

Sierra Leone Coastal Resilience Project (SLCRP)

Annex 13 - Supplementary Annex: Summary of Stakeholder Consultations

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Accredited Entity: Save the Children Australia

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Stakeholder Consultation during Project Design

Stakeholder consultations have been critical to the Sierra Leone Coastal Resilience Project (SLCRP) design, which has been developed via consultations between Save the Children International in Sierra Leone (SCI SL) with national and sub-national government officials, and community engagement at representative villages across the coastline. This Annex documents how the relevant project stakeholders have been engaged and defines the types of engagement established in the project design. The goal was to identify all the people and organizations involved in or potentially affected by the project.

All inputs from the stakeholder consultations have been taken into consideration and have informed the menu of proposed activities and associated Feasibility Study (Annex 2), Environmental and Social and Residual Risk Management Plan (Annex 12) and GESI Assessment and Plan (Annex 4).

Summary and Main Findings

As an integral aspect of the SLCRP, the stakeholder engagement process during the design phase consisted of several different types of consultations:

1. Stakeholder identification
2. General stakeholder consultations
3. Initial workshop
4. Institutional stakeholder meetings
5. Community mapping – Northern districts
6. Conflict Management and Development Associates (CMDA) field Survey and consultations
7. SCI-SL field Consultation
8. SCI-SL child-centred research
9. Stakeholder workshops with coastal communities

The main purpose of the engagement was to gain insight into local-level, community needs and experiences, explore similar interventions – completed and ongoing – in Sierra Leone to understand what had worked well or had not worked, as well as to explore opportunities for co-financing and collaboration. Reviewing the SLCRP proposed activities with a range of stakeholders – from community members to heads of government departments – ensured validity and allowed the project team to determine areas for improvement, as well as relevance to target areas.

Contextual appropriateness was determined through the community mapping and field survey, providing an overview of coastal communities' experience of climate change and related needs and, societal and household gender roles. During the field surveys, community representatives noted:

- Overall 'moderate' to 'heavy' impacts of climate change across the five target SLCRP districts
- The most commonly-reported impacts of climate change effects were: 'decreased productivity of fisheries'; 'decreased availability of water at access points'; and 'decreased agricultural productivity'
- Openness to using new technologies to help them adapt to climate change, for example the use of improved water supplies, or cold storage for fishing catch
- A lack of accessible and drinkable water
- difficulties securing sustainable alternative livelihoods whilst attempting to encourage mangrove conservation
- A lack of support and funding
- Regional differences in women's land ownership rights.

Many of these findings correlate with those of the SCI SL field consultations. Capacity building and continuous engagement within the communities, and engagement with local authorities to help enforce the existing laws have also emerged as key points. The key findings include a reliance on fishing-based livelihoods as well as agriculture, insufficient income or funds, WASH issues and poor social welfare for women, youth and children.

Additional detail can be found in the document to follow and associated Appendices.

Impact of stakeholder considerations on project design

Each stage of the stakeholder consultations informed the overall project design, from meetings with the most senior government officials, to focus groups with vulnerable sectors in the communities. This section highlights the key responses the Save the Children team made because of suggestions, comments and concerns raised throughout the stakeholder engagement process.

Key lessons learned

Alternative to mangrove use

A key point resulting from early meetings with previous representatives from the WABiCC project, as well as workshops with stakeholders working in coastal areas (NPAA, Reptile and Amphibian Society, Coastal Environmental Watch- CEWO) was the need to strongly emphasize the 'alternative livelihoods and practices' aspect of the project. Lessons learned from previous projects focused on the lack of alternatives meaning that community members had no option but to continue unsustainable mangrove use. This was further emphasized by community-level stakeholders who complained that during the WABiCC project, staff encouraged them to stop using mangroves but didn't suggest alternative income sources or techniques, so they had no choice but to continue.

In response, the design team conducted further research (both desk research and stakeholder engagement) into viable alternative livelihoods and practices in coastal areas, both involving wood and other solutions. This includes improved fish smoking kilns and cookstoves, agroforestry approaches for fast growing wood, planting coconut trees for income generation, shallow fish ponds (which also promotes sustaining mangrove forests), as well as other fishing including crab, oyster and shrimp harvesting.

WASH and health

In response mainly to concerns raised by vulnerable stakeholders in the project (both through focus groups and the quantitative survey) around the health impacts of climate change (increased flooding leads to water-borne diseases; increased number of hot days and drought lead to dehydration), the design team increased the budget and scope of the WASH aspect of communities, to include more physical equipment as well as training and small-scale solutions. Especially around rainwater harvesting for community and household use, and solar improvements related to boreholes retrofits where possible and within category C limits.

The project design already included WASH considerations, but consultations with communities themselves revealed WASH and health to be one of the key – if not the most important – impacts of climate change they faced.

Governance and management

The issue of mangrove management and adhering to 'rules' came up at both national-level with line ministries, and community-level through complaints. The subject of governance was raised in the context of links between government ministries to district and sub-district level, and community-level governance to actively manage mangrove use. Community-level issues included a lack of accountability for mangrove cutting, and lack of active leadership from traditional authorities (e.g. section chiefs, town chiefs) on mangrove use. The challenges linked to the national and district-level, as there was felt to be a lack of connection between the different levels of government, which didn't help with accountability or management.

To address this, the design team determined that coastal governance platforms (modelled on co-management committees trialled in the WABiCC project) would be the best way to progress, bringing in stakeholders from all levels to ensure accountability. The team created project activities on creation of by-laws on mangrove use, including buy-in from chiefs.

Preparation for mangrove restoration

From stakeholder consultations with WABiCC staff, and community visits, a key issue seemed to be failure of mangrove restoration. Walking around communities with those involved in previous mangrove restoration efforts showed that often, mangroves were planted in unsuitable places (e.g. artificial barriers such as boats or houses blocked water flow). There are a specific set of conditions required for mangrove planting to succeed, including the right amount of water exposure, the right temperature and time of year, and planting the correct species in the right area.

To ensure that the mangrove restoration undertaken as part of the SLCRP will succeed, the design team revised the project to include additional dedicated budget in the first year of the project on extensive assessments of the target areas, including advanced satellite imagery (GIS analysis already conducted in project design, see **annex 2, figure 71** onwards.), as well as scientific analysis of species and soil, and community 'walkabouts' to understand contextual elements that could hinder mangrove restoration.

Gender and social inclusion issues

Primarily through focus groups with women at community level, as well as interviews with other marginalized community members, including people with disabilities and youth, it was clear that there are different roles for men and women, and climate change impacts them differently. In coastal communities, women told the team that despite managing the fish value chain process from post-catch to sale, most of the financial resources were given to men. Women were also more likely to experience water-borne diseases, given they mainly held responsibility for cooking, children's caring (including cleaning), and fetching water.

The design team responded to these concerns by adding specific gender dialogues into the project to address gender norms, especially around climate change impacts. The health component will also target women and children (as well as men). Maintenance of equipment and cooperative ownership will have men and women jointly responsible so that proceeds from new equipment will be distributed equally.

Consultations to Date

Stakeholder Identification

SLCRP relevant stakeholders were identified through a mapping output provided in Appendix A that includes specific contacts for each stakeholder group. The stakeholder engagement was implemented with a sustainable and local approach in each community visited, and each targeted group was consulted to identify the most appropriate ways for local-level implementation to take place. The engagement with those involved in previous interventions, ensures that the SLCRP will build on extensive institutional and contextual knowledge, as well as consolidating results from relevant prior projects.

The SLCRP stakeholder mapping has been continuously updated throughout project design stage to ensure it is updated. A stakeholder needs matrix has been prepared to document the expectations of all interested parties to the SLCRP and how these will be managed. In identifying stakeholders, particular attention has been given to ensuring vulnerable and marginalised groups – including women, children and people with disabilities – are included in the SLCRP's stakeholder engagement plan. Stakeholder consultations are also an important part of the environmental and social safeguards definitions, hence inputs from vulnerable people derived from engagement processes have been incorporated into the Environmental and Social and Residual Risk Management Plan and the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Plan.

General stakeholder consultations

From February to October 2022,¹ over 40 general consultations were undertaken with stakeholders from four different groups: NGOs, government authorities, international institutions and private sector stakeholders, including a workshop with representatives from each group in April 2022. Overall, different engagements were conducted using a plethora of methods, including online meetings, phone calls, face-to-face meetings and workshops. Engagements were purposeful in their agendas and aimed to understand:

- The scope of each stakeholder's roles and work in Sierra Leone, and how previous experience can contribute to the improvement of the project design and implementation;
- Previous and current collaborations or implementations of climate-related projects managed or funded in Sierra Leone;
- Suggestions on possible future collaborations and funding with different organizations and governmental institutions;
- Feedback on the SLCRP's design and implementation and how to possibly improve it.

The feedback obtained from the consultations was positive and added value to the SLCRP design, ranging from proposals on methodological approaches to communities and potential partnerships; to discussions on mangrove protection in Sierra Leone and potential projects and organizations already working in adjacent areas

¹ Meetings with the Environmental Protection Agency are ongoing and will continue after the submission of the funding proposal.

that can contribute with expertise and data.² Details of the general consultations are shown in Appendix A, and include the institutional stakeholder meetings also covered in Appendix C.

Validation Workshop 7th April 2022

On Thursday 7th April 2022, SCI SL and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) hosted a workshop on the SLCRP to update stakeholders, and receive feedback and advice on the suitability of the outputs for the target communities, ensure the data collection was appropriate, to prioritise geographical areas of implementation, and to discuss co-financing. 42 stakeholders participated in the workshop, belonging to eight different groups: INGO; government; consultancy; not-for-profit organizations; institutional donors; national NGOs; multilateral organisations and programmes.

The workshop approach included: introductions, key-note speakers, a presentation from SCI SL and three participatory workshop exercises related to different aspects of the project. For the participatory exercises, the attendees were divided into four groups, with a note-taker in each group. The exercises included:

1. Review of proposed project activities, divided in turn into the three outcomes of the project.
2. Suggestions and feedback on the most relevant stakeholders and respondents to be included in the data collection exercise.
3. Suggestions and feedback about possible co-financing institutions/organisations.

The workshop outlined four main observations:

- The language of the activities proposed was not clear enough and needed to be more specific in terms of capacity strengthening;
- The need for an assessment of the current capacity before attempts to strengthen this;
- Intention to strengthen and partner with existing platforms and projects for more efficient collection of data, use of project budget and a more streamlined implementation phase.
- Key co-financing opportunities by in-kind contributions from the GoSL through the EPA.

The participants' list is included in Appendix B, along with the details of the workshop exercises.

Institutional Stakeholder Meetings

Following the previous meetings and workshops, institutional stakeholders were surveyed in 13 meetings held between the 23rd and the 27th May 2022. Stakeholders were of four different types: NGOs, governmental institutions, international organizations, and national organizations. The purpose of the meetings was to look for collaborators and co-financing for the SLCRP, to learn more about ongoing work in similar areas, and to understand successes or failures with previous projects. In each meeting, stakeholders were candid in explaining the resources currently available to support the project, existing projects to collaborate with, and the expertise and work experience they could provide for the implementation of the SLCRP. The main results of the meeting conveyed the need:

- Recommendations to strengthen mangrove preservation rather than establish new plantations;
- Recommendations to support communities in choosing alternative livelihoods, that would reduce the need to harvest mangrove wood – both as a livelihood in and of itself, and as a key component of several other livelihood practices (e.g. use of mangrove wood in fish-smoking); creating employment that is sustainable and suitable for current country conditions;
- Recommendations to strengthen climate information services and early warning systems;
- Recommendations to complement and coordinate with available and current resources for the SLCRP implementation.

Details of each meeting's observations and feedback are shown in the Table in Appendix C.

Community mapping – Northern districts

A community mapping exercise was conducted between April 10th and April 13th 2022 in the Northern coastal districts of Sierra Leone (Kambia and Port Loko), where SCI SL does not currently have operational presence. Twelve towns and communities were visited, and SCI SL staff collected information including:

- Geographical conditions and travel times between communities;
- Climate change awareness and perceptions of climate change by community members;

² For example, academics previously working on the completed WABICC project have supplied the SLCRP design team with raw data from studies conducted as part of WABICC

- Current livelihood activities undertaken and available to community members.

In every community, the town or village chief was the main stakeholder from which information was collected. After the arrival in Kambia on the first day, 10th of April 2022, the surveys were undertaken in three days along the coastline and the riverine communities, specifically:

11th April 2022: Four towns were visited in the north part of the coastline: Kambia Town, Mahela, Makuma and Yelibuya Island. Throughout the visits to these communities, the main findings of the surveys with communities were:

- The difficulties in preserving the mangrove forest and stopping the communities from using it for traditional fish smoking;
- Awareness of food productivity reductions over time, due to extensive over-reliance on fish-harvesting and rice farming;
- Women are primarily responsible for petty trading in the markets;
- Presence of previous projects and programs by NGOs and WABiCC to preserve mangroves without extensive and durable results.

12th April 2022: Starting from Kambia Town, different riverine communities were visited: Rokupr, Mapagbo, Mambolo and Kawboli. The communities shared commonality regarding:

- The need for seed banking;
- The general awareness that climate change is dangerous;
- The role of women as main sellers in the markets;
- The increasing difficulties in rice-farming, despite the fact that land around mangrove forests tended to be more fertile;
- Deforestation and droughts as critical issues in the area.

Communities presented different ideas about the importance of mangrove preservation, and those that presented a higher awareness about mangrove conservation, struggled to find suitable alternative livelihoods.

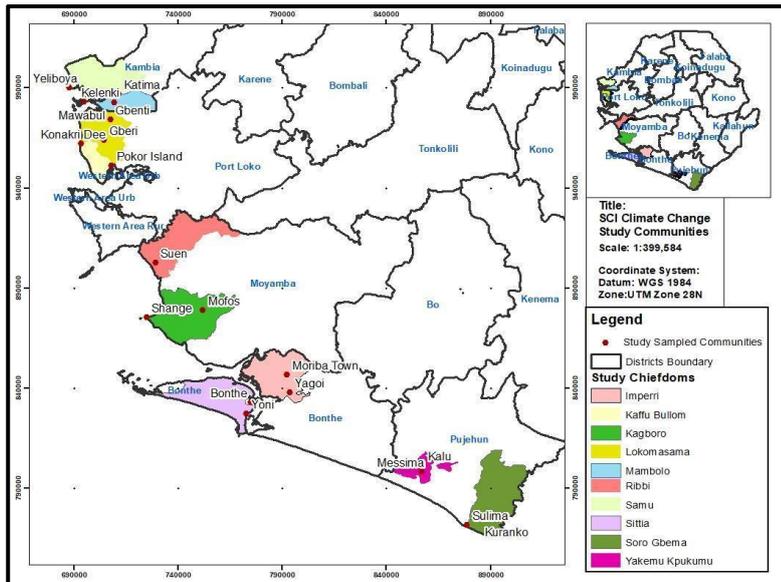
13th April 2022: From Port Loko Town, the visits focused on Konakrdee and Kafunka Town. The communities witnessed strong deforestation of mangroves over time even though the WABiCC program was partially successful in planting new mangroves in the interest areas. In these communities, the main livelihoods observed were fishing and farming, and efforts had been made to find suitable livelihood substitutes instead of those that relied on mangrove wood – such as fish-smoking, and logging of mangrove forests to sell in the communities. Examples of alternatives that didn't use mangrove wood, were crab breeding and planting coconut trees.

Details of each visit during the community mapping are shown in Appendix D.

Field Survey

The field survey was conducted between the 9th and 24th May 2022, in 20 selected communities from five coastal districts, and comprised of 15 focus group discussions (FGDs) and 24 key informant interviews (KII), as well as a quantitative survey of 402 households in total. The districts chosen were: Bonthe, Pujehun, Moyamba, Kambia and Port Loko, aligned to the SLCRP's proposed implementation districts. Among the 20 communities visited, 6 were fully coastal, 6 riverine, 5 inland and 3 coastal, the majority of which are considered very remote and last mile communities. Figure 1 below and Appendix E show the distribution of communities sampled and visited for these consultations. Main findings are reported through qualitative and quantitative data.

Figure 1 - Study Sampled Chiefdoms and Communities.



Qualitative data

Two interrelated approaches for the consultations were used to collect the primary qualitative data as follows:

- FGDs were conducted in Krio and the number of participants in each FGD group ranged between 8 to 10 persons to permit well-focused and detailed discussions. Table 1 shows the number and location of FGDs, broken down by the different groups included.
- Key informant interviews were conducted at national, district and community levels. Participants targeted were government officials, NGOs, and union leaders. Some of the KI interviews were conducted in English whilst others were in Krio, depending on the interviewee's preference.

Table 1 - FGDs distribution matrix

District	Chiefdom	Community	FGDs Groups		
			Women's Groups ³	Agricultural Groups ⁴	Youth Groups ⁵
Bonthe	Sittia	Bonthe	X		
	Imperri	Yagoi	X		
		Moriba Town		X	
Pujehun	Sorogbeima	Sulima			X
		Kuranko	X		
	YKK	Karlu	X		
Moyamba	Kagboro	Shenge	X		
	Ribbi	Kabonka		X	X
Kambia	Samu	Mawabul			X
		Yeleboya	X		
	Mambolo	Kalenki		X	
Port Loko	Kaffu Bullom	Konakridee	X		
		Pokor Island	X		

³ Women's groups were exclusive for female community members aged 24 years and older.

⁴ Agricultural groups comprised farmers, fishermen, forest workers with gender parity (males and females) aged (19 years and above).

⁵ Youth groups comprised both females and males (aged 19 - 34 years)

District	Chiefdom	Community	FGDs Groups		
			Women's Groups ³	Agricultural Groups ⁴	Youth Groups ⁵
	Lokomassama	Gberi (Rogbairay)		X	
Total Interviews (15)			8	4	3

Table 2 - KII Matrix (24 KIIs)

District	District Agric Officer	Council Env Officer	NGOs/ CBOs	Boat Drivers Union	Fishermen Union	Head of Market Women	Chiefdom/ Community Mammy Queens	National ⁶	Total
Bonthe	1	1	1	1				Min of Env, EPA, Min of Fisheries (1 Official each)	4
Pujehun	1	1				1	1		4
Moyamba		1	1	1	1				4
Port Loko		1			1	1	1		4
Kambia	1		1	1	1				4
Total	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	24

Qualitative study – Main Findings

Through the 24 key informant interviews and 15 focus group discussions, communities were questioned about their means of livelihood, and their awareness of climate change.

Livelihoods: given that rural coastal communities were selected, most of them reported fishing, food crop cultivation such as rice and vegetable gardening, sand mining, market trading, logging of mangrove trees and processing of palm oil as main sources of livelihood.

Climate Change Awareness: communities' understanding of climate change was variable. Their main sources of information on climate change were: community engagement; workshops; radio; social media and family/neighbour updates. Severe and intense weather conditions and unpredictable weather patterns have been identified as major indicators of climate change. Many, however, dismiss the notion of any connection between human activities and climate change, instead holding on to the fatalistic view that God is responsible for all the changes that affect the climate. This perspective is shared in the majority of the communities except for the staff from the government agencies working in the environment sector, who describe farming and related human activities as actions contributing to climate change.

This condition suggests that the divergence of perspectives has a lot to do with the individual's depth of knowledge about climate change. Concerning climate change impacts, data shows that communities indicated depleting water wells, disruption to the farming season, crops being destroyed in different ways (heavy winds, intense sun, flooding, etc), food insecurity, damages to rivers and wildlife, rain-caused impacts – including failed harvests and community-flooding, excessive heat, unstable weather patterns, and adverse effects on drinking water and sanitation. Disasters which affect homes and communities result in forced migration into urban areas.

Climate Change Coping: God is seen as the cause of climate change, the figure of God helps the community in coping with its adverse effects, even though it provokes a decrease in the resilience of community members. A small percentage of those interviewed acknowledge the support received from NGOs, even though in the few communities where organizations have intervened, stakeholders have been engaged and consulted. Some informants are managing to adapt to climate change through efforts to protect or rehabilitate the environment, notably planting trees and building walls (banking) along the barriers between river/ocean and land. Furthermore, some mining companies undertake land reclamation and tree planting following extraction from mining operations.

Government: the increasing awareness of climate change-impacted communities to take actions in partnership with the Government and other agencies to mitigate climate change. Coastal communities, as the most

⁶ Four officials were targeted but despite all efforts only three made themselves available for interview.

impacted by climate change, lack adequate support, and the limited resources mean that efforts are being put into initiatives like community-driven self-help projects (for example, artificial embankments using sandbags or wooden fencing) and the adoption of applicable bylaws.

Community: informants described how even though communities received inputs for assistance, including from Community-Based Organisations, and schools, support was not consistent or sufficiently applied.

Gender-related roles and decision-making (for more information please see Annex 4). The primary activities that community members engage in are often defined by gender or age. While in some communities, especially in coastal areas, men, women, youth and elders seem to partake similar livelihood activities, especially fishing and farming, in others women and girls are more likely to be engaged in petty trading, fish preservation and selling and charcoal making. Men, on the other hand, are involved with fishing, timber logging and stone mining. Women are not considered for leadership roles or to partake in activities considered as high-risk (e.g. fishing, or harvesting mangrove wood), for example.

Decisions on management and conservation of lands, are mostly still the domain of men, and women are still not adequately consulted on matters directly affecting them in some communities. To be considered and respected, women have to present different credentials including behaviour in the household and contributions to civic duties and education. Regarding roles and responsibilities, women still do not have autonomy over their sexual reproductive health, and even though women increasingly share livelihood decision-making, household chores, childcare and care for the ill or sick in the household are still their responsibility, reducing their available time for engaging in economically productive activities and income generation. Unions/associations are being established to support property/asset acquisition for women in some communities. Tribal customs and practices on property rights differ throughout the country. In Northern and Western Sierra Leone, women can own land in their own right, but in Southern and Eastern areas women only have access to land through male relatives.

Laws and policies: climate-change-related laws exist in the country, even though these are hardly enforced. Perceptions around the efficiency of government structures differed between KILs, although some of them listed local authorities as one of the means useful in preserving community bushlands and forests.

Decision-making process: perceptions of participation in decision-making processes on climate change decisions differ among communities; some feel sufficiently represented and consulted; women, do not have enough representation, and others considered that more effort could be put into a more inclusive process at the design stage, to ensure that every group is represented.

Quantitative Data - Main Findings

A quantitative survey was conducted in five districts of Sierra Leone in early 2022, by the Conflict Management and Development Associates (CMDA-SL), with a total of 402 households interviewed on a range of topics, including perceptions and level of knowledge of climate change, access to food and water and potential for alternative livelihoods. From the respondents, 96% were either the household head or the spouse of the household head.

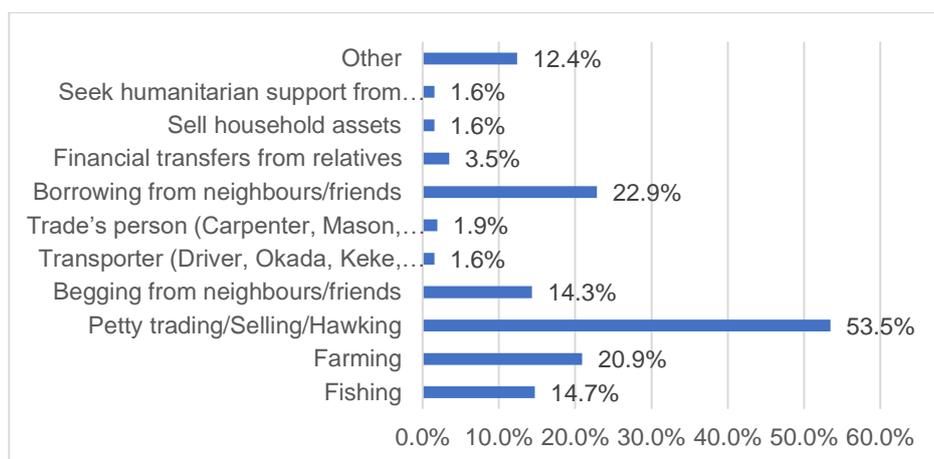
Livelihood practices: Almost 71% of the interviewed households informed that farming or fishing is the main occupation of the household head; another 13% were engaged in petty trading, with only 4% working in the provision of services. Similarly, when asked about income, 73% informed that fishing or farming were the main source of income, while 17% informed it derived from petty trading – only 3% noted that their income was generated from services. Overall, 64% of households were involved in agricultural activities in some form.

Finally, it is important to note that the household-level livelihoods are complex and show considerable flexibility, with over 64% of households reporting alternative ways of generating income that are being pursued alongside the main income of the household. Amongst these, petty trading is the most important one, reported by 36% of all households, and 54% of those engaged in an alternative livelihood. A number of households are engaged in more than one alternative livelihood. Considering the findings of the survey, it is likely that there will be substantial demand for activities that support⁷:

- Additional income generation from enhanced farming/fishing results and the introduction of alternative livelihood options
- A focus on farming, fishing and trading
- Increased service provision related to farming and fishing from the current low levels.

⁷ Considerations are part of an assessment of the potential uptake of activities proposed under Component 2 of the SLCRP.

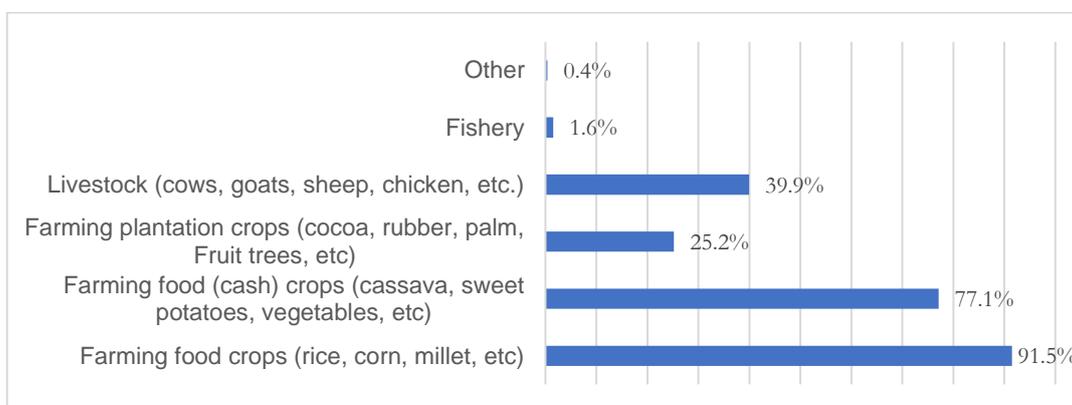
Figure 2 - Share of households reporting engagement in alternative livelihoods,



Agricultural practices: In terms of agricultural activities undertaken, while these are wide-ranging, it is worth noting that practically all households engaged in agriculture in farming food crops, while over ¼ engage in farming cash crops. By comparison, plantation crops are usually only farmed by ¼ of households engaging in agriculture, and livestock is held by about 40%. This indicates a high degree of subsistence agriculture, with only limited ability to sell produce for cash.

The range of food crops cultivated by the respondent households is highly variable, with cassava, and vegetables having similar shares of just under 22%. 16% of households cultivate sweet potatoes, and 11% corn and millet. Only 8% cultivate yams. For cash crops, oil palm accounts for ¼ of cultivated crops, and ginger for another 13%.

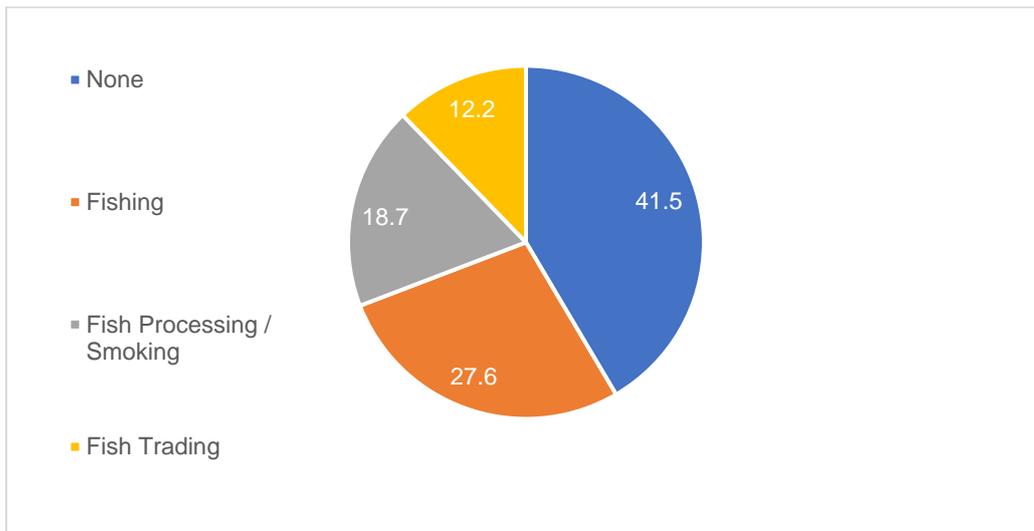
Figure 3 - Agricultural Practices engaged in (multiple responses possible).



Fishing activities. Just under 60% (58.5%) of households reported that household members were involved in fishing, with around 40% of this figure noting fishing itself as the most important fish-related activity, and another 40% stating that 'fish processing / smoking' was the most important activity. The remaining 20% said 'fish trading' was the most important. When asked why their household were involved in fishing or fish-related activities, just under 60% said they were engaged in it for commercial purposes, 25% said they were involved because 'it was the only livelihood activity in the area for the community', and just 15% engaged in fishing purely for home consumption. Amongst those involved in commercial fishing, 19% of households reported monthly income generated between Le 500,000 and 2,000,000 (around \$33-\$133) around \$100, while 28% reported monthly income of less than Le 500,000 (less than \$33) ⁸.

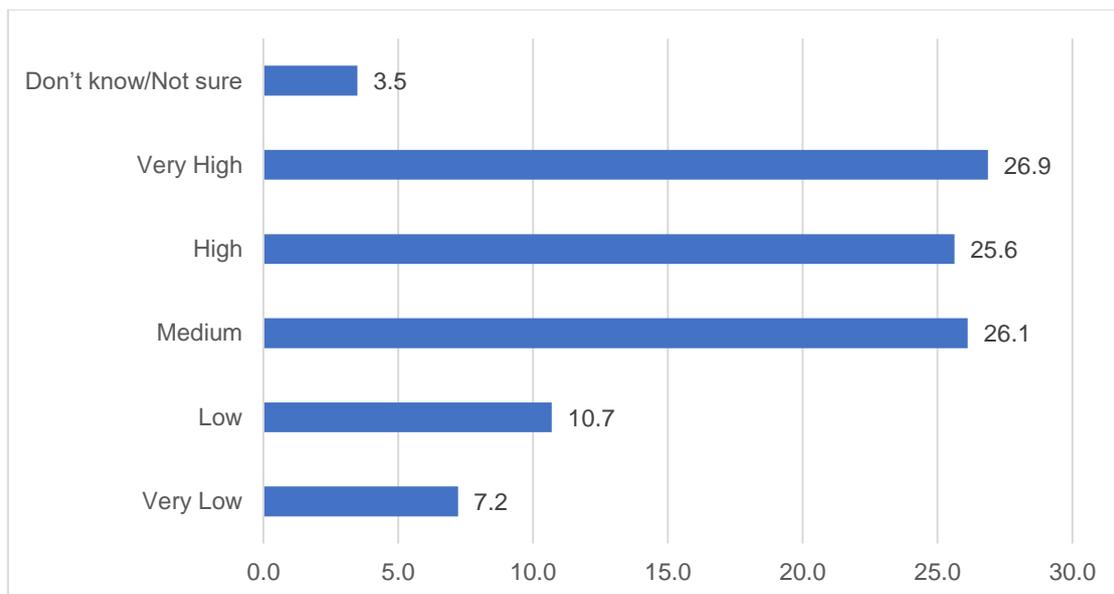
Figure 4 - Household members engaged in fishing by type of activity

⁸ Xe.com on 25 Sep 2022; 1 SLL = 0.0000657706 USD; 1 USD = 15,204.4 SLL



Perceptions of climate change. In relation to perceptions of climate change almost 72% of respondents were aware of the term climate change, and of these almost 82% considered that their community was highly affected by it. Key impacts identified were storms, droughts, and floods. Across all impacts surveyed, respondents indicated moderate to heavy impacts at a rate of approximately 85% (see Table 3).

Table 3 - Respondents asked to rate the effect of climate change on the farming calendar in their community over the past five years in %.



Survey respondents were also asked about perceptions of the impact of climate change on their main activities and the environment and biodiversity. While the responses provide anecdotal evidence that these events are linked to climate change, it is important to recognise that respondents are observing an increasing incidence of climate change impacts. These perceptions can play an important role in shaping the receptiveness for measures that will address these events.

Table 4 below sets out the lived experience with climate change across the respondents. It is clear from the responses that there is change across the board, but it would be helpful to repeat a similar survey in the future and at regular intervals, to be able to construct a time series and understand whether these changes are accelerating. The studies conducted as part of the SLCRP will ask the same questions, to monitor these impacts over time.

Table 5 below sets out the perception of changes in the incidence of a range of climate change impacts across the respondents. Bolded lines indicate impacts that would be directly addressed by the measures to be implemented under the project. Given that the perception of climate change links with these events ranges from 26% to 38%, it is reasonable to presume that respondents would be receptive to offers of means to address these impacts.

Table 4 - Perceptions of climate change in %

Project Type	Does not happen at all	Happens moderately	Happens a lot (>4 times/year)	Don't know
Longer dry season, droughts	14.4	61.4	21.9	2.2
Higher incidence of hot days (over 35°C), heatwaves, fire events	6.5	51.7	40.0	1.7
Shorter rainy seasons	14.9	60.9	23.4	0.7
Increased coastal flooding, sea level rises	12.2	62.7	22.6	2.5
Increased flooding due to river swellings	14.4	57.0	25.9	2.7
Coastal erosion and / or salt ingress ion	21.6	50.0	24.1	4.2
Increased severity of tropical storms and hurricanes	6.2	55.5	34.8	3.5
Increased incidence of heavy rainfall, flooding events	4.0	62.2	32.8	1.0
Increased incidence of pests and diseases	21.9	52.7	24.1	1.2
Average	12.9	57.1	27.7	2.2

Table 5 - Perceptions of climate impacts in %

Project Type	Does not happen at all	Happens moderately	Happens a lot (>4 times/year)	Don't know
Decreased agricultural productivity	11.7	48.3	33.6	6.5
Decreased productivity of fisheries	4.7	45.5	45.0	4.7
Soil degradation / erosion	14.7	51.5	25.6	8.2
Loss of animals / animal species	23.9	48.8	23.6	3.7
Loss of plants / plant species	17.2	48.8	25.9	8.2
Deterioration of coral reefs	20.9	45.0	17.7	16.4
Damage to residential dwellings	8.0	58.7	30.1	3.2
Damage to commercial buildings and other public infrastructure	24.6	37.3	22.1	15.9
Increased malnutrition/hunger	12.7	54.7	28.6	4.0
Increased incidence of water borne diseases	20.1	50.7	25.9	3.2
Decreased water availability at access points	10.7	49.5	38.1	1.7
Lower river flows/dried up river beds	14.7	50.7	31.1	3.5
Increased months of the year	11.2	58.7	28.1	2.0

the HH is food insecure				
Average	15.0	50.7	28.4	6.0

Save the Children Field Consultation

A series of thirty-three (33) consultations were conducted from the 16th to the 26th of May 2022, in the South-West region of Sierra Leone, from Bonthe Island to Freetown Save the Children, supported by SLCRP design consultants. (14) consultations were held with communities and local organizations from 17th to 22nd of May; and nineteen (19) meetings with international and government organizations from the 23rd to the 27th of May, specifically:

Communities and Local Organizations Consultations, 17th to 22nd of May. Consultations were held with communities and organizations on Bonthe Island, Mopala, Shenge, Plantain Island, Tombo and Tisana, i.e. several consultations in villages and settlements within these main areas. A cross-section of stakeholders were interviewed, including the Coastal Environmental Watch Organisation (CEWO) NGO, community chiefs and deputies, and the private organization Welthungerhilfe, in addition to community members across age, gender, geographic and socioeconomic lines. Following the demographic description of the communities, the goals of the meetings were to collect information on:

- **Types of livelihoods and alternatives:** considering little differences between different communities, the majority of the livelihoods on which communities currently depend are fishing, harvesting mangroves, rainfed agriculture, crops as cassava, tubers, cash crops, chillies and rice. Communities registered a strong difficulty in finding and consistently using alternative livelihoods, despite the awareness some communities showed about the importance of mangrove preservation;
- **Status of food security and issues:** it was noted that food insecurity exists in the chosen communities, with some minor exceptions (such as Banana island), due to unstable weather patterns and extreme climate episodes;
- **Latest climate extreme episodes:** communities pointed out major climate issues as saline intrusion, excessive or insufficient rainfall, strong wind, high temperatures and pests;
- **Gender Equality conditions:** there are currently some levels of projects aimed at improving social welfare towards children, women, and girls, nevertheless, there is still the need for considerable additional projects to address gender inequality;
- **WASH conditions:** meetings pointed out several issues regarding the water and health sector. There is still a large number of open toilets; saline water is a key issue, and even when relatively good standard clinics are present, the distance between communities and clinics does not allow for prompt and safe resolution. The majority of diseases are waterborne such as malaria and diarrhoea, and there were also several reports of pneumonia;
- **School climate change awareness:** in most cases, schools do not have enough funds to provide for awareness-raising about climate change and construction materials;
- **Pre-existing projects:** effects of the previous project as WABiCC have produced mild effects on the environment and for the communities, and some cases of funded projects were not productive due to corruption.

International Organizations and Government Meeting and Consultations, 23rd to 26th of May 2022. 19 meetings were held with representatives of EU, NPAA, FCDO, NDMA, UNDP, UNICEF, Irish Aid, SLMet, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Fisheries, CSSL, and Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The aims were to explore priorities the SLCRP to focus on, to outline present and current measures and/or projects already implemented, to collect relevant data, and the level of engagement with the local communities, as well as to seek potential co-financing.

More details are shown in Appendix F.

Consultations with Children – 6-10 June 2022

Between the 6th and 10th June 2022, a team of five Save the Children staff visited four communities in the Bonthe and Pujehun districts of Southern Sierra Leone, to conduct research with 52 children aged 10-14 on their understanding of:

- Climate change (weather changes) in their own communities;
- Livelihoods related to the GCF proposed activities and children's communities;
- Children's understanding of their communities more broadly.

Figure 5 - Ramatu Jalloh, Director of Advocacy and Communications (SCI SL) and children in Bonthe

This photo has been redacted in accordance with the GCF Information Disclosure Policy, as the portion is confidential under the disclosure policy of the Accredited Entity

The consultation method used was 'photo voice research', whereby children were shown a series of images – relating both to extreme weather events, and more generic pictures of their communities. Each community was visited twice – once to engage with authorities, select children and attain written consent, then again the following day to conduct the research activity itself.

The purpose of the consultations was to bring children's voices into the stakeholder consultations for the GCF proposal design, and determine whether there were any changes required based on children's knowledge and perceptions of the proposal.

The summary of children's viewpoints is included below:

- Children recognised that the weather was different from even when they were younger, with children stating that the rain was more unpredictable and now rainy and dry seasons were more confused
- They recognised the damage that extreme flooding and other weather impacts (e.g. heavy winds) did to their communities
- Children understood the intrinsic link between the rainfall and the harvest (agriculture), with children saying things like 'if the rain doesn't come, we don't eat'
- Children also understood the link between the weather and their health, for example linking long hot periods with exhaustion and heat stroke
- Children had an extensive understanding of the fish value chains within their communities, speaking about their fathers catching fish, and their mothers smoking fish and selling it
- Children knew that their parents' incomes from their livelihoods (farming, fishing, fish preservation) supported their own education, purchase of clothes, and other resources
- Children had observed mangrove deforestation in their communities, and spoke about solutions – especially the idea of 'if you cut a tree, plant a tree'
- Children also understood the roles their parents and community authorities had to play in addressing climate impacts, with comments such as 'chiefs should enforce by-laws'
- Children also had ideas about solutions to flooding, mentioning temporary solutions such as sandbags and similar dam-type structures as a means to divert potential flood waters away from their communities.

Overall, the findings confirmed Save the Children's initial expectations that children understood a lot about both climate change (although this was phrased as 'weather changes' for children) and their own communities. Children's insights and perceptions validated the intention to include children as key beneficiaries for certain suitable activities within the SLCRP – particularly in relation to the health and educational outputs.

Save the Children determined that a strong emphasis should be placed on kitchen gardens in schools, linking children to health and nutrition outcomes and, ensuring that children are informed of new livelihood techniques. More information on activities related to climate resilient strengthening of coastal children is found in the Funding Proposal.

Green Climate Fund Coastal Communities Stakeholder workshops – 26th and 28th July 2022

Save the children organized two workshops on the 26th and 28th July, 2022 for coastal community stakeholders, Districts Councils, Government line Ministries, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and potential project partners to discuss the SLCRP Green Climate Fund proposal. In particular, the workshops were to present findings from the coastal community research conducted to contribute to the development of the Sierra Leone Coastal Resilient Project Proposal. The workshops were also geared towards validating proposed project activities in the proposal. In a bid to ensure adequate attendance from community stakeholders in the selected five districts, the workshops were hosted in two different locations. Participants from the southern region converged in Bo city and those from the North-west, met in Freetown. The main objectives of the workshops were:

- to disseminate the findings from the community engagement so far;
- to inform stakeholders of the progress on the GCF proposal;
- to introduce national-level and district / community level stakeholders to each other, allowing an understand of differing viewpoints, and giving community members the chance to speak to other key stakeholders;
- to introduce the most up-to-date revised activities for the SLCRP Funding Proposal; and seek community views on the proposed design activities.

The participants made general comments and also suggested the need to refine some activities in the proposal. Participants from all sectors consented with the activities proposed in the SLCRP proposal. They also provided general comments on the project as a whole.

Figure 6 – Officials from Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Education presenting at a combined stakeholder workshop held on the 28 of July 2022 in Freetown

This photo has been redacted in accordance with the GCF Information Disclosure Policy, as the portion is confidential under the disclosure policy of the Accredited Entity

Summary of Findings. Main Findings and practical examples from activities' feedback:

- *Lessons Learned from previous projects: community need to be continuously engaged:* Other interventions came into these communities but could not succeed because the community people were not properly engaged in designing, planning and implementation of the project. Hence, the GCF project must continue working with the community people to ensure efficacy.
- *Livelihoods:* There should be an alternative livelihood mechanism to substitute mangrove harvesting and other climate related activities for their daily sustenance.
- *Capacity Building is key:* There should be a general understanding of climate-resilient farming techniques among community members. The project should educate people on relocation from one business to the other business and also create ways to get microfinance to people
- *Specific needs:* The community people asked for more fish storage and they like the idea of preservation like cooling systems and ovens. There is the need of quality storage in place to ensure proper water harvesting as there is an ongoing problem with water quantity and quality.
- *Enforcement of by-laws is a real problem.* The GCF project should work closely with local authorities to enforce the law. In Moyamba for example, the communities have developed laws to protect the environment. It would be of great importance to work with these authorities to continue facilitating adherence to these laws.
- *Land use planning – mapping as key component.* The project should create mechanisms to map out areas in the communities that would be useful for future plans. Mangrove: do a scientific mapping on the various mangroves to know which one is suitable for cultivation in the communities. The project should also consider drone technology in mapping out these areas in a bid to understand the communities and what may be useful in the restoration process.

Figure 7 – District-level authorities alongside community authorities presenting at a combined stakeholder engagement workshop held on 28th July 2022 in Freetown

This photo has been redacted in accordance with the GCF Information Disclosure Policy, as the portion is confidential under the disclosure policy of the Accredited Entity.

For details on the activities reviewed, and a full list of participants, please see Appendix G.

Additional stakeholder consultations – February to April 2023

In response to GCF comments on the SLCRP SAP concept note v3 in February 2023 regarding the possibility to redesign the SLCRP to a cross-cutting project, the SLCRP design team conducted further external stakeholder meetings in Freetown and beyond with the following stakeholders: the EPA, Ministry of Environment, FAO and the EU. The purpose of the additional meetings was to re-confirm the need and justification of the project to retain a locally-led climate change adaptation approach; to understand the extent to which Sierra Leone was equipped at a national level to undertake mitigation projects; to understand whether there were any prior, ongoing or planned projects to address mitigation in Sierra Leone; and to determine the NDA and other key stakeholders' viewpoints on repurposing the SLCRP.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 02/02/2023

Meeting format: In person. Attendees: ***This paragraph has been redacted in accordance with the GCF Information Disclosure Policy, as the portion is confidential under the disclosure policy of the Accredited Entity.****

Summary

As the NDA in Sierra Leone for the GCF, and an Executing Entity for the SLCRP, the EPA are a critical stakeholder and have been consulted regularly across a two-year period during conceptualisation and design of the SLCRP. To that end, SCI SL consulted with the EPA to understand their views and position based on the GCF's request to re-examine the potential for the project to be considered cross-cutting.

Discussion centred around the urgent adaptation needs of Sierra Leone's vulnerable communities already being impacted by climate change hazards combined with Sierra Leone's low contributions to global greenhouse gas emissions. While the EPA were cognizant of the need to improve developing countries' ability to report on avoided carbon and scale up mitigation action (within the context of the UNFCCC's approach to differentiated responsibilities), and acknowledged that Sierra Leone does need to improve its Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems, they did not believe that the SLCRP was the project to do that. Given the relatively small amount of funding requested (\$25m grant from the GCF), and the fact that the project had already changed during the concept stage from a PAP to a SAP, the EPA felt that the funding would be better placed with reaching the most vulnerable coastal communities in alignment with the NAP and NDCs.

Throughout the proposal design process, the EPA have maintained their position that 'this funding should be going to the vulnerable coastal communities as much as possible'. EPA suggested that the SLCRP could include some kind of MRV for its own mangrove ecosystem rehabilitation, but that it should not include efforts to use the adaptation focused funding to develop a national forest reference level or reporting mechanism for all of Sierra Leone's forests.

Save the Children and EPA also discussed other relevant forest-based projects that may be securing direct mitigation benefits. Although the EPA were not leading any such projects, they shared contact details for ongoing work they are aware of, by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Ministry of Environment (MoE) who are engaged in development of a National Forest Inventory (NFI).

Ministry of Environment 03/02/2023

Meeting format: Phone call. Attendees: ***This paragraph has been redacted in accordance with the GCF Information Disclosure Policy, as the portion is confidential under the disclosure policy of the Accredited Entity.****

Summary

The Ministry of Environment, together with NPAA had engaged the European Union (EU) on the possibility of funding the development of a national forest inventory. On this basis, the EU engaged FAO to work with the

MoE to take this forward. FAO has a track record in projects in the region, having delivered a similar project successfully in Liberia based on establishing the NFI.

At the time of this meeting, MoE had provisionally agreed on steps to develop the national forest inventory, but not the subsequent steps to set a national reference level and set up the MRV systems. It appeared that for now, MoE were just setting up the inventory.

The MoE had engaged in a scoping exercise with FAO staff and NPAA staff, including visiting a small sample of forest sites in Sierra Leone and conducting initial measurements with the same methodology that the full inventory would use. The initial stage of the project also included training of Ministry and agency staff to conduct forest measurements, which would transfer to the next steps.

FAO 03/02/2023

Meeting format: In-person. Attendees: ***This paragraph has been redacted in accordance with the GCF Information Disclosure Policy, as the portion is confidential under the disclosure policy of the Accredited Entity.****

Background and context

The FAO had been involved in the previous National Forest Inventory in Sierra Leone, which was in 1975, and had recently completed a forest inventory in Liberia, working with ministry staff from several national ministries in Monrovia. The project in Liberia had been a success, albeit with some key learnings to take away for future projects. Given the length of time since Sierra Leone conducted a forest inventory, the FAO were keen to undertake a similar project applying lessons learned from the Liberia project.

In October 2022, FAO had presented at a climate change conference in Freetown on the Liberia forest inventory, and potential steps that Sierra Leone needed to take to enter the REDD+ framework. The ultimate goal of any inventory in Sierra Leone would be to move towards a full carbon monitoring system, and provide the country with the REDD+ framework that would enable the government, as well as smaller private organisations to enter the carbon market.

The FAO delivered training to Ministry of Environment and NPAA staff, and conducted an exercise to determine which areas in Sierra Leone would be used as samples to 'ground-truth' the wider forest inventory. The methodology included use of satellite data, a 'plotting system', and geographical techniques to assess the forest cover Across Sierra Leone. An agreed definition of 'forest' between the key stakeholders was not secured - with some defining forest as including shrubbery and savannah - the project team was currently finalising this definition.

The project team would then use the selected set of samples across the country (at the time of meeting the final selection had not been determined) to corroborate the geospatial data and conduct testing of vegetation in sample sites, to ensure satellite calculations were accurate. Given the NPAA contribution to the project, the sampling and initial scoping work will take place specifically in protected areas (including both mangrove forest, and tropical rainforest areas) of Sierra Leone, as well as non-protected areas, the NPAA staff will lead on testing in protected areas. The FAO would also take Ministry staff to Liberia to undertake training from those that successfully completed the NFI.

At the time of the meeting, the FAO informed SCI SL that the EU had committed \$2.5m for the forest inventory stage, but that further funds were yet to be allocated. The FAO estimated that the NFI would take 1-2 years to develop, with the full national forest monitoring system taking an additional 3-5 years extra to set up.

EU 05/04/2023

Meeting format: Phone call. Meeting attendees: ***This paragraph has been redacted in accordance with the GCF Information Disclosure Policy, as the portion is confidential under the disclosure policy of the Accredited Entity.****

Summary

The meeting with the EU climate lead was held to determine whether there was any new information available to SCI SL, prior to the SLCRP Funding Proposal submission, regarding the national forest inventory project.

The EU advised that this information had not yet been publicly disclosed, but that as of late March 2023, the EU had committed to funding the full carbon measuring, reporting and verification system for Sierra Leone, following on from the National Forest Inventory work and with the intention that Sierra Leone is set up for REDD+. This will be a three-year project, with many activities and follow-up activities, and will significantly move Sierra Leone along the path towards having full access to REDD+.

Appendix B: Validation Workshop 7th of April 2022

Table B-1 - Activities and Discussion Validation Workshop 7th of April 2022

Activities	Discussion
Review of proposed project activities	<p><u>Component 1. Community mainstreaming of climate change adaptation through governance, partnerships, education and training.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To specify which institutions the project is going to strengthen, especially regarding climate science issues ● To map out existing platforms and plans already existing ● Need to specify the language used, to give a detailed and clear account of the different terms used, such as “local” and “skills transfer” of “new coastal products/markets” ● No need to produce new products, but to focus on those already existing ● Assess which skills in the communities are actually in need and if it is possible to use what is already present, even though women and young people could benefit from these new skills. ● About the feasibility of new coastal products, there were suggested some options, of which seaweed, breadfruit, and coconut could be efficient since are valid for generating activities and therefore producing income and are effective in the protection from storms. <p><u>Component 2. Enhanced climate resilience of food production systems and value chains to secure food and livelihoods, especially for women, youth and children youth</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● General positive feelings about this component despite still the need to specify more the nature of is going to be implemented and validated. ● Provides more detail about how the component is gender and youth inclusive, which kind of climate resilience techniques the project is going to create and/or strengthen ● Expressed the need to be validation and technical assessment of what to plant according to the appropriate area and agricultural efforts. ● Expressed some doubts about the feasibility of solar driers for the production of smoked fish. ● Some suggestions to improve the water access for communities and the early warning system <p><u>Component 3. Ecosystem-based adaptation for coastal protection and natural resources</u></p> <p>General acknowledgement about the difficulties of determining mangrove substitutes for fish smoking, and the need to closely collaborate with past and existing mangrove programs as WABICC to be effective. Different feedback on the importance of land testing before the plantation of mangroves, the empowerment of women to services, and the difficulties of the implement due to the dispersed arrangement of the population in the coastal area</p>
Feedback on Data Collection Exercise	The stakeholders pointed out different targets to obtain key informant interviews and different perspectives, as well as potential FGDs. It was suggested to try and collaborate in the data collection process as much as possible with organisations already working specifically on coastal projects, that might be already implementing projects, as the National Protected Area Authority (NPAA, regional managers) and the Ministry of Agriculture district/extension officers. Other feedback focused on the complexity of reaching some communities, and questioned about the reasons behind the non-success of previous similar interventions.
Co-financing	Despite the shared consensus about the difficulties of considerable funding via investors, feedbacks focused on the sure-fire possibilities to have co-financing opportunities through in-kind contributions of the government – primarily EPA, the Ministry of Environment and possibly, also the SLMet, specifically about government vehicles, office space and staff time; and through existing projects which could be used as sources of funding, especially those that share clear links as UNDP, SLMet projects and Wetlands International Africa.

	Other feedback focus on the efficiency the projects could achieve by collaboration with existing interventions, in order to save budget and to use them as a source of finance, avoiding duplication of efforts.
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List of Participants

Table B-2 - List of Participants Validation Workshop 7th of April 2022

This table's Name and Title columns have been redacted in accordance with the GCF Information Disclosure Policy, as the portion is confidential under the disclosure policy of the Accredited Entity.

Name	Title	Organization	Designation
		Catholic Relief Services	INGO
		Catholic Relief Services	INGO
		Climate change Secretariat, EPA	Government
		Climate Change Secretariat, EPA	Government
		Climate change Secretariat, EPA	Government
		Concern Worldwide	INGO
		Concern Worldwide	INGO
		Conflict and Disaster Management Associates	Consultancy
		Conservation Trust Fund	Government
		Conservation Trust Fund	Government
		Crown Agents	Not-for-profit
		Crown Agents	Not-for-profit
		Crown Agents	Not-for-profit
		Environmental Foundation for Africa	National NGO
		EPA	Government
		European Union	Institutional Donor
		Foreign, Common and Development Office	Institutional Donor
		Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Government
		Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Government
		Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Government
		Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Government
		Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Government
		Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Government
		Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education	Government
		National Protected Area Authority	Government
		National Protected Area Authority	Government
		Reptile and Amphibian Program Sierra Leone	National NGO
		Save the Children	INGO
		Save the Children	INGO
		Save the Children	INGO
		Save the Children	INGO

Name	Title	Organization	Designation
		Save the Children	INGO
		Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency	Government
		Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency	Government
		Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency	Government
		Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency	Government
		UNDP	Multilateral
		UNICEF	Multilateral
		West Africa Regional Fisheries Project	Programme
		Wetlands international Africa	National NGO
		Women's Network for Environmental Sustainability Sierra Leone	National NGO

Appendix C: Institutional Stakeholder Meetings

Table C-1 - Institutional Stakeholder Meetings, Participants and Discussion

Meeting Number	Date	Participants ⁹	Discussion
1	23/05/2022	EU: Giancarlo Monteforte, EU: John Christian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is a general cooperation agreement signed between SL and EU of 250M Euro, seven years long, which rely on three components: RE, Food system, environment, of which only the first has been finalised with an agreement between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Energy. ● Regarding the third component, it is important to specify the ownership of the land, taking into consideration that some private companies are trying to buy land without informing local communities. ● Regarding perceived climate vulnerabilities, among the plantain island, and the unregulated and unsustainable fishing, the EU perceive that mangroves preservation is the only solution to locals' environmental climate change issues. ● For the EU grants, the co-financing process comes usually from the NGOs and does not require final beneficiaries to contribute – even if there can be a lack of buy-in. EU consider financing the government to support the budget for the project based on performance. ● The project could be part of the Blue Carbon project by the EU, or it could contribute. ● It is suggested to make the government the implementing partner. ● The mapping of responsibilities for the natural asset is meant to be available soon.

⁹ During all these meetings, were also present: Luke Armitage, GCF Design project manager from SC SL; Mel Phadtare, Climate change advisor from SCA; Luke Moore, Consultant from Globalfields; and Marta Simonetti, Consultant from Globalfields.

2	23/05/2022	NPAA: Arthur Chinsman-Williams – Resource Mobilization, Program Development Technical Manager NPAA: Helen Kamara – Head Manager NPAA: Vattah Kamara – Director of wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● With an act of the parliament, in 2012 has been established the authority designated to manage all protected areas in the country and the wildlife, whose task force is currently being established for the M&E. ● The risk of commercial operators is mitigated by the wildfires; ● There is a community, the Eco Guards, who voluntarily assist; ● Possible livelihood substitutes for the mangroves or solutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The issues with the mangrove system are still under discussion, trying to establish that the mangroves when used, are used within the immediate vicinity, as opposed to selling or moving out of the chiefdom. The rangers are currently monitoring to ensure the mangroves are not transported out. ● Honey; ● Charcoal obtained from seaweed, coconut and rice husk briquettes; ● Cane; ● NTFP also for traditional use as medicine; ● Coconut; ● Aquaculture – positive especially for the rainy season of high seas; ● Oyster harvesting obtained from the mangrove roots; ● Among the private sector, Goldtree is interested in palm oil, and CRA considers small scale irrigation; ● There could be the possibility to create a youth program with the botany department; ● Payment of environmental service results in receiving the payment by the farmers, having the NPAA manage the mangroves and then paying the government; considering also that the memorandum of understanding (MoU) is signed by the community. ● Needs for drones, satellite, app, bikes and boats.
3	23/05/2022	FCDO: Christina Toepell – Private sector Development Advisor Paul Mullard – Senior economic adviser	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FCDO structured a plan for health, institutions and sustainable economic development, supporting for instance the sector of solar energy, providing grants and TA. There are UK companies which are interested in the territory of SL for carbon credits; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In SL, FCDO focus on ecotourism – as the Banana Island, on health – concerning infrastructure, and has pushed for farmer fields schools and training; ● For the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds the possibility to produce a carbon credit scheme producing a stream of capital back to the communities; ● Focus on maternal health, girls’ education and schools producing economic empowerment; ● Possibility for a program for communities about the carbon credit/monitoring in Freetown; ● Funding for coco high-end processing, fruit juice, and salt making; ● Funding for smallholder farming model; ● Community approach with palm oil fields with a cooperation system.
4	24/05/2022	NDMA: Thomas A. Lebbie – Director DRR and Preparedness	

		Abu Bakkar – Research and information manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen climate information and early warning systems it is important to understand how the agency works for the mobilisation of climate events; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UNDP uses web-based tools such as HARPIS and CIDMEWS and is currently piloting flood anticipation tools, to stark network and take action against hunger; • The NDMA has developed a hazard calendar of storm surges although it is not possible to track the economic losses induced; • The National Civil Registry and Census can provide fisher HH data; • The NDMA has started a discussion with GIS a satellite company to access imagery and remote sensing data; • Global Forest Watch deployed 250 guards within the area of Freetown since the first water source is 100km away and it will start planting trees; • Deforestation of 300ha of forest every year; • Red Cross as useful collaborators, being apt to people relationship; • Design of a EW tool for communities and community engagement.
5	24/05/2022	UNDP: Abdul Sannoh – Small Grants Program National Coordinator	<p>The current project of adaptation focuses on the improvement of climate risk information availability to create better policy and increase public awareness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bonthe, Kambia and Pujehun are the location upon which the research about fish biodiversity is based, showing how climate changed the spawning of fish, how fishermen use rudimentary approaches to preserve fish catch and that mangroves are used to dry fish. To avoid deforestation of mangroves, it was proposed to locals to grow fresh and fast trees, which communities have been trying not without resistance; • To increase the fish catch, the UNDP collaborate with Chiefs to prevent fishing during the spawning period, implementing bylaws and inducing the use of nets with bigger holes – to let fish easily escape; • GEF are at the 6th and 7th cycle in the operational phase; • The engagement of the community was applied in Bonthe to sensitise on marine turtles endangerment, in Moyomba to protect the forest and helping women to engage in vegetable growth and rehabilitation of mangrove areas and among youth to raise awareness upon the protection of the forest; • The UNDP encourage not to use funds for office rents and wants 80% of direct project cost; • For the GEF 7 the strategy is to have a consultation with EPA and the Ministry of Agriculture; for GEN 8 it will be about \$40M for small grants at the global level; • South cooperation with Ghana and Liberia; • The UNDP is interested in co-financing;
6	24/05/2022	UNICEF: Liv Indreiten – Deputy country Representative Bishnu Timsilna – Chief WaSH officer	<p>The team is interested in working on climate change, having an internal program about the reduction of carbon footprints and an external program about health and nutrition, climate sensitive and resilient projects; although it is still unsure how to engage at policy level.</p>

		Education specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Tombo they have a project of 40,000 people to enable the access to water; • It has different projects in Liberia, SL and Guinea.
7	25/05/2022	Irish Aid: Emma Mcgloughlin – Deputy Head of Mission Suleyman Sowe – Senior Nutrition Advisor	<p>Most of the projects are annual, except for one kind that is a 3-year Action Against Hunger. Irish Aid has a strategy based on four pillars: gender, governance, education and nutrition – with a thread of empowering women and girls.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have a collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, SL Met, EPA, Conservation Trust Fund and Action Against Hunger; • With the Welthungerhilfe project they will target 290 thousand beneficiaries, especially women and girls, focusing on agriculture productivity, nutrition and education; collaborating also with WaSH; • At the government level, they do not support directly the Climate Sensitive Food System, although Irish Aid is a key player in the food system – desiring to avoid the silos; • It currently presents a 10.75M of euros in its annual budget.
8	25/05/2022	Ministry of Education: Seinya Bakkar – social development specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project will involve the construction of embankments to prevent water from coming into communities and Agri-silviculture using Mangroves. • Founding of Schools Environmental Clubs to promote environmental awareness among children. • Establishing a Coastal Climate Natural Resource management Group (CCNRM) including stakeholders.
9	26/05/2022	SLMet: Gabriel Kpaka – Deputy Director-General and UNFCCC National Focal Point Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency Ministry of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathering historical climate indicators from 1990 until the present, acknowledging data gaps due to the civil war. Data will be provided by the specific agency; • A large number of weather stations have to be installed. There are only 60 rainfall stations across the whole country, however the goal is set to 500. Much more weather stations for early warning systems of coastal areas have to be deployed. The estimated number is at least 70, currently there are only 4; • During the project cost of weather stations has increased. There are no Universities accredited to train meteorologists. EWS Data are stored in servers which are not directly and freely accessible; • An android mobile app has been developed for the public to check the daily weather forecast and marine weather forecast (low/high tide, visibility, etc.). Marine weather forecast can be provided by a radio station in the local language, but payment is needed.

10	26/05/2022	Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources: Alhaji Lamin Daboh- Senior marine fisheries officer, Marine artisanal unit. Geraldine Sesay - senior fisheries officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry collaborates with UNDP and GEF project in adaptation projects; conducts training on fish handling and processing for women, providing fishery laws and regulation training; collaborates with UNPD, Ips and NGO to restore the mangrove system; • It has structured a Community Management Associations; bylaws are customised and present cross-cutting issues – catching of juvenile fishers, filament nets; • Four MPAs were declared by the Ministry of Fisheries in 2011; • Establishment of Inshore exclusion zone (IEZ) and EEZ (Exclusive Economic Zone); the latter in particular is an open zone for commercial fish, in contrast to the Artisanal fisheries which can fish anywhere; if caught they are fined up to one million dollars; • Ministry is unaware of the Korean and Chinese fish vehicles; • Measures to switch from sand mining to fisheries for youth program are not enough, and to switch from mangrove Mr. Sunko is doing assessment research; • The aquaculture is not yet developed but experiments are being conducted in Bi and Makiki; • It collaborates with SL Met, structuring some training for the ICT unit.
11	26/05/2022	CSSL: Edward Sesay – Program Manager, CSSL: Andrea Haffner – Community Mobilization Officer CSSL: Sheku Kamara – Executive Director Yawri Bay: Abdulai Dauda – Project Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with NPAA to establish the Gola project in the Eastern province; • Current support from EU PAP Force Project; • CAPF projects, with a strong focus on RAMSAR. • Working with MPA, NPAA and Fisheries; • To be validated, stakeholders suggest a strong representation and categorization, to enhance validation in the minority groups; • To ensure sustainable NRM need for demarking the boundaries of the mandates, e.g. marine and forestry area; • Struggling to protect currently declared protected sites it asks the government to declare national parks; • Another project is the Bread for the World – emergencies consortium, attended to be approved in June; • CSSL would like people as Eco Guards to monitor their local natural assets but the project is not systemic. • Different follow-up with WABICC, presenting a good structure for dialogue; • Project for women as vegetable gardening, a honey program in the North, together with savannah woodlands projects.
12	26/05/2022	Ministry of Environment: Edward Bendu – Director environmental QC Edwin Baimba – Assistant Director, Forestry Dept Kate Garnett – Acting Director, forestry department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Together with the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, they suggest engaging the Rural Development Director, Minister of Planning and Economic Development – Mr Sama; to discuss more with Bintu at UNDP on project results and synergies; to look at the Salon Foundation (Norwegian) and to take in consideration the Ghana bamboo example;

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Possibility to grow acacia trees in 5-6 years to be used as woodlots and energy; ● For the shoreline protection, it suggests the use of coconut trees, coastal retreat, gabions, and rivets. ● Regarding the Ministry of Environment, the MoE asserts their authority, requiring foremost their full agreement before other stakeholders. Request for a hard copy of the project and officially request their involvement. It acknowledges the EPA is the NDA, even if it sits under the Permanent Secretary that there is nothing higher than the MoE Permanent Secretary; ● No data for climate projects results; ● Collaboration with UNDP, planting trees, CCAP, Solon Foundation, about school education and conservation agriculture; ● Interest in using bamboo as an alternative to fish smoking.
13	27/05/2022	<p>EPA/NDA: Sheku Mark Kanneh – Acting Director, EPA</p> <hr/> <p>Mel Phadtare - SCA</p> <hr/> <p>Dauda Koroma – SC SL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EPA wants to see capacity built-in government by shadowing the project design stage and leaving how to develop the ability to undertake, for example, vulnerability assessments. ● Definition of NDC implementation strategy. ● Monitoring the implementation through a bi-annual transparency report and National Communication every four years. ● Get funding from UNDP to develop the implementation and from FAO to support the full development of NAP. ● Development of bylaws for designated protected areas. ● Enhancing coordination and strengthening of existing institutions. <p>Promotes tourism and restoration of degraded areas. To provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WABiCC's Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Coastal Landscape Complex 2019 (CCAP) ● NRM Department under the EPA – contact details of Paul

Appendix D: Community mapping – northern districts

Table D-1 - Pre Field-Communities Surveys Details

Day	Geographical Area	Town	Spokesperson	Feedbacks/observations
11 th April	North, and North-East	Kambia Town	District Officer	General appreciation of the project, although did not have much information about ongoing projects or interventions.
		Mahela	Town Chief and youth communities	<p>Mangroves: Expressed difficulties in stopping the population from cutting down the mangroves. Nevertheless, there is a need to find suitable substitution(s) for those who get livelihoods from cutting the mangroves.</p> <p>Experienced reduced dimension of the town due to coastal erosion;</p>
				<p>Farming: Expressed difficulties in the farming sector due to lack of resources that are willing to do the hard work of farming and due to the short available period time of rice.</p>
				<p>Fishing: The number of available fish (both of big and small sizes) in the community water has decreased, despite the fact that fishing materials are a strong market</p> <p>Women play an important role in the selling of fish at marketplaces fished by men, as well as the rice.</p> <p>There was concern about using sand or sun to dry fish – during the WABiCC program, nobody gave them an alternative way to smoke or dry fish (as opposed to using mangrove wood to smoke it).</p>
				<p>Water: Water comes from boreholes, although one of the boreholes was built near the edge and present salty water.</p>
		Makuma	Town chief, chairlady and translator	<p>Experienced flood just once some years ago;</p> <p>Rice the principal type of farming they are able to do despite the harvest is decreasing over time.</p> <p>Women are responsible for the selling of fish – provided by men – at the market.</p> <p>They have a sense that the main changes in the sea are due to environmental factors.</p> <p>Main challenges in the community are lack of electricity; lack of water; lack of road to access the community (<i>NB is only accessible by a very sandy path which is dangerous on motorbikes</i>).</p> <p>The community does not have drinking water access, and they have to walk a long way (around 20 minutes) to fetch water.</p>
Yelibuya	Deputy Chief, Chairlady, youth woman			<p>Yelibuya is a town deeply impacted by climate change. Most rainy seasons the town floods – this is clear from observation and the villagers themselves confirmed.</p> <p>There is an extreme open patch where they have deforested mangroves, and recently there was a fire in the community too.</p> <p>The area previously populated by mangroves is used as an open loo, despite a precedent toilet built by an NGO.</p> <p>The community stated that even if the WABiCC project was implemented, all mangroves planted had failed and that goats sometimes eat the mangroves.</p> <p>They stated that they wouldn't be able to plant mangroves under their own steam as they didn't have</p>

Day	Geographical Area	Town	Spokesperson	Feedbacks/observations
				any money for seeds; and that they would only really be willing to do mangrove conservation if there was a 'cash to work' scheme
12 th April	North-East	Kambia Town	Kaddro (NGOs) chairman and community engagement officer	Kaddro developed and improved the agricultural value chain that supports different interventions, including seed banks, VSLAs, Climate Smart Agric – aluminium and loom disturb the rice. Honey as a livelihood was perceived as very successful in Kambia, especially when mangroves are cutting down. Presence of water harvesting in riverine communities.
		Rokupr	Chief/headman village	Major livelihoods are rice – which presents a production decrease and boat transportation. Most of the community does farming along mangroves and uses 'inland valley swamp' lines (this means mangroves are protecting the edges of farmland). Need to seed banking to keep them from one season to the next. Deforestation and droughts are critical issues in this area. Testimony of a precedent NGO renewable energy. People had planted mango trees as a source of livelihood.
		Mambolo	Deputy speaker (deputy paramount chief) – Pa Alahji and youth chairman	The majority of livelihood is rice, crops, and palm trees. For over 100 years, mangroves have been cut down and the areas have been used for farming because of the very fertile soil for rice, even though it is very difficult to use properly. Difficult for the community to understand that the cutting of mangroves can affect water, and induce a decrease of the fish population which it keeps decreasing.
		Kawboli	Village Chief	Livelihoods are cassava, pepper, and watermelon. Expressed a general feeling of being economically taken advantage of with the selling of their products. Women in the community sell tapioca, rice and pepper. No awareness of climate change as dangerous.
		Mapagbo	Chief (woman), secretary (Abdulai Sankoh) and Youth leader (Ibrahim Kamara)	Community that Troicare had intervened in with a clear rice processing facility, and some Inland Valley Swamp management interventions in the mangrove areas. Awareness of climate change as dangerous, and of the importance of mangroves preservation even though they do not have an alternative income.
13 th April	South	Lungi Town	Deputy Paramount Chief	Paramount chief advocated strongly for his own communities and enlisted some communities to visit in the chiefdom.
		Konakridee	Chief of farmer's union, Deputy Chief, youth leader	There have been different development projects implemented in the town. The section close to the beach it is the more vulnerable, and flooded occasionally. Substantial deforestation of mangroves, and the community members stated that some had survived from WABiCC. Main livelihoods are fishing and farming. Strong presence of salt water.
		Kafunka	Chief, village elders, women representatives	WABiCC has implemented a portion of mangroves in the area; the community stated to have stop cutting down

Day	Geographical Area	Town	Spokesperson	Feedbacks/observations
				<p>the mangroves planted from WABiCC but are cutting different ones.</p> <p>They understood that fish and crabs live in the mangroves, but that are difficult to breed.</p> <p>Planted mangroves in August and they stayed in place.</p> <p>WABiCC implemented VSLA groups - which were successful but there were issues with groups since community members showed a strong scepticism towards the VSLA.</p> <p>The community is considering small coconut trees as alternative livelihoods.</p>

Appendix E: Field Survey

Table E-1 - Distribution of selected communities by chiefdom, district and geographic category.

District	Chiefdom	Community	Geographic Category
Bonthe	Sittia	Bonthe	Island
		Yoni	Fully Coastal
	Imperri	Yargoi	Riverine
		Moriba Town	Inland
Pujehun	Sorogbeima	Sulima	Fully Coastal
		Kuranko	Riverine
	Yakemu Kpukumu Krim	Kalu	Inland
		Messima	Riverine
Moyamba	Kagboro	Shenge	Fully Coastal
		Mafos	Riverine
	Ribbi	Kabonka	Inland
		Suen	Fully Coastal
Kambia	Samu	Mawabul	Island
		Yeleboya	Fully Coastal
	Mambolo	Kalenki	Inland
		Katima	Riverine
Port Loko	Kaffu Bullom	Konakridee	Fully Coastal
		Pokor Island	Island
	Lokomassama	Gberi (Rogaibray)	Inland
		Gbainty Wallah	Riverine

Table E-2 - Distribution of target sample sizes by Sampled Chiefdoms and Communities

District	Chiefdom	Community	# of Households interviewed
Bonthe	Sittia	Bonthe	20
		Yoni	20
	Imperri	Yargoi	20
		Moriba Town	20
Pujehun	Sorogbeima	Sulima	20
		Kuranko	20
	Yakemu Kpukumu Krim	Kalu	20
		Messima	20
Moyamba	Kagboro	Shenge	20
		Mafos	20
	Ribbi	Kabonka	20
		Suen	20
Kambia	Samu	Mawabul	20
		Yeleboya	20
	Mambolo	Kalenki	20

		Katima	20
Port Loko	Kaffu Bullom	Konakridee	20
		Pokor Island	20
	Lokomassama	Gberi (Rogabray)	20
		Gbent	20
Total Interviews			400

Appendix F: Save the Children Field Consultations

Figure F-1 - Map of the field consultations on Day 1 demonstrating areas covered

Day 1, 16 May 2022: Freetown > Bo > Yargoi > Bonthe¹⁰

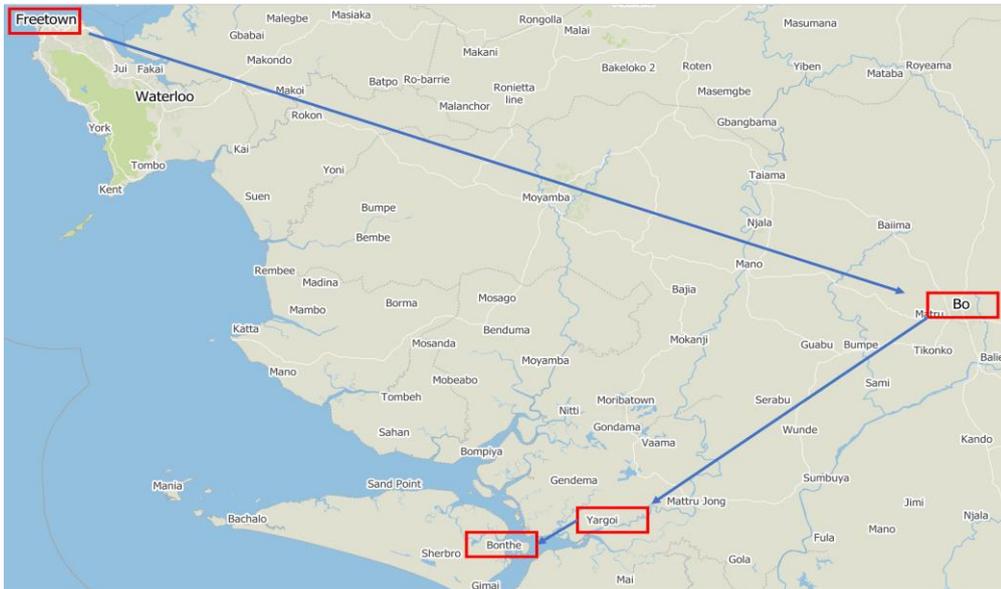


Figure F-2 - Map of the field consultations on Day 2 demonstrating areas covered

Day 2, 17 May 2022: Bonthe Island & Surrounds (Nganyama, Tengisa, and Mania villages)

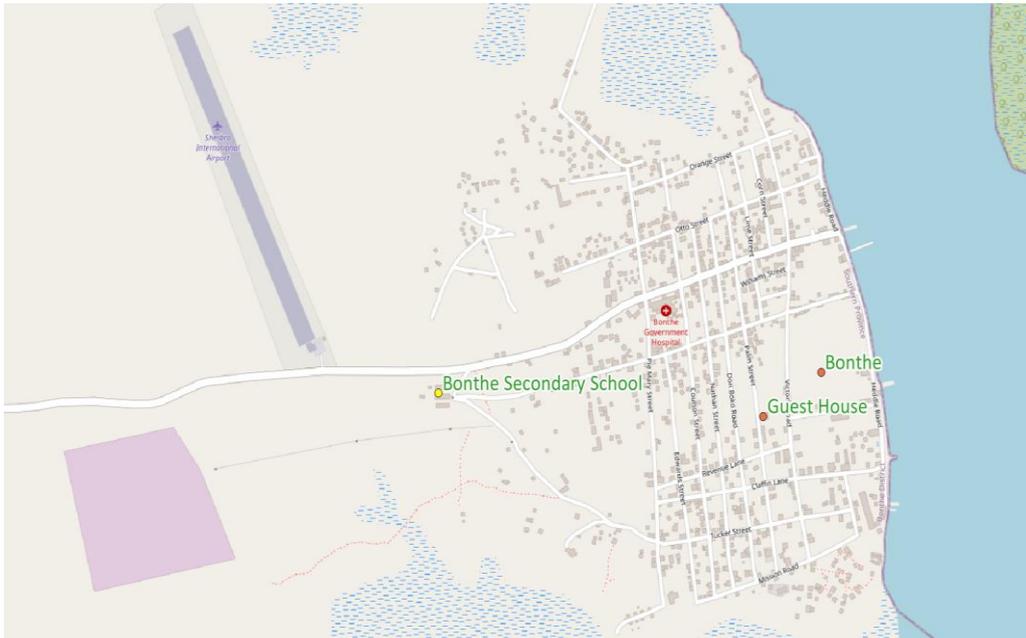


Figure F-3 - Map of the field consultations on Day 2 demonstrating areas covered

¹⁰ Notes:

- Travel by road from Freetown to Yargoi via Bo
- Travel by boat from Yargoi to Bonthe
- Team preparatory briefing:
 - Discussion on engagement approach with communities (ad hoc)
 - Will be complemented by quantitative and qualitative survey
 - Check for vulnerabilities not covered



Table F-1 - Communities and local organizations meetings held during field consultations.

Day	Geographical Area	Spokesperson/ Organisation	Feedbacks/observations
17 th May, 2022	Bonthe Island & Surrounds (Nganyama, Tengisa, and Mania villages)	Coastal Environmental Watch Organisation (CEWO, at Bonthe Secondary School) – Teachers/Principal Mr Bargali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate awareness: there are currently some projects which aim at climate change awareness, nevertheless more importance is given to food security over environmental preservation. Extreme climate episodes: heat extremes, erosion due to sea level rise and anthropogenic deforestation, rainy season shifting – and therefore food insecurity. Livelihoods: fishing, mangroves, and oyster market. Alternative livelihoods: to extend fish shelf life it could help to use solar panels with refrigeration to produce ice. Pre-existing projects: WABICC provided know-how but without effective materials. Status of food security: pointed out as a prominent issue, together with a strong sense of hopelessness towards local government support.
		Deputy Mayor Mohamed Robison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extreme climate episodes: saline intrusion, unusual heat, extreme erosion linked to sea level rise, and inundation. Livelihoods: fishing is the main livelihood although overfishing constitutes a key issue due to inappropriate nets. Gender equality conditions: women play an important role as breadwinners in some cases, but, there is still the need for strong support in agri-business.

Day	Geographical Area	Spokesperson/ Organisation	Feedbacks/observations
		Nganyama fishing community (micro-community)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods: fishing, farming, cassava, tubers, agussi, mangroves. • Fishing challenges: rainy season inundation of homes (edges); weighted (drift nets) nets disturb substance.
		Tengisa village, chief Muhammad Sisi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods: fishing, woodcutting, casual labour, logging, boat transport, coconut for oil market. • Alternative livelihoods: the community is not aware of alternative methods for drying fish except for mangroves, and other options as solar-dried fish are not well accepted. • WASH: block toilets exist at present but are an unstable option due to sandy conditions. There are hand water pumps for drinking and cooking purposes.
		Theophilus - Teacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community copes with considerable pressure due to a lack of negotiation power with Korean vessels and the fisheries market. • The fishing committee provides some levels of social support, thanks to bylaws, required by the government, for fishing activities regulating size and catch.
18 th May, 2022	Bonthe Island	Joseph Mattru: NGO Project Manager, Welthungerhilfe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender equality conditions: women are put forward as trainers (seen as entrepreneurs, organised managers of amenities and facilities). • WASH conditions: malaria is the main disease; there are available latrines for around 480 pax. • Climate change awareness: there is a general climate awareness, due to general training and borehole handpumps in 14 communities.
	Delken Village	Mohammed Bakar - marine regulator Omar Kumara George Barker Alesunda - deputy chief Kabar Al Sumana - Youth leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender equality conditions: within the community, women cover 20-30% of the farm sector. • Livelihood: mangroves and fishing. The fish sector is threatened by Korean boats, due to the lack of a cold chain. • Alternative livelihoods: mangroves are still perceived as the only possible resource for fish smoking, as the community never heard of the solar dryer and windblown sand is an issue for open-air dryer.
	Itinerant fishing village (10 pax) – Mobey		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village is strongly impacted by climate change and are forced to relocate most years due to rising seas. • The community is used to open defecation. • They rely on neighbours for drinkable water.
19 th May, 2022	Mopala		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods: potatoes, okra, cassava, groundnuts, chillies, rice (mostly for sale), and a little percentage of livestock. • Fertilizer: strong preference for chemical fertilizer • Climate extreme events: drought, rain season shifts – with consequent rainfed crops struggle. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH conditions: potable water is used for irrigation. • Major diseases are malaria, diarrhoea, headache, and fever – perception of open defecation as the main cause. • The long-distance between the community and the first health clinic, is around 5-7 miles distance.

Day	Geographical Area	Spokesperson/ Organisation	Feedbacks/observations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and awareness: there are currently no schools in the community, despite a previous case which was not financially supported. There was a youth farming organization which was dissolved due to corruption.
	Shenge Village	Charles Bale, of the Ministry of Fisheries and public relationship officer for Kabaro chiefdom	The meeting provided an overview of the community, defining its major issues, the organised groups, the women's participation within the fisheries sector, the level of integration of adequate fishing-related provision within the national policy; and the main problem of the sector that is the high mortality rate of catfish – that is perceived it is induced by the heavy metal contamination.
		Speaker/Acting Paramount Chief to District Officer under Min Local Government; Alex Kamara Posuwa, Rural Development	<p>Measures undertaken to improve environment and community conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of Yawri Bay helped mangrove cutting stop, aim at protect flora and fauna, have a control over the farming conditions in the mangrove area, and protected the riverbanks. Established Eco Guards to prevent illegal opportunities. Fines levied for offences. Improved cookstoves.
20 th May, 2022	Tisanna village		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihoods: cash crops, cassava, chilies, staples, mangoes, papaya, coconuts, some goats, bananas, plantains, cucumber, maize. Previous project in the area: WABiCC was integrated into bylaws, proving to be a good deterrent, even if it is perceived as a marginal success. Market: fish is the major source of subsistence; cucumber and potato are the items most sold. WASH conditions: the most common diseases are malaria, pneumonia, fever. There are insufficient pit latrines and it is still in use open defecation. Gender equality conditions: women are more prone than men to contribute to collective community needs/assets, considering also the presence of different women societies. Current building projects: mosque and the community center. School conditions: there is a primary school in Tisana, the secondary is present only in the next community of Boyo. Children have to walk everyday more than five miles to reach school.
	Western Area Rural District Council	Robert Bogam, Deputy Chairman Alfacice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extreme climate episodes: floods and high temperature. Livelihoods: quarrying and farming activities as main livelihood despite the mentioned reduced activity due to drought. Climate awareness: mangrove preservation is considered a priority. <p>During the meeting has been pointed out at some programmes that are already in place mostly in the urban area advice was provided on how to implement sustainability in the SLCRP.</p>
22 nd May, 2022	Tasso Island	Eco Tourism Project Representative	The principal livelihood of this area are fishing, petty trading and farming (in minor importance).

Day	Geographical Area	Spokesperson/ Organisation	Feedbacks/observations
			The meeting provided an overview of the community situations, regarding the charity efforts, the infrastructure conditions, the difficulties of the agriculture and fishing sector, and WASH aspects (specifying how it is common to rely on traditional remedies for children's diseases, due to the high cost of conventional medicine).
	Tasso (on Tasso Island)	Chief Pal Pa-almami Kamu, chief's wife, two elder people (a man and a woman), a youth leader and representative, two spokesmen for chief	Interviewees described the issues related to the fish sector, and the extreme climate events as wind, rain, floods and high temperatures. Major challenges of the community are water, health and fish sector conditions.
	Mange Village	Chief Imam Women's Leader, Youth Leader terrestrial-marine aspects	During the discussion, the main climate impacts were outlined, as erosion linked to sea level rise/storms, heatwaves and heavy rainfall which produce considerable damage to the crops. Furthermore, health and water status were discussed, together with women's role within the community, and ongoing provisions for the presentation of mangroves.

SCI SL consultations also included the institutional stakeholder meetings described in table C1.

Appendix G: GCF Stakeholders workshops, 26th and 28th July 2022

Participant Inputs and Key information¹¹

Participants at the workshop in Bo were divided into groups. The groups were according to their designations and roles in the communities: Paramount Chiefs, Town Chiefs, Women Leaders, Youth Leaders and District Council members were each in their own group. This was to try and ensure a discussion that was not impacted by hierarchical structures.

The Freetown workshop was attended by national government personnel representing line ministries including: Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education; Civil Society Organizations, Community Based Organizations, International Partners- INGOs and other key players working on climate change related issues. Community people from two districts: Port Loko and Kambia were in attendance. Paramount Chiefs from Lokomasama and Kafubullom chiefdoms (both in Port Loko district) and Mambolo and Samu Chiefdom (Kambia district) as well as Town Chiefs, Women and Youth Leaders from 8 communities were all in attendance. Participants were divided into groups with a mixture of the sectors represented in the workshop. In Freetown, the groups were mixed, as the national government representatives were experienced in leading discussions with community members and including them. As a result, the group work was very productive, and groups presented findings in lots of detail. Information. The activities were presented and shared printed copies for the discussions within the groups and at end, each group presented their thoughts on each activity in the three components of the proposal.

Main outcomes

- About 95% of targeted participants were in attendance.
- Participants understood the GCF proposal from the presentation.
- Participants contributed to discussions pointing out challenges they are facing as a result of climate change.
- Participants stated their own expectations from the project and understood the work and time SCI had already invested in this proposal development.
- Participants discussed proposed activities and provided thoughts on how these activities could be implemented to ensure efficiency and sustainability.
- Community members in attendance had a space to share their dissatisfaction on the current state of their environment and express their thoughts on how the project could help them get away with these issues; and
- Participants recommended some activities to be added and some to be removed in the proposed project activities.

Main Findings from Bo workshop

- Set decision-making committees in the coastal communities to promote adherence to law and order, to ensure community people do the right thing to protect the environment. For example, things like water security improvements (toilets) will not really work unless you have the committees in place to actually do it (enforce new structures / rules, make sure people go along with the intervention).
- Other interventions came into these communities but could not succeed because the community people were not properly engaged in designing, planning and implementation of the project. Hence, the GCF project must continue working with the community people to ensure efficacy.
- There should be an alternative livelihood mechanism to substitute mangrove harvesting and other climate related activities for their daily sustenance.
- There should be a general understanding of climate-resilient farming techniques among youth.
- The community people asked for more fish storage and they like the idea of preservation like: cooling systems and ovens.
- Enforcement of by-laws is a real problem. The GCF project should work closely with local authorities to enforce the law. In Moyamba for example, the communities have developed laws to protect the

¹¹ Information from internal Save the Children GCF Stakeholders Workshop Report, dated 04.08.2022 by Daniel Ibrahim Kamara

environment. It would be of great essence to work with these authorities to continue facilitating adherence to these laws.

Main Findings from Freetown workshop

- Climate change is a common word, can we have something that the community people can understand especially in local languages like Themne, Mende, Sherbro etc. Building in water catchment areas – in the sea banks specifically – must be discouraged in the communities as part of the implementation plan.
- Land use planning – mapping. The project should create mechanisms to map out areas in the communities that would be useful for future plans.
- Save the Children to collaborate with the Community Management Associations already established in all four marine protected areas during the implementation.
- The project should also consider some key stakeholders at community level to improve their condition of living in order to become more resilient to climate changes issues.
- Tree planting – specifically for mangroves – should also be factored in the proposal (standalone)
- Mangrove: do a scientific mapping on the various mangroves to know which one is suitable for cultivation in the communities.
- The project should also consider drone technology in mapping out these areas in a bid to understand the communities and what may be useful in the restoration process.
- The communities will be to demonstrate readiness to sustain the project even after the cause of implementation.

Detailed feedback on activities is presented in Table G-1 below. Please note that activity numbering does not correspond to the revised proposed activities listed in the FP, as these have been amended and refined since consultations took place.

Table G-1 - Detailed feedback on activities from Bo and Freetown Workshops 26th and 28th July 2022

BO Workshop		
<p>Component 1 Lack of understanding about difference between 1.3.5 and other projects. This seems to be a bit confusing in general.</p>	<p>Component 2 Activity 2.1.7 - Which mechanism will be in place to ensure the quality of the water is constantly good. There is the need of quality storage in place to ensure proper water harvesting. (Some specific comments about zinc, people experiencing water storage where water makes people ill) Paramount Chiefs - to make projects survive, we need to let the communities see physical presence of the project. E.g. machinery and equipment. The machinery they put in needs to be of use, and if they put machinery in place (for water-harvesting, climate resilient agriculture etc.) then it must be instilled deeply in communities. They need to know about where to buy parts, how to fix it, etc for sustainability.</p>	<p>Component 3 In the implementation of the project, it is very essential to get District Councils fully involved since they are directly working with the communities in these coastal areas. Line ministries can be involved as well but to ensure effectiveness in project activities, the councils are in better position to facilitate that.</p>
Freetown Workshop		
<p>Component 1 A1.1.1 This response will be very effective if there are community buy-laws. There is the need for simplifying 'capacity', provide the capacity type and how it reflects the need of the people in the community. A1.1.2 Need to map pre-establish existing structures or form new ones where there</p>	<p>Component 2 A2.1.8 There is the need to have a whole output on data management.</p>	<p>Component 3 No comments Additions to the proposed activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Awareness raising in communities ● Mapping community institutions and strengthen them.

<p>aren't structures in place. Where there are existing structures, strengthen them in order to improve capacity and delivery. The project should strengthen existing structures or platforms like the existing Community Management Associations (CMAs). Increase capacity of local stakeholders (Chiefs, Youth and Women's Leads) so they understand the project properly.</p> <p>A1.1.3 The activity should not just be limited to NGOs and CBOs but extend to the local councils to ensure sustainability.</p> <p>A1.1.4 Reforestation. The plans should involve reforestation.</p> <p>A1.2.1 The activity is fine, but wording of the whole output should include National. If it is subnational, there is the need to bring power to the community people. Government should work with local authorities to enforce law and order.</p> <p>A1.2.2 The activity is fine, but need to change terminology from 'embed' to 'integrate'.</p> <p>A1.3.2 The project should educate people on relocation from one business to the other business and also create ways to get microfinance to people</p> <p>A1.3.4 The community people should get access to banks at community level to enable financial capacity among that will improve their livelihood. Link this to markets through the project and other sources.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish grievance mechanisms and strengthen them as they will get into the process. ● Add vulnerable groups ● Create a toll-free line for communication between community people and respective authorities.
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List of participants

Table G-2 - List of participants for Bo and Freetown Workshops 26th and 28th of July 2022

Name	Position	Designation / Organisation (community, chiefdom, council, etc)	Community name	Chiefdom	District
District Councils					
Philip I. Sankoh	Dep. Chairman	District Council	Port Loko	Port Loko	Port Loko
Nyuma Maningo	Chief Administrator	District Council	Port Loko	Port Loko	Port Loko
Cecilia F. Sesay	Environmental and Social Officer	District Council	Port Loko	Port Loko	Port Loko
Marylyn K. Shinu	Environmental and Social Officer	District Council	Kambia	Kambia	Kambia
Edward Alpha	Chief Administrator	District Council	Kambia	Kambia	Kambia
Enerstine Bangura	Human Resource Officer	District Council	Kambia	Kambia	Kambia
Baindu Tshabe	M&E Officer	District Council	Pujehun	Pujehun	Pujehun
Mohamed N. Manssaray	Dep. Chairman	District Council	Pujehun	Pujehun	Pujehun
Timothy A. Kamara	Environmental and Social Officer	District Council	Pujehun	Pujehun	Pujehun
Moses Lansana	Environmental and Social Officer	District Council	Moyamba	Moyamba	Mayamba
Joseph B. Mbagbo	Chairman	District Council	Moyamba	Moyamba	Mayamba
Layomin Sandi	Mayor	District Council	Bonthe	Bonthe	Bonthe
Paramount Chiefs					
PC. Philip Tucker	Paramount Chief representation	Chiefdom	Timide	Gbetin	Pujehun
PC. Mustapha Massaquoi	Paramount Chief	Chiefdom	Jendema	Sorogbema	Pujehun
PC. Thomas	Paramount Chief	Chiefdom	Yoni	Sithia	Moyamba
Mr. Alex H. Kamara	Chiefdom Speaker	Chiefdom	Shenge	Kargboro	Moyamba
PC. Mohamed Jalloh	Paramount Chief	Chiefdom	Suen	Ribbi	Bonthe
Thomas M. Foday	Chiefdom Speaker	Chiefdom	Gbangbara	Imperi	Bonthe
PC. Bai Shebera	Paramount Chief	Chiefdom	Mambolo	Mambolo	Port Loko
Omaru Bai Kallay	Paramount Chief representation	Chiefdom	Gbainti Wala	Lokomasama	Port Loko
Foday L. Sesay	Paramount Chief representation	Chiefdom	Rotifunk	Kaffubolum	Kambia
Chief Adikalie	Chiefdom Speaker	Chiefdom	Kyihum	Samu	Kambia
Community (Youths, Men and Women Leads)					
Suliaman Bnagura	Town Chief	Community	Kalainkay	Mambolo	Kambia
Momoh Bmabay	Head Man	Community	Kaxema	Mambolo	Kambia
Maligie Boro Sesay	Town Chief	Community	Konacry-dee	Kaffubolum	Port Loko
Alie Turay	Head Man	Community	Ropaka	Rogberay	Port Loko

Name	Position	Designation / Organisation (community, chiefdom, council, etc)	Community name	Chiefdom	District
Kombra Bia Turay	Town Chief	Community	Mahabul	Samu	Kambia
Santigie L. Kamara	Town Chief	Community	Gbainti Wala	Lokomasama	Port Loko
Pa Adikalie	Town Chief	Community	Yeliboya	Samu	Kambia
Pa Adikalie	Town Chief	Community	Pothco Island	Kaffubolum	Port Loko
Eric Leomie	Town Chief	Community	Kargboro	Shenge	Moyamba
Thomas Allieu	Town Chief	Community	Yoni	Sithia	Moyamba
Nancy Tibbe	Town Chief	Community	Bonthe	Bonthe	Bonthe
Alfred Goerge	Town Chief	Community	Kagbere	Mofuss	
Memunatu Kamara	Mammy Queen	Community	Pothco Island	Kaffubolum	Port Loko
Fatmta Bnagura	Women's Leader	Community	Yeliboya	Samu	Kambia
Tenneh H. John	Mammy Queen	Community	Yoni	Sithia	Moyamba
Boima Luke	Mammy Queen	Community	Kargboro	Shenge	Moyamba
Kadiatu Kamara	Women's Leader	Community	Konacry-dee	Kaffubolum	Port Loko
Mariatu P. Kmara	Mammy Queen	Community	Ropaka	Rogberay	Port Loko
Hawa Kalokoh	Women's Leader	Community	Rofaka	Rogberay	Port Loko
Isatu Kanu	Mammy Queen	Community	Gbeinti wala	Lokomasama	Port Loko
IsatKargbo	Women's Leader	Community	Gbeinti wala	Lokomasama	Port Loko
Hawa Kamara	Women's Leader	Community	Mahabul	Samu	Kambia
Emma Yillah	Chairlady	Community	Katema	Mambolo	Kambia
Ya Posseh Bangura	Mammy Queen	Community	Kalainkay	Mambolo	Kambia
Kemoh Bangura	Youth Leader	Community	Kalainkay	Mambolo	Kambia
Mohamed Dumbuya	Youth Leader	Community	Konacry-dee	Kaffubolum	Port Loko
Mose Bendu	Youth Leader	Community	Kargboro	Shenge	Moyamba
Sandi Rogers	Youth Leader	Community	Yoni	Sithia	Moyamba
Ishmeal M. Kamara	Youth Leader	Community	Bonthe	Bonthe	Bonthe
Alkaaba Yansaneh	Youth Leader	Community	Katema	Mambolo	Kambia
Momoh O. Kamara	Youth Leader	Community	Yeliboya	Samu	Kambia
Kombrabai A. Kamara	Youth Leader	Community	Mahabul	Samu	Kambia
Musa Sesay	Youth Leader	Community	Pothco Island	Kaffubolum	Port Loko
Government, NGOs and CBOs					
Mauren Luseni	Assistant director - Farming	Ministry of Agriculture	National (Freetown)		
Melvina Luke	Statistician	Ministry of Agriculture	National (Freetown)		
Alimamy Koroma	M&E specialist	Ministry of Agriculture	National (Freetown)		
Austin Kennan	Country Director	Concern Worldwide	National (Freetown)		

Name	Position	Designation / Organisation (community, chiefdom, council, etc)	Community name	Chiefdom	District
Dr. Sulaiman Sowe	Senior Nutrition and Food Security Advisor	Irish Aid	National (Freetown)		
Tommy Gunner	Founder and Executive Director	Environmental Foundation for Africa, Sierra Leone	National (Freetown)		
Fatmata Margai	Assistant director - nutrition	Ministry of Agriculture	National (Freetown)		
Seinya Bakarr	Livelihoods and social development practitioner	Ministry of Basic & Secondary Education	National (Freetown)		
Kadiatu S. Kamara	Senior fisheries officer	Ministry of Fisheries and marine resources	National (Freetown)		
Ranita Koroma	ESS specialist	Ministry of Basic & Secondary Education	National (Freetown)		
Sheku M. Kanneh	Acting director	EPA	National (Freetown)		
Alfed T. Jondie	Assistant director, Climate change secretariat	EPA	National (Freetown)		

Appendix H: Analysis of relevant stakeholders across Sierra Leone

Stakeholders Category	Organization/Institutions	Focus Thematic Areas	Locations	Focus Areas related to SLCRP	Potential coordination
International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)	Action Contre La Faim (ACF)	Food Security and Livelihoods, Climate change, Advocacy, Research, Mental Health psycho-social Support, Nutrition, and health, WASH	Moyamba , Bonthe, Western Areas Urban and Rural	Food Security and Livelihoods / climate change	Discussion on overlapping and duplication of communities and beneficiaries and coordination on joint action especially at district and national level on specific climate issues.
	Concern Worldwide (CWW)	Worldwide Livelihoods, Health and nutrition, Education, Emergencies, Gender equality, Climate and environment	Kambia, port loko, Tonkolili, western rural and urban districts	Food Security/climate change	One of the main partners in the project and in charge of Port Loko and Kambia District, to ensure activities are implemented according to proposal design and timeframe.
	International Committee Rescue	Economic Wellbeing, Education, Health, Empowerment, Safety,	Kailahun, Bo, Kenema districts	Livelihoods	No major collaborations envisaged but project could explore joint action on certain adaptation issues to influence or support the government.
	Plan International	Education, Sexual and reproductive health and rights, Protection, skills, and work	Moyamba , Bonthe, Western Areas Urban and Rural	Livelihoods	No major collaborations envisaged but explore joint action on certain adaptation issues to influence or support the government.
United Nation Agencies	Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)	Food and nutrition security, Natural Resources Management,		Food and Security and agriculture	Use of FAO tools in the implementation of agricultural supports
	World Food Programme (WFP)	Nutrition, Food and Cash Transfer		Food and Cash Transfer	Align CVA approaches and discuss beneficiaries overlapping.
	World Bank	Donor for the GCF		Donor	Discuss funding procedures and donor policies, and to learn from other climate change adaptation

					project funded in Sierra Leone.
	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Governance and peace building, Inclusive growth, Sustainable development,		All districts in Sierra Leone	Coordination on the governance, and possible co-financing for the project.
National Non-Governmental Organizations	Conservation Society of Sierra Leone (CSSL)	Food security and livelihoods, Climate change WASH, gender and advocacy	GCF operational areas	Main national partner for the GCF,	Collaborate in the implementation of this project.
	Environmental Foundation for Africa, Sierra Leone (EFA-SL)	Climate change, Advocacy,	GCF Operational areas of Bonthe, Moyamba and Pujehun	Main national partner for the GCF,	Collaborate in the implementation of this project.
	KADDRO	WASH, Health, Livelihoods, Climate change,	Kambia and Port Loko districts	Main partner working with CWW in the CGF project	Support the implementation of Climate change and livelihoods activities on this project.
Government	Ministry of the Environment, Forestry, and Climate Change	Climate change and environmental protection	All districts in Sierra Leone	Main government Line ministry for the implementation of Food Security and Livelihoods Activities	SCI SL can work with this entity by anchoring national/sub-national frameworks at the local level. this Ministry can support in this process and the project can provide these linkages on locally led adaptation drawing from ministerial level frameworks
	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Climate change and environmental protection	All districts in Sierra Leone	Main GCF partner from the government to implement the GCF	Complements and support the implementation of mostly climate change- related activities in this project.
	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Coordination and technical support to food security and Livelihoods programs in line with government strategic plans.	All districts in Sierra Leone	Main government Line ministry for the implementation of Food Security and Livelihoods Activities	Collaboration through support to training and extension services.
Technical Sectorial Working Groups	Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster	Coordination of FSL programing	All districts	Cash Transfer Programming (UCT, CFW)	Attend meetings to understand all relevant actors' actions and avoid duplication of effort and

					overlapping of beneficiaries.
	Cadre Harmonise (CH) Task Force	Analysis of FSL situation in the country	All districts	Agriculture and livelihoods	Use the data to analysis food insecurity, nutrition and health issues in the targeted districts.
	Emergency Disaster working group	Coordination on the response to national disasters.	All districts	Livelihoods	Coordinate to respond to potential emergencies that would occur during project implementation.
Research and Academic Institutions	Njala University	Research and studies	All districts	Main university in Sierra Leone located in the southern province	Coordinate on the support to research and studies
	Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone	Research and studies	All districts	Main university in Sierra Loen located in the Western Urban areas of Freetown	Coordinate on the support to research and studies.
	Sierra Leone Agricultural Research Institute (SLARI)	Research and studies	All districts	The Main agricultural research institute in Sierra Loene	Coordinate on the support to research and studies as well as the development and dissemination of new climate adaptation technologies in agriculture.
Community-Based Organizations	Local Environmental groups	Platforms already existing and those created/established during the project (Coastal Governance Platform	In each of the project district	These are platforms either existing or established that will be made up of district, chiefdom and community level authorities	These platforms will be used to set us Community Action Plans and will be used throughout the project.
	Farmers/VSLA cooperatives	They will be established during the project implementation	In each 75-communities		They are part of the project groups and beneficiaries.
	Youth groups involved in environmental initiatives.	They will be established during the project implementation	In each 75-communities		
Private Sectors /Suppliers	Suppliers of different technologies and services	SCI SL will develop framework contracts with most of these suppliers after a thorough market assessment will be made.	All districts of the project but mainly in the capital city of Freetown.	SCI SL shall be working with them to strengthen market-driven solutions to adaptation needs. This will enhance scale and sustainability of adaptation technologies.	

Media Organizations	Newspapers, TV stations, and radio channels covering environmental issues.	Media groups already existing in the country of the project	In all districts	They will be used to communicate outcomes and stories, and advocate/ use as awareness centers for some project activities	
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Stakeholder analysis for the SLCRP

List of stakeholders:

- Project beneficiaries
- Government line ministries
- Government climate change entities
- Project partners
- INGOs
- National Partners
- Academic Universities
- Media organizations
- Community base organization
- Technical Sectoral Working Group
- UN agencies
- Private sectors (Suppliers and service providers)

Stakeholder Analysis for the SLCRP

This figure has been redacted in accordance with the GCF Information Disclosure Policy, as the portion is confidential under the disclosure policy of the Accredited Entity.