

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2023

Reporting from 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THIS PIR

1. *Instructions in blue are directed to Task Managers / Administrative Officers*
2. *Instructions in red are directed to Project Managers and Executing Agencies*
3. When filling up the respective cells, use the Normal style from the template. The text will look like this.
4. *Fields in green are new additions since last year's PIR.*

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

Identification Table	GEF ID.: 6986	Umoja WBS: SB-012083
	SMA IPMR ID: 39700	Grant ID: S1-32LDL-000045
	Project Short Title: Rwanda NAP Project	
Project Title	Building the capacity of Rwanda's government to advance the National Adaptation Planning process	
Duration months	Planned	48
	Age	44
Project Type	Full Size Project	
Parent Programme if child project	N/A	
Project Scope	National	
Region	Africa	
Countries	Rwanda	
GEF Focal Area(s)	Climate Change Adaptation	
GEF financing amount	USD 6,000,000	
Co-financing amount	<p>In kind contribution by Ministry of Environment: USD 5,000,000</p> <p>In kind contribution by UNDP-UNEP: Poverty Environment Action for the SDGs: USD 2,400,000</p> <p>In kind contribution by UNEP Global Adaptation Network: USD 100,000</p> <p>Total: USD 7,500,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-financing: \$7,500,000 Leveraged co-financing so far: \$5,692,250 =75.8% as of end June 2023 	
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	11 January 2019	
UNEP Project Approval Date (Decision Sheet)		
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)	29 October 2019	
Date of Inception Workshop, if available	27 November 2020	
Date of First Disbursement	10 March 2020	

Total disbursement as of 30 June 2023	\$3,852,961	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2023	\$3,863,429	
Midterm undertaken?	Yes	
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken	07-16 June 2023	
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	N/A	
Completion Date	<i>Planned – original PCA</i>	30 September 2024
	<i>Revised – Current PCA</i>	N/A
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	31 March 2025	
Expected Financial Closure Date	30 June 2025	

1.2. Project description

The overarching goal of the project is the facilitation of country-driven medium- to long-term climate change adaptation in Rwanda. The objective of the project is to increase the capacity of governmental authorities and local communities in Rwanda to plan, fund, implement and monitor climate change adaptation solutions in the medium and long term. A special focus is the enhancement of the climate change adaptation knowledge base, with a particular emphasis on guiding adaptation planning based on technical and financial effectiveness of adaptation measures to inform the funding of the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process. The project is executed by the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA). The project's five EbA pilot sites are: 1. Ibanda-Makera natural forest (Kirehe District), 2. Umuvumba river (Nyagatare District), 3. Eastern savannas (Nyagatare District), 4. Shagasha tea estate (Rusizi and Nyamasheke Districts), and 5. Nyandungu wetland (Kigali City, Gasabo and Kicukiro Districts).

Component 1: Technical and institutional capacity for the NAP process in Rwanda strengthened

Under this component, gaps related to the technical and institutional capacity to advance the NAP process in Rwanda will be bridged. This will include: i) establishing a NAP Technical Working Group (TWG) to oversee adaptation planning (Output 1.1); ii) developing downscaled catchment-level climate projections for Rwanda to inform the development of climate risk assessments (Output 1.2); iii) developing climate risk assessments for four catchments to inform the design of climate change adaptation (CCA) strategies, including the selection of adaptation measures (Output 1.3); iv) designing four catchment-level CCA strategies based on the results of climate risk assessments to enhance the resilience of the targeted catchments and serve as a model that can be upscaled across the country (Output 1.4); v) extrapolating CCA measures from catchment-level adaptation strategies – designed under Output 1.4 – to the national level to facilitate the development of adaptation plans for three priority economic sectors (Output 1.5); vi) refining Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) adaptation priorities related to sectoral adaptation plans and the long-term research programme (LTRP), to ensure their effective implementation across the country (Output 1.6); and vii) fostering the national ownership of the NAP process through the dissemination of training manuals and the organisation of awareness-raising events for public and private sectors, CSOs and local communities (Output 1.7).

Component 2: Advancing climate-resilient practices and technologies

Under Component 2, climate-resilient practices and technologies related to the NAP process will be adopted and advanced. This will be done by: i) updating the 2013 PERECC¹ through the conduction of a CPEIR² to determine available climate finance and assess the effectiveness of climate expenditures to date, determining funding gaps related to sectoral adaptation plans and developing a NAP funding strategy for Rwanda (Output 2.1); ii) providing recommendations to relevant ministries on the mainstreaming of CCA into their development budgeting and planning processes (Output 2.2); iii) establishing a long-term research programme (LTRP) – including landscape-scale EbA pilot sites – to address gaps in knowledge required to inform the design of adaptation plans as well as the selection of appropriate measures and future investments into CCA (Output 2.3); iv) implementing a suite of EbA interventions at LTRP pilot sites (Output 2.4); and v) building awareness of the private sector on future climate scenarios, national priorities and investment opportunities related to increasing the climate-resilience of businesses (Output 2.5).

¹ Kazura, C. 2013. Public expenditure review for environment and climate change for Rwanda, 2008–2012. UNEP and REAM. Final report.

² Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review

The holistic approach to the NAP process in Rwanda will be exemplified by the EbA pilot interventions embedded within the proposed project under the LTRP (Output 2.4). EbA is inherently a medium- to long-term, cross-sectoral approach to adaptation that requires strong coordination from the planning phase to the monitoring phase to reach a successful outcome. Therefore, not only will pilot interventions showcase the socio-economic benefits of EbA in Rwanda for future upscaling, but they will demonstrate how the various components of the adaptation process should come into action.

Component 3: Monitoring, reviewing and knowledge-sharing framework developed to learn from the NAP process

Under Component 3, the limited capacity of Rwanda to monitor, review and share knowledge to learn from the NAP process will be strengthened. This will be done by: i) establishing a framework to monitor the effectiveness of the NAP process, including the revision current and addition of new outcome-level indicators (Output 3.1); ii) training technical staff of national government and district-level officers to monitor, report on and assess the effectiveness of the NAP process in Rwanda (Output 3.2); and iii) reporting and communicating on the progress of the NAP process in Rwanda to ensure knowledge sharing and learning (Output 3.3).

1.3. Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Executing Agency(ies)	Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)
Names of Other Project Partners	Ministry of Environment (MoE) Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) Rwanda Meteorology Agency (Meteo Rwanda) Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA) Rwanda Green Fund (FONERWA) Nyagatare, Kirehe, Ruzizi and Nyamasheke Districts
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Jessica Troni
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Anna Kontorov
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Bwiza Wameyo-Odemba
UNEP Support/Assistants	Linda Chemutai Choge, Ruth Mutinda
EA Manager/Representative	Herman Hakuzimana
EA Project Manager	Frank Rutehenda
EA Finance Manager	Modest Mugiraneza
EA Communications Lead, if relevant	Cyprien Ngendahimana

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW and UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	Climate action
PoW Indicator(s)	<p>PoW 2022-2023 Indicators:</p> <p>(i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support</p> <p>(ii) Amounts provided and mobilized in \$ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support</p>

	<p>(iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action</p> <p>Strategic Objective 2: “Living in harmony with nature”.</p> <p>PoW 2022-2023 Indicators:</p> <p>(i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity</p> <p>(iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas</p> <p>(iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration</p>
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	Climate Change Subprogramme
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages	<p>United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) for Rwanda (2018-2023):</p> <p>Strategic Priority Area 1: “Economic transformation”, Outcome 2: “By 2023 Rwandan institutions and communities are more equitably, productively and sustainably managing natural resources and addressing climate change and natural disasters.”</p>
Link to relevant SDG Goal(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere; • Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; • Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; and • Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy; and • Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
Link to relevant SDG Target(s)	<p>Goal 13: Targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.4 and 13.5</p> <p>Goal 15: Targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.5 and 15.9</p>

2.2. GEF Core Indicators:

Indicators	Targets – Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total target	
Number of people adopting climate resilient practices and technologies	N/A	40,000	40,000	79,320
Percentage of females adopting climate resilient practices and technologies	N/A	51.8%	51.8%	54.7%

Number of hectares where climate resilient technologies and practices are adopted	N/A	500 ha	500 ha	9,409 ha
Number of relevant assessments and knowledge products carried out and updated	N/A	20	20	5
Score of country for systems and frameworks for the continuous monitoring, reporting, and review of adaptation	N/A	6	6	Not yet assessed

2.3. Implementation Status and Risk

	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 20__	FY 20__
PIR #	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	S	S	S		
Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	S	S	S		
Risk rating (section 3.3)	M ³	L	L		

The rating of progress towards project outcomes is satisfactory for this reporting period, as good progress towards targets has been made for most of the project's outcome-level indicators. Capacity of project stakeholders (project Objective and Outcome 1 indicators) has continued to be built through their full engagement in the planning and implementation of the project activities. In particular, the catchment-level climate risk assessment process launched in the current reporting period involves strong stakeholder engagement and capacity building components. For the EbA pilot interventions (Outcome 2 indicators), the target numbers of beneficiaries and hectares under sustainable land management have been exceeded by a large margin. For Outcome 3 indicator focused on NAP monitoring systems, there has been no progress to date. This will be an important focus area for the remaining project implementation period.

The project Mid-Term Review (MTR) was undertaken in May-July 2023, and the overall project progress was rated as satisfactory.

The rating of progress towards project outputs is also satisfactory. Project implementation is progressing at a steady pace, with key achievements in the current reporting period outlined below.

In the current reporting period, the technical report and summary for policy makers for the downscaled climate change projections were finalized. This built on work done in previous reporting period, where REMA partnered with Rwanda Meteorology Agency (Meteo Rwanda) to strengthen the technical capacity of Meteo Rwanda staff and other key partners to generate and downscale climate change projections. Through a consultancy, the project supported Meteo Rwanda to generate downscaled climate projections for Rwanda and to further strengthen the technical capacity to generate and downscale global and regional climate model projections to national and sub-national scales through five training workshops (targeting staff from Meteo Rwanda, Rwanda Civil Aviation Authority, the University of Rwanda, Rwanda Space Agency and Rwanda Airport Company). A dissemination campaign for the climate change projections and their implications is planned to take place in Q3 2023 under the project, with the lead from Meteo Rwanda. This will consist of meetings and workshops targeting different stakeholders.

³ The risk rating for the FY 2021 PIR was erroneously marked as "M" in this table; it should have been marked as "L" (in line with the narrative and section 3.3 risk table).

To support Meteo Rwanda and Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) in the establishment of a Calibration Center for Meteorological, Hydrological and Air Quality Monitoring Instruments, in previous reporting period a comprehensive list of equipment and materials needed to calibrate climate monitoring instruments was developed. In this reporting period, the procurement of the equipment and materials for calibration was undertaken and finalized, with the equipment and materials delivered on 12 May 2023.

Under Component 2, the updated Public Expenditure Review for Environment and Climate Change (PERECC) report was finalized, with the final stakeholder validation workshop organized in July 2022. Following its finalization, REMA presented the PERECC and its findings to Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. The information will be used by sectors and Districts in reporting on how environment and climate change indicators have been integrated in their planning and budgeting. Rwanda is also in the process of developing a climate budget tagging framework to improve the integration of climate change into the National Accounting System. Furthermore, the PERECC report is being used by the World Bank through the "Climate-PIMA" (C-PIMA) framework which assesses countries' capacity to manage climate-related infrastructure.

Following the signature in the first reporting period of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) between REMA, Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA) and Nyagatare, Nyamasheke, Kirehe and Rusizi Districts to govern the cooperation towards the implementation of EbA interventions under the project, the implementation of the following EbA activities has continued in the third reporting period, following the plans developed in the feasibility study.

Achievements in the implementation of the EbA interventions to date (30 June 2023) are shown in the table below. As this activity was already well advanced in previous reporting period, the additional contributions from the current period are indicated separately in the table.

District	Intervention	Achievements
Nyagatare (Eastern Savannas)	Silvo-pastoralism	915 ha (of which 195 ha in current period)
Sub-total		915 ha
Nyagatare (Umuwumba river)	Agroforestry	1,890 ha (of which 183 ha in current period)
	Restoration of gallery forest	140 ha
	Woodlot	255 ha
	Revegetation of Umuwumba riverbanks	85 ha (of which 12 ha in current period) 2-3 ha were damaged by floods in May 2023; to be replanted
	Trenches in forest	261 ha
	Fruits	59,234 seedlings
Sub-total		2,631 ha
Kirehe	Agroforestry	1,435 ha (of which 386 ha in current period)
	Agroforestry with trenches	420 ha
	Woodlot	395 ha (of which 18 ha in current period)
	Restoration of Ibanda-Makera natural forest	77 ha
	Demarcation of forest perimeter with trees	5 km
Sub-total		2,327 ha
Rusizi and Nyamasheke	Simple agroforestry	1,625 ha (of which 225 ha in current period)

	Agroforestry with trenches	1,253 ha (of which 742 ha in current period)
	Woodlot	285 ha (of which 47 ha in current period)
	Trenches excavation within existing forests	252 ha (all in current period)
	Fruits	147,130 seedlings (of which 15,100 in current period)
Sub-total		3,415 ha
Gasabo and Kicukiro	Restoration of Nyandungu wetland: stream widening, drainage channels, wetland and fen restoration, living fence and medicinal garden plants	121 ha
Sub-total		121 ha
TOTAL		9,409 ha

In addition, in this reporting period, four (4) solar-powered irrigation systems have been supplied and installed in Kirehe and Nyagatare Districts, two (2) in each. The systems are set up to supply water for the irrigation of communities' crops upstream on twenty (20) hectares in each District. Rain-fed agriculture in these Districts is disproportionately affected by water shortages associated with droughts, which contributes to the vulnerability of local communities to the effects of climate change.

One hundred (100) dam sheets of 250 m³ each for capturing rainwater for animals and domestic use have been supplied and installed in July to October 2022 in the Musheru, Matimba and Rwimiyaga Sectors of Nyagatare District, with the objective of alleviating the impact of drought on pastures for animal grazing and stopping cattle moving to the riverbanks of Umuvumba river during the dry season.

Research undertaken as part of the long-term research programme (LTRP) established by the project has been continued and expanded during the current reporting period. The LTRP was established in 2021 through an MoU between the Higher Education Council (HEC), University of Rwanda (UR) and REMA to inform long-term climate change adaptation planning and implementation in Rwanda. The research findings, including on the technical and economic effectiveness of EbA in the long-term, will help bridge knowledge gaps to inform future adaptation planning and budgeting under the NAP process.

In previous reporting period, the University of Rwanda published a Call for Applications for scholarships in MSc programs related to climate change adaptation. 170 applications were received, and 24 applications were approved for scholarships. In this reporting period, a review of 24 research proposals from the MSc students selected in previous period was undertaken by University of Rwanda and REMA to ensure their focus on EbA approaches, and feedback provided. Currently 18 students are in the process of data collection for their MSc research projects on climate change adaptation related topics in project pilot sites. In this reporting period, a training was conducted by REMA to train the MSc students and their supervisors on the concept of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), data collection and research methodology tailored for EbA activities, held in Bugesera District from 9-13 January 2023.

In addition, in previous reporting period, seven (7) applications (research proposals) from university researchers were selected through a call for proposals. These have in this reporting period received the first 40% of the research grants, with data collection currently ongoing. Furthermore, the second call for proposals was launched in the current reporting period, and ended on 31 March 2023. REMA, University of Rwanda and the Higher Education Council are in the process of

evaluating the 14 proposals received to select 6-7 qualifying research proposals related to climate change adaptation and Ecosystem-based Adaptation approaches.

As for project Component 3, progress towards outputs has continued to be very limited. As noted in the MTR report, there is a need to fully take stock of the adaptation monitoring and indicators work advanced by Ministry of Environment, and to identify specific gaps for the NAP project to fill in its remaining implementation period.

As a contribution towards Output 3.3, a Policy Brief has been developed in the current reporting period with UNEP lead, focusing on the stakeholder-led process for the selection and revision of the project's EbA measures. In addition to describing the context at each pilot site and the EbA interventions selected, the Policy Brief identifies lessons learnt for adaptation programming and implementation, building on the experiences of this project, to help learning and to improve the effectiveness of adaptation projects and NAP processes.

The overall risk rating for the project remains low. As outlined in PIR Section 4, the ratings for most risks identified at the CEO endorsement stage have remained low. However, some challenges continued to be encountered during this reporting period, and will need to continue to be mitigated (as detailed in Section 4):

1. Unsuccessful procurement processes for consultancies have continued due to the challenges of the online Umucyo platform (electronic government procurement system). This risk is being mitigated by (i) actively soliciting the interest of consultants to apply for published consultancies, (ii) informing prospective applicants on the support provided by the Rwanda Development Board (RDB) on the use of the Umucyo platform, and (iii) where needed, requesting UNEP to procure directly the services of consultants. In the current reporting period, UNEP completed the procurement processes for the project Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) and the consultancy for the climate risk assessments, and was requested by REMA to procure the consultancy services for adaptation strategies and plans (procurement currently underway).
2. Although in general local communities have a positive attitude towards the project and its activities, some challenges with the acceptance of certain interventions have continued in this reporting period. On a positive note, the resistance showed by some community members to the introduction of agroforestry was significantly reduced especially in Rusizi, by giving the responsibility for planting agroforestry to the communities rather than outside experts, thus building their ownership of the activity. Cooperative members were also charged with building boxes to protect the agroforestry trees. Furthermore, the issue of bamboo seedlings being uprooted at the Umuvumba riverbank restoration site is no longer a significant challenge.

However, encroachment of farmers on the buffer zones of Umuvumba river and its tributary, Ngoma river, by cultivating and grazing their cattle has continued to be a challenge. Nyagatare District Authorities were recommended to conduct more awareness meetings and enforce the law to stop the encroachment. In general, continued awareness raising on the benefits of the EbA interventions, and the full involvement of the communities in their selection and implementation, are the main mitigation measures to increase understanding and acceptance of the project activities.

3. Although the overall survival rate of planted seedlings is reasonably high (80%), there are specifically challenges in this regard. Due to the insufficient rain and termites in some parts of Kirehe and Nyagatare Districts, average survival rates for agroforestry in these Districts are around 76%. Nonetheless, this is a significant improvement from 40% in last reporting period. Improved monitoring and care of seedlings have contributed to this improvement. In the current reporting period, around 300-400 bamboos planted to protect Umuvumba riverbanks (approx. 2-3 ha) were uprooted by heavy rains and intense floods in May 2023.

In addition, in the current reporting period, some trees planted for silvopastoralism interventions were damaged by cattle in the last dry season. This is due to unknown people stealing boxes constructed for the protection of seedlings (for firewood).

2.4. Co-financing

Planned Co-finance Total	Total planned: USD 7,500,000
Actual to date	Actual do date (30 June 2023): USD 9,086,710, i.e. 121%
Progress	<p>The co-finance mobilized to date have been in-kind contributions from the Ministry of Environment (MoE) (to the value of USD 4,611,317), UNDP-Poverty Environment Action for the SDGs (PEA project) (USD 1,600,000), and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) (USD 2,875,393).</p> <p>The MoE co-finance contribution of USD 4,611,317 to date (of the planned allocation of USD 5,000,000) consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultants on the Revised Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy, Rwanda's Nationally Determined Contribution updated in 2020, Coordination strategy to track institutional engagement and commitment to the NDC, NDC MRV, NDC Implementation Framework and Baseline Study on Climate Change Impacts on the Private Sector - Administrative support, transport and monitoring services - Contracts for the Vulnerability Index 2018 and for the management for urban wetlands in Kigali / development of wetland master plan - Expendable equipment (energy and water, public relations and awareness-raising, office equipment, furniture, supplies and consumables) - Non-expendable equipment (ICT equipment, software and other ICT assets) <p>Of the planned PEA co-finance contribution of USD 2,400,000, USD 1,600,000 has materialized to date. There is an indication that another USD 900,000 may be mobilized from this source (not yet confirmed).</p> <p>A new source of co-finance has been from MINECOFIN through RAB and the project Districts. This contribution of USD 2,875,393 has supported the implementation and scaling-up of the project's EbA interventions.</p>

2.5. Stakeholder engagement

Date of project steering committee meeting	Two Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings were held during this reporting period, on 25-26 October 2022 in Nyagatare District and on 26-27 April 2023 in Rusizi District, with the aim of visiting project's activities on the field and presenting the project's semester progress report, semester / annual work plan and budget, and seeking approval of the aforementioned documents and guidance for fast-tracking implementation of the project.
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<p>Stakeholder engagement</p>	<p>PMU undertook stakeholder consultations at inception phase with key institutions at national and local levels to introduce the project to key stakeholders, but also to assess the feasibility of activities under the project. The institutions consulted included the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Economic Planning and Finance, the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA), Meteo Rwanda, Rwanda Green Fund (FONERWA), Rwanda Forestry Authority, Rusizi District, Kirehe District, Nyamasheke District and Nyagatare District.</p> <p>Extensive stakeholder consultations were also conducted during project feasibility assessment to assess the viability and to elaborate the design of the project's proposed ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) interventions across five pilot sites in Rwanda. Stakeholders consulted included potential beneficiaries and institutions at national level and in the districts in which EbA interventions are being conducted. Methodological approaches included key informant interviews with experts, focus group discussions with beneficiaries, and an online validation workshop.</p> <p>In the current reporting period, a Policy Brief has been developed with UNEP lead, focusing on this stakeholder-led process for the selection and revision of the project's EbA measures.</p> <p>The outcomes of the consultations were used in designing the interventions at each of the project sites. REMA has signed separate MoUs with Rwanda Meteorological Agency (Meteo Rwanda), Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA) and with Nyagatare, Kirehe, Rusizi and Nyamasheke Districts, as well as with the University of Rwanda and the Higher Education Council (for the LTRP), to reflect the planned execution of activities based on the consultations.</p> <p>To engage with local communities and beneficiaries during project implementation, the project uses different methods, including Focus Group discussions with representatives of local communities and discussions with various stakeholders, as appropriate. Targeted awareness raising campaigns associated with the implementation of the activities further support the gathering of community views and enhance local ownership of activities for the enhanced sustainability of interventions. The continued engagement of communities in the planning of the interventions and selection of the species used is crucial, so that they are ones that are acceptable for communities. For example, one lesson from previous projects is that often species with multiple co-benefits (can be used for e.g., firewood, fodder and/or medicinal purposes) are better accepted by communities. Conversely, certain species are rejected due to their perceived or real negative impacts.</p> <p>In this current reporting period, the 6th and 7th Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings were held in October 2022 and April 2023. The meetings were very well attended. The PSC meetings' main outcomes include the approval of workplans and budgets, and recommendations on addressing challenges and enhancing implementation progress.</p>
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2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	No
Gender mainstreaming	<p>In the implementation of the different project activities to date it has been ensured that gender considerations are taken into account, and will continue to be in the future planned activities, as provided in the Government of Rwanda commitment that at least 30 per cent of posts in decision-making organs shall be women at all levels of decision making. This applies to the project implementation up to the grassroots level as well, including employment to execute project activities and trainings as reported in table 3.1, outcome 2.</p> <p>For example, as part of the participatory approach developed for the Baseline Study, extension officers in the project sites and local authorities, CBOs and CSOs in the remote Districts engaged in the project's proposed ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) interventions across five pilot sites will ensure women's attendance and fair representation in the workshops, to guarantee gender inclusivity and consideration of their needs, capacities, knowledge and role in the communities. In particular, the allocation of project field officers in the pilot Districts is an important factor in ensuring that the gender considerations identified in the CEO ER, and the Baseline and Feasibility Studies, are fully integrated in project planning and implementation.</p> <p>An outreach and capacity building programme on adaptation and EbA in the intervention areas targeting particularly vulnerable groups is planned to take place in Q4 2023, and gender issues will be integrated in this. This will be organized in collaboration with the REMA Department in charge of awareness raising. A part-time national gender specialist has been recruited for the project, to start in July 2023 to develop and implement the project gender action plan. The government's Gender Mainstreaming Office will also be engaged in this process.</p> <p>Moreover, sex disaggregated indicators and targets have also been defined in the results framework and in the draft M&E strategy of the project. To date, as reported in Table 3.1 (indicator 2.2), project beneficiaries include more women than men.</p>

2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk?</p> <p>No</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>Yes; see information below on Umuvumba riverbank encroachment and possibility of resettlement.</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts (to be filled in by TM and EA)	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p>

<p>Environmental and social safeguards management</p>	<p>The project is unlikely to result in any significant, irreversible environmental and/or social impacts as assessed at CEO approval. At the approval stage, it was determined that no Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) were necessary to be developed prior to implementation. Comprehensive stakeholder consultations during the project's Feasibility Study were important in ensuring that potential environmental and social risks were identified, and monitoring and mitigation measures put in place. This stakeholder consultation process, and the way it influenced the design of the adaptation measures, identification of risks, and establishment of mitigation measures is described in the UNEP-led Policy Brief developed in this reporting period (see Section 2.8 on Knowledge Management).</p> <p>Some additional or modified potential risks of unintended environmental and social impacts have also been identified during project implementation (in previous reporting periods), as outlined below.</p> <p>The project has two pilot sites within and adjacent to areas of biodiversity importance – the Ibanda-Makera Natural Forest in Kirehe District and the Shagasha Natural Forest in Rusizi and Nyamasheke Districts. The project's Feasibility Study for field interventions, including in these two sites, incorporated further analysis of environmental and social risks. It identified potential environmental and social safeguards risks for each of the interventions planned for the five pilot sites and proposed possible mitigation measures. The design of the interventions, as guided by the Feasibility Study, reflects avoidance of safeguards risks, including the prioritization and selection of native or exotic but non-invasive species that can be easily grown locally are proposed for restoration and agroforestry activities. For example, species selection for agroforestry and woodlot planting activities in the Shagasha Tea estate in Rusizi and Nyamasheke Districts considers the unique ecosystem in nearby Shagasha Natural Forest and Nyungwe Forest National Park.</p> <p>The design of project interventions has also been guided by analysis of land tenure arrangements, community organizations and structures, and community access to resources. The compatibility of activities and implementation approaches with local contexts is being ensured, for example through the involvement of local catchment protection committees and environment committees in the implementation and monitoring of activities.</p> <p>In Ibanda-Makera natural forest (Kirehe District), to avoid the potential exclusion of communities from public land used for agriculture in order to establish the buffer zone, the Feasibility Study foresaw the use of existing roads and fringes of forests for the buffer zone. However, due to the lack of sufficient space between the boundaries of the forest and agricultural lands, in practice it has not been possible for the project to establish the planned buffer zone. Instead, the demarcation of the forest boundary was done along the fringes of the forest. In practice, encroachment into the forest has not been a challenge to date. Communities continue to be allowed to farm and graze their cattle up to the edge of the forest, and to collect grasses and dead wood from the forest. The appropriate use of the forest is monitored by guards put in place by the District. As such, unless new challenges emerge, the establishment of an official buffer zone does not seem to be necessary.</p>
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	<p>In current reporting period, as the encroachment of farmers into the Umuvumba river buffer zone (in Nyagatare District) has continued, a meeting between REMA, MOE, Province and District authorities took place in late July 2023. A decision was taken to establish a task force to assess the situation and consider options, including the resettlement of people farming in the buffer zone and marshland to reduce degradation but also to protect them from flooding. If resettlement of people is agreed on, there will be a need for the PMU and UNEP to monitor this closely to ensure it is done in line with national and UNEP standards. Furthermore, information on accessing UNEP complaints mechanism will be disseminated at the local level, to ensure that potential grievances are fully considered.</p> <p>Furthermore, new activities on solar-powered irrigation (using river water) and construction of small dams were undertaken in Nyagatare and Kirehe Districts. As per the decision of the Project Steering Committee (PMC), an Environmental Audit for existing solar-powered irrigation systems and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for additional planned systems will be conducted, and monitoring and mitigation measures put in place.</p> <p>For any residual risks of interventions that cannot be avoided, mitigation measures have been proposed that will be addressed by the partners involved and monitored by the Project Management Unit, SPIU Safeguards Experts and the UNEP Task Manager. In Q3 2023, the development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the project will be started with lead from the SPIU Safeguards Experts.</p>
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2.8. Knowledge management

Knowledge activities and products	<p>A well-structured knowledge management system under the NAP process is foreseen to benefit the design and implementation of all future adaptation initiatives in Rwanda. All information related to the advancement of the NAP process in Rwanda, including that related to the project's monitoring framework, will be documented. In addition, during the last two years of the project, national stocktaking events will be convened to catalogue CCA-related information throughout the country, to ensure that information necessary for the effective implementation and advancement of the NAP process is available and up to date. The resulting information will be disseminated to all actors in the NAP process and will be made available nationally and internationally on online platforms, including REMA and UNEP websites, the media, as well as at international CCA meetings where Rwanda is represented.</p> <p>In the current reporting period, a Policy Brief has been developed with UNEP lead, focusing on the stakeholder-led process for the selection and revision of the project's EbA measures. In addition to describing the context at each pilot site and the EbA interventions selected, the Policy Brief identifies lessons learnt for adaptation programming and implementation, building on the experiences of this project, to help learning and to improve the effectiveness of adaptation projects and NAP processes.</p>
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<p>Main learning during the period</p>	<p>The Mid-Term Review (MTR) undertaken in this reporting period identified lessons learnt from the project to date. These include, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly defining the terminology used to express the project overarching objective as well as establishing associated SMART indicators and targets in the RF are key to design an unambiguous project roadmap that is easily intelligible for everyone. • Prescribing the creation of <i>ad-hoc</i> committees (NAP technical and financial working groups) does not necessarily find resonance when the concerned institutions already collaborate through efficient coordination and communication mechanisms. • Community approach and district ownership are key to EbA implementation and the sustainability of the interventions. • In pandemic times, focusing on field activities such as EbA avoids bringing the project to a complete halt. • Working with established cooperatives and engaging a unique service provider for project equipment enhance the sustainability of costly materials.
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2.9. Stories to be shared

<p>Stories to be shared</p>	<p>The Nyandungu Urban Wetland Eco-Tourism Park (NUWEP) project is a REMA-led programme to create a sustainable, urban park in the Nyandungu wetland complex in Kigali. Climate change adaptation aspects of the project include the restoration of 121 ha of wetland and forest ecosystems within the complex, as well as the establishment of a sustainable urban drainage system (SUDS) within the park, to mitigate flooding impacts on surrounding communities. The NUWEP project, which began implementation in 2016, is funded by Rwanda's National Climate Change and Environmental Fund (FONERWA).</p> <p>The EbA interventions that have been implemented through the LDCF NAP project support the NUWEP project, covering funding gaps, while providing a model for the implementation of EbA in other urban wetlands across Rwanda – and beyond. The NAP project focuses on the sustainable urban drainage activities of the wetland's development, including EbA flood attenuation techniques.</p> <p>The SUDS interventions are EbA-based, and include stream widening, construction of drainage channels and water ponds for flood control, and plantation of filtration plants and trees around water ponds as well as medicinal garden plants. While the primary function of these structures is to reduce flooding impacts, co-benefits include the reduction in river sedimentation and improvement of water quality for downstream communities. The NAP project has co-financed these EbA interventions.</p> <p>The SUDS interventions have the objective of mimicking natural drainage systems by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • storing runoff and releasing it slowly (attenuation); • harvesting and using the rain close to where it falls; • allowing water to soak into the ground (infiltration); • slowly transporting (conveying) water on the surface; • filtering out pollutants; and
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• allowing sediments to settle out by controlling the flow of the water.
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3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager⁴** will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:

- (i) Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1
- (ii) 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.

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (%)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ⁵
Objective: Increased capacity of governmental authorities and local communities in Rwanda to plan, fund, implement and monitor climate change adaptation solutions in the medium to long-term.	Degree to which the technical and institutional capacity of targeted governmental institutions, district-level stakeholders and local communities is strengthened at national and sub-national levels to advance Rwanda's NAP process.	Majority of assessed governmental institutions during the baseline study has the capacity and preparedness to advance NAP process varying between 30% and 50% except REMA and RDB with 70% and 75% ⁶ respectively.	N/A	Increase up to at least 70% the capacity of all 16 governmental institutions to advance NAP process (Max 100%, Min 0%).	30	<p>The quantitative increase in capacity will be measured by the results verification exercise to be undertaken in Q3 2023, as an input to the project Mid-Term Review (MTR).</p> <p>In this reporting period, the technical report and summary for policy makers for the downscaled climate change projections were finalized. This built on the work done in previous reporting period, where REMA partnered with Rwanda Meteorology Agency (Meteo Rwanda) to strengthen the technical capacity of Meteo Rwanda and other key partners to generate and downscale global and regional climate change model projections. Five training workshops on generating climate projections were provided to Meteo Rwanda technical staff and staff from other key institutions. As a result, in the future these institutions will be able to generate the downscaled projections by themselves. A dissemination campaign for the climate change projections and their implications is planned to take place in Q3 2023 under the project, with the lead from Meteo Rwanda. This will consist of meetings and workshops targeting different stakeholders.</p>	S

⁴ For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

⁵ 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)

⁶ The assessment of 16 governmental institutions' capacity undertaken by the Baseline Study used a methodology drawing on the scoring methodologies developed by the TAMd and PPCR and adapted from the GEF - AMAT (2014). The indicator is based on five-step criteria of capacity assessment of targeted governmental institutions. Each aspect is scored from 1-4, resulting in a maximum 20 points. The final institutional summary scores are allocated from 1 to 10, which correspond to percentage capacities as follows: 1 = (0 – 10%); 2 = (11 – 20%); 3 = (21 – 30%); 4 = (31 – 40%); 5 = (41 – 50%); 6 = (51 – 60%); 7 = (61 – 70%); 8 = (71 – 80%); 9 = (81 – 90%) and 10 = (91 – 100%). See Baseline Study Section 5.4 for more details.

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (%)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ⁵
						<p>The procurement process for the climate-risk assessments (CRA) consultancy, which has significant capacity-building elements was completed. The CRA process was launched in May 2023, and a draft inception report provided and reviewed by REMA, other national stakeholders and UNEP. The consultant mission, including training workshops, is planned to take place in August 2023.</p> <p>The updated Public Expenditure Review for Environment and Climate Change (PERECC) report was finalized, with the final stakeholder validation workshop organized in July 2022. Following its finalization, REMA presented the PERECC and its findings to Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. The information will be used by sectors and districts in reporting on how environment and climate change performance indicators have been integrated in their planning and budgeting. Rwanda is also in the process of developing a climate budget tagging framework to improve the integration of climate change into the National Accounting System. Furthermore, the PERECC report is being used by the World Bank through the “Climate-PIMA” (C-PIMA) framework which assesses countries’ capacity to manage climate-related infrastructure.</p> <p>Finally, at the district and local levels, capacity has been built through the full engagement of district authorities and local communities in the planning and implementation of the project interventions. From 25 to 30 September 2022, REMA organized a training workshop on ecosystem-based adaptation and raising awareness of the NAP project in Rusizi and Nyamasheke Districts. The workshop intended to build the capacity of environmental committees and other project stakeholders at district, sector and cell levels to understand emerging challenges in environment and climate change and mechanisms to ensure sustainability, discuss responsibilities for conservation, protection and promotion of environment as well as for addressing climate change, and to discuss with environmental committees and stakeholders on the project progress</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (%)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ⁵
						<p>and their engagement in its implementation. Similar workshops will be organized in Kirehe and Nyagatare Districts in next reporting period.</p> <p>In previous reporting periods:</p> <p>The capacity of governmental institutions to advance the NAP process was advanced through targeted training on the development and downscaling of climate projections, and on conducting public expenditure reviews for environment and climate change (see Outcome 1). Preparatory works were undertaken, including stakeholder engagement, establishment of the NAP Technical Working Group, development of MoUs with key stakeholders.</p> <p>Furthermore, an initial awareness-raising programme on the EbA interventions and their benefits was implemented by the project in all districts in the second half of 2021, as the implementation of the interventions was getting underway. Targeted awareness raising has been continued since then on a continuous basis.</p>	
Outcome 1: Technical and institutional capacity for the NAP process in Rwanda strengthened using up-to-date climate information.	Increase in adaptation planning capacities among national staff across targeted governmental institutions, district- and catchment-level committees and senior high school teachers in the five project sites.	Majority of investigated institutions has the capacity to advance NAP process varying between 30% and 50% except REMA and RDB with 70% and 75%.	N/A	Increase up to at least 70% the capacity of all 16 governmental institutions to advance NAP process (Max 100%, Min 0%).	30	In this reporting period, the technical report and summary for policy makers for the downscaled climate change projections were finalized. This built on work done in previous reporting period, where REMA partnered with Rwanda Meteorology Agency (Meteo Rwanda) to strengthen the technical capacity of Meteo Rwanda and other key partners to generate and downscale global and regional climate change model projections. Five training workshops on generating climate projections were provided to Meteo Rwanda technical staff and staff from Rwanda Civil Aviation Authority, the University of Rwanda, Rwanda Space Agency and Rwanda Airport Company. As a result, in the future these institutions will be able to generate the downscaled projections by themselves. A dissemination campaign for the climate change projections and their implications is planned to take place in Q3 2023 under the project, with the lead from Meteo Rwanda. This will consist of meetings and workshops targeting different stakeholders.	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (%)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ⁵
						<p>The procurement process for the climate-risk assessments (CRA) consultancy, which has significant capacity-building elements, was completed. The CRA process was launched in May 2023, and a draft inception report provided and reviewed by REMA, other national stakeholders and UNEP. The consultant mission, including training workshops, is planned to take place in August 2023.</p> <p>The updated Public Expenditure Review for Environment and Climate Change (PERECC) report was finalized, with the final stakeholder validation workshop organized in July 2022. Following its finalization, REMA presented the PERECC and its findings to Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. The information will be used by sectors and districts in reporting on how environment and climate change performance indicators have been integrated in their planning and budgeting. Rwanda is also in the process of developing a climate budget tagging framework to improve the integration of climate change into the National Accounting System. Furthermore, the PERECC report is being used by the World Bank through the “Climate-PIMA” (C-PIMA) framework which assesses countries’ capacity to manage climate-related infrastructure.</p> <p>Finally, at the district and local levels, capacity has been built through the full engagement of district authorities and local communities in the planning and implementation of the project interventions. From 25 to 30 September 2022, REMA organized a training workshop on ecosystem-based adaptation and raising awareness of the NAP project in Rusizi and Nyamasheke Districts. The workshop intended to build the capacity of environmental committees and other project stakeholders at district, sector and cell levels to understand emerging challenges in environment and climate change and mechanisms to ensure sustainability, discuss responsibilities for conservation, protection and promotion of environment as well as for addressing climate change, and to discuss with environmental</p>	

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (%)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ⁵
						<p>committees and stakeholders on the project progress and their engagement in its implementation. Similar workshops will be organized in Kirehe and Nyagatare Districts in next reporting period.</p> <p>In previous reporting periods:</p> <p>A training was provided to the staff from different institutions on conducting public expenditure reviews for environment and climate change. These institutions include the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, Rwanda Green Fund (FONERWA), the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Infrastructure, the Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management, etc.</p> <p>At the district level, the project implemented an initial awareness-raising programme on the EbA interventions and their benefits in the second half of 2021, as their implementation was getting underway.</p> <p>NAP Technical Working Group (TWG) was established, and members have been nominated by their respective institutions. The TWG will provide technical advice and collaborate on a broad range of matters related to national climate change adaptation planning.</p>	
Outcome 2: Climate-resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up.	Pilot sites established under the LTRP to conduct research on the financial and economic effectiveness of EbA.	0 EbA pilot sites with operational EbA activities.	N/A	Five EbA pilot sites in four catchments established	100	<p>In previous reporting periods:</p> <p>Five pilot sites in four catchments were established and MoUs signed between REMA, RFA and Nyagatare, Kirehe, Nyamasheke and Rusizi Districts for the implementation of EbA interventions. An MoU between REMA, HEC and University of Rwanda was developed which guides research activities to be conducted at the pilot sites.</p> <p>The Feasibility Study developed articulates the plans for implementing the LTRP in detail, including research questions, proposed governance arrangement, and integration with the pilot activities.</p>	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (%)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023	Progress rating ⁵											
	Project beneficiaries helped to adopt adaptation technologies and practices to climate change at the five EbA pilot sites.	0 people who have been benefiting from adaptation technologies and practices implemented by NAP.	N/A	At least 20,000 people benefited from adaptation technologies and practices at the five pilot sites.	397	<p>The total number of project beneficiaries to date (June 2023) is 79,320, of which 43,365 (i.e. 54.7%) are women. This comprises the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Kirehe District: 19,172 (12,079 Female, 7,093 Male)- Nyagatare District: 31,593 (16,395 Female, 15,198 Male)- Rusizi District: 26,426 (14,212 Female, 12,214 Male)- Nyamasheke District: 2,129 (679 Female, 1,450 Male) <p>These numbers comprise the beneficiaries of the adaptation technologies and practices introduced by the project at the five pilot sites, including reforestation of natural forest, simple and complete agroforestry, silvo-pastoralism, woodlot plantation, riverbank revegetation and wetland restoration.</p> <p>The lower women-to-men ratio in Nyamasheke District is partly due to the types of interventions implemented there; specifically trenches and terraces on steep land in which men are traditionally more engaged.</p>	HS											
	Land managed sustainably for long-term adaptation at the pilot sites.	0 hectares managed sustainably for long-term adaptation at the pilot sites.	N/A	7,030 hectares of land managed sustainably for long-term adaptation at the LTRP's pilot sites by the end of the project's implementation period.	134	<p>EbA interventions have been implemented in Nyagatare, Kirehe, Rusizi and Nyamasheke Districts.</p> <p>The target has been exceeded, with 9,409 ha of land currently managed sustainably through EbA interventions implemented in Nyagatare, Kirehe, Rusizi and Nyamasheke Districts for long term adaptation. The EbA interventions include reforestation of natural forest, simple and complete agroforestry, silvopastoralism, woodlot plantation, riverbank revegetation, and restoration of natural forest.</p> <table><tr><th>District</th><th>Intervention</th><th>Achievements</th></tr><tr><td>Nyagatare Eastern Savannas</td><td>Silvo-pastoralism</td><td>915 ha (195 ha in current period)</td></tr><tr><td>Sub-total</td><td></td><td>915 ha</td></tr><tr><td>Nyagatare</td><td>Agroforestry</td><td>1,890 ha (183 ha in current period)</td></tr></table>	District	Intervention	Achievements	Nyagatare Eastern Savannas	Silvo-pastoralism	915 ha (195 ha in current period)	Sub-total		915 ha	Nyagatare	Agroforestry	1,890 ha (183 ha in current period)
District	Intervention	Achievements																
Nyagatare Eastern Savannas	Silvo-pastoralism	915 ha (195 ha in current period)																
Sub-total		915 ha																
Nyagatare	Agroforestry	1,890 ha (183 ha in current period)																

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (%)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023			Progress rating ⁵
						Umuvumba river Restoration of gallery forest 140 ha Woodlot 255 ha Revegetation of Umuvumba riverbanks 85 ha (12 ha in current period) 2-3 ha damaged by floods in May 2023; to be replanted Trenches in forest 261 ha Fruits 59,234 seedlings Sub-total 2,631 ha			
						Kirehe Agroforestry 1,435 ha (386 ha in current period) Agroforestry with trenches 420 ha Woodlot 395 ha (18 ha in current period) Restoration of Ibanda-Makera natural forest 77 ha Demarcation of forest perimeter with trees 5 km Sub-total 2,327 ha			
						Rusizi and Nyamashuke Simple agroforestry 1,625 ha (225 ha in current period) Agroforestry with trenches 1,253 ha (742 ha in current period) Woodlot 285 ha (47 ha in current period) Trenches excavation within existing forests 252 ha (all in current period)			

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (%)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2023			Progress rating ⁵
							Fruits	147,130 seedlings (15,100 in current period)	
						Sub-total		3,415 ha	
						Gasabo and Kicukiro	Restoration of Nyandungu wetland: stream widening, drainage channels, wetland and fen restoration, living fence and medicinal garden plants ⁷	121 ha	
						Sub-total		121 ha	
						TOTAL		9,409 ha	
Outcome 3: Capacity for monitoring, reviewing and knowledge-sharing to learn from the NAP process in Rwanda increased.	NAP process integrated in the MoE Result Based Monitoring and Evaluation system (RBME).	NAP process is not yet integrated in RBME though it is available in Ministry of Environment.	N/A	NAP indicators to be integrated in RBME.	5	The National Specialist in Project Monitoring & Knowledge Management is currently under recruitment. They will review existing monitoring and reviewing systems (e.g., the RBM system of the MoE) so that they can accommodate specific M&E requirements for long-term adaptation outcomes.			MS

⁷ Exotic trees that have been introduced to the wetland by REMA include: *Filao* spp., *Cassia spectabilis*, *Grevillea robusta*, *Euphorbia irucali* (umuyenzi) and *Morus alba* (iboberi). Indigenous species in the wetland include grasses that are used as livestock pasture, as well as numerous herbaceous species including: *Bidens pilosa* (inyabararanyanya), *Galisona parviflora* (kimari), *Rhynchelytrum repens* (urwarikafundi), *Clerodendrum rotundi* (ikiziranyenzi), *Vernonia amygdalina* (umubirizi), *Solanum abyssinum* (umutobotobo), *Commelina bengalensis* (uruteja), *Digitaria* spp. (urwiri), *Brachiaria brisantha* (ivubwe), *Guizotia scabra* (igishikashike), *Leontia nepetaefolia* (igicumucumu), *Sida cordifolia* (umucundura), *Tageta minuta* (nyiramunukanabi), and *Ocimum suave* (umwenya).

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Outputs/Activities ⁸	Expected completion date ⁹	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ¹⁰ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹¹
COMPONENT 1: Technical and institutional capacity for the NAP process in Rwanda. Outcome 1: Technical and institutional capacity for the NAP process in Rwanda strengthened using up-to-date climate information.					
Output 1.1: NAP technical working group (TWG) established.	Q2 2023	50	50	<p>Different subsets of Technical Working Group (TWG) members have been engaged to provide guidance and validation for various activities implemented during the reporting period, such as the inception phase of the climate risk assessments work.</p> <p>However, the full operationalization of the TWG and the building of its capacity still remains to be implemented. This will be done as part of the NAP process, in the final year of project implementation.</p> <p>Previous reporting period:</p> <p>NAP Technical Working Group was established, members were nominated by their respective institutions, and the TORs were agreed and signed accordingly.</p>	MS
Output 1.2: Downscaled catchment-level climate projections for Rwanda developed.	Q2 2021	100	100	<p>In this reporting period, the technical report and summary for policy makers for downscaled catchment-level climate projections were finalized. A dissemination campaign for the climate change projections and their implications is planned to take place in Q3 2023 under the project, with the lead from Meteo Rwanda. This will consist of meetings and workshops targeting different stakeholders.</p> <p>Under the MoU between REMA and Meteo Rwanda, Meteo Rwanda and Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) are to be supported to determine the needs for setting up a calibration center for Meteorological, Hydrological and Air Quality Monitoring Instruments. An assessment of meteorological, hydrological and air quality monitoring equipment was therefore conducted in previous reporting period, and a list of equipment and materials needed was developed. In this reporting period, the equipment and materials were procured, and were delivered on 12 May 2023.</p> <p>Previous reporting period:</p> <p>The technical report for downscaled catchment-level climate projections for Rwanda was developed. The validation workshop was held on 22 February 2022.</p>	S

⁸ Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

⁹ The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs/Activities ⁸	Expected completion date ⁹	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ¹⁰ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹¹
				The technical capacity of staff to generate and downscale global and regional climate model projections to national and sub-national scales was strengthened, targeting staff from Meteo Rwanda, Rwanda Civil Aviation Authority, the University of Rwanda, Rwanda Space Agency and Rwanda Airport Company. Five training workshops were organized between September 2021 and January 2022.	
Output 1.3: Climate risk assessments for four catchments developed.	Q1 2023	10	20	<p>The procurement process for the climate-risk assessments (CRA) consultancy was completed. The initiation of activities under this output experienced significant delays due to failed procurement process by REMA, after which UNEP was requested to undertake the procurement on behalf of REMA.</p> <p>The CRA process was launched in May 2023, and a draft inception report provided and reviewed by REMA, other national stakeholders and UNEP. The consultant mission, including training workshops, is planned to take place in August 2023.</p>	MS
Output 1.4: CCA strategies developed for the four catchments based on climate risk assessments.	Q3 2023	0	5	REMA has requested UNEP to support the procurement of consultancy services for the delivery of activities under this output. The procurement process is underway, and is expected to be concluded in August 2023. The initiation of activities under this output has been delayed, as the climate risk assessments under Output 1.3 need to be advanced first.	S
Output 1.5: CCA measures from catchment-level adaptation strategies extrapolated to the national level to develop adaptation plans for three priority economic sectors.	Q1 2024	0	5	REMA has requested UNEP to support the procurement of consultancy services for the delivery of activities under this output. The procurement process is underway, and is expected to be concluded in August 2023.	S
Output 1.6: Refinement of NDC adaptation priorities related to the sectoral adaptation plans and LTRP.	Q2 2024	0	5	REMA has requested UNEP to support the procurement of consultancy services for the delivery of activities under this output. The procurement process is underway, and is expected to be concluded in August 2023. The activities under this output will be undertaken in the last year of project implementation.	S
Output 1.7: Training manuals and awareness-raising events for public and private sectors, CSOs and local communities on the NAP process.	Q4 2024	0	10	<p>The initiation of activities under this output has been somewhat delayed. The TORs for the communications and private sector consultants are currently under development. Furthermore, the SPIU gender expert has been assigned to this project part-time, to lead the gender-focused awareness raising activities under this output.</p> <p>From 25 to 30 September 2022, REMA organized a training workshop on ecosystem-based adaptation and raising awareness of the NAP project in Rusizi and Nyamasheke Districts. The workshop intended to build the capacity of environmental committees and other project stakeholders at district, sector and cell levels to understand emerging challenges in environment and climate change and mechanisms to ensure</p>	MS

Outputs/Activities ⁸	Expected completion date ⁹	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ¹⁰ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹¹
				sustainability, discuss responsibilities for conservation, protection and promotion of environment as well as for addressing climate change, and to discuss with environmental committees and stakeholders on the project progress and their engagement in its implementation. Similar workshops will be organized in Kirehe and Nyagatare Districts in next reporting period.	
COMPONENT 2: Advancing climate-resilient practices and technologies under the NAP process. Outcome 2: Climate-resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up.					
Output 2.1: A NAP funding strategy developed.	Q1 2024	50	60	<p>The updated Public Expenditure Review for Environment and Climate Change (PERECC) report was finalized, with the final stakeholder validation workshop organized in July 2022. Following its finalization, REMA presented the PERECC and its findings to Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning. The information will be used by sectors and districts in reporting on how environment and climate change performance indicators have been integrated in their planning and budgeting. Rwanda is also in the process of developing a climate budget tagging framework to improve the integration of climate change into the National Accounting System. Furthermore, the PERECC report is being used by the World Bank through the "Climate-PIMA" (C-PIMA) framework which assesses countries' capacity to manage climate-related infrastructure.</p> <p>Previous reporting period:</p> <p>A consultancy firm was recruited to update the 2013 Public Expenditure Review for Environment and Climate Change (PERECC) through an updated Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR). Trends on public expenditures and expenditures specific to environment and climate change were analysed following the major standard public expenditure review themes of public allocation and expenditure trends, public expenditure composition, efficiency of public spending, targeting of expenditure and public expenditure management. The general results of the review have highlighted several strengths and successes the government has achieved over the period in terms of erecting strategic and policy approaches and aligning its institutional infrastructure with the emerging demands of climate change.</p>	S
Output 2.2: Recommendations for relevant ministries on the mainstreaming of CCA into their budgeting and planning processes developed.	Q2 2024	0	0	To be implemented in year 4 of project implementation, drawing on the reports for climate risk assessment for the four catchments and Climate Change Adaptation Strategies and Sectoral Adaptation Plans.	S
Output 2.3: Long-term research programme established to address	Q2 2024	30	50	In this reporting period, a review of 24 research proposals from the MSc students selected in previous period was undertaken by University of Rwanda and REMA to	S

Outputs/Activities ⁸	Expected completion date ⁹	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ¹⁰ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹¹
gaps in knowledge needed to inform adaptation planning and funding in Rwanda.				<p>ensure their focus on EbA approaches, and feedback provided. To date, 18 of the 24 selected MSc students have started the process of data collection for their MSc theses on climate change adaptation topics in the project pilot sites. A training was conducted by REMA to train the MSc students and their supervisors on the concept of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), data collection and research methodology tailored for EbA activities, held in Bugesera District from 9-13 January 2023.</p> <p>Furthermore, the 7 university researchers are also conducting their research on EbA. A second call for research proposals for university researchers was opened in this report and closed on 31 March 2023. REMA, HEC and UR are currently reviewing the 14 applications submitted, to select 6-7 proposals for funding.</p> <p>Previous reporting periods:</p> <p>An MoU between REMA, the Higher Education Council and the University of Rwanda was developed to guide the research activities to be conducted at pilot sites. The feasibility study developed also articulates the plans for implementing the LTRP in detail, including research questions, proposed governance arrangement, and integration with the pilot activities under Output 2.4.</p> <p>Following the signing of the MoU in December 2021 and the official LTRP launch event, the University of Rwanda published a Call for Applications for research proposals in areas related to climate change adaptation, focusing on the pilot EbA intervention sites. All seven (7) applications (research proposals) were successfully passed and will receive research grants. The research projects will study various aspects of EbA in the project sites, including mapping and valuing EbA practices in farmlands, the use of bioindicators to monitor adaptation outcomes, the role of women's capacity building in reducing vulnerability, and the role of agroforestry in reducing deforestation and land degradation. In addition, the research will aim to address knowledge gaps to inform adaptation planning through research into innovative approaches in the project pilot site, including vertical urban gardens, use of machine learning in early warning systems, and community-based butterfly farming.</p> <p>The University of Rwanda also published a Call for Applications for research scholarships in MSc programs related to climate change adaptation in February 2022. 170 applications were received, and 24 applications were shortlisted. The project will fund MSc research projects in the pilot sites, which will bridge gaps in knowledge through research.</p>	
Output 2.4: EbA interventions implemented in five pilot sites based on CCA strategy and implementation protocol developed.	Q1 2024	80	90	The implementation of the EbA interventions in the five pilot sites is very advanced, with some of the activities already completed and provisionally handed over. Maintenance is ongoing, and seedlings that did not survive will be refilled in Q4 2023 during the rainy season.	HS

Outputs/Activities ⁸	Expected completion date ⁹	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ¹⁰ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹¹
				<p>The following EbA interventions have been implemented at 5 sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implementation of agroforestry as well as silvo-pastoralism to strengthen livestock production and increase forest cover of savannas in the Nyagatare district; ○ Demarcation and protection of a buffer zone on the banks of the Umuvumba river and its tributaries in the Nyagatare district through the restoration of riparian vegetation (which will buffer floods and arrest erosion), and the reforestation of upstream catchment areas; ○ Re-establishment of a buffer zone and promotion of agroforestry with drought-resilient tree species around Ibanda-Makera Natural Forest in the Kirehe district to protect this ecosystem and enhance the livelihoods of local farmers; ○ Implementation of agroforestry, intercropping and the stabilising of plantation verges with vegetation (agroforestry with trenches) at the Shagasha Tea Estate (Rusizi and Nyamasheke Districts) to enhance the climate-resilience of associated livelihoods against the negative effects of climate change; and ○ Restoration of a section of Nyandungu wetland (in Kigali City, Gasabo District) through establishing vegetated swales and check dams, and bio retention basins. <p>To date, 9,409 ha of land have been managed sustainably through EbA interventions as detailed under Outcome 2 indicator (iii).</p> <p>The average survival rate of planted trees is estimated at 80%. The main challenges faced have been the insufficient rain and damage from termites in some parts of Kirehe and Nyagatare Districts, and damage caused by cattle for silvo-pastoralism. Average survival rates for agroforestry in these Districts have been around 76% in current reporting period, which is a significant improvement from 40% in last reporting period.</p> <p>In addition, in this reporting period, four (4) solar-powered irrigation systems have been supplied and installed in Kirehe and Nyagatare Districts, two (2) in each. The systems are set up to supply water for the irrigation of communities' crops upstream on twenty (20) hectares in each District. Rain-fed agriculture in these Districts is disproportionately affected by water shortages associated with droughts, which contributes to the vulnerability of local communities to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>One hundred (100) dam sheets of 250 m3 each for capturing rainwater for animals and domestic use have been supplied and installed in July to October 2022 in the Musheru, Matimba and Rwimiyaga Sectors of Nyagatare District, with the objective of alleviating the impact of drought on pastures for animal grazing and stopping cattle moving to the riverbanks of Umuvumba river during the dry season.</p>	

Outputs/Activities ⁸	Expected completion date ⁹	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ¹⁰ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹¹
				<p>Previous reporting periods:</p> <p>The project feasibility study assessed the viability and elaborated the design of the proposed ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) interventions across the five pilot sites.</p> <p>Memoranda of Understanding were signed between REMA, Rwanda Forestry Authority and Nyagatare, Kirehe, Nyamasheke and Rusizi District to govern the cooperation towards the implementation of EbA interventions.</p> <p>The project also contributed to the restoration of Nyandungu wetland on 121 ha by landscape restoration and plantation of medicinal garden.</p>	
Output 2.5: Strengthened awareness of the private sector on national adaptation priorities, future climate scenarios, risk assessments and investment opportunities, to stimulate the implementation of CCA.	Q2 2024	0	0	To be implemented in year 4 of project implementation. The TORs for the private sector and communications consultants are currently under development.	S
COMPONENT 3: Monitoring, reviewing and knowledge-sharing to learn from the NAP process in Rwanda. Outcome 3: Capacity for monitoring, reviewing and knowledge-sharing to learn from the NAP process in Rwanda increased.					
Output 3.1: A framework for the monitoring of long-term CCA outcomes developed.	Q4 2023	0	0	The implementation of the activities under this output has been somewhat delayed. This is due to insufficient coordination between relevant institutions and the resultant lack of clarity on the advancements already made in this area by various institutions. As recommended in the MTR, a comprehensive review of existing monitoring and reviewing systems (e.g. the RBM system of the MoE) will be undertaken in Q4 2023, so that this project can best address the remaining gaps. Furthermore, activities to be implemented in year 4 of project implementation will be undertaken in close coordination with the Ministry of Environment and related monitoring frameworks being developed e.g. under the NDC process.	MS
Output 3.2: Adaptation indicators mainstreamed into the main sectoral and development monitoring frameworks.	Q4 2024	0	0	To be implemented in year 4 of project implementation	S
Output 3.3: Progress reports and communication material to learn from the formulation,	Q4 2024	0	5	In the current reporting period, a Policy Brief has been developed with UNEP lead, focusing on the stakeholder-led process for the selection and revision of the project's EbA measures. In addition to describing the context at each pilot site and the EbA interventions selected, the Policy Brief identifies some lessons learnt for adaptation	MS

Outputs/Activities ⁸	Expected completion date ⁹	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Progress rating justification ¹⁰ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹¹
implementation, funding and monitoring of the NAP process.				programming and implementation, building on the experiences of this project, to help learning and to improve the effectiveness of adaptation projects and NAP processes.	

4. Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating.

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1. Management structure – Roles and responsibilities	M	M
2. Governance structure – Oversight	L	L
3. Implementation schedule	M	M
4. Budget	L	L
5. Financial Management	L	L
6. Reporting	M	M
7. Capacity to deliver	M	M

4.2 Table B. Risk-Log

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating								Variation respect to last rating
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	MTR	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Δ	Justification
Risk 1. Theft and vandalism of automatic weather stations (AWS) and climate monitoring equipment undermine accuracy of climate data	Outcomes 1-3	L	L	L		L			=	The risk is very low, as Meteo Rwanda has a contract with a security company to guard all their equipment across the country. So far, no incidences of vandalism have been experienced on their facilities.
Risk 2. Lack of commitment/buy-in from local communities result in failure of demonstration projects	Outcome 2	L	L	ML		M			↑	<p>In general, local communities have a positive attitude towards the project and its activities. Local community members are supportive of project activities because they support their livelihoods such as plantation of fruit trees, establishment of radical terraces and agroforestry in tea plantations, which increases community buy-in and commitment.</p> <p>However, some challenges with the acceptance of certain interventions have been observed in this and previous reporting periods. Specifically, at Umuvumba river in</p>

										Nyagatare district, the riverbank restoration has been undertaken in the 20m buffer zone by the river, which is government land. However, as communities have continued using this for agricultural land (cultivation and grazing), there is some resistance to the restoration efforts. This has continued since last reporting period, despite efforts by the district to build awareness of the importance of the buffer zone as well as to enforce it.
Risk 3. Delays in policy revision process result in delays in advancing the NAP process	All outcomes & outputs	M	L	L		L			=	The national Environment and Climate Change Policy was revised in 2019. It promotes climate change adaptation, mitigation and response in general, and specifically the strengthening of adaptation mechanisms in planning and implementation. This provides a favourable policy context for advancing the NAP process.
Risk 4. Unavailability of requisite human resources hamper project implementation	All outcomes & outputs	M	S	S		S			=	Many of the procurement processes for the recruitment of required consultants have been problematic, due to limited expertise available in the country and the complexity of the procurement system / application requirements for applicants. International consultants, in particular, can be discouraged from applying due to the complexity of the process. For example, the recruitments of the project CTA, climate risk assessment and CPEIR consultant were unsuccessful and had to be re-started. Only the CPEIR recruitment was successfully completed by REMA (on third attempt). In the current reporting period, UNEP support was used to complete the CTA recruitment and to undertake the procurement for the climate risk assessment consulting firm. UNEP support was also requested for undertaking the procurement for the climate strategies and action plans, which is currently underway.
Risk 5. Limited government support for project activities results in delays.	All outcomes & outputs	L	L	L		L			=	The planned project activities are included in the District Performance Contracts. Integration of adaptation considerations in District Development Strategies (DDSs) will also be undertaken, as these strategies are updated.
Risk 6. Limited ownership of the NAP process by district-level officers	Outcome 2	L	L	L		L			=	All project activities in the Districts are prepared and executed in collaboration with District staff, particularly the District Directors of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the District Environment Officers. Moreover, there are MoUs in place with all the intervention Districts, where the roles of each institution are clearly defined. The project

										activities are also embedded in the Districts' annual performance contracts.
Risk 7. COVID-19 related delays	All outcomes & outputs		M	L		L			=	The impacts of COVID-19 pandemic on project implementation in the current reporting period have been very limited.
Risk 8. Vulnerability of tree seedlings to drought and other damages in parts of Kirehe and Nyagatare Districts	Outcome 2			M		M			=	<p>Due to the insufficient rain and termites in some parts of Kirehe and Nyagatare Districts, average survival rates for agroforestry in these Districts are around 76%. While still low, this is a significant improvement from 40% in last reporting period. Improved monitoring and care and seedlings has contributed to this improvement.</p> <p>In the current reporting period, 300-400 of the bamboos (2-3 ha) planted to protect Umuwumba riverbanks were damaged by heavy rains and intense floods in May 2023.</p> <p>Furthermore, some trees planted for silvopastoralism interventions were damaged by cattle in the last dry season. This is due to unknown people stealing boxes constructed for the protection of seedlings, for firewood.</p>
Risk 9. Potential unintended negative environmental and/or social impacts of new activities: solar irrigation and dams	Outcome 2			L		L			=	<p>Solar-powered irrigation systems (using river water) and excavation of small dams have been undertaken in Nyagatare and Kirehe Districts, and two more solar-powered irrigation systems will be installed. Possible environmental and social risks from these activities will be assessed, and monitoring and mitigation measures put in place. Some potential risks could include over extraction of water and dam-related safety risks for humans and livestock.</p> <p>The Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting recommended to conduct an Environmental Audit for existing systems and Environmental Impact and Social Assessment for new systems for minimizing risks.</p>
Consolidated project risk		L	L	L		L			=	

4.3 Table C. Outstanding medium & high risks

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR _{t-1} , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom
<p>Risk 2. Lack of commitment/buy-in from local communities result in failure in few parts of demonstration projects.</p> <p>(In current reporting period, specifically the encroachment of farmers on the buffer zones of Umuvumba river and its tributary Ngoma river)</p>	<p>Actions identified at CEO endorsement:</p> <p>This risk has been and will be mitigated through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the involvement of local communities in decision-making, design and implementation of activities related to addressing their direct needs; and Enforce awareness-raising campaigns to highlight the benefits of the project interventions. <p>Actions identified in last PIR:</p> <p>Close monitoring of survival rates and reasons behind seedling loss.</p> <p>Continued and intensified awareness raising on the benefits and importance of the EbA interventions (including through the engagement of local leaders), in order to increase communities' awareness and acceptance.</p> <p>Continued engagement of the communities in the planning of the interventions and selection of the species, so that they are ones that are</p>	<p>Nyagatare District Authorities were recommended by the PSC to conduct more awareness meetings and enforce the law to stop the encroachment. In general, continued awareness raising on the benefits of the EbA interventions, and the full involvement of the communities in their selection and implementation, continued to be the main mitigation measures to increase understanding and acceptance of the project activities.</p> <p>Due to the continued encroachment but also major flooding damages experienced in May 2023, a meeting between REMA, MOE, Province and District authorities took place in late July 2023. A decision was taken to establish a task force to assess the situation and consider options, including the resettlement of people farming in the buffer zone and marshland to reduce degradation but also to protect them from flooding.</p> <p>The resistance showed by some community members to</p>	<p>Same mitigation measures will be continued in the next period.</p> <p>The recommendations of the task force set to assess the Nyagatare (Umuvumba riverbank) situation will determine any additional steps to be taken. If resettlement of people is agreed on, it will be ensured that this is done in line with national and UNEP standards.</p>	Continuously	Field officers, PMU, REMA, District officers, UNEP

	acceptable for communities. Usually species with multiple co-benefits (can be used for e.g. firewood, fodder and/or medicinal purposes) are better accepted. Conversely, certain species are rejected due to their perceived or real negative impacts.	the introduction of agroforestry was significantly reduced especially in Rusizi, by giving the responsibility for planting agroforestry to the communities rather than outside experts, thus building their ownership of the activity. Cooperative members were also charged with building boxes to protect the agroforestry trees.			
Risk 4. Unavailability of requisite human resources hamper project implementation. (Specifically due to challenges with procurement processes)	<p>Actions identified in the previous PIRs:</p> <p>i) Actively soliciting the interest of consultants to apply for published consultancies,</p> <p>(ii) Informing prospective applicants on the support provided by the Rwanda Development Board (RDB) on the use of the Umucyo platform, and</p> <p>(iii) where needed, requesting UNEP (or UNOPS) to procure directly the services of consultants.</p> <p>Following up with RDB on the improvement of the platform to make it more user-friendly.</p>	In the current reporting period, UNEP completed the procurement processes for the project Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) and the consultancy for the climate risk assessments, and was requested by REMA to procure the consultancy services for adaptation strategies and plans (procurement currently underway).	<p>In next reporting period, it will be particularly important to pursue actions (i) and (ii) identified in previous PIR, specifically in the upcoming REMA recruitments of 3 individual consultants.</p> <p>Furthermore, there is still the need to follow up with RDB on the improvement of the platform to make it more user-friendly.</p>	During procurement processes	PMU
Risk 8. Vulnerability of tree seedlings to drought and other damages in parts of Kirehe and Nyagatare Districts.	<p>Actions identified in the previous PIR:</p> <p>An assessment to be undertaken to establish whether certain species have been more impacted by the droughts than others. This will inform the species selection</p>	An assessment of resistant trees species has been undertaken and resistant species have been recommended. These species will be used for beating up (replacement of newly-planted trees that died).	<p>Recommended resistant trees species will continue to be produced for refilling dead trees.</p> <p>Diligent monitoring and care of seedlings will need to be ensured at all sites.</p>	2023	PMU, RAB, Kirehe and Nyagatare Districts

	for the additional hectares to be planted in the next reporting period.	<p>The monitoring and care of seedlings was improved in particular in Kirehe District, by a new field officer and agronomist. This has significantly increased the survival rate (from 40% to 76% for agroforestry).</p> <p>Furthermore, it has been ensured that the nurseries are established close to water sources.</p>	<p>With respect to the 2-3 ha of bamboos damaged by heavy rains and intense floods at Umuvumba river in May 2023, these will be replaced in Q4 2023 (the nurseries are currently prepared). The distance of planting from the river will need to be discussed with the district officials and communities (landowners), to agree on replanting further from the river to prevent the same issue from reoccurring.</p> <p>For the issue termites, planting of Euphorbia plants with the silvopastoralism in Nyagatare will be continued, as their chemicals deter termites. However, Euphorbia is expensive for Rusizi, as it does not grow there. RAB has been asked to look into other termite mitigation options.</p> <p>For the damage from cattle to silvopastoralism, farmers have been asked to employ guards to safeguard the boxes and to use thorned branches to protect the seedlings.</p>		
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High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold or materialize, 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 materialize, 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 materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5. Project Minor Amendments

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment

	Results framework	Minor project objective change
	Components and cost	Safeguards
	Institutional and implementation arrangements	Risk analysis
	Financial management	Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
	Implementation schedule	Co-financing
	Executing Entity	Location of project activity
	Executing Entity Category	Other

Minor amendments	<i>[Provide a description of the change that occurred in the fiscal year of reporting]</i>

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry into Force (last signature date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original legal instrument	PCA	29 October 2019	29 October 2019	30 September 2024	

6. GEO Location Information

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](https://openstreetmap.org/) or [GeoNames](https://geonames.org/) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field <i>if</i> the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Nasho Cell (Kirehe District, Eastern Province, Rwanda)	-2.106258	30.84625		Nasho Cell is in Mpanga Sector, Kirehe District, Eastern Province. This area is in a savannah ecosystem, characterised by low rainfall and prolonged dry seasons	Plantation of woodlots on 54.1 Ha around Ibanda-Makera remnant natural forest
Kankobwa and Nyarutunga Cells (Kirehe District, Eastern Province, Rwanda)	-2.169547	30.806258		Kankobwa Cell is in Mpanga Sector; Nyarutunga Cell is in Nyarubuye Sector, Kirehe District, Eastern Province. This area is in the savannah ecosystem, characterised by low rainfall and prolonged dry seasons	Plantation of woodlots on 340.7Ha
Nyarukunga and Kagese Cells (Kirehe District, Eastern Province, Rwanda)	-2.131439	30.797572		Nyakabungo Cell is in Mpanga Sector; Kagese Cell is in Nasho Sector, Kirehe District, Eastern Province. This area is in the savannah ecosystem, characterised by low rainfall and prolonged dry seasons	Plantation of complete agroforestry on 420 Ha. This includes soil erosion control trenches and agroforestry trees
Mareba and Rugarama Cells (Kirehe District, Eastern Province, Rwanda)	-2.255006	30.731111		Mareba Cell is in Nyarubuye Sector; Rugarama Cell is in Kigina Sector, Kirehe District, Eastern Province. This area is in the savannah ecosystem, characterised by low rainfall and prolonged dry seasons	Plantation of simple agroforestry on 1435 Ha, consists of agroforestry trees

Kabeza, Gishuro, Tabagwe, Nyagatoma, Ndego, Nyakiga, and Karushuga Cells (Nyagatare District, Eastern Province, Rwanda)	-1.380308	30.222633		Kabeza Cell is in Gatunda Sector; Gishuro, Tabagwe, and Nyagatoma Cells are in Tabagwe Sector; Ndego and Nyakiga Cells are in Karama Sector; and Karushuga Cell is in Rwimiyaga Sector, Nyagatare District, Eastern Province. This area is in the savannah ecosystem, characterised by low rainfall and prolonged dry seasons	Plantation of woodlots on 255 Ha
Nyagatare, Barira, Gitengure, Rurenge, and Rwempasha Cells (Nyagatare District, Eastern Province, Rwanda)	-1.290961	30.343183		Nyagatare and Barira Cells are in Nyagatare Sector; Gitengure Cell is in Tabagwe Sector; Rurenge Cell is in Rukomo Sector; and Rwempasha Cell is in Rwempasha Sector, Nyagatare District, Eastern Province. This area is in the savannah ecosystem, characterised by low rainfall and prolonged dry seasons	Restoration of Umuvumba gallery forest by forest enrichment on 140 Ha
Gataba, Kabungo, Karujumba, Nyagara, Kagina, Gatete, and Mahoro Cells (Nyagatare District, Eastern Province, Rwanda)	-1.417053	30.259986		Gataba, Kabungo, and Karujumba Cells are in Kiyombe Sector; Nyagara is in Gatunda Sector; Kagina and Gatete Cells are in Mukama Sector; and Mahoro Cell is in Mimuri Sector, Nyagatare District, Eastern Province. This area is in the savannah ecosystem, characterised by low rainfall and prolonged dry seasons	Protection of Umuvumba river and its tributaries on 85.3Ha Ha
Karujumba Cell (Nyagatare District, Eastern Province, Rwanda)	-1.39545	30.090214		Karujumba Cell is in Kiyombe Sector, Nyagatare District, Eastern Province. This area is in the savannah ecosystem, characterised by prolonged dry seasons	Excavation of trench for soil erosion control on 261 Ha

Nyabwishungezi, Rwentange, Kanyonza, Byimana, Musheru, Rugarama I&II, Ntoma, and Gakire Cells (Nyagatare District, Eastern Province, Rwanda)	-1.137111	30.428003		Nyabwishungezi, Rwentange, Kanyonza, and Byimana Cells are in Matimba Sector; Musheru, Rugarama I&II, Ntoma, and Gakire Cells are in Musheru Sector, Nyagatare District, Eastern Province. This area is in the savannah ecosystem, characterised by low rainfall prolonged dry seasons	Plantation of simple agroforestry on 1889.7 Ha
Bwera, Ntoma, Rutungo, Gachundezi, and Nyampfubire Cells (Nyagatare District, Eastern Province, Rwanda)	-1.125192	30.425178		Bwera and Ntoma Cells are in Matimba Sector; Rutungo, Gachundezi, and Nyampfubire Cells are in Rwimiyaga Sector, Nyagatare District, Eastern Province. This area is in the savannah ecosystem, characterised by low rainfall and prolonged dry seasons	Development of silvopastoralism on 915.3 Ha
Kigenge, Turambi, Cyendajuru, Ryamuhirwa, Kiziguro, Kamatita, Gatsiro, Rusambu, Kabuye, Karangiro, Kabagina, Tara, Kabahinda, Gahinga, Kiyabo, Buhokoro, Kabakobwa, Kamurehe Cells (Rusizi District, Western Province, Rwanda)	-2.542428	28.922539		Kigenge, Turambi, and Cyendajuru Cells are in Giheke Sector; Ryamuhirwa and Kiziguro Cells are in Nkungu Sector; Kamatita and Gatsiro Cells are in Gihundwe Sector, Rusambu, Kabuye, Karangiro, and Kabagina Cells are in Nyakarenzo Sector; Tara, Kabahinda and Gahinga Cells are in Mururu Sector; Kiyabo is in Bweyeye Sector; Buhokoro, Kabakobwa and Kamurehe Cells are in Gashonga Sector, Rusizi District, Western Province. This area is a degraded forest ecosystem, characterised by soil erosion and landslides	Restoration of forest on 285 Ha

Kigenge, Giheke, Kiziguro, Ryamuhirwa, Kabasigirira, Karambi, and Gahinga Cells (Rusizi District, Western Province, Rwanda)	-2.490111	28.964244		Kigenge and Giheke Cells are in Giheke Sector; Kiziguro and Ryamuhirwa Cells are in Nkungu Sector; Kabasigirira, Karambi and Gahinga Cells are in Mururu Sector, Rusizi District, Western Province. This area is a degraded forest ecosystem, characterised by soil erosion and landslides	Plantation of simple agroforestry on 1,625 Ha
Giheke, Kigenge, Turambi, Cyendajuru, Kagarama, Tara, Gahinga, Karangiro, Kabuye Cells (Rusizi District, Western Province, Rwanda)	-2.473303	28.954983		Giheke, Kigenge, Turambi and Cyendajuru Cells are in Giheke Sector; Kagarama, Tara and Gahinga are in Mururu Sector; Karangiro and Kabuye Cells are in Nyakarenzo Sector, Rusizi District, Western Province. This area is a degraded forest ecosystem, characterised by soil erosion and landslides	Plantation of complete agroforestry on 1253 Ha
Kiziguro Cell (Rusizi District, Western Province, Rwanda)	-2.510467	28.981006		Kiziguro Cell is in Nkungu Sector, Rusizi District, Western Province. This area is a degraded forest ecosystem, characterised by soil erosion and landslides	Excavation of trench for soil erosion control on 552 Ha
Kanombe (Kicukiro District, Rwanda), Bibare and Masoro Cells (Gasabo District, Kigali, Rwanda)	-1.953817	30.144308		Rwimbogo Cell is in Nyarugunga Sector, Kicukiro District; Bibare Cell is in Kimironko Sector and Masoro Cell is in Ndera Sector; both Sectors are in Gasabo District; in the City of Kigali. Nyandungu Wetland is located between two districts of Kigali City; Gasabo district (Kimironko, Remera and Ndera sectors), and Kicukiro district (Nyarugunga sector). The wetland is rich in biodiversity, particularly amphibians and birds. The wetland also serves as flood proof to local communities downstream in Kimironko and Ndera Sectors.	Contribution to restoration of Nyandungu wetland on 121.8 Ha by establishment of vegetated swales, check dams, and bio retention ponds

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions are taking place as appropriate. *

[\[Annex any linked geospatial file\]](#)

[Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions are taking place as appropriate]