



## PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

**Strengthening the capacity of institutions in Rwanda to implement the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement**  
**(CBIT Rwanda)**

**FY21**

*July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021*

(Year 1)

### Executing Partners

**The Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and Vital Signs**



Project Information			
<b>Project Title:</b>	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to implement the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement (CBIT Rwanda)		
<b>Country(ies):</b>	Rwanda	<b>GEF ID:</b>	9997
<b>GEF Agency(ies):</b>	Conservation International	<b>Duration In Months:</b>	29 months
<b>Executing Agency(ies):</b>	The Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	<b>Actual Implementation Start Date:</b>	9/1/2019
<b>GEF Focal Area(s):</b>	Climate Change	<b>Expected Project Completion Date:</b>	1/31/2022
<b>GEF Grant Amount:</b>	US\$ 1,000,000	<b>Expected Financial Closure Date:</b>	7/31/2022
<b>Expected Co-financing:</b>	US\$ 100,000	<b>Date of Last Steering Committee Meeting:</b>	5/07/2021
<b>Co-financing Realized as of June 30, 2021:</b>	US\$ 0	<b>Mid-Term Review-Planned Date:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Date of First Disbursement:</b>	9/1/2019	<b>Mid-Term Review-Actual Date:</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Cumulative disbursement as of June 30, 2021</b>	US\$ 156,405	<b>Terminal Evaluation-Planned Date:</b>	11/01/2021
<b>PIR Prepared by:</b>	Pearl Nkusi	<b>Terminal Evaluation-Actual Date:</b>	TBD
<b>CI-GEF Project Manager:</b>	Charity Nalyanya	<b>CI-GEF Finance Lead:</b>	Susana Escudero

## SECTION I: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS STATUS SUMMARY

### PROJECT SUMMARY

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) established the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) to support developing countries to prepare and meet the new Enhanced Transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement in both the pre-and post-2020 climate change management regime.

In August 2019, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the GEF approved the following Medium-Sized Project (MSP): “Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to implement the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement (CBIT Rwanda).” The objective of this project is: To strengthen the capacity of institutions in Rwanda to fulfill the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement.

The Executing Agency (EA) of the CBIT Rwanda project is the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) located in the Ministry responsible for Environment and the Implementing Agency (IA) is Conservation International (CI). The initial project implementation duration was **18 Months** however, due to project delays resulting from the Coronavirus pandemic, the **project duration was revised to 29 Months (1<sup>st</sup> September 2019 – 31<sup>st</sup> January 2022).**

This CBIT project addresses three major barriers to the successful implementation of Rwanda’s Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and meeting the transparency and accountability requirements of the Paris agreement, namely; (i) insufficient and absence of Green House Gas (GHG) data in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) sectors in Rwanda; (ii) Inadequate coordination of efforts amongst stakeholders in the GHG emission sectors including weak GHG data sharing systems; (iii) inadequate technical capacity in climate transparency, low involvement, and participation of stakeholders in GHG data collection, processing and reporting; and (iv) limited capacity to operationalize the Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system.

The objective of the CBIT Rwanda project will be achieved through the implementation of the following three components: (1) Strengthening the National GHG Inventory (GHGI) System (2) Targeted capacity building of key stakeholders to collect, process, and feed data into the GHGI system; and (3) Integrated Platform for data sharing and policymaking. Successful implementation of this project will yield the three outcomes outlined below:

1. Inventory for GHG emissions and removals (sinks) enhanced and quality and quantity of data improved through improved collaboration between REMA and sector-based institutions on the GHGI.
2. The capacity of stakeholders comprising of men and women strengthened on GHG data collection and processing protocols, and procurement of state-of-the-art equipment and tool.
3. Fully developed data integration and sharing procedure for use by stakeholders as a one-stop source of information for transparency reporting.

### PRIOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

N/A –No prior project implementation status since this is the first year of implementation.

### CURRENT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (FY21)

Below is a description of implementation progress under Components, Risks, Safeguards, and Challenges (including challenges related to COVID-19) for FY21.

#### Project Set-Up

The Project Management Unit (PMU) staff were recruited, and a [virtual inception workshop](#) was held on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2020. Twenty-four (24) participants (6 women and 18 men) attended the inception workshop. A grants management training was held on 25<sup>th</sup> November 2020. Additionally, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) comprising of 15 members (4 women and 11 men) from government Ministries and Agencies operating in the GHG emissions sectors was established to oversee project implementation. One (1) PSC meeting was held in FY21.

#### Component 1: Strengthening the National GHGI system

Generally, implementation of activities under Component 1 was slow due to procurement challenges and effects of the coronavirus pandemic which limited sourcing of service providers, resulted in low stakeholder turn-out, and slowed decision-making processes in most institutions that are involved in this project. **In summary, about 57% of outputs under this component are delayed; 14.5% are absolute; 14% are under implementation and 14.5% are completed.**

The project is currently in the process of procuring consultants who will undertake key tasks such as capacity needs assessment, develop methodology and tools for quantification of emissions by sectors, and conduct sector training on GHG emission factors. Unfortunately, the project faced major delays in procuring these consultants since there were no bidders and/or low-quality bids were received resulting in frequent re-advertisements with no success. This situation was exacerbated by the restrictions imposed by the Rwanda Ministry of Health due to the Coronavirus pandemic. To fast-track the procurement process, REMA requested Vital Signs to facilitate the procurement of the consultants who will undertake the tasks outlined above. These are major consultancies that will kickstart the implementation of activities that are currently reported as overdue/delayed.

Despite the slow progress, Output Indicator 1.1.2 was achieved in this fiscal year. Specifically, three (3) sector-based technical teams from the following sectors were constituted and are operational: (a) Energy sector team 7 members (6 men and 1 woman); (b) The Industrial Processes and Products Use (IPPU) and Waste sectors have been combined into one sector comprising 12 members (11 men and 1 woman); (c) The Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector team comprise 9 members (7 men and 2 women).

Remote working due to movement restrictions made the project utilize virtual platforms to engage stakeholders. For instance, under Output indicator 1.1.4, two (2) sector technical team meetings were held to increase interactions and compliance to the Paris agreement and the total number of participants was 14 (13 men and 1 woman). Unfortunately, the use of virtual tools is heavily impeded by poor/limited internet connectivity in certain areas which results in low stakeholder turn-out hence project delays. The measures that were put in place to address this issue and other challenges (including COVID-19 related setbacks) are captured in Section III (Project risks status and rating).

Lastly, one output under Component 1 is obsolete. Specifically, Output Indicator 1.1.3 (Number of Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) developed between REMA and sector institutions on the GHG and MRV system). This activity was considered redundant since the objective to ensure GHG data sharing from sector institutions has been achieved by; “Ministerial Order determining procedures to develop national reports on climate change”. The Ministerial Order No. 005 2021 of 08 04 2021 was approved by the Ministry of Environment (MoE) in January 2021 and published in March 2021.

### **Component 2: Targeted capacity building of key stakeholders to collect, process, and feed data into the GHG emissions inventory system (including ~~gender-disaggregated~~ data management for the GHG emissions inventory and MRV system).**

Implementation progress of activities under component 2 was slow due to procurement challenges and this was exacerbated by the effects of the coronavirus pandemic which limited sourcing of service providers and resulted in low stakeholder turn-out. Delayed procurement directly affected Components 2 and 3 progress because most of the activities (e.g., technical training, Development of the data-sharing platform) were designed to be undertaken by consultants. **In FY21, approximately 67% of outputs under component 2 are under implementation/on track and 33% are delayed.** A description of this Component’s progress is provided below:

By the end of the project, Component 2 should have trained at least 300 stakeholders (105 stakeholders from the 7 sectors and 195 from multiple scales of government and non-governmental institutions) in GHG data collection and management. Technical training under this Component will take place in two phases and an update is provided below:

- a. The first phase of the training (**Output Indicator 2.1.1**) **has not commenced due** to challenges to procure the consultant who will develop methodologies and tools for GHG data collection, processing, and transmission and conduct technical training. Due to this delay, REMA requested Vital Signs to facilitate the recruitment of the consultant so as to fast-track the procurement process. The procurement of this consultant will be completed by end of August 2021.
- b. The second phase of the training (**Output Indicator 2.1.2**) **is under implementation/on track**. The target number of trainees under this indicator is 40. So far, [the Global Support Programme on National Communications \(NCs\) and Biennial Update Reports \(BURs\)](#) conducted two technical trainings and cumulatively, **38 government staff** (32 men and 6 women) have been trained. Details about the trainings are provided in Appendix III under the respective output.

Lastly, by the end of the project, Component 2 (specifically **Output 2.1.3**), anticipates that at least three (3) workshops would have taken place to share lessons/best practices on transparency. So far, two (2) learning workshops were held on 16<sup>th</sup> June 2021 and 18<sup>th</sup> June 2021 to assess the GHG Inventory gaps and needs and how to address these needs using resources under the CBIT and Fourth National Communication. Cumulatively, 20 participants (16 men and 4 women) attended the workshops, and the majority were members of the three-sector technical teams.

### **Component 3: Integrated Platform for Data Sharing and Policy Making**

No task has commenced implementation under Component 3 hence 100% of activities in this component are delayed. This is due to delay to procure the Consultants who will develop methodologies and tools for GHG data collection, processing, and transmission and conduct training; Develop the integrated GHG activity data platform; Publicize the Rwanda National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions. As mentioned above, Vital Signs is supporting REMA to recruit these consultants and the procurement process will be finalized end of August 2021.

### **Environmental & Social Safeguards Compliance**

Monitoring and reporting of safeguards were undertaken quarterly. The section below summarizes the status of safeguard indicators as at end of June 2021:

#### a) Stakeholder engagement:

- A total of twenty-seven (27) institutions were involved in project implementation – and are categorized into four (4) stakeholder groups: Government institutions and line Ministries 20; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) 2; Academia and Research 4 and the Private Sector 1.
- A total of 62 people (55 men and 7 women) from various institutions including Government Ministries and Agencies, CSOs, NGOs, Academia, and the Private Sector participated in the project implementation phase.
- A total of 6 stakeholder engagement meetings were held in FY21.

#### b) Gender mainstreaming:

The public, private institutions, and NGOs still experience a shortage of women involved in the environment and climate change sector hence gender mainstreaming, particularly including women in project implementation became a challenge. Notably, the PMU is working on how to increase women’s involvement in the project through media awareness initiatives led by the REMA communications department. In addition, the need for consideration for female nominees will be met in capacity building in the various consultancies. Specifically, the PMU will include a “must” clause in the request for nominees for training and other capacity-building activities. The progress so far is outlined below:

- A total of 62 people (55 men and 7 women) from various institutions including Government Ministries and Agencies, CSOs, NGOs, Academia, and the Private Sector participated in the project implementation phase.
- A total of 38 multi-sectoral stakeholders (6 women and 32 men) were trained/benefited from the project.

#### c) Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM):

AGM was developed for the CBIT Rwanda project, and it was first disclosed to stakeholders during the project's inception workshop. Thereafter, the AGM was shared with various stakeholders through email, and the poster is available at the reception of REMA. No complaint has been filed to date

### **Risks and challenges**

#### **Risk 1: Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic**

COVID-19 was an unforeseen risk that has caused delays, especially in stakeholder engagement and training activities due to the strict measures set by the Government of Rwanda including two national lockdowns, limiting travels across district borders, and cancellation of all physical meetings for a significant period. As a result, most meetings were conducted virtually, and the budget was revised, and funds were reallocated to accommodate COVID-19 related factors and capacity building.

#### **Risk 2: Procurement delays**

This was also an unforeseen risk to the implementation of project activities. Most of the upcoming project activities are consultancy-based and REMA through the PMU advertised both locally and internationally. However, the majority of the bidders were challenged by REMA’s procurement procedures, and this caused a delay in the start of the work. These delays were exacerbated by the effects of the Coronavirus pandemic. To avoid further delays in the procurement process, some of the tenders were transferred to Vital Signs and the recruitment is expected to be completed in August 2021.

PROJECT PART	PRIOR FYFY20 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	CURRENT FY21 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING <sup>1</sup>	RATING TREND <sup>2</sup>
<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	This is the first year of implementation; therefore, there is no prior project implementation status	<b>MU</b>	This is the first year of implementation; therefore, there is no prior project implementation status
<b>COMPONENTS AND OUTCOMES</b>	Same as above	<b>MU</b>	Same as above
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL &amp; SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS</b>	Same as above	<b>S</b>	Same as above

### PROJECT RISK RATING<sup>3</sup>

<b>RISKS</b>	This is the first year of implementation; therefore, there is no prior project implementation status	<b>H</b>	This is the first year of implementation; therefore, there is no prior project implementation status
--------------	--	----------	--

<sup>1</sup> **Implementation Progress (IP) Rating:** Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU). For more details about IP rating, please see the Appendix I of this report

<sup>2</sup> **Rating trend:** Improving, Unchanged, or Decreasing

<sup>3</sup> **Risk Rating:** Low (L), Moderate (M), Substantial (S), High (H)

## SECTION II: PROJECT RESULTS IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS STATUS AND RATING

This section describes the progress made towards achieving the project objective and outcomes, the implementation progress rating of the project, as well as recommendations to improve the project performance. This section is composed of four parts:

- a. Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Objective: this section measures the likelihood of achieving the objective of the project
- b. Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Outcomes (by project component)
- c. Overall Project Results Progress Rating, and
- d. Recommendations for improvement

### **a. Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Objective:**

This section of the report assesses the progress in achieving the objective of the project.

<b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE:</b>	<b>To strengthen the capacity of Institutions in Rwanda to fulfill the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement</b>
---------------------------	---

OBJECTIVE INDICATORS	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>4</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<p><b>Indicator 1:</b> Number of sector-based institutions with GHG inventory that are 100% compliant with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) requirements and that are integrated into a national GHG inventory and MRV system.</p>	<p>Zero (0) sector-based institutions have been equipped/ are 100% compliant with the IPCC requirements/ are integrated into a national GHG inventory and MRV system.</p> <p><b>Three (3) sector technical teams</b> have been constituted from the Energy, Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), Industrial Processes and Products Use (IPPU), and Waste. IPPU and Waste sectors have been combined into one following working group used in the preparation of the Rwanda Third National Communication. The total number of members of the sector teams is <b>28 (24 men and 4 women)</b>. See the breakdown below and the list of institutions party to each team.</p> <p><u>The energy sector team</u> comprises <b>7 members</b> (6 men and 1 woman) from institutions: (1). The University of Rwanda - College of Science and Technology (UR-CST); (2). REMA, (3). Rwanda Energy Group (REG); (4). Electricity Development Corporation Limited (EDCL); (5). Ministry of Infrastructure, Rwanda Transport</p>	<b>D</b>	<p>This activity has been delayed due to the challenges of procuring consultants. Due to failure to obtain successful bidders, REMA requested Vital Signs to facilitate procurement of the consultants who will develop methodologies and tools for GHG data collection, processing, and transmission and conduct training; develop the integrated GHG activity data platform and publicize the Rwanda National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The procurement of this consultant is expected to be completed and training started by end of August 2021.</p>

<sup>4</sup> **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

OBJECTIVE INDICATORS	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>4</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
	<p>Development Authority (RTDA); (6). Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA) and (7). Rwanda Development Board (RDB).</p> <p><u>The Industrial Processes and Products Use (IPPU) and Waste sectors</u> team comprises <b>12 members</b> (11 men and 1 woman) from institutions: (1). UR-CST; (2). REMA; (3). Rwanda Medical Board (RMB); (4). Ministry of Trade and Industry (MINICOM); (5). Ministry of Environment (MoE); (6). INES Ruhengeri – Institute of Applied Sciences; (7). Rwanda Housing Authority (RHA), (8). Rwanda Association of Professional Environmental Practitioners, (9) Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC); (10). National Industrial Research and Development Agency (NIRDA) and (11). Company for Environment protection and Development (COPED) Group.</p> <p><u>Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)</u> team comprise <b>9 members</b> (7 men and 2 women) from institutions: (1). UR College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine (UR-CAVM); (2). UR Centre of GIS (UG-CGIS) (3). REMA; (4). Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB); (5). Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI); (6). Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA); (7). University of Lay Adventists of Kigali (UNILAK); (8). Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR); (9). Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA).</p>		
<p><b>Indicator 2:</b> Number of GHG stakeholders (men and women) skilled to collect, process, and feed <del>gender disaggregated</del> data into the GHG inventory and MRV system.</p>	<p>38 (32 men and 6 women) have been trained on GHG inventory-related methodologies and tools.</p>	<p><b>IS</b></p>	<p>This activity has been slow due to delays and challenges to procure consultants. The procurement of this consultant is expected to be completed and training started by end of August 2021. <b>Four trainings took place and 38 people were trained.</b> The details are provided in Appendix III under Component 2.</p>
<p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Number of stakeholders (men and women) using the fully integrated GHG data platform for sharing and accessing information</p>	<p>Zero (0) stakeholders are using the integrated GHG data platform as the platform has not yet been developed.</p>	<p><b>D</b></p>	<p>This activity is delayed due to procurement challenges concerning consultants.</p>

OBJECTIVE INDICATORS	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>4</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
for transparency reporting and informing policy review and formulation.			Due to failure to obtain successful bidders, REMA requested Vital Signs to facilitate procurement of the consultants who will develop the integrated GHG data platform. Procurement is ongoing.

OBJECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION
<b>MU<sup>5</sup></b>	<p>This section is rated <b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b> because 67% of the target indicators are delayed and 33% are on track/under implementation. Progress under this section has been extremely slow coupled with stakeholder engagement challenges (poor communication, low stakeholder turn-out) and delays to kick start several activities due to procurement challenges.</p> <p>The delays are attributed to procurement challenges where bids were re-advertised severally without success. The procurement challenge was aggravated by the effects of the Coronavirus pandemic. It is a positive indication that the project found a solution to the procurement challenge because if it was left unresolved, it would have resulted to further delays and impeded the delivery of the target results since most of the highly technical activities were designed to be undertaken by consultants. It is reported that procurement of the service providers is on track, and this is an indication that the activities reported delayed might start implementation soon since they are supposed to be executed by the consultants.</p> <p>Notably, despite experiencing challenges posed by the effects of the Coronavirus pandemic during project inception, the team adapted fast to online platforms and successfully held a virtual inception workshop and grants management training. Additionally, a Project Management Unit (PMU), a Project Steering Committee (PSC), and three (3) sector technical teams were established and are operational.</p> <p>A key observation is that there are few women in all the committees established and few women have benefitted from the trainings so far (refer to the breakdown below). <b>For instance, based on the numbers below, on average, so far 19% of women and 81% of men are part of the committees/have benefitted from the project.</b> Notably, the project acknowledges gender mainstreaming as an area that needs improvement and confirms that measures will be put in place to increase women's involvement in the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Steering Committee (PSC) comprising of 15 members (73% men and 27% women)</li> <li>• The total number of members of the three-sector teams is 28 (86% men and 14% women).</li> <li>• 38 (84% men and 16% women) have been trained.</li> </ul>

**b. Progress towards Achieving Project Expected Outcomes (by project component).**

This part of the report assesses the progress towards achieving the outcomes of the project.

<sup>5</sup> **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** 40% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; while 60% are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action

<b>COMPONENT 1</b>	<b>Component 1: Strengthening the National GHG Inventory system</b>
--------------------	---

<b>Outcome 1:</b>	Inventory for GHG emissions and removals (sinks) enhanced and quality and quantity of data improved through improved collaboration between Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and sector-based institutions on the GHG emissions inventory
-------------------	--

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>6</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<p><b>Outcome indicator 1.1.1:</b> Number of GHG related sectors equipped to collect, track and report on GHG emissions and removals</p>	<p>At least 4 sectors are equipped to report based on tier 2</p>	<p><b>No GHG sectors equipped to report based on Tier 2.</b></p> <p>Three (3) sector-based (Energy; IPPU/Waste; and AFOLU) technical teams have been constituted.</p>	<p><b>D</b></p>	<p>This activity was delayed due to procurement challenges. The consultancy firm that will develop emission factors and improve reporting to Tier 2 is not yet on board. Recruitment commenced in Q2 and was advertised by REMA twice with no successful bidders. REMA requested Vital Signs to facilitate procurement and recruitment is expected to be completed in August 2021.</p> <p>Four GHG emission sectors were identified namely: Energy; IPPU; Waste, AFOLU). In preparation for this outcome target, <b>3 sector technical teams</b> were formed to participate in trainings and facilitate the consultancy work. <b>The total number of members of the sector teams is 28</b> (24 men and 4 women). Refer to the breakdown below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The energy sector team comprises 7 members (6 men and 1 woman)</li> <li>b. The Industrial Processes and Products Use (IPPU) and Waste sectors have been combined into one sector comprise 12 members (11 men and 1 woman)</li> <li>c. AFOLU team comprises 9 members (7 men and 2 women)</li> </ol> <p>REMA is also currently collaborating with the Rwanda African Institute of Mathematical Sciences (AIMS) and the Cleaner Production and Climate Innovation Centre (CPCIC) to establish a GHG Inventory Research and Capacity Building Hub at CPCIC. Both this facility and the Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Geographic Information System (GIS) Lab at REMA will ensure the sustainability of emission factors related to research and training activities on climate action transparency contributed by the CBIT project.</p>

<sup>6</sup> **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>6</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<p><b>Outcome indicator 1.1.2:</b> Number of institutions collaborating in the development and use of the national GHG inventory and MRV system</p>	<p>At least four (4) NDC sector institutions collaborating formally with REMA in the development of the national GHG inventory and MRV system</p>	<p>Ministerial Order No. 005 2021 of 08 04 2021 establishes the legal framework/formal arrangement on GHG data sharing between REMA and sector institutions. The CBIT project will strengthen this framework through training on GHG data management and the provision of tools and equipment to these institutions for the National GHG Inventory.</p> <p><b>Twenty-seven (27) NDC sector institutions</b> are collaborating formally with REMA to operationalize the national GHG inventory and MRV system</p> <p><b>Three (3) sector-based (Energy; IPPU/Waste; and AFOLU) technical teams</b> have been constituted. <b>The total number of members of the sector teams is 28 (24 men and 4 women).</b></p>	<p><b>CA</b></p>	<p><b>Regarding GHG data sharing amongst institutions:</b> The legal framework for GHG data sharing and preparation of reports on climate change has been established. Ministerial Order No. 005 2021 of 08 04 2021 determines procedures to develop national reports on climate change” and was published in March 2021. This Ministerial Order establishes the legal framework/formal arrangement on GHG data sharing between REMA and sector institutions.</p> <p><b>Sector Teams and institutions involved in data sharing:</b> Three (3) sector technical teams were constituted to 100% as planned for Energy, Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), Industrial Processes and Products Use (IPPU), and Waste. IPPU and Waste have been combined into one following working group used in the preparation of the Rwanda Third National Communication.</p> <p><u>The energy sector team</u> comprises <b>7 members</b> (6 men and 1 woman) from <b>7 institutions:</b> (1). The University of Rwanda - College of Science and Technology (UR-CST); (2). REMA, (3). Rwanda Energy Group (REG); (4). Electricity Development Corporation Limited (EDCL); (5). Ministry of Infrastructure, Rwanda Transport Development Authority (RTDA); (6). Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA) and (7). Rwanda Development Board (RDB)</p> <p><u>The Industrial Processes and Products Use (IPPU) and Waste sectors</u> team comprises <b>12 members</b> (11 men and 1 woman) from <b>11 institutions:</b> (1). UR-CST; (2). REMA; (3). Rwanda Medical Board (RMB); (4). Ministry of Trade and Industry (MINICOM); (5). Ministry of Environment (MoE); (6). INES Ruhengeri – Institute of Applied Sciences; (7). Rwanda Housing Authority (RHA), (8). Rwanda Association of Professional Environmental Practitioners, (9) Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC); (10). National Industrial Research and Development Agency (NIRDA) and (11). Company for Environment protection and Development (COPEDE) Group.</p>

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>6</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
				<p><u>Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU)</u> team comprise <b>9 members</b> (7 men and 2 women) from <b>9 institutions</b>: (1). UR College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine (UR-CAVM); (2). UR Centre of GIS (UG-CGIS) (3). REMA; (4). Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB); (5). Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI); (6). Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA); (7). University of Lay Adventists of Kigali (UNILAK); (8). Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR); (9). Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA).</p>
<p><b>Outcome indicator 1.1.3:</b> Number of national inventory systems for managing all NDC information and GHG data</p>	<p>At least One (1) National Inventory system for managing all NDC information and GHG data developed at REMA.</p>	<p>No system developed yet.</p>	<p><b>D</b></p>	<p>This activity was delayed due to procurement challenges.</p> <p>The recruitment process for a firm to develop a National GHG Inventory system commenced in FY21 Q2 and the terms of reference were approved for publication. Due to anticipated challenges in failure to obtain successful bidders, REMA requested Vital Sign's support to procure the consultants. The recruitment process is expected to be completed in August 2021.</p> <p>REMA has recently concluded the development of the National GHG Inventory for the period 2006 – 2018. This process has allowed REMA and sector Leads to easily identify gaps and needs of the National GHG Inventory system to be developed under CBIT. In addition, the three (3) sector technical teams have been introduced to planned activity and consultancy on the development of the National GHG Inventory. They will participate in the evaluation of deliverables under this consultancy and participate in related trainings.</p>

COMPONENT 1 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
<b>MU<sup>7</sup></b>	<p>This section is rated <b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b> because 67% of the target indicators are delayed and 33% have been completed/achieved.</p> <p>The main reason for the delay in procurement where REMA re-advertised the bids without receiving applicants. To address this issue, REMA requested Vital Signs to facilitate procurement of the consultants, and recruitment is expected to be finalized in August 2021. This is an indication that project implementation might pick up once the consultants are onboard. Nevertheless, stakeholder engagement and technical training might be affected by communication challenges emanating from remote working and the Coronavirus movement and interaction restrictions imposed by the Government of Rwanda. The project, therefore, needs to continue utilizing adaptive management approaches that will ensure the continued implementation of project activities and the health safety of the people involved.</p> <p>It is commendable that the Government of Rwanda is committed to creating an enabling environment for climate transparency. This is demonstrated through the Ministerial Order No. 005 2021 of 08 04 2021 which establishes the legal framework/formal arrangement for GHG data sharing between REMA and sector institutions. To date, twenty-seven (27) institutions have committed to collaborating formally with REMA to share GHG data and participate in the development of the national GHG inventory and MRV system.</p> <p>Notably, when the CBIT Rwanda project was designed, there was no official requirement for institutions to share GHG data hence this was one of the gaps that the CBIT Rwanda project was expected to fill. Since the Government of Rwanda has defined the legal framework/formal arrangement for GHG data, the CBIT project will focus on supporting the legal GHG data-sharing framework through training on GHG data management and provision of tools and equipment to these institutions for the National GHG Inventory.</p>	N/A First Year of Implementation

**COMPONENT 2 Targeted capacity building of key stakeholders to collect, process, and feed data into the GHG emissions inventory system**

<sup>7</sup> **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)**; 40% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; while 60% are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action

(including on ~~gender-disaggregated~~ data management for the GHG emissions inventory and MRV system)

**Outcome 2.1:**

The capacity of stakeholders comprising of men and women strengthened on data collection and processing protocols, and procurement of state-of-the-art equipment and tools

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>8</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<b>Outcome indicator 2.1.1:</b> Number of technical staff comprising of men and women in NDC sector-based institutions and non-state stakeholders trained in the collection of <del>gender-disaggregated</del> GHG data, processing protocols, and feeding into the GHGI and MRV system	At least 300 stakeholders comprising of men and women (105 stakeholders from the 7 sectors and 195 from multiple scales of government and non-government institutions) trained in GHG data collection and management).	38 (6 women and 32 men) out of the 105 stakeholders have been trained on GHG inventory-related methodologies and tools.	<b>IS</b>	<p>The number of trainees is low due to stakeholder engagement challenges resulting from the effects of the Corona Virus pandemic. Additionally, due to procurement challenges, consultants who will develop methodologies and tools for GHG data collection, processing, and transmission and conduct trainings have not yet been recruited. Nevertheless, the procurement process is ongoing and will be finalized in August 2021.</p> <p>Four (4) technical trainings have been conducted to date See details about the trainings in Appendix III (outputs under Component 2).</p> <p>The number of trained stakeholders is expected to increase between November 2021 and January 2022.</p>
<b>Outcome indicator 2.1.2:</b> Number of NDC sector-based institutions equipped with standardized protocols, and state-of-the-art equipment and tools for GHG data management	At least four (4) NDC sectors are equipped with standardized protocols and state-of-the-art equipment and tools to collect and manage GHG data for Tier 2 reporting.	No sector institutions equipped yet.	<b>D</b>	<p>Sourcing and procurement of state-of-the-art equipment and GHG-related software items will be informed by a capacity needs assessment that has not yet been conducted.</p> <p>The procurement of the consultant who will undertake the capacity needs assessment is ongoing.</p>

<sup>8</sup> O= Overdue; D= Delayed; NS= Not started on schedule; IS= Under implementation on schedule; and CA= Completed/Achieved

COMPONENT 2 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MU<sup>9</sup></b></p>	<p>This section is rated <b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b> because 50% of the target indicators are delayed and 50% are under implementation/on schedule.</p> <p>Implementation progress of this component’s activities was slow due to procurement challenges and the effects of the Coronavirus pandemic. Due to the specialized technical capacity required, the project designed most of the activities under this component to be executed by expert consultants. Notably, despite these delays, the project found a way to fast-track procurement by requesting Vital Signs to facilitate the recruitment process. It is anticipated that the consultants will be on board by August 2021 hence implementation progress might pick up in FY22. Nevertheless, the Coronavirus remains a high risk to the delivery of the project outcomes.</p> <p>Despite facing stakeholder engagement challenges because of movement restrictions and communication challenges due to remote working, the project successfully held four technical trainings, and 38 people (6 women and 32 men) out of the overall target of 300 stakeholders were trained on GHG inventory-related methodologies and tools. The number of trainees is low because of stakeholder engagement challenges and procurement challenges which caused delays in the recruitment of consultants who would undertake other technical trainings. The number of women trainees is also low, and the project has confirmed that efforts will be made to increase women’s involvement in the project.</p>	<p>N/A First Year of Implementation</p>

<b>COMPONENT 3</b>	<b>Integrated Platform for Data Sharing and Policy Making</b>
--------------------	---

<sup>9</sup> **Moderately Unsatisfactory:** 40% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; while 60% are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action

<b>Outcome 3.1:</b>	Fully developed data integration and sharing procedure for use by stakeholders (men and women) as a one-stop source of information for transparency reporting
---------------------	---

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>10</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<b>Outcome indicator 3.1.1:</b> Number of platforms for integrating and sharing data (GHGI, NDC implementation, transparency information on finances, and technology transfer)	An integrated platform is created and at least five (5) sectors aggregate and upload GHG data and MRV information to the platform managed centrally by the REMA.	No integrated platform has been developed.	<b>D</b>	This activity has been delayed due to challenges to procure consultants. The procurement of this consultant is expected to be completed by end of August 2021.  Data input into a data integrating platform has not yet started. Due to failure to obtain successful bidders, REMA requested Vital Signs to facilitate procurement of the consultants who will develop methodologies and tools for GHG data collection, processing, and transmission and conduct training; develop the integrated GHG activity data platform; Publicize the Rwanda National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions.
<b>Outcome indicator 3.1.2:</b> Number of sector-based transparency information sets fed into the Global CBIT platform	REMA aggregates, analyses, and uploads GHG data into national MRV and CBIT platforms information to the platform managed centrally by the REMA.	No sector-based transparency information sets have been fed into the Global CBIT platform.	<b>D</b>	Data input into a data integrating platform has not yet started. Recruitment of a consultancy firm to develop a GHG activity data platform also commenced in Q2 and was advertised twice with no successful bidders. In the same regard as that of emission factors, REMA requested Vital Signs to facilitate procurement, and recruitment is expected to be completed by August 2021. In turn, it is expected that by March 2022, the web-based system will be operational, and manuscripts/reports developed from write shops will be uploaded onto the global CBIT platform by end of FY22 Q2.

<b>COMPONENT 3 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING</b>	<b>JUSTIFICATION</b>	<b>RATING TREND</b>
---	----------------------	---------------------

<sup>10</sup> **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

<b>HU<sup>11</sup></b>	<p>This section is rated <b>Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)</b> because 100% of the target indicators are delayed in their implementation.</p> <p>All the activities under this component were designed to be implemented by experts who will be procured externally. Due to procurement challenges which were aggravated by the effects of the Coronavirus, these experts are yet to be sourced hence the delay. To fast track the procurement process, REMA transferred the procurement responsibility to Vital Signs, and it is reported that the pace of procurement has picked up hence the project might report progress in FY22. Nevertheless, the Coronavirus remains a high risk to the delivery of the project outcomes.</p>	N/A First Year of Implementation
------------------------	---	----------------------------------

**c. Overall Project Results Rating**

**OVERALL PROJECT RESULTS IMPLEMENTATION RATING**

OVERALL RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND <sup>12</sup>
<b>MU<sup>13</sup></b>	<p>This section is rated <b>Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)</b> because on average, 75% of the sections under progress in achieving the objective of the project and outcomes per component are rated Moderately Unsatisfactory. Additionally, in general, project implementation in FY21 was extremely slow because of delays attributed to procurement challenges and the effects of the Coronavirus pandemic which impeded stakeholder engagement. An elaborate justification is provided below.</p> <p>Due to the specialized technical capacity required, the project designed some activities to be executed by expert consultants. The delays reported in FY21 were caused by procurement challenges. Additionally, communication challenges due to remote working and movement restrictions imposed by countries globally (including Rwanda) due to the Coronavirus pandemic exacerbated the already dire procurement situation by demotivating some potential international bidders from applying for the assignments. On this basis, REMA re-advertised bids severally without receiving applications and by the end of FY21, no consultant had been recruited.</p> <p>Currently, the procurement of service providers is reported to be on track after shifting the recruitment responsibility to Vital Signs. Based on this report, the consultants will be on board in FY22 hence implementation progress might pick up. Nevertheless, delays might be experienced during trainings due to communication challenges affiliated with remote working. The project is therefore encouraged to watch out for this potential impediment and take on adaptive management.</p> <p>A key observation is that the number of beneficiaries (trainees) was low, and this is reported to be caused by communication challenges and unavailability of stakeholders due to remote working which is one of the effects of</p>	N/A First Year of Implementation

<sup>11</sup> **Highly Unsatisfactory:** 100% of the indicators: a) are overdue, and/or b) delayed in their implementation, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project.

<sup>12</sup> **Rating trend:** Increasing, Unchanged or Decreasing

<sup>13</sup> **Moderately Unsatisfactory:** 40% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; while 60% are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action

	<p>the Coronavirus movement restrictions that were imposed by the Government of Rwanda. Another observation is that overall, the number of women involved in this project is low and this is evident in the numbers reported in the safeguards section. Notably, the project acknowledges gender mainstreaming as an area that needs improvement and confirms that measures will be put in place to increase women’s involvement in the project.</p> <p>Lastly, the Coronavirus still poses a high risk to the delivery and achievement of the project outcomes hence the need for continued adaptive management such as a no cost extension, provision of communication allowance to sector teams and PSC to enable them purchase internet bundles and airtime so that they can attend virtual meetings and ensure continued engagement amongst themselves.</p>	
--	--	--

#### d. Recommendations

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE
<p>1. The intention to involve women alone is insufficient. <b>On this basis, consider the following actions as an effort to increase women’s involvement in the project:</b></p> <p>a. <u>A simplified introduction technical course for non-technical participants.</u> Consider offering a separate simplified short course for non-technical stakeholders. Training content should include basic concepts so that people (including women) who are interested in this subject but do not have a technical background in climate change can acquire knowledge and skills. At the end of this simplified course, the trainees can choose to move to the advanced course. The simplified technical course should also describe how the trainees from various backgrounds (technical and non-technical) can support REMA and the GHG sector hubs to achieve the requirements of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The trainees should have an opportunity to ask questions during and/or after the training session. These actions will make all the trainees feel valued and encouraged to take up similar or other technical courses in the future.</p> <p>b. <u>Training should be made more accessible to women by recognizing the constraints on their availability and time especially during this covid19 pandemic where people are working from home.</u> For instance, working from home might heavily affect women more than men due to their gender roles hence, women might lack time even though they are willing to undertake the courses. Additionally, it may be difficult for women to have time to undertake the training since chances are, most of them are employed in other fields where their job descriptions and key performance indicators are not related to climate change. The simplified course for non-technical stakeholders should therefore be designed to factor in this aspect. For example, women might not be available during weekday working hours and weekends hence establish which day, time, platform/venue works for them; establish how long each training should be since they are juggling full-time jobs and other female gender roles; consider coming up with incentives/rewards if they complete the courses.</p>	REMA (PMU) and Vital Signs	30 <sup>th</sup> June 2022
<p>2. Because of the Coronavirus pandemic, the team should continue using creative ways and adaptive management to implement project activities whilst ensuring the health safety of everyone involved.</p>	REMA (PMU) and Vital Signs	30 <sup>th</sup> June 2022

**SECTION III: PROJECT RISKS STATUS AND RATING**

**a. Progress towards Implementing the Project Risk Mitigation Plan**

This section describes the activities implemented to manage and reduce high, substantial, modest, and low risks of the project. This section has three parts:

- a. Ratings for the progress towards implementing measures to mitigate project risks and a project risks annual reassessment
- b. Recommendations for improving project risks management

**a. Progress towards Implementing the Project Risk Mitigation and Plan Project Risks Annual Reassessment**

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING <sup>14</sup>	COMMENTS/ JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY21 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND <sup>15</sup>
<p><b>Risk 1:</b> Political risks associated with changes in governance, key personnel within government agencies, security, and/or government decisions</p> <p><b>Low (L)</b></p>	Continuous awareness and dialogue with stakeholders to ensure minimal impacts of any political changes on the project.	Regarding the change in key personnel within government agencies: Continuous dialogue, consultation, and involvement of sectoral technicians during the implementation of activities.	<b>IS</b>	Project activities have not yet faced this risk. The PMU however ensures to maintain institutional memory and documentation for sustainability. The PMU also ensures continuous dialogue, consultation, and involvement of sectoral technicians during the implementation of activities.	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>	Unchanged

<sup>14</sup> **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

<sup>15</sup> **Rating trend:** Increasing, Unchanged or Decreasing

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING <sup>14</sup>	COMMENTS/ JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY21 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND <sup>15</sup>
	The signing of MoUs between the various government institutions will also ensure maintenance of the status quo even after changes occur within these institutions.	Continuous dialogue, consultation, and involvement of sectoral technicians during the implementation of activities.	<b>CA</b>	<p>This risk has been mitigated by the Ministerial Order No. 005 2021 of 08 04 2021 which establishes the legal framework/formal arrangement on GHG data sharing between REMA and sector institutions. The CBIT project will strengthen this framework through training on GHG data management and the provision of tools and equipment to these institutions for the National GHG Inventory.</p> <p><b>Twenty-seven (27) NDC sector institutions</b> are collaborating formally with REMA to operationalize the national GHG inventory and MRV system.</p>	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>	
<b>Risk 2:</b> Climate Change: Rwanda, as with many developing countries suffer greatly from the effects of climate change with frequent floods, storms, droughts	Raising awareness on risks of climate change on the project.	This is ongoing under REMA Communication Plan June 2021. 2 short documentaries and TV spots were developed and disseminated.	<b>IS</b>	The PMU has conducted climate change awareness campaigns through Isango Star and Rwanda. Broadcasting Agency. These	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>	Unchanged

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING <sup>14</sup>	COMMENTS/ JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY21 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND <sup>15</sup>
affecting infrastructure and disrupting services  <b>Low (L)</b>				messages are communicated through documentaries and TV spots in Kinyarwanda to reach a big audience.			
	Development of climate risk mitigation strategies (if need be).	Not yet stated.	<b>NS</b>	Climate Change risk mitigation strategies will be developed when project activities are faced with this risk.	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>	
<b>Risk 3:</b> Inadequate participation of all stakeholders and partners, poor cooperation between participating institutions, and stakeholders remain engaged and supportive of the program  <b>Medium (M)</b>	Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgment of efforts and achievements by each institution.	Stakeholders were continually engaged through the three (3) sector technical team meetings.  To address communication challenges, the stakeholders will be supported with communication allowance that will enable them to purchase internet bundles and airtime hence they will be able to join virtual meetings as well as engage amongst themselves. Technical trainings will commence in in	<b>IS</b>	The PMU continuously engaged stakeholders through virtual and physical meetings (where allowed). There was also a communication channel via email and WhatsApp groups.  Effects of the Corona virus have increased this risk rating. The project experienced stakeholder engagement challenges due to remote working where some stakeholders do not have reliable internet hence low stakeholder turn-out	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>	Increasing

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING <sup>14</sup>	COMMENTS/ JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY21 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND <sup>15</sup>
		FY22 hence this support is critical.		for meetings (virtual or face-to-face).			
	Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation, and management decisions.	Stakeholders were involved in the PPG, inception workshop, and three (3) sector technical team meetings. The three (3) capacity building workshops conducted were also inclusive of all CBIT stakeholders.	<b>IS</b>	Stakeholders were involved in the PPG, inception, and the first year of implementation represented by the PSC and sector technical teams.  The PMU continuously engaged stakeholders through virtual and physical meetings (where allowed).	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>	
	Roles and responsibilities will be explicit, and participants allowed to transparently implement while sharing regular updates on the progress.	This activity is delayed.	<b>D</b>	Capacity needs Assessment has not yet commenced however sector technical teams have been put in place and final nominations will be from the private sector. The key project activities in which they are involved have been communicated including the roles of sector experts.	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>	

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING <sup>14</sup>	COMMENTS/ JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY21 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND <sup>15</sup>
	Communication plans and stakeholder requirements and expected outputs will be fully developed.	<p>A joint project communication plan was developed in April 2021 including activities implemented by the CBIT PMU.</p> <p>The consultation was made ahead of the inception workshop and documented during the meeting. More consultations on linkages between REMA and NDC sector institutions (MoUs) will be conducted during the first sector technical team meeting.</p>	<b>IS</b>	These activities will continue through to FY22.	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>	
	Regular progress and monitoring meetings will be held.	Fortnight management meetings have been held at the Climate Change Program level. and management of REMA.	<b>IS</b>	<p>Management meetings will continue to be held to monitor closely progress of activities.</p> <p>Effects of the Corona virus have increased this risk rating. The project experienced stakeholder engagement challenges due to remote working where some stakeholders do not have reliable internet</p>	<b>M</b>	<b>H</b>	

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING <sup>14</sup>	COMMENTS/ JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY21 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND <sup>15</sup>
				hence low stakeholder turn-out for meetings (virtual or face-to-face).			
<b>Risk 4:</b> Inadequate equipment for MRV  <b>Medium (M)</b>	The CBIT project will provide MRV equipment to REMA and sector hubs.	Delayed due to procurement challenges.	<b>D</b>	This is planned under Q2 FY22.	<b>M</b>	<b>M</b>	Unchanged
<b>Risk 5:</b> Inadequate long-term domestic capacity for data management, and management of the GHG emissions inventory and the MRV system persists  <b>Low</b>	Vital Signs program contribution to data integration and strengthening of local capacity, and ensuring that a crop of technical individuals remain after the project to manage the inventory and MRV systems.	Delay in recruiting consultants.  REMA is collaborating with AIMS Rwanda and the Cleaner Production and Climate Innovation Centre (CPCIC) to establish a GHG Inventory Research and Capacity Building Hub at CPCIC. This center will ensure the sustainability of emission factors related to research and training activities on climate action transparency.	<b>D</b>	This measure will also be further implemented as the GHG activity data platform and GHGI system activities have been delayed. This risk will be mitigated between Q2 and Q3 of FY 22.	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>	Unchanged
	Selection of trainees (men and women) from several key institutions and reducing the risk of limiting access to the capacity within one institution.	Delay in recruiting consultants.  Trainees were selected from various government agencies under line Ministry to ensure full participation of a	<b>D</b>	The PMU ensured to engage private universities to increase capacity in the private sector of higher learning to serve as an addition to capacity at the University of Rwanda.	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>	

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING <sup>14</sup>	COMMENTS/ JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY21 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND <sup>15</sup>
		given Ministry for example the Ministry of Infrastructure is always represented by REG-EDCL, RTDA and RURA were possible.		There is a need to ensure the number of women beneficiaries/Trainees increases.			
	Training of Trainers (ToTs) will be undertaken to ensure project sustainability.	REMA with support from UNFCCC Regional Centre, Global Support Programme (GSP) East Africa MRV network, has conducted virtual trainings for sector experts, academia, and REMA staff on IPCC methodologies, mitigation assessments, and VAA	<b>IS</b>	This measure will continue to be implemented when consultancy-related capacity-building activities commence in between Q2 and Q3 of FY 22.	<b>L</b>	<b>L</b>	
<b>Risk 6:</b> COVID 19  <b>High</b>	Revise the work plan to identify activities that can be undertaken remotely	Not revised work plan yet, this will be done for the project no-cost extension.	<b>IS</b>	The work plan will be revised in preparation for the no-cost extension.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	Unchanged
	Follow and abide by the Government regulations and measures to combat the COVID-19 pandemic	This is ongoing; the cabinet sets COVID-19 measures and guidelines such as limited physical meetings, 2 national lockdowns, closure of offices, etc.; these have all been respected to curb the spread of COVID-19.	<b>IS</b>	COVID-19 measures will continue to be respected.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING <sup>14</sup>	COMMENTS/ JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY21 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND <sup>15</sup>
	Regular budget revision in the adaptation of government regulations to combat COVID-19 particularly with capacity building activities/meetings under component 2	The budget has been revised once this reporting period.	<b>IS</b>	Budget revision has been conducted in preparation for the no-cost extension.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	
	Create awareness of the COVID-19 pandemic and provide hygiene materials to project communities e.g, hand sanitizers, face masks, gloves, etc	Necessary materials to protect from COVID-19 have been provided. Tests for COVID-19 were also sponsored by the project ahead of planned meetings.	<b>IS</b>	COVID-19 measures will continue to be respected.	<b>H</b>	<b>H</b>	

OVERALL RATING OF PROJECT RISKS	JUSTIFICATION	RISK RATING TREND <sup>16</sup>
High <sup>17</sup>	<p>The Risk Rating for FY21 is <b>High</b>.</p> <p><b>At CEO-Endorsement, 50% of the risks were rated Low and 50% were rated Moderate.</b> Notably, at CEO-Endorsement, the Coronavirus pandemic was not factored in because it had not yet occurred. This risk and its respective mitigation measures were implemented accordingly, and progress was reported every quarter. The baseline rating for the Corona virus is High, and it has remained High even at the end of FY21. As outlined in the table above, the project has adequately put in place the required risk mitigation measures for all the identified project risks (including the Coronavirus).</p> <p><b>In FY21, 33% of the risks are rated High, 17% are rated Moderate and 50% are rated Low.</b> The risks that are rated High are interlinked. These risks are the Effects of the Coronavirus pandemic and the Inadequate participation of all stakeholders.</p> <p>Movement restrictions that were imposed by the Government of Rwanda due to the Coronavirus pandemic resulted in remote working which affected stakeholder engagement. For instance, due to remote working, access to and availability of stakeholders became difficult and even though the project adopted virtual platforms, stakeholder turnout was low due to communication challenges (e.g., lack of reliable internet). Additionally, the movement restrictions imposed globally and nationally exacerbated the procurement delays since some potential international bidders failed to apply and this forced REMA to continually re-advertise the bids without success. These challenges earned the project a Moderately Unsatisfactory performance rating which explains the FY21 risk rating.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the Coronavirus remains a high risk to the overall delivery of the project outcomes, and the mitigation measures at the country and global level will continue to directly influence project progress in FY22. Due to the FY21 delays and ongoing effects of the corona Virus pandemic, this project might not achieve the target results within the current timeline hence there is a need for a no-cost extension.</p>	N/A First Year of Implementation

### Recommendations

MITIGATION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE
Because of the Coronavirus pandemic, the team should continue using creative ways and adaptive management to implement project activities whilst ensuring the health safety of everyone involved.	REMA/Vital Signs	30 <sup>th</sup> June 2022

<sup>16</sup> **Rating trend:** Increasing, Unchanged or Decreasing

<sup>17</sup> **High Risk:** There is a probability of greater than 75% that the assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.

## SECTION IV: PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AND RATING

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved Environmental and Social Safeguard plans, as well as recommendations to improve the implementation of the safeguard plans when needed. This section is divided into three parts:

- a. Progress towards Complying with the CI-GEF Project Agency's Environmental & Social Safeguards
- b. Overall Project Safeguard Implementation Rating
- c. Recommendations

### a. Progress towards Complying with the CI-GEF Project Agency's Environmental & Social Safeguards

MINIMUM SAFEGUARD INDICATORS	PROJECT TARGET	END OF YEAR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>18</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<b>ACCOUNTABILITY AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM (AGM)</b>				
1. Number of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism	Zero (0) conflict and complaint cases reported.	Zero (0) cases/ Complaints reported.	<b>IS</b>	The project's AGM was developed and shared with all stakeholders during the inception workshop, and sector technical team members. Also, the AGM posters were developed and shared with various stakeholders through email. The poster is available at the REMA reception.
2. Percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that has been resolved	100% conflict and complaint cases resolved.	No case was reported.	<b>IS</b>	No case reported.
<b>GENDER MAINSTREAMING</b>				
1. Number of men and women that participated in project activities (e.g., meetings, workshops, consultations)	Men    Women <sup>19</sup> 156    39	Men    Women 55    7	<b>IS</b>	<b>62 people</b> were engaged in project activities of which 55 (89%) are men and 7 (11%) women.  The public, private institutions, and NGOs still experiencing a shortage of women, which becomes a challenge for the mainstreaming of project activities. However, the PMU is working on how to

<sup>18</sup> **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

<sup>19</sup> According to the approved GMP, the target is as follows: 195 (156 Men: 39 Women)

				<p>broaden mainstreaming through media. For instance, advertisements about the trainings will be widely publicized by various media outlets so that both technical and non-technical stakeholders are aware and can enroll. The advertisements will also state that women are encouraged to enroll and that the course is free.</p> <p>REMA will encourage the three (3) sector teams to identify and involve at least four (4) women each (total 12 women) who are interested in this subject but might not have the training.</p>
2. Number of men and women that received benefits (e.g., employment, income-generating activities, training, access to natural resources, land tenure or resource rights, equipment, leadership roles) from the project	Men 240 Women <sup>20</sup> 60	Men 32 Women 6	IS	<p><b>TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN &amp; WOMEN BENEFICIARIES TO-DATE: 38 (32 men and 6 women)</b></p> <p>FY21 Q1: 0 FY21 Q2: 0 FY21 Q3: 0 FY21 Q4: 38 (32 men and 6 women) trainees</p> <p><b>Note:</b> According to the approved GMP, the target number is as follows: 105 (84 Men: 21 Women). The number that was put in the GMP is an error since the cumulative target number of beneficiaries in the GMP should align with the targets in the core indicator worksheet which is 300 (60 Female and 240 Male).</p>
3. Number of strategies, plans (e.g., management plans and land use plans), and policies derived from the project that include gender considerations	One (1) strategy, plan, and policy derived from the project that includes gender considerations.	One capacity building plan developed.	IS	The number of strategy and policy documents is still low and is expected to increase when consultancy work registers significant progress.

<sup>20</sup> Core indicator 11 target number is 300 trainees (60 Female and 240 Male)

				Capacity needs assessment to be conducted ahead of the development of emission factors and GHG activity data platform will inform the development of action plans to improve MRV arrangements and preparation of institutions IN Rwanda for implementation of ETF.
<b>STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT</b>				
1. Number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples, and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase on an annual basis	35	<p>To date: Twenty-seven (<b>27</b>) <b>institutions</b> have been involved in project implementation – and are categorized into four stakeholder groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government institutions and line Ministries: 20</li> <li>• CSOs: 2</li> <li>• Academia and Research: 4</li> <li>• Private Sector: 1</li> </ul>	<b>IS</b>	<p><b>Government institutions and line Ministries: 20</b></p> <p>1. Ministry of Environment; 2. Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN); 3. Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC); 4. Ministry of Trade and Industry (MINICOM); 5 Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA); 6. Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI); 7. Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA); 8. Rwanda Transport Development Authority (RTDA); 9. Rwanda Energy Group (REG); 10. Electricity Development Corporation Limited (EDCL); 11. National Industrial Research and Development Agency (NIRDA); 12. Rwanda Mines, Petroleum and Gas Board (RMB); 13. Rwanda Forestry Authority (RFA); 14. Rwanda Meteorology Agency; 15. Rwanda Green Fund (FONERWA); 16. Rwanda Housing Authority (RHA); 17. Rwanda Agriculture Board; 18 Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority (RLMUA); 19. The Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC); 20. Rwanda Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production Centre (RRECPC)</p> <p><b>Civil Society Organizations (CSOs): 2</b></p> <p>1. Association Rwandaise des Ecologistes (ARECO) Rwanda Nziza; 2. Rwanda</p>

				<p>Association of Professional Environmental Practitioners (RAPEP)</p> <p><b>Academia and Research: 4</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>University of Rwanda (UR): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UR College of Science and Technology (CST)</li> <li>UR Centre for GIS</li> <li>UR College of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine (CAVM)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR) – Rwanda</li> <li>University of Lay Adventists Kigali</li> <li>INES – Ruhengeri</li> </ol> <p><b>Private Sector: 1</b></p> <p>Company for Environment protection and Development (COPED) Group</p>	
2. Number persons (sex-disaggregated) that have been involved in the project implementation phase (on an annual basis)	Men 140	Women <sup>21</sup> 60	Men 55	Women 7	<p><b>IS</b></p> <p><b>62 people were engaged</b> in project activities of which 55 (89%) are men and 7 (11%) women.</p> <p>Sex-disaggregated data was collected throughout this reporting period. The low number of women participants is due to their shortage in the sector of environment and climate change from all relevant sectors. Measures are being put in place to include women from other sectors who might benefit from the knowledge from the project. For instance, advertisements about the trainings will be widely publicized by various media outlets so that both technical and non-technical stakeholders are aware and can enroll. The advertisements will also state that women are encouraged to enroll and that the course is free.</p>

<sup>21</sup> According to the approved SEP, the target is as follows: 200 (140 Men and 60 Women)

				REMA will encourage the three (3) sector teams to identify and involve at least four (4) women each (total 12 women) who are interested in this subject but might not have the training.  <b>Note:</b> According to the approved GMP, the target number is as follows: 105 (84 Men: 21 Women). The number that was put in the GMP is an error since the cumulative target number of beneficiaries in the GMP should align with the targets in the core indicator worksheet which is 300 (60 Female and 240 Male)
3. Number of engagement (e.g., meeting, workshops, consultations) with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (on an annual basis)	34	6 engagements	<b>IS</b>	<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF ENGAGEMENTS TO DATE: 6</b> FY20 Q4: 0 FY21 Q1: 1 FY21 Q2: 0 FY21 Q3: 3 FY21 Q4: 2

**b. Information on Progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement**

*Describe the progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval)*

- a. A total of 27 institutions have been involved in project implementation – and are categorized into four (4) stakeholder groups. (Government institutions and line Ministries 20; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs): 2; Academia and Research: 4 and the Private Sector: 1).
- b. A total of 62 people (55 men and 7 women) from various institutions including Government Ministries and Agencies, CSOs, NGOs, Academia, and the Private Sector participated in the project implementation phase.
- c. A total of 6 stakeholder engagement meetings were held in FY21.

The main challenge that affected stakeholder engagement was the COVID-19 pandemic which rendered face-to-face meetings/interactions untenable. As a result, the project adopted remote working and virtual meetings. The use of digital tools such as online meetings for engaging various stakeholders was a challenge in the initial stages as this was something new, and some stakeholders had no/or limited knowledge on the use of some online meeting platforms. The situation also was compounded by poor internet connectivity, which affected the effectiveness and efficacy of some of the meetings. The capacity-building workshops planned were also not able to be conducted due to procurement delays experienced in the recruitment of consultancy firms to develop emission factors, GHG data management methodologies and tools; and GHG activity data platform.

**c. Provide information on the progress towards achieving gender-sensitive measures/targets**

During the project inception workshop, the importance of gender mainstreaming in climate action was emphasized.

Sex disaggregated data was collected throughout this reporting period e.g., a total of 62 people have been engaged in major project activities of which 55 (89%) are men and 7 (11%) women

A total of 38 multi-sectoral stakeholders (6 women and 32 men) trained/benefited from the project.

The main challenge faced in mainstreaming gender is that climate change reporting institutions are dominated by men as evidenced by the figures above. This is because by their education training, fewer women enroll for science courses, and thus, very few women are involved in climate change fields. Cognizant that overall, there are fewer women with the required technical background/training in the Green House Gas emission sector institutions, REMA will encourage the 3 sector teams to identify and involve at least 4 women each (totaling 12 women) who are interested in this subject but might not have the training. The PMU is working on how to broaden mainstreaming through media. For instance, advertisements about the training will be widely publicized by various media outlets so that both technical and non-technical stakeholders are aware and can enroll. The advertisements will also state that women are encouraged to enroll and that the course is free.

**d. Overall Project Safeguard Implementation Rating**

SUMMARY: PROJECT SAFEGUARD IMPLEMENTATION RATING BY TYPE OF PLAN		
SAFEGUARDSTRIGGERED BY THE PROJECT	CURRENT FY21 IMPLEMENTATION RATING	RATING TREND
Accountability and Grievance Mechanisms	S	N/A First Year of Implementation
Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP)	MS	Same as above
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	S	Same as above

OVERALL PROJECT SAFEGUARD IMPLEMENTATION RATING		
RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
<b>S</b>	The project has indicated that the AGM information was shared with stakeholders and even developed an AGM poster. No complaints were received during the reporting period. Filing of complaints in-person was one avenue advertised in the AGM poster and with the pandemic limiting in-person contact, this avenue may have become inaccessible to stakeholders. In addition, lack of and/or limited knowledge on the use of online resources and poor internet connectivity (as mentioned above) may affect the accessibility of the electronic avenue advertised on the poster. Stakeholder engagement was also affected by the pandemic. In response, the project adapted its approach and utilized virtual engagements as far as practical. The performance of gender was below targets. However, this was the first year of implementation for the project and specific measures were outlined to improve the performance in FY22.	N/A First Year of Implementation

**e. Recommendations**

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE
Check with stakeholders to ensure that the avenue for filing a grievance remains accessible to them, given the limitation of access caused by the pandemic.	REMA (PMU)	September 30, 2021

## **SECTION V: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION EXPERIENCES, KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, AND LESSONS LEARNED**

### **Required topics**

#### **1. Knowledge activities/products**

The project did not prepare a significant number of knowledge products due to delays experienced in executing project activities. The following knowledge management products were prepared in FY21:

- The project prepared the [inception report](#). This report was also uploaded on the [CBIT Global Coordination platform](#).

### **Additional topics (please choose two)**

#### **2. Capacity building**

Capacity building has been a major activity carried out in the implementation of the project during FY21. In FY21, a total of 38 multi-sectoral stakeholders (6 women and 32 men) trained/benefited from the project.

#### **3. Implementation of safeguard policies, including gender mainstreaming, accountability and grievance mechanisms, stakeholder consultations:**

To ensure that gender issues are mainstreamed into stakeholder engagement activities and other areas of the project, sex-disaggregated data was collected and analyzed. The analysis showed that compared to men, fewer women participated in project activities. This result was expected at the beginning of the engagements as fewer women are involved in climate change reporting activities.

The main challenge faced in mainstreaming gender is that climate change reporting institutions are dominated by men as evidenced by the figures above. This is because by their education training, fewer women enroll for science courses, and thus, very few women are involved in climate change fields. However, to ensure women's participation in the project, the number of women attaining training such as enrollment in GHGMI courses on climate change reporting methodologies will be female favored to increase the expertise of women and hence their participation. A summary is provided below:

- a. A total of 27 institutions have been involved in project implementation – and are categorized into four (4) stakeholder groups. (Government institutions and line Ministries 20; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs): 2; Academia and Research: 4 and the Private Sector: 1).
- b. A total of 6 stakeholder engagement meetings were held in FY21.
- c. A total of 62 people (55 men and 7 women) from various institutions including Government Ministries and Agencies, CSOs, NGOs, Academia, and the Private Sector participated in the project implementation phase.
- d. A total of 38 multi-sectoral stakeholders (6 women and 32 men) trained/benefited from the project.

Sex-disaggregated data was collected throughout this reporting period. The low number of women participants is due to their shortage in the sector of environment and climate change from all relevant sectors. Incentives are being put in place to include women from other sectors who might benefit from the knowledge from the project.

**APPENDIX I: PROJECT ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING**

Rating		Overdue (O)	Delayed (D)	Not started on schedule (NS)	Under implementation on schedule (IS)	Completed/Achieved (CA)
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	HS		0%		100%	
Satisfactory (S)	S		20%		80%	
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	MS		40%		60%	
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	MU		60%		40%	
Unsatisfactory (U)	U		80%		20%	
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	HU		100%		0%	

- **Highly Satisfactory:** 100% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project. The project can be presented as an example of “good practice” project,
- **Satisfactory:** 80% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; except for only 20% that are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action,
- **Moderately Satisfactory:** 60% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; while 40% are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action,
- **Moderately Unsatisfactory:** 40% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; while 60% are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action,
- **Unsatisfactory:** only 20% of the indicators: a) have been completed/achieved, b) are under implementation on schedule, and/or c) have not started but are on schedule, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project; while 80% are delayed and/or overdue and need remedial action, and
- **Highly Unsatisfactory:** 100% of the indicators: a) are overdue, and/or b) delayed in their implementation, according to the original/formally revised Project Annual Workplan for the project.

## APPENDIX II: RISK RATINGS

Rating	
Low (L)	L
Moderate (M)	M
Substantial (S)	S
High (H)	H

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

**APPENDIX III: PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT EXPECTED OUTPUTS**

INDICATORS	PROJECT TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING <sup>22</sup>	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<b>Outcome 1.1: Inventory for GHG emissions and removals (sinks) enhanced and quality and quantity of data improved through improved collaboration between Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and sector-based institutions on the GHG emissions inventory</b>				
<b>Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number of sectors for which emission factors for tier 2 reporting are developed</b>	Emission factors developed for four (4) sectors	No emission factors have been developed for any sector yet.	<b>D</b>	Due to failure to obtain successful bidders, REMA requested Vital Signs to facilitate procurement of the consultant who will undertake a capacity needs assessment, develop the GHG activity data integration platform and GHG inventory system for Rwanda.
<b>Output Indicator 1.1.2: Number of sector-based technical teams comprising of men and women that are established and 100% compliant with IPCC reporting requirements</b>	At least four (4) sector-based technical teams comprising of men and women are in place and 100% compliant with IPCC reporting requirements	<b>Three (3) sector-based</b> technical teams have been constituted. The total number of members of the sector teams is <b>28 (24 men and 4 women)</b> .	<b>CA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The energy sector team comprises 7 members (6 men and 1 woman)</li> <li>• The Industrial Processes and Products Use (IPPU) and Waste sectors have been combined into one sector comprise 12 members (11 men and 1 woman)</li> <li>• AFOLU team comprises 9 members (7 men and 2 women)</li> </ul>
<b>REDUNDANT</b> <b>Output Indicator 1.1.3: Number of MoUs developed between REMA and sector institutions on the GHG inventory and MRV system.</b>	<b>REDUNDANT</b> MoUs developed between REMA and sector institutions on GHG data management for increased transparency	<b>REDUNDANT</b> This output is obsolete since the objective to ensure GHG data sharing from sector institutions has been achieved by; <i>“Ministerial Order determining procedures to develop national reports on climate change”</i> . The Ministerial Order No. 005 2021 of 08 04 2021 was approved by the Ministry of Environment (MoE) in January and gazetted in March 2021.	<b>REDUNDANT</b> <b>CA</b>	<b>REDUNDANT</b>

<sup>22</sup> **O**= Overdue; **D**= Delayed; **NS**= Not started on schedule; **IS**= Under implementation on schedule; and **CA**= Completed/Achieved

<p><b>Output indicator 1.1.4: No of technical interactions to increase compliance to the Paris agreement</b></p>	<p>At least one (1) event is held every quarter to determine needs and share information</p>	<p><b>Two (2) sector technical team meetings</b> to increase interactions and compliance to the Paris agreement have been held</p> <p>The total number of participants to date is 14 (13 men and 1 woman).</p>	<p><b>IS</b></p>	<p>Two (2) sector technical team meetings have been held namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A virtual meeting was conducted on 28th and 29th January 2021 to establish the needs of the GHG Working Group. Total participants 13 men and 1 woman</li> <li>2. A technical team meeting was conducted from 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> April 2021 to identify gaps and needs in climate change reporting (<i>the same people from the first meeting attended. We have not captured the number of participants here to avoid double counting</i>)</li> </ol>
<p><b>Output indicator 1.1.5: A centralized GHGI and MRV system in place in REMA</b></p>	<p>At least four (4) sectoral technical teams comprising of men and women are strengthened to contribute data to the National GHG inventory and MRV system</p>	<p>Delayed</p>	<p><b>D</b></p>	<p>This activity is delayed due to challenges in procuring consultants.</p> <p>Due to failure to obtain successful bidders, REMA requested Vital Signs to facilitate procurement of the consultant who will undertake a capacity needs assessment, develop the GHG activity data integration platform and GHG inventory system for Rwanda.</p>
<p><b>Output indicator 1.1.6: Number of Sector institutions trained to utilize the state-of-the-art equipment, tools &amp; protocols for tracking and reporting GHG emissions</b></p>	<p>At least four(4) sector institutions are equipped to track and report GHG emissions</p>	<p>Delayed</p>	<p><b>D</b></p>	<p>Sourcing and procuring equipment for the GHGI has not started due to a delay in the procurement of a capacity-building consultant.</p>

<p><b>Output indicator 1.1.7: Number of environmental sectors in the SPCR and FIP investment programs basing their reporting on MRV system</b></p>	<p>At least four (4) sectors base their reporting on the MRV system</p>	<p>Delayed</p>	<p><b>D</b></p>	<p>It was clarified under the validation meetings of the NDC MRV system under development by the Ministry of Environment; that this activity will be followed up by the Ministry. REMA, through CBIT support, will develop MRV of emissions using the National GHGI supported by the newly approved Ministerial Order.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2.1: Targeted capacity building of key stakeholders (men and women) to collect, process and feed data into the GHG emissions inventory system (including on gender-disaggregated data management for the GHG emissions inventory and MRV system).</b></p>				
<p><b>Output Indicator 2.1.1: Number of stakeholders comprising of men and women trained in the collection, processing, and transmission of GHG data</b></p>	<p>Number of stakeholders comprising of men and women trained in the collection, processing, and transmission of - GHG data.</p>	<p>No stakeholders trained yet on GHG data management.</p>	<p><b>D</b></p>	<p>This activity has been delayed due to challenges in procuring consultants.</p> <p>Due to failure to obtain successful bidders, REMA requested Vital Signs to facilitate procurement of the consultant who will develop methodologies and tools for GHG data collection, processing, and transmission and conduct trainings. The procurement of this consultant is expected to be completed and training started by end of August 2021.</p>

<p><b>Output Indicator 2.1.2: Number of staff comprising of men and women trained and equipped</b></p>	<p>At least 40 staff (inclusive of men and women) from REMA and sectors trained (part of the 105 above)</p>	<p>38 (32 men and 6 women) trained stakeholders trained so far</p>	<p><b>IS</b></p>	<p><b>FY20 Q4:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. REMA in collaboration with the <a href="#">Global Support Programme on National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Update Reports (BURs)</a> conducted training of REMA and sector experts' methodologies for conducting Vulnerability Assessments and Adaptation (VAA) in preparation of National Communications: <b>22 (18 men and 4 women)</b></li> <li>2. REMA in collaboration with <a href="#">the Global Support Programme on NCs and BURs</a> conducted training of sector technical team members on model National GHG Inventory systems ahead of the National GHGI system to be developed for Rwanda. <b>16 experts were trained (14 men and 2 women)</b></li> </ol> <p><b>FY20 Q2:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Training on methodologies to conduct mitigation assessments. This training took place from 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> November 2020 and a total of 15 (13 men and 2 women) national experts were trained including representatives from REMA, Rwanda Energy Group, RTDA, RAB, and higher learning institutions (UR College of Science and Technology and UR-Centre for Geographical Information Systems)</li> <li>4. Training on the use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the use of</li> </ol>
--	---	--	------------------	--

				<p>the 2006 IPCC software for National GHG Inventories took place from 24<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> November 2020. A total of 22 (18men and 4 women) Sector experts, lecturers, and selected students were trained on these methodologies. Participating institutions included REMA, RTDA, UR-CST, UR-CGIS, RAB, REG-EDCL, MoE, etc.</p>
<p><b>Output Indicator 2.1.3: Number of sharing and learning workshops</b></p>	<p>At least three (3) workshops organized.</p>	<p>Two (2) workshops conducted so far.</p> <p>Other workshops will take place in FY22.</p>	<p><b>IS</b></p>	<p>Two learning workshops were held. The workshops were conducted on 16<sup>th</sup> June 2021 and 18<sup>th</sup> June 2021 to share lessons learned from the development of the recently concluded GHG Inventory and Biennial Update Reporting process. These meetings were also used as an opportunity to assess GHG Inventory gaps and needs and how to address these needs using resources under the CBIT and Fourth National Communication.</p> <p>The workshops were attended by 20 participants (16 men and 4 women) and the majority were members of the three-sector technical teams.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3.1: Fully developed data integration and sharing procedure for use by stakeholders (men and women) as a one-stop source of information for transparency reporting</b></p>				

<p><b>Output Indicator 3.1.1: An integrated data system for transparency reporting established</b></p>	<p>At least five (5) institutions are equipped to transmit data to REMA for aggregation</p>	<p>No institution has been trained and equipped yet.</p>	<p><b>D</b></p>	<p>This activity has been delayed due to challenges to procure consultants.</p> <p>Due to failure to obtain successful bidders, REMA requested Vital Signs to facilitate procurement of the consultants who will develop methodologies and tools for GHG data collection, processing, and transmission and conduct training; develop the integrated GHG activity data platform; Publicize the Rwanda National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The procurement of this consultant is expected to be completed and training started by end of August 2021.</p>
<p><b>Output Indicator 3.1.2: Number of data sets aggregated and uploaded into the integrated and CBIT platforms</b></p>	<p>At least 5 sector data sets are aggregated and uploaded into the data integration and CBIT coordination platforms</p>	<p>No data sets were uploaded on the web-based platform.</p>	<p><b>D</b></p>	<p>This activity has been delayed by recruitment as explained above.</p>
<p><b>Output Indicator 3.1.3: The Rwanda National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions is publicized</b></p> <p>The original output reads: <i>National inventory of greenhouse gas emissions established and made publicly available.</i> Rwanda has already established an inventory hence this output will focus on publicizing the existing inventory</p>	<p>At least one (1) public event is organized to publicize the GHGI</p>	<p>GHG Inventory not yet publicized.</p>	<p><b>D</b></p>	<p>This activity has been delayed by recruitment as explained above.</p>
<p><b>Output indicator 3.1.4: Number of stakeholders (men and women) trained</b></p>	<p>At least 120 stakeholders (men and women) trained</p>	<p>No stakeholders trained specifically on a data platform and CBIT Global Coordination Platform.</p>	<p><b>D</b></p>	<p>This activity has been delayed by recruitment as explained above.</p>

<b>Output indicator 3.1.5: Number of publications produced and disseminated by REMA that are informed by the data and information from the GHG Inventory and MRV system</b>	At least 4 sector publications were produced and disseminated	No publications yet.	<b>D</b>	This activity has been delayed by recruitment as explained above.
<b>Indicator 3.1.6: Number of system improvement and maintenance plans developed</b>	At least one plan per NDC sector, and at REMA is developed	No maintenance plans developed yet.	<b>D</b>	This activity has been delayed by recruitment as explained above.