**UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2021**

Reporting from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021

# 1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

# 1.1. Project details

1. IDENTIFICATION

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Identification Table | GEF ID.: 9820 | Umoja no.: SB-011329.02 / P1-33CBL-000020 |
| Project Title | Strengthening Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious climate reporting |
| Duration months | *Planned* | 36 months |
| *Extension(s)* | 31 December 2022 (+11 months) |  |
| Division(s) Implementing the Project | Economy Division, Energy and Climate Branch, Climate Change Mitigation unit |
| Executing Agency(ies) | Environmental Protection Agency |
| Names of Other Project Partners | * Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology, and Innovation (MESTI)
* Ghana Statistical Services (GSS)
* Ministry of Energy (MoE)
* Ministry of Transport
* Forestry Commission
* The University of Ghana – Department of Statistics
* Ministry of Food and Agriculture
* Energy Commission
* Ministry of Sanitation and Resources
* Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
* KASA NGO Platform
* Volta River Authority
 |
| Project Type | Medium Size Project |
| Project Scope | National  |
| Region | Africa |
| Countries | Ghana |
| Programme of Work | PoW 2020-2021, Sub-programme 1 Climate Change |
| GEF Focal Area(s) | Climate Change Mitigation |
| UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages  | UNSDP 2018-2022, Result Area 3: Protected and Safe Environment, Outcome 5: Environmental governance at national and local levels is effective, efficient and coherent.  |
| Link to relevant SDG target(s) and SDG indicator(s) | SDG-13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts* Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning;

Indicator 13.3.2: Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions. |
| GEF financing amount | US$ 1,100,000 |
| Co-financing amount | US$ 1,177,500 |
| Date of CEO Endorsement | 19 November 2018 |
| Start of Implementation | 4 March 2019 |
| Date of first disbursement | 15 July 2019 |
| Total disbursement as of 30 June 2021 | US$ 415,000 |
| Total expenditure as of 30 June 2021 | US$ 266,813 |
| Expected Mid-Term Review Date | N/A |
| Completion Date | *Planned* | 31 January 2022 |
| *Revised* | 31 December 2022 |
| Expected Terminal Evaluation Date | 30 June 2023 |
| Expected Financial Closure Date | 31 December 2023 |

# 1.2. Project description

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| **Project Objective:** Strengthen Ghana's national capacity for transparency and ambitious reporting by improving on the functionality of the national system and integrate into national M&E framework having identified institutional capacities, opportunities and gaps.**Component****:** Improving and integrating transparency framework of the Paris Agreement into Ghana's Monitoring &Evaluation (M&E) systemThe CBIT project seeks to contribute to Ghana's agenda to institute an integrated domestic MRV system capable of efficiently delivering multiple MRV tasks (MRV of GHG, MRV of Actions, MRV of support, adaptation M&E and tracking of progress of NDC goals) as required by the Paris Agreement. The project will therefore aim to build on existing MRV of GHG structures expanding its scope to include additional MRV tasks in the NDCs as well as anchoring into the national M & E framework. Through the implementation of the CBIT project, Ghana will be in a better position to (a) plan and execute its NDCs regularly; (b) track progress of implementation of climate actions and support received, (c) track progress of achievement of NDC goals at a given time and (d) compile and report on implementation of NDCs in a transparent and sustainable manner. Finally, the project will also seek to entrench the culture of climate reporting within the line ministries so that it is seen as part of the routine work of the ministries. **Executing Agency:** Environmental Protection Agency |

# 1.3. History of project revisions

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Version** | **Date** | **Main changes introduced in this revision** |
| Rev0 (CEO ED) | N/A | N/A |
| Rev 1 | 11 May 2021 | Extension of the project's technical completion date to 31 December 2022 to factor in the EPA's delay in setting up the Project Management Unit and kicking off the project. |

# 2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

* 1. 2.1. UNEP Subprogramme(s)

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| --- | --- |
| **Subprogramme(s) and biennia of the PoW to which the project contributes** | **Subprogramme's Expected Accomplishment(s) and indicator (s) to which the project contributes** |
| **Subprogramme:** 1 Climate Change: countries increasingly make the transition to low-emission economic development, and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change | **Expected Accomplishments:** (b) Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologiesIndicator (i) The number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies |
| While it is too early to report against this indicator, the ultimate purpose of this project is to allow Ghana to improve its MRV system and institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework. This will, in turn, allow the Ghanaian government and other national stakeholders to use quality open environmental data, analyses, and participatory processes to generate evidence-based environmental assessments and foster policy action to set more ambitious NDCs. [Section to be shared with relevant Regional and Global Sub Programme Coordinators] |

* 1. 2.2. GEF Core Indicators (for all GEF 6 and later projects):

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| --- | --- |
| **GEF Core Indicators** | **Indicative expected Results** |
| N/A – this GEF-6 project was designed without any indicators corresponding to the GEF -7 Cote Indicator Worksheet. |

* 1. 2.3. Implementation status and risk

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | FY 2020 | FY 2021 | FY 20\_\_ | FY 20\_\_ | FY 20\_\_ |
| PIR # | 1st  | 2nd  | 3rd  | 4th  | …. |
| Rating towards **outcomes** (section 3.1) | S | S |  |  |  |
| Rating towards **outputs** (section 3.2) | MS | S |  |  |  |
| **Risk** rating (section 3.3) | M | L |  |  |  |

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| Rating towards outcomes: The CBIT project is actively engaging with the line ministries to streamline the tracking and reporting of NDC actions in their respective sectors. The streamlining process will build on the existing monitoring system by making them more practicable and gender-focused. It will also emphasise building lasting institutional capacities for using the climate change indicators and monitoring tools. The project team is making good progress on all fronts: activity implementation is underway as per the revised workplan and no critical obstacles have been identified so far. Based on this, it is very likely the project will be able to achieve its targets by the time it reaches technical completion date, so the rating towards the likelihood of achieving the expected Outcomes is “Satisfactory”.Rating towards outputs: Over the past 12 months, the project has successfully delivered additional outputs and has brought on board all the relevant stakeholders to contribute to the implementation and facilitate the adoption of the project findings into the ongoing improvements in the Ghana Climate Ambitious Reporting Programme (GCARP) in the respective institutions. These achievements are because of the engagement of key stakeholders at all levels leading to the institutionalisation of the domestic MRV system in readiness for the ETF. Notwithstanding the outputs achieved by the Project, COVID-19 infections and threat to public health is negatively impacting (delays) on the implementation of certain project activities, especially those that require in-person meetings or contact. However, generally speaking, the project is on track with the latest workplan revision. As such, the project’s progress towards the delivery of Outputs is rated as “Satisfactory”.Overall risk rating: The project risk is rated as “Low”, since most of the risk identified have a very limited impact on the project or are kept under control with the appropriate mitigations measures. It is however noteworthy to highlight that the Covid-19 pandemic and the associated restrictions could have an impact on the project’s ability to deliver certain types of activities in the future, such as activities involving international traveling or in-person meetings. The Project Management Unit will have to continue to keep this under close scrutiny and be prepared to implement alternative solutions, such setting up the appropriate online resources/tools to undertake the capacity building activities virtually/remotely.[Section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal] |

* 1. 2.4. Co-financing

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| --- | --- |
| **Planned Co-finance**Total: US$ 1,177,500**Actual to date:** US$ 70,000(= 6%)(as at 30 June 2021) | The EPA has contributed to achieving co-finance contributions in the following areas; (a) time contribution from the project leaders and two technical assistants in managing the project; the use of office spaces, utilities and vehicles. Besides, the CBIT has mobilised from the UNDP'S NDC Support Programme and UNEP-DTU ICAT. These will be reported in the next PIR.EPA (Co-finance) - $70,000 (in knd)   |

* 1. 2.5. Stakeholder engagement

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| **Stakeholder engagement** | Ghana's CBIT has engaged a wide variety of stakeholders from inception to date. The stakeholders contributed to formulating and targeting the project scope through contact interviews and feedback during workshops. At the inception workshop, the stakeholders also participated and made sure that their views were reflected in the design of the project activities and structures. The overall feedback informed the composition of the working groups, selection of workshop/training topics and mode of delivery and above all, ensuring that the CBIT project meets their capacity needs as it was originally intended. So far, the project has thoroughly engaged different stakeholders in implementing key project activities and their involvement in project entities. They also formed the majority of the four project entities (i.e., steering committee and three working groups). Their involvement in the work of the project entity groups allows them to bring the perspective to bear in the coordination and technical aspects of the project. Besides, they also benefited from capacity building training programme and contributed to the focus group discussions on the strategies for improving the functionality of the domestic MRV system. Most of them also received awareness on transparency-related topics. During the training and the awareness-raising workshops, they also immensely contributed ideas towards strengthening the country's transparency structures. It is also important to highlight the involvement of stakeholders in interviews and focus group discussions. Most of the consultants who worked on the institutional assessment for GCARP and the system for the statistics spoke to the stakeholders solicit their views. Below are some of the stakeholder institutions involved in the CBIT project:* Forestry Commission
* Energy Commission
* Ghana Statistical Services
* National Development Planning Commission
* Driver Vehicle Licensing Authority
* Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development
* Ministry of Food and Agriculture
* Land Use & Spatial Planning Authority
* Ministry of Transport
* Goal 13 SDG Platform,
* Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet
* Volta River Authority

Besides serving on the various working groups and contributing to interviews, the contact points in each institution also help disseminate the findings and recommendations from the CBIT project. The project has a deliberate strategy to engage diverse stakeholders, including CSO and gender groups, in all meetings/training. [Section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal] |

* 1. 2.6. Gender

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| **Gender mainstreaming** | The project can report on the following gender-disaggregated data collected over the period:* Project management unit: Male – 71% and Female – 29%
* Project steering committee members: Male – 71% and Female – 29%
* MRV Governance Committee: Male – 60% and Female – 40%
* MRV & M&E Integration Committee: Male – 75% and Female – 25%
* Data Management Committee: Male – 67% and Female – 33%
* Meeting attendance: Male – 70% and Female – 30%
* Consultants: 100% male

In terms of challenges, the EPA does not control the nomination of representatives of various institutions but encourages the various institutions through invitation letters to ensure gender equality and women's empowerment.The EPA Project Management Unit will continue to ensure the following actions (outlined in the Gender mainstreaming Section of the Project's CEO Endorsement Document) are undertaken throughout the project implementation:  * The gender-disaggregation principle has to be adhered to during all data collection, analysis and reporting. This should also be the case for all project events, meetings, workshops and training, whereby Gender disaggregated attendance lists shall be completed.
* Efforts will also be made to maintain an acceptable gender representation, aiming at least 35%, in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks) and capacity building actions (training, workshops).
* The project will explore the possibility of organising a joint workshop on Gender and MRV using practical case studies from two selected sectors.
* Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will include, but not be limited to: the Ministry of Gender, Abantu for Development and the National REDD+ Secretariat who will play a key role in ensuring that gender perspective is not only recognised as necessary but is built into the activities throughout the project.
* The CBIT gender objectives will also be actively aligned to the "UNDP Support Programme" which has specific activities on gender-responsive NDC planning as part of the co-financing arrangement.

[Section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal] |

* 1. 2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

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| **Environmental and social safeguards management** | The is project was rated at the "Low" safeguard risk category as it mainly focuses on normative issues, i.e., institutional capacity building toward improved reporting on NDC, so the government meets the transparency requirements on the climate change commitments and reports the progress reliably.[Section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal] |

* 1. 2.8. Knowledge management

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| **Knowledge activities and products** | The project is yet to develop knowledge products for dissemination at this stage. The plan is to gather and document additional lessons and best practices to turn them into useful knowledge products. [Section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal] |

* 1. 2.9. Stories to be shared

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| **Stories to be shared** | Project stories will be shared in the 2022 PIR if relevant. [Section to be shared with communication division/ GEF communication] |
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# 3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

*Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the* ***UNEP Task Manager*** *will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:*

1. *Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1*
2. *Implementation progress – see section 3.2*

*Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.*

* 1. 3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

| **Project objective and Outcomes** | **Indicator** | **Baseline level** | **End-of-project target** | **Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2021** | **Progress rating[[1]](#footnote-2)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Objective:** Strengthen Ghana national capacity for transparency and ambitious reporting by improving on the functionality of the national system and integrate into national M&E framework having identified institutional capacities, opportunities and gaps | A) Domestic MRV system integrated to M&E framework established and in operation. | A) No[[2]](#footnote-3) | A) Yes | Ghana is already tracking NDC actions at the sectoral level by the line ministries, even though a review of the NDCs is almost complete. The CBIT project is engaging with the line ministries to streamline the tracking and reporting of NDC actions in their respective sectors. The streamlining process will build on the existing monitoring system by making them more practicable and gender-focused. It will also emphasise building lasting institutional capacities for using these indicators and monitoring tools. The development of the domestic MRV system is still underway. | S |
| B) Number of public and private organisations that have adopted and use MRV template to report progress of sector NDC actions. | B) Zero | B) 7-line ministries and 3 private organisations | The CBIT project has engaged with the Energy Commission, National Petroleum Authority, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Driver Vehicle and Licensing Authority, National Road Safety Commission, and the Ministry of Transport. Institute for Environment and Sanitation Studies, Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research and HATOF Foundation. The development of the MRV templates is still underway. | S |
| **Outcome:**NDC targets become a central part of Ghana's system for tracking and implementing progress towards its national development | 1) Number of climate change indicators for tracking progress of NDC goals included in the national M&E result framework of the medium-term development being used by line ministries | 1) Zero | 1) 5 | The CBIT project is currently engaging with the National Development Planning Commission to develop climate change indicators to track NDC goals for inclusion in the national M&E framework. Delays have been occasioned because the NDC is being reviewed and is expected to be completed by August 2021.  | S |
| 2) Number of ministries/regulators piloting the full-package of MRV of GHG, Action and Support  | 2) Zero | 2) 2 Ministries and 1 Regulator[[3]](#footnote-4) | The activities related to the piloting of the MRV system are due to start in the 2nd half of year 2021. The project should be in a position to start monitoring progress towards achieving this target in the 2022 PIR. | S |

* 1. 3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

| **Outputs/Activities[[4]](#footnote-5)** | **Expected completion date[[5]](#footnote-6)** | **Implementation status as of 30 June 2020 (%)** | **Implementation status as of 30 June 2021 (%)** | **Progress rating justification[[6]](#footnote-7), description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay** | **Progress rating[[7]](#footnote-8)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **COMPONENT 1: Improving and integrating transparency framework of the Paris Agreement into Ghana's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system** |
| **Output 1: An effective institutional arrangement to plan, implement and report climate action established.** | **31 October 2021** | **20%** | **86%** | **Out of the 8 activities, 6 have been completed, 1 scheduled for July 2021 and 1 (Activity 1.5) has been postponed due to impacts and threats of COVID-19.**  | **S** |
| Activity 1.0: CBIT Project Kick-off | 28 February 2020 | 100% | 100% | The project was kicked on 10 March 2020, with 28 participants from different organisations and institutions. The Inception Workshop and 1st PSC meeting reports were completed and shared with the participants in April 2020. | S |
| Activity 1.1: Conduct initial assessment of all institutions involved in the G-CARP and related works will be compiled, and rated using the scale of 21, as defined in the GEF CBIT programming document | 31 May 2020 | 10% | 100% | Lock-down and threats of COVID occasioned delays.The capacities and roles of 25 climate reporting institutions were assessed using a scale of 1-4 as defined in the GEF Programming Document in April 2020. | S |
| Activity 1.2: Review institutional roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders and streamline the coordination functions; expanding the scope and number of institutions involved in the MRV work | 31 August 2020 | 10% | 100% | The review of institutional roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders involved in six frontline climate reporting schemes was conducted to identify opportunities for institutional strengthening for long-term climate reporting in October 2020. | S |
| Activity 1.3: Organise tailor-made training programmes for fresh entrants into the list of national experts | 30 April 2021 | 0% | 100% | A tailor-made training was organised for 65 new entrants identified from various institutions and sectors in April 2021. The training exposed participants to the current MRV system and the requirements introduced by the ETF. | S |
| Activity 1.4: Organise refreshers trainings for experienced national experts | 30 April 2021 | 0% | 100% | A refresher training was conducted for twenty participants from different organisations and institutions from various sectors in August 2021. | S |
| Activity 1.5: Organise regular peer exchange programs for Ghanaian MRV experts | 31 October 2021 | 0% | 0% | Postponed due to the threats and impacts of COVID -19. Most regional or international peer to peer exchange programmes is held online. Most of the Ghanaian experts join international meetings online to share their experiences and learn from them. New tentative completion date: 31 December 2021  | MS |
| Activity 1.6: Review methodology for the preparation of energy, transport, agriculture, and waste statistics | 31 December 2020 | 10% | 100% | A comprehensive assessment was conducted on the methodology for compiling energy, waste, transport and agriculture statistics in relation to climate reporting in December 2020.  | S |
| Activity 1.7: Organise focus-group discussion (FGD) with the key national data providers on ways to improve preparation and publication of the statistics | 30 April 2021 | 0% | 100% | A Focused Group Discussion (FGD) was organised in April 2021 with twenty-eight participants from various data generation institutions to discuss the findings and opportunities from the review of the methodology for preparing the energy, agriculture and waste statistics. | S |
| **Output 2: A centralised national infrastructure for improved data access and information management established** | **31 December 2021** | **0%** | **12%** | **The execution of activities under this output are on schedule.** | **S** |
| Activity 2.1: Establish functional & centralized data sharing network | 31 July 2021 | 0% | 15% | Procurement evaluation to software and data management expert to facilitate the establishment of a functional data-sharing network completed.  | S |
| Activity 2.2: Develop templates and guidance notes in five NDC sectors | 31 December 2021 | 0% | 10% | The activity is on schedule. The CBIT project team has engaged the National Development Planning Commission to kick start developing the templates and guidance notes in five sectors even though the NDCs are currently under review and will be completed before October 2021. The draft NDC is ready, which will pave the way for the full implementation of the activities.  | HS |
| Activity 2.3: Develop a verification manual for MRV of NDC Actions | 31 Oct 2021 | 0% | 10% | The activity is on schedule. The CBIT project team has engaged the National Development Planning Commission to kick start developing the verification manual for MRV of NDCs, even though the NDCs are currently under review and will be completed before October 2021. The draft NDC is ready, which will pave the way for the full implementation of the activities. | S |
| **Output 3: Five climate change indicators mainstreamed into the medium-term development framework** | **30 November 2022** | **0%** | **0%** | **On schedule**  | **S** |
| Activity 3.1: Develop indicators for NDC actions and incorporate into national M&E framework (APR) for long-term monitoring of sector-led climate actions | 31 August 2021 | 0% | 0% | This activity is planned to start during the 2nd half of 2021.  | S |
| Activity 3.2: Develop specific input/output indicators for selected sector NDC actions and incorporate them into the NDPC result framework for the 2018-2022 planning cycle and beyond. | 28 Feb 2022 | 0% | 0% | This activity is planned to start during the 2nd half of 2021.  | S |
| Activity 3.3: Organise three workshops on the development of climate-specific indicators for NDC sectors and the assessment of NDC policy interventions | 30 June 2022 | 0% | 0% | This activity is planned to start during the 2nd half of 2021.  | S |
| Activity 3.4: Organise two consultative meetings for planning and coordination for key stakeholders in the NDC sectors to promote its visibility; stocktaking of achievements and evaluation of progress.  | 30 Nov 2022 | 0% | 0% | This activity is planned to start during year 2022. | S |
| **Output 4: Full version of domestic MRV tested/piloted in 3 selected NDC sectors** | **30 Nov 2022** | **0%** | **0%** | **On schedule** | S |
| Activity 4.1: Test and pilot transparency measures in the Energy, Agriculture and Transport sectors. | 31 Oct 2022 | 0% | 0% | This activity is planned to start during the 2nd half of 2021. | S |
| Activity 4.2: Communicate key lessons and best practices from the implementation of the CBIT Project  | 30 November 2022 | 0% | 0% | This activity is planned to start during the 2nd half of 2021. | S |

* 1. 3.3. Risk Rating

**Table A.** Risk-log

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Risk** | **Risk affecting:** | **Risk Rating** | **Variation respect to last rating** |
| Outcome / outputs | **CEO ED** | **PIR 1** | **PIR 2** | **Δ** | **Justification** |
| **Risks identified at CEO Endorsement** |
| Inertia on institutional buy-in | All | M | L | L | = | All line ministries, including the new ones, have been included in the project from the onset. The inter-ministerial committees established is leading the adoption of the key findings and outputs of the project into policy planning and decision-making in their respective sectors.  |
| Insufficient institutional coordination | All | M | L | L | = | The project engaged high-level public servants in place of the political authorities within the line ministries during the political activities and organised some activities that were originally planned for the last quarter of 2020 to the quarters that had no political activities. |
| Insufficient high –level political will and commitment | All | M | M | L | ↓ | Roles of new institutions have been identified, and their respective representatives have been in the training programmes that were organised by the project. The new entrants were included in the training programmes to highlight their respective roles in the MRV arrangements and further create awareness on transparency topics in their respective institutions through back-to-office reports and the circulation of training materials. |
| Data availability and accessibility constraints | All | M | M | M | = | Even though the project continuously engages the data generators within the existing national data collection infrastructure and takes advantage of the publicly available and industrial data, there are still barriers to data accessibility, availability and archiving. For example, obtaining confidential data from industry is limited. Industry players are not amenable to giving information or data concerning their operation or even through interviews in the absence of a clear data protection araangement. So with the passage of the freedom of information law and the EPA law on EIA administration, it may be possible to get the industry players to be involved since the regulation require them to share data as much as possible while respecting the data confidentiality. by |
| Limited skill-set | All | M | M | L | ↓ | The project has organised training sessions for new entrants identified to the roles of experts, expanded the involvement of new institutions and encourages staff who attend training programmes to create awareness on transparency and share training materials and report. For example, some of the reporesentatives of some data producers such as the National Petroleum Authority (NPA) have been trained on the data requirements and how to prepare reports relevant for climate reports. |
| **Risks identified in the Environmental and Social Safeguards screening** |
| N/A – no Medium, Substantial nor High risks identified in the E&S safeguards screening. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Risks identified in the 2020 PIR** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| COVID-19 restrictions and public health threats | All | N/A | M | L | ↓ | Ghana is experiencing another surge in reported cases which is likely to lead to the third wave. Even though some of the activities that require in-person contacts are ongoing, we foresee that the growth in reported cases may lead to delays and slow down participation. However the project team managed to apply adaptive management over the past 12 months by shifting activities that involved physical contact towards the period when the COVID-19 threat to public safety was important and to use virtual means to implement activities where possible. |
| General elections in December 2020. | All | N/A | M | L | ↓ | The 2020 General Elections has been completed leading to a reasonably low interest in political activities. All political authorities and actors involved with the line ministries and agencies have been appointed.  |
| **New risks identified in the current PIR** |
| Delays in the finalisation of Ghana's revised Nationally Determined Contribution which is an input into activities 2.2 and 2.3. The draft revised NDC is completed but not published. | Activities 2.2 and 2.3 under output 2 | N/A |  | L | ↓ | The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI) has completed the drafting of the revised NDC. This will pave the way for the full implementation of activities 2.2. and 2.3  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Consolidated project risk** |  | **n.a** | **M** | **L** | ↓ | This Section focuses on the variation. The overall rating is discussed in section 2.3. |

**Table B.** Outstanding medium & high risks

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| **Risk**   | **Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)** | **Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period** | **Additional mitigation measures for the next periods** |
| What | When | By whom |
| Data availability and accessibility constraints | Included publicly available and industrial data providers in the technical working group to facilitate data access.- The EPA has built a long-standing mutual collaboration the data providers and thus accessing data is expected to be smooth. Also, the Act 490 mandates the EPA to use its legal authority to sanction relevant data where the data owner is not cooperative | Through the passage of the freedom of information law and the EPA law on EIA administration, it may be possible to get the industry players to be involved since the regulation require them to share data as much as possible while respecting the data confidentiality. | N/A | N/A | N/A |
|  |   |  |  |  |  |

**High Risk (H):** There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialise, and/or the project may face high risks.
**Significant Risk (S):** There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks.
**Medium Risk (M):** There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialise, and/or the project may face only modest risks.
**Low Risk (L):** There is a probability of up to 25% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialise, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

1. Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Existing reporting program: Ghana Climate Ambitious Reporting Program (G-CARP) in Yr. 2013 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Ministries of Energy and Transport and 1 regulator (Energy Commission) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe and workplan revision 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. The completion dates should be as per latest workplan revision 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager [↑](#footnote-ref-8)