

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024

Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

Identification Table		GEF ID: 5194	Umoja WBS: SB-006418
		SMA IPMR ID: 30427	Grant ID: S1-32LDL-000045
		Project Short Title: Rwanda LDCF-2	
Project Title		Building resilience of communities living in degraded forests, savannahs and wetlands of Rwanda through an Ecosystem based Adaptation Approach (Rwanda LDCF-2)	
Duration months	<i>Planned</i>	48 months	
	<i>Age</i>	84 months	
Project Type		Full-Sized Project	
Project Scope		National	
Region		Africa	
Countries		Rwanda	
Programme of Work		Climate Change	
GEF Focal Area(s)		Climate Change Adaptation	
GEF financing amount		USD 5,500,000	
Co-financing amount		USD 9,244,000 (estimated as at CEO endorsement)	
Date of CEO Endorsement		10 November 2015	
UNEP Project Approval Date (Decision Sheet)		3 June 2016	
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force)		3 June 2016	
Date of Inception Workshop, if available		25-26 October 2016	
Date of first disbursement		15 September 2016	
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024		USD 5,248,030	
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2024		USD 5,332,596	
Mid-Term Review undertaken?		Yes	
Actual Mid-Term Review Date, if undertaken		24 August 2019 (Evaluation completion date)	
Expected Mid-Term Review Date, if not undertaken		N/A	
Completion Date	<i>Planned</i>	31 December 2020	

	<i>Revised</i>	31 December 2024
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date		31 March 2025
Expected Financial Closure Date		30 June 2025

1.2. Project description

The “**Building resilience of communities living in degraded forests, savannas and wetlands of Rwanda through an ecosystem-based adaptation approach**” project, hereafter referred to as “**Rwanda LDCF-2**”, is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) / Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) with an initial duration of 4 years. The project implementation started in September 2016 and was expected to end in December 2020, but was extended by 48 months and is now scheduled to be completed by December 2024. The Executing Agency for the project is Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) within the Ministry of Environment (MoE). United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the Implementing Agency for the project. In Rwanda the main partners in implementing the project have been the local Government of the Districts of Kayonza, Kirehe, Bugesera, Ngororero, Gasabo and Musanze. Other local partners include the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), and several other ministries.

To address the problems caused by floods, droughts and landslides in Rwanda, the Rwanda LDCF-2 project uses an Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approach to restore degraded wetland, forest and savannah ecosystems and to increase the capacity of Rwandan authorities and local communities to adapt to climate change. The project has three main components:

Component 1: National and local institutional capacity development for the use of an EbA approach

This component aimed to strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of national and local institutions and participating local communities to plan and implement EbA approaches in Rwanda. In order to achieve this, Component 1 i) increased the technical capacity of the members of the National Steering Committee (NSC) for the Rio conventions to develop large-scale EbA programmes; ii) increased the technical capacity of environmental committees, local authorities, relevant private sector actors and user groups on EbA planning and implementation; iii) updated and increased the availability of technical knowledge on EbA best-practices and complementary green technologies; iv) increased awareness and knowledge of local communities, and school and university students on EbA and climate change; and v) increased the scientific knowledge base on EbA through the support of research projects.

Component 2: Policies, strategies and plans for adaptation to climate change

Under component 2, the Rwanda LDCF-2 project focused primarily on promoting the restoration and management of degraded ecosystems for EbA, to increase the resilience of local communities to climate change. This was achieved by integrating EbA into relevant policies, strategies and plans in Rwanda. These revisions were proposed at national and local levels.

Component 3: EbA interventions that reduce vulnerability and restore natural capital

Component 3 objective was to demonstrate proof-of-concept for the role of ecological infrastructure in increasing climate resilience and providing alternative livelihoods for local communities. The project was implemented in six Districts: Kayonza, Kirehe, Bugesera, Gasabo, Musanze and Ngororero, which include a total of 10 sites. Under component 3, the project interventions in the Districts focused on: i) restoring wetlands, forests and savannahs to be climate resilient and provide additional benefits to local communities; and ii) diversifying local communities’ livelihoods to increase their resilience to climate change. These interventions were designed to collectively increase the resilience of local communities to prolonged drought, frequent floods and landslides.

1.3 Project contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Climate Change Division
Executing Agency(ies)	Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)
Names of Other Project Partners	Musanze District Kayonza District Kirehe District

	Ngororero District Bugesera District Gasabo District
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Jessica Troni
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Anna Kontorov
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	Bwiza Wameyo-Odemba
UNEP Support/Assistants	Linda Chemutai Choge
EA Manager/Representative	Herman Hakuzimana
EA Project Manager	Fidelite Ninziza
EA Finance Manager	Daphrose Mujawimana
EA Communications Lead, if relevant	Cyprien Ngendahimana

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1. UNEP PoW and UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	Climate action, Nature action
PoW Indicator(s)	<p>Strategic objective 1: “Climate stability”.</p> <p>PoW 2022-2023 Indicators:</p> <p>(i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support</p> <p>(ii) Amounts provided and mobilized in \$ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support</p> <p>(iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action</p> <p>Strategic Objective 2: “Living in harmony with nature”.</p> <p>PoW 2022-2023 Indicators:</p> <p>(i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity</p> <p>(iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas</p> <p>(iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration</p>
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	Climate change sub-programme
UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages	United Nations Development Assistance Plan 2018 – 2023 (UNDAP II) Results Area 1: Inclusive Economic Transformation Outcome 1.3: Sustainable management of environment, natural resources & renewable energy, climate change resilience

PIR FY 2024 - <Rwanda LDCF-2>

Link to relevant SDG Goal(s)	Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
	Goal 13: Climate Action
	Goal 15: Life on Land
Link to relevant SDG Target(s)	Goal 6: Targets 6.1 and 6.6
	Goal 13: Targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.a and 13.b
	Goal 15: Targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.5, 15.9, 15.a and 15.b

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

Indicators	Targets – Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total target	
N/A, as the Rwanda LDCF-2 PIF was approved in GEF-5.				

2.3. Implementation status and risk

	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
PIR #	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th	7 th
Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	MS	S	MS	MS	HS	HS	HS
Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	MS	S	MS	MS	S	S	S
Risk rating (section 3.3)	L	M	S	M	L	L	L

In this reporting period, almost all remaining project activities were completed and the financial closure of the project was advanced. The procurement process for the final pending activity (environmental economics and private sector study) was completed, and the activity is expected to be finalized in Q4 2024.

The overall rating towards the project's outcomes remains highly satisfactory. All indicator targets were achieved in previous reporting periods, and more than half of the targets were exceeded. For Outcome 1, most indicator targets were exceeded in previous reporting periods. For Outcome 2, both indicator targets were met in previous reporting periods, although the updating of the national upscaling strategy is still to be finalized, including to integrate all project lessons learned as well as maps of the key priority ecosystems for upscaling. For Outcome 3, all indicator targets on EbA interventions and community-driven livelihoods development projects were exceeded in previous reporting periods.

Towards the end of last reporting period, the project worked together with District partners to produce handover reports for each District that include roles and tasks and commitments of each partner to ensure the long-term sustainability of the benefits and results of the project's on-the-ground EbA and livelihood diversification interventions. The official handover ceremony from REMA to the Districts took place during the last Project Steering Committee meeting on 15 June 2023, in the presence of the District Mayors who signed the handover reports.

The project progress towards its outputs in the current reporting period is rated satisfactory. Some delays were encountered in the completion of the last remaining project activities. These are now on track to be finalized in Q4 2024.

Under Component 1, the draft report on lessons learnt from the project was further enhanced and finalized by the Technical Committee convened for this purpose. Furthermore, UNEP mobilized a communications consultant to develop a short documentary of the project's beekeeping activities in Kirehe and Ngororero Districts. The reporting mission is scheduled to take place in July-August 2024.

For Component 2, all the major activities were completed in previous reporting periods. The updating of the initial version of the national Upscaling Strategy on EbA was delayed in this reporting period, due to the need for last

disbursement from UNEP to cover the workshop costs. This disbursement will be effected in Q3 2024 (after the completion of final project audit), and the updating of the Upscaling Strategy will take place in Q4 2024. This will also include the integration of all lessons learned from the project as well as the maps of the identified key priority ecosystems for upscaling.

As for Component 3, the procurement process for the one pending activity, the environmental economics and private sector study, was completed by UNEP in this reporting period. The launch of the study was delayed due to the need to renew the legal agreement between UNEP and REMA first. The activity is expected to be finalized in Q4 2024.

Overall risk rating: The overall risk rating for the project remains low. Almost all project activities have been completed, almost all outputs have been successfully achieved, and all outcome indicator targets have been reached and or exceeded.

The procurement of the company to undertake the environmental economics and private sector study under activities 3.4.4-3.4.6 was completed by UNEP in current reporting period. The output is expected to be completed by the end of Q4 2024. As such, the one remaining “high” risk (i.e. procurement delays) has been reduced to “low”.

2.4. Co-financing

<p>Planned Co-finance Total: \$9,244,000</p> <p>Actual to date: \$68,282,770 (738%) as of 30 June 2024</p>	<p>At CEO endorsement, co-finance commitments totalled \$9,244,000 of grants from World Bank (LWH and RSSP projects), the Belgian Development Agency (BTC project) and Netherlands Government (PAREF projects). During execution, through a strong and participative process of collaboration between partner institutions, the project has leveraged significantly more co-finance than planned at the CEO endorsement stage.</p> <p>The final total amount in co-finance is \$68,282,770, which is approximately 738% of the planned amount. The contributions from the various sources are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MINAGRI / LWH and RSSP projects: USD 22,320,634 2. RWFA / PAREF project: USD 38,187,272 3. FONERWA / NUWEP project: USD 6,000,000 4. REMA/SPIU: USD 939,707 5. Bugesera District: USD 69,656 6. Kayonza District: USD 222,892 7. Kirehe District: USD 28,945 8. Musanze District: USD 359,325 9. Ngororero District: USD 154,339
--	---

2.5. Stakeholder engagement

<p>Date of project steering committee meeting</p>	<p>The final Project Steering Committee meeting took place on 15 June 2023, and included the official handover of the project interventions to the Districts.</p>
<p>Stakeholder engagement</p>	<p>As previously reported, the project demonstrated a strong and participative process of collaboration between REMA and the District-level institutions. As a result of strong alignment with District priorities and activities resulting from inclusion of project targets in District performance contracts, the project also leveraged more co-finance than planned at the CEO endorsement stage (see detailed co-finance report). Community involvement in the execution of project activities was good and was facilitated through the project’s awareness raising activities and the provision of livelihood improvement and diversification interventions.</p> <p>During this reporting period, all project accounts in the Districts were closed in collaboration with District authorities. In the previous reporting period, the project intervention areas were all handed over to District Mayors during the last Project Steering Committee meeting, conducted on 15 June 2023. Project handover reports were prepared, describing the project achievements, as well as the sustainability plans and commitments of the Districts once REMA has handed over project sites to the</p>

	<p>Districts. On the basis of the project handover reports, the Mayors agreed to ensure the sustainability of the project interventions in the Districts.</p> <p>In the lead up to the Project Steering Committee meeting, the PSC members visited project sites in three of the project Districts (Kirehe, Kayonza and Bugesera), to meet with beneficiaries and assess the completion and sustainability of the project interventions. The site visits and discussions with beneficiaries and local authorities further confirmed their ownership of the project interventions and commitment to their maintenance.</p>
--	---

2.6. Gender

Does the project have gender action plan?	No
Gender mainstreaming	<p>During project implementation, gender parity among beneficiaries was sought as much as possible. Training and restoration activities included women as much as possible. Overall, around 50% of people benefitting from project activities were women. Employment and trainings on the project activities adheres to the national policy requirement that at least 30% are women.</p> <p>Participation of women in project implementation at the national level was relatively low, as training and meeting participants are selected based on their positions in the institutions they represent. On the other hand, women's participation at the local community level was strong, and women were well represented both in the capacity building activities and in the implementation of project interventions.</p>

2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk?</p> <p>No</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p>
Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>The Project Document had flagged that some project intervention sites are close to protected areas and their buffer zones, and that environmental impact assessments (EIAs) would be conducted prior to the start of activities in compliance with government regulations, such as Article 30 of the Environmental Law No 48 of 2018 and the Ministerial Order No 001/2019 of 15/04/2019 that require projects, programmes and policies that may affect the environment to undergo EIA before obtaining authorization for implementation.</p> <p>During project implementation, new activities were proposed and approved by the Project Steering Committee. These include, among others, limiting activities in buffer zones in compliance with national laws and small-scale irrigation for crops and livestock. While these activities can potentially support community access to water resources and the sustainability of project interventions (by reducing the degradation of the restored ecosystems by limiting activities in the buffer zone), they needed to be assessed for environmental and social safeguard risks.</p> <p>UNEP endeavoured to support Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) to address these gaps. As soon as potential risks from new activities were detected,</p>

the project was re-screened using the UNEP environmental and social safeguards screening tool. Then, through desktop analysis, an Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Report was produced to further assess the risks identified in the screening note. Following this analysis, an Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Assessment was commissioned and completed during the last reporting period, to assess the potential impacts that might occur and to provide recommendations for monitoring and mitigation measures.

The ESS Scoping Report and Assessment identified three main areas of potential ESS risks and recommended associated mitigation and monitoring measures. Below is an update on the implementation of the recommendations to date:

First, with regard to **solar-powered irrigation on 34 ha around Murago wetland (Bugesera District) and on 15 ha at the Byimana site (at Rwakigeli Lake, Kayonza District)**, the ESS Scoping Report and the Assessment recommended following measures to minimize, mitigate, and monitor risks related to potential adverse impacts on the wetland / lake ecosystems, including water quantity and quality:

A. Recommendations:

- Implement a water quantity and quality monitoring system to assess baseline conditions (without irrigation), rate of water extraction, and water levels of the wetlands, along with the impacts of the irrigation and other practices surrounding the wetlands.
- Propose thresholds for sustainable water extraction.
- Define the roles of major agencies and stakeholders in regulating water use from irrigation and ensuring environmental flows.

Implementation:

- Management plans have been developed for the irrigation systems at both sites, which capture these recommendations. The use of water for irrigation is regulated by a system whereby the users have been divided into groups, that take turns in accessing water. Committees have been put in place at each site to manage water distribution (as well as maintenance of irrigation infrastructure).
- A team of experts from the Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB), District Authorities and REMA was mobilized in previous reporting periods to provide support to the irrigation schemes at both sites. Going forward, RAB will continue to provide technical support to the Districts and communities, as needed. This includes simple monitoring of water extraction (marking water limits during dry and rainy seasons so that an extraction rate of water for irrigation can be monitored).

B. Recommendation: Train beneficiaries in efficient water use for irrigation and promote awareness among community members on sustainable farming techniques.

Implementation:

- Local communities around the Murago wetland and Byimana site were trained on wetland conservation and sustainable farming techniques, including efficient water use and water conservation.
- Irrigation pipes with spray system were installed at Murago wetland and Byimana site, not only to ensure efficiency of the water use but also to avoid soil erosion.
- Crop residues are used for mulching to conserve soil moisture at Murago wetland and Byimana site.
- A trench was excavated to delineate Murago wetland (as well as at Lake Kibare (Kayonza District) and Lake Rwampanga (Kirehe District) buffer zones). These serve to retain nutrients from the farms that might run into the wetlands.
- Cooperatives were established in the local communities around the Murago wetland and the Byimana site for the long-term maintenance and sustainability of the irrigation systems. Water use and management committees were established under the Cooperatives by the local communities.

	<p><u>C. Recommendation:</u> In future, a wetland management plan, compatible with biodiversity values, can be developed to inform sustainable land use and water use in the area.</p> <p><u>Implementation:</u> A national wetland management framework was developed, including Murago wetland (with Lake Cyohoha North) and Kibare Lake (including Akagera river).</p> <p><u>D. Recommendation:</u> Construction of further irrigation systems needs to be compliant with the government’s EIA requirements.</p> <p><u>Implementation:</u> When an extension of the irrigated area around Murago wetland from 10 ha to 34 ha was planned by the project, an EIA was commissioned and completed, and the certificate issued by Rwanda Development Board (RDB).</p> <p>Secondly, at Lake Kibare (Kayonza District), the project activities included the delineation and protection of the lake buffer zone and the enforcement of limits on land use within the buffer zone, including relocation of agricultural and commercial activities. Social and environmental risks were identified for these activities, including the displacement of economic activities and livelihoods, in particular selling activities and livestock watering. To address these negative socio-economic impacts, the project constructed a market facility outside the buffer zone to shift selling activities from the lakeshores. To provide the community with access to water and fodder for cattle without encroachment in the buffer zone, a solar pump system was installed. In addition, more fodder grasses that can be stored and used during dry seasons were planted. The local communities were also provided rainwater harvesting tanks (also at Murago wetland).</p> <p>Some of these mitigation measures resulted in additional risks in terms of potential impacts to water quantity and quality in the lake from solar-powered water supply for cattle, and risks associated with construction, safety and waste disposal at the new market. In line with the ESS Scoping Report recommendations, the project accessed the findings of the hydrological studies and ESIA for a large (4,000 ha) irrigation scheme implemented in the area by IFAD, according to which this level of water extraction will not have negative impacts on Lake Kibare. In addition, RAB undertook an assessment of the proposed LDCF activities to guide the placement of the pumps and sustainable extraction levels. Training was provided by project to the communities on the sustainable use of the water-supply system, and a water-use committee was established to manage the operation of the system. Furthermore, a system of guards was put in place to protect the equipment, as well as to prevent any further encroachment in the buffer zone. To ensure safety and proper waste management at the newly-constructed market, an additional emergency exit was established and a waste disposal facility constructed.</p> <p>Finally, at the Gakoro Green village in Musanza District, the ESS assessment noted a lack of proper waste disposal, including waste from the clinic located in the village. In line with its recommendations, the construction of a waste disposal facility was completed in previous reporting period.</p> <p>The REMA SPIU ESS expert remains available for reviewing the implementation of the ESS recommendations, and identifying possible additional monitoring and follow-up actions to be undertaken following project completion.</p>
--	---

2.8. Knowledge management

Knowledge activities and products	<p>In this reporting period, the report documenting lessons learnt from the project was reviewed and finalized by a Technical Committee convened for this purpose.</p> <p>UNEP mobilized a communications consultant to develop a short documentary of the project’s beekeeping activities in Kirehe and Ngororero Districts. The reporting mission is scheduled to take place in July-August 2024.</p>
--	---

	<p>In previous reporting period, five final handover reports, one for each project district, were developed. These contain a summary of the on-the-ground project activities in each district, the achievements, the lessons learned, and the roles, responsibilities and commitments after project closure to ensure sustainability of the project results and impacts.</p> <p>The following documents were also produced by the project during previous reporting periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ecosystem-based Adaptation Guidelines for Climate-Resilient Restoration of Savannah, Wetland and Forest Ecosystems of Rwanda - Assessment of Climate Change Vulnerability in Rwanda (2018) - Environment and Natural Resources Management (ENRM) Framework Studies; including 11 reports - Combined training manual and guidelines for integration of Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Pre-primary, Primary and Secondary Education - Project case study: "Adaptation case study: Environmental and Social Safeguards in Rwanda" (in collaboration with UNEP) - Documentary film materials have been produced for all project Districts. The final product is still under finalization. <p>Management tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Baseline Assessment Report - Mid-Term Review (MTR) - Scoping Assessment of Knowledge and Capacity Needs on Ecosystem-based Adaptation <p>The knowledge products can be found on the project website: https://www.rema.gov.rw/our-work/projects/ldcf-2</p> <p>The ENRM Framework reports can be accessed here.</p>
<p>Main learning during the period</p>	<p>The closure of a project is one of the hardest parts of project implementation, considering both the associated requirements, as well as the often-limited availability of staff and funds to perform this step. As a lesson learned, preparation of all the closing requirements should be started before project operations close.</p>

2.9. Stories to be shared

<p>Stories to be shared</p>	<p>Local communities harvesting the benefits of forest restoration in Kirehe and Ngororero Districts</p> <p>In this reporting period, UNEP mobilized a communications consultant to develop a short documentary of the project’s beekeeping activities in Kirehe and Ngororero Districts. The reporting mission is scheduled to take place in July-August 2024. Below is a summary of the activities to be covered by this documentary.</p> <p>Ibanda-Makera (68 ha) and (Sanza 22 ha) are remnant natural forests located in Kirehe and Ngororero district, respectively, restored by the project. Ibanda-Makera natural forest is located in savanna region, and the area is characterised by prolonged dry seasons. On the other hand, Sanza natural forest is in a montane forest ecosystem, and the area is characterized by relatively high rainfall. The main drivers of degradation of the above-mentioned forests are: high population density around the forests, encroachment for agricultural extension, poverty, illegal logging, illegal mining, illegal grazing, climate change, etc.</p> <p>In order to enhance the sustainability of the project’s restoration activities and to bolster livelihoods of local communities around the forests, the project team, in consultation with local communities, agreed to implement beekeeping subprojects in these two areas. After restoration of the forests and establishment of beekeeping subprojects, both Ibanda-Makera and Sanza natural forest are in good condition, because local communities are participating in their protection and are benefiting from the ecosystem services derived from the forests.</p> <p>For example, in Ibanda-Makera, beekeepers in the area had set up as a small association in 2015, which was made into the cooperative in 2018 (with project support) and has grown to have over 100 members (men and women). The cooperative bought the land for the honey collection center, and the project supported the construction of the center, acquisition honey processing equipment, and provided training. Honey production by the cooperative has increased from 28kg to 264kg per season (3 seasons in a year). The cooperative sells the honey in local and District markets, as well as to larger buyers in Kigali, and currently demand easily exceeds the supply.</p> <p>Previously, many of the beekeepers used to collect firewood and graze their cows and goats in the forest, thus contributing to its degradation. Also, they would keep hives in the forest and the fire used in honey collection would spread and cause further destruction. As a result of the project, they have now become guardians of the forest, and even state the main purpose of the cooperative as the protection of the forest.</p> <p>ILLUSTRATION OF PROJECT ACHIEVEMENTS IN PICTURES</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="397 1323 885 1696"> </div> <div data-bbox="901 1323 1339 1696"> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 10px;"> <div data-bbox="397 1701 885 1751"> <p>A large deforested area in Ibanda-Makera natural forest before restoration</p> </div> <div data-bbox="901 1701 1339 1751"> <p>Ibanda-Makera natural forest after restoration</p> </div> </div>
------------------------------------	--



Traditional beehives



Modern beehives



Honey collection center



Honey selling point



Study-tour and training of local beekeepers

4. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**¹ will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:

- (i) Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1
- (ii) Implementation progress – see section 3.2

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

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (%)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ²
Objective: Increased capacity of Rwandan authorities and local communities to adapt to climate change by implementing Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) interventions in forests, savannas and wetlands	1. Degree to which capacity of targeted government institutions is strengthened at national and sub-national levels to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and assess effectiveness of EbA interventions.	1. Current estimated level of capacity to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and assess effectiveness of EbA interventions is 3. Institutions have increasing capacity to monitor and identify climate risks. They are also able to design, budget and implement restoration interventions but not EbA interventions. Ecosystem restoration is prioritized by national institutions but not EbA. Therefore, EbA interventions are not currently implemented. Knowledge gaps on EbA identified include: (i) low to moderate level of knowledge on locally-specific climate risks and vulnerability of people and ecosystems;	1. NA	1. Increase of at least 4 points in the capacity score of each institution. (Max 10, Min 0)	100	The capacity score was not measured at the project mid-term, as only end-of-project targets are included in the Project Document. The capacity of the targeted institutions will be measured before the terminal review in Q4 2024. The capacity of government institutions at different levels to plan, implement and monitor EbA interventions has been significantly strengthened through their full engagement in the project throughout its implementation period and the several trainings provided during the project execution. Implementation progress and output-level detail in terms of training and capacity building are indicated in respective sections below (Table 3.2). All the planned training and capacity-building activities for government institutions at national and sub-national levels were completed during previous reporting periods, as outlined in previous PIR reports.	S

¹ For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

² Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Marginally Satisfactory (MS), Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), and Highly Unsatisfactory (HU).

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (%)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ²
		(ii) moderate level of organizational and individual capacity to plan and implement EbA strategies and actions; (iii) low knowledge on developing mechanisms for including adaptation in current planning tools.					
	2. Number of individuals benefitting directly from project interventions disaggregated by gender.	2. Zero	2. NA	2. At least 2,800 including 40% of which are to be women.	296	<p>2. The target has been exceeded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,453 people were employed, mainly as casual laborers, with 52.3% women (1,283) and 47.7% men (1,170) - 3,175 participants benefited from training: 61% men (1,949) and 39% women (1,226) - 1,659 households benefited from project's on-the-ground activities (average 5 members per house), which is a total of 8,295 people (over 50% women) <p>The numbers of beneficiaries are not added together, as there are people that have benefitted from training, employment, and directly from project interventions. Furthermore, there is likely some duplication (around 10-15%) in the individuals within the 3,175 training participants.</p>	HS
Outcome 1:	1.1. A National Steering Committee (NSC) mobilised as a platform to promote large-scale EbA programmes in Rwanda and capacitated to plan large-scale EbA interventions (disaggregated by gender).	1.1. TOR for the National Steering Committee (NSC) has been developed but no trainings of NSC have been held.	1.1 NA	1.1. At least 90% of the participants to the NSC members have been trained on EbA.	111	<p>1.1 All 18 members of the NSC of the Rio conventions were trained on EbA by an international EbA expert during previous reporting periods. In addition, 9 members of the National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC) for the project participated in the training.</p> <p>In previous reporting periods, the nomination of NSC members was completed. As most of the NSC members are also members of the LDCF-2 Project</p>	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (%)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ²
						Steering Committee (PSC), they have also benefitted from other EbA trainings under the project.	
	1.2 Number of local government officials, environmental committee members and local community representatives trained to plan, budget and implement EbA interventions (disaggregated by gender).	1.2. Rwanda has recently implemented a number of national strategies, policies and plans for ecosystem restoration but no local government officials, environmental committee members or local community representatives have the capacity yet to plan, budget and implement EbA interventions.	1.2 NA	1.2. By project end point, at least: i) 80 local government officials; ii) 110 environmental committee members including 15 members at the provincial level, 25 members at the district level, 30 members at the sectoral level and 40 members at the cell level; and iii) 80 local community representatives have capacity to plan, budget and implement EbA interventions (of which 40% of women).	Overall: 109 i) 94 ii) 88 iii) 151	<p>1.2 The target for local community representatives trained was exceeded in previous reporting periods, with 121 community representatives trained across the 5 project Districts (64% women). The target for local government officials was nearly achieved (75 vs 80 trained), as was the target for environmental committee members (97 vs 110 trained).</p> <p>However, the 40% target of women trained was only achieved for the local community representative category. The % of women trained is very low for most of the target group categories. This is due to the lower percentage of women holding local government and environmental committee positions, as explained in Section 2.6 on gender.</p> <p>The training of local government officials (district planners) was delivered by an international EbA expert. The local community representatives and environmental committee members were trained by REMA and SPIU staff (trained by the international EbA expert), using training materials developed by the EbA expert.</p> <p>The outcome of the trainings is the increased capacity for the integration of EbA approaches in medium- and long-term climate adaptation planning in different institutions, to reduce climate change risks. At the national level, EbA has become a more familiar concept, compared with the beginning of the project when it was a completely new adaptation approach in Rwanda.</p>	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (%)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ²
	<p>1.3. Number of documents and technical EbA guidelines developed and disseminated to environmental committees and local authorities through the climate change adaptation portal.</p>	<p>1.3. CC portal has already been created. A webpage is currently being developed on the portal for the LDCF1 project. This project will extend the role of this website through compiling the information of the project as well as other adaptation projects on a national scale.</p>	<p>1.3 NA</p>	<p>1.3. By project end-point, at least 3 technical EbA guidelines developed.</p>	<p>133</p>	<p>1.3 The target was achieved and exceeded in previous reporting periods. In total, 4 technical guideline documents have been produced.</p> <p>The following technical guideline documents were completed during previous reporting periods:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Wetland Management Framework; 2. National Catchment Management Framework; 3. Water Quality Management Framework; and 4. EbA restoration guidelines for: i) wetlands, ii) savannah, and iii) forests. <p>The produced documents are being used by different institutions (e.g. REMA, MoE, RWB) in their short- and long-term planning processes and funding applications to reduce climate change impacts. This has been observed by SPIU staff during their engagement in these process, and is also illustrated by references made to the guideline documents.</p>	<p>HS</p>
	<p>1.4. Number of educational resources on EbA developed by the project for communities living near project sites to increase awareness on EbA and support new competency-based curriculum at primary, secondary and university levels to address adaptation to climate change using EbA</p>	<p>1.4 Zero</p>	<p>1.4 NA</p>	<p>1.4. By end point (i) at least one training manual to support new competency-based curriculum at primary and secondary levels developed and one green campus guidelines to integrate EbA developed, (ii) 4 awareness campaigns on</p>	<p>(i) 300 (ii) 125</p>	<p>1.4 The target was achieved and exceeded in previous reporting periods.</p> <p>National Curriculum Development Center staff and teachers of EbA-related subjects were trained by an international EbA education specialist on the integration of EbA in education programmes from pre-primary to college levels.</p> <p>Following this training, 5 awareness campaigns on integrating EbA in curricula were conducted by National Curriculum Development Center and REMA staff, targeting teachers at different levels (pre-</p>	<p>HS</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (%)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ²
				EbA targeting local communities and National Curriculum development center staff.		<p>primary to college) in each of the 5 project Districts.</p> <p>The international EbA education specialist produced 3 training manuals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The training manual “Combined training manual for integration of Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Pre-primary, Primary and Secondary Education”; - Training manual and guidelines for integration of EbA in Teachers Training Colleges and Technical and Vocational Education and Training Colleges; as well as - Training guidelines for integration of EbA in Universities education programmes. 	
<p>Outcome 2:</p> <p>Sectoral and local policies, strategies and plans strengthened to promote the restoration and management of degraded ecosystems for EbA.</p>	2.1. Number of policy revisions proposed for cross-sectoral, sectoral and local policies, strategies and plans to incorporate EbA, and validated by the government.	2.1. No scientific studies on EbA in Rwanda published.	1.5 NA	1.5. At least 6 theses on EbA produced and validated at university level	133	1.5 In previous reporting periods, eight (8) Master’s research theses on EbA were produced and validated at university level (see Table 3.2, output 1.5 for details on the topics). Eight (8) manuscripts for scientific papers (related to the 8 Master’s theses) were produced and submitted to scientific journals for publication.	HS
	2.1. Number of policy revisions proposed for cross-sectoral, sectoral and local policies, strategies and plans to incorporate EbA, and validated by the government.	2.1. The majority of cross-sectoral, sectoral and local policies, strategies and plans promote ecosystem restoration. However, they do not promote EbA.	2.1 NA	2.1. At least 6 policy recommendations proposed and validated for cross-sectoral, sectoral and local policies, strategies or plans to incorporate EbA.	100	2.1 Six (6) sets of policy recommendations derived from project implementation were completed in the previous reporting periods. The policy recommendations are packaged in 6 policy briefs, each focusing on a different topic: environment and climate change, land use, agriculture, water resources, conservation and protected areas, and building community resilience through the ecosystem-based adaptation approach in Rwanda. These sector- and area-specific policy briefs include EbA approaches in their recommendations, for instance on the restoration of catchments and watersheds with the aim of restoring water sources and enhancing agriculture.	S

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (%)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ²
						<p>The policy briefs were shared with relevant institutions (including ministries, government institutions, NGOs, private sector, and civil society organizations), and related trainings were conducted. The recommendations will also be considered in the development of catchment-level adaptation strategies and sectoral adaptation plans under the ongoing LDCF-funded NAP project in Rwanda.</p> <p>The policy briefs were informed by the experiences and lessons learnt from the project, including the challenges faced such as damages from extreme weather events at several project sites. Adaptive management approaches were considered in the policy briefs, given the changing climate and weather patterns in the country.</p> <p>In early stages of project implementation, EbA targets of the project were incorporated in all 6 District Development Strategies.</p>	
	2.2. Number of upscaling strategies developed to promote EbA based on project interventions.	2.2. No upscaling strategy for best adaptation practices in Rwanda developed to date.	2.2 NA	2.2. National up scaling strategy developed.	90	<p>2.2 The preliminary version of the National Upscaling Strategy on EbA was produced in previous reporting periods.</p> <p>Although the updating of the upscaling strategy was advanced in this reporting period, it could not be completed due to the pending last disbursement from UNEP (needed for the convening of last workshops). Once this disbursement is received in Q3 2024, the updating and enhancement of the Upscaling Strategy will be finalized, including to integrate all lessons learned from the project.</p>	S
Outcome 3: EbA implemented by local	3.1. Number of households implementing climate-resilient agriculture	3.1 Households have on average between 12 and 22 trees on farm in project intervention sites.	3.1 NA	3.1. At least 500 individuals implementing climate-resilient	173	3.1. The target was exceeded in previous reporting periods.	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (%)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ²
<p>communities to restore degraded ecosystems in forest, wetland and savannah ecosystems and establish climate resilient livelihoods.</p>	<p>practices including agroforestry in the project intervention sites.</p>			<p>agriculture practices including agroforestry in the project intervention sites. Beneficiary households have on average 30 trees on farm</p>		<p>866 households are implementing soil conservation practices through radical terraces and agroforestry, implemented in previous reporting periods. 100 ha of radical terraces were constructed and valorized, including plantation of agroforestry in Ngororero District. Beneficiary households have on average 34 trees on farm after relining (replacement of dead trees) and maintenance.</p> <p>These practices are helping to reduce soil erosion and increase productivity, in the face of increased frequency of droughts and flooding. According to the local community, cultivations on terraces have increased their crop productivity four-fold. Agroforestry trees planted also increase shade in the farmlands, helping the farms to retain water by reducing fly-offs.</p> <p>Local communities are organized in cooperatives to ensure the sustainability of the project activities, under the oversight of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources in Ngororero District in particular, and Ngororero District Authority in general.</p>	
	<p>3.2 Number of hectares of wetlands/Lakes restored with climate-resilient species in Bugesera, Gasabo, Kayonza and Ngororero.</p>	<p>3.2 Zero</p>	<p>3.2 NA</p>	<p>3.2. At least 307 ha of wetlands/Lakes restored with climate-resilient species</p>	<p>139</p>	<p>3.2 The target was exceeded in previous reporting periods.</p> <p>Total area of wetlands/lakes restored in previous reporting periods is 428 ha. It should be noted that of this, 121 ha (Nyandungu wetland) are also reported under the LDCF NAP project executed by REMA. The interventions of the two projects at the Nyandungu wetland are different but complementary.</p> <p>The 428 ha is composed of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Murago wetland 52 ha; - Lake Cyohoha North 115 ha; - Kibare lakeshores 80 ha; 	<p>HS</p>

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (%)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ²
						<p>- Nyiramuhondi riverbanks 10 ha; - Rwampanga lakeshores 50 ha; and - Nyandungu wetland 121 ha.</p> <p>Furthermore, the construction of biogas technologies for 46 households in Musanze contributes to reduced fuelwood dependence and degradation of wetland buffer zone.</p> <p>The restoration of wetlands, lakeshores and riverbanks is aimed at increasing communities' resilience to droughts and floods, by improving water availability and reducing intensity of flooding.</p> <p>According to fishermen around lake Cyohoha north, fish catches have increased three-fold and observations at Nyandungu wetland show that the numbers of various bird species, including cranes, have increased. These observations point to the restoration of the ecosystem functions at this site.</p> <p>Furthermore, a baseline biodiversity survey was undertaken by the project in the Nyandungu wetland (Kigali). This contributes to the establishment of a biodiversity, ecosystem health and ecosystem services monitoring framework, which will allow for the early detection of environmental change. The survey findings also contribute to enhanced public conservation education and tourism experience in the Nyandungu Eco-Park, thanks to the availability of detailed information about biodiversity present in the area.</p>	
	3.3 Number of hectares of forest restored with climate-resilient species	3.3 Zero	3.3 NA	3.3 At least 20 hectares restored with climate-resilient species. At least 4	145	<p>3.3 The target was exceeded in previous reporting periods.</p> <p>Total of 29 ha of forest were restored in previous reporting periods:</p>	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (%)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ²
				households have access to biogas technologies.		<p>- Sanza Natural Forest: 22 ha - Gihe forest: 7 ha</p> <p>The forest restoration aims to increase local communities' resilience to intense rainfall events and landslides, through i) increased soil stability; ii) decreased sedimentation in watersheds downstream; iii) increased water infiltration; and iv) increased diversity of local communities' livelihoods.</p> <p>Following the restoration of Sanza natural forest, local communities in Ngororero District are now undertaking beekeeping activities and protecting the forest.</p> <p>Furthermore, 46 households were provided with access to biogas technologies at Gacaca green village in Musanze District.</p>	
	3.4 Number of hectares of savannah restored with climate-resilient species	3.4 Zero	3.4 NA	3.4. At least 300 hectares restored using climate-resilient species	173	<p>3.4 The target was exceeded in previous reporting periods.</p> <p>Total 518 ha of savannah were restored in previous reporting periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rwinkavu hill: 200 ha - Ibanda-Makera: 68 ha - Mushongi site in Kirehe District: 250 ha <p>The restoration of savannah is aiming to increase the resilience of local communities to droughts.</p> <p>After restoration of Ibanda-Makera natural forest, local communities in Kirehe District are now undertaking beekeeping activities and protecting the forest.</p>	HS
	3.5 Number of individuals receiving training, equipment and technical support	3.5 Zero	3.5 NA	3.5 At least 120 individuals, of which at least 40% women,	220	3.2 The target was exceeded in previous reporting periods.	HS

Project objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-term target	End-of-project target	Progress as of current period (%)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June 2022	Progress rating ²
	to adopt climate-resilient livelihoods in the project intervention sites.			have received training, equipment and technical support to adopt climate resilient livelihoods in the project intervention sites		<p>The beekeeping and solar-powered irrigation interventions are benefiting over 264 individuals, who have received training, equipment and technical support for these livelihood activities from the project, delivered by RAB in collaboration with REMA and the Districts. Specific training on the use of the supplied beekeeping equipment was provided by the contractor supplying the equipment.</p> <p>Beneficiaries of community beekeeping projects include 50 cooperative members around Sanza natural forest (Ngororero District), benefiting from two apiaries with 25 hives each and 112 cooperative members around Ibanda-Makera natural forest (Kirehe District), benefiting from two apiaries with 30 hives each. Both sites have also received other beekeeping equipment and a honey processing center, and the beneficiaries have been trained in beekeeping.</p> <p>Solar powered small-scale irrigation established around Murago wetland (Bugesera district) and at Byimana site (Kayonza District) is benefitting a total of 102 farmers. Training on sustainable farming techniques, including efficient water use and water conservation has also been provided to the beneficiaries. Crop production has increased because they are now cultivating even during the dry season.</p> <p>In addition, the 62 households resettled in Gakoro green village (Musanze District) have been supported with climate-resilient agriculture farming on 25 ha. The households are also using biogas for cooking, solar-powered lights, and rainwater harvesting tanks.</p>	

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
COMPONENT 1: National and local institutional capacity development for the use of an EbA approach					
Output 1.1: A National Steering /technical Committee (NSC) mobilized as a platform to promote large-scale EbA programmes in Rwanda.	June 2022	100%	100%	A National Steering Committee (NSC) for Rio Conventions was established and operationalized in previous reporting periods. This steering committee acts as the steering committee for all projects implemented in REMA for the climate change programme and ecosystem rehabilitation programme, with some flexibility in membership composition, depending on the project.	S
Activity 1.1.1 Establish the NSC using the ToRs developed by REMA to define the institutional framework and role of the members of the NSC	June 2022	100%	100%	Nomination of the NSC members was completed and the first two NSC meetings were conducted in previous reporting periods. The committee is now operational.	S
Activity 1.1.2 Provide training to the NSC and NTAC members and Districts planners on the role of EbA in increasing the resilience of local communities to climate change and on planning large-scale EbA projects.	June 2022	100%	100%	Trainings of 18 NSC and 9 National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC) members and 57 District planners & District Environmental Officers were conducted in previous reporting periods by an international EbA expert in collaboration with REMA staff on the role of EbA in increasing the resilience of local communities to climate change and on planning large-scale EbA projects.	S
Activity 1.1.3 Hold the first two NSC meetings and promote EbA during the meetings, eg. Workshop sessions on the upscaling of EbA.	March 2022	100%	100%	The first NSC meeting was conducted in Q1 2022, preceded by a training workshop on EbA approaches and their upscaling (activity 1.1.2).	S
Output 1.2: Training events organized for local authorities, environmental committees, and other target groups – with an emphasis on women and youth – to plan, budget and implement EbA interventions.	June 2022	100%	100%	In previous reporting periods, training of local authorities, environmental committees, and other target groups, including private sector, civil society, women and youth, were conducted by an international EbA expert and by REMA and SPIU staff (trained by the international EbA expert) on planning, budgeting and implementation of EbA interventions. Training of Trainers (ToTs) for Provincial, District and Sectors levels, as well as capacity building for project staff, were also conducted.	S
Activity 1.2.1 Provide training on EbA role, budgeting, planning and implementation, to the DEO and DEF of each district as well as	March 2022	100%	100%	District planners and District Environmental Officers (57 trainees, also already mentioned under activity 1.1.2) from 30 Districts and environmental specialists from relevant	S

³ Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

⁴ The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

⁵ As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

⁶ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
other environmental specialists in planning, budgeting and implementing EbA interventions.				ministries and other institutions (28 trainees) were trained by an international EbA expert in previous reporting periods on EbA roles, budgeting, planning and implementation. 85 participants in total attended the trainings.	
Activity 1.2.2 Empower the civil society, private sector and environmental committees at provincial (three provinces), district (Five districts), sector (seven sectors) and cell (eight cells) levels, local communities' representatives, District Project Technical Committees (DPCT) and high learning institutions on the use of EbA interventions.	June 2022	100%	100%	57 participants from private sector, 30 participants from civil society and 97 participants from environmental committees were trained in previous reporting periods by REMA and SPIU staff (trained by an international EbA expert) on EbA roles, planning, budgeting and implementation.	S
Activity 1.2.3 Capacity building for project staff	June 2022	100%	100%	<p>In previous reporting period, 5 project and REMA SPIU staff were trained at the African School of Project Management in Nairobi, Kenya (in May 2022) on the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global environmental governance, - EbA for sustainable development, - Project monitoring and evaluation frameworks, - Carbon market and credits, - Green climate funds access, - Project leadership skills, - Financial reporting standards, - Risk and internal controls, - Advanced Excel in financial reporting, - Donor rules and regulations. <p>Additionally, training on the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) was provided to project staff by MINECOFIN in October 2020.</p> <p>Field Staff and M&E staff were trained on the GIS-based M&E system by ESRI Rwanda (a company hired by REMA) in December 2020.</p> <p>Catchment Management Monitoring and Evaluation System training was provided in December 2020 to REMA, Rwanda Water Board and District staff. The training was provided by the University of Rwanda after completing the consultancy on Environment and Natural Resources Management Framework study.</p>	S
Output 1.3: Technical EbA guidelines developed and distributed to	December 2022	95%	98%	In this reporting period, the documentation of the project's lessons learnt was finalized and the report is available.	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
environmental committees and local authorities.				<p>In previous reporting periods the following were achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priority ecosystems for EbA upscaling were identified. - Technical EbA implementation guidelines for the restoration forest, savannah and wetland ecosystems were developed. - Trainings of Trainers (ToTs) from Provincial, District and Sectors levels were conducted, using the EbA technical guidelines documents. - Training of agricultural cooperatives on EbA approaches, their integration in agricultural activities and their sustainability was conducted by the Project Team in collaboration with the local trainers. 	
Activity 1.3.1 Undertake Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for each of the proposed project activities that require an EIA as defined by the Ministerial Order N°004/2008 of 15/08/2008.	March 2022	100%	100%	In previous reporting periods, the Environmental and Social Safeguards Assessment and Audit study was completed. Furthermore, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the extension of solar-powered irrigation interventions at Murago wetland was undertaken, and a permit granted by the Rwanda Development Board (RDB).	S
Activity 1.3.2 Develop and distribute technical protocols, guidelines and policy recommendations for EbA promotion and climate-resilient restoration activities and agroforestry in wetland, savanna and forest to implement EBA practices. Sub-activities include: a) identify suitable climate-resilient indigenous species for restoration of forest, savanna, wetland and agroforestry in Rwanda; b) review past and current restoration activities which use indigenous species including the protocols to restore ecosystems and develop agroforestry used in Rwanda as well as indigenous knowledge on climate resilience, use, planting, maintenance of indigenous species; c. produce guidelines for planting and maintaining beneficial indigenous plant species for wetland, savanna and forest restoration as well as for agroforestry development; c) provide training to trainers	June 2022	100%	100%	<p>In previous reporting periods, Training of Trainers (ToTs) from Provincial, District and Sectors levels were conducted using EbA technical guideline documents. The EbA technical guidelines have also been used for EbA promotion and climate-resilient restoration activities and agroforestry in wetland, savanna and forest ecosystems to implement EbA practices.</p> <p>Trainings of agricultural cooperatives on EbA approaches, their integration in agricultural activities and their sustainability were conducted by the REMA Project Team in collaboration with the local trainers, reaching 121 participants (64% women).</p>	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
from FFSs on the benefits of planting climate-resilient indigenous species, and on the use of the guidelines					
Activity 1.3.3 Review project documents, progress reports, lessons learned and other relevant documents on adaptation projects being implemented in the country to collate the best adaptation practices and promote them on the climate change adaptation portal	December 2023	95%	100%	During this reporting period, the report on lessons learnt from the project was revised and finalized by the Technical Committee convened for this purpose.	S
Activity 1.3.4 Compile GIS data, aerial images, maps and local reports on the state of ecosystems to create a national map of priority ecosystems where EbA interventions can be implemented	June 2020	80%	90%	<p>In this reporting period, some identified priority ecosystems were selected to be restored using funds that were mobilized for the project called “Volcanoes community resilience project”. Other priority ecosystems are recommended to be restored using funds that are being mobilized from GEF-8. Mapping of the ecosystems is progressively done when their restoration is closer to start.</p> <p>In previous reporting periods, the restored ecosystems were mapped in all 6 Districts and shape files are available. The project team collaborated with District planners and District environmental officers and identified priority ecosystems (country-wide) where further EbA interventions can be implemented (5 priority ecosystems for each District). While it will not be possible to develop a map of all the priority ecosystems identified for the country due to budget and time limitations, this will be done for the project Districts in next reporting period.</p>	MS
Output 1.4: Educational resources on EbA developed for communities living near project sites, and school and university students.	December 2022	100%	100%	<p>In previous reporting periods, awareness-raising activities have been conducted by the project on a continuous basis.</p> <p>The international EbA education specialist produced 3 training manuals. National Curriculum Development Center staff and teachers of EbA-related subjects were trained on the integration of EbA in education programmes from pre-primary to college levels.</p> <p>Following this training, 5 awareness campaigns on integrating EbA in curricula were conducted by National Curriculum Development Center and REMA staff, targeting teachers at different levels (pre-primary to college) in each of the 5 project Districts.</p> <p>Furthermore, documentary films on the project activities have been produced for all the project Districts.</p>	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
<p>Activity 1.4.1 Design and implement a public awareness-raising campaign for the communities living near the project intervention sites on EbA with a particular focus on the role of wetlands, forests and savannas as well as on the importance of conserving indigenous tree species.</p>	December 2021	100%	100%	<p>Since project inception, continuous sensitization/ mobilization meetings have been conducted for the communities.</p> <p>Awareness-raising activities were designed and conducted over the previous reporting periods by REMA and SPIU, including radio and television airtime, and meetings with local communities and key stakeholders. The final activity conducted was an awareness raising campaign during World Environment Day in June 2022 which gathered 573 members of local communities.</p>	S
<p>Activity 1.4.2 Support the new competence based curriculum at primary and secondary levels to address adaptation to climate change using EbA by developing the capacity of NCDC (National Curriculum development center), inspectors, teachers and head teachers in project intervention areas</p>	December 2021	100%	100%	<p>In previous reporting periods, the international EbA education expert produced the training manual “Combined training manual for integration of Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Pre-primary, Primary and Secondary Education”. Trainings of Trainers on integration of EbA in education programmes were conducted. The trained trainers, in collaboration with project team, trained other inspectors, teachers and head teachers on integration of EbA in education programmes.</p>	S
<p>Activity 1.4.3 Review university and technical college curricula to identify entry points for the establishment of programmes on adaptation to climate change using EbA and propose a detailed education programme on EbA using the lessons learned from Output 1.5 and Component 3.</p>	December 2021	100%	100%	<p>In previous reporting periods, the international EbA education expert identified entry points for integration of EbA in education programs from pre-primary to university level and produced a training manual and guidelines for integration of EbA in Teachers Training Colleges and Technical and Vocational Education and Training Colleges; as well as training guidelines for the integration of EbA in Universities’ education programmes.</p>	S
<p>Activity 1.4.4 Develop training manual on the implementation of the education programmes on EbA supported in Activities 1.4.2 and produced in 1.4.3, and present the guidelines for MINEDUC validation, as well as to universities and schools.</p>	December 2021	100%	100%	<p>In previous reporting periods, the international EbA education expert produced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The training manual “Combined training manual for integration of Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Pre-primary, Primary and Secondary Education” (activity 1.4.2); - Training manual and guidelines for integration of EbA in Teachers Training Colleges and Technical and Vocational Education and Training Colleges (activity 1.4.3); as well as - Training guidelines for integration of EbA in Universities’ education programmes (activity 1.4.3). <p>The EbA education consultant provided Training of Trainers (ToT) of 18 National Curriculum development center staff and government staff at District and Sector levels on the use</p>	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
				of the developed training manuals on Climate Change and EbA in education programmes. Due to COVID-19 related restrictions, the training was conducted online in May 2021. Additionally, 25 EbA-related teachers were trained by the EbA education expert on integration of EbA in education programs in October 2021.	
<p>Activity 1.4.5 Conduct field trips for opinion leaders, civil society, NSC, NTAC, higher learning institutions representatives and environmental committees to the project intervention sites to demonstrate the effects of EbA and green technologies to promote the EbA pilot projects.</p>	September 2022	100%	100%	<p>In previous reporting periods, several field trips to the project intervention sites were conducted to demonstrate effects of EbA and green technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project Steering Committee members undertook a field trip in June 2023 in Kayonza, Bugesera and Kirehe Districts to meet beneficiaries and assess the completion and sustainability of the on-the-ground project activities. - Members of the Project Steering Committee and NTAC visited the restored Ibanda-Makera natural forest and modern beekeeping subproject in Kirehe District. - Direct beneficiaries of the beekeeping subproject in Ngororero District participated in a study tour to Burera and Nyabihu Districts to learn from an advanced beekeeping project. - Direct beneficiaries of Solar Powered Irrigation System for Bugesera District participated in a study tour to Nyagatare, Gatsibo and Ngoma Districts to learn from management of solar powered irrigation systems. - Direct beneficiaries of Green Village for Musanze District participated in a study tour to Rulindo District to learn from wetland management practices. <p>These field trips are also reported under output 3.3 (activities 3.4.7 and 3.4.8).</p>	S
<p>Activity 1.4.6 Project reporting activities: knowledge sharing products.</p>	December 2022	100%	100%	<p>In previous reporting periods, a case study on the project developed in collaboration with UNEP was finalized: "Adaptation case study: Environmental and Social Safeguards in Rwanda".</p> <p>Additionally, documentary film materials were produced for project activities in all project Districts. The production of the final film is still in finalization stage.</p>	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
<p>Output 1.5: Scientific studies prepared and forum for dissemination of knowledge on EbA effects created.</p>	<p>March 2022</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>In previous reporting periods, all the 8 MSc students completed their research on EbA and finalized their MSc degree.</p> <p>The research topics were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Murago wetland ecosystem and its role to enhance climate-resilience of local communities in Rwanda 2. Contribution of restoration of Sanza Natural Forest in increasing local community resilience to erosion risks 3. Farmers' perception and adoption of agroforestry technologies in eastern Rwanda 4. The role of riparian ecosystem dynamics for community climate change resilience in Lake Rwakibare, Kayonza District, Rwanda 5. The contribution of a model green village to climate resilience in Rwanda 6. Contribution of aquatic invasive plants management to the surrounding community of the Lake Cyohoha North 7. Assessment of agroforestry development of Mushongi in Kirehe District 8. Role of agroforestry on the restoration of Akanyaru, Murago and Cyohoha ecosystem complex to enhance resilience of riparian communities to climate change effects <p>A policy brief on EbA from the research findings was developed and disseminated.</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>Activity 1.5.1 Develop MoUs between REMA, the research partners – including UR, ICRAF and/or and civil society. These MOUs will contain: i) the responsibilities of each institution in the implementation of the research projects; ii) the timeframe of the research projects; and iii) a system to monitor the project performance at grassroot level and develop an upscaling strategy framework defining the role of the various government authorities in the upscaling process in collaboration with relevant stakeholders including economic sectors iv) including the maintenance of the research forum and data storage systems</p>	<p>June 2019</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>The signing of the MOUs between Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) and University of Rwanda, to support research to enhance the knowledge on ecosystem-based adaptation was done in Q1 2019 and was extended until December 2021 owing to some delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The activity was completed in Q4 2021.</p>	<p>S</p>

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
Activity 1.5.2 Review and publish scientific papers based on research findings.	March 2022	100%	100%	8 manuscripts for scientific papers were developed and submitted to scientific journals for publication.	S
Activity 1.5.3 In collaboration with UR, initiate a medium-term research forum on EbA including the data storage systems on EbA in Rwanda to increase the dissemination of the evidence base on the effects of EbA on the resilience of local communities.	September 2021	100%	100%	MSc students' research results, Environment and Natural Resources Managements Reports, EbA technical guidelines and EbA policy briefs are published on the LDCF-2 project website . The 8 MSc students have now completed their MSc programme.	S
Activity 1.5.4 Encourage young scientists to pursue research on EbA through call for proposals for masters students on the role of EbA in increasing climate resilience of local communities and the need for scientific evidence of this.(10 short-term research projects)	December 2021	100%	100%	In previous reporting periods, following the call for proposals to support EbA Master's research projects, 14 proposals were submitted. During the review in July 2019, all 14 proposals were rejected. Subsequently, an online training for students to reinforce their research capacity and EbA knowledge was provided in August 2019, and the proposals were revised. A review of the revised 14 proposals was undertaken, and 8 research proposals were selected for funding in 2019. Training of students in R statistical data analysis and supervisors in EbA approaches was conducted in November 2020.	S
Activity 1.5.5 Revise the training/education content produced in Outputs 1.3 and 1.4 based on the findings of the research projects using an adaptive management approach.	December 2021	N/A	N/A	As the documents for integration of EbA in education programs from pre-primary to university level are still new, they cannot be revised at this point.	N/A
COMPONENT 2: Policies, strategies and plans for adaptation to climate change.					
Output 2.1: Revisions to national ecosystem management and development policies and strategies to promote EbA proposed, validated, and submitted for adoption by government of Rwanda	December 2021	100%	100%	In previous reporting periods, policy briefs were developed on the topics of environment and climate change, land use, agriculture, water resources, and conservation and protected areas, as well as on building community resilience through the EbA approach. The policy briefs include recommendations that can guide the revision of relevant policies and strategies. These revisions could not be undertaken by the project due to challenges in aligning this with the policy revision cycles. This will be picked by the LDCF NAP project currently under implementation, also with UNEP. All six (6) policy briefs were completed and disseminated to relevant stakeholders, including ministries, government institutions, NGOs, private sector, and civil society organizations, and related trainings were conducted.	MS

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
Activity 2.1.1 Identify the entry points /linkages for EbA in the environment, biodiversity and forestry policies as well as in the water resources master plan / propose and validate policy recommendation for the integration of EbA principles into these documents, Produce policy briefs and disseminate them to planning experts, policy- and decision-makers, and other relevant stakeholders.	December 2021	100%	100%	In previous reporting periods, EbA entry points in the environment, biodiversity and forestry policies as well as in the water resources master plan were identified. Six (6) policy briefs were produced, and policy recommendations were validated and disseminated to the planning experts, policy and decision makers, as well as other relevant stakeholders.	S
Activity 2.1.2 Hold a workshop to present these policy briefs and policy recommendations to the relevant planning experts.	December 2021	100%	100%	In previous reporting period, a workshop was held for the presentation of the policy briefs and policy recommendations to the planning experts from relevant ministries (finance and planning, local government, environment, etc.) and all 30 Districts. Trainees from the Districts included both District Planners and Environmental Officers.	S
Output 2.2: A national upscaling strategy developed to promote EbA.	June 2022	95%	97%	<p>In this reporting period, the updating of the national EbA Upscaling Strategy was started by the Technical Committee, but not completed due to the unavailability of funds. This process will be completed once the final disbursement from UNEP becomes available in Q3 2024 (after completion of final project audit). In this process, the project lessons learnt will be integrated in the Upscaling Strategy.</p> <p>In previous reporting periods, the initial national Upscaling Strategy draft to promote EbA was developed, and presented to the relevant stakeholders, including members of the NSC for Rio Conventions.</p> <p>Environment and Natural Resources Management Framework Studies were completed in the previous reporting periods; the 11 final reports are available here. Recommendations from the developed documents will be reflected in the national EbA Upscaling Strategy. They inform the implementation, by various institutions, of catchment management plans that include EbA measures, as part of EbA upscaling. They are also used to develop new projects and mobilize resources for further upscaling of EbA approaches in Rwanda.</p>	MS
Activity 2.2.1 Assessment of national Climate change vulnerability index.	September 2018	100%	100%	Final Vulnerability Index <u>report</u> was produced in previous reporting periods and disseminated on REMA website.	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
Activity 2.2.2 Gaps analysis in knowledge on EbA in Rwanda and Developing a national strategy to promote the upscaling of EbA.	December 2021	95%	97%	<p>In this reporting period, updating the EbA Upscaling Strategy was started by the Technical Committee but not completed due to the unavailability of funds.</p> <p>In previous reporting periods, the initial national Upscaling Strategy draft to promote EbA was developed, and presented to the relevant stakeholders, including members of the NSC for Rio Conventions.</p> <p>The Gap Analysis in Knowledge on EbA report was produced in 2019.</p>	S
Activity 2.2.3 Pilot project implementation: Nyabugogo wetland restoration.	Cancelled	Cancelled	Cancelled	Nyabugogo Wetland restoration pilot was not an activity in the original plan of the project. It was later included in November 2017 by REMA request. However, in November 2018, REMA requested its removal because a feasibility study was needed before implementing the restoration activities. As a result, the budget line 2203 was reduced and shifted to the study on wetland and catchment management framework (activity 2.2.5). The changes are reflected in the 2017 and 2019 budget revisions.	N/A
Activity 2.2.4 Identify and select successful project activities to be replicated and develop an upscaling strategy framework defining the role of the various government authorities in the upscaling process in collaboration with relevant stakeholders and dissemination of information.	June 2022	90%	97%	<p>In this reporting period, the updating of the EbA Upscaling Strategy that will include successful activities to be replicated was started by the Technical Committee, but not completed due to the unavailability of funds.</p> <p>The report of the lessons learnt from the project was revised and finalized by the Technical Committee (see activity 1.3.3). In strengthening of the report, successful and replicable project activities were identified for inclusion in the Upscaling Strategy.</p>	MS
Activity 2.2.5 Study on wetland and catchment management.	September 2021	100%	100%	<p>Environment and Natural Resources Management Framework Studies were completed in previous reporting period with the production of 11 reports.</p> <p>The reports can be accessed here.</p>	S
Output 2.3: Policy-makers and decision-makers trained to integrate and promote upscaling of EbA interventions.	March 2022	100%	100%	In previous reporting periods, the training of policy and decision makers was conducted for the integration, promotion and upscaling of EbA interventions. Furthermore, EIA, EA and SEA experts were trained on the integration of EbA.	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
Activity 2.3.1. Develop policy recommendations for mainstreaming EbA into national assessment tools including Strategic Environment Assessments (SEAs), Environment Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Environment Audits (Eas) for the different sectors.	March 2022	100%	100%	In previous reporting periods, policy recommendations were developed for mainstreaming EbA into national environmental assessment tools, including Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs), Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Environmental Audits (EAs) for different sectors. These recommendations are included in the EbA Upscaling Strategy, and also reflected in the policy briefs developed.	S
Activity 2.3.2 Provide training to national EIA, EA and SEA experts, DEFs and DEOs, and other relevant technical staff in the environmental sector on the use of the policy recommendations developed in Activity 2.3.1 to promote EbA when reviewing sectoral projects.	December 2021	100%	100%	In previous reporting periods, the training manual used for the training was developed by the international EbA consultant. The training targeting EIA, EA and SEA experts was organized and conducted in collaboration with the Department of Regulations and Pollution Control (DER&PC) at REMA which is in charge of EIA, EA and SEA.	S
Output 2.4: District Development Plans (DDPs) of pilot sites revised to promote the use of EbA.	September 2020	100%	100%	In previous reporting periods, EbA approach was integrated in Kirehe, Kayonza, Bugesera, Gasabo, Ngororero, and Musanze Districts Development Strategies (DDS) which extend from 2018 to 2024.	S
Activity 2.4.1 Identify entry points for EbA into the DDS, develop and validate DDS revisions to support the integration of EbA and other relevant adaptation techniques into local-level planning and train district authority to integrate EbA into DDs.	September 2020	100%	100%	In December 2017, the LDCF-2 project team held a series of workshops with the District Development Strategy Committee on the concept of EbA and on the integration of environment and climate change in Development Sectors' Plans and District Development Strategies (DDSs). This was followed by the integration of EbA in DDSs which extend from 2018 to 2024 in Kirehe, Kayonza, Bugesera, Gasabo, Ngororero, and Musanze Districts.	S
COMPONENT 3: EbA interventions that reduce vulnerability and restore natural capital					
Output 3.1: EbA implemented to restore wetland ecosystems to increase resilience of local communities to floods and droughts	June 2022	100%	100%	Handover reports for all Districts (including Bugesera District and Ngororero District for wetland ecosystems) containing commitments and sustainability plans were developed in last reporting period, in collaboration with the Districts. The formal handover ceremony with signature of the documents by the District Mayors took place on the 15 June 2023 at the final PSC meeting. The completed wetland restoration related activities handed over to the Districts of Bugesera and Ngororero in last reporting period are:	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
				<p>1. Removal of water hyacinth from Lake Cyohoha north on 115 ha (Bugesera District)</p> <p>2. Restoration of Murago wetland on 52 ha (Bugesera District)</p> <p>3. Establishment of small-scale irrigation on 34 ha, Murago wetland (Bugesera District)</p> <p>4. Restoration of Nyiramuhondi riverbanks on 10 ha (Ngororero District).</p> <p>In addition, the project contributed to the restoration of 121 ha of Nyandungu wetland in Kigali, in collaboration with a number of other initiatives. The activity has been handed over to the private sector for further management, under the supervision of Rwanda Development Board (RDB).</p> <p>It should be noted that the 121 ha of Nyandungu wetland restoration are also reported under the LDCF NAP project executed by REMA. The interventions of the two projects at Nyandungu are different but complementary.</p> <p>A baseline biodiversity survey was undertaken by the project in the Nyandungu wetland in last reporting period. This contributes to the establishment of a biodiversity, ecosystem health and ecosystem services monitoring framework, which will allow for the early detection of environmental change. The survey findings also contribute to enhanced public conservation education and tourism experience in the Nyandungu Eco-Park, thanks to the availability of detailed information about biodiversity present in the area.</p> <p>Furthermore, in previous reporting periods, a total of 1,092 participants from local communities were trained on restoration techniques for wetlands, savannahs and forests. For wetland ecosystems, 923 community members around Murago wetland (Bugesera District) were trained in February and June 2023.</p> <p>Additionally, 178 community members were trained on the making of organic compost for agriculture around Murago wetland (Bugesera District) and Kiguhu wetland (Musanze District).</p>	

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
Activity 3.1.1 Project baseline survey focusing on communities vulnerability to climate change within the project intervention sites in wetland, forest and savannas areas through undertaking VIAs	September 2019	100%	100%	The baseline report was finalized and validated during the 14-19 July 2019 Validation Workshop.	S
Activity 3.1.2 Restore 130 hectares of Nyandungu wetland (Gasabo district)	June 2022	100%	100%	<p>Landscaping activities on 121 ha of Nyandungu wetland were completed in previous reporting periods. Number of hectares restored was revised from 130 ha to 121 ha after re-mapping of the wetland, which established that 9 ha were in the farms of local communities.</p> <p>In previous reporting period, a baseline biodiversity survey was undertaken by the project in Nyandungu wetland. This contributes to the establishment of a biodiversity, ecosystem health and ecosystem services monitoring framework, which will allow for the early detection of environmental change.</p> <p>The project also supported the development of the Business Plan for the long-term sustainability of the Nyandungu Urban Ecopark.</p> <p>It should be noted that these 121 ha restored (Nyandungu wetland) are also reported under the LDCF NAP project executed by REMA. The interventions of the two projects at Nyandungu are different but complementary.</p>	S
Activity 3.1.3 Restore 10 Ha of NYIRAMUHONDI riverbank to decrease sedimentation and decrease the vulnerability of the local communities downstream to flooding and sedimentation (Nyabarongo tributary).	June 2022	100%	100%	Planting of bamboos (4,000 seedlings) was completed on 10 ha of the riverbank in previous reporting period. The activity was handed over to Ngororero District.	S
Activity 3.1.4 Restore at least 34 hectares of wetland ecosystem in Murago marshland (Mareba Sector, Bugesera District) to decrease the vulnerability of the local communities to floods and droughts.	June 2022	100%	100%	Restoration of 52 ha of Murago wetland in Bugesera District was completed in previous reporting period. The activity was handed over to Bugesera District.	S
Activity 3.1.5 Small scale irrigation technology from the buffer zone of Murago wetland on 34 ha	June 2022	100%	100%	The introduction of small-scale irrigation technology in the buffer zone of Murago wetland on 34 ha was completed in previous reporting periods. This has supported the community to relocate their agricultural activities outside the buffer zone for the full protection of the Murago wetland ecosystem. The irrigated area was planted with agroforestry trees to increase fertility, reduce soil erosion and provide shade. The community members were also trained in making organic fertilizer using water hyacinth removed from	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
				<p>Lake Cyohoha North. Their crop production had significantly increased, enhancing both the community's and the ecosystem's resilience to climate change.</p> <p>The system is fully operational, and the activity was handed over to the beneficiaries for community management. However, the District and RAB continue to provide technical assistance to farmers for sustainability purposes. Local communities around the Murago wetland have been trained on wetland conservation and sustainable farming techniques, including efficient water use and water conservation.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.1.6 Identify plant species for wetland, savannah and forest restoration focusing on indigenous species, train local people on restoration technics of the above ecosystems and develop the management system</p>	June 2022	100%	100%	<p>1,092 participants from local communities were trained on restoration techniques for wetland, savannah and forest ecosystems between November 2022 and June 2023. Trained participants were from Bugesera, Kirehe and Ngororero Districts. For wetland ecosystems, 923 community members around Murago wetland (Bugesera District) were trained in February and June 2023.</p>	S
<p>Activity 3.1.7 Removal of water hyacinth on 115 Ha from Lake Cyohoha and provide training to local communities on identifying, managing, removing and using alien invasive plants including water hyacinth in the wetland restoration areas and public awareness campaign in the areas adjacent to the wetland restoration sites focusing on the benefits of using organic instead of – or balanced with – chemical pesticides and fertilizers in wetlands.</p>	June 2021	100%	100%	<p>The project target of 115 ha in Lake Cyohoha North were cleaned of Water Hyacinth and other invasive species in previous reporting periods. The activity has been handed over to Bugesera District, with RWB providing support for the maintenance of this activity.</p>	S
<p>Activity 3.1.8 Establish pilot sites and provide training on the use of organic compost for agriculture in the agricultural land around the wetland restoration sites (using the information collected and guidelines produced in Activity 1.3.4).</p>	Dec 2021	100%	100%	<p>In last reporting period, 178 community members living around Murago wetland (Bugesera District) and Kiguhu wetland (Musanze District) were trained on the making of organic compost for agriculture.</p>	S
<p>Activity 3.1.9 Design and implement a public awareness campaign in the areas adjacent to the wetland restoration sites focusing on the benefits of using organic instead of – or balanced with – chemical pesticides and fertilizers in wetlands and develop monitoring systems for these</p>	December 2021	100%	100%	<p>Public awareness campaigns with communities around wetlands in Bugesera District, including Murago wetland and Lake Cyohoha North were completed in previous reporting periods. In collaboration between the project team, REMA and Bugesera District an awareness campaign of 573 local community members was conducted in Bugesera District on</p>	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
restoration interventions within local communities.				<p>EbA and environmental protection, including the benefits of using organic pesticides and fertilizers. Public awareness activities were also conducted via TV and radio broadcast, especially during the World Environment Days in 2021 and 2022.</p> <p>An environmental monitoring system exists at Cell, Sector and District levels, embedded in these administrative entities. The District Environmental Committee compiles reports from the lower levels and submit them to District Council with a copy to REMA and Province, on quarterly basis. The project trained and sensitized the Committees at all levels from the project intervention Districts on EbA, and the monitoring and evaluation of EbA activities.</p>	
Output 3.2: EbA implemented to restore forest ecosystems in Sanza to increase resilience of local communities to floods and landslides.	June 2022	100%	100%	<p>The restoration activities in forest ecosystems were completed in previous reporting periods. Handover reports for all Districts (including Kirehe and Ngororero District for forest ecosystems) containing commitments and sustainability plans were developed in last reporting period, in collaboration with the Districts. The formal handover ceremony with signature of the documents by the District Mayors took place on the 15 June 2023 at the final PSC meeting.</p> <p>The completed forest restoration related activities handed over to the Districts of Ngororero and Kirehe are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction and valorization of 100 ha of terraces with agroforestry in Ngororero District 2. Reforestation of 22 ha of Sanza natural forest, Ngororero District, with indigenous trees and bamboo 3. Reforestation of 7 ha of Gihe forest, Ngororero District 4. Ngororero Community project: 21 ha of land mapped and planted with modern seeds of banana cropping 5. Beekeeping: In Kirehe, establishment of two apiaries with 30 hives each and a honey collection center and in Ngororero, establishment of two apiaries with 25 hives each and a honey collection centre (completed in current reporting period). 	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
				Furthermore, in previous reporting periods, 1,092 participants from local communities were trained on restoration techniques for wetlands, savannahs and forests. For forest ecosystems, 52 community members from Ngororero District (Sanza natural forest) were trained in November 2022, with a focus on indigenous flowering tree species to increase the production of bees.	
Activity 3.2.1 Project baseline survey focusing on communities' vulnerability to climate change within the project intervention sites in forest areas through undertaking VIAs.	Sep 2019	100%	100%	The baseline report was finalized and validated during the 14-19 July 2019 Validation Workshop.	S
Activity 3.2.2 Build radical terraces and promote the development of agroforestry on terraces on 100 hectares in Ngororero area using indigenous species and raising awareness on the benefits of indigenous species	June 2022	100%	100%	The construction, valorisation and maintenance of radical terraces on 100 ha at Nyiramuhondi watershed in Ngororero District were completed in previous reporting periods. The handover by REMA to District of the project sites and activities was done on 15 June 2023 at the final PSC meeting. Handover document highlights recommendations and commitments for sustainability plans.	S
Activity 3.2.3 Restoration of 22 Ha of Sanza natural forest in Ngororero District using a participatory forest management approach.	December 2021	100%	100%	All plantings on the 22 ha in Sanza forest and 7 ha in Gihe forest (both in Ngororero District) were completed in previous reporting periods. The activity has been handed over to Ngororero District.	S
Activity 3.2.4 Design and implement Community Driven Development projects in Kayonza, Kirehe, Bugesera and Ngororero Districts	June 2022	100%	100%	<p>All activities were completed in previous reporting periods. On 15 June 2023, official handover was done with signature of the District Mayors. Handover documents highlight recommendations and commitments for sustainability plans.</p> <p>The following community-driven livelihood development activities were handed over to the Districts:</p> <p>Ngororero District: 21 ha of land mapped and planted with modern seeds of banana cropping. Two apiaries with 25 modern beehives each and a honey collection centre established.</p> <p>Kirehe District: Two apiaries with 30 hives each and a honey collection center established.</p> <p>Local beekeepers in Ngororero and Kirere Districts were supported by modern beekeeping projects. Beekeeping</p>	S

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
				<p>equipment, apiaries, honey collection centers and trainings were provided to them. In total 162 local beekeepers grouped in 2 cooperatives were supported. The beekeeping projects are operational and are generating income for the communities, increasing their resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Bugesera District: Solar powered small-scale irrigation established for 34 ha supporting 94 farmers. (This is also reported under activity 3.1.5.)</p> <p>Kayonza District: Solar-powered small-scale irrigation established for 15 ha, supporting 22 farmers. Training on sustainable farming techniques, including efficient water use and water conservation was completed in current reporting period. Solar-powered water supply established for 790 cattle.</p> <p>Musanze District: 62 households resettled in Gakoro green village supported with climate-resilient agriculture farming on 25 ha.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.2.5 Provide training to local communities in forest restoration activities particularly in planting and maintaining indigenous species and develop monitoring systems for these restoration interventions within local communities.</p>	<p>December 2021</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>Trainings of Trainers (ToTs) were conducted in previous reporting periods. Subsequently, the trainers supported the training of local communities, including hands-on training in their fields.</p> <p>For forest ecosystems, 52 participants from Ngororero District (Sanza natural forest) were trained in November 2022, with a focus on indigenous flowering tree species to increase the production of bees.</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>Output 3.3: EbA implemented to restore savanna ecosystems in Kayonza District to increase resilience of local communities to droughts.</p>	<p>June 2022</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>The process of handover from REMA to the Districts was finalized in last reporting period. Handover reports for all Districts (including Kayonza and Kirehe District for savannah ecosystems) containing commitments and sustainability plans were developed in collaboration with the Districts. The formal handover ceremony with signature of the documents by the District Mayors took place on the 15 June 2023 at the final PSC meeting.</p> <p>The completed savanna restoration related activities handed over to the Districts are:</p> <p>1. Restoration of savannah ecosystem with indigenous tree species at Rwinkwavu hill (Kayonza District) on 200 ha</p>	<p>S</p>

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
				<p>2. Restoration of Kibare Lakeshores (Kayonza District) on 80 ha by plantation of bamboo, fruit trees and excavation of demarcation line</p> <p>3. Construction of a selling point and storage at Lake Kibare (Kayonza District)</p> <p>4. Solar-powered irrigation for 15 ha at Byimana site in Ndego Sector (Kayonza District)</p> <p>5. Solar-powered system for supply of water to 790 cattle in Ndego Sector around Lake Kibare (Kayonza District)</p> <p>6. Restoration of 250 ha in Kirehe District, Mushongi sector by plantation of climate-resilient agroforestry trees species</p> <p>7. Restoration of Rwampanga Lakeshores, Kirehe District with 50 ha of agroforestry and bamboo plantations</p> <p>8. Restoration of 68 ha of Ibanda-Makera natural forest in Kirehe District</p> <p>Furthermore, 1,092 participants from local communities were trained on restoration techniques for wetlands, savannahs and forests. For savannah ecosystems, 117 community members from Kirehe District (from around Ibanda-Makera natural forest) were trained in November 2022.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.3.1 Project baseline survey focusing on community's vulnerability to climate change within the project intervention sites in savanna areas through undertaking VIAs.</p>	<p>Sep 2019</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>The baseline report was finalized and validated during the 14-19 July 2019 Validation Workshop.</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>Activity 3.3.2 Promote the development of agroforestry using indigenous species on 200 hectares in Kirehe District by providing trees from nurseries and raising awareness on the benefits of indigenous species.</p>	<p>June 2022</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>250 ha in Kirehe District, Mushongi Sector, were restored by plantation of different climate-resilient agroforestry trees species in previous reporting periods. The activity has been handed over to Kirehe District.</p> <p>The restoration of 50 ha Rwampanga Lakeshores (agroforestry – bamboo plantations) was also completed in previous reporting periods. The activity has been handed over to Kirehe District.</p>	<p>S</p>

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
Activity 3.3.3 Restore at least 100 hectares of degraded savannas with indigenous species in eastern part using a participatory, forest management approach.	Dec 2021	100%	100%	In previous reporting periods, 200 ha of savannah ecosystem were restored at Rwinkwavu hill with the planting of <i>Callitris robusta</i> . The activity has been handed over to Kayonza District. In previous reporting periods, the District also planted 200 ha on a nearby hillside as a co-finance contribution.	S
Activity 3.3.4 Protection of Kibare riverbank with bamboo plantation in Isangano Cell on 80 Ha.	June 2022	100%	100%	Plantation activities on 80 ha of Kibare Lakeshores were completed in previous reporting periods. The activity has been handed over to Kayonza District.	S
Activity 3.3.5 Construction of IDP model village with Biogas system, rainwater collection system and greening component in Kayonza District.	Cancelled	Cancelled	Cancelled	At the 2018 PSC meeting, it was recommended to remove this activity and replace it by the construction of selling point to ensure the protection of Lake Kibare.	N/A
Activity 3.3.6 Construction of IDP Model green Village for communities from RUHONDO island	December 2021	100%	100%	11 houses (each housing 4 families) with 4 biogas systems, and 1 house for 2 families with 2 biogas systems were constructed for a total of 46 households in previous reporting periods. A waste disposal facility was constructed by the project, in line with the recommendations of the ESS assessment. The activity has been handed over to Musanze District.	S
Activity 3.3.7 Restoration of 50 Ha of Ibanda-Makera savanna natural forest	March 2022	100%	100%	Restoration of the 68 ha of Ibanda-Makera natural forest was completed in previous reporting periods. The activity has been handed over to Kirehe District.	S
Activity 3.3.8 Construction of selling point and storage at Kibare	June 2022	100%	100%	The construction of the selling point as well as additional activities recommended by the MTR and ESS reports (waste management system, fencing) were completed in previous reporting periods. The activity has been handed over to Kayonza District.	S
Activity 3.3.9 Scaling up Solar Powered Irrigation at Byimana site Ndego ⁷	September 2020	100%	100%	The installation of solar-powered small-scale irrigation on 15 ha was completed in previous reporting period, supporting 22 farmers organized in a cooperative. The activity has been handed over to Kayonza District.	S

⁷ After several consultations with communities and District officials, it was proposed for the project to provide water extraction for farmers to ensure sustainability of the restoration of the buffer zone around wetlands. Districts of Kayonza and Bugesera suffer from recurrent prolonged droughts that forced communities to move further close to the lakes for farming for human and livestock consumption. During project 2017 budget revisions, it was proposed to construct solar irrigation systems around the Murago wetland. The Project NSC further convened 26th July 2018 proposed further to the team to undertake the following activities: i) install solar powered irrigation system and water supply to cattle's around Kibare lake in Kayonza District, Ndego Sector, Isangano and Byimana cells ii) Construction of the selling point to relocate market activities conducted within 50 meters of Kibare Lake to ensure total protection of the ecosystems and iii) small scale irrigation Rwakigeli Lake to increase farmers climate change resilience from recurrent prolonged droughts.

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
Activity 3.3.10 Supply and installation of solar powered water supply for livestock – Ndego sector Kibare lakeshores ⁷	June 2022	100%	100%	Solar-powered drinking water supply system for cattle in Ndego Sector around Lake Kibare was completed in previous reporting period for cattle keepers who are members of Ndego Livestock cooperative. The activity has been handed over to Kayonza District.	S
Output 3.4: Training events, equipment and technical support for the establishment of climate-resilient livelihoods in wetlands, forests and savannas to enhance local communities' resilience to the effects of climate change (Note: Trainings under component 1 above)	December 2023	70%	80%	<p>The support provided for the establishment of climate-resilient livelihoods has been reported on under activities 3.1.5, 3.2.4 and 3.3.8-3.3.10.</p> <p>In this reporting period, UNEP completed the procurement of a company to undertake an environmental economics study to identify appropriate models for private sector financing of community-based EbA projects and to design a community-based EbA project suitable for these financing models. The assignment start was delayed to Q3 2024 due to the need to first renew the legal agreement between UNEP and REMA. It is now expected to be completed in Q4 2024.</p> <p>In previous reporting periods, trainings conducted included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hands-on training on beekeeping projects in Kirehe and Ngororero Districts. - Training on the use, management and maintenance of solar-powered water supply system for cattle in Ndego Sector, Kayonza District. - Training on solar-powered irrigation systems in Kayonza and Bugesera District, as well as use of biogas, solar energy system and rainwater harvesting techniques in Musanze District. <p>Throughout project implementation, knowledge on climate-resilient livelihoods was shared between supported local communities, and field visits to other experienced communities were conducted for capacity building of direct beneficiaries of the project. Now other cooperatives come to learn from the experience of the communities supported by the LDCF-2 project.</p> <p>In terms of replication, Rwanda Agricultural Board (RAB), seeing the success of the innovative Murago wetland small irrigation model, installed additional six irrigation sites across the Bugesera District. RAB undertakes EIA for all large irrigation projects.</p>	MS

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
Activity 3.4.1 Design and implement the payment system for the community members hired for the restoration and building activities using bank accounts of local community members that are opened within a Saving Cooperative (SACO).	Dec 2018	100%	100%	All casual workers on restoration and construction activities were paid through SACO and mobile money.	S
Activity 3.4.2 Provide local communities at Murago, Isangano and Mpanga restoration sites with training and equipment to develop sustainable fishing activities.	December 2021	Cancelled	Cancelled	In previous reporting period, after failure to get successful bidder to support sustainable fishing activities, REMA and Bugesera District recommended replacement of this activity with extension solar powered irrigation system on 24 ha. The recommendation was approved by the Project Steering Committee meeting and implemented by the project team in previous reporting periods.	N/A
Activity 3.4.3 Provide local communities living in Kayonza IDP model village training and equipment for handcrafting including weaving using NTFPs.	Cancelled	Cancelled	Cancelled	Since IDP model construction in Kayonza was removed (see above 3.3.5), this activity also will no longer been undertaken.	N/A
Activity 3.4.4 Design community-based ecotourism projects in suitable project intervention sites to increase the direct benefits of ecosystem restoration and preservation to local communities.	December 2023	25%	35%	In this reporting period, UNEP completed the procurement of a company to undertake an environmental economics study to identify appropriate models for private sector financing of community-based EbA projects and to design a community-based EbA project suitable for these financing models. The assignment start was delayed to Q3 2024 due to the need to first renew the legal agreement between UNEP and REMA. It is now expected to be completed in Q4 2024.	MS
Activity 3.4.5 Undertake a feasibility assessment to identify appropriate models for private sector financing of community-based EbA projects.	December 2023	25%	35%	In this reporting period, UNEP completed the procurement of a company to undertake an environmental economics study to identify appropriate models for private sector financing of community-based EbA projects and to design a community-based EbA project suitable for these financing models. The assignment start was delayed to Q3 2024 due to the need to first renew the legal agreement between UNEP and REMA. It is now expected to be completed in Q4 2024.	MS
Activity 3.4.6 Design two community-based EbA projects suitable to the models for private sector financing identified under Activity 3.4.6 and submit them for funding.	December 2023	25%	35%	In this reporting period, UNEP completed the procurement of a company to undertake an environmental economics study to identify appropriate models for private sector financing of community-based EbA projects and to design a community-based EbA project suitable for these financing models. The assignment start was delayed to Q3 2024 due to the need to first renew the legal agreement between	MS

Outputs/Activities ³	Expected completion date ⁴	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%)	Progress rating justification ⁵ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress rating ⁶
				UNEP and REMA. It is now expected to be completed in Q4 2024.	
Activity 3.4.7 Promote knowledge sharing between the targeted local communities on the climate-resilient livelihoods introduced through workshops developing and implementing for local communities who adopted the same climate-resilient livelihoods in different intervention sites of the proposed project.	Dec 2021	100%	100%	In previous reporting period, members of the beekeeping cooperative in Ngororero District conducted a study tour of a modern beekeeping project in Burera and Nyabihu Districts. Replication of Murago wetland small scale irrigation in other areas of the country by other institutions: In previous reporting period, Rwanda Agricultural Board (RAB), seeing the success of the innovative Murago wetland small irrigation model, installed additional six irrigation sites across the Bugesera District. RAB undertakes EIA for all large irrigation projects.	S
Activity 3.4.8 Field trip of communities representatives /opinion leaders, civil society, SC, NTAC, higher learning institutions representatives and environmental committees to the project intervention sites to demonstrate the effects of EbA and green technologies to promote the EbA in all sectors.	Dec 2021	100%	100%	In last reporting period, the Project Steering Committee members undertook a field trip during 12–15 June 2023 in Kayonza, Bugesera and Kirehe Districts to meet beneficiaries and assess the completion and sustainability of the project's on-the-ground activities. In previous reporting periods, members of the Project Steering Committee conducted a field visit of project activities in Kirehe District. 12 members of the Murago Wetland Irrigation Cooperative in Bugesera District visited irrigation representatives of a local cooperatives scheme in Nyagatare District. The members of the Project Steering Committee visited the sites of Ruhondo Island and Gakoro IDP model village Musanze village in August 2019.	S

4. Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management risk

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

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
-------------	-------------	-------------

1. Management structure – Roles and responsibilities	L	L
2. Governance structure – Oversight	L	L
3. Implementation schedule	M	M
4. Budget	L	L
5. Financial Management	L	L
6. Reporting	M	M
7. Capacity to deliver	M	M

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating									Variation respect to last rating	
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	MTR	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	PIR 7 (this PIR)	Δ	Justification
Risk 1: Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events prevent implementation of planned activities.	Outcome 3	M	M	S	S	M	M	L	L	L	=	There have been no further damages or other challenges posed to the project interventions from climate variability / change or hazard events. It can be concluded that the interventions are likely to be relatively resilient to climate impacts, now that the planted trees are mature.
Risk 2: Communities do not support interventions and do not adopt ecosystem management activities for adaptation during or after the term of the proposed project because of limited immediate benefits of EbA.	All outcomes & outputs	M	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	L	=	Intensive awareness campaigns and stakeholder consultations were done before the start of the project and at the early stages of implementation. Local communities support EbA projects provided that they are supported with sources of livelihoods to compensate for the lost uses of the restored ecosystems. Some of the livelihood support projects provided include a selling point, solar-powered small scale irrigation system and beekeeping.
Risk 3: Loss of government support may result in poor prioritisation of proposed project activities.	All outcomes	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	
Risk 4: Institutional capacity and relationships between line ministries are not sufficient to provide effective solutions to climate problems that are complex and multi-sectoral.	All outcomes	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	Districts and government institutions have received training on EbA. REMA, MINECOFIN, RDB, RWB, MINAGRI, RAB, REB and the District authorities have very good working relationships that allow technical support to the District level and allow for political will to sustain activities in the Districts.

Risk 5: Limited technical capacity to conduct preliminary studies and design the implementation of activities.	All outcomes	M	M	M	M	S	M	L	L	L	=	Considering the advanced stage of project implementation, this risk remained low. All technical consultancies except one have been completed. Capacity building was provided to the project management unit in previous periods on project monitoring and evaluation, among other topics (see activity 1.2.3).
Risk 6: Priority interventions implemented are not found to be cost-effective.	All outcomes	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	
Risk 7: Baseline project activities not achieved as planned.	All outcomes	M	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	All baseline activities were achieved as planned.
Risk 8: Climate change adaptation priorities undermined by national emergencies or civil unrest.	All outcomes	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	
Risk 9: Large-scale infrastructure development takes place within project areas.	Outcome 3	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	
Risk 10: Uncontrolled settlements into the natural ecosystems	Outcome 3	M	M	M	M	M	M	L	L	L	=	After the provision of small-scale solar powered irrigation systems (at Murago wetland and Byimana site) and water supply for cattle (Lake Kibare), construction of a selling point at Lake Kibare, and beekeeping projects at Sanza and Ibanda-Makera natural forests, as well as several awareness raising meetings, encroachments into the natural ecosystems were reduced significantly and are no longer a significant issue.
Risk 11: Procurement delays in recruitment of consultants	All outcomes		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	L	↓	The procurement of a company to undertake the environment economics and private sector consultancy was completed by UNEP in current reporting period. No further procurements will be necessary for the completion of project activities.
Risk 12: Environmental and social risks	Outcome 3					H	H	L	L	L	=	The Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Assessment study was completed in previous reporting period. Its recommendations, as well as those of the ESS Scoping Report, have been successfully implemented. The recommendations and mitigation measures taken are outlined in detail in the PIR section on Environmental and Social Safeguards Management. Where needed, longer-term management and monitoring arrangements have been put in place to ensure these ESS risks continue to be mitigated, specifically for solar-powered irrigation at Murago wetland and Byimana site.

Risk 13: Variations in the budget, including across components, can be challenging to monitor	All outcomes					S	L	L	L	L	=	In past years, the project went through several budget revisions. For example, in 2019, due to restructuring of activities (new activities added), two budget revisions were needed 2019. In year 2020, budget revision for an 18-month no-cost extension was completed. However, the risk is now low, as the budget revisions for 2023 and 2024 were successfully undertaken without challenges.
Risk 14: Covid-19 health crisis						H	S	L	L	L	=	The impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the project implementation has remained low.
Consolidated project risk		n.a		M	M	S	M	L	L	L	=	The overall project risk rating remains Low.

4.3 Table C. Outstanding medium & high risks

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR _{t-1} , MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			What	When	By whom

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

5. Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendments

- Results framework
- Components and cost

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

[\[Annex document linked to reported minor amendment\]](#)

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

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

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original legal instrument	PCA	3 rd June 2016	3 rd June 2016	31 st December 2020	
Extension 1	Extension	15 th October 2020	4 th November 2020	31 st December 2022	
Extension 2	Extension	6 th December 2022	9 th December 2022	31 st December 2023	
Bridging legal instrument	Bridging PCA	11 th July 2024	15 th July 2024	31 st March 2025	

6. GEO Location Information:

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

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field <u>if</u> the location is not an exact site	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Gicaca, Nyagihunika, Rugarama, Nyamigina, Gakomeye, Nziranziza, Kamabuye Cells	-2.230053	30.065058		Gicaca and Nyagihunika Cells are in Musenyi Sector; Rugarama, Nyamigina and Gakomeye Cells are in Mareba Sector; Nziranziza and Kamabuye Cells are in Shyara Sector, Bugesera District, Eastern Province. This wetland is a proposed RAMSAR site, and interconnects with Lake Cyohoha Nort. This area is characterised by low rainfall and prolonged dry seasons	Restoration of Murago wetland on 52 Ha, including demarcation of the wetland's buffer zone and bamboo plantation
Gihembe and Bushenyi Cells	-2.238983	30.110486		Gihembe and Bushenyi Cells are in Ngeruka Sector, Bugesera District, Eastern Province. Lake Cyohoha North is interconnected with Murago wetland and Lake Cyohoha South, the later borders Burundi. This area is characterised by low rainfall and prolonged dry seasons	Restoration of Lake Cyohoha North on 115 Ha, including removal of invasive aquatic weeds
Rugarama Cell	-2.230953	30.066111		Rugarama Cell is in Mareba Sector, Bugesera District, Eastern Province. This area is characterised by low rainfall and prolonged dry seasons.	Supply and installation of small scale solar powered irrigation system on 34 Ha. The irrigation system draws water from Murago wetland
Rugarama Cell	-2.233836	30.066261		Rugarama Cell is in Mareba Sector, Bugesera District, Eastern Province. This area is characterised by low rainfall and prolonged dry seasons	Supply and installation of 254 rainwater harvesting tanks of three cubic meters
Isangano Cell	-1.960928	30.776331		Isangano Cell is in Ndego Sector, Kayonza District, Eastern Province. Lake Kibare is interconnected with Akagera river which borders Tanzania. This area is characterised by low rainfall and prolonged dry seasons	Restoration of Kibare Lakeshores on 80 Ha, including bamboo and tree plantation, as well as demarcation of the lake's buffer zone

PIR FY 2024 - <Rwanda LDCF-2>

Isangano Cell	-1.96098	30.775939		Isangano Cell is in Ndego Sector, Kayonza District, Eastern Province. Lake Kibare is interconnected with Akagera river which borders Tanzania. This area is characterised by low rainfall and prolonged dry seasons	Construction of a selling point and hangar for relocation of market activities that were conducted within the lake's buffer zone
Isangano Cell	-1.959206	30.776094		Isangano Cell is in Ndego Sector, Kayonza District, Eastern Province. Lake Kibare is interconnects with Akagera river which borders Tanzania. This area is characterised by low rainfall and prolonged dry seasons	Supply and installation of solar powered water supply system for 790 cattle. The cattle used to drink water and graze from the buffer zone of Lake Kibare
Byimana Cell	-1.995556	30.771511		Byimana Cell is in Ndego Sector, Kayonza District, Eastern Province. The irrigation system draws water from Lake Rwakigeli. Lake Rwakigeli is interconnected with Lake Kibare and Akagera river. This area is characterised by low rainfall and prolonged dry seasons	Supply and installation of small scale solar powered irrigation system on 15 Ha. The irrigation system draws water from Lake Rwakigeli
Gihinga Cell	-1.966722	30.61795		Gihinga Cell is in Rwinkwavu Sector, Kayonza District, Eastern Province. This site is on Rwinkwavu hill and the area is in the savannah ecosystem, characterised by low rainfall and prolonged dry seasons	Plantation of trees on 200 Ha
Nasho Cell	-2.109047	30.844819		Nasho Cell is in Mpanga Sector, Kirehe District, Eastern Province. This area is in the savannah ecosystem, characterised by low rainfall and prolonged dry seasons. Ibanda-Makera is a remnant natural forest.	Restoration of Ibanda-Makera natural forest on 68 Ha, including enriching of the forest with indigenous tree species
Mushongi Cell	-2.048694	30.826583		Mushongi Cell is in Mpanga Sector, Kirehe District, Eastern Province. This area is in the savannah ecosystem, characterised by low rainfall and prolonged dry seasons	Plantation of agroforestry on 250 Ha and fruit trees on 20 Ha
Gakoro Cell	-1.495575	29.711156		Gakoro Cell is in Gacaca Sector, Musanze District, Northern Province. This area is mountaneous, near Lake Ruhondo. The area is characterised by heavy rainfall, floods and land slides	Construction of a green village for resettlement of 46 households from Ruhondo islands high risk zone. This includes biogas system for cooking, rainwater harvesting tanks, and solar home system
Gasakuza Cell	-1.499692	29.706003		Gasakuza Cell is in Gacaca Sector, Musanze District, Northern Province. This area is mountaneous, near Lake Ruhondo. The area is characterised by heavy rainfall, floods and land slides	Preparation of 25 Ha of Kiguhu wetland for agricultural purposes by households resettled in Gakoro green village from Ruhondo islands high risk zone

Nyange and Torero Cells	-1.850117	29.658297		Nyange and Torero Cells are in Ngororero Sector, Ngororero District, Western Province. This area is mountaneous, characterised by floods, soil erosion and land slides	Restoration of Nyiramuhondi watershed on 115, including construction of radical terraces on 100 Ha, protection of Nyiramuhondi riverbanks on 10 Ha, and enrichment of Gihe forest on 5 Ha
Sanza Cell	-1.908106	29.588803		Sanza Cell is in Muhororo Sector, Ngororero District, Western Province. This area is mountaneous, characterised by floods, soil erosion and landslides. Sanza forest is a remnant natural forest	Restoration of Sanza remanant natural forest on 22 Ha, including enrichment of the forest with indigenous tree species.
Kanombe, Bibare, and Masoro Cells	-1.953817	30.144308		Kanombe Cell is in Nyarugunga Sector, Kicukiro Distrit; Bibare Cell is in Kimironko Sector and Masoro Cell is in Ndera Sector; both Sectors are in Gasabo District; in the City of Kigali. The wetland is rich in biodiversity, particularly amphibians and birds. The wetland also serves as flood proof to local communities downstream in Kimironko and Ndera Sectors	Contribution to restoration of Nyandungu wetland on 121.8 ha by landscaping and plantation of indigenous trees.

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

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

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