

Sierra Leone Coastal Resilience Project (SLCRP)

Annex 14 - Supplementary Annex: Adaption Benefits

Accredited Entity: Save the Children Australia

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The following adaptation benefits will be achieved by the Sierra Leone Coastal Resilience Project through its project outcomes and outputs listed below.

Outcome 1: Coastal communities and institutions have governance structures, plans, knowledge, skills and solutions in place to undertake local adaptation to climate change.

Output 1.1. Strengthened community structures, coastal governance platforms and Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs).

Output 1.2. Integration of Community Adaptation Plans into Local/District Development Plans and strengthened capacity of national and sub-national government for implementing adaptation initiatives.

Output 1.3. Small-scale WASH infrastructure (rainwater harvesting, filtration and solar hot water systems) installed and climate-resilient WASH and nutrition practices used by communities, especially women and children.

Output 1.4. Small-scale infrastructure (incl. rainwater harvesting and solar power), climate change education and disaster risk reduction measures for schools.

Outcome 2: Coastal communities have climate-resilient farming, fishing and alternative livelihoods and businesses.

Output 2.1. Technologies, equipment, inputs, plans and practices for climate-resilient farming, fishing and alternative livelihoods.

Output 2.2. Strengthened business models, skills, equipment and access to financing and markets for youth and women's enterprises.

Outcome 3: Mangroves are conserved and restored for coastal resilience and communities have increased capacity to co-manage mangroves with government institutions.

Output 3.1. Strengthened capacity of communities and government for climate-resilient mangrove management and alternative technologies and fuel sources that reduce mangrove wood use.

Output 3.2. Mangroves conserved and restored via assessments, management plans, planting and monitoring.

List of adaptation benefits:

- Community structures and plans and capacity for climate adaptation
- Increased knowledge of climate change and adaptation options
- Climate-resilient WASH solutions at community-level for use by households and to support livelihood activities
- Increased local level access to early warnings and climate information that help people reduce losses of life and assets from climate change-induced hazards and extreme weather events
- Improved district-level governance, stakeholder coordination and knowledge sharing for climate resilience
- Improved knowledge of climate change, improved disaster risk management and climate resilient infrastructure for schools
- Increased resilience of farming, fishing and alternative livelihoods in communities
- Strengthened business models, skills, equipment and access to financing and markets for youth and women's enterprises
- Enhanced ecosystem goods and services from conserved and restored mangroves (including fishery resources and coastal protection)

Table 1: Adaptation benefits and beneficiaries

Adaptation benefit	Outcomes & Outputs	Benefit relative to baseline condition	Direct beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries
Community structures and plans and capacity for climate adaptation	Outcome 1 Output 1.1	Baseline: No community structures and plans and capacity for climate adaptation in place in 75 target communities Benefit: Community structures and plans and capacity for climate adaptation in place in 75 communities	52,500 ¹	
Increased knowledge of climate change and adaptation options	Outcome 1 Output 1.3	Baseline: Limited knowledge of climate change and adaptation options among the target communities and chiefdoms Benefit: a) Increased knowledge of climate resilient WASH, health and nutrition practices for 13,500 people trained in the target communities; b) Increased knowledge of climate change and adaptation options in terms of coastal livelihoods and mangrove management among populations across the 23 target chiefdoms through dissemination via radio programmes and mobile phone messaging (SMS)	a) 13,500	b) 461,300 ²
Climate-resilient WASH solutions at community-level for use by households and to support livelihood activities	Outcome 1 Output 1.3 Outcome 2 Output 2.1	Baseline: Limited climate-resilient WASH solutions in communities Benefit: Climate-resilient WASH solutions installed in 75 communities ³	52,500 ⁴	

¹ 75 communities x average community size of 700 people = 52,500.

² On average 53% of people (W 38%, M 67%) own a mobile phone in the 5 coastal districts, while 54.7% of households in these areas own a radio. Thus 53% of people will receive either radio programmes or SMS, or both. 53% of the total population of the 23 target chiefdoms = 53% of 870,334 = 461,277 people. Rounded to nearest hundred = 461,300.

³ Menu of options: rainwater harvesting for human use at community facilities, handwashing facilities, solar hot water, solar pumps, technical solutions to address water salinity/purity at water pumps - e.g., use of filters, water harvesting and storage technology for agricultural or livelihood purposes.

⁴ 75 communities x average community size of 700 people = 52,500.

Increasing local level access to early warnings and climate information that help people reduce losses of life and assets from climate change-induced hazards and extreme weather events	Outcome 1 Output 1.1 Output 1.2	Baseline: Limited local level access to early warnings and climate information for reducing loss of life and assets among target populations Benefit: a) Increased access early warnings and climate information that help people reduce losses of life and assets from climate change-induced hazards and extreme weather events via mechanism for last-mile dissemination developed and implemented across the 23 target chiefdoms, including technological solution e.g. text messaging, and via strengthened chiefdom and community-level structures Benefit b) Increased access to early warnings and climate information that help people reduce losses of life and assets from climate change-induced hazards and extreme weather events via radio programme broadcasts in coastal districts	260,000 ⁵	702,966 ⁶
Improved district-level governance, stakeholder coordination and knowledge sharing for climate resilience	Outcome 1 Output 1.1 Output 1.2	Baseline a) District and national government staff have not received training on delivering and monitoring climate-change projects Benefit a) 210 government officials trained on delivering and monitoring climate-change projects Baseline b) Coastal Governance Platforms (CGPs) not in place in districts Benefit b) CGPs in place and supported to provide improved district-level governance, stakeholder coordination and knowledge sharing for climate resilience	a) 210	b) 1,000,000 ⁷

⁵ Under Activity 1.2.1, a clear mechanism for last-mile dissemination of early warnings will be developed and implemented across the 23 target chiefdoms, including technological solution e.g., text messaging, and via strengthened chiefdom and community-level structures that will reach specifically the people living within the target sections of the 23 target chiefdoms (indicated in Annex 2: Feasibility Study, Section 6).

⁶ Total population of 5 target coastal districts excluding Western Area = 1,742,169. 54.7% of households in the coastal districts own radios. 54.7% of 1,742,169 = 952,966 will receive radio programmes under Activity 1.1.4. Subtracting direct beneficiaries benefiting in the target chiefdoms from mobile messaging and chiefdom-level structures gives 952,966 – 260,000 = 702,966 indirect beneficiaries.

⁷ Besides the 260,000 direct beneficiaries in the target coastal areas, an estimated additional 1,000,000 individuals will benefit indirectly from improved governance structures at district level, which comprises the remaining 610,000 from the target coastal chiefdoms who are not direct beneficiaries, and approximately 490,000 individuals from the non-target chiefdoms within the coastal districts (Details of numbers are provided in Annex 2: Feasibility Study, Section 6.2.).

Improved knowledge of climate change, improved disaster risk management and climate resilient infrastructure for schools	Outcome 1 Output 1.4	Baseline: 0 pupils, teachers, school management committee members and government education staff have use of climate change module, disaster risk management measures and climate resilient school infrastructure	19,985 ⁸	(note) ⁹
Increased resilience of farming, fishing and alternative livelihoods in communities	Outcome 2 Output 2.1	Baseline: People in target communities do not have access to knowledge, tools or techniques for climate resilient livelihoods Benefit: 22,800 people accessing new tools or technologies, of which 12,750 also receive training on climate-resilient techniques livelihood techniques and 1,875 receive support to participate in VSLAs.	22,800 ¹⁰	
Strengthened business models, skills, equipment and access to financing and markets for youth and women's enterprises	Outcome 2 Output 2.2	Baseline: People in target communities have very limited opportunities in terms of business models, skills, equipment and access to financing and markets for climate resilience Benefit: People in target communities have improved opportunities in terms of strengthened business models, skills, equipment and access to financing and markets for climate resilience	10,500 ¹¹	

⁸ 19,985 is the sum of the following numbers: 18,525 pupils (75 schools x 247 pupils on average per school) benefiting from: a) roll out of climate change module, b) improved disaster risk reduction at their schools and c) installation of resilient infrastructure at schools (options: rainwater harvesting systems, solar electricity; solar hot water systems, solar-powered water pumps for existing boreholes, kitchen gardens with climate resilient crops). In addition, 1040 School Management Committee members will be trained on climate risk response. Furthermore, 400 teachers and volunteer teachers will be trained on climate change module and 20 national and district education staff will be trained on climate change module.

⁹ In addition to the direct beneficiaries, there will also be indirect beneficiaries of the new climate change module in the primary school curriculum across the districts and nationally in time, but the timing of this uptake of the new module in primary schools beyond the 75 target schools is not clear and the extent of uptake not possible to estimate, therefore these primary school pupils are not tracked as indirect beneficiaries under the project.

¹⁰ This includes number of people trained on climate-resilient techniques livelihood techniques (12750) and number of people participating in VSLAs (1875), with both these groups forming subsets of the overall number of people accessing new tools or technologies (22800).

¹¹ This will include the number of people that gain knowledge in climate-resilient value chains and entrepreneurial skills (6300), of which 2250 people will also receive support to develop business models for coastal products. In addition, new infrastructure will be installed or technologies put in place to improve value chains for coastal products (e.g. mobile technology to improve access to pricing; cold storage for food products; small-scale storage for non-perishable food products; transportation improvements to facilitate access to markets) – these infrastructure and technologies will be put in place in all 75 target communities, but since the proportion of people in communities who will use these will vary based on what specific options communities choose, the number of people benefiting from the infrastructure and technologies can only be broadly estimated at this stage, at 20% of the total population of the target communities [i.e. 20% of 52500 people (75 communities x average community size of 700 people) = 10500].

Enhanced ecosystem goods and services from conserved and restored mangroves (including fishery resources and coastal protection)	Outcome 3.1 Output 3.1 Output 3.2	Baseline: Ecosystem goods and services provided by mangroves are declining in the target areas Benefit: Ecosystem goods and services provided by mangroves are stable or enhanced as a result of conservation of 1,000 hectares and restoration of 500 hectares ¹²	260,000 ¹³	
Totals (aggregated such that there is no double counting of individual beneficiaries)			260,000	1,000,000

Table 2: Area of mangrove ecosystems brought under conservation, restoration and climate-resilient management practices (e.g. sustainable wood harvesting, sustainable fishing, sustainable oyster harvesting)

Interventions	Area in hectares	ARA indicator
Conservation, <u>as well as</u> climate-resilient management practices in the same area	1,000	Core 4: productive use, i.e. sustainable collection of wood or non-wood products from mangrove ecosystems ¹⁴ Supplementary 4.1: conservation of mangrove areas for improved resilience to climate change
Restoration	500	Supplementary 4.1: restoration of mangrove areas for improved resilience to climate change

¹² Appropriate climate-resilient sustainable use of mangroves will be promoted in the 1,000 hectares conserved, the 500 hectares restored and more generally in the target chiefdoms.

¹³ Estimate that at least 87% (260,000) of the 299,000 people who live in the target sections (geographical unit) where mangrove restoration and conservation will be undertaken will benefit from the wide range of ecosystem goods and services provided by mangroves such as coastal protection and fishery resources.

¹⁴ The population covered by improved ecosystem services is the full direct beneficiary population, namely the 260,000 people in the coastal communities.