



ANNEXES

TERMINAL EVALUATION REPORT

“Adapting to climate change induced coastal risk management in Sierra Leone”

PIMS #5178, GEF ID 5902

July 27, 2023

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Terminal Evaluation May - July 2023

Table of Contents

Annex 1	Rating Table as per Guidance for TE od GEF/UNDP projects (2020)	3
Annex 2	List of reviewed documents	4
Annex 3	List of Individuals consulted by the TE team.....	5
Annex 4	Project sites and activities.....	7
Annex 5	List of Guiding questions for semi-structured interviews with key informants	9
Annex 6	Field Tool - Guide for conducting local level meetings and focus group discussions.....	19
Annex 7	Evaluation Question Matrix (EQM)	21
Annex 8	Signed UNEG forms for 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation.....	41
Annex 9	Signed TE Report Clearance Form.....	43
Annex 10	Photo Annex Field Visit.....	44
Annex 11	Project Results Framework	49
ANNEX 12	Details on Activity Implementation and Documentation/Evidence.....	54
ANNEX 13	GEF Core Indicators at project completion	61
Attached as separate documents:		67

Annex 1 Rating Table as per Guidance for TE od GEF/UNDP projects (2020)

Table 9. TE Rating Scales

Ratings for Outcomes, Effectiveness, Efficiency, M&E, Implementation/Oversight, Execution, Relevance	Sustainability ratings:
<p>6 = Highly Satisfactory (HS): exceeds expectations and/or no shortcomings</p> <p>5 = Satisfactory (S): meets expectations and/or no or minor shortcomings</p> <p>4 = Moderately Satisfactory (MS): more or less meets expectations and/or some shortcomings</p> <p>3 = Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): somewhat below expectations and/or significant shortcomings</p> <p>2 = Unsatisfactory (U): substantially below expectations and/or major shortcomings</p> <p>1 = Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): severe shortcomings</p> <p>Unable to Assess (U/A): available information does not allow an assessment</p>	<p>4 = Likely (L): negligible risks to sustainability</p> <p>3 = Moderately Likely (ML): moderate risks to sustainability</p> <p>2 = Moderately Unlikely (MU): significant risks to sustainability</p> <p>1 = Unlikely (U): severe risks to sustainability</p> <p>Unable to Assess (U/A): Unable to assess the expected incidence and magnitude of risks to sustainability</p>

Annex 2 List of reviewed documents

The documents listed below have been made available to the evaluation team.

- PIF May 2014
- PIF October 2014, Re-submitted
- Project Document “Adapting to climate change induced coastal risks management in Sierra Leone”, final, LPAC date Ja. 18, 2018
- Minutes of LPAC Meeting Jan. 18, 2028
- Co-financing Letter
- Report of Project Inception Workshop events (2018)
- Project Implementation Reviews 2019 - 2022
- Annual Work Plans 2020 – 2023
- Minutes of Project Board Meetings in 2021 (5)
- M&E plans 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023
- Monitoring Action Plan Implementation Tracker
- Implementation Stage Quality Assurance Reports, 2019 – 2021
- UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP)
- Project Risk Register
- Field Visit/Monitoring Reports
- Procurement Plans 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023
- MTR Report. Midterm evaluation of the project “Adapting to climate change-induced coastal risks management in Sierra Leone”. 2021, and Evaluation Action Plan Implementation Status.
- Coastal Communities Projects Inventory and Evaluation for the Six Pilot Sites of the UNDP Coastal Resilience Project, By S. K. Sankoh
- Meeting Report, Expert Group Meeting to Review the Draft Coastal and Marine Protection Regulation, by EPA, August 2021
- Reports by CTA
- Annual Progress Report 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023
- Lessons Learned Log
- Project Progress Report 2022
- Reports on Trainings and Events organized by the project
- Policy Documents including:
 - Updated NDC (2021)
 - Draft bill - THE INTEGRATED COASTAL AND MARINE PROTECTION REGULATIONS 2021
 - National Adaptation Plan 2021
 - National Climate Change Policy, 2021
- Environmental Forum for Action, Second Tranch Report May-June 2022
- National Data Integration Framework, Oceanographic Monitoring System (OMS) and the Climate Information, Disaster Management and Early Warning System (CIDMEWS), by INTEGEMS
- CIDMEWS GEO-PORTAL AND MAPPING APPLICATION, User Guide, by INTEGEMS
- Training reports/attendance records (LPAC 2018, Drone Training July 2021, Media Link MTCA, MFMR Awareness Raising Reports 2022, MFMR Report on boat/net repairs 2022, MFMR Report on fisheries laws and regulations, Training Women 2022MTCA, Local Council Training EPA 2022, Women in Tourism Skills Training, World Tourism Day Report 2021)
- Quality Assurance documents, PQA 2019, 2020, 2021

- LOAs (ENFORAC 2022, EPA 2022, MFMR 2022, MoEnv 2022, NDMA, NTB 2022)

Annex 3 List of Individuals consulted by the TE team

Key Informants consulted during the Terminal Evaluation in online meetings				
Name	Position	Location	Contact	Email
Pa Lamin Beyai	Resident Representative	UNDP-Country Office, Freetown	23288000800	pa-lamin.beyai@undp.org
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Muyeye Chambwera	Regional Technical Specialist	CO/RSCSA-Ethiopia	251115170779	muyeye.chambwera@undp.org
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Raynold Johnson	Fourah Bay College	Head of Department, Geography	23276629040	treynold12001@yahoo.com
Paul A Lamin	Deputy Director, EPA	Environmental Protection Agency	23278699316	plamin2007@gmail.com
Amara Kanu	Executive Director-ENFORAC	ENFORAC	23278293569	amarakanu24@gmail.com
Dr. Raymond Johnson	Senior Lecturer, HoD Institute of Marine Biology Oceanography FBC	Institute of Marine Biology Oceanography	23276629355	traymond12001@yahoo.com Dr. Raymond Johnson
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Victor Hamusa/Alhaji Daboh	Deputy Director of Fishery/Senior Fishery Officer	Ministry Fishery and Marine Resources	23276576417/ +23299910933	kargbovictorh@yahoo.co.uk daboh2005@gmail.com

Theresa Johnson, Sheku Bellay, Henry King	Senior Officer	Ministry of Youth Affairs	+232079472937	
Gabriel Kpaka	Deputy Director	Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency	23279667742	gabrielkpaka@gmail.com
Fredrick A Conteh	Director/Manager	Good Sheperd	23276802294	gsdm2013@gmail.com Fredrick A Conteh
Thomas Lebbie	Director, Risk Reduction and Research	National Disaster Management Agency	+23278096975	tealebbie@gmail.com
Andrew Katta	Programme Manager	Ministry of Environment	23276604213	andrewkatta1@gmail.com

List of persons interviewed during project site visits

FGD/KII with project beneficiaries

No.	Name	Sex (M= Male; F= Female)	Project site/location
1	Kabba Sorie Sumah	M	Conakri-Dee
2	Nanah Sumah	F	Conakri-Dee
3	Fasineh Kargbo	M	Conakri-Dee
4	Alpha Mansaray	M	Conakri-Dee
5	Mohamed Yillah	M	Conakri-Dee
6	Alusine M Bangura	M	Conakri-Dee
7	Alhaji M. Suma	M	Conakri-Dee
8	Kabba S. Sumah	M	Conakri-Dee
9	Alusine Bangura	M	Conakri-Dee
10	Mabinty M Bangura	F	Tombo
11	Elfreda Sesay	F	Tombo
12	Hawanatu Sumana	F	Tombo
13	Masudi K. Koroma	M	Tombo
14	Mohamed Kamara	M	Tombo
15	Mabinty Kabbia	F	Tombo
16	Kadiatu Fofanah	F	Tombo
17	Mohamed Bangura	M	Shenge
18	Charles M. Barlay	M	Shenge
19	Gadiru Koroma	M	Shenge
20	Luseni Square	M	Shenge
21	Eric Leonie	M	Shenge
22	Abdulai Sankoh	M	Shenge
23	Emmanuel T Bangura	M	Shenge
24	Zainab J. Bangura	F	Shenge
25	Isatu F Kamara	F	Shenge
26	Isata Jalloh	F	Shenge
27	Mbalu Conteh	F	Hamilton
28	Zainab Sherif	F	Hamilton
29	Thoraw Kargbo	M	Hamilton

30	Patrick Kanneh	M	Hamilton
31	Magdalene M Williams	F	Hamilton
32	Fudia Samura	F	Lakka/Goderich
33	Mariatu Kamara	F	Lakka/Goderich
34	Bestie Tucker	F	Lakka/Goderich
35	Josephine Kargbo	F	Lakka/Goderich
36	Monday Kargbo	F	Lakka/Goderich
37	Francis Kargbo	M	Lakka/Goderich
38	Kadiatu Williams	F	Lakka/Goderich
39	Juliana Sheriff	F	Lakka/Goderich
40	Ishmael Bawomi*	M	Turtle Island

*KII was conducted with him as the Project focal person for triangulation

Annex 4 Project sites and activities

Project Location	Interventions
Lakka/Goderich	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change Awareness training • VSLA groups provided with start-up grant • Fish processing/storage facilities (Smoke oven, storage, raised platform, solar-powered cold room). • Waste Management groups provided with startup kits and grant • Fishing boats to women/youth groups • Vocational/business skill training. • Training on gender mainstreaming on climate risk mitigation and adaptation in coastal communities. • Training in fish handling, processing, and preservation • Note Weather station was installed in Fukia community- a nearby community that covers both Lakka and Hamilton communities. • Early warning training
Hamilton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change Awareness training • VSLA groups provided with start-up grant • Waste Management group provided with startup kits and grant • Training in fish handling, processing, and preservation • Fishing boats to women/youth group • Youth center • Training on gender mainstreaming on climate risk mitigation and adaptation in coastal communities. • Vocational/business skill • Note Weather station was installed in Fukia community- nearby community that covers both Lakka and Hamilton communities. • Early warning training

Tombo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change Awareness training • VSLA group provided with start-up grant • Mangrove • Waste Management group provided with startup kits and grant • Training in fish handling, processing, and preservation • Fish processing/storage facilities (Smoke oven, storage, raised platform, solar-powered cold room). • Fishing boats to women/youth group. • Vocational/business skill. • Training on gender mainstreaming on climate risk mitigation and adaptation in coastal communities. • Early warning training
Shenge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change Awareness training • VSLA groups provided with start-up grant • Fish processing/storage facilities (Smoke oven, storage, raised platform, solar-powered cold room). • Waste Management groups provided with startup kits and grant • Training in fish handling, processing, and preservation • Training on gender mainstreaming on climate risk mitigation and adaptation in coastal communities. • Fishing boats to women/youth groups • Vocational/business skill training with start-up kits • Marine Weather station Installed • Woodlot • 150m Jetty • Mangrove rehabilitation/planting • Early warning training • Weather station was installed in Shenge community- a nearby community that covers Plantin Island
Conakridee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change Awareness training • VSLA group provided with start-up grant • Woodlot • Mangrove • Training on gender mainstreaming on climate risk mitigation and adaptation in coastal communities. • Waste Management group provided with startup kits and grant • Fishing boats to women/youth group • Training in fish handling, processing, and preservation • Fish processing/storage facilities (Smoke oven, storage, raised platform, solar-powered cold room). • Vocational/business skill training with start-up kits. • Note Weather station was installed in Targin, Lungi-nearby community that covers Conakridee and its environs • Early warning training

Turtle Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change Awareness training • VSLA groups provided with start-up grant • 90m Jetty/landing site • Woodlot • Mangrove • Waste Management group provided with startup kits and grant • Vocational/business skill training with start-up kits. • Fishing boats to women/youth group • Rehabilitation/construction of eco-lodge. • Training in fish handling, processing, and preservation. • Training in gender mainstreaming on climate risk mitigation and adaptation in coastal communities. • Fish processing/storage facilities (Smoke oven, storage, raised platform, solar-powered cold room). • Note Weather station was installed in Bonthe Island-nearby community that covers Turtle Island and its environs. • Early warning training
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Annex 5 List of Guiding questions for semi-structured interviews with key informants

Introduction

1. Thanks for their time and share purpose of the TE and KII/FGD
2. Recording Location, Date/Time, Name and Position, Gender of KI/FGD participants
3. Profiling:
 - What is your current role/involvement with the project?
 - Were you directly involved in project design, implementation or oversight? What was your role?
 - How long have you been involved in the project?
4. Evaluation Ethics: Explain that information shared will be used for the purpose of the project evaluation, however anonymity will be ensured.

General Questions – Invite KI (FGD participants) to share their perspectives on:

- What are the key achievements of the project?
- What were success factors for achievements?
- How sustainable are results? (capacities, finance, socio-economic, governance)
- What are the key remaining barriers, to achieve the planned results, and to sustain them in the future?
- Was the project design clear, logical, practical? Was the Results Framework well designed? Indicators SMART?
- Was the project design process consultative, involving all relevant stakeholders

- Was the implementation structure appropriate?
- Was stakeholder/partner engagement/participation for implementation effective?
- Was project oversight effective?
- Was the project able to reach the most vulnerable?
- Did the project promote gender equality and women's empowerment effectively?
- What long term impacts has the project achieved/is likely to achieve?
- Were there any unintended outcomes (good and bad) ?
- Key Lessons learnt (for project design, design process, implementation arrangements, oversight, stakeholder engagement, community participation, overall programming of UNDP)?
- Recommendations – particularly for implementation of remaining activities, for follow-up, scaling up, and other aspects?

Follow-up Questions

To probe further on specific topics, questions will be selected from the listings below and formulated according to the context (national/local/community level stakeholder or beneficiary; location/project site/activity)

PROJECT DESIGN and FORMULATION PROCESS

Project logic and strategy, indicators

- How were the project's objectives and components clear, practicable and feasible within its time frame? Was the project designed to address country priorities and be country-driven?
- How were outcomes and outputs consistent with the Theory of Change?
- Was there a clearly defined and robust Theory of Change?
- Did the Theory of Change include a clear definition of the problem to be addressed and its root causes, desired outcomes, an analysis of barriers to and enablers for achieving outcomes, consideration of how to address barriers, a plan for a phased withdrawal of the project, and responses for the project to focus on?
- How was the Results Framework defined?
- Was the Results Framework revised and were the revisions to the results framework sound and made sense given the context of the project.
- How did the project aim to capture broader development impacts (i.e. income generation, gender equality and women's empowerment, improved governance, livelihood benefits, etc.) by using socioeconomic co-benefits and sex-disaggregated/gender-responsive indicators and targets, where relevant?
- Were the indicators in the Results Framework SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attributable, Relevant, Time-bound/Timely/Trackable/Targeted)?

Assumptions and Risks

- Were the assumptions and risks well-articulated in the PIF and project document?
- Were assumptions and assumed risks right? Did they help to determine activities and planned outputs?
- Were risks regularly evaluated and updated if necessary?

Lessons from other projects

- Were lessons from other projects considered in project design?

Stakeholder participation

- How were perspectives of those who would be affected by project decisions, those who could affect the outcomes, and those who could contribute information or other resources to the process, taken into account during project design processes?
- What were the planned stakeholder interactions, as set out in the project document Stakeholder Engagement Plan?
- How were the partnership arrangements properly identified and roles and responsibilities negotiated prior to project approval?

Linkages between project and other interventions within the sector

- Were linkages established with other complementary interventions?
- Was there planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and/or other initiatives?

Gender responsiveness of project design

- How were gender considerations integrated in the project's design, including through a gender analysis with the specific context of the project for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment and a gender action plan with a specific implementation plan for the delivery of gender activities, with indicators, targets, budget, timeframe and responsible party?
- How was the project aligned with national policies and strategies on gender equality?
- How were gender issues integrated in the project's strategy, rationale and theory of change, including how advancing gender equality and women's empowerment will advance the project's environmental outcomes? Identify any gaps in integrating or addressing gender issues in these areas.
- What gender expertise was used in the design and development of the project? Was it adequate? This could be in the form of external consultant and/or internal UNDP capacity. Identify any gaps in gender expertise.
- How was the UNDP Gender Marker rating assigned to the project document realistic and backed by the findings of the gender analysis?

Social and Environmental Safeguards

- Were environmental and social risks as identified through the SESP in line with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards?
- Were risk management measures outlined in the Project Document SESP and in any management plans or other planning documents?
- Was there adequate monitoring of environmental and social risks as identified through the UNDP SESP and in line with any safeguards management plan's M&E section?

Risk Management

- Did any social, environmental, financial, operational, organizational, political, regulatory, strategic, safety and security and other risks that emerged or evolved during project implementation.
- Were new risks or changes to existing risks reported in the annual PIRs and/or MTR ?
- How/did those risks affect project implementation?
- What systems and tools were used to identify, prioritize, monitor and manage those risks?
- Were action plans developed and followed?
- Was the project's risk register/log properly maintained during implementation?

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Adaptive Management

- Were recommendations of the MTR followed up?
- What significant changes did the project undergo as a result of recommendations from the Mid-Term Review, or as a result of other review procedures?
- If the changes were extensive, how/did they materially change the expected project outcomes?
- Were the project changes articulated in writing and then considered and approved by the Project Board?

Actual stakeholder participation and partnership arrangements

- Project management - How did the project develop and leverage the necessary and appropriate partnerships with direct and tangential stakeholders?
- Participation and country-driven processes - How did local and national government stakeholders support the objectives of the project?
How did they have an active role in project decision-making that supported efficient and effective project implementation?
- Participation and public awareness - How did stakeholder involvement and public awareness contribute to the progress towards achievement of project objectives?
Were there any limitations to stakeholder awareness of project outcomes or to stakeholder participation in project activities?
Was there invested interest of stakeholders in the project's long-term success and sustainability?
- Extent of stakeholder interaction - How did actual stakeholder interaction compare to what was planned in the project document and Stakeholder Engagement Plan?
Were there challenges and outcomes on stakeholder engagement, as evolved from the time of the MTR.
- How appropriate and adaptive was the gender action plan in facilitating gender mainstreaming objectives.
- Were women's groups, NGOs, civil society orgs and women's ministries adequately consulted and involved in project design? If not, should they have been?
- Were stakeholder engagement exercises gender responsive?
- For any stakeholder workshops, were women-only sessions held, if appropriate, and/or were other considerations made to ensure women's meaningful participation?

- What systematic and appropriate efforts were made to include diverse groups of stakeholders (e.g. women's groups)? during implementation

Project Finance and Co-finance

- Were there variances between planned and actual expenditures, and if so what are the reasons for those variances
- Were appropriate financial controls in place to allow the project management to make informed decisions regarding the budget at any time, and allow for the timely flow of funds and for the payment of satisfactory project deliverables;
- Did the project practice due diligence in the management of funds, including periodic audits?
- Were changes made to fund allocations as a result of budget revisions, and if so, were they appropriate and relevant ?
- What were the sources of co-financing (planned and actual) and leveraged and associated financing (in kind and in cash)
- Can we substantiate in-kind and cash co-financing from all listed sources?
- What are reasons for differences in the level of expected and actual co-financing (if relevant)
- Were there project components funded by external funders ? if so, were they well integrated into the overall project?
- If co-financing was not materialized as planned/committed, what are the effects on outcomes and/or sustainability.
- Was additional funding leveraged ? (financial or in-kind and may be from other donors, NGOs, foundations, governments, communities or the private sector). Is there evidence for these?

Monitoring & Evaluation

- M&E design at entry – was the M&E plan well-conceived, practical and sufficient at the point of CEO Endorsement?
Was it articulated sufficiently to monitor results and track progress toward achieving objectives?
- Were baseline conditions, methodology, logistics, time frames, and roles and responsibilities well-articulated?
- Was the M&E budget in the project document sufficient?
- Was data on specified indicators, relevant GEF/LDCF/SCCF Tracking Tools/Core Indicators gathered in a systematic manner?
- Was progress and financial management reported according to requirements, timely and in terms of quality?
- To what extent was information provided by the M&E system used to improve and adapt project performance?
- Were there trainings for stakeholders on maintaining M&E beyond project life? Was project M&E aligned with M&E of relevant agencies/stakeholders/partners?
- How were impacts on women/men and on indigenous peoples, children, elderly, disabled, and poor monitored and assessed?
- What was the process of Inception workshop(s) – internal, national, local if any? What were the outcomes, suggested changes to results framework ?
- Was the Theory of Change (if included in ProDoc) reviewed and refined during inception or implementation, MTR?

- Were PIR self-evaluation ratings consistent/similar to MTR (and TE) findings. If not, were these discrepancies identified by the Project Board and addressed?
- What was the role of Project Board in M&E activities?

Implementation, oversight and execution

- How effective were the processes for project identification, concept preparation, appraisal, preparation of detailed proposal, approval and start-up, oversight, supervision, completion and evaluation (Adequacy, quality and timeliness, candor and realism in annual reporting, Quality of risk management, responsiveness to significant implementation problems (if any), oversight of the management of environmental and social risks as identified through the UNDP SESP.
- How effective were project activities implemented by partners (focus on results and timeliness, use of funds, procurement and contracting of goods and services, quality of risk management, candor and realism in annual reporting, management of environmental and social risks as identified through the UNDP SESP and implementation of associated safeguards requirements (assessments, management plans; if any).

PROJECT RESULTS AND IMPACTS

Progress Towards Objective and Expected Outcomes

- To what extent were expected key outputs actually delivered?
- Which factors affected delivery of outputs ? Success factors? Challenges?
- To what extent were outcomes achieved (dependent on output delivery)?
- To what extent was the overall objective achieved?

Relevance

- To what extent were the project's objectives were in line with the national development priorities
- To what extent was the project responsive to political, legal, economic, institutional, etc., changes in the country
- To what extent was the project formulated according to national and local strategies to advance gender equality
- To what extent was the project in line with the UNDP Strategic Plan, CPD, UNDAF, United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), SDGs and GEF strategic programming
- To what extent did the project contribute to the Theory of Change for the relevant country programme outcome
- To what extent did relevant stakeholders participate in the project
- To what extent was the project formulated according to the needs and interests of all targeted and/or relevant stakeholder groups
- To what extent were lessons learned from other relevant projects considered in the project's design

Effectiveness

- To what extent are the project's actual outcomes/outputs in line with what was planned
- What are the areas in which the project had the greatest and fewest achievements; and the contributing factors
- To what extent the project did/expects to achieve long term impacts and including global environmental benefits
- What were key constraining factors, such as socio-economic, political and environmental risks; cultural etc. ; and how were they overcome, could they be overcome?

Efficiency

- How economically were resources and inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) converted into results.
- To what extent was there an efficient and economical use of funds, human resources, time, expertise and strategic allocation of resources to achieve outcomes?

Was the provision of resources for integrating gender equality and human rights in the project as an investment in short-term, medium-term and long-term benefits adequate?

To what extent were resources allocated to prioritize the most marginalized in targeting?

To what extent was the project management structure as outlined in the project document efficient in generating the expected results

Sustainability

- Financial sustainability - What is the likelihood that financial resources will be available once the GEF assistance ends to support the continuation of benefits (income generating activities, and trends that may indicate that it is likely that there will be adequate financial resources for sustaining project outcomes)?
What opportunities for financial sustainability exist?
What additional factors are needed to create an enabling environment for continued financing?
Have financial and economic instruments and mechanisms to ensure the ongoing flow of benefits once the GEF assistance ends been established? - from the public and private sectors, income generating activities, others to promote the project's objectives?
- Socio-Political sustainability - Are there any social or political risks that can undermine the longevity of project outcomes?
What is the risk that the level of stakeholder ownership (including ownership by governments and other key stakeholders) will be insufficient to allow for the project outcomes/benefits to be sustained?
Do the various key stakeholders see that it is in their interest that the project benefits continue to flow?
Is there sufficient public/ stakeholder awareness in support of the long-term objectives of the project?
Are lessons learned being documented by the Project Team on a continual basis?
Are the project's successful aspects being transferred to appropriate parties, potential future beneficiaries, and others who could learn from the project and potentially replicate and/or scale it in the future?
Are the gender results achieved are short-term or long term.

- Institutional and Governance Framework sustainability - Do the legal frameworks, policies, governance structures and processes pose any threat to the continuation of project benefits? Has the project put in place frameworks, policies, governance structures and processes that will create mechanisms for accountability, transparency, and technical knowledge transfer after the project's closure?
How has the project developed appropriate institutional capacity (systems, structures, staff, expertise, etc.) that will be self-sufficient after the project closure date?
How has the project identified and involved champions (i.e. individuals in government and civil society) who can promote sustainability of project outcomes?
Has the project achieved stakeholders' (including government stakeholders') consensus regarding courses of action on project activities after the project's closure date?
Does the project leadership have the ability to respond to future institutional and governance changes (i.e. foreseeable changes to local or national political leadership)? Can the project strategies effectively be incorporated/mainstreamed into future planning?
Is the institutional change conducive to systematically addressing gender equality and human rights concerns?
- Environmental Sustainability - Are there environmental factors that could undermine the future flow of project environmental benefits?
Which activities in the project area would/pose a threat to the sustainability of project outcomes?
- Exit strategy - Does the project have an effective exit strategy? What are the key elements? What is the status of preparation or implementation of it? Has it been developed jointly with and adopted by all implementing partners and stakeholders?

Country Ownership

- Did the project concept have its origin within the national sectoral and development plans?
- Have outcomes (or potential outcomes) from the project been incorporated into the national sectoral and development plans?
- Are relevant country representatives (e.g., governmental official, civil society, etc.) actively involved in project identification, planning and/or implementation?
- Has the government maintained financial commitment to the project?
- Has the government approved policies and/or modified regulatory frameworks in line with the project's objectives? Which ones?

Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment

- To what extent did the project contribute to gender equality, the empowerment of women and a human rights-based approach? Case studies, examples, success stories, lessons learnt?
- How did gender results advance or contribute to the project's environment, climate and/or resilience outcomes.
- Are the achieved gender results short-term or long term.
- Were there any potential negative impact on gender equality and women's empowerment? If so, what can be done do to mitigate this?

- Has the project contributed to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources, improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance, targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women. ?
Case studies, success stories, challenges..

Catalytic/Replication Effect

- Scaling up – are any approaches developed through the project taken up on a regional / national scale, becoming widely accepted, and perhaps legally required
- Replication – are any activities, demonstrations, and/or techniques are repeated within or outside the project, nationally or internationally
- Demonstration – Have any steps been taken to catalyze the public good, for instance through the development of demonstration sites, successful information dissemination and training
- Production of public good – were any new technologies and approaches develop, but no significant actions were taken to build on this achievement, so the catalytic effect is left to ‘market forces’?
- Knowledge products - What were key knowledge products generated by the project ?
- What were means of knowledge transfer (i.e. dissemination of lessons through project result documents, training workshops, information exchange, a national and regional forum, etc.)
- Have any demonstration projects been expanded?
- What capacity building and training of individuals, and institutions to expand the project’s achievements in the country or other regions has taken place?
- Have project-trained individuals, institutions or companies been used to replicate the project’s outcomes in other regions?
- What are project lessons learned, failures/lost opportunities to date? What might have been done better or differently?
- What factors of the project achievements are contingent on specific local context or enabling environment factors?
- What needs to be done to improve the scalability or replication of project outcomes?

Progress to Impact

- What is the progress towards the long-term impact outlined in the project’s Theory of Change and the extent to which long-term impact can be attributed to the project.
- What is the scale at which environmental stress reduction (e.g. GHG emission reduction, reduction of waste discharge, etc.) has been achieved
- What is the progress towards environmental status change (e.g. change in population of endangered species, forest stock, water retention in degraded lands, etc.);
- What are the project contributions to changes in policy/legal/regulatory frameworks, including observed changes in capacities (awareness, knowledge, skills, infrastructure, monitoring systems, etc.) and governance architecture, including access to and use of information (laws, administrative bodies, trust-building and conflict resolution processes, information-sharing systems, etc.);
- What are the project contributions to changes in socio-economic status (income, health, well-being, etc.).

Final Questions and Remarks

- Please share any other points you would like to bring to the attention to the evaluation team.
- Do you have questions to the evaluation team?

DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR THE BENEFICIARIES

1. Community:
 - Lakka/Goderich
 - Hamilton
 - Tombo
 - Conakry Dee
 - Shenge
 - Tutrle Island

[Insert GPS location]
2. Was the UNDP-funded project designed to meet the need of this community? a). Yes b). No
If yes, how?
 - Knowledge on climate change
 - Receiving early warning messages on climate change mitigation and adaptation measures
 - Acquired financial/entrepreneurship skills & the provision of grant for the establishment of a small business [*Photos of evidence of some established businesses*]
 - Improved fishing techniques (by provision of outboard engines, recommended gears)
[*Check for trained persons for the O&M of these equipment to ensure sustainability*]
 - Fish handling, processing & preservation techniques
 - Efficient waste management techniques
 - Skills such as block making, masonry, gara tie dying, tailoring, catering, hair dressing, driving
It would be good to have insights into how some of these skills have impacted their economic and social status. Are they using these skills to improve their lives, if yes how? if not why?
 - Protect the community against climate change disaster
3. How have women and youth in particular benefited from the project? Have vulnerable and marginalized members of the community been included and benefited? What are the socio-economic changes (impact) in the beneficiaries' life brought by the project?
4. Were there any unexpected outcomes of the project? Were there any positive/negative consequences for any groups of the community?
5. What were the success factors in implementing activities?
6. What are the main challenges in implementation?
7. Do you have access to weather/early weather warning information"? a). Yes b). No.
8. If yes, how do you get this message?
 - Through radio/jingles on early warnings
 - Through community elders/project focal persons
 - Through mobile phones
 - All of the above

[*Check for the presence of trained staff at the weather stations*]
9. What type of messages do you receive from the weather station?
 - Knowledge on climate change
 - Receiving early warning messages on climate change mitigation and adaptation measures

[At the stations, check for the existence of a server system that transmit weather data into existing CIDMEWS as well as facilitate its integration into global monitoring system]

10. Do you listen to the weather messages? Is it useful?
11. From the messages received from the weather station, what measures have you been engaged in to reduce vulnerabilities to climate change-induced risks?
 - Awareness raising on climate change
 - Early warning information dissemination
 - Climate change mitigation & adaptive measures [improved fish processing techniques, cash for work activities – conversion of waste to other products, masonry, block making]
 - Entrepreneurship/economic empowerment – through VSLA/establishment of small business
12. What measures have you in place for regulating indiscriminate sand mining & mangrove cutting in your community?
 - Observation of by-laws banning sand mining/mangrove cutting
 - Engaged in alternative livelihood options
 - Provided assistance in the rehabilitation of degraded mangrove plants

[Check for the established mangrove plants (%survival vs %dead plants)]
13. How will you/community sustain the various implemented activities after the end of project support? Is any additional support needed to sustain activities? Which ones?
14. Can the activities be scaled up to other areas/communities? How can they best be scaled up? What should be done differently (if anything) (in planning, implementation, monitoring)? What mistake should be avoided if the initiative were to be scaled-up or replicated? And why?
15. Any other comments they want to share.

Annex 7 Evaluation Question Matrix (EQM)

Evaluation Question Matrix Terminal Evaluation “Adapting to climate change induced coastal risks management in Sierra Leone”			
Relevance: How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF Focal area, and to the environment and development priorities at the local, regional and national level?			
Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Sources	Data Collection Method
To what extent does the project objective align with the priorities of local community members/ CBOs, local associations, women’s organization and other local/community stakeholders	Level of coherence between project objective and stated priorities of local stakeholders	Local stakeholders Document review of local development strategies, environmental policies	Local level interviews and FGDs, site visits Document review
To what extent does the project objective align with the development priorities of local governments in the project areas?	Level of coherence between project objective and stated priorities of local stakeholders	Local stakeholders Document review of local development strategies, climate change adaptation policies, etc.	Local level field visit, interviews, FGDs Desk review
To what extent does the project align with national priorities and contribute to key government programs on climate change adaptation	Level of coherence with ongoing development policies and needs. Level of fit with evolving institutional framework Level of integration with or influence on local economic/livelihood development	Project documents Project staff Local stakeholders in government and community National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), namely 5 priorities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of meteorological/climate Monitoring stations throughout the country 2. Sensitization and awareness raising campaigns on climate change impacts on women relating to the three 	Desk reviews Stakeholder interviews Interviews with project staff Focus group discussions

		<p>conventions of biodiversity, desertification and UNFCCC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Development of an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan for Sierra Leone. 4. Development and enactment of appropriate policies and regulations relevant to the development of coastal communities, urban growth planning, and critical coastal ecosystems preservation 5. Establishment of a National Sea-Level Observing System in Sierra Leone <p>Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Management of coastal and fisheries resources through promotion of non-destructive fishing techniques to maintain resilience of marine ecosystems 2. Promotion and facilitation of early warning and disaster preparedness system. 3. Enhance the resilience of the tourism value chain. 4. Create enabling environment for the resilience of private sector investment, demonstrate an operational business case. 	
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<p>To what extent was the project concept and implementation arrangements developed with in-depth stakeholder consultations at all levels and with active community participation?</p> <p>To what extent did project design, meet the needs and interests of diverse stakeholders?</p>	<p>Level of involvement of local and national stakeholders in project design and implementation (meetings, planning approaches, outreach, number of stakeholders/meetings, MoU, partnership agreements etc., knowledge and awareness of stakeholders and beneficiaries of project design, implementation and benefits)</p>	<p>Project team, implementing partners Local and national stakeholders Project documents</p>	<p>KI Interviews Interviews with project staff and consultants/experts Desk review</p>
<p>To what extent were lessons learnt and practices from other relevant project(s) built into the design of the project?</p>	<p>scaling up of lessons/practices through the project</p>	<p>project documents project team UNDP CO staff staff of other donor agencies, NGOs</p>	<p>Desk review Interviews with project team, UNDP CO and other donor agencies, NGOs Interviews with stakeholders</p>
<p>Does the project objective fit GEF strategic priorities, namely: GEF's Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the LDCF</p>	<p>Level of coherence between project objective and GEF strategic priorities (including alignment of relevant focal area indicators)</p>	<p>GEF strategic priority documents for period when project was approved Current GEF strategic priority documents</p>	<p>Desk review Interview with regional GEF advisors, UNDP CO, GEF focal point</p>
<p>Was the project in-line with UNDP priorities and strategies for Sierra Leone (UNDAF, UNDP Country Program, SDGs)</p>	<p>Level of coherence between project objective and design with UNDAF, and UNDP Country Program and its Theory of Change SDGs</p>	<p>UNDAF UNDP Country Program SDGs</p>	<p>Desk review Interviews with project and UNDP country office staff Interviews with national government agencies representatives</p>
<p>Does the project objective contribute to the implementation of UNFCCC and other relevant international conventions (signed by Sierra Leone)</p>	<p>Linkages between project objective and elements of the UNFCCC, such as key articles and programs of work</p>	<p>UNFCCC website/documents Sierra Leone NAPA</p>	<p>Desk review national stakeholder interviews</p>

Effectiveness: To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved?

<p>To what extent have institutional and human capacity been enhanced to improve the effectiveness of coastal data collection</p>	<p>Progress toward project indicator targets</p>	<p>Project documents M&E data Project staff Project stakeholders</p>	<p>Stakeholder interviews Project team interviews Desk review</p>
<p>To what extent have coastal related risks integrated into the National Vulnerability Assessment Plans. To what extent have key local risks (per District) been identified to help EPA-SL to improve its legislative enforcement capacity, assist in revised policy design and from this, assist in future plan implementation. To what extent have budget allocations for ICZM improved so that resilience-building initiatives (identified in the integrated coastal zone management programmes) can be financed and executed. To what extent have the capacities of local/district government been strengthened so that they have the improved knowledge and resources available to help deliver a future national ICZMP.</p>	<p>Progress toward project indicator targets Allocated budgets Documentation, data, knowledge, awareness on coastal risks. Planning documents incorporating local coastal risk Budget allocations for ICZM Capacity score cards, impact surveys of trainings/capacity building</p>	<p>Project documents M&E data Project staff Project stakeholders</p>	<p>Stakehold/implementing partner interviews Desk review Project staff interviews</p>
<p>What factors and/or innovations contributed to successful achievements and good project progress towards targets, in terms of: implementation arrangements oversight engaging experts adaptive management</p>	<p>Level of documentation of and preparation for project risks, assumptions and impact drivers</p>	<p>Project documents Project staff Project stakeholders</p>	<p>Stakeholder interviews Desk review</p>

planning approaches (preparing annual work plans), involving stakeholders facilitating community participation communicating project objectives and successes to public M&E others			
What lessons learnt and best practices for effective implementation did the project generate?	Scaling up of practices, documentation of best practices	Project documents Project staff Project stakeholders	Stakeholder interviews project staff interviews Desk review
To what extent do risks and barriers remain to achieve the project objective and generate Global Environmental Benefits? (General overview. Details addressed under “sustainability”)	Documented evaluation of risks, inclusion in planning documents, risk preparedness.	Project documents, Risk logs, Progress Reports (PIRs) Project staff Project stakeholders	stakeholder interviews Desk review
Efficiency: Was the project implemented efficiently, in line with international and national norms and standards?			
Was the project implementation cost-effective?	Standard of financial management procedures (aligned with UNDP, national norms) Actual vs planned disbursement rate Project management costs compared to overall costs (%)	Project documents/re[prts Project team members	Desk review Interviews with project team members and UNDP CO

Are financial management procedures and reports in line with government and UNDP/GEF procedures	Cost of project inputs and outputs relative to norms and standards for donor projects in Sierra Leone	Project documents/reports Project staff	Desk review Interviews with project staff, and UNDP CO
Is the project implementation approach efficient for delivering the planned project results?	Adequacy of implementation structure and mechanisms for coordination and communication Planned and actual level of human resources available Extent and quality of engagement with relevant partners / partnerships Quality and adequacy of project monitoring mechanisms (oversight bodies' input, quality and timeliness of reporting, etc.)	Project documents/reports National and local stakeholders Project staff	Desk review Interviews with project staff Interviews with national and local stakeholders
Is project implementation on schedule? If not, has it impacted cost-effectiveness?	Have project milestones been reached in time? Are/how are planned results affected by delays? Required project adaptive management measures related to delays – have they been applied or planned?	Project documents Project staff, implementing partners, UNDP CO	Desk review Interviews with project staff, UNDP CO, implementing partners
Have co-financing contributions in cash and in-kind to project implementation been made as planned?	Actual cash and in-kind co-financing compared to commitments as per ProDoc	Project documents/co-financing table Co-financing letters by partners Project staff	Desk review Interviews with project staff and implementing partners
Has/to what extent has the project leveraged additional resources?	Amount of resources leveraged compared to project budget	Project documents Project staff	Desk review Interviews with project staff
Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, socio-political, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?			

<p>Have all costs related to coastal risk management been considered in budget planning at different levels/with relevant stakeholders?</p> <p>Will financial resources be available to sustain project results after end of GEF support?</p>	<p>Financial requirements for maintenance of project benefits Level of expected financial resources available to support maintenance of project benefits Potential for additional financial resources to support maintenance of project benefits</p>	<p>Project documents Project staff Project stakeholders and beneficiaries Planning procedures and documents</p>	<p>Field visit interviews and FGDs Desk review (project reports, publications) Stakeholder interviews</p>
<p>Is the degree of ownership at all levels/among all stakeholders sufficient to maintain project results?</p> <p>Are all roles and responsibilities for procedures (data collection, risk management, livelihood activities) established with project support planned for and handed over (in exit strategy, sustainability plans/agreements)</p>	<p>Level of initiative and engagement of relevant stakeholders in project activities and results</p>	<p>Project documents Project staff Project stakeholders</p>	<p>Field visit interviews with beneficiaries and local stakeholders Desk review Stakeholder interviews</p>
<p>Are the livelihood opportunities for local communities sufficient as incentives to sustain their active participation in planning and management of coastal risk management, sustainable natural resource management?</p> <p>Are opportunities already realized within the project time frame?</p>	<p>Attitude of community members Evidence of improved household incomes Evidence of livelihood diversification/shift to sustainable, climate smart, adapted livelihood strategies</p>	<p>Project documents Local government records Community members, Beneficiaries Womens' Groups , Youth Groups, associations,</p>	<p>Desk review Interviews Focus Group Discussions Site Visits to local entrepreneurs, youth, women(s) organizations households</p>
<p>Are M&E and enforcement procedures of newly established coastal risk/natural resource management strengthened, capacities built and resources available</p>	<p>Ongoing M&E and enforcement effective, records available, responsibilities clear, routine budget planning,</p>	<p>Project documents, Local government and CBOs Local partners</p>	<p>Document reviews, interviews (Stakeholders and beneficiaries, project staff, implementing partners)</p>

Are indicators used by the project in line with stakeholder/government indicators? (were they in line from the onset or brought in line/incorporated at project end)?	Project supported results are reflected and maintained in local government and NGO/CBO M&E procedures and records.	Project documents Stakeholders and implementing partners resource persons and documents	Desk reviews Stakeholder interviews
Do relevant stakeholders have the necessary technical capacity to ensure that project benefits are maintained? •	Level of technical capacity of relevant stakeholders relative to level required to sustain project benefits	Project documents Project staff Project stakeholders and beneficiaries	Field visit interviews Stakeholder interviews, Interviews with project team and implementing partners Desk review
To what extent could sustainability of project achievements be linked to socio-political factors?	Existence of socio-political risks to project benefits	Project documents Project staff Project stakeholders	Field visit interviews Desk review
Have information on coastal risk, and project activities, lessons learnt been communicated widely in the public, in online, broadcast, print media? Has public awareness been built?	Level/number of publications, media mentions. Evidence of public awareness/knowledge of project objectives and activities, coastal risk management, CCA	Project documents/outputs. Project staff Local stakeholders and beneficiaries	Desk review (knowledge products, project reports) Interviews (stakeholders, project, beneficiaries)
Have exit strategies been developed for the three outcomes and at all levels	Clear exit strategies laying out how operations are sustained in terms of capacities, roles, budgeting, coordination, M&E	Project documents on exit strategy Project team Stakeholders, implementing partners	Document/report review Interviews project staff, Stakeholder interviews
Are there any environmental risks that can undermine the future flow of project impacts and Global Environmental Benefits?	Existence of environmental risks to project benefits	Project documents Project staff Project stakeholders	Field visit interviews Desk review
Gender Equality, and Womens' Empowerment: Were equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men considered? Were the interests, needs and priorities of women and men taken into consideration in project design, implementation and M&E? Was project design and implementation gender responsive?			

Was the project aligned with national policies and strategies on gender equality?	coherence with national policies	Project documents Project staff stakeholders	Desk review stakeholder interviews Project staff interviews
Was the UNDP Gender Marker rating assigned to the project document realistic and backed by the findings of the gender analysis? Was a Gender Action Plan, Strategy developed?	Gender analysis confirms/coherent with rating	Project doc/gender analysis	Desk review
To what extent/were mechanisms developed and applied for separate consultations with women ?	Number, type, scope of meetings/ events with women participants	Project documents Project staff Local stakeholders local women, womens organizations	Desk reviews Interviews with project staff Field visit interviews and focus group discussions
To what extent did activities to promote income generation, livelihood strategies target women?	Womens' participation in and benefits from income generation activities	Project documents Project staff Local stakeholders local women, womens organizations	Desk reviews Interviews with project staff Field visit interviews and focus group discussions
To what extend were women's organizations involved and supported in project activities?	Number of womens organizations involved in activities	Project documents Project staff Local stakeholders local women, womens organizations	Desk reviews Interviews with project staff Field visit interviews and focus group discussions
Was project M&E gender disaggregating?	Disaggregated information on gender (men and womens' participation in project activities, benefits from project activities (income, decision making, access to resources, etc.)	Project M&E data Project M&E officer	Desk review Interviews with project staff
How were perspectives of women and men involved and affected by the project monitored and assessed?	Disaggregated information on gender (men and womens' participation in project activities)	Project M&E data Project M&E officer	Desk review Interviews with project staff

To what extent did the project encourage/facilitate the participation of women in all activities (planning, capacity building, income generation, access to resources, a.o.)	Level of womens participation in activities, representation in planning/co-management committees, increased income for women	Project documents Project staff Local stakeholders local women, womens organizations	Desk reviews Interviews with project staff Field visit interviews and focus group discussions
To what extent was gender balance achieved/promoted in all project related activities, employment?	number of women/men participants and employees	Project documents Project staff Project stakeholders	desk reviews Interviews of project staff
What real changes in gender equality did the project generate, pilot or contribute to? Access to/control of resources Access to information Decision making power/influence Division of labor, workload Income generation social status membership to organization	Changes in access to/control of resources, access to information, decision making power, influence, division of labor, workload, income generation, social status, membership in organizations, for women and men	Project documents, M&E Local government M&E Community Women/Womens'Organizations	Desk reviews Interviews with project staff Local stakeholder interviews, namely women and womens' organizations
To what extent did the project contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment?	Level of progress of gender action plan and gender indicators in results framework	Project documents Project staff Project stakeholders	Desk review, interviews, field visits
To what extend and in what ways did the project's gender results advance or contribute to the project's climate change adaptation outcomes?	Existence of logical linkages between gender results and project outcomes and impacts	Project documents Project staff Project stakeholders	Desk review, interviews, field visits
Results and Impacts: To what extent did the project achieve, or expects to achieve, results (outputs, outcomes and impacts, including global environmental benefits). To what extent did the project address identified root causes, and barriers to achieving its objectives. What is the progress towards the long-term impact outlined in the project's Theory of Change and the extent to which long-term impact can be attributed to the project? To what extent has the project contributed to changes in policy/legal/regulatory frameworks, including observed changes in capacities (awareness, knowledge, skills, infrastructure, monitoring systems, etc.) and governance architecture, including access to and use of information (laws, administrative bodies, trust-building and conflict resolution processes, information-sharing systems, etc.).			

<p>Have the planned outputs been produced? Have they contributed to the project outcomes and objectives?</p>	<p>Level of project implementation progress relative to expected level at current stage of implementation</p> <p>Existence of logical linkages between project outputs and outcomes/impacts</p>	<p>Project documents Project staff Project stakeholders</p>	<p>Stakeholder and Project staff interviews Field visit interviews Desk review</p>
<p>Are the anticipated outcomes likely to be achieved? Are the outcomes likely to contribute to the achievement of the project objective?</p>	<p>Existence of logical linkages between project outcomes and impacts</p>	<p>Project documents Project staff Project stakeholders</p>	<p>Field visit interviews Desk review</p>
<p>Are impact level results likely to be achieved? Are the likely to be at the scale sufficient to be considered Global Environmental Benefits?</p>	<p>Environmental and socio-economic indicators Level of progress through the project's Theory of Change</p>	<p>Project documents Project staff Project stakeholders</p>	<p>Field visit interviews Desk review</p>
<p>To what extent has the project contributed to increase the resilience of Sierra Leone's vulnerable coastal communities and associate economic sectors (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, transport, and water) to the negative impacts of climate change?</p>	<p>Measurable changes in resilience indicators</p>	<p>GEF/LDCF/SCCF Core Indicators and Tracking Tools Project M&E. Relevant partners/agencies M&E.</p>	<p>Document reviews Stakeholder/key informant interviews Site visits</p>
<p>To what extent has the project contributed to changes in socio-economic status (income, health, well-being, etc.). (support at a micro economic level to guarantee livelihood security or to better create the conditions necessary for generating alternative income activities.)</p>	<p>Measurable changes in household incomes, well-being</p>	<p>Project reports Local stakeholders and beneficiaries Implementing partners (NGOs)</p>	<p>Document reviews KIIs FGDs Site visits, direct observations, case studies</p>

<p>To what extent did the project address the identified barriers to increase resilience of coastal communities, and root causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of availability and use of data and information relevant to understanding coastal risks • Weak institutional and policy capacities for Integrated Coastal Zone Management: • Lack of awareness on coastal risks along the coast: • Inadequate resources and financial constraints for planning and implementing adaptation efforts • Institutional Weaknesses (low ability to manage information on coastal specific related climate risks, and to develop coastal early warning system (CIEWS) for the protection of coastal communities and assets; Lack of financial resources and adequate capacity to assess, measure, monitor and collect the necessary information required for effective and sustainable coastal management • Limited (and dispersed) information and knowledge management on coastal data • Inadequate policy and legislation (development planning and sectoral policies, plans and programs do not mainstream coastal information and climate change issues) • weak enforcement of laws and/or policies • 	<p>Changes in data availability and use. Changes in capacity Changes in policy framework Changes in awareness Changes in availability if financial resources (current and in future)</p>	<p>Policy documents (drafts and adopted policies) Project reports score cards capacity assessments stakeholders, implementing partners, beneficiaries project staff</p>	<p>KIIs with stakeholders, project team, beneficiaries Document reviews FGDs Site visits</p>
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What contributions have been made to capacities (awareness, knowledge, skills, infrastructure, monitoring systems, womens' empowerment/participation in decision making). What is the scale/extent?	Changes in awareness, knowledge and skills, M&E practices, infrastructure for communities, womens' participation in decision making	Project reports capacity assessments M&E records project staff stakeholders women/organizations	Document reviews stakeholder interviews site visits
What contributions have been made in access to and use of information? What is the scale/extent?	Local stakeholders, community members, CBOs, women, womens' organizations are accessing and using (newly available?) information for BD conservation, sustainable practices, co-management a.o.	Project documents project staff and consultants community local stakeholders	document reviews stakeholder and project staff interviews
What contributions have been made to changes in socio-economic status (income, well-being, health, influence, participation)? What is the scale/extent?	Changes within community in income, well-being, health, influence, participation in planning, decision making, management	Project documents project staff and consultants/social mobilisers community local stakeholders	document reviews stakeholder and project staff interviews
Did the project generate any unintended impacts? (negative and positive)? What are the implications and scope?	Unplanned changes/impacts observed by stakeholders, or detected through M&E procedures.	project staff and contractors local stakeholders	document review stakeholder interviews
What are remaining barriers to sustain long term impacts?	Stakeholders consider long term impacts not secured	project staff stakeholders research/BD specialists	document review stakeholder interviews focus group discussions
Monitoring & Evaluation and Adaptive Management			

Were indicators SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attributable, Relevant, Time-bound/timely/trackable/targeted)	M& E system captures all targeted changes; is practical for adaptive management	Project Documents Project staff	Desk reviews Project staff interviews
Was the M&E plan well-conceived, practical and sufficient at the point of CEO Endorsement? Was it articulated sufficiently to monitor results and track progress toward achieving objectives?	progress towards targets was measurable	Project Documents Project staff	Desk reviews Project staff interviews
Did the M&E plan include a baseline, and evaluation studies at specific times to assess results	progress measured against baseline, and reported regularly	Project Documents Project staff	Desk reviews project staff interviews
Was the M&E plan sufficiently budgeted and funded during project preparation and implementation	M&E activities undertaken according to plan	Project Documents Project staff	Desk reviews project staff interviews
Was data on specified indicators, relevant GEF/LDCF/SCCF Tracking Tools/Core Indicators gathered in a systematic manner	GEF tracking tools status	Project Documents/GEF tracking tools Project staff	Desk reviews project staff interviews
Extent of compliance with progress and financial reporting requirements, including quality and timeliness of reports;	Project reporting status Number of reports, dates of reports	Project Documents Project staff	Desk reviews project staff interviews
To what extent did the Project Team use inclusive, innovative, and participatory monitoring systems	M&E indicators (community indicators? , how developed, methods of monitoring, participation in M&E activities)	Project Documents Project staff	Desk reviews project staff interviews
To what extent was information provided by the M&E system used to improve and adapt project performance	changes in project approaches and strategies based on M&E data	Project Documents Project staff	Desk reviews project staff interviews
Did the M&E system include proper training for parties responsible for M&E activities to ensure that data will continue to be collected and used after project closure	Quality, completeness and continuation of M&E data gathering after project end. Training for M&E for sustainability	Project Documents Project staff	Desk reviews project staff interviews

Was the projects' Theory of Change reviewed and refined during implementation? Or explicitly formulated if not drafted in ProDoc?	ToC mentioned in project doc, or in progress reports?	Project Documents Project staff	Desk reviews project staff interviews
Were PIR self-evaluation ratings consistent with MTR and TE findings? If not, were these discrepancies identified by the Project Board and addressed	Coherence of self-assessment ratings with MTR.	Project Documents Project staff	Desk reviews project staff interviews
Were changes made to project implementation as a result of the MTR recommendations	Evidence for changes in approach/concept, and/or implementation arrangements	Management response to MTR. Project implementation/progress reports after MTR Project staff/management	Desk reviews project staff interviews
What was the extent and role of the project board in M&E activities?	Number of meetings of PB, routine interaction, field visits by PB?	Reports of PB meetings PB members Project management	Desk reviews project staff interviews
Cross-cutting and UNDP Mainstreaming Issues: Were social risks, equitable benefits, potential impacts considered in design and implementation? Were environmental risks and potential impacts considered in design and implementation?			
How were effects on local populations considered in project design and implementation?	Positive or negative effects of the project on local populations.	Project document, progress reports, monitoring reports	Desk review, interviews, field visits
Were public hearings conducted on proposed actions and mechanisms for consultations?	Level of awareness and knowledge on project objectives and participation in project activities of local stakeholders. Local project ownership and support.	Project reports Project team members project contractors/social mobilisers local stakeholders	desk reviews interviews with project staff/contractors Interviews with local stakeholders
Was special attention paid to including poor and vulnerable and marginalized groups and individuals?	Level of inclusion, participation of/benefits for poor, vulnerable and marginalized groups and individuals.	Project reports Project team members project contractors/social mobilisers local stakeholders local government records (poverty/well-being)	desk reviews interviews with project staff/contractors Interviews with local stakeholders

Did any financing plans cause additional burden (taxes, resource use fees etc.) for local communities?	Level of support for activities by local community.	Project reports Project team members local stakeholders local government records	desk reviews interviews with project staff/contractors Interviews with local stakeholders
Did project activities create/potentially create negative environmental effects, resource pressures on areas adjacent to project areas?	Increased resource pressure, unsustainable use in adjacent areas.	Project reports Project team members local stakeholders local government records	desk reviews interviews with project staff/contractors Interviews with local stakeholders
Was co-financing by local governments additional, or did it cause to loss to development budgets otherwise?	Loss to local development budget, decrease in spending for local development strategies.	Project reports Project team members local stakeholders local government records	desk reviews interviews with project staff/contractors Interviews with local stakeholders
Was social equity of planned actions assessed? Needs of vulnerable/marginalized considered in any activities of sustainable harvest? Compensations/substitutions? Do-no-harm approach followed? Alternative income generation?	Level of access and participation by vulnerable groups. Changes in income, well-being.	Project reports Project team members local stakeholders local government records	desk reviews interviews with project staff/contractors Interviews with local stakeholders Interviews with vulnerable/marginalized
Was there adequate monitoring of environmental and social risks as identified through the UNDP SESP and in line with any safeguards management plan's M&E section?	environmental and social risks monitored throughout project implementation	M&E records project reports project staff	desk reviews staff interviews
How/were relevant groups' (children, elderly, disabled, and poor) involvement with the project and the impact on them monitored?	Disaggregated data in M&E system	Project M&E Project staff	Document reviews M&E staff interviews
Stakeholder Participation and Partnership Arrangements			

<p>To what extent did local and national government support the objectives of the project?</p> <p>What was their role in decision-making and implementation?</p>	<p>Awareness of and support for, involvement, responsibilities in project activities, policy support</p>	<p>local and national government stakeholders project team local community a.o. stakeholders project reports</p>	<p>interviews with stake holders and project staff document reviews focus group discussions surveys</p>
<p>To what extent did community members/organizations support the objectives of the project?</p> <p>What was their role in decision-making and implementation?</p>	<p>Awareness of and support for, involvement, responsibilities in project activities</p>	<p>local community project team local stakeholders project reports</p>	<p>interviews with stake holders and project staff document reviews focus group discussions surveys</p>
<p>What new partnerships were established and scaled up with project support? (inter-agency, government/community, private sector involvement, others?)</p>	<p>Functional mechanisms of collaboration, co-financing, with clear institutional arrangements, commitments, finance</p>	<p>local and national government stakeholders project team local community a.o. stakeholders project reports co-management plans</p>	<p>interviews with stake holders and project staff document reviews focus group discussions surveys</p>
<p>To what extent did stakeholder involvement and public awareness contribute to the progress towards achievement of project objectives?</p>	<p>Level of awareness and active support for project approach and activities</p>	<p>project team local stakeholders project reports</p>	<p>interviews with stake holders and project staff document reviews focus group discussions surveys</p>
<p>To what extent are stakeholders interested in and supportive the project's long-term success and sustainability? How are stakeholders taking forward the project's achievements?</p>	<p>Commitments, plans, capacities, initiatives to sustain and scale up project achievements.</p>	<p>project reports policy documents stakeholders project staff</p>	<p>interviews with stake holders and project staff document reviews focus group discussions surveys</p>
<p>Actual stakeholder participation compared to what was planned in the project document and Stakeholder Engagement Plan?</p>	<p>n.a.</p>	<p>project reports policy documents stakeholders project staff</p>	<p>interviews with stake holders and project staff document reviews</p>

Design: Analysis of Results Framework – was project design effective as a tool to help achieve the planned results			
Were project objectives clear, practical and feasible within the planned time frame (not considering pandemic)?	Level of achievement of objectives. Applicability, feasibility of implementation	Project staff/consultants Project documents	Interviews Desk review
Was there a clearly defined and robust Theory of Change?	Reflection of ToC in rationale in ProDoc, Inception Report	ProDoc Inception Report Project staff/consultants	Interviews Desk review
Was the ToC explicitly formulated?	ToC in ProDoc, Inception Report	ProDoc Inception Report Project staff/consultants	Interviews Desk review
Did the project rationale entail all the necessary elements of a robust Theory of Change: - clear definition of the problem to be addressed - root causes of the problem desired outcomes - analysis of barriers and enablers to achieve outcomes - consideration how to address barriers a plan for phased withdrawal of the project?	Comprehensive rationale in ProDoc ToC in Inception Report	ProDoc Inception Report project staff and consultant	Desk review Interviews with project staff and consultants
Were there revisions to the results framework? (inception, MTR)	Changes in concepts, implementation arrangements throughout project cycle	project staff/consultants project documents	Interviews Desk review
Were revisions to the results framework sound and made sense given the context of the project?	Level of improved clarity of concepts, for policy and implementation. Improved stakeholder cooperation and support	project staff/consultants project documents stakeholders	Interviews Desk review

To what extent did the project aim to capture broader development impacts (income generation, gender equality and women's empowerment, improved governance, livelihood benefits, etc.)?	Project impacts on livelihoods, womens participation, governance	project documents Project staff	Interviews Desk review
Were assumptions and risks defined in the PIF and project document? Did they help to determine activities and planned outputs?	Definition of assumptions and risks in project documents, and how reflected in activities and outputs?	project staff/consultants project documents stakeholders	Interviews Desk review
To what extent were lessons from other relevant projects incorporated in the project design?	Project design elements based on lessons learnt, linkages to other projects	project documents Project staff/consultants	Interviews Desk review
How were perspectives considered in project design of: - those affected by project decisions - those who could affect the outcomes - those who could contribute information or other resources to the process	Details on stakeholders/beneficiaries/ affected in ProDoc design	project documents Project staff/consultants stakeholders	Interviews Desk review
How did the Stakeholder Engagement Plan describe stakeholder interaction and roles?	Level of detail/accuracy of Stakeholder Engagement Plan	project documents	Desk review
Were linkages established with other complementary interventions? Was there planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and/or other initiative?	Linkages, synergies with relevant projects	project documents Project staff/consultants	Interviews Desk review
UNDP Oversight/Implementation: Extent to which UNDP delivered effectively on activities related to project identification, concept preparation, appraisal, preparation of detailed proposal, approval and start-up, oversight, supervision, completion and evaluation			

Adequacy, quality and timeliness of UNDP support to the Implementing Partner and Project Team	Effective and efficient project implementation and execution	Project reports Project staff Implementing partner staff stakeholders	Desk reviews Interviews with project team and implementing partner KI
Annual reporting quality, realism	Report contents reflects findings (field, interviews, other documents)	Project reports, M&E Project staff Implementing partner staff stakeholders beneficiaries	Desk reviews Interviews with project team and implementing partner KI
Quality of risk management	Level of risks assessed, foreseen, mitigated	Project documents Project staff	Desk reviews Interviews with project team
Responsiveness to significant implementation problems (if any)	Effective and efficient project implementation and execution	Project management/staff	Interviews with project team
Oversight of the management of environmental and social risks as identified through the UNDP SESP.	Level at which Environmental and Social risks considered, addressed, monitored	Project management/staff	Interviews with project team
Implementing Partner Execution: Extent to which the implementing partner effectively managed and administered day to day activities of the project			
Extent of focus on results and timeliness	Degree and on schedule achievement of results	Project reports Project staff Implementing partner staff stakeholders	Desk reviews Interviews with project team and implementing partner KI
Use of funds, procurement and contracting of goods and services	Adherence to appropriate procedures in line with government regulations	Project documentation (procurement, contracting)	Desk reviews Interviews with project team and implementing partner KI

Evaluators/Consultants:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study imitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.
8. Must ensure that independence of judgement is maintained, and that evaluation findings and recommendations are independently presented.
9. Must confirm that they have not been involved in designing, executing or advising on the project being evaluated and did not carry out the project's Mid-Term Review.

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

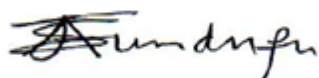
Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System:

Name of Evaluator: Abu James Sundufu

Name of Consultancy Organization (where relevant): _____

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at Bo City, Sierra Leone (Place) on 12th MAY, 2023. (Date)



Signature: _____

UNEG Code of Conduct for Evaluators

Independence entails the ability to evaluate without undue influence or pressure by any party (including the hiring unit) and providing evaluators with free access to information on the evaluation subject. Independence provides legitimacy to and ensures an objective perspective on evaluations. An independent evaluation reduces the

potential for conflicts of interest which might arise with self-reported ratings by those involved in the management of the project being evaluated. Independence is one of ten general principles for evaluations (together with internationally agreed principles, goals and targets: utility, credibility, impartiality, ethics, transparency, human rights and gender equality, national evaluation capacities,

Evaluators/Consultants:

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
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4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
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6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study imitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.
8. Must ensure that independence of judgement is maintained, and that evaluation findings and recommendations are independently presented.
9. Must confirm that they have not been involved in designing, executing or advising on the project being evaluated and did not carry out the project's Mid-Term Review.

Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form

Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System:

Name of Evaluator: Sabine Schmidt

I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.

Signed at ___ Ulaanbaatar ___ (Place) on ___ January 30, 2023 ___ (Date)

Signature:



Terminal Evaluation Report for Adapting to climate change induced coastal risk management in Sierra Leone, PIMS #5178, GEF ID 5902

Reviewed and Cleared By:

Commissioning Unit (M&E Focal Point)

Name: Birendra Dash

Signature:  _____ Date: 04-Sep-2023

Regional Technical Advisor (Nature, Climate and Energy)

Name: Muyeye Chambwera

Signature:  _____ Date: 04-Sep-2023

Annex 10 Photo Annex Field Visit



FDG SESSION WITH A CROSS SECTION OF BENEFICIAIRES IN THE LAKKA/GODERICH COMMUNIY



FDG SESSION WITH A CROSS SECTION OF BENEFICIAIRES IN THE SHENGE COMMUNIY



FDG SESSION WITH A CROSS SECTION OF BENEFICIAIRES IN THE CONADRI DEE COMMUNIY

LANDING SITES/JETTY IN USE IN THE SHENGE COMMUNITY



LANDING SITES/JETTY IN USE IN THE TURTLE ISLAND COMMUNITY

COLD ROOM IN USE IN THE SHENGE COMMUNITY



DEGRADED MANGROVE AREAS REBITATED IN THE SHENGE COMMUNITY



WAITING PLATFORM IN USE IN THE TOMBO COMMUNITY



Annex 11 Project Results Framework

As updated by CTA in December 2021

- A. **This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):** list relevant SDG goal (s)
 B. SDG 1: *End poverty in all its forms everywhere*; SDG 2: *End hunger, achieve food security*; SDG 5 *Achieve gender equality*; SDG 11: *Resilient cities and human settlements*; SDG 13: *Fighting climate change and its impacts*; SDG 15: *Protect, restore and reverse land degradation*

This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNSDCF 2020-2023:

Outcome 1: By 2023, Sierra Leone benefits from a more productive, commercialized and sustainable agriculture, improved food and nutrition security, and increased resilience to climate change and other shocks

Outcome 2: By 2023, the most vulnerable, particularly women, youth, adolescents and children (especially girls), and persons living with disabilities are empowered and benefit from increased social protection services, economic and social opportunities including those with disability

This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:

Output 1.3: Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste.

Output 1.4: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented.

Output 1.5: Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted to achieve increased energy efficiency and universal modern energy access (especially off-grid sources of renewable energy)

Output 2.5: Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2017)	Mid-term Target (2020)	End of Project Target (2023)	Assumptions
<p>Project Objective: <i>“Strengthen the ability of men and women in coastal communities to systematically manage climate change risks and impacts on physical infrastructure and economic livelihoods”.</i></p>	<p>Oa1. Number of new inclusive partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystems services at national and/or subnational level.</p>	<p>Oa. Zero (0) At start of projects, there are no inclusive partnerships in the coastal pilot sites for adaptation management solutions.</p>	<p>Oa.Six (6) inclusive partnerships in the coastal pilot sites established for adaptation management solutions by Mid-Term.</p>	<p>Oa. Six (6) inclusive partnerships in the coastal pilot sites for adaptation management solutions, with sustainability plans in place, by End of Project.</p>	<p>Oa. Communities (women and youths) are able to identify and engage in alternative income generating activities and resilient methods of CC adaption.</p> <p>Oa2. The project will successfully lay the</p>

					groundwork for new adaptation solutions, by facilitating local-level partnerships that will unlock new ideas for adaptation solutions, that can be taken forward post-project through accessing innovative financing sources
	Ob. Number of direct project beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender and age groups (youths and adults).	Ob. Zero (0) direct project beneficiaries, at project start.	Ob. 23,200 people in all the six pilot sites are registered as project beneficiaries and are involved in adaptation measures by Mid-Term. - At least 50% are women - At least 50% are youth	Ob. At least 58,000 women and youths are registered as project beneficiaries and are involved in adaptation measures by the end of project. - At least 50% are women - At least 50% are youth	Ob. Target communities are willing to cooperate in the participatory process of developing and implementing CC adaption plans.
Component/Outcome 1 <i>Enhance the availability of high quality climate risk information that is inclusive and critical for development decision-making in the coastal zone.</i>	1. Number of coastal communities covered by operational climate/weather and marine monitoring stations (OMSs) in the 6 pilot sites for improved weather observation to generate quality climate risk information.	1. Currently no coastal community is covered by climate/weather and marine monitoring station in the six sites targeted by the project.	1. At least 3 coastal communities are covered by operational climate/weather and marine monitoring stations (OMSs) in the six targeted sites.	1. Six (6) coastal communities are covered by operational climate/weather and marine monitoring stations (OMSs) in the six targeted sites.	1. Costs of equipment and training will not rise dramatically during project implementation and technical expertise and equipment for upgrading the network is available. Procurement and installation of equipment is not delayed due to slow release of funds, lengthy administration

	2. Number of people with access to high-quality climate risk information and early warnings in targeted communities	2. At project start, 0 people in target communities have access to high-quality climate risk information and early warnings	2. At project mid-term, at least 1,500 people in target communities have access to high-quality climate risk information and early warnings - At least 50% are women	2. At project end, at least 5,500 people in target communities have access to high-quality climate risk information and early warnings - At least 50% are women	processes and data transmission systems are robust enough 2. The 2 community members in each of the 6 target communities, who receive messages with warnings based on data from the marine monitoring stations, are able to set up networks for SMS warnings to reach at least 1,000 people in each community (500 in Turtle Island)
Component/ Outcome 2 <i>Develop appropriate gender sensitive protection measures, policy/legal tools and integrated coordination mechanisms to improve /support policy design and implementation in dealing with current and long-term coastal challenges.</i>	2. Number of ICZM plans that integrate climate change induced risks and vulnerability.	2. At project start, there are 0 ICZM Plans or Policies that integrate climate change induced risks and vulnerability.	2. At mid-term there is at least 1 ICZM plan or policy integrating climate change induced risks and vulnerability in place.	2. At project end, there are at least 3 ICZM plans or policies integrating climate change induced risks and vulnerability in place.	1. Sierra Leone Environmental Protection Agency (EPA-SL) is able to recruit and train enough technical personnel to carry out vulnerability and risk assessments. 2. Initial coastal vulnerability studies and technical assessments are accurate in their predictions of coastal impacts. 3. GoSL is committed towards taking forward a process for MSP and in developing the “blue economy” as part of a national policy.

Component/ Outcome 3 <i>Public awareness enhanced and gender sensitive climate resilient alternatives to sand mining promoted for better adhesion of policy makers and communities on adaptation.</i>	<p>3a. Number of technical officers and policy makers skilled to conduct awareness raising campaigns to disseminate knowledge on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment, and Sectoral and Livelihood Adaptation Planning issues in the six coastal districts (Conakry Dee, Lakka & Hamilton, Tombo, Shenge and Turtle Island).</p>	<p>3a. Currently no technical officers and policy makers are skilled to conduct awareness raising campaigns capacity building on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment, and Sectoral and Livelihood Adaptation Planning delivered.</p>	<p>3a. At Mid-Term, at least 25 technical officers and policy makers (25% Women) skilled to conduct awareness raising campaigns on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment, and Sectoral and Livelihood Adaptation Planning issues in the six coastal districts.</p>	<p>3a. At the end of the project at least 50 technical officers and policy makers (25% Women) skilled to conduct awareness raising campaigns on Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment, and Sectoral and Livelihood Adaptation Planning issues in the six coastal districts.</p>	<p>3a. Government & Public Departments in the Districts are willing to make available sufficient candidates who are interested in collaborating in the training and capacity building activities.</p> <p>It is not realistic to attain a target of 50% women technical officers and policy makers because of the low representation of women in these roles currently.</p>
	<p>3b. Number of youth and sand mining groups previously engaged in sand mining adopt alternative climate-resilient livelihoods</p>	<p>3b. Currently no viable alternatives are offered to youth engaged in sand-mining</p>	<p>3b. At Mid-Term, at least 5 youth and sand mining groups have adopted alternative livelihoods, and 90 masons and 90 block makers produce and use CSEB for construction;</p>	<p>3b. At the end of the project, at least 10 youth and sand mining groups have adopted alternative livelihoods and 90 masons and 90 block makers produce and use CSEB for construction and are fully engaged in this activity;</p>	<p>3b. Youth and Women Association, NGOs/CSOs participating in the activities of adaptation through engagement in alternative income generative livelihoods are willing to cooperate</p> <p>3c Construction companies are interested in using CSEB.</p>

	<p>3c. Number of ha of mangrove restored in the six pilot sites to protect coastal community and infrastructure at risks.</p>	<p>3c. At project start there were 0 ha of mangrove in the six pilot sites restored to protect coastal community and infrastructure at risks.</p>	<p>3c. By Mid-Term at least 250 ha of mangrove restored in the six pilot sites to protect coastal community and infrastructure at risks.</p>	<p>3c. By the end of project 500 ha of mangrove restored in the six pilot sites to protect coastal community and infrastructure at risks.</p>	<p>3d. Target communities are willing to cooperate in the work of restoring mangroves. Mangrove restoration is based on best available science, and includes restoring links to freshwater sources as well as planting of propagules.</p>

ANNEX 12 Details on Activity Implementation and Documentation/Evidence

Activity Implementation under Outcome 1

Activities 1.1.1. – 1.1.5 (Assess site conditions for ONS installation (equipment housing, security, personnel) and test remote transmission system to EPA-SL & SLMD/A-Lungi Airport in partnership with USL-IMBO; Procure, install (at the EPA-SL GIS unit) and operationalize four remote sensing image processing software packages and equipment to assist climate and oceanographic monitoring; Procure and install six ONS equipment and establish EPA-SL/MFMR/MWR/USL-IMBO-USL/SLMD/A/SLMA partnerships for future coastal monitoring network; Training of four technical staff (locally and internationally) of EPA-SL, MFMR, SLMD/A, SLMA on remote sensing techniques, operationalization of the equipment and processing data; and Strengthen human capacity for six technical staff of MFMR, EPA-SL, ONS, SLMA, SLMD/A and USL-IMBO on baseline studies, nearshore wave modelling studies, shoreline change studies and sediment transport studies etc; **Documented in reports, photos, attendance lists of trainings. Impact of trainings has not been documented.**

Activity 1.1.6 (Detailed topographic and bathymetry analysis of the coastal zone (Digital Elevation Model) **Has not been implemented.**

Activities 1.2.1, 1.2.2. (Set up/strengthen twelve technical staff from the MFMR, EPA-SL, SLMD/A, ONS, SLMA and USL-IMBO Climate & Oceanographic/Marine Forecasting Capacity; Acquire, install and run six hydrodynamic models (e.g. MIKE11 flood, Nearshore Wave Prediction System), plus enhance human capacity on coastal modelling approaches to better understand and interpret/research the seasonal dynamics of seaweed/sargassum). **Documented in reports, however training impact is not assessed.**

Activities 1.2.3 and 1.2.4 (Establish a working partnerships between various WMO Regional Meteorological Centres (UK, Dakar) to initiate a programme for regional or in-country gender sensitive training/capacity; Establish partnerships between SLMD/A, Regional and International Oceanographic Centres to help develop, install and operationalize a Coastal Nowcast, and medium and short term marine forecasting products). **Has not been completed.**

Activities 1.3.1 and 1.3.2. Develop all the necessary communications, transmission and data exchange interventions for integrating Sierra Leone ONS data into existing SLMD/A EWS network and the global monitoring network to support an updated CIDMEWS; Create CVI for the six target coastal districts using the above baseline natural risk mapping exercise and fine tuning with results of community participatory assessments from Output 2.1 and 2.2.. **Detailed in comprehensive reports (EPA and INTEGEMS)**

Activity 1.3.3 With cooperation from USL-IMBO, SLMD/A and ONS-Disaster Management Department, design and implement an early warning mechanism focusing on sea water quality, SLR-induced erosion, urban flooding and seaweed/sargassum dynamics. **Not completed. There is no SOP between NDMA and other agencies. CIDMEWS data are not uploaded. Platform's potential is currently not used to extend early warning information to other sectors (agriculture a.o.)**

Activities 1.4.1. – 1.4.4. Setup/strengthen USL-IMBO *and* EPA-SL by providing to each of these two institutions: i) Four (4) advanced workstations (including high performance computer) to exchange and archive the data from multiple systems and end users. Renewal/purchase of Oceanographic/Marine modelling licenses and carry out the following staff training: at least (i) Two (2) EPA, one (1) MFMR and

one (1) USL-IMBO technicians with hydrodynamic/probabilistic modelling skills for development of flood risk and storm surge planning; (ii) Four (4) Geographic Information Systems Specialists with raster modelling capabilities. Develop training programme for at least 10 MFMR, USL-IMBO and EPA staff to carry out Participatory Community CVA (including participatory mapping, vulnerability and risk assessment and climate models, GPS mapping techniques, CVA map interpretation); Develop training programme for at least 10 MFMR, USL-IMBO and EPA staff to carry out post vulnerability assessment work (identification of adaptation actions, prioritization of actions, budget allocation, adaptation actions implementation, feedback, monitoring, etc.). **Documented by contracts, agreements**

Activity 1.4.5 Identify 10 relevant candidates from MFMR, IBMO & EPA-SL to undertake an post graduate degree that includes sea level rise and coastal impact assessment, climate change vulnerability and risk assessment and modelling skills. **Not undertaken, insufficient funds in project budget.**

Activity Implementation under Outcome 2

Activities 2.1.1. – 2.1.5. Undertake field surveys (profiles) to determine current erosion rates along the coastline and from this, define new setback values; Develop SLR climate change scenarios (e.g. map the inundation of the land based on SLR of 50 cm, also considering) and gather historical shoreline data to: (i) Assist determination of future shoreline positions for coastal planning purposes; (ii) Accurately determine the locations/extent of coastal hinterland that could be affected by known hazards (sea level rise, coastal erosion, shoreline recession and sea water flooding) as well as its probabilities to affected communities; Carry out community participatory CVA on selected coastal areas at Municipal and Chiefdom level; Carry out baseline mapping of natural hazards and risks to critical coastal infrastructure, natural resources, and populations (based on the outputs of vulnerability and risk assessments); Based on the results from Activities ; develop CVA Reports for each of the six Districts. **All implemented, reports by EPA-SL & INTEGEMS available. Reports should be shared widely for utilization by relevant agencies, local governments, local communities.**

Activities 2.2.1. – 2.2.5. Undertake an assessments of community assets (infrastructure and ecosystems) vulnerable to coastal storms and sea level rise; Based on the results of Activity 1.1.5 and Output 2.1, develop vulnerability maps for the six coastal communities' infrastructure and ecosystems; Based on the risk profile mapping developed, design an urgent and long term intervention Action Plan containing all prioritized coastal protection options; Develop a decision support tool, to guide government decision makers in the selection of appropriate (hard vs soft) coastal defence /adaptation options; Develop specific EbA guidance manual to support construction of ecosystem based interventions (planting of mangrove, seagrass, native trees, etc.) (see link to Output 3.4). **All implemented, reports by EPA-SL & INTEGEMS available. Reports should be shared widely for utilization by relevant agencies, local governments, local communities.**

Activities under 2.3. Review of current marine use planning policies and guidelines; Undertake a gap analysis of national development plans and policies (including the EIA procedures) to determine existing institutional frameworks for protected areas and fisheries management (portfolios, responsibilities and linkages); A desktop review of international best practices for implementing marine spatial planning that encompasses protected areas in other countries, and their application to the national context; Development of options for MSP governance arrangements (including cost effectiveness, investment and budget requirements, human and technological capacity, institutional integration, and legislative and policy coherence etc); **Consultant Reports by IMBO.**

Activities 2.4.1, 2.4.2. Review of legislation and policies for infrastructure to identify climate change requirements. The following tasks will be completed: (i) Development of agreed vision and objectives for the coast; (ii) Develop an inter-ministerial Institutional legal framework; (iii) Establishment of a Technical Working Group on ICZM; Regulatory and policy framework for climate change at national and district level. A legislative framework for ICZM at the national level will be produced to introduce a Bill that aims at protecting and securing the coastal and marine resources of Sierra Leone from the impacts of climate change. **Report on expert group meeting**

Activity 2.4.3 Assessment of coastal vulnerabilities: (i) Identify priority coastal zone adaptation measures; (ii) Conduct feasibility study for concrete coastal protection measures; (iii) Identify viable alternatives to sand mining in Sierra Leone (iv) Develop and deliver training sessions to Local Government technical staff and SL-ICZM-WG/ Board officers/decision makers on 1) integration of climate change adaptation into district plans and budgets, and ; 2) skills to assist coastal districts to review their plans and budgets to integrate climate change adaptation issues; **Report on training with participant list.**

Activity 2.4.4. Following the outcomes of the review and framework development in activities 2.4.1 and 2.4.2, develop and endorse Coastal Policy Guidance documents at the National and District levels, where required for a) coastal development, b) environmental policies, and c) SEA. **DRAFT Coastal Regulation.**

Activity 2.4.5 Set up an ICZM programme which shall provide clarity on all national financing sources (i.e.. Public and private) to provide a means to adopt a coordinated approach to ICZM. **Not completed; not realistic by design due to very limited financial resources.**

Activity Implementation under Outcome 3

Activities 3.1.1, 3.1.2. Develop and deliver training and capacity building sessions on ICZM, Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment, and Sectoral and Livelihood Adaptation Planning for at least 50 Government technical officers and policy makers per main coastal districts (Conakry Dee, Lakka & Hamilton, Tombo, Shenge and Turtle Island); Undertake public awareness campaign with training for trainers at least 25 community leaders (which 50% are women) of each of the six target sites on climate change risks and costs and benefits of different adaptation options; **Documented in reports with participants lists.**

Activity 3.1.3, 3.1.6 Communicate on the lessons learned from the project through media support systems and carry out sharing of lessons learned during national and international fora, meetings and conferences; 3.1.6 Sub-Contract services to carry out: (i) audio-visual production (booklets and videos) for community awareness raising consultations and events (e.g. for Community members, schools and TV) for different age groups (Women & Youth); (ii) at least 3 documentary short film (Participatory Video of about 10 minutes including YouTube publication) to be produced to document climate risks in the coastal zone and adaptation benefits generated by the project in the demonstration sites/communities, which can be used for further communication and advocacy work. **Evidenced in media and communication materials.**

Activity 3.1.4. Develop the existing CIDMEWS web-based platform to focus on assisting ICZM to improve data sharing protocols and methodologies, results and lessons learnt generated from the project to

promote replication beyond the project sites and to enhance women's role on implementation of adaptation measures at local level; **INTEGEMS report**

Activities 3.2.1., 3.2.2. Support at least 10 voluntary local youth groups to return to artisanal fishing and embrace eco-friendly and sustainable fisheries to divert from the sand mining activity by: (i) Procuring and providing standard artisanal fishing equipment to youths within sand mining hotspot areas such as Lakka and Hamilton; (ii) Undertaking youth skills training and capacity building In close cooperation with The Sierra Leone Artisanal Fishermen Union, to become professional as crew members, and shore based group members expected to supply all operation (e.g. fuel supply, repair of nets, boat repairs, etc.); Following the GEN eco-village approach to set up: (i) Six CCMART's to promote community based adaptation initiatives including the establishment of a community-based small-scale processing units of fruit-based products, poultry, mushroom farming, honey production, artisanal craft and pottery industry and/or cattle products (milk, cheese, tannery) to improve Communities livelihoods for target pilot sites (Conakry Dee, Lakka & Hamilton, Tombo, Shenge and Turtle Island); (ii) Two CSD located near Lakka and Hamilton sites to assist youth associations in developing skills for alternative income generating activities. **Reports with participant lists available**

Activities 3.2.3, 3.2.4. Support the establishment and operationalization of two complete pilot post-harvest value chain units at Conakry Dee–Port Loko axis and Tombo/Hamilton–Freetown axis in coastal zone - Comprising of a fish landing point, transportation means, fish handling and processing section, cold room, ice making plant, rodent free store for smoked fish, smoke ovens, training hall with the availability of water and hygienic facilities; Support the development of two post-harvest value chain components in Shenge (1) and Turtle Island (1) sites by: (i) Carrying out installation of extended/upgraded fishing landing points at Shenge and Turtle Island sites; (ii) In each of these two sites, build infrastructure to support fishing communities that enhance their livelihoods. Interventions may include installation of small solar powered cold storage facilities, non-metal/fibre glass fish stands, fresh water points, hygienic fish cleaning facilities, first aid/ hygienic installations, etc. (iii) Building pilot activities at Shenge and Turtle Island sites on efficient fish drying facilities (including modified altona ovens) to reduce the pressure on the mangroves for firewood; (iv) Carrying out training for at least 200 women in fish processing techniques using elected alternative fuel sources; (v) Under the leadership of MFMR "Partnership with Women in Fisheries Initiative", USL-IMBO and EPA-SL carry out research on alternative fuel sources: Testing the potential use of Sargassum (sargassum briquettes and biogas) and other sources (sugar cane straw, acacia) as alternative Fish smoking fuel source; **Reports, photos available, interviews undertaken.**

Activity 3.2.5. and 3.2.6. Work with the local Women's Associations and under the technical guidance of MAFFS extension services and MFMR to develop Community based Extension Service (CES) to strengthen resilient coastal small-scale farming, including field water storage capacity and practical training on small scale irrigation to women farmers, establishment of small-scale vegetable plots and investigation on the potential use of seagrass/sargassum based fertilisers. Establish a partnership with local CBOs (including organisations such as The Women's Network for Environmental Sustainability (WoNES), The Climate Change, Environment & Forest Conservation Consortium (CEFCO-SL), Sierra Leone Artisanal Fishermen Union (SLAFU) and Women in Fisheries Association) to help young local entrepreneurs and businesses to develop new climate resilient ideas with focus on youth and women sector. **Not undertaken exactly as designed; adjusted to successful activities on livelihood strategies with women/youth groups (see below) instead, namely VSLA.**

Activity 3.3.1. Consultations with the MoW to determine the appropriateness of the CSEB technology and awareness raising among the public to communicate how CSEB could be adopted as an alternative to S&CBs. **Report available.**

Activities 3.3.2 – 3.3.5. Construction of a CSEB Production and Training Centre to both manufacture CSEBs plus also to act as a training centre to help increase the awareness and understanding of the benefits (both economic and environmental) of promoting the construction of CSEBs. (i) Prepare the site: digging boreholes to supply the water needed to mix the earth, cement and lime in which to make the blocks; shading and covering the areas where the machines will be installed; procuring cement and lime to mix with the earth. (ii) Procure and install two machines – Aurum Press 3000 Block making machine. In addition, spare parts will be procured to rapidly repair the machines in case of break-down. Additional moulds will also be imported to make alternative sized blocks; Organize six 18-day training sessions for 180 people (30 people per session): (i) 90 Block Makers will receive trainings on (i) the responsibilities of each member of the block making team; (ii) the set up of the block making machine; (iii) the composition and characteristics of the soil that is appropriate for block making; (iv) the method to be followed in preparing and mixing the soil; (v) the quantities of cement or other stabilizer to be used for making blocks for different purposes; (vi) the way in which the machine should be operated; (vii) the curing process to be followed once blocks are made; (viii) the way in which blocks should be stacked during the curing process; (ix) the way in which the blocks should be stacked during the longer term drying process (one to two months depending on the composition of the block); (ii) 90 masons will receive trainings on (i) the difference involved in using CSEBs rather than S&CBs; (ii) how to work with earth mortars; (iii) how to lay blocks using less mortar and less cement in the mortar mix; (iv) how to clean the face of blocks once laid; (v) how to supervise labourers in handling CSEBs; (vi) how to build unusual structures (vaults and domes) without form work, including how to make roofs without metal or wood sub structures; Work with the GoSL relevant institutions to draw up an industry standard and code of conduct that reflects best practices in CSEB production. Tests at the national level, on the compressive strength of the CSEB will be conducted by a national Technical Training Institute. Work with the MoW to explore the opportunities for additional innovative techniques that could respond to the construction needs in Sierra Leone, while supporting the search for cheap and sustainable resources conducted by the MoW. **Not implemented as per design as raw materials not available at planned site (Hamilton and Lakka). PB agreed to move activity to Conakriddie, but still challenging. A production machine has been procured. A contract has been awarded (to built the training center); TRAC resources are used, completion anticipated before final closure of project.**

Activities 3.4.1- 3.4.3. Establish community-run nurseries for propagation of mangrove and other local vegetative species to support mangrove restoration and dune fixation; Carry out rehabilitation of 500ha of degraded mangrove with suitable varieties on identified critical areas within the proposed project demonstration sites in close cooperation with local NGO's, CBO's and labour contribution from sand miner youth associations and Women Associations under a "cash for work" scheme; Set up a monitoring committee involving key institutions and using drone based GIS technology for mapping, carry out assessment of survival rates and status of current no-take zones in the mangrove restored areas. **Reports available. Field visit confirmed mangrove cutting ceased. Community committees established. 600 ha restored.**

Activity 3.4.4 On a "cash for work" scheme, partner with sand miner youth associations and Women Associations to: (i) Carry out rehabilitation of identified degraded beach area using ecosystem based approaches and assist in resilience building - signage, pathway through from adjacent roads to the placement of rubbish bins; (ii) Undertake planting of native tree species on dune systems and/or on

the beach to stabilize sand and to protect mangrove ecosystems and vulnerable villages from increased storm activity because of climate change. **Report available**

Activity 3.4.5 .In close partnership with The Sierra Leone Tourist Board, The Ministry of Youths and Sports, USL-IMBO, SLMD/A, SLMA promote and based on cost-effectiveness and the results of Outcome 2 - Activity 2.2.3 implement selected Engineering Designs for selected coastal protection options:

- (i) Upgrading the gabion and groynes protecting some stretch of the Lumley beach;
- (ii) Stabilisation of beach facade, slope adjustment and sediment addition; (iii) Low grade beach nourishment on seaweed/sargassum affected beaches of Touristic importance; (iv) Build infrastructures to support local Women in Fisheries to enhance their livelihoods such as non-metal/fibre glass fish stands, fresh water points, hygienic fish cleaning facilities, first aid/ hygienic installations.

Activity was being prepared; engineering report available for the beaches at Lakka, Hamilton and Goderich including Lumley beach; ToR were prepared for bidding (for city beaches in Freetown). Not implemented; an important activity to take forward under future projects.

Activity 3.4.6 In close partnership with The Sierra Leone Tourist Board, The Ministry of Youths and Sports, USL-IMBO, SLMD/A, SLMA promote the following adaptation measures against seaweed coastal invasion: (i) Explore innovative means of clearing seaweed/sargassum in most popular beaches during tourist peak season; and/or (ii) Alternatively set up an innovative responsive strategy for beach protection against seaweed/sargassum invasion including clearing up of beaches, transformation/utilization of debris using a Youth Task Force on a “cash for work” scheme and/or private entrepreneurship.

Activity 3.4.6 In close partnership with The Sierra Leone Tourist Board, The Ministry of Youths and Sports, USL-IMBO, SLMD/A, SLMA promote the following adaptation measures against seaweed coastal invasion: (i) Explore innovative means of clearing seaweed/sargassum in most popular beaches during tourist peak season; and/or (ii) Alternatively set up an innovative responsive strategy for beach protection against seaweed/sargassum invasion including clearing up of beaches, transformation/utilization of debris using a Youth Task Force on a “cash for work” scheme and/or private entrepreneurship. **A tractor and implement was provided to NTB for beach cleaning, and it has been utilized.**

Activity 3.5.1 Support the extension of the CIEWS by strengthening warning dissemination and response service to coastal community groups (fishermen, farmers and women associations); **Reports with attendance lists available. Responsibilities for dissemination and response service to communities need to be established and coordinated.**

Activity 3.5.2 Develop capacity and make provision to strengthen Community Radio stations (radio equipment, battery, solar or wind Energy source) in target districts (Conakry Dee, Lakka & Hamilton, Tombo, Shenge and Turtle Island) and establish with a strong participation of women and youth a community-based communication and information sharing tool in the coastal zones and target sites using local languages (community media: TV, radio and newspaper) for climate extreme events and hazards dissemination;

Activity 3.5.3 Develop all the necessary communications, transmission and data exchange interventions for integrating coastal and marine data into existing SLMD/A EWS network and the global monitoring

network (<http://www.odinafrica.org/products/sea-level-data-collection.html> and <http://sealevel.odinafrica.org/>) to support the existing CIDMEWS; **INTEGEMS report**

Activity 3.5.4 Deliver Training Workshops on: developing local warning dissemination and response mechanisms, including the strengthening of Local Disaster Risk Management Committees (LDRMC), to at least 5 local coastal civil protection officers (per pilot sites x6=30), Community leaders, Districts representatives in charge and/or dealing with Coastal Disaster Management; **Report was pending**

Activity 3.5.5 Strengthen the Sierra Leone Coastal Guard communication network for EWS dissemination/response and coastal disaster information management with the provision of: (i) at least 15 (“AquaQuake”) VHF IC-M71 radios; (ii) at least two (Conakry Dee & Tombo) engine powered rubber inflatable boats for high sea rescue of fishermen under extreme climatic event; (iii) Provide 100 AM/FM Weather Alert Radio sets with Solar Power, Flashlight and Cell Phone Charger (Red) to the fishing communities in pilot sites to enable reception of warnings while at sea. **VHF and Weather Alert Radios with solar/flashlight/cell phone charger units are provided (see above). Rescue Boat made available.**

ANNEX 13 GEF Core Indicators at project completion

Project identification						
Project title:	Adapting to Climate Change induced coastal risks Management in Sierra Leone					
Country(ies):	Sierra Leone	GEF project ID:		5902		
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	Agency project ID:		5178		
Executing Partner(s):	UNDP	Council/ CEO Approval date:				
Project status at submission:	CEO Endorsement/ Approval	Tool submission date:		23.06.2023		
Project baselines, targets and outcomes						
Indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline at CEO Endorsement	Target at CEO Endorsement	Actual at mid-term	Actual at completion	Comments (e.g. specify unit of measurement)
Objective 1: Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change						
Indicator 1: Number of direct beneficiaries	number of people	0	58,000	20,314	61,366	Male beneficiary 52%
	% female	N/A	50%	38%	48%	
	vulnerability assessment (Yes/No)			Yes		(Various studies have been conducted to determine vulnerability of people, physical assets & natural systems). They included CVA, Assessment of coastal assets and SLR
<i>Outcome 1.1: Vulnerability of physical assets and natural systems reduced</i>						
Indicator 2: Type and extent of assets strengthened and/or better managed to withstand the effects of climate change	ha of land	0.00	500.00	110.00	600.00	Have rehabilitated degraded mangrove areas in portions of project communities. Disaggregation of Community mangrove planted (Ha) and Survival rate (%) Turtle Island 142 80 Shenge 123 78 Tombo 163 87 Conakriddlee 175 71
	km of coast					
	km of roads					
	other					(add rows as needed)

<i>Outcome 1.2: Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified and strengthened</i>						
Indicator 3: Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options	number of people				1,880	2,030 (Establishment of VSLAs, Construction of 2 fish landing site, support with 8 Fishing boats & outboard engines including fishing nets & gars, Installation of 5 solar-powered cold rooms and fish processing facilities, provision of start-up grants to waste management groups previously engaged in sand mining, coal burning, stone mining etc.)
	% female				45	45 percentage
	% of targeted population					
<i>Outcome 1.3: Climate-resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up</i>						
Indicator 4: Extent of adoption of climate-resilient technologies/ practices	number of people					(indicate what technology and add rows as needed)
	% female					
	% of targeted		0	100		
	number of ha					
	% of targeted					
Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation						
<i>Outcome 2.1: Increased awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation</i>						
Indicator 5: Public awareness activities carried out and population reached	Yes/No				Yes	Yes
	number of people				9042	20000 Airing of jingles on climate changes issues, radio discussions on climate change and its effects, radio drama series on sand mining and mangrove cutting effects etc.
	% female				38	45%
<i>Outcome 2.2: Access to improved climate information and early-warning systems enhanced at regional, national, sub-national and local level</i>						

Indicator 6: Risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated	number of relevant assessments/ knowledge products	0	6	12	12	2 Coastal Vulnerability Reports covering the six project sites and 10 other assessment conducted.
Indicator 7: Number of people/ geographical area with access to improved climate information services	number of people					
	% female			40		
	% of targeted area (e.g. % of country's total area)	0	37,700	65	90	Almost all project location have access to reliable climate information
Indicator 8: Number of people/ geographical area with access to improved, climate-related early-warning information	number of people					
	% female			40	48	
	% of targeted area (e.g. % of country's total area)					
<i>Outcome 2.3: Institutional and technical capacities and human skills strengthened to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures</i>						
Indicator 9: Number of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	number of people			246	482	
	% female			12	43	
Indicator 10: Capacities of regional, national and sub-national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures	number of institutions			6	6	At least 6 National Institutions capacitated
	score	0	50			(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)
Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes						
<i>Outcome 3.1: Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes established and strengthened</i>						
Indicator 11: Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate	number of countries					

and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes	score	1	2	1	1	Currently the project through the EPA-SL has capacitated 246 (M: 217; F:29) Local council staff on how to integrate CCA into their District Development plan
<i>Outcome 3.2: Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures</i>						
Indicator 12: Regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	number of policies/ plans/ processes			3	6	Action plan for coastal protection measures, EBA guidance manual developed , Regulations on coastal protection, Marine Spatial plan framework. The in-depth findings of the INTEGEMS Coastal Vulnerability Analysis (CVA) report have been published. The CVA report includes Sea Level Rise (SLR) as well as coastal erosion profiles for each of the 6 target pilot sites to support the strengthening of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management plan (ICZM), at both the urban and district levels. The project continued to popularize updated ICZM plans that have integrated Climate Change SLR induced risks in four coast Districts which have been developed as the document to serve as knowledge products for the project and provide guidance to practitioners and Local councils on the type of interventions to include in their development plans ensuring the incorporation

					<p>of Climate change adaptation actions into their development plans and promote sustainable management for the coastal communities.</p> <p>In addition, separate reports on coastal erosion rates, coastal assets, SLR scenarios, adaption projects and sargassum dynamics were prepared by Environmental Protection Agency Sierra Leone (EPA - SL). The first draft of the National Coastal Regulations was developed under the auspices of the EPA in October 2020. This was followed by the first consultative workshop on National Coastal regulations, which was held on the 3rd of November, 2020. A second workshop took place on the 11th of December, 2020 and a final report on the implementation of the 2015 – 2025 ICZMP was written in July 2022, giving several reasons for the limited success of the first plan and proposing a revised approach.</p> <p>Since the last workshop, EPA has stated that the proposed coastal regulations have been discussed in parliament but have yet to be concluded and signed into law.</p> <p>In support of the ICZM, EPA developed Ecosystem based Approach (EbA) manual which has been integrated into the</p>
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						updated ICZM plan. In addition, the Institute of Marine Biology and Oceanography (IMBO) developed a framework for the development of a national Marine Spatial Plan (MSP).
	score					(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)
Indicator 13: Sub-national plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures	number of plans/ processes					
	score					(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)
<i>Outcome 3.3: Systems and frameworks for the continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation established and strengthened</i>						
Indicator 14: Countries with systems and frameworks for the	number of countries					

continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation	score				(if the scoring methodology is different from the recommended [see Sheet 2], please describe)
Reporting on GEF gender indicators					
Q1: Has a gender analysis been conducted during project preparation?	YES	NA	NA		
Q2: Does the project results framework include gender-responsive indicators, and sex-disaggregated data?	YES	YES	YES		
Q3: Of the policies, plans frameworks and processes supported (see indicators 12 and 13 above), how many incorporate gender dimensions (number)?	NA				
Q4: At mid-term/ completion, does the mid-term review/ terminal evaluation assess progress and results in terms of gender equality and women's empowerment?	NA	YES	YES		

Attached as separate documents:

- ToR of TE (at UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre)
- Audit Trail