategy in place 14. Ad hoc financing; no strategy in place Target 2010 14. Studies on adaptation cost scenarios and other background research commissioned Target 2011	14. National adaptation innancing strategy in place; CCA costing routinely integrated into national, sectoral, district and community level development plans

A Commence of the Commence of	
US\$ 144,540	US\$ 56,000
Operational costs, several expert studies, capacity building/ training activities, consultancies	Operational costs, several expert studies, capacity building / training activities, consultancies
AAP	AAP
MINECOFIN	MINECOFIN
×	×
× ×	×
×	×
× ×	×
Activity Result 2: Strategy for adaptation financing and leadership for its implementation in place Action 2.1: Develop strategy for adaptation financing for NAPA implementation Action 2.2: Commission support studies Action 2.3: Develop an information base on potential funding sources for adaptation projects Action 2.4: Establish a Rwandan long-term CCA financing strategy Action 2.5: Develop and apply tool for gender-sensitive CCA budgeting and planning	Activity Result 3: CCA costing routinely included in national, sectoral, district and community level development planning and budgets Action 3.1: Develop tools for CCA costing and apply through MINECOFIN established structure and processes Action 3.2: Include adaptation costs into national and sectoral budget Action 3.3: Establish a system to ensure CCA funds disbursement to the community

5	22	425
US\$ 115,713	US\$ 115,172	US\$ 1,570,425 US\$ 2,932,925
Infrastructure investments, expert studies, consultancies, costs for communication mechanism, material dissemination dissemination	Infrastructure investments, expert studies, consultancies, costs for communication mechanism, materials and material dissemination	
ААР	ААР	
REMA	REMA	
××	×	
× ×	×	
× ×	×	
×	×	
Activity Result 1: National CCA Clearing House/knowledge Management hub at REMA established and capacitated Action 1.1: Undertake capacity needs assessment at REMA Action 1.2: Develop knowledge management strategy and implement Action 1.3: Establish client onented service Action 1.4: Link to existing relevant information systems i.e. ALM	Activity Result 2 CCA Communication Strategy targeting stakeholders at different levels developed and implemented Action 2.1 Undertake information needs survey Action 2.2. Develop communication strategy targeting the various key stakeholder groups Action 2.3. Address all information and communication needs of AAP design and strategically communicate all AAP products and outcomes from the programme	
Output 5: Knowledge on adjusting national development processes to fully incorporate climate change risks and opportunities generated and shared across all levels Indicators: 15. Functional CCA Clearing House in place Baseline: 15. No CCA Clearing House in place	Target 2010 15. Knowledge Management Strategy formulated Target 2011 15. CCA communication strategy developed and implemented; CCA Clearing House in place.	TOTAL- GRAND TOTAL

V. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

- 69. The Project **execution** is by the Rwanda Environment Management Agency (REMA). Implementation oversight will be by UNDP.
 - 70. Detailed Terms of References for each entity are included in Annexes 2 and 3.

Day-to-day management

71. The overall management responsibility of the project rests with the appointed *Project Manager* and his/her support team. Whereas the *Adaptation Unit* in the Directorate of Climate Change is primarily responsible for project planning, implementation, financial management and M&E (see detailed ToR in Annex 2), the composition of the team includes technical staff to ensure that critical technical aspects of the project will be adequately addressed (Technical Advisor). One additional Admin/Finance Assistance is part of the team. A dedicated Young Professional position is included in the design.

Project oversight

72. The Project Board has the highest project oversight function, with Senior Managers of MINECOFIN, REMA and UNDP guiding and appraising project implementation. The Project Manager reports to the Director of Climate Change and international Obligations as delegated by the Director General of REMA.

Technical, policy and programme guidance

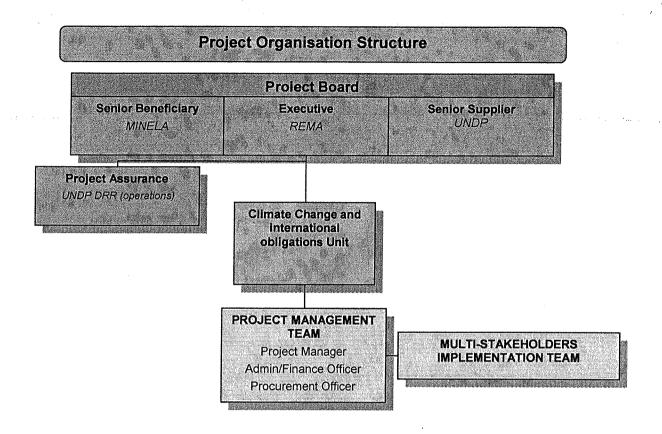
- 73. The multi-stakeholder National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) or its equivalent/successor takes over the technical steering functions of the project. It contributes to technical, policy and programmatic guidance of the project.
- 74. Further the RTA of UNDP, as well as the AAP technical support component will provide technical guidance and oversight.

Project assurance

75. The UNDP country office, through its DDR, is responsible for project assurance and ensures that financing, reporting and M&E are duly implemented. Project assurance includes periodic monitoring visits and "spot checks" concerning project implementation.

Implementation arrangements

76. Housed at REMA, the Climate Change and International Obligation Unit will coordinate implementation arrangements. It is, however, noted that this framework programme will involve a number of important partners, notably a range of line ministries and public agencies as a multi-stakeholder implementation team as per output. Each ministry/agency involved will designate a technical focal point that will be part of this technical team. For some particular technical tasks, contracts will potentially be drawn up with implementation partners and resources will be allocated for such work to partner institutions.



VI. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION⁷

Global/Regional-Level

77. This national project forms part of a selected number of national projects supported by UNDP under a targeted programme of support, entitled" the Africa Adaptation Program". In this regard, monitoring will be undertaken within the broader context of learning and creating a platform for both documenting and experience sharing.

National-Level

78. In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the Programme will be monitored at the national level through the following:

Within the annual cycle

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment will record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
- An Issue Log will be activated in Atlas and updated by the Programme Manager/National Project Managers to facilitate tracking and response of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, a risk log will be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Report (PPR) will be submitted by the Programme Manager to the Project Board and by the National Project Managers to the National Project Boards through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- A Project Lesson-learnt log will be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organisation, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learnt Report at the end of the project.
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan will be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events.

LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

- 79. Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through a number of existing information sharing networks and forums. In addition:
 - i. The project will participate, as relevant and appropriate, in UNDP-GEF sponsored networks, organised for senior personnel working on projects that share common characteristics. The Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) will function as a key electronic platform to capture project learning and adaptation impacts generated by the project. The ALM lessons learnt template (to be made available by RTA) will be adapted for use by the project. To support this goal, adaptation-related activities from the project will contribute knowledge to the ALM, including the following:
 - Best practices in integrating adaptation into national and local development policy, and project design and implementation mechanisms.
 - Lessons learnt on removing the most common barriers to adaptation, with special attention to the roles of local partners, international partners, UNDP and GEF in designing and implementing projects
 - The conditions for success (or failure), including replication and scaling-up.
 - ii. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learnt.

⁷ It is noted that community-level M&E and knowledge sharing are important and although not specifically addressed in this section are implemented under Outputs 3 and 5 of the AAP in particular.

iii. The project will identify, analyse, and share lessons learnt that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. Identification and analysis of lessons learnt is an ongoing process, and the need to communicate such lessons as one of the project's central contributions is a requirement to be delivered no less frequently than once a year. UNDP-GEF will provide a format and assist the project team in categorising, documenting and reporting on lessons learnt. To this end a percentage of project resources will need to be allocated for these activities.

Annually

- Annual Review Report. An Annual Review Report will be prepared by the Programme Manager and shared with the Project Board and by the National Project Managers and shared with the National Project Board. As a minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report will consist of the Atlas standard format for the Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) covering the whole year with updated information for each element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- Annual Project Review. Based on the above report, an annual project review will be conducted during
 the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the
 Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the final year, this review will be a conclusive
 assessment. The national review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as
 required. It will focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and ascertain that
 these remain aligned to appropriate outcome(s). The regional review is driven by the Project Board.
- Annual Performance Report (APR)/Project Implementation Review (PIR)

Quality Management for Project Activity Results

Replicate the table for each activity result of the AWP to provide information on monitoring actions based on quality criteria; to be completed during the process "Defining a Project" if the information is available. This table will be further refined during the process "Initiating a Project".

OUTPUT 1: Dynam change introduced	nic, long-term planni	ng mech	anisms to co	pe with the	inhere	nt uncertainties of climate
Activity Result 1	Sector specific (CC risk	information	generated	and	Start Date: Apr 2010
(Atlas Activity ID)	scenarios develope	∍d				End Date: Dec 2011
Purpose	To strengthen the CC in national and provincial i				nd its in	tegration in planning processes at
Description	Identify existing data and information systems in key sectors Identify gaps on CC related data for these priority sectors Create a database system/information centre on CC within the project coordination unit Assess CC risks and use scenarios to build potential for the future					
Quality Criteria		Quality	Method	gi,		Date of Assessment
How/with which indicate the activity result be m		be used	f verification: w to determine w ave been met?	hether quality		When will the assessment of quality be performed?
AR 1 Indicator 1: Number	er of sectors for which	ARP				End of 2010
risk assessment has beer	n prepared	Risk assessment reports			End of 2011 (EoP))	
AR 1 Indicator 2: Data t	base system/information	ARP				End of 2010
centre operational	A Section 1	and the second of the second of the second			End of 2011 (EoP))	
AR 1 Indicator 3: Number	er of training events and	ARP		<u></u>		End of 2010
trainees						End of 2011 (EoP))

OUTPUT 1: Dynamic, long-term planning mechanisms to cope with the inherent uncertainties of

climate change int	roduced		
Activity Result 2 (Atlas Activity ID)	EWS and responsi	ve risk management in place	Start Date: Apr 2010 End Date: Dec 2011
Purpose	To provide timeous ear	ly warning and enable informed decisions to be m	ade
Description	meteorological infor ldentify priority eler	/S Strategies for Rwanda; tie them to LDCF/GEF de mation and services ments of EWS for AAP investments; develop and building activities at all levels to address CCA needs	implement financial and fundraising
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
How/with which indica the activity result be m		Means of verification: which method will be used to determine whether quality criteria have been met?	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
AR 2 Indicator 1: CC rel Rwanda developed	ated ESW Strategy for	EWS Strategy ARP	End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)
AR 2 Indicator 2: Knowled of EWS by the community be collected through community be collected through community.	y enhanced (data can	Community interviews	End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)
AR 2 Indicator 3: Number		ARP	End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)

OUTPUT 1: Dynan climate change into		ning mechanisms to cope with the	inherent uncertainties of
Activity Result 3		toral policies and programmes are	Start Date: Apr 2010
(Atlas Activity ID)	climate resilient and	d address adaptation needs	End Date: Dec 2011
Purpose	To climate change-proo	f national and sectoral policies and programmes	
Description	adaptation needs Develop sector spe strategic plans and Thematic Group 4 o Mainstream and add Develop gender ser	f One UN develop strategy paper on adaptation dress CCA in EDPRS implementation	
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
How/with which indica the activity result be m		Means of verification: which method will be used to determine whether quality criteria have been met?	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
AR 3 Indicator 1: Number		ARP	End of 2010
climate change-proofing a place)	and adaptation plans in	Climate change-proofing and adaptation plans	End of 2011 (EoP)
AR 3 Indicator 2: One U	N Strategy paper	ARP	End of 2010
developed		UN Strategy Paper	End of 2011 (EoP)
AR 3 Indicator 3: Statu		ARP	End of 2010
in EDPRS as assessed b	y M&E tool	Mainstreaming M&E tool	End of 2011 (EoP)

OUTPUT 2: Lead opportunities in an	ership and institutional frameworks to manage cli integrated manner at the local and national levels built	nate change risks and
	National Institutions dealing with CCA are functional and coordinated by capacitated lead institution	Start Date: Apr 2010 End Date: Dec 2011

Purpose	To better coordinate national CCA Framework; to develop specific National SWAp to CCA			
Description	Set up and operation Undertake institution	Set up and operationalize multi-stakeholder CCA technical platform at national level		
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment	
How/with which ind the activity result be	icators will the quality of measured?	Means of verification: which method will be used to determine whether quality criteria have been met?	When will the assessment of quality be performed?	
AR 1 Indicator 1: CCIO unit established and operational		ARP	End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)	
AR 1 Indicator 2: SWAp to CCA established and organised with involvement of various entities		ARP SWAp meeting minutes	End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)	
AR 1 Indicator 3: Number of platform meetings conducted anually		ARP Platform meeting minutes	End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)	
AR 1 Indicator 4: Number and mix of institutions represented on platform		ARP Platform meeting minutes	End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)	

		utional frameworks to manage cli r at the local and national levels built	mate change risks and
Activity Result 2 (Atlas Activity ID)	District level leade action in place	ership capacity for local level adaptation	Start Date: Apr 2010 End Date: Dec 2010
Purpose	To strengthen and enh	ance adaptation on district level	
Description	Establish selection criteria for the six pilot districts Undertake gender-specific capacity needs assessment and capacity support strategy at district level Develop targeted and gender-specific district capacity support programme and implement Set up multi-stakeholders district CCA coordination committees Develop guidance for addressing CCA in District Development Plans (DDPs) Identify priority CCA action and develop financing strategy Promote gender specific leadership development		
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
How/with which indicate the activity result be me		Means of verification: which method will be used to determine whether quality criteria have been met?	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
AR 2 Indicator 1: Capaci in place	ity needs assessment	ARP Capacity assessment report	End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)
AR 2 Indicator 2: Capaci developed	ity Support Strategy	ARP Capacity Support Strategy	End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)
AR 2. Indicator 3: Number district CCA coordination		ARP Multi-stakeholder district CCA coordination committee minutes	End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)
AR 2 Indicator 4: Guidan in DDPs designed	ce for addressing CCA	Mainstreaming M&E tool/guidance	End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)
AR 2 indicator 5: Numbe address/ mainstream CCA		ARPs	End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)

OUTPUT 2: Leadership and institutional frameworks to manage climate change risks and

opportunities in an	integrated manner	r at the local and national levels built	
Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID)	Targeted CCA leadership, capacity building and training strategy implemented		Start Date: Apr 2010 End Date: Dec 2011
Purpose	To strengthen the leadership and build the capacity at national, reg communities in addressing climate change risks and opportunities		gional and local level to assist
Description	 Develop leadership, capacity building and training strategy for suite of stakeholders Implement priority initiatives Coordinate with ongoing international, especially sub-regional initiatives on CC and CCA leadership built 		
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
How/with which indicators will the quality of the activity result be measured?		Means of verification: which method will be used to determine whether quality criteria have been met?	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
AR 3 Indicator 1: Number of workshops held, number of participants attending the workshops, and number of certificates issued to the successful participants		ARP M&E activities at training events	Ongoing End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)
AR 3 Indicator 2: Priority initiatives incorporated in the implementation strategy		ARP; strategy review	End of 2010
AR 3 Indicator 3: Number of Rwandan stakeholders involved with high-level negotiations at the national, regional, and international initiatives		Reports from UNFCCC focal point	Ongoing End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)

OUTPUT 3: Climate	e-resilient policies	and measures implemented in priority	sectors
Activity Result 1	Community-adapte	ation tested and rolled out as country-	Start Date: Apr 2010
(Atlas Activity ID)	wide approach		End Date: Dec 2011
Purpose [®]	To pilot and test the add	aptation measures/strategy nation-wide community	approach
Description	 Document local-level ongoing mechanisms and actions, including local and traditional experience and CCA experiences In participatory bottom-up approach identify and plan at least 6 community-adaptation pilot intervention Implement pilot projects Document lessons learnt Develop costed national strategy for community-adaptation; integrate NAPA elements 		munity-adaptation pilot interventions
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
How/with which indicate the activity result be me		Means of verification: which method will be used to determine whether quality criteria have been met?	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
AR 1 Indicator 1: Report		ARP	End of 2010
coping mechanisms and a	action produced	Coping mechanism report	End of 2011 (EoP)
AR 1 Indicator 2: Progre	ss on 6 pilot projects	ARP	End of 2010
implemented		Pilot project reports	End of 2011 (EoP)
		Lessons learnt reports	
		National community adaptation strategy	
AR 1 Indicator 3: Nationa		ARP	End of 2010
community-adaptation in p	place	Pilot project reports	End of 2011 (EoP)
		Lessons learnt reports	,
	s	National community adaptation strategy	
AR 1 Indicator 4: Nun	nber of lessons learnt	ARP	End of 2010
codified		Pilot project reports	End of 2011 (EoP)
		Lessons learnt reports	
	·	National community adaptation strategy	
AR 1 Indicator 5: Numbe ideas integrated in national		ARP	End of 2010

31 March 2010 53

			(i
ı	community-adaptation	National community adaptation strategy	End of 2011 (EoP)	ĺ

Activity Result 2	Sector/ theme demonstration projects implemented		Start Date: Apr 2010
(Atlas Activity ID)	Sector theme demonstration projects implemented		End Date: Dec 2011
Purpose	To strengthen sectors to	o realise adaptation needs from practical experien	ces and pilots
Description	 Identify two sector/ theme specific demonstration projects Develop selection criteria for sector/theme demonstration projects Implement with key partners Document lessons learnt 		
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
How/with which indicate the activity result be m		Means of verification: which method will be used to determine whether quality criteria have been met?	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
AR 2 Indicator 1: Prog	aress on demonstration	ARP	End of 2010
project implementation		Demonstration project reports	End of 2011 (EoP)
		Lessons learnt reports	
AR 2 Indicator 2: Number of lessons learnt codified		ARP	End of 2010
		Demonstration project reports	End of 2011 (EoP)
		Lessons learnt reports	
AR 2 Indicator 3: Selection criteria agreed to		Minutes of inception meeting	Inception phase

Activity Result 3	Incentive-based CC resilience building programme established		Start Date: Apr 2010
(Atlas Activity ID)	established		End Date: Dec 2011
Purpose	To identify potential CCA incentives		
Description	Develop concept note and strategy for incentive based climate change re Implement follow-on actions with key partners		esilience
Quality Criteria	<u></u>	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
How/with which indicathe activity result be m	tors will the quality of neasured?	Means of verification: which method will be used to determine whether quality criteria have been met?	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
AR 3 Indicator 1: Sectoral financing strategies developed		ARP	End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)
AR 3 Indicator 2: Number of follow-up actions implemented		ARP	End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)

OUTPUT 4: Financ regional and region	ing options to meet national adaptation costs expanded a nal levels	at the local, national, sub-	
Activity Result 1 (Atlas Activity ID)	Sound information base on costs of climate change impacts and adaptation on priority sectors established and applied to decision-making	Start Date: Apr 2010 End Date: Dec 2011	
Purpose	To test and develop practical adaptation measures and feed experiences into knowledge management and decision making processes		
Description	 Identify future research and information needs and set up follow-up studies Reinforce coordination mechanism already set up and operational from CCA Financing Task Team Commission priority studies Undertake bottom-up study to obtain more detailed and tailored cost analysis for Rwanda 		

Quality Criteria	local experts on economic analysis through specific Quality Method	Date of Assessment
How/with which indicators will the quality of the activity result be measured?	Means of verification: which method will be used to determine whether quality criteria have been met?	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
AR 1 Indicator 1: Report on identified future	ARP	End of 2010
research and information needs prepared	Study reports	End of 2011 (EoP)
AR 1 Indicator 2: Number of cost studies	ARP	Ongoing
successfully carried out	Study reports	End of 2010
	M&E activities at training events	End of 2011 (EoP)
AR 1 Indicator 3: Number of local experts	ARP	Ongoing
trained	Study reports	End of 2010
	M&E activities at training events	End of 2011 (EoP)

OUTPUT 4: Financ regional and region		national adaptation costs expanded	at the local, national, sub-
Activity Result 2 (Atlas Activity ID)	Strategy for adaptation financing and leadership for its implementation in place		Start Date: Apr 2010 End Date: Dec 2011
Purpose	To establish strengther	ed financial development framework on CC risks a	and opportunities
Description	Develop strategy for adaptation financing Commission support studies Develop an information base on potential funding sources for adaptation position in Establish a Rwandan long-term CCA financing strategy Develop and apply tool for gender-sensitive CCA budgeting and planning		projects
Quality Criteria How/with which indicators will the quality of the activity result be measured?		Quality Method	Date of Assessment
		Means of verification: which method will be used to determine whether quality criteria have been met?	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
AR 2 Indicator 1: Tool for gender-sensitive CCA budgeting applied		ARP Gender mainstreaming indicators CCA financing strategy	End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)
AR 2 Indicator 2: Long-term CCA financing strategy in place		ARP Gender mainstreaming indicators CCA financing strategy	End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)

OUTPUT 4: Financi regional and region		national adaptation costs expanded	at the local, national, sub-
Activity Result 3 (Atlas Activity ID)	CCA costing routinely included in national, sectoral, district and community level development planning and budgets Start Date: Apr 2010 End Date: Dec 2011		
Purpose	To establish mechanism to include adaptation costs into national budgets (at various levels)		
Description	Develop tools for CCA costing and apply through MINECOFIN established structure and processes Include adaptation costs into national and sectoral budget Establish a system to ensure CCA funds disbursement to the community		
Quality Criteria	L	Quality Method	Date of Assessment
How/with which indica the activity result be m		Means of verification: which method will be used to determine whether quality criteria have been met?	When will the assessment of quality be performed?
AR 3 Indicator 1: Budget line for CCA costing established		Budget review	End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)

AR 3 Indicator 2: National budgets (in 2	Budget review	End of 2010
sectors) and district budgets (in 2 districts)		End of 2011 (EoP)
adjusted to reflect CCA costs		

Activity Result 1	National CCA CIA	earing House/Knowledge Management	Start Date: Apr 2010				
(Atlas Activity ID)		blished and capacitated	End Date: Dec 2011				
Purpose	To strengthen knowledg	ge sharing mechanism for CCA					
Description	Provide capacity buDevelop knowledgeEstablish client orie	e management strategy and implement					
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment				
How/with which indicators will the quality of the activity result be measured??		Means of verification: which method will be used to determine whether quality criteria have been met?	When will the assessmen of quality be performed?				
AR 1 Indicator 1: Knowle Strategy formulated	edge Management	Knowledge Management Strategy	End of 2010 End of 2011 (EoP)				
AR 1 Indicator 2: Clea	ring House established	ARP	End of 2010				
and capacitated		CHM review report (e.g. statistics for website use etc.)	End of 2011 (EoP)				
	include velouent	ALM review	End of 2010				
AR 1 Indicator 3: ALM - Information from AAP Rw		ALIVITEVIEW	LIN OI ZOIO				

OUTPUT 5: Knowl change risks and c	ledge on adjusting pportunities gener	national development processes to ated and shared across all levels	fully incorporate climate			
Activity Result 2	CCA Communicat	ion Strategy targeting stakeholders at	Start Date: Apr 2010			
(Atlas Activity ID)	different levels dev	eloped and implemented	End Date: Dec 2010			
Purpose	To develop CCA Comm	To develop CCA Communication Strategy				
Undertake information needs survey Develop communication strategy targeting the various key stakeholder groups Document local-level ongoing coping mechanisms and actions Strategically communicate all AAP products and outcomes from the programme						
Quality Criteria		Quality Method	Date of Assessment			
How/with which indicators will the quality of the activity result be measured?		Means of verification: which method will be used to determine whether quality criteria have been met?	When will the assessment of quality be performed?			
AR 2 Indicator 1: Inform	ation needs survey	ARP .	Baseline (onset of project)			
conducted		Needs survey; Awareness baseline	End of 2010			
		assessment & follow-up	End of 2011 (EoP)			
AR 2 Indicator 2: Comm	unication strategy in	ARP	Baseline (onset of project)			
place and under impleme	entation	Communication Strategy & M&E framework	End of 2010			
		Awareness baseline assessment & follow-up	End of 2011 (EoP)			
AR 2 Indicator 3: Numb	er of outreach activities	ARP	Baseline (onset of project)			
(e.g. radio programme	es, workshops, leaflet	Communication Strategy & M&E framework	End of 2010			
distribution)		Awareness baseline assessment & follow-up	End of 2011 (EoP)			
AR 2 Indicator 4: Num	ber of women reached/	ARP	Baseline (onset of project)			

4	involved	Awareness baseline assessment & follow-up	End of 2010	
			End of 2011 (EoP)	

VII. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the SBAA between the Government of Rwanda and UNDP, signed on February 2nd, 1977.

Consistent with the Article III of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement, the responsibility for the safety and security of the executing agency and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the executing agency's custody, rests with the executing agency.

The executing agency shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the executing agency's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The executing agency agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

VIII. ANNEXES

- 1. Risk Log
- 2. Key TOR for project staff
- 3. Key roles and responsibilities
- 4. Capacity Assessment Form
- 5. Some CCA responses already underway in Rwanda



Annex 1: Risk Log
Project Title: AAP Rwanda

Award ID: 00058852

8852 Date: August 2009

Statue																														
l ast											-					-								-						
Submitted	updated by			· v.		X-,	-													-									~ -	
Owner																												,		
Countermeasures	/ Mngt response	Create political will for	change by supporting	conduct their own policy	research and require	them to come together	to discuss integrated	policy making.	Support establishment	of Climate Change	Directorate/Adaptation	Unit in REMA; include a	Project Manager and a	Technical Advisor	position in project	design: extensive	training activities	included in design				Include REMA as	technical lead and	MINELA as policy lead;	support MINECOFIN as	strong coordinating	partners			
	ity (1-5)			1 *		•••		es.		to:				-			٠.		,							-			-	,
Impact &	Probability (1-5)	P=4	 4				··········		P = 4	/= 5				****			- de de militar e					P= 3	4 =						II O	11
Type		Operational							Operational													Operational	P							
Date	Identified	June 2009				N	2	- 12 .	July 2009	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •									• •	. 1.		July 2009			¥					77
Description		Non-responsive/	lack of Govt management	responses					Project	Management:	Technical	capacities	overstretched for	managing complex	and large project;	both management	and technical	inputs at the same	time; CC	Directorate not yet	operational	Organisational:	Implementation	arrangements difficult	to set up (i.e.	collaboration with line	ministries)			

2

Types of Risks

Natural disasters: storms, flooding, earthquakes Social and Cultural Co-financing difficulties Security/Safety Execution General Funding (financial resources) Reserve adequacy Currency Receivables Succession pla and talent management Accounting/ financial reporting Porganisation (Institutional larrangements arrangements) Institutional arrangements Institutional/ execution capa Implementation arrangements Country Office capacity (special elements limiting capacity) Governance Currency Receivables Succession pla and talent management Human resource processes and	Government commitment Political Will fic instability in Change in	Complex design (size: larger/mult country project; technical complexity; innovativeness, multiple funding sources) Project management Human error/ incompetence Infrastructure failure Safety being		Strategic Vision, Planning and	OOther risks that do not fit into any of the other categories Might refer to socio-economic factors such as: population pressure; encroachment – illegal invasions; poaching/illegal hunting or fishing Poor response to gender equity efforts
Social and Cultural Co-financing difficulties arrangements Security/Safety Use of financing mechanisms capacity (specielements limiting capacity) Economic Funding (financial resources) Reserve adequacy Culture, code of conduct and et Currency Accountability compensation Receivables Succession plate and talent management Accounting/ Human resources	Political Will Political will political instability g CO Change in	Human error/incompetence Infrastructure failure Safety being	legislation fails to pass or progress in the legislative	Planning and Communication Leadership and management Programme	socio-economic factors such as: population pressure; encroachment – illegal invasions; poaching/illegal hunting or fishing Poor response to gender equity
difficulties arrangements Security/Safety Use of financing country Office capacity (specielements limiting capacity) Economic Funding (financial resources) Reserve adequacy Culture, code of conduct and et conduct and et compensation Receivables Succession plate and talent management arrangement arrangements Accounting/ Human resource	Political Instability og CO	Infrastructure failure Safety being		management Programme	Poor response to gender equity
mechanisms capacity (speci- elements limitir capacity) Economic Funding (financial Governance resources) Reserve adequacy Culture, code of conduct and et Currency Accountability of compensation Receivables Succession platand talent management Accounting/ Human resource	fic instability ng CO Change in	failure Safety being			
Economic Funding (financial resources) Reserve adequacy Culture, code of conduct and et Currency Accountability of compensation Receivables Succession plate and talent management Accounting/ Human resource					1
Reserve adequacy Culture, code of conduct and et conduct and et conduct and et compensation compensation Receivables Succession plate and talent management Accounting/ Human resource	government	compromised		Competition	
Currency Accountability compensation Receivables Succession pla and talent management Accounting/ Human resource		Poor monitoring and evaluation		Stakeholder relations	
and talent management Accounting/ Human resource		Delivery		Reputation	
Accounting/ Human resource		Programme management		UN coordination	
procedures	es	Process efficienc	СУ	UN reform	
Budget allocation and management		Internal controls		`	
Cash management/ reconciliation	·	Internal and external fraud			
Pricing/cost recovery		Compliance and legal procurement			
		PERCENTAGE			
		Technology	1	1	

Annex 2: Key Terms of Reference for Project Staff

- a. Project Manager
- b. Technical Advisor
- c. Finance Expert (part-time)
- d. Project Administrator

a. Project Manager

- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the initial quality criteria;
- Mobilise goods and services to initiative activities, including drafting ToRs and work specifications:
- Monitor events as determined in the Project Monitoring Schedule Plan, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, using advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement from the FACE (Fund Authorisation and Certificate of Expenditures);
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified, submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the Project Risks Log;
- Be responsible for managing issues and requests for change by maintaining an Issues Log;
- Prepare the Project Progress Report (progress against planned activities, update on Risks and Issues, expenditures) and submit the report to the Project Board and Project Assurance;
- Prepare the Annual Review Report, and submit the report to the Project Board and the Outcome Board:
- Annual Performance Report (APR)/Project Implementation Review (PIR);
- Prepare the AWP for the following year, as well as Quarterly Plans if required;
- Update the Atlas Project Management module if external access is made available;
- Review technical reports;
- Monitor technical activities carried out by responsible parties.

b. Technical Advisor

- Provide technical expertise and guidance to all project components, and support the PM in the coordination of the implementation of planned activities under the AAP project as stipulated in the project document/work plan;
- Specifically responsible for the technical input into the development of all outcomes; includes carrying out critical project activities with the project team and/or with the support of international specialists and national experts as appropriate;
- Ensure that technical contracts meet the highest standards; provide input into development of Terms of Reference for sub-contracts, assist with selection process, recommend best candidates and approaches, provide technical peer function to sub-contractors; provide training and backstopping where necessary;
- Provide technical inputs into the work of the multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism at all levels and other relevant institutions under the AAP framework;
- Give input into the development of technical training packages for all target groups and provide peer review function; in certain cases carry out selected training events;
- · Serve in a mentoring and back stopping capacity for staff of the Adaptation Unit, as relevant;
- Assist the PM in the development of an effective project M&E plan; jointly design and implement M&E activities;
- Advise on key policy and legal issues pertaining to the project; engage on and contribute to policy dialogues at all levels, including the national level;
- Undertake regular reporting in line with project management guidelines.

c. Project Admin/Finance Assistant

- · Set up and maintain project files;
- · Collect project-related information data;

- Update plans;
- Administer Project Board meetings;
- Administer project revision control;
- Establish document control procedures;
- Compile, copy and distribute all project reports;
- Assist in the financial management tasks under the responsibility of the Project Manager;
- Provide support in the use of Atlas for monitoring and reporting;
- Responsible for procurement;
- Under guidance of the PM, provide inputs into the preparation of project working plans and financial plans, as required by Government and UNDP, in collaboration with project staff;
- Ensure proper management of funds consistent with UNDP/GEF requirements, and budget planning and control;
- Responsible and accountable for financial reporting.

Annex 3: Key Roles and Responsibilities

Project Board

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the Project Manager;
- Provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks:
- · Agree on Project Manager's tolerances as required;
- Review the Project Progress Report and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Review Combined Delivery Reports (CDR) prior to certification by the Implementing Partner;
- Appraise the Project Annual Review Report, make recommendations for the next AWP, and inform the Outcome Board about the results of the review.
- Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Assess and decide on project changes through revisions.

Senior Supplier: A **UNDP representative** is usually the Senior Supplier, representing the interests of the parties which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. He/she will provide guidance regarding technical feasibility and support to the project.

Executive: Represents project ownership and chairs the Project Board. Usually, this is the relevant government-nominated official (usually secretary of a relevant ministry and directly involved in project execution.

Direct Beneficiaries: Representatives of other agencies involved with project implementation

Project Assurance

- Ensure that funds are made available to the project;
- Ensure that risks and issues are properly managed, and that the logs in Atlas are regularly updated;
- Ensure that critical project information is monitored and updated in Atlas, using the Activity Quality Assessment page in particular;
- Ensure that Project Progress Reports are prepared and submitted on time, and according to standards in terms of format and content quality;
- Ensure that financial reports are submitted to UNDP on time, and that CDRs are prepared and submitted to the Project Board;
- Perform oversight activities, such as periodic monitoring visits and "spot checks";
- Ensure that the Project Data Quality Dashboard remains "green".

UNDP Programme Manager (UNDP Resident Representative or delegated authority):

- Approve and sign the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Approve budget for the first year in Atlas.

Implementing Partner (authorised personnel member with delegated authority):

- Approve and sign the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year;
- Approve and sign the Combined Delivery Report (CDR) at the end of the year.
- Sign the Financial Report (FR) or the Funding Authorisation and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE).

Annex 4: Capacity Assessment: Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)

Project Title		Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Africa - Building a comprehensive national approach in Rwanda								
Name of the Institu		Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)								
Date of assessmer INDICATOR		7 August 2009 FOR ASSESSMENT APPLICABLE COMMENTS DOCUMENTS/TOOLS								
	100 3 1	PRELIMINARY CHECK								
1.1 History and Comp	The Richard Renvir Mana (REM 205. REMA superv	vith International Resolution wanda onment gement Authority A) was created in is under the policy rision of the Ministry ironment and Lands.	The Organic Law establishing REMA, Environment Policy (2004) and Law (2005), Annual Reports, The state of environment documents (June, 2009) (see the MINELA and REMA annual reports available upon request). Website: www.MINELA.gov.rw www.rema.gov.rw							
1.1.2 United Nations Security Council 1267	Is the ir referen N/A	nstitution listed in any ce list?	United Nations Security Council 1267 Committee's list of terrorists and terrorist financiers N/A	This is a government agency and therefore this is not applicable.						
1.1.3 Certification		nstitution already I through international ds?	ISO, Project Management standard, other standards N/A	N/A as a government agency						
PART II. ASSESSING		AL INSTITUTION CAPA	ACITY FOR PROJECT MAN	NAGEMENT						
2.1 Managerial Capac Ability to plan, monitor		dinate activities								
Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation	Does the clear, ir proposal framew detailed Yes. RI years S to Rwa MGDs a 2012) a work picture.	ne institution produce of ternally consistent als and intervention orks, including a work plans? EMA has its five of trategic Plan aligned and EDPRS (2008-and compiles annual lans. The institution hold	Well-designed project and programme documents Action Plans/Work plans Log frame or equivalent							
		programme or project meetings?	All REMA reports Project reports							

			· •	
	Yes. There are regular	Evaluation reports		
	meetings at ministerial level as well as at REMA	Indicators available in project plans		
	managerial level to review activities and strategic meetings once a month, quarterly, half yearly and	Lessons-Learnt reports		,
	annually. REMA produces regular quarterly, half yearly and annually reports which are submitted to			
	MINELA and the Prime Minister's Office.	Project reports		
·	Are there measurable outputs/deliverables in the defined project plans?	Evaluation reports Indicators available in		
	REMA sets clearly defined indicators and targets in its annual plans and MTEF.	project plans Lessons-learnt reports		
	Was the institution previously exposed to UNDP RBM approach/methodology or equivalent in other donor agencies? N/A	N/A		
2.1.2 Reporting and performance track	Does the institution monitor progress against well defined	Projects reports		
record	indicator and targets, and evaluate its	Evaluation reports Reports to donors and other stakeholders		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	programme/project achievements?	REMA has been a		
	The Ministry of Environment and Tourism sets clearly defined indicators and targets every year.	recipient of donors' funding since its inception and has a track record of complying with specific donor		
		reporting requirements.		
	Does the institution report to its stakeholders on a regular basis?	Reporting system Through REMA and MINELA websites		
	Yes, through its half year and annual mandatory progress reports which are submitted to MINELA and the Prime Minister's Office and made available to the	MINLLA WEDSILES		
	general public through the website.	ere ere er et la 100 et 400.	and the state of t	
2.2 Technical Capacity				
2.2.1 Specialisation	Does the institution have the technical skills required?	Publications on activities, specific	N/A	
	REMA has combined	issues, analytical articles, various studies		
	specialised staff members supported by consultants	and policies available		
	but still lacks specialised staff in the new Unit of CC	Reports from participation in		

and International Obligations.	international, regional, national or local meetings and conferences	
Does the institution have the knowledge needed? REMA is the authority mandated by the Government of Rwanda to oversee the management of environment, sustainable use and protection of natural resources in Rwanda. Does the institution keep informed about the latest techniques/ competencies/policies/trends in its area of expertise?	Tools and methodologies used (policies, laws, strategic actions) Evaluations and assessments	
Yes. REMA is responsible for policy implementation and law enforcement as well as awareness. In this regard, it keeps the public informed about all aspect related to environmental management and natural resources protection. Does the institution have the skills and competencies that complement those of UNDP? REMA has been collaborating well with the UNDP and UNEP on a number of projects funded by them and also those	Media programmes Workshops, conferences and meetings reports Various Projects Documents	
funded by GEF Does the institution have access to relevant information/resources and experience? REMA has built its own environmental data system and has access to all other data available related to the environment and natural resources in the country and has built up a portfolio of its cadre of expertise in the sector. The Unit of ICT and the Unit of Research, Environmental Planning and Development have been created to take charge of this responsibility.	Evaluations and Assessments Methodologies/training materials Use of toolkits, indicators and benchmarks/capacity- development tools Databases REMA organisational Chart and job profile	
	Does the institution have the knowledge needed? REMA is the authority mandated by the Government of Rwanda to oversee the management of environment, sustainable use and protection of natural resources in Rwanda. Does the institution keep informed about the latest techniques/ competencies/policies/trends in its area of expertise? Yes. REMA is responsible for policy implementation and law enforcement as well as awareness. In this regard, it keeps the public informed about all aspect related to environmental management and natural resources protection. Does the institution have the skills and competencies that complement those of UNDP? REMA has been collaborating well with the UNDP and UNEP on a number of projects funded by them and also those funded by GEF Does the institution have access to relevant information/resources and experience? REMA has built its own environmental data system and has access to all other data available related to the environment and natural resources in the country and has built up a portfolio of its cadre of expertise in the sector. The Unit of ICT and the Unit of Research, Environmental Planning and Development have	Does the institution have the knowledge needed? REMA is the authority mandated by the Government of Rwanda to oversee the management of environment, sustainable use and protection of natural resources in Rwanda. Does the institution keep informed about the latest techniques/ competencies/policies/trends in its area of expertise? Yes. REMA is responsible for policy implementation and law enforcement as well as awareness. In this regard, it keeps the public informed about all aspect related to environmental management and natural resources protection. Does the institution have the skills and competencies that complement those of UNDP? REMA has been collaborating well with the UNDP and UNEP on a number of projects funded by them and also those funded by GEF Does the institution have access to relevant information/resources and experience? REMA has built its own environmental data system and has access to all other data available related to the environment and natural resources in the country and has built up a portfolio of its cadre of expertise in the sector. The Unit of ICT and the Unit of Research, Environmental Planning and Development have been created to take charge

Does the institution have useful contacts and networks? Yes, REMA has worked with a number of stakeholders including donors, non-governmental organisations, community-based support organisations, multilateral organisations, multilateral organisations, multilateral organisations, multilateral organisations, multilateral organisations, multilateral organisations, organisations, multilateral organisations, organisations, multilateral organisations, organisations, multilateral organisations, organis					
a number of stakeholders including donors, non-governmental organisations, community-based support organisations, etc. It has a good track record of networking. Does the institution know how to get baseline data, develop indicators? Yes, Does It apply effective approaches to reach its targets (i.e. participatory methods)? Yes, REMA is experienced in community based natural resource management programme. 2.2.3 Human Dees the institution staff possess adequate expertise and experience? REMA has well experienced and qualified staff but the low number of these staff members is hampering the smooth functioning of the institution. REMA still lacks sufficiently qualified staff for fuffil its obligations. It mainly takes advantage of a pool of project experts and consultants working on a number of donor funded projects. Does the institution use local capacities (financial/human/other resources)? Yes, REMA also makes use of local consultants for specialised services. What is the institution capacity to coordinate between its main office and decentralised entities/branches (if elevant)?		useful contacts and			
to get baseline data, develop indicators? Yes, Does it apply effective approaches to reach its targets (i.e. participatory methods)? Yes, REMA is experienced in community based natural resource management programme. 2.2.3 Human Resources Does the institution staff possess adequate expertise and experienced and qualified staff but the low number of these staff members is hampering the smooth functioning of the institution. REMA still lacks sufficiently qualified staff turifill its obligations, it mainly takes advantage of pool of project experts and consultants working on a number of donor funded projects. Does the institution use local capacities (financial/human/other resources)? Yes, REMA also makes use of local consultants for specialised services. What is the institution capacity to coordinate between its main office and decentralised entities/branches (if relevant)?		a number of stakeholders including donors, non-governmental organisations, community-based support organisations, multilateral organisations, etc. It has a good track record of			,
Does it apply effective approaches to reach its targets (i.e. participatory methods)? Yes, REMA is experienced in community consultations, especially through its community based natural resource management programme. Does the institution staff possess adequate experises and experience? REMA has well experienced and qualified staff but the low number of these staff members is hampering the smooth functioning of the institution. REMA still lacks sufficiently qualified staff to fulfil its obligations. It mainly takes advantage of a pool of project experts and consultants working on a number of donor funded projects. Does the institution use local capacities (financial/human/other resources)? Yes, REMA also makes use of local consultants for specialised services. What is the institution capacity to coordinate between its main office and decentralised entities/branches (if relevant)?		to get baseline data, develop			
in community consultations, especially through its community based natural resource management programme. Does the institution staff possess adequate expertise and experience? REMA has well experienced and qualified staff but the low number of these staff members is hampering the smooth functioning of the institution. REMA still lacks sufficiently qualified staff to fuffil its obligations. It mainly takes advantage of a pool of project experts and consultants working on a number of donor funded projects. Does the institution use local capacities (financial/human/other resources)? Yes, REMA also makes use of local consultants for specialised services. What is the institution capacity to coordinate between its main office and decentralised entities/branches (if relevant)?		Does it apply effective approaches to reach its targets (i.e. participatory			
Resources possess adequate expertise and experience? REMA has well experienced and qualified staff but the low number of these staff members is hampering the smooth functioning of the institution. REMA still lacks sufficiently qualified staff to fulfil its obligations. It mainly takes advantage of a pool of project experts and consultants working on a number of donor funded projects. Does the institution use local capacities (financial/human/other resources)? Yes, REMA also makes use of local consultants for specialised services. What is the institution capacity to coordinate between its main office and decentralised entities/branches (if relevant)? A framework for appropriete		in community consultations, especially through its community based natural resource			
REMA has well experienced and qualified staff but the low number of these staff members is hampering the smooth functioning of the institution. REMA still lacks sufficiently qualified staff to fulfil its obligations. It mainly takes advantage of a pool of project experts and consultants working on a number of donor funded projects. Does the institution use local capacities (financial/human/other resources)? Yes, REMA also makes use of local consultants for specialised services. What is the institution capacity to coordinate between its main office and decentralised entities/branches (if relevant)? A transpert for enprentists		possess adequate expertise	expertise and		
capacities (financial/human/other resources)? Yes, REMA also makes use of local consultants for specialised services. What is the institution capacity to coordinate between its main office and decentralised entities/branches (if relevant)?		REMA has well experienced and qualified staff but the low number of these staff members is hampering the smooth functioning of the institution. REMA still lacks sufficiently qualified staff to fulfil its obligations. It mainly takes advantage of a pool of project experts and consultants working on a number of donor funded projects.	Staff turnover Chart of assignments of roles and functions Reports on technical experience from national or international agencies for operations and		
What is the institution capacity to coordinate between its main office and decentralised entities/branches (if relevant)?	a _{n e} a iza	capacities (financial/human/other resources)? Yes, REMA also makes use of local consultants for	and the second of		
There are professionals in		What is the institution capacity to coordinate between its main office and decentralised entities/branches (if		A framework for appropriate	

	charge of environment and environment committees at district level. Has staff been trained on project management methodology? Yes, several training opportunities are offered to staff members.		coordination still needs to be properly developed.
MANAGEMENT 3.1 Administrative ca	NATIONAL INSTITUTION CAP pacity uate logistical support and infrast		TIVE AND FINANCIAL
3.1.1 Ability to manage and maintain infrastructure and equipment	Does the institution possess logistical infrastructure and equipment? Yes. Can the institution manage and maintain equipment? Yes.	Adequate logistical infrastructure: office facilities and space, basic equipment, utilities Office, regional and HQ. Computer capability and documentation	
3.1.2 Ability to procure goods services and works on a transparent and competitive basis.	Does the institution have the ability to procure goods, services and works on a transparent and competitive basis? Yes. REMA has a procurement service that follows the procurement law. Does the institution have standard contracts or access to legal counsel to ensure that contracts meet performance standards, protect UNDP and the institution's interests and are enforceable? Yes, REMA receives its legal advice from the Ministry of Justice and the Attorney General. Does the institution have the authority to enter into	Standard contracts Procurement law. Minutes and Examples of how procurement is done Written procedures for identifying the appropriate vendor, obtaining the best price, and issuing commitments Standard contracts	

P1-2-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-			
	Yes, it is created through the Law establishing Public Agencies and thus has a legal mandates for particular contracts. Others are signed by MINELA or MINECOFIN		
3.1.3 Ability to recruit and manage the best-qualified	Is the institution able to staff the project and enter into contract with personnel?	Standard contracts Job descriptions	N/A
personnel on a transparent and competitive basis.	Yes, it is created through the Law establishing Public Agencies and thus has a legal mandate.		
	Does the institution use written job descriptions for consultants or experts?	Models of TORs	
	Yes.		
3.2 Financial Capacity Ability to ensure appro-	y priate management of funds		
3.2.1 Financial management and	Is there a regular budget cycle?	Operating budgets and financial reports	
funding resources	Yes, starting July 01 and ending June 31 since this fiscal year 2009, to cope with the EAC fiscal year rules. Does the institution produce programme and project budgets? Yes What is the maximum amount of money the institution has managed? N/A	List of core and non-core donors and years of funding Written procedures ensuring clear records for payable, receivables, stock and inventory Reporting system that tracks all commitments and expenditures against budgets by line	
	Does the institution ensure physical security of advances, cash and records? This exercise is done in collaboration with MINECOFIN using appropriate software Does the institution disburse funds in a timely and effective manner? This exercise is done in collaboration with MINECOFIN using appropriate software		
	Does the institution have procedures on authority, responsibility, monitoring and	The Office of the Auditor General (OAG) reports	

4			
	accountability of handling funds? Yes Does the institution have a record of financial stability and reliability? N/A		
3.2.2. Accounting System	Does the institution keep good, accurate and informative accounts? Yes, REMA is regularly audited by the Office of the Auditor General as are all other government ministries, and this is scrutinised by the Parliamentary Committee on Public Account. Does the institution have the ability to ensure proper financial recording and reporting? Yes, see the above. REMA has a unit in charge of financial administration.	A bank account or bank statements Audited financial statements Good, accurate and informative accounting system Written procedures for processing payments to control the risks through segregation of duties, and transaction recording and reporting	N/A
3.2.3. Knowledge of UNDP financial system	Does the institution have staff familiar with Atlas through External Access? Yes, see the explanation provided in the preceding section.	Where necessary administration of project finance is outsourced through contract. External access provided	

Annex 5: Some CCA responses already underway in Rwanda

Ongoing CCA responses

Some of the key achievements and ongoing activities are briefly cited below.

- A new Climate Change and International Obligations Unit is about to be established within REMA.
 The Unit is responsible for the implementation of the UNFCCC in the country context, negotiates in
 international forums, and coordinates the National Climate Change Committee, and processes such
 as the Second National Communication (SNC), currently under preparation. The SNC focus on the
 national inventory of green-house gases linked to energy activities in Rwanda. The first draft is
 available for consultation.
- Rwanda has established a designated National Climate Change Committee, coordinated by REMA.
- Rwanda has completed reporting requirements under the UNFCCC and since 2006 has completed its NAPA and is conducting relevant background studies for the completion of its Second National Communication (SNC).
- CCA has been included as one of the environment sector priorities under NDP 3; although CCA is not yet fully mainstreamed into NDP 3, the NDP 3 CCA programme should aim to achieve this for the next 5 year planning period
- The REMA's five years Strategic Plan (SP) spells out priority CCA activities, aimed, amongst others, at providing opportunity for supporting a national framework of action on CCA and CCA mainstreaming.
- A regional GEF initiative is looking at options to climate change-proof the energy sectors in Rwanda (UNEP/IISD/ACT/KIST), while two SGP/GEF (UNDP/Nyabihu District) and LDCF/GEF (UNEP/UNDP/REMA) demonstrations are currently being prepared for the western province, which was hardest hit by severe flooding in past years.
- An economic cost analysis of climate change impacts and different adaptation scenarios is currently underway (DFID, DEWPOINT (Development Resource Centre- Environment-Water-Sanitation), SEI (Stockholm Environment Institute/REMA/MINECOFIN).
- Ongoing environmental management projects such as the Nile basin management project, Nile Transboundary Environmental Action Project (NTEAP/REMA), the Decentralisation and Environmental Management Project (DEMP) (UNDP/REMA) and the GEF/RADA Sustainable Land Management Project include elements on adaptation and have generated important lessons learnt
- UNESCO is currently negotiating with the Government of Rwanda to be part of a regional project
 that would enhance the capacity for risk and vulnerability assessments in the country, an objective
 closely linked to the AAP.
- The Kirehe Watershed Management Project (Eastern Province) under MINAGRI and funded by IFAD has an important component of CCA linked to sustainable land use management through soil and water conservation, irrigation and water harvesting.
- Three projects are implementing an important programme of ecosystem rehabilitation:
 - The Support Project for Forest Management in Rwanda (PAFOR) funded by AfDB made significant actions in the area of afforestation and protection of sensitive and fragile zones in Western (Gishwati, Nyungwe) and Eastern Provinces, as well as in Kigali City;
 - o The Afforestation Support Project (PAREF) funded by the Belgium and Netherlands Kingdoms for about 13 million € that concentrate afforestation efforts in damaged critical ecosystems of Western (Gishwati area), Northern and Eastern Provinces;
 - The Gishwati Area Conservation Programme (GACP) funded by the Great Ape Trust of IOWA EarthPark aimed at creating a national conservation park in Gishwati natural reserve, restoring ecosystem services in the form of improved water quality, reduced soil erosion and flooding, fewer landslides and increased carbon sequestration as well as restoring natural biodiversity.
- AfDB is in the process of developing a multinational project of integrated rural development of BUGESERA Natural Region shared with the Ministries of Agriculture of Rwanda and Burundi. This project encompasses all elements relevant to CCA such as the development of appropriate techniques for hillside and marshland irrigation, soil protection against erosion, water harvesting, improvement of water quality and the promotion of crop varieties highly resistant to drought and diseases to boost agricultural productivity. Studies for environmental impact assessments, underground and surface water quality and quantity assessments are also under way.
- The impact of CC on water supply for hydro-electrical investments have been assessed: a GEF regional project is already supporting Rwanda to determine the impacts of CC on the energy sector.

- MOH has initiated some preliminary studies to assess the malaria risk in Rwanda due to climate change and gathered further information to assist the building of a responsive health risk system.
- The UN in Rwanda is piloting the "One UN programme Rwanda" and has aligned its UNDAF to the country priorities in its 2008-2012 Common Operational Document (COD); Thematic Group 4 focuses on the management of the environment, natural resources and land. Annually prepared Strategy Papers guide the country-focused programming of each theme.
- Priorities identified in the INC, NAPA and SOE & Outlook amongst others, are integrated into the EDPRS.
- WFP will soon implement a large ecosystem rehabilitation project focused on reforestation of a large part of Gishwati Area, Western Province.
- Rwanda will soon receive funding for several pilot projects on CCA from UNDP/GEF/SGP and CC-DARE:
 - Building capacity and raising awareness for a sensitive community on climate change adaptation in Rwanda
 - Land and Biodiversity Conservation Project in Gishwati Area against Climate Change Damage
 - o Pilot CCA activities in Nyabihu District
- Numerous other projects and government policies promote the overall adaptation policy options outlined above i.e. on improving governance, and empowering communities.

Minutes of the Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) meeting held in the UNDP, on December 17th, 2009.

A) Present at the meeting:

- 1. NDAGIJIMANA Jean Damascene: Mayor of Nyabihu District
- 2. JABO Paul: Executive Secretary of Western Province
- 3. NKUSI Ronald: Official from CEPEX and Representative of Ministry of Finance, and Economic Planning (MINICOFIN)

4. BUSOKEYE Marie Laetitia: Representative of Rwanda Environment Management authority (REMA)

5. MUSABYIMANA Innocent: Representative of the Ministry of Environment and Land

6. MBATI MUCUNGA Mathieu: Representative of Rwanda Meteorological Service

7. MUSEMAKWERI John: UNDP

8. Mathias Z.NAAB: UNDP-Chair

9. SHINGIRO Christian: UNDP

10. BEN-DEDALE Evelyn: UNDP

B) Objectives of the meeting:

Validation of the project documents: "Supporting Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Africa - Building a comprehensive national approach in Rwanda" and "Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change by Establishing Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Systems and Support for Integrated Watershed Management in flood prone areas"

C) Recommendations and comments on the project documents:

After a brief and well prepared presentation made by John Musemakweri (UNDP), the following comments/recommendations were made:

 The mayor and the representative from the province commended the initiative and they expressed appreciation to the Government of Rwanda and UNDP to have conceived these important projects that will have significant impact on the fragile ecosystem of Gishwati in general and Nyabihu District in particular;

• The two project documents are comprehensive enough. The key challenge is to find a qualified project management team to manage the projects as climate change is a new emerging sector;

• The meeting recommended that mayors of districts where the projects will be implemented to be included in the project(s) Steering committee;

• To ensure gender needs assessment and gender issues are well incorporated in the documents because women are more hit hard by the effects of climate change;

• There is a need to show linkages with other existing projects (eg. Sustainable Land Management) in order to build on what has been already achieved to make more significant impact and continuity;

• .More clarification on the linkages between the two projects for Early Warning System (EWS) and the geographical spread of the two projects.

• A couple of the indicators should be revisited to ensure that they are specific and measurable and achievable;

- Participants recommended that the two projects should be implemented in a
 harmonized and synergized manner. Example: On EWS aspect, the AAP project
 should focus on creation of the development of a database system; a EWS
 strategy (building on LDCF) and identification of priority elements and risks
 management tools as well as capacity building to implement EWS and LDCF
 should put more emphasis on equipments acquisition for meteorology and
 forecasting for the targeted areas.
- The LDCF should focus more in the implementation of the two priorities of NAPA and funds that are required will be used for concrete implementation of those priorities;
- On the organizational structure (p.40), the structure needs to be redesigned to reflect the normal structure of the steering committee;

The LPAC meeting recommended the approval of the project documents by the Resident Representative upon integration of the above comments and recommendations. The meeting expressed that the project should be signed as soon as possible so that the implementation of activities start with the first quarter of 2010.

Reporter:

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