

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024

Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

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 Title	Building the capacity of Rwanda’s government to advance the National Adaptation Planning process	
Duration months	<i>Planned</i>	48
	<i>Age</i>	44
Project Type	Full-Sized 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: \$10,127,571 = 135% as of end June 2024 	
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	11 January 2019	
UNEP Project Approval Date (Decision Sheet)	29 October 2019	
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 2024	\$4,769,003	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2024	\$4,313,271	
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)

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

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). 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	Climate Change 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, Rusizi, Gasabo 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	Fidelité Ninziza
EA M&E Specialist	Dinah Kwizera
EA Finance Manager	Modeste 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)	Goal 13: Targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.4 and 13.5 Goal 15: Targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.5 and 15.9

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	83,593
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	9,974 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 2024	FY 20__
PIR #	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	S	S	S	S	
Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	S	S	S	MS	
Risk rating (section 3.3)	M ³	L	L	L	

The rating of progress towards project outcomes is satisfactory for this reporting period, as good progress towards targets has continued 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 ongoing catchment-level climate risk assessment process has involved strong stakeholder engagement and capacity building aspects. Furthermore, the meteorological monitoring capacity of Rwanda Meteorology Agency (Meteo Rwanda) and Rwanda Standards

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).

Board (RSB) was enhanced through the establishment of a Calibration Center for Meteorological, Hydrological and Air Quality Monitoring Instruments.

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 already in previous reporting periods. To date, the project has reached 83,593 beneficiaries, with 9,974 ha hectares of land managed sustainably for long-term adaptation at the pilot sites.

For Outcome 3 indicator focused on NAP monitoring systems, the progress has been limited to date. This is an important focus area for the remaining project implementation period.

The project’s Mid-Term Review (MTR) was undertaken in May-July 2023. The MTR assigned the project an overall rating of “satisfactory”. The progress towards outcomes and outputs were rated “moderately satisfactory”, and the likelihood of impact as “likely”. The piloting of EbA approaches in the six project Districts was identified as a particular success. On the other hand, progress on the activities directly contributing to the NAP process was noted as being slower (see below).

The rating of progress towards project outputs is rated as moderately satisfactory in the current reporting period. Although good progress has been made on several project outputs, others are delayed – in particular those related to the NAP process or long-term adaptation planning. In addition to procurement challenges (discussed under risk section), this is largely due to the challenges involved in implementing a project that includes very significant field interventions (the EbA pilots) on the one hand, as well as an ambitious workplan of capacity building, technical studies, and policy and planning interventions on the other hand. Furthermore, in this reporting period, the Project Manager moved to a new position, which created a gap while a new one (already the third PM for this project) was identified. As recommended by the project’s MTR, a no-cost extension of at least one year will be necessary for completing all the project outputs.

The key achievements of the current reporting period are outlined below:

Under Component 1, in the current reporting period, climate risk assessments in the four project catchments have been carried out. Data collection, field visits to the four catchments and stakeholder consultations were completed, and the draft risk assessment reports are expected in Q3 2024. The national capacity building workshop on the climate risk assessment process was conducted in November 2023 for stakeholder engagement. The draft Climate Storylines report was developed, and feedback was provided by REMA and UNEP. The climate risk assessment process follows the completion of downscaled climate change projections undertaken by the project through a collaboration between REMA and Meteo Rwanda in previous reporting periods.

To support Meteo Rwanda and Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) to strengthen the country’s meteorological monitoring capacity, in this reporting period the project completed the establishment of a Calibration Center for Meteorological, Hydrological and Air Quality Monitoring Instruments, which is now operational.

Under Component 2, the implementation of the EbA interventions in Nyagatare, Nyamasheke, Kirehe and Rusizi Districts was largely completed in this reporting period. Most activities are in maintenance phase, with an additional 565 ha of adaptation interventions added in this reporting period. This brings the total area covered to 9,974 ha.

The achievements to date (30 June 2024) are shown in the table below.

District	Intervention	Achievements
Nyagatare (Eastern Savannas)	Silvo-pastoralism	915 ha (completed and handed over)
Sub-total		915 ha

Nyagatare (Umuvumba river)	Agroforestry	1,890 ha (completed and handed over)
	Restoration of gallery forest	140 ha (completed and handed over)
	Woodlot	255 ha (completed and handed over)
	Revegetation and protection of Umuvumba and Ngoma riverbanks	85 ha *43.8 ha at Umuvumba (in maintenance phase) *41.5 ha at Ngoma (completed and handed over)
	Trenches in forest	261 ha (completed and handed over)
	Fruit trees	59,572 seedlings (completed)
Sub-total		2,631 ha
Kirehe	Agroforestry	1,435 ha (completed and handed over)
	Complete agroforestry (Tree planting, trenches excavation and stabilization in agricultural lands)	420 ha (completed and handed over)
	Woodlot	445 ha *of which <u>50 ha in this period</u> (in maintenance phase) (395 ha handed over)
	Restoration of Ibanda-Makera natural forest	77 ha (completed and handed over)
	Demarcation of forest perimeter with live fence	5 km (completed and handed over)
Sub-total		2,377 ha
Rusizi	Simple agroforestry (Tree planting in agricultural lands)	1,400 ha (in maintenance phase)
	Complete agroforestry	998 ha (in maintenance phase)
	Woodlot	293 ha *of which <u>8 ha in this period</u> (in maintenance phase)
	Trenches in forests	452 ha *of which <u>200 ha in this period</u> (in maintenance phase)
	Fruits trees (avocados, guavas, mangos and tree tomatoes)	132,130 seedlings (in maintenance phase)
Sub-total		3,143 ha
Nyamasheke	Simple agroforestry	442 ha *of which <u>217 ha in this period</u> (in maintenance phase) (225 ha handed over)
	Complete agroforestry	345 ha *of which <u>90 ha in this period</u> (in maintenance phase) (255 ha handed over)
	Fruit trees (avocados and mangos)	20,890 seedlings (in maintenance phase)
Sub-total		787 ha
Gasabo and Kicukiro	Restoration of Nyandungu wetland (stream widening, drainage channels, wetland and fen)	121 ha (completed and handed over)

	restoration, living fence and medicinal garden)	
Sub-total		121 ha
TOTAL		9,974 ha

In this current reporting period, one (1) additional solar-powered small-scale irrigation scheme irrigating an area of 15 ha was supplied and installed in Nyagatare District. In total, five (5) small-scale irrigation schemes irrigating a total area of 55 ha were provided to local communities in Eastern Province (three in Nyagatare and two in Kirehe District), where rain-fed agriculture is disproportionately affected by water shortages associated with droughts. and are all now operational.

Additional 32 new dam sheets of 250 m³ each were supplied and installed in Nyagatare District in this reporting period, for capturing rainwater for animals and domestic use. In total, 132 dam sheets were provided to local communities in Nyagatare, with the main 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.

In Rusizi District, in this reporting period 61 rainwater harvesting tanks (of a total of 100 planned) were installed by the project in vulnerable communities to provide water for household consumption, as well as to reduce erosion resulting from streams of water flowing from roofs.

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, 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 and supported. In this reporting period, all 23 MSc students (one dropped out) completed their class coursework and are currently conducting research on EbA-related topics in the project pilots sites (and those of the LDCF-funded EbA project). 14 of them have completed the data collection and 9 are in the field for data collection. 17 MSc students to date have been provided with REMA comments on their draft reports, which are being incorporated to effectively integrate EbA approaches and climate change aspects into their research.

Also under the LTRP, 11 research proposals from university researchers on EbA-related topics have been selected for funding, with the research currently ongoing in the project pilot sites, as well as in the intervention sites of the LDCF-funded EbA project. The selection was conducted in two batches; in the first batch seven (7) proposals were qualified for research grants in previous reporting periods, and the other four (4) proposals were selected in the second batch in this reporting period.

All research works are expected to be completed by September 2025. To accelerate progress, ensure adherence to deadlines, and maintain alignment with the objectives of the NAP Long-Term Research Program (LTRP), an assessment and evaluation of the progress of the ongoing research was conducted in a workshop organized in Musanze District in May 2024. Three (3) research groups have had their first conference papers accepted and published. One (1) group has completed drafting a manuscript, while two (2) groups are engaged in data analysis and manuscript writing. Five (5) groups are currently at the data collection stage, four (4) of which are from the second call for proposals.

As for project Component 3, in this reporting period, ToRs of a consultant who will work on the outputs as well as carrying out some of tasks of the Chief Technical adviser of the project were shared with UNEP for direct recruitment. The progress towards outputs has continued to be very limited. As noted in the project’s MTR report, as a first step, there is a need to fully take stock of the adaptation monitoring and indicators work advanced by other actors in the country, and to identify specific gaps for the NAP project to fill in its remaining implementation period.

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.

Some challenges that were identified in previous reporting periods have been largely resolved. For example, challenges related to the community ownership of project interventions in Rusizi and Nyagatare districts identified in previous reporting period have been resolved. Local communities are now playing a very active role in maintenance activities, e.g. in the pruning, weeding, and guarding of the EbA interventions that have been handed over to the Districts. Furthermore, the challenges of encroachment by communities of the Umuvumba river buffer zone (in Nyagatare district) have been resolved through a collaboration between REMA, Rwanda Water Resources Board (RWB), farmers and the District. Local communities have been authorized to grow low crops in the buffer zone, at the same time maintaining the bamboos planted by the project for the protection of the river. When bamboos will grow up, and therefore be no longer vulnerable, the agriculture activities will be halted.

However, some challenges continued to be encountered during this reporting period, and will need to continue to be mitigated (as detailed in PIR Section 4):

Although the survival rates of planted seedlings have improved (the current overall survival rate of planted trees is around 80% for simple and complete agroforestry, as well as for silvopastoralism, and above 90% for woodlots), this risk still remains important for the young trees planted. The damages to planted trees have been due to a variety of reasons, including prolonged dry season, termites and cattle damage in some parts of project intervention areas.

Unsuccessful procurement processes for consultancies remain a challenge, as also highlighted by the project MTR, due to the limited availability of qualified national consultants and the long procurement processes. In this reporting period, the main procurements were undertaken by UNEP (as requested by REMA), but in the next period actively soliciting qualified consultants to apply will be the main mitigation measure to be undertaken, to ensure the success of the upcoming consultant recruitments by REMA.

2.4. Co-financing

<p>Planned Co-finance Total</p> <p>Actual to date</p>	<p>Total planned: USD 7,500,000</p> <p>This consists of:</p> <p>MoE (in-kind): USD 5,000,000</p> <p>Poverty- Environment Action for the SDG (in-kind): USD 2,400,000</p> <p>UNEP / Global Adaptation Network (GAN) (grant): USD 100,000</p> <p>Actual do date (30 June 2024): USD 10,127,571, i.e. 135%</p>
<p>Progress</p>	<p>The co-finance mobilized to date have been in-kind contributions from the Ministry of Environment (MoE) (to the value of USD 5,576,989), UNDP-Poverty Environment Action for the SDGs (PEA project) (USD 1,600,000), and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) (USD 2,950,582).</p>

	<p>The MoE co-finance contribution of USD 5,576,989 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>Finally, additional co-finance has been mobilized from MINECOFIN through RAB and the project Districts. This contribution of USD 2,950,582 has supported the implementation and scaling-up of the project's EbA interventions.</p>
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2.5. Stakeholder engagement

Date of project steering committee meeting	<p>The last Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting was held in April 2023 (previous reporting period). The next PSC meeting is planned to be held on 10-12 September 2024 in Rusizi District, with the aim of visiting project's activities in the field and presenting the project's progress report, annual work plan and budget, and seeking approval of the aforementioned documents and guidance for fast-tracking implementation of the project.</p> <p>In this reporting period, consultation meetings with Project Steering Committee members and Technical Committee members were conducted for collaboration on the climate risk assessment study.</p> <p>Furthermore, District Project Technical Committee (DPTC) meetings were conducted in all 4 Districts of NAP intervention for progress evaluation and guidance or recommendations, where needed.</p>
Stakeholder engagement	<p>During this reporting period, local communities in Rusizi, Nyamasheke, Nyagatare and Kirehe Districts engaged in the project's maintenance activities, such as pruning, weeding, bush clearing and guarding of EbA interventions, for increasing their ownership. The Rwanda Forestry Authority, the four districts of project intervention, the Rwanda Water Board, the Rwanda Agriculture Board, civil society organizations, Water User Associations and local communities all actively continued their participation in the implementation of the projects field activities.</p> <p>REMA and the Districts continue their close collaboration in the implementation of all NAP project activities. Important decisions are taken together to increase the ownership of the Districts.</p>

	<p>In this reporting period, consultation meetings for the development of the Climate Risk Assessments were conducted with involvement of the following stakeholders: Vice Mayors in charge of Economic Development, Directors of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Environment Officers at the Districts. Other participants included the Director of Non-Timber Forest Products Unit in Rwanda Forestry Authority, Mining Engineers from the Rwanda Mining Board (staff based in all districts of the four selected authorities), Water User Associations (WUAs) located in the four selected catchments, and representatives of the Private Sector Federation, mining companies, waste management companies, local NGOs, civil society representatives, Rwanda Energy Group (REG), Ministry of Agriculture and Animal resources (MINAGRI), the Rwanda Water Board (RWB), the Green Gicumbi Project, and the Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB).</p> <p>For the implementation of the Long-Term Research Program (LTRP), close collaboration continued between REMA, the University of Rwanda, Higher Education Council, the Ministry of Environment and the Districts.</p> <p>In the establishment of the calibration centre including laboratories for meteorological, hydrological and air quality monitoring equipment, REMA worked in close collaboration with the Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) and Meteo Rwanda.</p> <p>Furthermore, the project’s MTR recommends strengthening coordination with recent and ongoing relevant initiatives in the country. Specifically, the project should strengthen collaboration with the recent NAP Global Network initiative focused on adaptation monitoring frameworks and the GCF NAP Readiness Project currently being developed by REMA.</p> <p>In previous reporting periods, 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. In previous reporting period, a Policy Brief was 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 signed separate MoUs with Rwanda Meteorological Agency (Meteo Rwanda), Rwanda Forestry</p>
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	<p>Authority (RFA), Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) and with Nyagatare, Kirehe, Rusizi and Nyamasheke Districts, as well as with the University of Rwanda (UR) and the Higher Education Council (HEC) (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>The project's MTR noted that community engagement and consultation – from the very beginning of the project to the final implementation of the activities – has led to a strong local commitment to implement and sustain the project interventions beyond the project's life. The successful implementation of EbA interventions can also be attributed to the serious supervision provided by district authorities which provided dedicated and skilled staff as well as time and resources to the project.</p>
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2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	Yes
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 PIR Section 3.1, under 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 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>In this reporting period, in October 2023, REMA Gender Monitoring Office (GMO), MoE, MINECOFIN and the project Districts conducted a</p>

	<p>workshop and developed a Gender Action Plan for the NAP project. In all the trainings and awareness-raising meetings held in the Districts, gender inclusivity was considered. The project beneficiaries who adopted EbA interventions include the female a total number of 45,751 women (55.5%) and 36,673 men (44.5%).</p> <p>The project’s MTR report, completed in this reporting period, rated its responsiveness to human rights and gender equity as “satisfactory” It recommended that in the revision of the project results framework, the full inclusions of gender-disaggregated targets is ensured.</p>
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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? No</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period? No additional risks have been identified in this reporting period.</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? No</p>
Environmental and social safeguards management	<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 previous reporting period (see Section 2.8 on Knowledge Management).</p> <p>Some additional or modified potential risks of unintended environmental and social impacts have 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</p>

	<p>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> <p>The Eastern Province, where Nyagatare and Kirehe Districts are located, is exposed to prolonged drought. Local communities living near wetlands have the tendency to encroach on wetland ecosystems' buffer zones especially for crop production and livestock grazing during dry season. The implementation of the project's EbA activities at the Umuvumba river in Nyagatare District has also faced challenges in this regard. Riverbank restoration was 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 continued despite efforts by the district to build awareness of the importance of the buffer zone as well as to enforce it. In this reporting period, a joint collaboration between REMA, Rwanda Water Resources Board (RWB), farmers and the District was established to address this issue. Local communities were authorized to grow low crops in the buffer zone, at the same time maintaining the bamboos planted by the project for the protection of Umuvumba river. When bamboos will grow up, and therefore be no longer vulnerable, the agriculture activities will be halted.</p> <p>Additional activities on solar-powered irrigation (using river water) and construction of small dams were undertaken in Nyagatare and Kirehe Districts in previous reporting period. As per the decision of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), an Environmental Audit for these solar-powered irrigation systems will be conducted by REMA inspection department, and monitoring and mitigation measures put in place.</p> <p>In the current reporting period, the rehabilitated Nyandungu wetland has been fenced and guards deployed around the wetland. This will remove the potential risk of wild animals exiting the wetland area and damaging the property of nearby residents.</p>
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	In the current reporting period, a draft Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the project was developed by REMA, with lead from SPIU Safeguards Experts.
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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 previous 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>
Main learning during the period	In this reporting period we have learnt that the full engagement of local communities in the implementation of on-the-ground activities strengthens the ownership and sustainability of the project activities. For example, in Rusizi District where previous community members were observed uprooting planted agroforestry trees in tea plantations, they were given casual jobs for maintaining the trees. In addition, as the trees are growing up, local communities are observing benefits from the intervention, such as sun radiation reduction, increase of soil fertility, reduction of soil erosion and increase in productivity. As a result, there are no more objections to these interventions from the local communities..

2.9. Stories to be shared

Stories to be shared	Nyagatare District is located in the eastern part of Rwanda, which is exposed to prolonged drought. Agricultural activities such as crop production and livestock are the main source of income in the District. The NAP project has assisted cattle keepers to cope with climate change through silvopastoralism interventions (tree planting on pastures) and the supply and installation of dam sheets to collect rainwater for cattle consumption. Rainwater is channelled to the dam sheets through small, excavated water canals stabilized with planted herbs. This intervention has significantly reduced soil erosion as the rainwater is harvested in the dam sheets and used for watering the cattle. Movement of cattle is also reduced as it is no longer necessary for reaching the
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water source. In addition, planted trees on pastures are growing to produce shade and as a result, most of the time the herbs under the planted trees do not dry up during the dry season and therefore serve as a source of nourishment for cattle.



The NAP project also provided to local communities in Kirehe and Nyagatare Districts solar-powered small-scale irrigation schemes, watering in total an area of 55 ha, to increase the resilience of local communities to prolonged drought. Local communities are benefiting from the solar-powered irrigation systems by growing their crops even during dry season. Beneficiaries are gathered in cooperatives for better management of the members and the provided irrigation systems. The cooperatives have accounts where they do savings of a small portion of the income from their crop production. This saved amount is used for the maintenance and guarding of the provided irrigation schemes. This guarantees the sustainability of the work done.



3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**⁴ 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 2024	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%).	50	<p>To date, the capacity of 30 governmental institutions (15 at the national and 15 at the district level) to advance the NAP process has been increased through trainings and other capacity building activities organized by the project (outlined below). The quantitative increase in capacity will be measured by the results verification exercise to be undertaken before the project’s Terminal Review. Furthermore, the project’s MTR recommended clarifying the project’s objective and the indicator / target, to better articulate the focus on NAP process and ensure that the target is aligned with the indicator.</p> <p>In this reporting period, the capacity of targeted project stakeholders has continued to be built through their full engagement in the planning and implementation of the project activities. In particular, the ongoing catchment-level climate risk assessment process has involved strong stakeholder engagement and capacity building aspects, including through data collection, field visits to the four catchments and stakeholder consultations. The national capacity building workshop on the climate risk assessment process was conducted in November 2023.</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 2024	Progress rating ⁵
						<p>The meteorological monitoring capacity of Rwanda Meteorology Agency (Meteo Rwanda) and Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) was enhanced in this reporting period through the establishment of a Calibration Center for Meteorological, Hydrological and Air Quality Monitoring Instruments.</p> <p>Furthermore, at the district and local levels, training workshops were organized in August 2023 on ecosystem-based adaptation and raising awareness of the NAP project in Kirehe and Nyagatare Districts. The workshops 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 and their engagement in its implementation. They were attended by a total of 172 participants (47 women and 125 men).</p> <p>In previous reporting periods, the NAP Technical Working Group (TWG) was established, and members were nominated by their respective institutions. The TWG provides technical advice and engagement on a broad range of matters related to national climate change adaptation planning, in the process also strengthening the capacity of the engaged institutions to advance long-term adaptation planning.</p> <p>Also in previous reporting periods, 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. The technical report and</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 2024	Progress rating ⁵
						<p>summary for policy makers for the downscaled climate change projections were finalized.</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. As part of the process, a training was provided to the staff from different institutions on conducting public expenditure reviews for environment and climate change. These institutions included 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. 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.</p> <p>At the district and local levels, in 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 and their engagement in its implementation.</p> <p>Finally, 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</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 2024	Progress rating ⁵
						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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Majority of investigated institutions has the capacity to advance NAP process varying between 30% and 50% except REMA and RDB with 70% and 75%.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Increase up to at least 70% the capacity of all 16 governmental institutions to advance NAP process (Max 100%, Min 0%).</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>In line with the MTR recommendation, the indicator for Outcome 1 will be revised, as it currently duplicates the Objective indicator. The new suggested indicator will be presented to the next Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting for approval.</p> <p>In this reporting period, the capacity of targeted project stakeholders has continued to be built through their full engagement in the planning and implementation of the project activities. In particular, the ongoing catchment-level climate risk assessment process has involved strong stakeholder engagement and capacity building aspects, including through data collection, field visits to the four catchments and stakeholder consultations. The national capacity building workshop on the climate risk assessment process was conducted in November 2023.</p> <p>The meteorological monitoring capacity of Rwanda Meteorology Agency (Meteo Rwanda) and Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) was enhanced in this reporting period through the establishment of a Calibration Center for Meteorological, Hydrological and Air Quality Monitoring Instruments.</p> <p>Furthermore, at the district and local levels, training workshops were organized in August 2023 on ecosystem-based adaptation and raising awareness of the NAP project in Kirehe and Nyagatare Districts. The workshops 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 and their engagement in its implementation. They were attended by a total of 172 participants (47 women and 125 men).</p>	<p>S</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 2024	Progress rating ⁵
						<p>In previous reporting periods, the NAP Technical Working Group (TWG) was established, and members were nominated by their respective institutions. The TWG provides technical advice and engagement on a broad range of matters related to national climate change adaptation planning, in the process also strengthening the capacity of the engaged institutions to advance long-term adaptation planning.</p> <p>Also in previous reporting periods, 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. The technical report and summary for policy makers for the downscaled climate change projections were finalized.</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. As part of the process, a training was provided to the staff from different institutions on conducting public expenditure reviews for environment and climate change. These institutions included 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. 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.</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 2024	Progress rating ⁵
						<p>At the district and local levels, in 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 and their engagement in its implementation.</p> <p>Finally, 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>	
<p>Outcome 2: Climate-resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up.</p>	<p>Pilot sites established under the LTRP to conduct research on the financial and economic effectiveness of EbA.</p>	<p>0 EbA pilot sites with operational EbA activities.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Five EbA pilot sites in four catchments established</p>	<p>100</p>	<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>	<p>S</p>
	<p>Project beneficiaries helped to adopt adaptation technologies and practices to climate</p>	<p>0 people who have been benefiting from adaptation technologies and practices</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>At least 20,000 people benefited from</p>	<p>418</p>	<p>The total number of project beneficiaries to date (June 2024) is 83,593 of whom 45,751 (i.e. 54.7%) are women.</p> <p>This comprises the following:</p>	<p>HS</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 2024	Progress rating ⁵						
	change at the five EbA pilot sites.	implemented by NAP.		adaptation technologies and practices at the five pilot sites.		<p>- Kirehe District: 20,874 (12,967 Female, 7,907 Male) - Nyagatare District: 31,872 (16,567 Female, 15,305 Male) - Rusizi District: 27,833 (14,784 Female, 13,049 Male) - Nyamasheke District: 3,014 (1,433 Female, 1,581 Male)</p> <p>These numbers comprise the beneficiaries of the adaptation technologies and practices introduced by the project at the five EbA pilot sites, including reforestation of natural forest, simple and complete agroforestry, silvo-pastoralism, woodlot plantation, riverbank protection / revegetation and wetland restoration.</p> <p>4,273 new beneficiaries have been reached by the project in this reporting period, through additional adaptation interventions on 565 ha and training conducted in this reporting period, as well as the supply and installation of rainwater harvesting tanks in Rusizi District, and the supply of additional dam sheets for rainwater harvesting and new installed solar-powered irrigation system on 15 ha in Nyagatare District. The project's MTR commended the approach of working with established cooperatives for the management of equipment such as the irrigation systems, as this will facilitate their maintenance and sustainability in the longer term.</p>							
	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	142	<p>The target has been exceeded, with 9,974 ha of land currently managed sustainably through EbA interventions implemented in Nyagatare, Kirehe, Rusizi and Nyamasheke Districts for long-term adaptation. 565 ha of this are additional in this reporting period, as indicated in the table below.</p> <p>The EbA interventions include reforestation of natural forest, simple and complete agroforestry, silvopastoralism, woodlot plantation, riverbank protection and revegetation, and restoration of natural forest.</p> <p>The achievements to date in the project Districts for the various interventions are detailed in the table below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1310 1458 1915 1484"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1310 1458 1486 1484">District</th> <th data-bbox="1486 1458 1709 1484">Intervention</th> <th data-bbox="1709 1458 1915 1484">Achievements</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	District	Intervention	Achievements				HS
District	Intervention	Achievements											

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 2024	Progress rating ⁵																																	
				implementation period.		<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1314 302 1486 386">Nyagatare (Eastern Savannas)</td> <td data-bbox="1486 302 1709 386">Silvo-pastoralism</td> <td data-bbox="1709 302 1917 386">915 ha (completed and handed over)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1314 386 1486 412">Sub-total</td> <td data-bbox="1486 386 1709 412"></td> <td data-bbox="1709 386 1917 412">915 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1314 412 1486 496">Nyagatare (Umuvumba river)</td> <td data-bbox="1486 412 1709 496">Agroforestry</td> <td data-bbox="1709 412 1917 496">1,890 ha (completed and handed over)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1314 496 1486 581"></td> <td data-bbox="1486 496 1709 581">Restoration of gallery forest</td> <td data-bbox="1709 496 1917 581">140 ha (completed and handed over)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1314 581 1486 665"></td> <td data-bbox="1486 581 1709 665">Woodlot</td> <td data-bbox="1709 581 1917 665">255 ha (completed and handed over)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1314 665 1486 912"></td> <td data-bbox="1486 665 1709 912">Revegetation and protection of Umuvumba and Ngoma riverbanks</td> <td data-bbox="1709 665 1917 912">85 ha *43.8 ha at Umuvumba (in maintenance phase) *41.5 ha at Ngoma (completed and handed over)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1314 912 1486 997"></td> <td data-bbox="1486 912 1709 997">Trenches in forest</td> <td data-bbox="1709 912 1917 997">261 ha (completed and handed over)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1314 997 1486 1081"></td> <td data-bbox="1486 997 1709 1081">Fruit trees</td> <td data-bbox="1709 997 1917 1081">59,572 seedlings (completed)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1314 1081 1486 1107">Sub-total</td> <td data-bbox="1486 1081 1709 1107"></td> <td data-bbox="1709 1081 1917 1107">2,631 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1314 1107 1486 1192">Kirehe</td> <td data-bbox="1486 1107 1709 1192">Agroforestry</td> <td data-bbox="1709 1107 1917 1192">1,435 ha (completed and handed over)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1314 1192 1486 1383"></td> <td data-bbox="1486 1192 1709 1383">Complete agroforestry (Tree planting, trenches excavation and stabilization in agricultural lands)</td> <td data-bbox="1709 1192 1917 1383">420 ha (completed and handed over)</td> </tr> </table>	Nyagatare (Eastern Savannas)	Silvo-pastoralism	915 ha (completed and handed over)	Sub-total		915 ha	Nyagatare (Umuvumba river)	Agroforestry	1,890 ha (completed and handed over)		Restoration of gallery forest	140 ha (completed and handed over)		Woodlot	255 ha (completed and handed over)		Revegetation and protection of Umuvumba and Ngoma riverbanks	85 ha *43.8 ha at Umuvumba (in maintenance phase) *41.5 ha at Ngoma (completed and handed over)		Trenches in forest	261 ha (completed and handed over)		Fruit trees	59,572 seedlings (completed)	Sub-total		2,631 ha	Kirehe	Agroforestry	1,435 ha (completed and handed over)		Complete agroforestry (Tree planting, trenches excavation and stabilization in agricultural lands)	420 ha (completed and handed over)	
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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 2024			Progress rating ⁵
							Woodlot	445 ha *of which <u>50 ha</u> in this period (in maintenance phase) (395 ha handed over)	
							Restoration of Ibanda-Makera natural forest	77 ha (completed and handed over)	
							Demarcation of forest perimeter with live fence	5 km (completed and handed over)	
							Sub-total	2,377 ha	
						Rusizi	Simple agroforestry (Tree planting in agricultural lands)	1,400 ha (in maintenance phase)	
							Complete agroforestry	998 ha (in maintenance phase)	
							Woodlot	293 ha *of which <u>8 ha</u> in this period (in maintenance phase)	
							Trenches in forests	452 ha *of which <u>200 ha</u> in this period (in maintenance phase)	
							Fruits trees (avocados, guavas, mangos and tree tomatoes)	132,130 seedlings (in maintenance phase)	
							Sub-total	3,143 ha	
						Nyamasheke	Simple agroforestry	442 ha *of which <u>217 ha</u> in this period (in maintenance phase)	

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 2024	Progress rating ⁵																					
						<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1314 302 1486 354"></td> <td data-bbox="1486 302 1709 354"></td> <td data-bbox="1709 302 1917 354">(225 ha handed over)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1314 354 1486 548"></td> <td data-bbox="1486 354 1709 548">Complete agroforestry</td> <td data-bbox="1709 354 1917 548">345 ha *of which <u>90 ha</u> in this period (in maintenance phase) (255 ha handed over)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1314 548 1486 662"></td> <td data-bbox="1486 548 1709 662">Fruit trees (avocados and mangos)</td> <td data-bbox="1709 548 1917 662">20,890 seedlings (in maintenance phase)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1314 662 1486 686"></td> <td data-bbox="1486 662 1709 686">Sub-total</td> <td data-bbox="1709 662 1917 686">787 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1314 686 1486 963"></td> <td data-bbox="1486 686 1709 963">Gasabo and Kicukiro</td> <td data-bbox="1709 686 1917 963">Restoration of Nyandungu wetland (stream widening, drainage channels, wetland and fen restoration, living fence and medicinal garden)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1314 963 1486 995"></td> <td data-bbox="1486 963 1709 995">Sub-total</td> <td data-bbox="1709 963 1917 995">121 ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1314 995 1486 1024"></td> <td data-bbox="1486 995 1709 1024">TOTAL</td> <td data-bbox="1709 995 1917 1024">9,974 ha</td> </tr> </table>			(225 ha handed over)		Complete agroforestry	345 ha *of which <u>90 ha</u> in this period (in maintenance phase) (255 ha handed over)		Fruit trees (avocados and mangos)	20,890 seedlings (in maintenance phase)		Sub-total	787 ha		Gasabo and Kicukiro	Restoration of Nyandungu wetland (stream widening, drainage channels, wetland and fen restoration, living fence and medicinal garden)		Sub-total	121 ha		TOTAL	9,974 ha	
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	TOTAL	9,974 ha																										
<p>Outcome 3: Capacity for monitoring, reviewing and knowledge-sharing to learn from the NAP process in Rwanda increased.</p>	<p>NAP process integrated in the MoE Result Based Monitoring and Evaluation system (RBME).</p>	<p>NAP process is not yet integrated in RBME though it is available in Ministry of Environment.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>NAP indicators to be integrated in RBME.</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>In this reporting period, the TORs for the Adaptation Monitoring & Knowledge Management consultant were updated to integrate some tasks of the project Chief Technical Adviser and submitted to UNEP for approval and support through consultant recruitment. The recruitment is expected to be completed in Q3 2024.</p> <p>As part of their tasks, the consultant will review existing monitoring and reviewing systems (e.g., the RBM system of the MoE) so that they can be updated to accommodate specific M&E requirements for long-term adaptation outcomes.</p>	<p>MU</p>																					

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

Outputs/Activities ⁷	Expected completion date ⁸	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁹ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹⁰
<p>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.</p>					
<p>Output 1.1: NAP technical working group (TWG) established.</p>	<p>Q2 2023</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>60</p>	<p>In this reporting period, the Technical Working Group members were involved in the data collection for development of climate risk assessment in the four project catchments. They will further be involved in the review and validation of the various reports and other outputs being developed under the project.</p> <p>In previous reporting periods, the NAP Technical Working Group was established, members were nominated by their respective institutions, and the TORs were agreed and signed accordingly. 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>MS</p>
<p>Output 1.2: Downscaled catchment-level climate projections for Rwanda developed.</p>	<p>Q2 2021</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>In this reporting period, a calibration centre for meteorological, hydrological and air quality monitoring instruments was established and is now operational. The calibration centre is composed of a meteorological calibration laboratory, hydrological laboratory and air quality laboratory, and supports Meteo Rwanda and Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) in strengthening the country's meteorological monitoring capacity. This builds on an assessment of meteorological, hydrological and air quality monitoring equipment needs conducted in previous reporting period, and a list of equipment and materials needed that was developed, in the context of an MoU between REMA and Meteo Rwanda.</p> <p>In previous reporting periods, a technical report and summary for policy makers for downscaled catchment-level climate projections were developed. 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.</p>	<p>S</p>

⁷ Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

⁸ The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs/Activities ⁷	Expected completion date ⁸	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁹ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹⁰
Output 1.3: Climate risk assessments for four catchments developed.	Q1 2023	20	70	<p>In the current reporting period, climate risk assessments in the four project catchments have been carried out. Data collection, field visits to the four catchments and stakeholder consultations were completed, and the draft risk assessment reports are expected in Q3 2024. The capacity building workshop on the climate risk assessment process, targeting the technical committee, was conducted in November 2023 for stakeholder engagement. The draft Climate Storylines report was developed, and feedback was provided by REMA and UNEP.</p> <p>In previous reporting period, 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>	S
Output 1.4: CCA strategies developed for the four catchments based on climate risk assessments.	Q3 2023	5	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 Q4 2024. The initiation of activities under this output has been delayed, as the climate risk assessments under Output 1.3 need to be advanced first.	MS
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	5	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 Q4 2024. The initiation of activities under this output has been delayed, as the climate risk assessments under Output 1.3 need to be advanced first.	MS
Output 1.6: Refinement of NDC adaptation priorities related to the sectoral adaptation plans and LTRP.	Q2 2024	5	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 Q4 2024. 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	10	30	In this reporting period, training workshops on ecosystem-based adaptation and raising awareness of the NAP project were organized in Kirehe and Nyagatare Districts (in August 2023). The workshops 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 and their engagement in its implementation. The workshops were attended by a total 172 participants (47 women and 125 men), and complemented a workshop with the same focus organized in September 2022 for Rusizi and Nyamasheke Districts.	MS

Outputs/Activities ⁷	Expected completion date ⁸	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁹ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹⁰
<p>COMPONENT 2: Advancing climate-resilient practices and technologies under the NAP process. Outcome 2: Climate-resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up.</p>					
<p>Output 2.1: A NAP funding strategy developed.</p>	<p>Q1 2024</p>	<p>60</p>	<p>60</p>	<p>Activities under this output were not advanced in this reporting period and are somewhat delayed due to the need to first complete other project outputs. The remaining activities under this output (assessing the funding gap and developing the cross-sectoral funding strategy) can only be undertaken once activities under Output 1.4 and 1.5 are advanced. In terms of the content of the funding strategy to be developed, the project’s MTR (finalized in this reporting period) recommends integrating elements that would help ensure the longer-term sustainability of the project’s results.</p> <p>In the previous reporting period, the updated Public Expenditure Review for Environment and Climate Change (PERECC) report was finalized, with the final stakeholder validation workshop organized in July 2022. 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> <p>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>MS</p>
<p>Output 2.2: Recommendations for relevant ministries on the mainstreaming of CCA into their budgeting and planning processes developed.</p>	<p>Q2 2024</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>To be implemented in of the final year of project implementation, drawing on the reports for climate risk assessment for the four catchments (Output 1.3) and Climate Change Adaptation Strategies (Output 1.4) and Sectoral Adaptation Plans (Output 1.5).</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>Output 2.3: Long-term research programme established to address gaps in knowledge needed to inform adaptation planning and funding in Rwanda.</p>	<p>Q2 2024</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>75</p>	<p>In this reporting period, 23 MSc students supported by the project completed their class coursework and are now conducting their research projects on EbA-related topics in the project pilot sites, as well as in the intervention sites of the LDCF-funded EbA project. 14 of them have completed the data collection and 9 are in field for data collection. 17 MSc students to date have been provided with REMA comments on their draft reports, which are</p>	<p>S</p>

Outputs/Activities ⁷	Expected completion date ⁸	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁹ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹⁰
				<p>being incorporated to effectively integrate EbA approaches and climate change aspects into their research.</p> <p>Also under the LTRP, 11 research proposals from university researchers on EbA-related topics have been selected for funding and the research is currently ongoing in the project pilot sites (as well as those of the LDCF-funded EbA project). The selection was conducted in two batches; in the first batch seven (7) proposals were qualified for research grants in previous reporting periods, and other four (4) proposals were selected in the second batch, in this reporting period. The research projects 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.</p> <p>In terms of progress, the first batch of research projects are at an advanced level. All research works are expected to be completed by September 2025. To accelerate progress, ensure adherence to deadlines, and maintain alignment with the objectives of the NAP Long-Term Research Program (LTRP), an assessment and evaluation of the progress of the ongoing research was conducted in a workshop organized in Musanze District in May 2024. Three (3) research groups have had their first conference papers accepted and published. One (1) group has completed drafting a manuscript, while two (2) groups are engaged in data analysis and manuscript writing. Five (5) groups are currently at the data collection stage, four (4) of which are from the second call for proposals. In terms of the number of papers, six (6) papers have been submitted to journals, of which four (4) been accepted for publication to date.</p> <p>It should be noted that the project’s MTR (completed in this reporting period) recommended the inclusion in the project’s results framework of an indicator specifically focused on the LTRP, to ensure that the benefits from its activities are fully tracked.</p> <p>In the previous reporting period, a training was conducted by REMA in January 2023 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.</p> <p>In 2021, in the context of the LTRP launch, an MoU between REMA, the Higher Education Council and the University of Rwanda was developed to guide the research activities to be conducted at the pilot sites.</p>	
<p>Output 2.4: EbA interventions implemented in five pilot sites based on CCA strategy and implementation protocol developed.</p>	<p>Q1 2024</p>	<p>90</p>	<p>96</p>	<p>During this reporting period, EbA interventions were introduced on additional 565 ha, bringing the total area of land managed sustainably for long-term adaptation to 9,974 ha. The interventions are detailed under Outcome 2 indicator (iii) in Table 3.1.</p>	<p>HS</p>

Outputs/Activities ⁷	Expected completion date ⁸	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁹ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹⁰
				<p>Most of the activities have been fully completed, and for some, provisional and/or final handovers have been undertaken from the contractors to the Districts. Some of the interventions are still in the maintenance phase under the project.</p> <p>The overall survival rate of planted trees was in this reporting period evaluated at around 80% for agroforestry and silvopastoralism interventions, and above 90% for woodlots (during the last rainy season). The restored sites are exposed to prolonged drought, and therefore it is not certain that the survival rate will continue to be high due to the limited rainfall and termites colonizing the region.</p> <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>In addition, in this current reporting period, one (1) additional solar-powered small-scale irrigation scheme irrigating an area of 15 ha was supplied and installed in Nyagatare District. In total, five (5) small-scale irrigation schemes irrigating a total area of 55 ha were provided to local communities in Eastern Province (3 in Nyagatare and 2 in Kirehe District), where rain-fed agriculture is disproportionately affected by water shortages associated with droughts. and are all now operational.</p> <p>Additional 32 new dam sheets of 250 m3 each were supplied and installed in Nyagatare District in this reporting period, for capturing rainwater for animals and domestic use. In total, 132 dam sheets were provided to local communities in Nyagatare, with the main 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 ⁷	Expected completion date ⁸	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁹ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹⁰
				<p>In Rusizi District, in this reporting period 61 rainwater harvesting tanks (of a total of 100 planned) were installed by the project in vulnerable communities to provide water for household consumption, as well as to reduce erosion resulting from streams of water flowing from roofs.</p> <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>	
<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.</p>	Q2 2024	0	0	To be implemented in the final year of project implementation, with some delay due to the need to complete other project activities first.	MS
<p>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.</p>					
<p>Output 3.1: A framework for the monitoring of long-term CCA outcomes developed.</p>	Q4 2023	0	5	<p>In this reporting period, the TORs for the Adaptation Monitoring & Knowledge Management consultant were updated to integrate some tasks of the project Chief Technical Adviser and submitted to UNEP for approval and support through consultant recruitment. The recruitment is expected to be completed in Q3 2024.</p> <p>The implementation of the activities under this output has been 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 project's MTR, as a first step, a comprehensive review of existing monitoring and reviewing systems (e.g. the RBM system of the MoE) will be undertaken, so that this project can best address the remaining gaps. Furthermore, activities will be undertaken in close coordination with the Ministry of Environment and related monitoring frameworks being developed e.g. under the NDC process.</p>	MU

Outputs/Activities ⁷	Expected completion date ⁸	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁹ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ¹⁰
<p>Output 3.2: Adaptation indicators mainstreamed into the main sectoral and development monitoring frameworks.</p>	Q4 2024	0	5	<p>In this reporting period, the TORs for the Adaptation Monitoring & Knowledge Management consultant were updated to integrate some tasks of the project Chief Technical Adviser and submitted to UNEP for approval and support through consultant recruitment. The recruitment is expected to be completed in Q3 2024.</p> <p>The implementation of the activities under this output are somewhat delayed, for the reasons outlined under Output 3.1.</p>	MS
<p>Output 3.3: Progress reports and communication material to learn from the formulation, implementation, funding and monitoring of the NAP process.</p>	Q4 2024	5	10	<p>In this reporting period, the TORs for the Adaptation Monitoring & Knowledge Management consultant were updated to integrate some tasks of the project Chief Technical Adviser and submitted to UNEP for approval and support through consultant recruitment. The recruitment is expected to be completed in Q3 2024.</p> <p>The implementation of the activities under this output are somewhat delayed, for the reasons outlined under Output 3.1.</p> <p>In the previous reporting period, a Policy Brief was 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 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>	MS

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	PIR 3	PIR 4 (this PIR)	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	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	L		↓	Challenges related to the community ownership of project interventions in Rusizi and Nyagatare districts identified in previous reporting period have been resolved. Local communities are now playing a very active role in maintenance activities, e.g. in the pruning, weeding, and guarding of the EbA interventions that have been handed over to the Districts. Furthermore, the challenges of encroachment by communities of the Umuvumba river buffer zone (in

									<p>Nyagatare district) have been resolved through a collaboration between REMA, Rwanda Water Resources Board (RWB), farmers and the District. Local communities have been authorized to grow low crops in the buffer zone, at the same time maintaining the bamboos planted by the project for the protection of the river. When bamboos will grow up, and therefore be no longer vulnerable, the agriculture activities will be halted.</p> <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>
Risk 3. Delays in policy revision process result in delays in advancing the NAP process	All outcomes & outputs	M	L	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	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. This risk remains significant for the remaining procurements to be undertaken by the project, as also noted by the project's MTR.
Risk 5. Limited government support for project activities results in delays.	All outcomes & outputs	L	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	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	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	M		=	Although the current overall survival rate of planted trees is around 80% for agroforestry and silvopastoralism, and above 90% for woodlots, their vulnerability to drought and other damages still remains an important risk. The damages to young trees planted have been due to a variety of reasons, including drought and prolonged dry season, termites and cattle damage in some parts of project intervention areas.
Risk 9. Potential unintended negative environmental and/or social impacts of new activities: solar irrigation and dams	Outcome 2			L	L	L		=	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. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) meeting recommended to conduct an Environmental Audit for the systems to assess and minimize risks. This is planned to be undertaken by the REMA inspections department in the next reporting period.
Consolidated project risk		L	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
Risk 4. Unavailability of requisite human	Actions identified in the previous PIRs:	In the current reporting period, the risk mitigation measures (i) and (ii) have not been	In next reporting period, potential qualified applicants will be widely reached out to for the upcoming	During procurement processes	PMU

<p>resources hamper project implementation. (Specifically due to challenges with procurement processes)</p>	<p>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 (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>	<p>relevant, as the most recent procurements have been undertaken by UNEP (as requested by REMA).</p>	<p>REMA recruitments, as also recommended by the project's MTR.</p>		
<p>Risk 8. Vulnerability of tree seedlings to drought and other damages in parts of Kirehe and Nyagatare Districts.</p>	<p>Actions identified in the previous PIR: Recommended resistant trees species will continue to be produced for refilling dead trees. Diligent monitoring and care of seedlings will need to be ensured at all sites. 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</p>	<p>The damaged bamboos at Umuvumba have been replaced as planned. For the termites, planting of Euphorbia has been continued, but full protection remains difficult. Damage from cattle has been reduced, as the trees have grown larger.</p>	<p>Now that the saplings have grown into young trees and the interventions have been handed over by the project, the engagement of the direct beneficiaries in their protection will be particularly important. The beneficiaries will be encouraged to monitor and provide care for the young plants. This will include watering where needed, as well as continued planting of Euphorbia for termite protection. Support will be provided by the Districts and RAB where needed. Replacement planting will be undertaken by the Districts where there are losses.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>PMU, RAB, Kirehe and Nyagatare Districts</p>

	<p>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 objectives	Executing Entity		Location of
	Components and cost	Safeguards	Executing Entity Category		Other
	Institutional and implementation arrangements	Risk analysis			
	Financial management	Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%			
	Implementation schedule	Co-financing			

Minor amendments	<i>[Provide a description of the change that occurred in the fiscal year of reporting]</i>
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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://www.openstreetmap.org/) or [GeoNames](https://www.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, Museri, 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; Museri, Rugarama I&II, Ntoma, and Gakire Cells are in Museri 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]