



PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF INSTITUTIONS IN UGANDA TO COMPLY WITH THE TRANSPARENCY REQUIREMENTS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT (CBIT UGANDA)

FY21

July 1, 2020 – June 30, 2021
(End of Project)

Executing Agency

The Uganda Ministry of Water and Environment (The Climate Change Directorate - CCD)



Executing Partners

Vital Signs and The Africa Innovations Institute (AfrII)



Africa Innovations Institute

Project Information			
Project Title:	Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Uganda to Comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement (CBIT Uganda)		
Country(ies):	Uganda	GEF ID:	9814
GEF Agency(ies):	Conservation International	Duration in Months:	44
Executing Agency(ies):	The Uganda Ministry of Water and Environment (The Climate Change Directorate)	Actual Implementation Start Date:	06/04/2018
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Expected Project Completion Date:	01/31/2022
GEF Grant Amount:	\$1,100,000	Expected Financial Closure Date:	07/31/2022
Expected Co-financing:	\$619,455	Date of Last Steering Committee Meeting:	7/29/2020
Co-financing Realized as of June 30, 2021:	\$352,178	Mid-Term Review-Planned Date:	Not Applicable
Date of First Disbursement:	06/04/2018	Mid-Term Review-Actual Date:	Not Applicable
Cumulative disbursement as of June 30, 2021:	\$1,084,866	Terminal Evaluation-Planned Date:	07/01/2021
PIR Prepared by:	CBIT PMU Africa Innovations Institute	Terminal Evaluation-Actual Date:	07/01/2021
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The CI-GEF Project Agency Project Implementation Report (PIR) is composed of six sections:

- Section I: Project Implementation Progress Status Summary:** provides a summary of the project as well as the implementation status and rating of the previous and current fiscal years.
- Section II: Project Results Implementation Progress Status and Rating** describes the progress made towards achieving the project objective and outcomes, the implementation rating of the project, as well as recommendations to improve the project performance when needed.
- Section III: Project Risks Status and Rating** describes the progress made towards managing and mitigating project risks, the project risks mitigation rating reassessment as needed, as well as recommendations to improve the management of project risks.
- Section IV: Project Environmental and Social Safeguards Implementation Status and Rating** describes the progress made towards complying with the Environmental & Social Safeguards and the Plans prepared during the PPG phase, the safeguard plans implementation rating, as well as recommendations to improve the project safeguards.
- Section V: Project Implementation Experiences and Lessons Learned:** describes the experiences learned by the project managers and the lessons learned through the process of implementing the project; and

SECTION I: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS STATUS SUMMARY

PROJECT SUMMARY

Overview

Uganda is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and signatory to the Paris Agreement. Upon signing the Paris Agreement, the Conference of Parties (CoP) requested the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to support the establishment and operationalization of the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) to assist developing countries to meet the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement in both the pre - and post-2020 period. The CBIT aims to enable countries to establish and/or strengthen their in-house capacity to track progress on national commitments made under the Paris Agreement and to produce more comprehensive and accurate reports e.g., Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHGI) reports Biennial Update Reports (BURs), and even national adaptation plans, monitor climate action at country level.

About the project

The approved project duration is **18 months**. Due to the Coronavirus pandemic, the project requested a No-Cost Extension (NCE) hence the actual project implementation duration is **44-Months**. Conservation International (CI-GEF) is the Implementing Agency (IA) and the Executing Agency (EA) is the Ministry of Environment and Forestry through the Climate Change Directorate (CCD). The key project partners are Vital Signs (VS) and The Africa Innovations Institute (AfrII). The **project's objective** is: To support Institutions in Uganda to respond to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement. This project has **three main components** namely:

Component 1: Establishing and strengthening the institutional arrangements for robust Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) and Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) System.

Outcome 1.1: Institutional arrangements for data collections and processing in the 5 key sectors (agriculture and land use, forestry, energy, transport, and waste) strengthened.

Component 2: Building capacity of key stakeholders to collect, process, and feed ~~gender-disaggregated~~ data into the GHG emissions inventory system.

Outcome 2.1: Capacity of stakeholders built on data collection and processing protocols; and procurement of state-of-the-art equipment and tools

Component 3: Testing and piloting the GHG emission inventory and MRV system.

Outcome 3.1: GHG inventory and MRV system functional.

Barriers

To overcome the critical barriers to the achievement of the requirements of Article 13 of the 2015 Paris Agreement by Uganda, the components focused on: a) addressing the weak inter-institutional collaboration among the MRV stakeholders, b) technical and capacity building to overcome human capacity and technology shortcomings; and c) strengthening the GHGI and pilot-testing the transitioning of the MRV system from tier 1 to tier 2/3 reporting. CBIT Uganda was launched on 3 October 2018 with a focus on five sectors (Agriculture, Forestry, and other land use (AFOLU), Energy, Transport, and Waste). During project implementation, the Industrial Processes and product use (IPPU) sector through the Ministry of Trade and Cooperatives (MTIC) requested to be included in project activities hence making a **total of 6 emission sectors under CBIT support in Uganda**.

PRIOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

Below is the FY20 implementation progress including information on challenges related to COVID-19.

Component 1: Establishing and strengthening the institutional arrangements for robust GHG emission inventory and MRV system

Outcome 1.1: *Institutional arrangements for data collections and processing in the 5 key sectors (AFOLU, energy, transport, waste and IPPU) strengthened.* This outcome's targets were 100% achieved. The achievements are summarized below.

[One Inter-ministerial Cooperation Agreement for Green House Gas \(GHG\) data collection, processing, and sharing](#) is in place and operational. 10 Ministries signed the Inter-Ministerial Cooperation Agreement. To operationalize the Inter-ministerial Cooperation Agreement, a [technical guide on GHG data sharing](#), and [five sectoral Memoranda of Understanding \(MoU\) on data sharing for the](#)

[National GHG Inventory](#) were signed by five government institutions. This surpassed the target at CEO Endorsement which states “at least four inter-sectoral arrangements in place to facilitate engagements on GHGI and MRV”. Before the CBIT project, there was no formal inter-ministerial cooperation framework.

Unfortunately, due to the short timeline, the project did not pursue a MoU between the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), private sector, Civil Society Organizations (CSO), and Academia. The MoU between the MWE, private sector, CSO, and Academia will be spearheaded by the MWE through the Climate Change Directorate (CCD) post-project.

Five Green House Gas Inventory (GHGI) committees/ CBIT sector hubs were established to represent a) the agriculture sector; b) energy sector; c) transport sector; d) Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) sector, and e) Waste and IPPU sectors. Notably, the IPPU and Waste sectors were merged into one sector hub. The reason why there are five sector hubs instead of six is that the Waste and IPPU sectors were merged into one sector hub.

Five sector hub focal points (3 male and 2 female) representing the GHG emission sectors were selected from the following six government institutions: a) The Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) which represented the agriculture sector; b) The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) which represented the Energy sector; c) The Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT) which represented the Transport sector; d) The National Forest Authority (NFA) which represented the Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) sector; e) The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) which represented the Waste sector; and f) The Ministry of Trade, Industries and Cooperatives (MTIC) which represented the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sector.

The CBIT Uganda project supported the **development of the Uganda MRV portal** to enhance communication on GHG data collection sharing and transmission to CCD. The portal was handed over to the CCD and it will be linked to the National Integrated MRV tool which is being established at the CCD with support from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

There was increased inter-sectoral communication especially during the technical training and GHG inventory compilation process. To increase intersectoral interaction and communication, CBIT supported quarterly information and knowledge-sharing meetings with representatives from the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and sector hubs. **A total of six quarterly intersectoral hub technical meetings** were held to share information regarding GHGI and MRV in the different sectors and cumulatively, 83 participants (42 men and 41 women) participated. **Before the CBIT project, there was a limited engagement between CCD and the sectors, private sector, CSO, and academia. The project targeted to increase intersectoral communication by 30%.**

The CBIT Uganda mainstreamed gender throughout project implementation. Specifically, **five gender focal points (100% women) were appointed to represent the five key GHG emitting sectors.** Their role was to mainstream and integrate gender in the sector activities and specifically GHGI and MRV operations. The gender focal points supported women's engagement in project activities and other climate actions organized by CCD. The project target was to integrate gender considerations in GHGI and MRV systems operations, with a target of at least 30% of women's participation or engagement. This project surpassed the target since **198 people have directly benefitted from the project activities of which 41% are women and 59% are men.**

Component 2: Building capacity of key stakeholders to collect, process, and feed data into the GHG emissions inventory system

Outcome 2.1: Capacity of stakeholders built on data collection and processing protocols; and procurement of state-of-the-art equipment and tools

This outcome's targets were 100% achieved. The achievements are summarized below.

The project procured MRV equipment for the CCD, the five sector hubs (agriculture FOLU, energy; transport, waste, and IPPU), and the Africa Innovations Institute (AfrII).

The CBIT project brought together stakeholders from the CCD, the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), AfrII, and the respective GHG emission sector institutions to revise and develop activity data collection tools to conform to the requirements of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). **Four sector tools were produced:** Agriculture (2 tools: livestock census tool was revised and rolled out for use, crop census tool was reviewed and GHG indices submitted to Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and MAAIF to incorporate in the tool); Energy (2 tools developed piloted: fugitive emission and stationary combustion); Transport (1 tool developed piloted: mobile combustion); and Waste (3 tools revised piloted: wastewater, municipal solid waste, hazardous solid waste). Before the CBIT project, there were no standard protocols and tools for the collection and processing of GHG data.

Cumulatively, **81 participants (31% women and 69% men) from six sectors were trained on domestic MRV and the IPCC reporting requirements.** The breakdown of trainees is as follows: 62 trainees graduated with a certificate as national GHGI experts (35% women

and 65% men), 16 observers, 3 recognized national experts. Before the CBIT Uganda project, the sector teams only received basic theoretical training on domestic MRV and IPCC guidelines, but no experience of GHG data collection or processing for GHGI and MRV systems.

Component 3: Testing and piloting the GHG emission inventory and MRV system.

Outcome 3.1: *GHG inventory and MRV system functional.* This outcome's targets were 100% achieved. The achievements are summarized below.

At CEO Endorsement, the project target was at least three sectors facilitated to collect and transmit 100% of their GHG data. **This project surpassed this target by equipping six institutions (sector hubs) that represent the six GHG emission sectors.** Specifically, the project provided MRV equipment and technical training to staff from the following institutions under the respective emission sectors: a) The Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) which represented the agriculture sector; b) The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) which represented the Energy sector; c) The Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT) which represented the Transport sector; d) The National Forest Authority (NFA) which represented the Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) sector; e) The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) which represented the Waste sector; and f) The Ministry of Trade, Industries and Cooperatives (MTIC) which represented the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sector.

At CEO-Endorsement, the project's target was to build the capacity of at least five sector hubs to collect GHG data in compliance with Tier 2 requirements. **Five sector hubs (Agriculture, Energy, Transport, Waste/IPPU, FOLU) through the six institutions listed above were equipped with skills and standardized tools to collect data in compliance with tier 1 reporting requirements.** This is because the sector teams still needed support to collect activity data for Tier 1 reporting and support to develop country-specific emission factors to enable them to report in compliance with Tier 2 reporting. This can be achieved through the second phase of CBIT funding.

The project developed **six Green House Gas Inventories (GHGI) for the period 2016-2019 for the following sectors: Agriculture, Energy, Transport, Waste, IPPU, and FOLU.** The six sector inventories were handed over to the CCD-MWE and will feed into the national GHGI which is being compiled by consultants hired by CCD/UNDP to prepare the Third National Communication (TNC).

CBIT supported the **development and operationalization of an MRV portal based on six sectoral hub data systems** (Agriculture (MAAIF), energy (MEMD), Waste (NEMA), Forestry and other land uses (NFA), Transport (MoWT), and Industrial Processes and Product Use (MTIC). The sectors developed sectoral GHGI fed the data into the Uganda MRV portal.

The sectoral GHGI and Uganda's MRV portal were handed over to the CCD and these will be linked to the National Integrated MRV tool which is being established at the CCD with support from UNDP. The GHGI (2016-2019) for the sectoral MRV on emission was developed by the trained National GHGI Experts majority of whom are from the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) government institutions and therefore the process for data acquisition and inventory compilation was cost-effective. Before CBIT, GHGI compilation was done by hired consultants who faced the challenge of obtaining data from the sectors and reported mainly based on expert judgment with very high uncertainties.

RISKS:

The biggest risk experienced was the **Coronavirus (COVID-19) Pandemic.** This was an unexpected risk that slowed project implementation and resulted in the cancelation of all physical engagements such as learning trips and training. Remote working due to movement restrictions imposed by the Government to curb the spread of the coronavirus impeded stakeholder engagement. For instance, some stakeholders did not have access to a stable internet connection, and some were inaccessible. Nevertheless, the project adapted by supporting stakeholders through the provision of internet bundles which enabled most of them to steadily join virtual meetings and undertake virtual training. The project was also granted a no-cost extension as an adaptive management measure.

SAFEGUARDS.

Implementation, monitoring, and reporting of safeguards were undertaken quarterly. The section below summarizes the status of safeguard indicators in FY20.

1. Stakeholder Engagement:

- A total of four stakeholder groups comprising 42 institutions participated in this project. They were 18 government ministries, agencies, and department, 16 civil society organizations and five academic institutions, and three media houses.
- A total of 102 engagements with an average of 10 engagements in each quarter was registered.
- 198 people were engaged in major project activities of which 116 (59%) are men and 82 (41%) women.
- 81 stakeholders 56 men and 25 women benefitted from this project through training on the compilation of GHGIs, domestic MRV, the IPCC reporting requirements among other specialized subjects. The target number of trainees at CEO Endorsement

was 110 (77 men and 33 women). The number of trainees/direct beneficiaries fell short because of internet challenges faced by stakeholders due to remote working/ using virtual platforms for the training. Virtual platforms were adopted due to the movement restrictions imposed by the government to curb the spread of the coronavirus.

2. Gender Mainstreaming:

- Five gender focal points (100% women) were appointed.
- A gender sensitization workshop and write shop on the collection and reporting gender-disaggregated information were held in the second quarter of project implementation. The project targeted at least 30% engagement of women in all activities, and this was generally achieved except for the PSC membership which only had 20% women.
- 198 people were engaged in major project activities of which 116 (59%) are men and 82 (41%) women.
- Eighty-one (81) stakeholders/trainees (31% women and 69% men) from six sectors directly benefitted from this project.

3. Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM):

- CBIT developed the AGM poster and shared it widely via emails, on the AfrII, CCD websites, and during workshops.
- One complaint was received and resolved. Details are provided in the safeguards section (IV).

CURRENT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS (FY21)

Below is the FY21 implementation progress including information on challenges related to COVID-19.

Update: Components 1, 2 and 3

100% of the outcome targets across the three Components were completed in FY20.

The first half of FY21 was used to wrap up pending activities such as handing over the MRV Portal to the CCD, winding the technical training and awarding certificates to the trainees, incorporating the sectoral GHGIs and MRVs into the Uganda national MRV portal which was developed by the CCD with support from the UNDP, holding a lesson sharing webinar on the CBIT Global Coordination platform, preparing the final knowledge management report, and updating the CBIT Uganda Tracking tool.

The second half of FY21 was used to explore sustainability activities. The following sustainability/exit strategies were proposed and will be taken into consideration during Phase 2 of the CBIT Uganda project.

1. **A CBIT II concept note by the Government of Uganda** was developed. This concept note will be discussed with CI in GEF8.
2. **The MRV stakeholder Network /forum** was established to maintain stakeholder engagement and networking across the GHG emission sectors in government and non-government institutions. The CBIT project achieved good results but there is a need for further capacity building to ensure the transparency requirements of Article 13 are entrenched in Uganda.
3. **Stakeholders were encouraged to actively visit the CBIT Global Coordination platform** for updates on transparency work. In addition, the CBIT project publicized available frameworks and encouraged domestication and implementation of objectives through the incorporation of MRV in sector plans and budgets.
4. During implementation, **the CBIT project encouraged the CCD to actively engage National MRV Experts in the sectors in national reporting** e.g., the compilation of GHGI and co-development of the national communication.

SAFEGUARDS.

The section below summarizes the status of safeguard indicators in FY21.

1. Stakeholder Engagement:

- A total of four stakeholder groups comprising 42 institutions participated in this project. They were 18 government ministries, agencies, and department, 16 civil society organizations and five) academic institutions, and three media houses.
- A total of 109 engagements were registered to date. Specifically, seven more engagements were held in FY21. Details are in section IV under Stakeholder Engagement.
- 207 stakeholders 121 men (58%) and 86 (42%) women participated in project implementation to date. FY21 engaged nine more stakeholders.
- The training was completed in FY20 hence the number of beneficiaries is still the same. 81 stakeholders 56 men and 25 women benefitted from this project through trainings on the compilation of GHGIs, domestic MRV, the IPCC reporting requirements among other specialized subjects.

2. **Gender Mainstreaming:** Although it had been cited in the earlier engagements that women’s participation can be attributed to low recruitment and lack of women in technical positions, CBIT later revealed that in some sectors more women were willing to participate than had been imagined. Details are provided in Section IV (part c). Below is a summary of the FY21 statistics.
- On average, 50.5% women and 49.5% men participated in the project during the implementation phase. The details are provided in section IV under gender mainstreaming.
 - 50% women and 50% men were represented in the committees established in this project specifically: the PMU, PSC, the CBIT sector hubs, and the Gender focal points. The details are provided in section IV under gender mainstreaming.
 - 81 stakeholders/trainees (31% women and 69% men) from six sectors directly benefitted from this project. The details are provided in section IV under gender mainstreaming
 - Five gender focal points (100% women) were appointed and six plans and manuals that include gender considerations were developed. The details are provided in section IV under gender mainstreaming
3. **Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM):**
- CBIT developed the AGM poster and shared it widely via emails, on the AfrII, CCD websites, and during workshops.
 - One complaint has been received and resolved. Details are provided in the safeguards section (IV).

SUMMARY: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS STATUS

PROJECT PART	PRIOR FY20 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	CURRENT FY21 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING ¹	RATING TREND ²
OBJECTIVE	HS	HS	Unchanged
COMPONENTS AND OUTCOMES	HS	HS	Unchanged
ENVIRONMENTAL& SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS	HS	HS	Unchanged

PROJECT RISK RATING³

PROJECT PART	PRIOR FY20 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	CURRENT FY21 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	RATING TREND
RISKS	M	L	Decreasing

¹Implementation 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

²Rating trend: Improving, Unchanged, or Decreasing

³Risk Rating: Low (L), Modest (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.

PROJECT OBJECTIVE:	To support Institutions in Uganda to respond to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement		
OBJECTIVE INDICATORS	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁴	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<p>Indicator 1: Functional and well-coordinated inter-sectoral Institutional arrangement for gender-disaggregated data collection, processing, and sharing</p> <p>Note: “Gender-disaggregated” was removed from the indicator because GHG data cannot be gender-disaggregated</p>	<p>Inter-institutional and sectoral coordination mechanisms for GHG data collection, processing, and sharing amongst the six GHG key sectors (Agriculture, Energy, Waste, Forestry, and Other Land Uses (FOLU), Industrial Processes and Product use (IPPU), and Transport have been established.</p> <p>The intersectoral institutional engagement was strengthened by the signing of the Inter-Ministerial MoU and the five sector’s MoUs on GHG data collection, processing, and sharing. These MoUs link the CCD-MWE and institutions operating in the six GHG emissions sectors to effectively collect, process, and share GHG data. The achievements are described below:</p> <p>a. One Inter-Ministerial MoU was signed covering 10 Government Ministries. The MoU was signed between the Ministry of Water and Environment and the following nine Ministries: The Office of the Prime Minister; The Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF); The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD); The Ministry of Local Government (MoLG); The Ministry of Lands, Housing, and urban development (MLHUD); The Ministry of Trade, Industries and Cooperatives</p>	CA	<p>The signed inter-ministerial MoU can be accessed below: One Inter-Ministerial MoU was signed between the Ministry of Water and Environment and the following nine Ministries</p> <p>The signed sectoral Mous are outlined below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The FOLU sector: MoU MWE & the National Forestry Authority (NFA) 2. Agriculture sector: MoU MWE & the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) 3. Waste sector: MoU MWE & the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) 4. Energy sector: MoU MWE & the Ministry Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)

⁴O= 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 ⁴	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
	<p>(MTIC); The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Local Development (MoFPLD); Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation (MoSTI).</p> <p>b. Five sector MoUs were signed to operationalize the inter-ministerial cooperation Agreement. The MoUs were signed between the Ministry of Water and Environment and the five Ministries representing the GHG emission sectors. The IPPU and Waste sectors were merged into one sector hub - this explains why there are five hubs instead of six sector hubs.</p> <p>c. Five GHGI committees/sector hubs were established to represent a) the agriculture sector; b) the Energy sector; c) the Transport sector; d) the FOLU sector; e) the Waste and IPPU sectors. The hubs comprised of five sector focal points (3 male and 2 female). These focal points represented the following six institutions: MAAIF, MEMD, MoWT, NFA, NEMA, and MTIC. These focal points managed GHG data across the six emission sectors. The IPPU and Waste sectors were merged into one sector hub – this explains why there are five hubs instead of six sector hubs. Notably, all the institutions in the sector hubs are party to both MoUs hence an indication that GHG data sharing will continue.</p> <p>d. MRV equipment was procured for CCD and the institutions in the five GHG emission sectors. This strengthened the institutional capacity for data collection, processing, and sharing.</p>		<p>5. Transport sector: MoU MWE & the Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT).</p>
<p>Indicator 2: Adequate skilled staff and equipment in place for effective and efficient reporting</p>	<p>Eighty-one (81) stakeholders⁵ (56 men and 25 women) from state and non-state institutions benefitted from this project through training on the compilation of GHGIs, domestic MRV, the IPCC reporting requirements among other specialized subjects. The breakdown is as follows: 62 trainees graduated with a certificate as national GHGI experts, 16 were observers, and three were renowned national experts.</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>81⁶ stakeholders (69% men and 31% women) from state and non-state institutions benefitted from this project through training on the compilation of GHGIs, domestic MRV, the IPCC reporting requirements among other specialized subjects. Out of the 81 beneficiaries, a total of 62⁷ participants finished the</p>

⁵ CBIT Uganda graduates 60+ national experts on GHG inventory and MRV: <https://www.afrii.org/cbit-uganda-graduates-60-national-experts-ghg-inventory-mrv/>

⁶ The Trainings: https://www.facebook.com/africaninnovationsinstitute/posts/2995387903913936?_tn=-R

⁷ Poor application of fertilizers causing greenhouse gas emissions: <https://www.newvision.co.ug/news/1522374/poor-application-fertilisers-causing-greenhouse-gas-emissions>

OBJECTIVE INDICATORS	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁴	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
	<p>Six GHG emission sectors (Agriculture, Energy, Waste, FOLU, IPPU, and Transport) have the capacity for effective and efficient reporting because:</p> <p>a. Four activity data collection tools were developed and standardized by CBIT. The tools were for four sectors: agriculture, (MAAIF), energy (MEMD), transport (MoWT), and waste (NEMA).</p> <p>b. MRV equipment was procured for institutions in the sector hubs (MAAIF, MEMD, MoWT, NEMA, NFA) and CCD. The equipment was used during the training and compilation of Uganda’s sector GHG inventory of 2016 to 2019 for six sectors (Agriculture, energy, waste, FOLU, IPPU, and transport). The equipment included.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dell Optiplex 7060 Desktop computer, • HP Probook 430 • APC 700 va UPS • HP Color LaserJet Multi-Functional Printer • HP LaserJet M402 Printer <p>Four sector activity data collection tools were developed. This will ensure that Uganda can start collecting data for Tier 2 reporting.</p>		<p>course with 48 participants graduating with completion certificates (35% women, 65% men)</p> <p>The target number of trainees at CEO Endorsement was 110 (77 men and 33 women). The number of trainees/direct beneficiaries fell short because of internet challenges faced by stakeholders due to remote working/ using virtual platforms for the training. Virtual platforms were adopted due to the movement restrictions imposed by the government to curb the spread of the coronavirus.</p> <p>Partnerships: CBIT partnered with the key sector institutions MAAIF, MEMD, NEMA, NFA, MoWT, MTIC who provided personnel during the implementation of the project activities especially during the compilation of the 2016-2019 sector GHG inventory. The institutions also provided GHG data for the inventory and reached out to data providers such as Kampala City Council Authority (KCCA), Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), and Uganda Revenue Authority (URA) for data and information that was used in the inventory compilation in the different sectors.</p>

OBJECTIVE INDICATORS	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁴	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<p>Indicator 3: GHG emission gender-disaggregated data collected, processed, and shared online.</p> <p>Note: “Gender-disaggregated” was removed from the indicator because GHG data cannot be gender-disaggregated</p>	<p>Six (6) sectoral GHGI and MRVs were established. The sectoral GHGIs were shared online on the newly CBIT established Uganda MRV portal.</p> <p>(https://ugandamrvportal.sharepoint.com/sites/ugandamrvportal)</p> <p>This link is only accessible to registered members. The information was transferred to the Uganda National Integrated MRV tool which was developed by the CCD with support from UNDP.</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>GHG activity data and information from 6 sectors (Agriculture, energy, waste, FOLU, IPPU, and transport) were collected from different subsector data providers, entered the IPCC software for emission calculations. The procedure manual for the collection of GHG data was developed and shared online on the CCD, AfriI, and the CBIT global coordination platform websites.</p>

OBJECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION
<p>HS</p>	<p>This section’s rating is Highly Satisfactory (HS) since 100% of the outcome targets were achieved in FY20.</p> <p>Overall, the activities that took place in FY21 were mainly wrap-up tasks. For example, incorporation of the sectoral GHGIs and MRVs into the Uganda national MRV portal which was developed by the CCD with support from the UNDP; finalizing signing of the sectoral MoUs; certificate award to the trainees; updating the CBIT Uganda Tracking tool; sharing lessons through fact sheets, policy briefs, webinar, and preparation of the final knowledge management report. The team also put in place an exit strategy with support from stakeholders.</p>

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.

COMPONENT 1	Establishing and strengthening the institutional arrangements for robust GHG emission inventory and MRV system
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Outcome 1:1	Outcome 1.1.: Institutional arrangements for data collection and processing in 5 key sectors (agriculture and land use; forestry, energy, transport, and waste) strengthened.
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OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁸	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Outcome indicator 1.1: Number of GHGI and MRV system frameworks for collecting, processing, and sharing data identified, defined, and elaborated.	1.1 At least one GHGI and MRV inter-ministerial coordination framework is institutionalized and operational for MWE/CCD's engagements with the sector hubs and GHGI and MRV stakeholders.	One inter-ministerial coordination framework for GHGI and MRV has been institutionalized through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Water and Environment and the following nine Ministries. Five sector GHG data sharing MoUs were signed to operationalize the inter-ministerial cooperation Agreement. The MoUs were signed between the Ministry of Water and Environment and the five Ministries representing the GHG emission sectors. The IPPU and Waste sectors were merged into one sector hub - this explains why there are five hubs instead of six sector hubs.	CA	Five GHGI committees/sector hubs were established to represent a) the agriculture sector; b) the Energy sector; c) the Transport sector; d) the FOLU sector; e) the Waste and IPPU sectors. The hubs comprised of five sector focal points (3 male and 2 female). These focal points represented the following six institutions: MAAIF, MEMD, MoWT, NFA, NEMA, and MTIC. The IPPU and Waste sectors were merged into one sector hub – this explains why there are five hubs instead of six sector hubs. Notably, all the institutions in the sector hubs are party to both MoUs hence an indication that GHG data sharing will continue
Outcome Indicator 1.2: Number of inter-sectoral arrangements on GHGI and MRV system	At least four inter-sectoral arrangements are in place to facilitate engagement on GHGI and MRV.	Five inter-sectoral arrangements are in place to facilitate engagements on GHGI and MRV. This was achieved through the signing of the MoUs between the Ministry of Water and Environment and the five Ministries representing the GHG emission sectors. The IPPU and Waste sectors	CA	All the five sectoral MoUs were signed. The last MoU was signed in July 2020. The respective NDC sector Ministries delayed signing the MoU because of the lockdown which was imposed by the

⁸⁸O= 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 ⁸	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
		<p>were merged into one sector hub - this explains why there are five hubs instead of six sector hubs.</p> <p>The signed sectoral Mous are outlined below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The FOLU sector: MoU MWE & the National Forestry Authority (NFA) 2. Agriculture sector: MoU MWE & the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) 3. Waste sector: MoU MWE & the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) 4. Energy sector: MoU MWE & the Ministry Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) 5. Transport sector: MoU MWE & the Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT). 		Government due to the Corona Virus pandemic.
<p>Outcome Indicator 1.3: Percentage increase in the number of inter-sectoral interactions on GHGI and MRV data collection and processing in compliance with Paris Agreement and IPCC guidelines</p>	<p>At least 30% increase intersectoral communication on data collection, sharing, processing, and transmission to CCD.</p>	<p>40% increase (over 44 months) in intersectoral communication on data collection, sharing, processing, and transmission to CCD. Specifically, Six intersectoral hub technical meetings were held quarterly over 44 months (which has 15 quarters) hence the percentage increase is 40%. Cumulatively, 83 participants (42 men and 41 women).</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>There was increased intersectoral communication especially during the GHGI and MRV training. The sectors communicated on the progress of data collection from their respective data providers, the process of compilation of the GHGI especially during COVID-19 lockdown, and strategies of successful work during the lockdown.</p>
<p>Outcome indicator 1.4: No of gender focal points integrated in the sector hubs for GHGI operations</p>	<p>Gender considerations integrated into the GHGI and MRV system operations.</p>	<p>A total of five sector hub gender focal points (100% women) were established in key GHGI sector institutions (MAAIF -female, MEMD-female, NEMA=female), NFA-female, MoWT-female) to support GHGI and MRV in providing data and discussion and incorporation of gender issues in climate change actions and decision-making at the sectors e.g., to lobby for a gender lens/ consideration during sector activity plans and programs.</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>Gender was mainstreamed in the project, and this can be confirmed by the gender indicators in the safeguards section. Additionally, six plans and manuals that include gender considerations were developed.</p>

COMPONENT 1 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
HS	<p>The rating for <u>Component 1</u> is Highly Satisfactory (HS) because 100% of the outcome targets were achieved in FY20.</p> <p>In FY21, the activities that took place under Component 1 aimed to finalize pending tasks and share knowledge and lessons. These activities included: finalizing the signing of inter-sectoral MoUs, updating the CBIT Uganda Tracking tool, sharing lessons learned through a webinar, and preparation of the final knowledge management report which covered the project results, lessons learned, challenges and recommendations. The project also put in place an exit strategy for this component's outcomes.</p> <p>Movement restrictions that were imposed by the Government of Uganda to curb the spread of the Coronavirus caused slow decision-making in the government which caused delays in signing the inter-sectoral MoUs by the respective NDC Ministries. Nevertheless, all five sectoral MoUs were signed.</p>	Unchanged

COMPONENT 2	Building capacity of key stakeholders to collect, process, and feed gender-disaggregated data into the GHG emissions inventory system
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Outcome 2.1 The capacity of stakeholders built 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 ⁹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<p>Outcome indicator 2.1: Number of sectoral hubs equipped with standardized protocols, and state-of-the-art equipment and tools for MRV</p>	<p>At least three sectoral hubs equipped with standardized protocols, and state-of-the-art equipment and tools.</p>	<p>Five sector hubs (Agriculture, Energy, Transport, Waste/IPPU, FOLU) were equipped with MRV equipment. The Waste and IPPU sectors were merged into one sector hub. This explains why there are five hubs instead of six.</p> <p>Four sector protocols for GHG data collection and processing were developed for four sector hubs namely: Agriculture, Energy, Waste, Transport. In addition, one sector data protocol and tools were certified. Specifically, the livestock census tool was pretested, certified, and approved by UBOS and MAAIF.</p> <p>Six sectoral GHGI and MRVs were established. One ICT data collection and transmission tool were developed. Specifically, the Uganda MRV portal¹⁰ was established on SharePoint as a data compilation and transmission tool. This link is only accessible to registered members. The information was transferred to the Uganda National Integrated MRV tool which was developed by the CCD with support from UNDP.</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>The PMU carried out an assessment of equipment, materials, tools for communication, and GHGI in the five sectors and CCD MWE. MRV equipment was procured for institutions in the sector hubs (MAAIF, MEMD, MoWT, NEMA, NFA) and CCD. The equipment was used during the training and compilation of Uganda’s sector GHG inventory of 2016 to 2019 for six sectors (Agriculture, energy, waste, FOLU, IPPU, and transport). The equipment included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dell Optiplex 7060 Desktop computer, • HP Probook 430 • APC 700 va UPS • HP Color LaserJet Multi-Functional Printer • HP LaserJet M402 Printer
<p>Outcome Indicator 2.2: Number of technical staff trained in key emission sectors (agriculture and land use, energy, transport, and waste sectors) involved in GHG data collection, processing, and sharing</p>	<p>At least 50 staff (at least 30% women) from MoWE and the hubs trained on data collection and sharing, gender-disaggregated data, domestic MRV systems, and compliance to the IPCC and national requirements</p>	<p>81 stakeholders 56 men and 25 women benefitted from this project through training on the compilation of GHGIs, domestic MRV, the IPCC reporting requirements among other specialized subjects.</p> <p>The MRV equipment procured was used during the training and to compile the 2016-2019</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>Out of the 81 beneficiaries, a total of 62 participants finished the course with 48 participants graduating with completion certificates (35% women, 65% men)</p> <p>The training was a big success with many participants from the government and CSO. Although the project expected 30-35 staff for the training on the GHGI and</p>

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¹⁰ The Uganda MRV portal: <https://ugandamrvportal.sharepoint.com/sites/ugandamrvportal>

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ⁹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
		sector GHG inventory. The equipment will support continuous work at the sector hubs.		<p>MRV, the demand was high, and ended up training 81 participants from both government and non-state agencies.</p> <p>Due to COVID -19, all training activities had to be undertaken online. The participants were cooperative and were well-coordinated by their sector focal points to obtain all the available data from their respective subsectors for the establishment of the sector GHGI and MRV</p> <p>A regional exposure trip was scheduled after training but was canceled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>

COMPONENT 2 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
HS	<p>The rating for <u>Component 2</u> is Highly Satisfactory (HS) since 100% of the outcome targets were achieved in FY20.</p> <p>In FY21, the activities that took place under Component 2 were mainly wrap-up tasks. These activities were: incorporation of the sectoral GHGIs and MRVs into the Uganda MRV portal which was developed by the CCD with support from the UNDP; certificate award to the trainees; updating the CBIT Uganda Tracking tool, sharing lessons learned through a webinar, and preparation of the final knowledge management report. The project also put in place an exit strategy for this component's outcomes.</p> <p>The learning exposure trips were canceled because of movement restrictions that were imposed due to the Coronavirus pandemic. The team realigned the budget and work plan and adopted virtual platforms to learn and disseminate information.</p>	Unchanged

COMPONENT 3	Testing and piloting the GHG emission inventory and MRV system
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OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ¹¹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
<p>Outcome Indicator 3.1: Number of operational sectoral data systems feeding into a National GHGI and MRV system</p>	<p>A national state of the art and cost-effective MRV system in place and fully operational, based on at least three sectoral hub data systems</p>	<p>One national cost-effective MRV system is in place and operational and based on the six sectoral hub data systems.</p> <p>The project developed <u>six Green House Gas Inventories</u> (GHGI) for the period 2016-2019 for the following six sectors: Agriculture, Energy, Transport, Waste, IPPU, and FOLU. Testing and piloting the GHG emission inventory and MRV system was a great success.</p> <p>The six sector inventories were handed over to the CCD-MWE and will feed into the national GHGI which is being compiled by consultants hired by CCD to prepare the Third National Communication (TNC).</p> <p>The project established the <u>Uganda MRV portal</u>¹² with GHG inventory data and information from six sectors namely, Agriculture, energy, Waste, FOLU, Transport, and IPPU.</p> <p>A total of 75 stakeholders participated at the public launch of the sector GHGI and MRV systems.</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>The project trained two staff from CCD on the management and operation of the MRV portal. The two staff were also equipped with skills to transfer the data to the National Integrated MRV tool - which was established at CCD with the support of UNDP.</p> <p>Six sectors were equipped with tools, equipment, and skills to support the national GHGI and MRV systems. The inventory and reporting were previously carried out by temporarily procured consultants especially during the preparation of the NC or BUR. CBIT has supported full-time staff members from different government institutions with training on skills for compilation and analyses and reporting on GHG.</p> <p>The trained sector experts will continue with the skills in their routine duties, and they are now better informed on the data types they need, what is available and what needs to be improved for an effective MRV system</p>
<p>Outcome Indicator 3.2: Number of hubs that are compliant to the national and global CBIT coordination platform reporting requirements</p>	<p>At least four sectoral hubs that comply with national and CBIT reporting requirements.</p>	<p>Five sector hubs are compliant with the national and CBIT reporting requirements. The hubs are collecting, transmitting data in compliance with Tier 1 requirements.</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>Five GHGI committees/sector hubs represent a) the agriculture sector; b) the Energy sector; c) the Transport sector; d) the FOLU sector; e) the Waste and IPPU sectors. The IPPU and Waste sectors were merged into one sector hub – this explains why there are five hubs instead of six sector hubs.</p>

¹¹O= Overdue; D= Delayed; NS= Not started on schedule; IS= Under implementation on schedule; and CA= Completed/Achieved

¹² Uganda's MRV portal: <https://ugandamrvportal.sharepoint.com/sites/ugandamrvportal>

OUTCOMES TARGETS/INDICATORS	END OF PROJECT INDICATOR TARGET	END OF YEAR INDICATOR STATUS	PROGRESS RATING ¹¹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
				The hubs comprised of 5 sector focal points (3 male and 2 female). These focal points represented the following six institutions: MAAIF, MEMD, MoWT, NFA, NEMA, and MTIC. These focal points managed GHG data across the six emission sectors. Notably, all the institutions in the sector hubs are party to both MoUs hence an indication that GHG data sharing will continue

COMPONENT 3 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
HS	<p>The rating for <u>Component 3</u> is Highly Satisfactory (HS) since 100% of the outcome targets were achieved in FY20.</p> <p>In FY21, the activities that took place under Component 3 were mainly wrap-up tasks. These activities were: incorporation of the sectoral GHGs and MRVs into the Uganda national MRV portal which was developed by the CCD with support from the UNDP; training CCD staff on how to manage the MRV Portal; updating the CBIT Uganda Tracking tool, sharing lessons learned through various virtual platforms and preparation of the final knowledge management report. The project also put in place an exit strategy for this component's outcomes.</p>	Unchanged

c. Overall Project Results Rating

OVERALL PROJECT RESULTS IMPLEMENTATION RATING

OVERALL RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND ¹³
<p style="text-align: center;">HS</p>	<p>This section's rating is Highly Satisfactory (HS) because 100% of the output and outcome targets were achieved in FY20. In this fiscal year, the project focused on four aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Handover of the MRV portal to CCD so that the sectoral GHGs and MRVs can be incorporated into the Uganda national MRV portal which was developed by the CCD with support from the UNDP. b) Wrapping up the pending technical activities e.g., issuing certificates to trainees, following up to ensure all the sectoral MoUs were signed, training CCD staff on how to manage the MRV System and how to integrate the sectoral GHGs and MRVs into the national MRV system. c) Knowledge Management. This entailed sharing this project's lessons through policy briefs, fact sheets, webinars, and brief reports. The CBIT Uganda stakeholders also hosted the CBIT Liberia stakeholders during their exposure trip to Uganda where they discussed lessons and experiences. d) Putting in place an exit strategy that also involved the development of a CBIT II concept note that will be pursued in GEF 8. <p>The above wrap-up activities were affected by the effects of the Corona virus. For instance, due to remote working, decision-making in government institutions was slowed down hence delays in signing the sectoral MoUs. In addition, training stakeholders on the aspects listed above and engaging them in the preparation of the CBIT II concept note was challenging since most of them were unavailable/ difficult to contact due to the lockdown coupled with unreliable internet connection. Despite facing these delays, all the target project tasks were accomplished. Lastly, the Coronavirus pandemic affected the pace of procuring the Terminal Evaluation consultant. As a result, a no-cost extension was issued to cover the terminal evaluation period.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Unchanged</p>

d. Recommendations

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE
No corrective action is required.	N/A	N/A

¹³Rating trend: Increasing, Unchanged or Decreasing

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

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

PROJECT RISKS	PRODOC RISK MITIGATION MEASURE	MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRESS RATING ¹⁴	COMMENTS/ JUSTIFICATION	PRODOC RISK RATING	CURRENT FY20 RISK RATING	RISK RATING TREND ¹⁵
Risk 1: Weak inter-ministerial coordination for GHGI and MRV system initiatives	Strengthening inter-ministerial coordination and cooperation is one of the priorities of the project. Effective engagement is only guaranteed with the high-level engagement of public officials, and this MWE is assigned the responsibility to drive the process of enhancing stakeholder buy-in and ownership especially for Government agencies relevant to the project	<p>Five GHGI committees/GHG emission sector hubs were established to represent</p> <p>a) the agriculture sector; b) the Energy sector; c) the Transport sector; d) the FOLU sector; e) the Waste and IPPU sectors.</p> <p>In respect to GHG emissions data and information collection/processing/ transmission, One Inter-Ministerial MoU was signed covering 10 Government Ministries. The MoU was signed between the Ministry of Water and Environment and the following nine Ministries: The Office of the Prime Minister; The Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF); The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD); The Ministry of Local Government (MoLG); The Ministry of Lands, Housing, and urban development (MLHUD); The Ministry of Trade, Industries and Cooperatives (MTIC); The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Local Development (MoFPLD); Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation (MoSTI).</p>	CA	<p>The Permanent Secretaries of the MWE, MAAIF, MEMD, MoWT signed the inter-ministerial cooperation Agreement.</p> <p>The delay in the signing of the cooperation frameworks was caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Accounting officers in Uganda usually sign on hard copy documents but due to the lockdown, it was difficult to move documents from one office to another for signing.</p>	M	L	Decreasing

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¹⁵**Rating trend:** Increasing, Unchanged or Decreasing

		<p>Five sector MoUs were signed to operationalize the inter-ministerial cooperation Agreement. The MoUs were signed between the Ministry of Water and Environment and the five Ministries representing the emission sectors.</p>					
<p>Risk 2: Inadequate participation of all stakeholders and partners, poor cooperation between participating institutions, and stakeholders remain engaged and supportive of the program</p>	<p>Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation, and management decisions.</p>	<p>The emission sector institutions were involved in the design of the PIF and CEO-Endorsement package.</p> <p>Five GHGI committees/GHG emission sector hubs were established to represent a) the agriculture sector; b) the Energy sector; c) the Transport sector; d) the FOLU sector; e) the Waste and IPPU sectors. Members of the sector hubs represented key institutions in the GHG emission sector sectors. All these institutions are party to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-Ministerial GHG data sharing MoU that was signed between the MWE and nine Government Ministries. • Five sector MoUs were signed to operationalize the inter-ministerial cooperation Agreement. The MoUs were signed between the Ministry of Water and Environment and the 5 Ministries representing the emission sectors. <p>A total of <u>four stakeholder groups</u> comprising 42 institutions participated in this project. They were 18 government ministries, agencies, and department, 16 civil society organizations and five academic institutions, and three media houses. Details are in section IV under Stakeholder Engagement.</p> <p>A total of 109 engagements were registered to date. Specifically, seven more</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>The five-sector hub focal points and PSC identified essential staff to train for the GHGI and MRV and have been responsible for assembling data for the inventory from the respective data sources.</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>L</p>	<p>Decreasing</p>

		engagements were held in FY21. Details are in section IV under Stakeholder Engagement. 207 persons (121 men (58%) and 86 (42%) women) were engaged in project implementation. Details are in the SEP in section IV.				
	Roles and responsibilities will be explicit, and participants allowed to transparently implement while sharing regular updates on progress.	<p>An assessment of stakeholder roles and responsibilities was undertaken. A report¹⁶ on Uganda’s GHGI and MRV Stakeholder roles and responsibilities was produced and posted on the CBIT Global Coordination platform.</p> <p>A CBIT Data Management and Capacity Needs Assessment across key NDC sectors in Uganda was undertaken and a report¹⁷ was generated and posted on the CBIT Global Coordination platform.</p>	CA	The roles of the participants were defined and have been clearly indicated also in the MoUs. The PSC, Sector focal points and their teams, CCD and PMU are fulfilling their roles as expected.	M-L	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgment of efforts and achievements by each institution • Communication plans and stakeholder requirements and 	Progress and contributions from different institutions were regularly reported; usually on a quarterly basis during the intersectoral hub meetings and the PSC meetings. The institutions were acknowledged for their contribution to project progress and national contributions related to CBIT. A total of six (6) intersectoral hub technical meetings were held quarterly to share information regarding GHGI and MRV in the different sectors. Cumulatively, 83 participants (42 men and 41 women).	CA	There was frequent engagement with stakeholder institutions through meetings, workshops, internet, and telephone communication. The sector focal points were the direct link to the sector hubs.	L-M	

¹⁶ Report on Uganda’s GHGI and MRV Stakeholder roles and responsibilities: <https://www.cbitplatform.org/sites/default/files/projects/documents/ugandaghgi-mrvstakeholder-roles-and-responsibilities.pdf>

¹⁷ CBIT Data Management and Capacity Needs Assessment across key NDC sectors in Uganda: <https://www.cbitplatform.org/sites/default/files/projects/documents/cbit-data-management-and-capacity-needs-assessment-across-key-ndc-sectors-uganda.pdf>

	<p>expected outputs fully developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular progress and monitoring meetings will be held. 						
	Under the draft CC Bill, Government intends to make it mandatory for relevant institutions to provide data for GHG Emissions Inventory.	<p>One Inter-Ministerial MoU was signed covering 10 Government Ministries.</p> <p>Five sector MoUs were signed to operationalize the inter-ministerial cooperation Agreement. The MoUs were signed between the Ministry of Water and Environment and the five Ministries representing the emission sectors</p>	CA		L-M		
	Non-monetary Incentives, rewards, and penalties for compliance.	<p>62 (35% Women and 65% Men) trainees were awarded credible certificates for completing the training and mentorship on emissions and removals and reporting and communication on GHG data.</p> <p>Pursuit of CBIT Phase 2 to build on the results of this project.</p>	CA		L-M		
<p>Risk 3: Insufficient resources are made available by the Ugandan government, and other partners to support the implementation of the project</p>	Development of a future of action for sustaining financial resources for the project.	A draft CBIT Phase 2 concept note was developed in consultation with stakeholders at the different ministries, NDC sectors, CCD MWE, and reviewed and validated by the PSC. This concept note will be discussed with CI in GEF8.	CA	Pursuit of CBIT Phase 2 to build on the results of this project.	H	L	Decreasing
	Efficient and effective expenditure to attract more support and donor interest (e.g., MRV development partners platform, and link to other Co-financing initiatives)	<p>Results of CBIT such as the MoUs and the GHGI will give support to the different institutions to lobby for finances from the central government to support GHGI and MRV activities even post CBIT</p> <p>The inventory will support tracking of NDC and hence give data and information for evidence-based support for soliciting financial support from external donors.</p>	CA	<p>Procurement was strictly per the approved budget/procurement plan and CIGEF guidelines.</p> <p>Due to the Coronavirus pandemic, the original budget and work plan had to be realigned to reflect the no-cost extension and adaptive management</p>			

				activities due to remote working.			
Risk 4: Continued dependence on global networks and platforms. These may become unsustainable and result in limited access to global financing and platforms for knowledge, collaboration, and promotion	With the support of GEF and CI, financing for MRV programs will be diversified and incentives generated for stakeholders to contribute financially to the global objectives.	The signed inter-sectoral MoUs and the inter-ministerial cooperation framework will give accounting officers a strong justification for budget allocation to mainstream climate action and specifically GHGI and MRV. For instance, the MoUs will support budget tagging and lobbying for government financial allocation to the sectors since institutions are committed to contributing to the national GHGI in the MoUs. A CBIT Phase 2 concept note was developed in consultation with stakeholders at the different ministries, NDC sectors, CCD MWE, and reviewed and validated by the PSC. This concept note will be discussed with CI in GEF8.	CA	Two more draft concepts were prepared to support fundraising for the fulfillment of NDC and global commitments.	L	L	Unchanged
	Increasing the profile and awareness of this project will also enable partners to contribute to the resource mobilization efforts.	PMU engaged with different institutions in meetings, workshops. A total of four stakeholder groups comprising 42 institutions participated in this project. They were 18 government ministries, agencies, and department, 16 civil society organizations and five (5) academic institutions, and three media houses. Details are in section IV under Stakeholder Engagement. 207 persons (121 men (58%) and 86(42%) women) were engaged in project implementation. Details are in the SEP in section IV. Knowledge management products were generated and disseminate widely via diverse platforms.	CA	All communication material (hard and soft) copies have logos of the donor GEF, the Executing Agency - GoU MWE, implementing Agency CI and partners VS and AfrII	L	L	Unchanged

Risk 5: Corona Virus Pandemic	The pandemic was an unforeseen risk	Due to the Coronavirus pandemic, the original budget and work plan had to be realigned to reflect the no-cost extension and adaptive management activities. For instance, due to remote working, engaging stakeholders became difficult since they did not have a reliable internet connection to participate in the virtual meetings (including training). The project, therefore, provided stakeholders communication allowance to buy internet bundles and airtime.	CA	Delays were experienced since remote working slowed down the pace of decision-making in the government and engaging stakeholders became challenging.	High	High	Unchanged
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OVERALL RATING OF PROJECT RISKS	JUSTIFICATION	RISK RATING TREND ¹⁸
L	<p>This Project's risk rating is Low.</p> <p>The risk rating trend is decreasing because most of the activities were completed in FY20 hence there was a minimal chance that the risks (especially the corona virus) would impede the realization of the project's target outcomes.</p> <p>Remote working due to movement restriction that was imposed by the Government of Uganda as a mitigation measure to curb the spread of the corona virus caused slow decision making in government institutions, impeded communication, and stakeholder engagement, and caused procurement delays. As a result, the project experienced delays in the finalization of the technical tasks such as the signing of the inter-sectoral MoUs, preparation of the exit strategy, and project handover. Additionally, procurement of the Terminal Evaluation consultant by CI-GEF was also delayed. On this basis, a no-cost extension was granted to cater for the terminal evaluation period which will run into FY22.</p>	Decreasing

c. Recommendations

MITIGATION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE
No corrective action required	N/A	N/A

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

¹⁸Rating trend: Increasing, Unchanged or Decreasing

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 ¹⁹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
ACCOUNTABILITY AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM				
<p>1. Develop a Grievance mechanism and disclose the Grievance mechanism to stakeholders during the project inception period, training, and other meetings as relevant</p>	<p>A Grievance mechanism developed and disclosed widely</p>	<p>The AGM was communicated to stakeholders in the inception meeting. The AGM was shared widely with stakeholders and uploaded on the CCD MWE website, the Afril website, and the CBIT coordination platform website.</p> <p>The AGM poster was developed by PMU, approved by CI-GEF, and shared with stakeholders in meetings throughout project implementation.</p> <p>Printouts of the poster are posted on the office walls of CCD and Afril and are also shared during training and other meetings.</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>A Printout that gives a brief overview of the project and contact persons in case of grievances was created by PMU and approved for sharing by CI-GEF. This was shared with CCD and all the sectors for public display at the offices.</p>
<p>2. Keep track of the number of conflict and complaint cases (Accountability and Grievance) reported to the project’s Accountability and Grievance Mechanism</p>	<p>Zero (0) cases reported to the project’s Accountability and Grievance Mechanism</p>	<p>One complaint was received and resolved</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>Complaint 1: Complaints were submitted by CCD regarding the procurement of the GHGI-MRV Training consultants. The stakeholders felt that they were not involved in developing the revised terms of reference after CI nullified the recruitment of the first consultants. The issues were discussed with the concerned stakeholders (Afril, CI, Aether, and Petromall Ltd (training consultants and CCD), and a resolution was made, and the issues were cleared.</p>

¹⁹O= Overdue; D= Delayed; NS= Not started on schedule; IS= Under implementation on schedule; and CA= Completed/Achieved

				<p>CCD requested the following which was addressed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the ToR be revised to limit the trainings to sector GHGI and MRV. The Integrated national MRV and GHGI work would be handled by UNDP. 2. the consultancy contract awarded by CI should be revised before the commencement of the training 3. Improve communication with the CCD and stakeholders. CCD appointed their representative to participate in the GHGI-MRV weekly meetings. In addition, all communication from or to the training consultants on CBIT should be copied to CCDMWE, CI, and AfrII representatives. <p>All the above conditions were met, and CCD approved the tasks to proceed.</p>
3. Keep track of the percentage of conflict and complaint cases reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism that has been addressed.	100% of conflict and complaint cases received are resolved.	<p>One complaint was reported to the project team (see the row above).</p> <p>100% of the conflict and complaint reported to the project's Accountability and Grievance Mechanism were addressed.</p>	CA	PMU and CI put into consideration what CCD required and the training was given a go-ahead with all parties okay with the ToR, Workplan, and mode of delivery of the activity.
GENDER MAINSTREAMING				
1. Number of men and women that participated in project activities (e.g., meetings, workshops, consultations)	No target set	207 persons (121 men (58%) and 86(42%) women) were engaged in project implementation	CA	<p>207 persons (121 men (58%) and 86(42%) women) were involved in the project activities such as workshops, meetings, and consultations. The breakdown per year is provided below:</p> <p>FY20: 198 persons (116 men and 82 women) FY21: 9 (5 men and 4 women)</p>
2. Number of men and women that received benefits (employment, training, leadership roles)	Men Women ²⁰ 77 33	Men Women 56 25	CA	The number of direct beneficiaries/trainees in FY20 and FY21: 81 (56 men (69%) and 25 women (31%)) . Refer to the Breakdown below:

²⁰ The target number of beneficiaries in the CEO Endorsement worksheet is: 110 (77 men and 33 women).

				<p>62 graduates +16 observers+ 3 recognized national experts=81 trainees from six sectors were trained on domestic MRV and details of IPCC reporting requirements.</p> <p>Note: The target number at CEO Endorsement was 110 (77 men and 33 women). The number of trainees/direct beneficiaries fell short because of internet challenges faced by stakeholders due to remote working/ using virtual platforms for the training. Virtual platforms were adopted due to the movement restrictions imposed by the government to curb the spread of the coronavirus.</p>
3. Number of strategies plans and policies derived from the project that includes gender consideration	At least two strategies plans and policies derived from the project include gender consideration	Six plans and manuals that include gender considerations have been developed	CA	<p>The plans/manuals listed below can be found on the project documents section on the CBIT Global coordination platform website</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procedure manual of generating gender-disaggregated information in GHGI 2. Manual and plan to address the gaps identified during the training and data management needs assessment 3. Capacity development plan for CBIT Uganda 4. Procedure manual of generating gender-disaggregated information in GHGI 5. Manual and plan to address the gaps identified during the training and data management needs assessment 6. Capacity development plan for CBIT Uganda.
4. GHGI and MRV stakeholder assessment to elaborate on the roles and responsibilities	At least 30% of gender institutional representation across the GHGI and MRV functions and committees such as the GHG Committee.	One GHGI and MRV stakeholder assessment was undertaken.	CA	The GHGI and MRV stakeholder assessment was undertaken to elaborate on the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders.
	# of men and women participating Quarterly	50.5% women and 49.5% men participated in the project during the implementation phase	CA	Based on the numbers below, the average is: 50.5% women and 49.5% men participated in

	At least 30% of women represented on the committees			the project during the implementation phase. Refer to the breakdown below. a. Gender focal points (100% women) in the five sectors serve as sector representatives across the GHGI and MRV functions and committees as well as ongoing climate change actions in Uganda. b. 207 persons (58% men and 42% women) were involved in project implementation. c. CBIT PSC was established comprising of 10 members 80% men and 20% women. d. Five CBIT sector focal points. 60% male and 40% female.
5. Create and operationalize Organs for policy and technical oversight for the project (PSC)	# Of men and women participating annually	207 persons (58% men and 42% women) were involved in project implementation	CA	207 persons (121 men and 86 women) were involved in the project activities such as workshops, meetings, and consultations. The breakdown per year is provided below: FY20: 198 persons (116 men and 82 women) FY21: 9 (5 men and 4 women)
	At least 30% of women represented on the committees	50% women and 50% men were represented in the committees established in this project specifically: the PSC, the CBIT sector hubs, and the Gender focal points.		Based on the numbers below, the average is 50% women, and 50% men were represented in the committees established in this project. See below: a. CBIT PMU: 60% men and 40% women b. Gender focal points (100% women) in the five sectors. c. CBIT PSC was established comprising of 10 members 80% men and 20% women. d. Five CBIT sector focal points. 60% male and 40% female.
6. Sensitization on gender mainstreaming for GHGI and MRV systems	# of men and women that participated annually and At least 30% of participants are women	207 persons (58% men and 42% women) were involved in project implementation	CA	207 persons (121 men and 86 women) were involved in the project activities such as workshops, meetings, and consultations. The breakdown per year is provided below: FY20: 198 persons (116 men and 82 women) FY21: 9 (5 men and 4 women)

7. Integrate: Gender Focal Points in the GHG Hubs	# of gender focal points mainstreamed in GHG sectoral hubs and at least five Gender FPs integrated into the sector hubs	Five (5) gender focal points (100% women) were selected to represent each sector hub: Caroline Aguti (Energy), Annunciata Kazoba (Agriculture), Juliet Atino (Transport), Catherine Nabukalu (Forestry), Monique Akullo (Waste).	CA	Gender focal points in the five sectors serve as sector representatives across the GHGI and MRV functions and committees as well as ongoing climate change actions in Uganda.
8. Develop MoUs to operationalize the hubs	# of MoUs with gender considerations	Five sector MoUs with 100% gender considerations were signed to operationalize the inter-ministerial cooperation Agreement.	CA	The MoUs were signed between the Ministry of Water and Environment and the five Ministries representing the emission sectors.
	At least 50% of MoUs signed with gender considerations	100% of the signed MoUs incorporated gender		
9. Adapt and or develop data protocols and tools	# of protocols with gender considerations	Four protocols for data collection and processing were developed. The protocols were for four sectors (Agriculture, Energy, Waste, Transport) and they incorporated gender. A procedure manual for gender-disaggregated information in GHG inventory was developed and this will guide gender disaggregation in the data collection process including tools development.	CA	Gender disaggregation at data collection, analysis, and reporting has been a challenge especially since the IPCC data template has no provision for gender data except under population where data is disaggregated to sex. None-the less, at the point of interpreting and reporting results it is possible for example to track the contribution of gender to GHG emission and removal by comparing the gender statistics from the data sources. The revised or developed tools indicate gender details.
	At least 50% of protocols with gender considerations	Gender was discussed during the tool development process and at least sex was indicated in the 100% of data templates/protocol.		
10. Develop Cooperation framework with gender consideration	# of frameworks with gender considerations	Six cooperation frameworks/MoUs incorporated gender.	CA	The signed inter-ministerial MoU can be accessed below: One Inter-Ministerial MoU was signed between the Ministry of Water and Environment and the following nine Ministries The signed sectoral Mous are outlined below: 1. The FOLU sector: MoU MWE & the National Forestry Authority (NFA) 2. Agriculture sector: MoU MWE & the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)
	At least 50% of the MoUs with gender considerations	100% of the signed cooperation frameworks/MoUs incorporated gender.		

				<p>3. Waste sector: MoU MWE & the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)</p> <p>4. Energy sector: MoU MWE & the Ministry Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)</p> <p>5. Transport sector: MoU MWE & the Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT).</p>
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT				
<p>1. Keep track of the number of government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector, indigenous peoples, and other stakeholder groups that have been involved in the project implementation phase (report to CI-GEF every quarter).</p>	At least 40 institutions	42 institutions have been involved in project implementation.	CA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Ministries Agencies and Departments = 18 (MWE, MEMD, MLHUD, MAAIF, MoWT, MJCA, MoTIC, MoSTI, MGLSD, MoLG-Municipal council, URA, UEDC, KCCA, NARO, UBOS, NWSC, DWRM, NFA) Academia = 5(Makerere University, MUCRI Kyambogo University, Busitema University, and Virtual University of Uganda) CSOs =16 (Environmental Alert, All AfrII, Climate Action Network for Uganda CAN-U, Private Sector Foundation, EMLIBwise Facility, RUGADA, Eco Uganda, SYNY, Real Ecosystems solutions, New Horizons, The Skills Gallery), GIZ, UNDP, GGGI, REDD+ Media= 3(New Vison, NBS TV, Bukkedde TV)
<p>2. Keep track of the number of persons (sex-disaggregated) that have been involved in the project implementation phase (every quarter).</p>	No target set	207 persons (men 58% and 42% women)	CA	<p>207 persons (121 men (58%) and 86(42%) women) were involved in the project activities such as workshops, meetings, and consultations. The breakdown per year is provided below:</p> <p>FY20: 198 persons (116 men and 82 women) FY21: 9 (5 men and 4 women)</p>
<p>3. Keep track of the number of engagements (e.g., meeting, workshops, consultations)</p>	At-least 100 engagements	109 engagements	CA	<p>109 engagements. See the breakdown below: FY 19 Q2 number of engagements = 9 FY 19 Q3 number of engagements =11</p>

with stakeholders during the project implementation phase (report to CI-GEF every quarter).			FY 19 Q4 number of engagements =10 FY 20Q1 number of engagements =12 FY 20Q2 number of engagements =13 FY20Q3 number of engagements =11 FY20Q4 number of engagements =36 FY21Q1 number of engagements =4 FY21Q2 number of engagements =3
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b. Information on Progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement

The Government of Uganda canceled meetings/engagements with more than 10 people and imposed a lockdown that restricted movement. These measures were meant to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus. Restrictions of physical meetings led to the postponement of all scheduled engagements. Additionally, the COVID-19 lockdown brought challenges in implementing project activities especially organizing meetings, exposure trips for capacity enhancement, accessing relevant key stakeholders especially high-level government officers and some technical officers for review and validation of project outputs hence slowing down progress.

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in virtual engagements hence creating less physical presence and interaction with stakeholders. Delays were experienced since remote working slowed down the pace of decision-making in the government and engaging stakeholders became difficult since they did not have a reliable internet connection to participate in the virtual meetings (including trainings). To address this matter, the project supported the stakeholders with a communication allowance to buy internet bundles and airtime.

The stakeholder engagement statistics for FY21 are summarized below:

- A total of 42 state and non-state institutions have been involved to date: 18 government ministries, agencies, and department:12 civil society organizations and 5 academic institutions, 4 development partners, and 3 media houses. Details are in Section IV under stakeholder engagement (indicator 1).
- A total of 207 stakeholders were engaged in project implementation of which 58% were men and 42% were women. Details are in Section IV under Stakeholder engagement (indicator 2)
- A total of 109 engagements were registered. Details are in Section IV under stakeholder engagement (indicator 3).

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

The CBIT project played a key role in gender sensitization in line with GHGI and climate change reporting. At the inception of the project, the importance of gender and the role of women/men in climate change action was not clear to many state and non-state actors. Additionally, the Project Steering Committee (PSC) was initially composed of 90% men and only 10% women. Notably, the woman was not nominated to the PSC but was a Project Manager who was a secretary to the PSC as part of her ToR. Later another woman Ms. Chekwoti (the CBIT global coordination focal point) was added to the PSC making 20% women of the 10 members. More efforts were made for women to be involved in the implementation of project activities and for women to be nominated to the project’s committees. This move yielded incredible results. **The statistics for FY21 are captured below:**

- a. on average, overall, 50.5% women and 49.5% men participated in the project during the implementation phase. The details are provided in section IV under gender mainstreaming (indicator 4).
- b. on average, 50% women and 50% men were represented in the committees established in this project specifically: the PMU, PSC, the CBIT sector hubs, and the Gender focal points. The details are provided in section IV under gender mainstreaming (indicator 5).
- c. Eighty-one (81) stakeholders/trainees (31% women and 69% men) from six sectors directly benefitted from this project. The target number at CEO Endorsement was 110 (77 men and 33 women). The number of trainees/direct beneficiaries fell short because of internet challenges faced by stakeholders due to remote working/ using virtual platforms for the training. Virtual platforms were adopted due to the movement restrictions imposed by the government to curb the spread of the coronavirus. The project, therefore, supported the stakeholders by providing communication allowance for them to buy internet bundles and airtime which enabled them to join the virtual meetings and engage with each other. This resulted in a good stakeholder turnout given the difficult circumstances. The details are provided in section IV under gender mainstreaming.

Five sectoral gender focal points (100% women) were appointed. They played a major role during the development or revision of data collection tools because they advocated for engendering the tools. A gender sensitization workshop and write shop on publication of gender-disaggregated data created more awareness on the importance and roles of women in GHGI and MRV. The workshop was held at the beginning of project implementation and resulted in more women picking interest in project activities. Additionally, **62.5% of the eight local consultants engaged in project assignments were women with 100% taking the leadership role.** The assignments were competitive, and the results reveal an increasing interest of women in climate change-related issues.

Although it had been cited in the earlier engagements that women’s participation can be attributed to low recruitment and lack of women in technical positions, CBIT later revealed that in some sectors more women were willing to participate than had been imagined. For example, 6 lawyers were engaged in the drafting and review of the cooperation frameworks/MoUs from the sectors up to the solicitor general’s office were women representing >83%.

Gender was considered during the development of cooperation frameworks as well as GHG data collection tools. During the training of GHGI and MRV, most sectors registered more men participants than women, but the transport sector registered 60% women. Sector policy briefs supported gender mainstreaming and empowering women in GHGI and MRV. Notably, **six plans and manuals that include gender considerations were developed.**

d. Overall Project Safeguard Implementation Rating

SUMMARY: PROJECT SAFEGUARD IMPLEMENTATION RATING BY TYPE OF PLAN			
SAFEGUARDSTRIGGERED BY THE PROJECT	PRIOR FY20 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	CURRENT FY21 IMPLEMENTATION RATING	RATING TREND
Accountability and Grievance Mechanisms	HS	HS	Unchanged

SUMMARY: PROJECT SAFEGUARD IMPLEMENTATION RATING BY TYPE OF PLAN			
SAFEGUARDSTRIGGERED BY THE PROJECT	PRIOR FY20 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS RATING	CURRENT FY21 IMPLEMENTATION RATING	RATING TREND
Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP)	HS	HS	Unchanged
Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)	HS	HS	Unchanged

OVERALL PROJECT SAFEGUARD IMPLEMENTATION RATING		
RATING	JUSTIFICATION	RATING TREND
HS	The project made good efforts to widely communicate the grievance mechanism to key stakeholders. One complaint was received and resolved which demonstrated that stakeholders were aware of the mechanism and that the mechanism was effective. The project also made good efforts to mainstream gender, and this resulted in remarkable achievements as noted above. The project surpassed its targets for stakeholder engagement despite the limitations imposed by the pandemic.	Unchanged

e. Recommendations

CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	DEADLINE
NA. End of project.		

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

1. KNOWLEDGE ACTIVITIES/PRODUCTS AS OUTLINED IN THE KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT PLAN APPROVED AT CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL.

Activity 1: *Compilation of all project documents at the end of the year for the lesson learned and knowledge generation*

- All reports were shared with stakeholders at the Quarterly sector hub meetings. Stakeholders needed constant updates on project progress and plans so that they could guide and effectively participate in project implementation activities. Sharing progress with stakeholders fostered cooperation and ownership of the outputs.
- Factsheets detailing the progress and lessons learned were developed and shared with partners during meetings/workshops. Factsheets were important popular versions of the reports covering what is covered in the technical reports but presented precisely to attract reading from a wide audience.
- The reports were shared mainly in soft copies and were posted on CCD, and AfrII websites as well as uploaded on the Global CBIT Coordination platform. This was done to reach a wider audience most cost-effectively. Hard copy reports were limited to the MoUs and some consultancy reports to avoid the environmental burden of the use of paper and save costs of printing.

Activity 2: *Produce Information and Disseminate Results from the project within and beyond the project intervention areas through existing information-sharing networks and forums*

- The project results were shared with the key emitting sectors (focal points) and PSC and wider national and global audiences on CCD and AfrII websites as well as uploaded on the Global CBIT Coordination platform. This was meant to reach a wider audience most cost-effectively. Hardcopies were limited to project briefs and brochures which were usually shared during stakeholder engagements such as workshops. Sending the information to the focal points and PSC and encouraging them to share with their networks was also a strategy to encourage access to project information and not just rely on readership from the websites.
- Project results were also shared with partners who were interested in the GHGI and MRV activities e.g., UNDP, The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), and The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ) to identify synergies and avoid duplication of efforts and resources.

Additional topics (please choose two)

2. CAPACITY BUILDING

Lessons learned:

- a) **Uganda previously received a series of theoretical training on IPCC guidelines and GHGI but with limited hands-on experience of the participants.** CBIT's hands-on GHGI and MRV training equipped a critical mass of national experts with the skills to compile activity data and be able to process the national and international reports. The hands-on training guided the project on the identification of the critical gaps which were mainly data gaps and the need for capacity to calculate country-specific emission factors. The teams from the different sectors were able to cooperate and obtained data from all the data providers to compile the inventory.
- b) **If the trained sector experts are continuously engaged in inventory compilation as one of their routine duties, the quality of the GHG data collected, and inventory and reports will improve greatly.** This is especially because they are in the best situation to understand the strengths and weaknesses at hand from data collection to processing and reporting e.g., assumptions made, and improvements needed.
- c) **Learning by doing is informative, builds ownership, and can foster sustainability of the GHGI.** The sector teams were pleased to have a GHGI at the end of the training session that they had produced, and which will inform the sector and national decision-making including contributing to the third national communication. All activity data collection tools previously were not standardized and the hands-on engagement with the stakeholders has made them appreciate the standardized data protocols produced with support from CBIT. The teams were eager to pretest the tools and explore how much improvement to the inventory the new tools would contribute.
- d) High-level engagement is key in capacity-building activities and plans to support decision-making e.g., redefining roles and responsibilities of staff at the sectors and continued support for the improvement of the GHGI and MRV. The high-level

officers in many institutions are not much informed about GHGI, MRV, and their importance. **There is, therefore, a need for capacity enhancement for the leaders, not just the technical staff. There is a need for tailor-made capacity building for institutions to complement the capacity building of individuals working in the institutions. The Uganda MRV institutional framework needs operationalizing**

- e) **Strengthening institutional arrangements through MoU and cooperation frameworks takes time and conviction.** The message learned therefore is do not to underestimate the time needed for building or strengthening institutional frameworks across different sectors. It is better to start the process at the beginning and make it as participatory as possible.
- f) **Capacity building is a process therefore at every stage of capacity building gaps or needs must be identified and possible solutions explored.** There is a need to establish a framework to assess progress in capacity building with clear targets and very specific indicators so that we can guide capacity-building support, and also reveal the significance or impact of the capacity that has been built.

Challenges faced during Implementation of this capacity-building project:

- a. Challenges faced while undertaking capacity building:
 - i. The training of GHGI and MRV was delayed by about six weeks because there was the need to restructure the CBIT deliverables regarding the MRV support because another development partner United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had offered to support the government in developing the National Integrated MRV tool. CBIT was therefore guided to focus on developing the sector GHGI and MRV system which would be linked to the UNDP supported tool.
 - ii. The major challenge faced during capacity building was the COVID-19 pandemic which hit the country at the scheduled time for the GHG and MRV training. All face-to-face activities were canceled, and every engagement had to be done online to avoid crowding and spread of the coronavirus. As a result, online engagement presented internet connectivity problems. Participants sometimes had unstable internet and were inconvenienced during training sessions. The COVID - 19 pandemic made travel for exposure trips impossible because the borders were closed. The scheduled international exposure trips were canceled.
 - iii. Delivery timelines with other partners were not aligned: CBIT finished developing the sector GHGI before the UNDP tool was established. We had hoped to transfer the sectoral GHG data and inventories to the Integrated National MRV tools, but we could not. Instead, all the inventories stayed on CBIT established Uganda MRV Portal, and CBIT trained two staff from CCD to manage the MRV will transfer the data to the National Integrated MRV tool once it is established.
 - iv. Most data and information are stored in file cabinets as hard copies and there are no centralized information systems to ease data access. Data acquisition was challenging during the COVID-19 lockdown and officers had to explore innovative ways of accessing their offices to obtain the data. Government officers got stickers and special permits to go to their offices for the data, but we were unable to get data from non-state actors e.g., academia, private sector, and civil society organizations. Piloting the standardized data collection protocols were canceled because of the observance of social-distancing guidelines to avoid the spread of COVID-19. The data used for the updated inventory was, therefore, all secondary data sets.
- b. There was a lot of bureaucracy and delays in processing and approval of the memoranda of understanding in the different Government institutions. Even after approval by accounting officers from the different institutions, and clearance by the sectors signing on the MoUs took about six months due to bureaucracy. Cooperation frameworks for the non-state actors were drafted, reviewed but not signed because of challenges of coordination during lockdown amid the COVID-19 pandemic.
- c. Challenges regarding the integration of gender in project activities; There were generally fewer women engaged in technical duties in the various sectors especially for high-level positions hence it was difficult to achieve the required gender balance. Nevertheless, on average, 50.5% women and 49.5% men participated in the project during the implementation phase. The details are provided in section IV under gender mainstreaming (indicator 4).
- d. Managing stakeholder expectations with regards to facilitation allowances for the engagements. Engaging high-level officials is costly because of the associated costs of their transport and allowance, and that of their assistants and bodyguards.

3. FACTORS THAT IMPROVE THE LIKELIHOOD OF LONG-TERM SUSTAINABILITY OF PROJECT IMPACTS

- a. The major factors that are important for the sustainability of project impacts are buy-in from the target beneficiaries especially the high-level decision-makers. A participatory approach to design and implementation of the project with frequent meetings and updating stakeholders on progress, plans, challenges, and working out solutions together increased ownership of the project and its outputs. The routine updates were important to ensure that the project activities and outputs match ongoing national or sector plans, policy-formulation, programs, and activities and helped in the identification of synergies in similar activities or projects hosted by partner institutions.
- b. Institutional legal frameworks e.g., the MoUs created a favorable environment for the sustainability of project outputs outcomes and impacts.
- c. Link the project outputs with beneficiary institutional short- and long-term plans/strategies so that they are taken up and domesticated in the plans/strategies.
- d. The project impacts should be widely publicized to ensure that government and non-state actors are aware of them and can build on project achievements in their future work.
- e. A CBIT II concept note was submitted for consideration to CI. This is aimed at fundraising to further support capacity building at the national sector and subnational levels for comprehensive and efficient data collection processing and timely reporting hence support the established CBIT1 GHGI and MRV systems

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
Modest (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.
- **Modest 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 (H):** 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 ²¹	COMMENTS/JUSTIFICATION
Component 1: Establishing and strengthening the institutional arrangements for robust GHG emission inventory and MRV system.				
Outcome 1.1 Institutional arrangements for data collection and processing in 5 key sectors (agriculture and land use; forestry, energy, transport, and waste) strengthened				
Output Indicator 1.1.1.1: Number of governance structures to strengthen focal points in the sectors	A GHGI committee with representation from the different sectors hub focal points established.	<p>Five GHGI committees/sector hubs were established to represent a) the agriculture sector; b) the Energy sector; c) the Transport sector; d) the FOLU sector; e) the Waste and IPPU sectors.</p> <p>Five sector focal points (3 male and 2 female) representing each GHG emission sector were selected from the institutions listed below. Notably, the IPPU and Waste sectors were merged into one sector hub:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) represented the agriculture sector. 2. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) represented the Energy sector. 3. The Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT) represented the Transport sector. 4. The National Forest Authority (NFA) represented the Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) sector. 5. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) represented the Waste sector. 6. The Ministry of Trade, Industries, and Cooperatives (MTIC) which represented the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sector 	CA	<p>The focal points led the GHG sector teams in their respective sectors to execute project tasks. For instance, the focal Points were the contact persons during the GHGI and MRV Training. They were also responsible for mobilizing participants in their sectors and linking the trainees to the trainers/mentors. Additionally, the focal points were the main contacts during the process of developing the GHG data-sharing Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs).</p> <p>The sector hubs are functioning and linking the sectors to the CCD-MWE with an established team of at least four National GHGI and MRV experts, led by five sector focal points and with one gender focal point representing each sector hub.</p>

²¹O= Overdue; D= Delayed; NS= Not started on schedule; IS= Under implementation on schedule; and CA= Completed/Achieved

<p>Output Indicator 1.1.1.2: Number of hubs for GHG data collection, processing, and transmission established</p> <p>The following original indicator was rephrased because GHG emission data cannot be gender-disaggregated: <i>Output Indicator 1.1.1.2: Number of hubs for gender-disaggregated data established</i></p>	<p>At least five hubs were established to manage gender-disaggregated data across the five sectors</p> <p><i>The section above target is crossed because GHG emission data cannot be gender-disaggregated</i></p>	<p>Five GHGI committees/sector hubs were established to represent a) the agriculture sector; b) the Energy sector; c) the Transport sector; d) the FOLU sector; e) the Waste and IPPU sectors.</p> <p>The hubs comprised of five sector focal points (3 male and 2 female). These focal points represented the following 6 institutions: MAAIF, MEMD, MoWT, NFA, NEMA, and MTIC. These focal points managed GHG data across the six sectors. The IPPU and Waste sectors were merged into one sector hub.</p>	<p>CA</p>	
<p>Output Indicator 1.1.2.1: Number of gender focal points sensitized and integrated into the sector hubs</p>	<p>At least five gender focal points integrated into sector hubs</p>	<p>Five five Gender Focal Points (GFP) (100% women) were integrated into the sector hubs. Monique Akullo (Waste), Catherine Nabukalu (Forestry), Juliet Atino (Transport), Annunciata Hakuza (Agriculture), Caroline Aguti (Energy). The focal points actively participated in project activities.</p> <p>The GFPs were responsible for ensuring that gender is considered during project implementation. They were key in enabling CBIT >30% participation of females in the project activities.</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>A gender sensitization workshop was held on 15th March 2019. The workshop was attended by a total of 46 participants (19 females and 27 males). A gender sensitization report on the importance of mainstreaming gender in climate change was published</p> <p>As an exit strategy, the Gender Focal Points were encouraged to lobby for gender mainstreaming in GHGI and MRV activities in their respective sectors.</p>

<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3.1: Number of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on data collection and sharing arrangements signed between MWE and the sectors</p>	<p>At least four MoUs signed by the sectors to operationalize the hubs with clear roles and responsibilities</p>	<p>Six MoUs were signed by the sectors to operationalize the hubs with clear roles and responsibilities. Refer to the description below:</p> <p>In respect to GHG emissions data and information collection/processing/transmission, One Inter-Ministerial MoU was signed covering 10 Government Ministries. The MoU was signed between the Ministry of Water and Environment and the following 9 Ministries: The Office of the Prime Minister; The Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF); The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD); The Ministry of Local Government (MoLG); The Ministry of Lands, Housing, and urban development (MLHUD); The Ministry of Trade, Industries and Cooperatives (MTIC); The Ministry of Finance, Planning and Local Development (MoFPLD); Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation (MoSTI).</p> <p>Five sector MoUs were signed to operationalize the inter-ministerial cooperation Agreement. The MoUs were signed between the Ministry of Water and Environment and the five Ministries representing the emission sectors.</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>The signed inter-ministerial MoU can be accessed below: One Inter-Ministerial MoU was signed between the Ministry of Water and Environment and the following nine Ministries</p> <p>The signed sectoral Mous are outlined below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The FOLU sector: MoU MWE & the National Forestry Authority (NFA) 2. Agriculture sector: MoU MWE & the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) 3. Waste sector: MoU MWE & the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) 4. Energy sector: MoU MWE & the Ministry Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) 5. Transport sector: MoU MWE & the Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT).
<p>Output Indicator 1.1.3.2 Number of technical guides developed</p>	<p>At least one data management needs report developed</p>	<p>One GHG data management and capacity needs assessment report was developed.</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>The report details capacity of five NDC sectors (Agriculture, forestry, energy, transport, and waste) to collect, process and interpret gender-disaggregated GHG data.</p> <p>A capacity development plan for the CBIT Uganda project was developed.</p>
	<p>At least one technical guide on the inter and intersectoral data sharing developed</p>	<p>One technical guide on inter and intersectoral data sharing was developed as Annex II of the MoU to operationalize the MoUs.</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>The guide was approved by the sectors and cleared by Solicitor General's office as an Annex to the MoU.</p>

	At least one information and knowledge guide developed	One information and knowledge guide was developed. Specifically, a procedure manual of generating gender-disaggregated information in GHGI was developed	CA	The manual is a guide on generating analyzing and reporting gender-disaggregated GHG information.
Output Indicator 1.1.3.3 Number of meetings to strengthen data collection, processing, and sharing	At least one intersectoral hub meeting is held each quarter	A total of six intersectoral hub technical meetings were held quarterly to share information regarding GHGI and MRV in the different sectors. Cumulatively, 83 participants (42 men and 41 women)	CA	
Output indicator 1.1.4.1 Number of technical meetings held	At least one meeting was facilitated for MWE and hubs to determine needs and share information every quarter	A total of six intersectoral hub technical meetings were held quarterly to share information regarding GHGI and MRV in the different sectors. Cumulatively, 83 participants (42 men and 41 women)	CA	
Output indicator 1.1.5.1: Number of cooperation mechanisms between government GHGI and MRV stakeholders and non-state actors developed	An inter-ministerial cooperation framework developed and operationalized through MoUs and regular meetings	One Inter-ministerial Cooperation Agreement covering 10 government ministries was developed. Five sector MoUs were signed to operationalize the inter-ministerial cooperation Agreement. The MoUs were signed between the Ministry of Water and Environment and the five Ministries representing the emission sectors.	CA	One Inter-Ministerial MoU was signed between the Ministry of Water and Environment and the following nine Ministries Details about the five sectoral MoUs are under Output Indicator 1.1.3.1 above.
	A cooperation framework between MWE and CSO and the private sector developed and operationalized through MoUs and regular meetings	NOT PURSUED	CA	NOT PURSUED The CBIT time frame was short to pursue MoU with the private sector and CSO. The Cooperation framework between MWE, the private sector and CSO will be spearheaded by the CCD MWE post project.

	A cooperation framework between MWE and Academia developed and operationalized through MoUs and regular meetings	NOT PURSUED	CA	NOT PURSUED The CBIT time frame was short to pursue MoU with the private sector and CSO. The Cooperation framework between MWE and Academia will be spearheaded by the CCD MWE post-project.
Outcome 2.1.: Capacity of stakeholders built on data collection and processing protocols and procurement of state-of-the-art equipment and tools				
Output Indicator 2.1.1.1: Number of protocols developed tested and certified	A compendium of robust MRV data protocols for the four sectors developed	Four protocols for data collection and processing were developed. The protocols were from four sectors (Agriculture, Energy, Waste, Transport).	CA	PMU and CCD revised/developed the Agriculture, Transport, Energy, and Waste sector GHGI tools. Details about the protocol development process are provided in the FY21 Q4 report.
	At least three sector data protocols pretested	Four sector activity data collection tools were pretested.	CA	
	At least one sector data protocol and tool certified	One sector data protocol and tools were certified. Specifically, the livestock census tool was pretested, certified, and approved by UBOS and MAAIF.	CA	The livestock census tool had been planned for use in the livestock census starting April 2020, but the plan was postponed because of the COVID-19 pandemic.
	At least one ICT data collection and transmission tool developed	One ICT data collection and transmission tool were developed. Specifically, the Uganda MRV portal ²² was established on SharePoint as a data compilation and transmission tool. The MRV platform was handed over to CCD MWE on 16 th June 2020. Two staff of the CCD were trained on management of the Uganda MRV portal, and they will link this to the National integrated MRV tool being developed at CCD with support from the UNDP.	CA	This portal is only accessible to specific people and not non-government people. Non-government people who would like to access the Portal should seek permission from the Government of Uganda.

²² The Uganda MRV portal: <https://ugandamrvportal.sharepoint.com/sites/ugandamrvportal>

Output Indicator 2.1.1.2: Number of technical reports developed	At least one needs and compliance report to IPCC and other national requirements developed	One needs and compliance report to IPCC and other national requirements was developed. An additional five needs and compliance report to IPCC have been drafted and will be completed post-project.	CA	The PMU developed reports on status, needs, and compliance for GHGI and MRV for the agriculture, forestry, and waste sectors. The reports were shared for review by stakeholders in AFOLU and the waste sector. The reports on energy and transport are under review by PMU
Output Indicator 2.1.1.3: Number of hubs with capacity for timely reporting and communication	All hubs were equipped with materials and supplies to facilitate communication and timely response to MWE GHGI requirements each quarter	Five sector hubs (Agriculture, Energy, Transport, Waste/IPPU, FOLU) were equipped with MRV equipment. The Waste and IPPU sectors were merged into one sector hub.	CA	The MRV equipment was procured and handed over to the respective sector hubs on 18 th March 2020.
Output indicator 2.1.2.1 Number of studies to strengthen capacities of field data teams	At least one training needs assessment across the five sectors conducted	One capacity needs assessment was undertaken across the 5 sectors and a report was published .	CA	A capacity development plan for CBIT Uganda was developed.
	At least one survey was conducted to assess the capacity of the five hubs to collect, process, and interpret gender-disaggregated data	Four surveys were conducted on a needs assessment for collection analysis and reporting gender-disaggregated data.	CA	
Output indicator 2.1.2.2 Number of training manuals and plans developed	At least one training manual on the integration of gender-disaggregated data developed	One training Manual on the integration of gender-disaggregated data was developed. ²³	CA	
	At least one training manual on field data collection and processing developed	Three training manuals on field data collection and processing were developed.	CA	The recommendations from the manuals were used during training on GHG Inventory development.

²³ Training Manual on integration of gender disaggregated data: <https://www.cbitplatform.org/sites/default/files/projects/documents/procedure-manual-generating-gender-disaggregated-information-ghg-inventory.pdf>

Output indicator 2.1.3.1: Number of studies to understand training needs for staff from the hubs and MWE CCD	At least three sector training needs studies conducted	Six sectors (Agriculture, energy, IPPU, FOLU, Transport, and energy)'s training needs were conducted to understand the training needs of the staff from the sector hubs and CCD MWE. -	CA	These results from the first three surveys informed the ToRs for consultancy on GHGI and MRV training. The results of the fourth study informed the revision of the training program to capture all vital needs including excel for GHG estimation.
Output 2.1.3.2 Number of manuals and plans developed to address the identifies gaps	At least one training manual is developed	Two training manuals and three plans were developed.	CA	
Output 2.1.3.3 Number of staff trained in domestic MRV systems and	At least 30 staff trained (at least 30% women) and mentored on quantification of emissions and removals and reporting and communication	62 participants (35% Women and 65% Men) from government and CSOs have been trained and successfully graduated after finishing training and mentorship on emissions and removals and reporting and communication on GHG data.	CA	
	At least 10 people from hubs, PMU and MWE CCD participate in exposure trips in three countries	A total of six persons participated in exposure trips.	CA	
Output indicator 2.1.4.1.: Number of cross-sectoral meetings to share lessons learned and best practices	At least one cross-sectoral consultation meeting was held to enhance networking and learning.	Six cross-sectoral consultation meetings were held to enhance networking and learning.	CA	
	At least three cross-sectoral field visits to enhance networking and learning.	40 cross-sectoral field visits to enhance networking and learning since the inception of the project.	CA	
Output 2.1.4.2 Number of platforms developed to enhance knowledge sharing and learning on GHGI and MRV systems	At least one public knowledge platform developed	One public knowledge platform was developed. The Uganda MRV portal was developed. The portal is for knowledge and information sharing and data and information archiving. The six sectors have shared information and data on the portal including a comprehensive GHGI.	CA	

Output 2.1.4.3 Number of persons trained on compilation and dissemination of dissemination materials	At least 12 staff trained (at least 30% women)	A total of 24 participants, 11 men (46%) and 13 women (54%) were trained on the compilation and dissemination of dissemination materials.	CA	
	At least six publications on the project and transparency activities produced	20 publications on the project and transparency activities.	CA	
Output 2.1.4.4 Number of stakeholder events to strengthen networking among GHGI and MRV actors	A national stakeholder forum on GHGI and MRV launched	One national stakeholder Forum for GHGI and MRV was held on 12 th March 2019. The forum attracted a total of 48 participants (26 males and 22 females) from 21 institutions including 5 media houses	CA	
	At least two publications are produced annually to share information and knowledge	20 publications on the project and transparency activities.	CA	
Output indicator 2.1.5.1 Number of assessments to confirm equipment and tools per sector conducted	A review and assessment of current equipment in at least three sectors	One assessment: PMU carried out an assessment of equipment, materials, tools for communication, and GHGI in the five sectors and CCD MWE.	CA	
Output indicator 2.1.5.2 Number of sectors for which state of the art equipment and tools are procured in response to needs and gaps identified	State-of-the-art equipment and tools procured for at least three sectors	MRV equipment was procured for five sectors and CCD in response to the needs and gaps identified. The equipment was handed over to the respective sector hubs and CCD on 18 th March 2020 during the launch of the GHGI-MRV Training at the Golf Course Hotel, Kampala.	CA	
Output indicator 2.1.5.3 Number of equipment and tools maintenance plans developed	At least two-sector equipment and tools maintenance plans developed	All beneficiaries were entrusted with the task of incorporating the acquired equipment in the institutional assets' records for routine maintenance. The equipment was all engraved with a code to indicate the donor, recipient, and code of equipment (year and serial number of equipment) e.g., GEF/CI/ AfrII/2019/001.	CA	

Output indicator 2.1.5.3 Number of institutions equipped to produce project delivery support	At least two institutions equipped	Seven institutions were equipped to produce project delivery support. The institutions include CCD MWE, Afril PMU, MAAIF, MEMD, NFA, NEMA, MoWT.	CA	The equipping of the institution was guided by the project document and approved project budget.
Outcome3.1: GHG inventory and MRV system functional				
Output Indicator 3.1.1.1 Number of hubs facilitated to collect and transmit GHG data	At least three sectors facilitated to collect and transmit 100% of their data	Five GHGI committees/sector hubs represented by the six institutions below were provided with MRV equipment and trained to collect and transmit 100% of their data. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) represented the agriculture sector. 2. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) represented the Energy sector. 3. The Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT) represented the Transport sector. 4. The National Forest Authority (NFA) represented the Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) sector. 5. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) which represented the Waste sector & The Ministry of Trade, Industries, and Cooperatives (MTIC) which represented the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sector. 	CA	The equipment was handed over to the respective sector hubs on 18 th March 2020 during the launch of the GHGI-MRV. 81 participants (31% women and 69% men) from six sectors were trained on domestic MRV and the IPCC reporting requirements. The breakdown of trainees is as follows: 62 trainees graduated with a certificate as national GHGI experts (35% women and 65% men), 16 observers, 3 recognized national experts. Before the CBIT Uganda project, the sector teams only received basic theoretical training on domestic MRV and IPCC guidelines, but no experience of GHG data collection or processing for GHGI and MRV systems.
Output Indicator 3.1.1.2 Number of staff oriented to the CBIT global coordination platform	At least 10 staff (at least 30% women) of PMU, MWE CCD, and hubs familiar with CBIT global coordination platform	20 staff (40% women) of PMU, MWE CCD, and hubs familiar with CBIT global coordination platform. These include the mitigation team at CCD, PMU, sector focal points, and gender focal points.	CA	Ms. Irene Chekwoti was appointed as the Uganda focal point to the global CBIT coordination platform .

<p>Output Indicator 3.1.1.3 Number of hubs who will be 100% compliant to CBIT based on Tier 2</p>	<p>At least five hubs are collecting data in compliance to Tier 2 requirements</p>	<p>Five sector hubs (Agriculture, Energy, Transport, Waste/IPPU, FOLU) were equipped with skills and standardized tools to collect data in compliance with tier 1 reporting requirements.</p> <p>Note: The reason why there are five sector hubs instead of six in some sections is that the Waste and IPPU sectors were merged into one sector hub. Refer to details under Output Indicator 1.1.1.1.</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>The teams needed support to collect activity data for tier 1 reporting and support to develop country-specific emission factors to enable them to report in compliance to tier 2 reporting. This can be achieved through CBIT 2 support.</p>
	<p>At least four hubs will have data and information on the GEF CBIT tracking tool</p>	<p>Five sector hubs (Agriculture, Energy, Transport, Waste/IPPU, FOLU) have provided information on the GEF CBIT tracking tool.</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>The reason why there are five sector hubs instead of six in some sections is that the Waste and IPPU sectors were merged into one sector hub. Refer to details under Output Indicator 1.1.1.1.</p>
<p>Output indicator 3.1.2.1 Number of hubs for which GHGI are in place</p> <p>Output 3.1.2: Sectoral inventory Green House Gas emissions (by sources) and by removals (by sinks) in place</p> <p><i>This output was edited to focus on sectoral Inventories instead of a national inventory at the request of CCD</i></p>	<p>At least four hubs with GHGI in place</p>	<p>The project developed six Green House Gas Inventories (GHGI) for the period 2016-2019 for the following six sectors: Agriculture, Energy, Transport, Waste, IPPU, and FOLU.</p> <p>The six sector inventories were handed over to the CCD-MWE and will feed into the national GHGI which is being compiled by consultants hired by CCD to prepare the Third National Communication (TNC).</p>	<p>CA</p>	<p>The reason why there are five sector hubs instead of six in some sections is that the Waste and IPPU sectors were merged into one sector hub. Refer to details under Output Indicator 1.1.1.1.</p>
	<p>At least four hubs are facilitated to do a C-accounting (emissions and removals)</p>	<p>Six sector hubs were trained on C-accounting (emissions and removals) and the use of GHGI to inform decision-making.</p>	<p>CA</p>	
	<p>At least four hubs are facilitated to analyze, interpret, and disseminate data to support national reporting and policy processes.</p>	<p>Six sector hubs were facilitated to analyze, interpret, and disseminate data to support national reporting and policy processes</p>	<p>CA</p>	
<p>Output indicator 3.1.3.1 Number of stakeholders</p>	<p>At least five sector briefs were developed and disseminated by the sectors</p>	<p>Six sector briefs were developed including four factsheets and two status reports.</p>	<p>CA</p>	

aware of the GHGI and outputs.	At least 50 stakeholders participate at GHGI and MRV systems launch	81 participants (31% women and 69% men) from six sectors were trained on domestic MRV and the IPCC reporting requirements. These trainees also participated in the launch of the sectoral GHGIs and MRV system.	CA	The GHGI and MRV was launched on 16 th June 2020
Indicator 3.1.4.1: No of public finance options identified and mobilized for GHG and MRV capacity development	At least two project proposals developed	One concept note on CBIT 2 was developed together with the CCD and submitted to CI for consideration.	CA	