

Simplified Approval Process

Annex 2a: Logical framework



Sierra Leone Coastal Resilience Project (SLCRP)

Annex 2a: Logical Framework

Accredited Entity: Save the Children Australia

Version: Final – 29 January 2024

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK TEMPLATE

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

This section refers to the project/programme's logical framework in accordance with the GCF's Integrated Results Management Framework to which the project/programme contributes as a whole, including in respect of any co-financing.

1. GCF Impact level: Paradigm shift potential (max. 300 words)

This section of the logical framework is meant to help a project/programme monitor and assess how it contributes to the paradigm shift described in section D.2 above by applying three assessment dimensions - scale, replicability, and sustainability.

Accordingly, for each assessment dimension (see the definition per assessment in the accompanying guidance note), describe the current state (baseline) and the potential scenario (target) and rate the current state (baseline) by using the three-point-scale rating (low, medium, and high) provided in the guidance note. Also describe how the project/programme will contribute to that shift/ transformation under respective assessment dimensions (scale, replicability and sustainability). In doing so, please refer to section D.2 (paradigm shift potential).

Assessment Dimension	Current state (Baseline)		Potential target scenario (Description)	How the project/programme will contribute (Description)
	Description	Rating		
Scale	<p>Rural coastal communities in Sierra Leone lack structures for community-level adaptation planning and governance. While community groups and structures generally exist, they do not consider adaptation and have limited capacity overall. Few people in rural coastal communities are using climate-resilient practices for WASH, nutrition, farming, fishing and mangrove management. There is also limited use of technologies that enable these climate resilient practices.</p> <p>Community members - especially women and youth - have limited business skills, access to markets and access to financing to establish and</p>	<u>Low</u>	<p>75 coastal communities across 23 target chiefdoms in five districts that encompass most of Sierra Leone's coastline have structures in place for effective adaptation planning and governance.</p> <p>Widespread application of climate-resilient practices and uptake of supporting technology within the 75 target communities and strong mechanisms in place for scaling across the 23 target chiefdoms.</p> <p>Widespread appreciation of the value of mangroves and improved management of mangrove ecosystems by communities and the government for coastal protection and livelihoods within the target areas in 23 chiefdoms, with strong mechanisms in place for upscaling across the country's</p>	<p>The SLCRP will be the country's first locally-led adaptation (LLA) project and will align with the resilience objectives of Sierra Leone's NDC. Proven community-based adaptation (CBA) and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) approaches will be used to achieve impact at scale. While the concept of locally-led adaptation is relatively new, it builds on a 30-year history of community-based adaptation process and practice that has been proven at various scales.</p> <p>The project will implement a suite of complementary adaptation interventions at scale in target coastal communities across various chiefdoms and districts along the country's coastline. Further upscaling to communities and chiefdoms not reached directly by the project will be enabled by the effective adaptation planning structures that will be put in place with communities and the sub-national government. This will include the district-level Coastal Governance Platforms which will enable</p>

	<p>grow small businesses based on sustainable coastal products and alternative livelihoods.</p> <p>There is limited understanding of the need to protect mangroves among some community members, low technical ability to protect and restore mangroves, and perceived lack of alternatives to unsustainable mangrove harvesting among people in the target areas.</p>		<p>entire coastline.</p> <p>As Save the Children has a permanent presence in Sierra Leone it will be able to work with the EPA and other key partners beyond the project period to capture ex-post data on the degree to which there has been an increase in results within and beyond the scope of the intervention, as per the GCF definition of scale.</p>	<p>knowledge sharing and networking across each district. These planning and governance structures will contribute to the upscaling of climate resilient practices and technologies across the coastal chiefdoms and districts. Furthermore, the direct demonstration of the benefits of the climate resilient practices and technologies via the project in target communities and to government staff and decision-makers will support upscaling in areas not targeted directly by the project, both along the coast, and also in inland areas for climate-resilient agriculture, WASH and support for climate-resilient small businesses.</p> <p>The project will provide comprehensive support for mangrove conservation, restoration and sustainable management on a significant scale, including training and capacity building of government, communities and CBOs and local NGOs, which will enable upscaling of these climate-resilient mangrove management practices in mangrove areas not targeted by the project, given the large extent of mangroves along the coast of Sierra Leone.</p>
<p>Replicability</p>	<p>Low levels of adoption of climate-resilient practices do not have sufficient reach through communities to lead to replication on a wider scale. Technical, governance and financial capacity limitations impede replication of climate-resilient practices.</p> <p>Communities have structures in place to make decisions but do not currently cater for effective adaptation planning.</p> <p>The lack of support in training and capacity-building activities exacerbates this. The effective absence of a service industry</p>	<p><u>Low</u></p>	<p>Effective community and sub-national governance structures in place to undertake adaptation planning in the target communities and Chiefdoms.</p> <p>Community adaptation planning replicated widely across the 5 coastal districts, as a result of district-level Coastal Governance Platforms and mainstreaming in District Development Plans. In addition, the community adaptation planning approach and the model of district-level Coastal Governance Platforms are replicated in inland areas of Sierra Leone, thanks to SCLRP proving its success, building national</p>	<p>The project is strongly focused on providing easy-to-use yet impactful solutions to enhance climate resilience to beneficiaries, together with training and capacity-building. These new solutions will be managed by specific governance structures which will deal with adaptation planning, which will be simple to replicate in communities not covered by the SLCRP. Under Component 1, the project will comprehensively support development and implementation of Community Adaptation Plans that together with the strengthened governance structures at community-level, as well as at district-level (Coastal Governance Platforms) will institutionalise planning and budgeting for climate response.</p> <p>The strengthening of the highly-needed service support to agricultural and fisheries activities (e.g. in establishing cooling services, or maintenance</p>

	<p>to strengthen agricultural and fisheries practices further limits the potential for replication, which could normally be driven by service providers wanting to grow their business.</p> <p>Limited co-management of mangrove ecosystems for climate resilience by communities and government.</p>		<p>government capacity and advocating for such locally-led adaptation.</p> <p>Wide application of climate-resilient practices beyond target communities.</p> <p>Coastal agriculture and fishery value chains are strengthened in particular through stronger service provision, with potential replication of SCLRP approaches to strengthening of livelihoods and small businesses in other sectors and in inland areas.</p> <p>Replication of mangrove ecosystem co-management is promoted and taken up across Sierra Leone's coastline by local and national stakeholders, with potential further replication of the co-management model in inland ecosystems.</p> <p>The GoSL, SC and partners leverage opportunities to share successful approaches and tools for national scale-up, within regional (e.g., ECOWAS, and neighbouring countries e.g. Liberia, Ivory Coast, Guinea Bissau) and global fora (e.g., COP meetings) for adoption/replication in other regional and global contexts. Examples could include the mangrove ecosystem co-management model and tools for community adaptation planning.</p>	<p>skills for water supply/harvesting) will also enable replication. The use of government line ministries staff of agriculture and community CBOs is an anticipation of replicability after the project fades out.</p> <p>Under Component 3, the approach to climate resilient mangrove management will be cost-efficient community-led restoration and conservation, which will enable replication even in situations where relatively limited external support is available. The training and capacity building will be key to this. Robust monitoring of adaptation results from Component 3 interventions and sharing of knowledge products will enable replication in the West African region, where many coastal areas face similar challenges to Sierra Leone, and more widely internationally.</p>
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<p>Sustainability</p>	<p>Introduction of new measures and solutions often fail due to insufficient attention to the need for awareness raising, training and capacity-building, in particular related to long-term maintenance, as well failure to ensure that the supportive systems around specific measures (e.g. local governance structures; value chains for agricultural produce) are strengthened. Challenges include communities being unaware of the benefits of alternative measures and/or not having the technical knowledge, capacity or equipment/goods required to deliver and maintain measures introduced.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>The climate-resilient practices, technologies and other measures for agriculture, fishing and alternative livelihoods promoted by the project are sustained over time as communities see the benefits of these actions.</p> <p>Newly protected mangrove areas remain intact while restored areas continue to mature and deliver valuable ecosystem services, safeguarded by people experiencing the benefits and by effective mangrove management that is owned by communities and supported by the government.</p> <p>Improved local level governance capacity and mechanisms help ensure communities are better prepared for and able to more effectively manage climate change challenges to their livelihoods and environment.</p>	<p>The project includes strategies to reinforce sustainability throughout its activities. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of multi-stakeholder Coastal Governance Platforms will enable coordination, knowledge exchange (including on best practice) and support inclusive participatory governance across the project interventions. The CGP is key for the long term scale up of interventions and for the overall sustainability of the SLCRP. • Community-led processes of developing climate adaptation plans and mangrove management plans which will ensure strong community ownership. • Training and education on mangrove management plans, and knowledge and first-hand experience of the benefits of ecosystem services delivered by mangroves will underpin the sustainability of efforts to protect existing and restored mangroves. • Coastal Livelihoods Circles will provide a central and sustainable place within communities for training and peer-to-peer learning on climate-resilient livelihoods due to adoption of measures such as a train-the-trainer approach and training on maintenance of technologies and infrastructure and establishing maintenance mechanisms and access to replacement parts. Market linkages will be ensured with private sectors and input and spare parts providers to ensure continuous supply and support to maintenances. <p>Measures and practices will be introduced with sufficient care taken to understand extant barriers and challenges to their successful application long-term. Training and capacity-building will be</p>
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				designed specifically to address and work with social and cultural practices, attitudes and beliefs to enable long-term sustainable behaviour change.
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2.1. GCF Outcome level: Reduced emissions and increased resilience (IRMF core indicators 1-4, quantitative indicators)

Select appropriate IRMF core and supplementary indicators to monitor project/programme progress. More than one IRMF (core and or supplementary) indicators may be selected as applicable for each GCF results area and project/programme outcome (as defined in the table in section B.2.2). If IRMF indicators are unable to measure any given project/programme outcomes, project/programme-specific indicators should be developed under section 3 (“Project/programme specific indicators”).

GCF Result Area	IRMF Core Indicators (1-4) ¹	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final ²	
	<u>Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</u>	Record of project/programme activities Yearly progress reports and final evaluation Government census	Direct 0 women 0 men Indirect 0 women 0 men	Direct 91,000 people (54,600 women, 45,400 men) – 35% reach by mid-term Indirect 300,000 people (150,000 women, 150,000 men) – 30% reach by mid-term	Direct 260,000 total people (156,000 women, 104,000 men) Indirect 1,000,000 total people (500,000 women, 500,000 men)	Project activities effectively reach and operate in targeted communities. Direct and indirect beneficiaries will be aggregated via project reporting, which will include activity and sub-activity engagement, as well as other M&E. Details of beneficiary calculations are provided in Annex 14: Adaptation benefits

¹ The IRMF Indicators are set out in the [Integrated Results Management Framework](#)

² The final target means the target at the end of project/programme implementation period. However, for core indicator 1 (GHG emission reduction), please also provide the target value at the end of the total lifespan period which is defined as the maximum number of years over which the impacts of the investment are expected to be effective.

<p><u>ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities</u></p>	<p><u>Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</u></p>	<p>Record of project/programme activities</p> <p>Yearly progress reports and final evaluation</p> <p>Government census</p>	<p>Direct 0 women 0 men</p> <p>Indirect 0 women 0 men</p>	<p>Direct 91,000 people (54,600 women, 45,400 men) – 35% reach by mid-term</p> <p>Indirect 300,000 people (150,000 women, 150,000 men) – 30% reach by mid-term</p>	<p>Direct 260,000 total people (156,000 women, 104,000 men)</p> <p>Indirect 1,000,000 total people (500,000 women, 500,000 men)</p>	<p>Project activities effectively reach and operate in targeted communities.</p> <p>Direct and indirect beneficiaries will be aggregated via project reporting, which will include activity and sub-activity engagement, as well as other M&E.</p> <p>Details of beneficiary calculations are provided in Annex 14: Adaptation benefits</p>
<p><u>ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities</u></p>	<p><u>Supplementary 2.1: Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood options</u></p>	<p>Yearly progress reports and final evaluation</p> <p>Site visits</p> <p>Census</p> <p>Statistically representative household survey carried out at baseline, midline and endline, with percentages then extrapolated to the entire population, disaggregated by sex.</p>	<p>0 women 0 men</p>	<p>Direct: 18,375 people (9,187 women 9,187 men) – 35% reach by mid-term</p>	<p>Direct: 52,500 total people (26,250 women, 26,250,000 men)</p>	<p>Project activities on climate-resilient livelihoods result in the beneficiaries adopting the new and improved methods.</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries are people benefiting from increased knowledge of climate resilient livelihood options but not receiving additional forms of support to adopt the livelihood options.</p> <p>List of technologies³</p> <p>Details of beneficiary</p>

³ Technologies for climate resilient crop production include: 1) Soil and water conservation (terracing, zai pits, farm ponds, mulching, intercropping); 2) Soil fertility improvement (organic fertilizers); 3) Adoption of improved crop varieties; 4) Agroforestry; 5) Integrated pest management; 6) Post-harvest management (organic pesticides, aflatoxin control, raised storage, hermetic bags etc). Technologies for fishing are: 1) Managing by-catch; 2) Recognizing toxic algal blooms; 3) Using alternative fish-preservation equipment (e.g. efficient fish-smoking kilns; solar driers; cold storage).

						calculations are provided in Annex 14: Adaptation benefits
<u>ARA1 Most vulnerable people and communities</u>	<u>Supplementary 2.5: Beneficiaries (female/male) adopting innovations that strengthen climate change resilience</u>	Record of project activities Yearly progress reports and final evaluation Government census Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey Data	0 women 0 men	Direct 13,125 people (6,563 women, 6,563 men) – 25% reach by mid-term)	Direct: 52,500 total people (26,250 women, 26,250 men)	Project activities on community adaptation planning and governance result in beneficiaries adopting the innovation of community adaptation planning and governance, and implementing its resilience measures in their local contexts.
<u>ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security</u>	<u>Core 2: Direct and indirect beneficiaries reached</u>	Record of project/programme activities Yearly progress reports and final evaluation Government census Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) Survey Data		Direct 10,500 people (5,250 women, 5,250 men) – 20% reach by mid-term)	Direct: 52,500 total people (26,250 women, 26,250 men)	Project activities on improved WASH practices and resilient WASH infrastructure as well as technologies, equipment, inputs, plans and practices for climate-resilient farming and fishing are adopted by communities. Project activities on improved WASH practices and resilient WASH infrastructure result in improved health, well-being and water security. The implemented technologies, equipment, inputs, plans and practices for climate-resilient farming and fishing result in improved food security.
<u>ARA2 Health, well-being, food and water security</u>	<u>Supplementary 2.2: Beneficiaries (female/male) with improved food security</u>	Yearly progress reports and final evaluation Statistically representative household survey carried out at baseline, midline and endline, with percentages	0 women 0 men (to be updated at baseline)	29,120 people (14,560 women, 14,560 men) are food secure	35,840 people total (17,920 women, 17,920 men) [calculated as new total food	Project activities supporting resilient agriculture and fish-value chain result in increased productivity, are adopted by target communities, and lead to improved food security. Absence of extreme climate events and economic shocks,

Sierra Leone Coastal Resilience Project
Annex 2a – Logical Framework

		extrapolated to the entire population. <i>'Months of adequate household food provisioning (MAHFP)' will be used as indicator⁴.</i>		[calculated as new total food secure people, i.e. baseline +10% = 52% of 56,000 people are food secure]	secure people, i.e. midterm + 12% = 64% of 56,000 people are food secure] Food insecurity in targeted communities has declined from 58% at baseline to 36% at endline	affecting yields and household economies that occur before the project interventions have been fully implemented. Note: 23,520 people (11,760 women, 11,760 men) are food secure [calculated as 42% of the total of 56,000 people living in the 75 target communities are food secure] 58% of people in coastal districts were moderately or severely food insecure in a 2022 survey in target areas (Annex 13 Stakeholder engagement) Baseline will be updated according to findings of household survey conducted at start of project
<u>ARA4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services</u>	<u>Core 4: Hectares of natural resources brought under improved low-emission and/or climate-resilient management practice</u>	Project-level monitoring data from site visits and drone surveys National/regional GIS data from satellite data Site visits Yearly progress reports and final evaluation	0 hectares	300 ha under both conservation for improved resilience as well as improved climate-resilient management (30% of endline target)	1,000 ha under both conservation for improved resilience as well as improved climate-resilient management	The conservation interventions in the SLCRP successfully conserve ecosystems. Beneficiaries undertake the conservation interventions effectively. Sustainable mangrove use and alternative livelihood strategies in the SLCRP are accepted and adopted by the community.
<u>ARA4 Ecosystems and ecosystem services</u>	<u>Supplementary 4.1: Hectares of terrestrial forest, terrestrial non-forest, freshwater and</u>	Project-level monitoring data from site visits and drone surveys National/regional GIS	0 hectares	425 ha total, of which 125 ha under restoration	1500 ha in total, of which 500 ha under restoration	The conservation and restoration interventions in the SLCRP successfully restore and conserve ecosystems.

⁴ MAFHP is considered most appropriate in developmental context in Sierra Leone and can use indicator “% of household/individuals in the targeted chiefdoms that are able to reduce the length of the hunger gap/lean season due to the intervention” Further information on MAFHP at: <https://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation/mahfp>

Sierra Leone Coastal Resilience Project
Annex 2a – Logical Framework

	<u>coastal marine areas brought under resoration and/or improved ecosystems</u>	<p>data from satellite data</p> <p>Site visits</p> <p>Yearly progress reports and final evaluation</p>		<p>(25% of endline target)</p> <p>and</p> <p>300 ha under conservation (30% of endline target)</p>	<p>and</p> <p>1,000 ha under conservation⁵</p>	<p>Beneficiaries undertake the conservation and restoration interventions effectively.</p> <p>Alternative livelihood strategies in the SLCRP are accepted and adopted by the community.</p>
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⁵ This is the same area of 1,000 ha that will both be conserved (Supplementary 4.1) and brought under climate-resilient management practices (Core 4) - e.g. sustainable wood harvesting, sustainable fishing, sustainable oyster harvesting

2.2. GCF Outcome level: Enabling environment (IRMF core indicators 5-8 as applicable)

Select at least two relevant IRMF core (enabling environment) indicators to monitor and elaborate the baseline context and project/programme’s targeted outcome against the respective indicators. Rate the current state (baseline) vis-à-vis the target scenario and select the geographical scope of the outcome to be assessed. Describe how the project/programme will contribute towards the target scenario. Refer to a case example in the accompanying guidance to complete this section.

IRMF Core Indicators (5-8) ⁶	Baseline context (Description)	Rating for current state (Baseline)	Target scenario (Description)	How the project will contribute	Coverage
<p><u>Core Indicator 5: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to strengthening institutional and regulatory frameworks for low emission climate-resilient development pathways in a country-driven manner</u></p>	<p>No or only weak local/community adaptation planning processes and/or documents exist in communities in the 23 target chiefdoms across 5 target districts.</p> <p>Communities have no or only weak adaptation planning processes in place.</p> <p>Chiefdom development committees do not integrate community-level climate adaptation planning into chiefdom-level decision-making</p> <p>District development plans do not consider community-level climate adaptation planning</p>	<p><u>low</u></p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>By the end of the project at least 55 of the 75 beneficiary communities will have community adaptation planning in place and implemented at Level 2.</p> <p>Participatory climate-responsive planning is incorporated into subnational planning and governance processes in at least 16 out of 23 target chiefdoms via chiefdom development committees, as well as in 4 of the target 5 districts via consideration in district development plans.</p>	<p>The project will support communities in developing plans and actions to increase their ability to adapt to a changing climate. This will be measured by an effectiveness uptake scorecard with four levels:</p> <p>Level 0 – no meaningful community adaptation planning in place and/or applied</p> <p>Level 1 – community adaptation planning in place with clearly defined roles and responsibilities</p> <p>Level 2 – community adaptation planning actively applied with joint decision-making and joint implementation of activities</p> <p>Level 3 – community adaptation plans regularly reviewed and</p>	<p><u>Multiple sub-national areas within a country</u></p>

⁶ The IRMF Indicators are set out in the [Integrated Results Management Framework](#)

				<p>refined through inclusive stakeholder consultation.</p> <p>The project will make community adaptation planning and governance processes long-lasting by having them recognised in planning at chiefdom and district level.</p> <p>Chiefdom development committees will be supported to integrate key aspects of community adaptation plans into chiefdom-level decision-making.</p> <p>District development committees will be supported to incorporate community-level adaptation planning into district development plans.</p>	
<p><u>Core Indicator 6: Degree to which GCF investments contribute to technology deployment, dissemination, development or transfer and innovation</u></p>	<p>There is a low or no familiarity with climate-resilient technologies such as rooftop solar, efficient-fish smoking kilns, solar dryers, solar-powered freezers and rainwater harvesting systems in communities in the 23 target chiefdoms</p>	<p><u>low</u></p>	<p>Medium</p> <p>By the end of the project at least 80% of beneficiary communities have adopted climate-resilient technologies and approaches in fishing and agriculture, and these spread through experience, knowledge sharing mechanisms such as Coastal Governance Platforms, and strengthening of local</p>	<p>The project will work with communities to provide technology solutions appropriate to communities and in line with local adaptation plans and needs, will provide training and capacity building, and will stimulate local markets for these technologies.</p>	<p><u>Multiple sub-national areas within a country</u></p>

			markets for these technologies		
<u>Core indicator 7: Degree to which GCF Investments contribute to market development/transformation at the sectoral, local, or national level</u>	Limited business skills and access to markets and financing among community members engaged in local coastal products in target communities	<u>low</u>	Medium 24,000 people (at least 50% women and 30% youth) in target communities will have enhanced skills to develop sustainable climate resilient livelihood options, including with a market orientation.	The project will support the establishment of service providers, provide training and capacity building, and facilitate increased quality of coastal products.	<u>Multiple sub-national areas within a country</u>

3. Project/programme specific indicators (project outcomes and outputs)

This section should list out project/programme-specific performance indicators (outcomes and outputs) that are not covered in sections above (1-2). List down tailored indicators to monitor /track progress against relevant project/programme results (outcomes/outputs). AEs have the freedom to decide against which outcomes they would like to set project/programme specific indicators. If any co-benefits are identified in sections B.2.2, and D.3, AEs are encouraged to add and monitor co-benefit indicators under the “Project/programme co-benefit indicators” section in table below. Add rows as needed.

Please number each outcome and output as shown below to indicate association of outputs to the contributing outcome. The numbering for outputs under this section should correspond to the output numbering in annex 3 (budget plan that provides breakdown by type of expense).

Project/programme results (outcomes/ outputs)	Project/programme specific Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions / Note
				Mid-term	Final	
Component 1: Community mainstreaming of climate change adaptation through governance, partnerships, education and training						
Outcome 1: Coastal communities and institutions have governance structures, plans, knowledge, skills and solutions in place to undertake local adaptation to climate change						
Output 1.1: Strengthened community structures, coastal governance platforms and Community	<i>Number of target communities with active and trained Community Adaptation Committees, by location</i>	Training attendance lists Surveys and assessment data	0	50	75	Communities participate in developing and formalizing plans. Communities derive value from adaptation plans. Communities have access to the

Sierra Leone Coastal Resilience Project
Annex 2a – Logical Framework

Adaptation Plans (CAPs)		Gov. records				resources required to mobilize the plan.
	<i>Number of target community adaptation committees that have at least one youth representative, and include at least 50% women actively participating</i>	Monitoring assessment data Gov. records	0	40	75	Women and youth participate as a result of criteria for community adaptation committees that mandate 50% women and include youth representation
	<i>Number of target communities with community adaptation plans validated</i>	Assessment data Copies of the plan Gov. records	0	65	75	Communities participate in developing and formalizing plans. Communities derive value from adaptation plans. Communities have access to the resources required to mobilize the plan. Communities apply validation process for adaptation plans
	<i>Number of coastal governance platforms established</i>	Assessment data Gov. records	0	5	5 (100% target districts)	Relevant government officials are willing to engage in the project and contribute towards developing CGPs Community members are willing to engage in the CGP process and attend meetings to establish CGPs and validate CGP action plans The purpose of the CGP is clear to all those involved, and prospective members see the benefit of participating
Output 1.2: Integration of Community Adaptation Plans into Local/District Development Plans and strengthened capacity of national and sub-	<i>Number of district development plans that include chiefdom development committee decisions or endorsements on community adaptation plans</i>	Copy of district development plan	0	0 Relevant activities commence in Y3	5 (100% target districts)	Effective mechanisms established between communities, chiefdoms and districts District officials are willing to engage in the process and key decision makers involved in the DDPs understand the CAPs

Sierra Leone Coastal Resilience Project
Annex 2a – Logical Framework

national government for implementing adaptation initiatives	<i>Number of target national and district-level officials that have acquired knowledge and skills to incorporate climate-responsive planning, by gender</i>	Training attendance lists Pre and post-test results of training	0	0 ⁷	120 total officials (40% women)	Officials attend training as planned, and the training successfully delivers new knowledge required
Output 1.3: Small-scale WASH infrastructure (rainwater harvesting, filtration and solar hot water systems) installed and climate-resilient WASH and nutrition practices used by communities, especially women and children	<i>Number of target people that have improved understanding of the impacts of climate change on their WASH and nutrition, disaggregated by age, sex and location</i>	Attendance list for training Pre and post-test for training	0	3,150 (60% women)	9,450 (60% women)	Information, education, and communication materials are appropriate for target audiences, they reach audience via an appropriate medium, and individuals engage with the materials. Training is effective in imparting knowledge about the impacts of climate change on health on beneficiaries
	<i>Number of target communities with new WASH equipment installed in their community</i>	Project records Observation of equipment	0	8 (~10% target communities)	75	Installation of equipment is implemented in a timely and safe manner and is carried out successfully
	<i>Amount of additional water storage capacity (in litres)</i>	Project records	0	80,000 (~10% target communities)	750,000 litres (10,000 per community)	New rainwater harvesting systems are used and maintained by communities
Output 1.4: Small-scale infrastructure (incl. rainwater harvesting and solar power), climate change education and disaster risk reduction measures for schools	<i>Number of target schools with new infrastructure or equipment installed</i>	Project records Observation of equipment in schools	0	10%	75 (1 school per community)	School authorities successfully decide on priority infrastructure improvements for their schools
	<i>Number of target school staff trained in use of curriculum materials, by gender</i>	Training attendance list Pre and post test	0	20	420 (at least 100 women teachers)	Training modules are successfully delivered and understood by participants School leaders/headteachers are

⁷ Training for national and district officials will have started by mid-term but the project will not expect these officials to have sufficiently acquired skills by this point, as the training will only commence in year 2.

						responsive and supporting teachers and their school to develop and implement their DRR plans. An enabling environment for children to be fully engaged and actively participating in all climate change issues.
	<i>Number of schools in the target locations in which climate change module is implemented</i>	Lessons observations	0	0	75	Specific climate knowledge has been acquired; School timetable includes clear schedule for teaching climate change models.
	<i>% of children in target schools self-reporting improved knowledge on climate change (disaggregated by gender)</i>	Baseline; midterm; endline	0	0 Activity commences in Y3.	70%	Climate change module effectively improves children's knowledge on climate change
	<i>Number of schools using Disaster Risk Management for Schools manual</i>	Lessons observations	0	0 Activity commences in Y3.	75	Schools are willing and able to use Disaster Risk Management for Schools manual
Component 2: Enhanced climate resilience of food production systems and value chains to secure food and livelihoods, especially for women, youth and children.						
Outcome 2: Coastal communities have climate-resilient farming, fishing and alternative livelihoods and businesses						
Output 2.1: Technologies, equipment, inputs, plans and practices for climate-resilient farming, fishing and alternative livelihoods	<i>Number of target individuals trained in using climate-resilient techniques⁸ (disaggregated by sex, age group, occupation, and location)</i>	Training reports Training attendance	0	6,300 (50% women)	12,750 (50% women)	Community members actively engage in climate-resilient training initiatives Different sexes, age groups and occupation, in different locations, all have the time and opportunities to do so. Community members commit to repeat trainings where required.

⁸ Climate resilient agricultural techniques may include: using improved seed varieties; integrated pest management techniques; use of hermetic bags; use of organic fertilizer; mulching; solar dryers for vegetables.

	<i>Number of target individuals accessing new tools or technologies to enable climate-resilient agricultural or fishing practices⁹ (disaggregated by sex, age group, occupation, and location)</i>	Distribution list Project reports	0	2,418	22,800 ¹⁰ (50% women)	New tools, technologies or equipment are successfully delivered in communities; Community members have equal access to livelihood and new tools are seen as 'community assets' for wide use Community members – especially those trained as trainers – will demonstrate how to access climate-resilient livelihood support to new community members
	<i>Number of individuals that have access to loans from VSLA groups, or have saved money from shares in VSLA groups (disaggregated by newly established vs existing VSLA groups, and location, gender)</i>	VSLA shares (passbook), share out and loan records	0	350	1,865 (70% women) – 24 people per VSLA, 70% women	Communities participate in developing and formalizing plans. Communities derive value from having VSLA groups and training. Individuals, particularly women and youth, have access to finance institutions.
	<i>Number of targeted communities utilising new / improved water harvesting and storage approaches for climate-resilient livelihoods in place (disaggregated by location)</i>	Monitoring visits data -check list on water harvesting and storage elements	0	10	75	Community members are willing to adopt new climate-resilient water harvesting and storage approaches because they perceive benefits in assume positive results in water security.
Output 2.2: Strengthened business models, skills, equipment and access to financing and markets	<i>Number of target individuals that gain knowledge in climate-resilient value chains and entrepreneurial skills (disaggregated by sex, age,</i>	Training attendance Pre and post-tests for training	0	150 Only ToT takes place	6,300 ¹¹ (70% women)	Value chains have been assessed, barriers and means of overcoming them identified and trialled Learning materials are beneficiary

⁹ Appropriate tools will be selected by communities, but for agriculture, include: improved seed varieties; organic fertilizer and mulching equipment; hermetic bags; solar dryers for vegetables. For fishing, this may include: solar driers; efficient fish-smoking kilns; solar freezers or cold storage; improved nets

¹⁰ This figure includes mainly adult fishers and / or fish processing practitioners and farmers in target communities, receiving direct training and access to new equipment or techniques.

¹¹ The trainings will end after year 3, so the endline value will be captured after the end of each training, through post-test, possibly repeated few months after.

for youth and women's enterprises	<i>occupation, and location)</i>	participants		prior to Y3.		<p>appropriate. Learning materials reach beneficiaries via an appropriate medium. Youth and women do not have or have only limited access to finance and markets at project outset and microlenders and private sector actors are open and interested to provide them with enhanced access. An enabling environment supports the application of new skills. Individuals in targeted communities are interested in developing these skills.</p>
	<i>Number of target beneficiaries supported to develop business models for coastal products (disaggregated by product, sex, age, and location)</i>	Physical evidence of business established	0	0	2,250 (70% women)	<p>There is sufficient market space in target communities and areas included in the value chain to launch new businesses for entrepreneurs Training is sufficient to transfer skills to entrepreneurs to enable them to launch businesses Financing sources are accessible for coastal entrepreneurs</p>
	<i>Number of target communities that have new infrastructure installed or technologies in place to improve value chains for coastal products¹²</i>	Project records Distribution lists monitoring/assessment data – checklist on elements of new infrastructure, technology for value chain for coastal products	0	15	75	<p>Communities are able to help determine priority value chain interventions for their own coastal products Materials and supplies are available in project areas to install or implement tools or technologies</p>
Component 3: Ecosystem-based adaptation for coastal protection and natural resources						

¹² Technologies or infrastructure for value chain improvement may include: mobile technology to improve access to pricing; cold storage for food products; small-scale storage for non-perishable food products; transportation improvements to facilitate access to markets

Outcome 3: Mangroves are conserved and restored for coastal resilience and communities have increased capacity to co-manage mangroves with government institutions						
Output 3.1: Sub-national government and communities have strengthened capacity for climate-resilient mangrove management and access to alternative technologies and fuel sources that reduce mangrove wood use	<i>Number of target communities in which a comprehensive¹³ community-led assessment of mangrove state is undertaken, by chiefdom / district</i>	Reports Mangrove survey/ assessment data	0	75	75	All target communities are willing to engage, have the time and capacity to participate to conduct the assessment
	<i>Number of target beneficiaries reached by social and behavioural change (SBC) activities implemented on reducing reliance on mangrove wood, by chiefdom / district</i>	Updated Social and Behavioural Change (SBC) strategy Project records.	0	163,800 people (50% women and youth)	163,800 people (50% women and youth)	Activities delivered through social and behaviour change strategy – including information, education, and communication materials - are appropriate for target communities, reach them via an appropriate medium, and community members are willing to engage with it.
Output 3.2: Mangroves conserved and restored via assessments, management plans, planting and monitoring	<i>Number of target communities with active community-led mangrove data collection and by-law compliance monitoring</i>	Monitoring report on feedback from communities on compliance monitoring	0	60	70 (90% target communities)	Community members are willing and able to participate actively in collecting data on mangrove state, and in acting as eco-guards to aid compliance with bylaws
	<i>Number of target communities with a plan in place for mangrove management and coastal protection, by chiefdom / district</i>	Inclusivity checklist (to be developed) Project reports Copies of plan	0	10	7575	All target communities are willing to engage, have the time and capacity to participate in developing, formalising plans
	<i>Number of hectares of mangroves under restoration and conservation</i>	Project records Remote sensing data (e.g. satellites, drones) Community monitoring data Observed	0	425ha (125ha restoration, 300ha (conservation))	1500ha (500ha (restoration), 1000ha (conservation))	Restoration protocols are developed by project team and government officials and other partners, and are cascaded down to communities effectively Community members are willing to engage in the mangrove conservation / restoration processes

¹³ Comprehensive is defined as including threats and recovery potential; checklist to be developed at inception stage

		conservation areas (fencing, signposts)				Technology used to monitor mangrove coverage works effectively Community members can use monitoring methods effectively to track mangrove coverage
	<i>% target communities in which mangrove management plans and community-led coastal protection plans are gender and youth inclusive, by location</i>	Inclusivity checklist (to be developed) Project reports M&E reports	0	30%	80%	Most communities are receptive to the inclusion of women and youth in decision making (40% women representation; 40% youth).
Project/programme co-benefit indicators¹⁴						
Co-benefit 1 – Economic Increased household income through diversification of livelihoods and improved techniques for fishing and farming	<i>% target households participating in Coastal Livelihoods Circles and in project activities supporting small businesses that report increased incomes</i>	Project reports Survey/questionnaire Government records	0%	25%	50%	Coastal Livelihood Circles are established and functional and people are able to access markets Household income increases relate to the median household income that will be measured via the baseline household survey in the target areas
Co-benefit 2 – Health Improved health of women and children via improved handwashing practices	<i>% of individuals targeted by the hygiene promotion activity who practice at least three (3) of the five (5) critical times to wash hands</i>	Yearly progress reports and final evaluation Statistically representative household survey carried out at baseline, midline and endline, with percentages extrapolated to the entire population.	0% (to be updated at baseline) 0% (to be updated at baseline)	25%	80%	Women and children are interested to engage in hygiene promotion activities. The five (5) critical times to wash hands are after defecation/using the toilet, before eating, after changing diapers or cleaning a child's bottom, before preparing food and before feeding an infant. The nominator is the number of respondents who practice at least three of the five critical times to wash hands. The denominator is the total number of respondents in the survey, who are all recipients of

¹⁴ Co-benefit indicators will be reviewed and, if necessary, updated, with the baseline and development of the detailed MEAL framework during the project's inception phase.

						<p>hygiene promotion activities.</p> <p>Baseline will be updated according to findings of household survey conducted at start of project</p>
<p>Co-benefit 3 – Environmental</p> <p>Increased ecosystem goods and services from mangrove ecosystems</p>	<p><i>a) Number of hectares of mangroves under restoration and conservation</i></p> <p><i>b) % of community members reporting increased local abundance of indicator fish species</i></p>	<p>Project records</p> <p>Remote sensing data (e.g. satellites, drones)</p> <p>Community and scientific monitoring data</p> <p>Observed conservation areas (fencing, signposts)</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>425ha (125ha restoration, 300ha (conservation))</p> <p>5%</p>	<p>1500ha (500ha (restoration), 1,000ha (conservation))</p> <p>15%</p>	<p>Conserved, restored and better managed mangrove ecosystems result in increased ecosystem goods and services flowing to communities.</p> <p>Conserving, restoring and sustainably harvesting mangrove ecosystems results in improved abundance of key fish species</p>
<p>Co-benefit 4 – Mitigation</p> <p>Increased GHG mitigation</p>	<p><i>Number of hectares of mangroves under restoration and conservation</i></p>	<p>Project records</p> <p>Remote sensing data (e.g. satellites, drones)</p> <p>Community monitoring data</p> <p>Observed conservation areas (fencing, signposts)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>425ha (125ha restoration, 300ha (conservation))</p>	<p>1500ha (500ha (restoration), 1,000ha (conservation))</p>	<p>Restored and better managed mangrove ecosystems result in increased greenhouse gas sequestration</p>
<p>Co-benefit 5 – Gender and social inclusion</p> <p>Increased gender equality and social inclusion through promotion of gender-sensitive, gender transformative and socially inclusive approaches in communities</p>	<p><i>a) % of community adaptation committee members reporting increased understanding of climate change impacts on gender</i></p> <p><i>b) % of community members who believe that representatives of their social group have equal input into local natural resource</i></p>	<p>Report(s)</p> <p>Survey & assessment tool(s), including objective knowledge testing</p>	<p>0% (to be updated at baseline)</p> <p>0% (to be updated at</p>	<p>40%</p> <p>30%</p>	<p>80%</p> <p>70%</p>	<p>The community adaptation committees are inclusive of different groups within the community, and allow equal opportunities to participate and manage community assets.</p> <p>Mangrove co-management committees ensure equal representation and</p>

	<i>management</i>		baseline)			<p>communities work together to manage their natural resources sustainably.</p> <p>Baseline values may be adjusted based on findings of baseline assessment survey results at project inception and will be reported accordingly.</p> <p>See GESI Action Plan for a comprehensive list of gender and social inclusion indicators the project will track.</p>
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4. Project/programme activities and deliverables

All project activities should be listed here with a description and sub-activities. Significant deliverables should be also reflected in the project/programme Timetable (Annex 5). Add rows as needed.

Please number the activities as shown below to indicate association of activities to the related outputs provided above in section 5. Similarly, please number sub-activities as shown below to associate to the related activity.

Output	Activities	Description / sub-activities	Deliverables
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Outcome 1: Coastal communities and institutions have governance structures, plans, knowledge, skills and solutions in place to undertake local adaptation to climate change

<i>Please number each Output Output 1.1, Output 1.2)</i>	<i>List of the project activities below.</i>	<i>Provide a brief description of each of the activity listed in the previous column.</i>	
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<p>Output 1.1: Strengthened community structures, coastal governance platforms and Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs)</p>	<p>Activity 1.1.1: Identify existing or establish new community structures for participatory climate responsive planning</p>	<p>1.1.1.1 Conduct mapping in beneficiary communities to assess existing community groups, structures and governance systems and their capacity to respond to climate change impacts, as well as CBOs and NGOs active in each community</p> <p>1.1.1.2 Strengthen existing groups and structures where needed, including existing structures that are able to fulfil the functions of Community Adaptation Committees (CAC) and Community Mangrove Stewardship Subcommittees</p> <p>1.1.1.3 Establish new Community Adaptation Committees (CAC) and Community Mangrove</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligibility criteria for communities and beneficiaries detailed and 75 communities selected • Beneficiary vulnerability assessment conducted and beneficiaries selected for project implementation • 75 communities mapped describing community groups, structures, organisations present, members of each and their climate response capacity, disaggregated by sex and age • Strengthened or new Community Adaptation Committees (CACs) in place
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		Stewardship Subcommittees where needed, working closely with community authorities, incorporating women and youth representatives, and linking with relevant CBOs and NGOs.	<p>in 75 communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender balance achieved in at least 90% of CACs and Mangrove Stewardship Subcommittees • People with disabilities represented in at least 60% of CACs by at least one person with a disability • Youth represented in at least 80% of CACs and Mangrove Stewardship Subcommittees
	Activity 1.1.2: Build capacity at community level for climate-responsive planning and development	<p>1.1.2.1 Conduct community capacity needs assessments, including specific needs of women, girls, boys, men and people with disabilities, to assess knowledge of climate change and how to respond to extreme climate events</p> <p>1.1.2.2 Hold gender-sensitive community dialogues about gender norms and roles in climate response and community governance, using the social accountability model, utilising existing and expanding representative women's and girls groups.</p> <p>1.1.2.3 Conduct training for communities (based on capacity assessment) ensuring representation of women and youth, on planning for and responding to climate hazards</p> <p>1.1.2.4 Establish out-of-school clubs for adolescent girls and boys to build capacity on climate change, including separate spaces for girls for discussion on WASH, GBV etc, as well as joint activities with both girls and boys participating.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline report on knowledge and capacity to deal with climate change impacts within target communities • Training delivered to all community structures established or strengthened in Activity 1.1.1, totalling 1,125 people (50% women) across the target communities
	Activity 1.1.3: Develop Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs)	<p>1.1.3.1 Develop Community Adaptation Plans (CAPs), using gender sensitive and participatory approaches that address needs of women and men equally, and address power relations.</p> <p>1.1.3.2 Establish communication mechanisms between different agencies who will be responsible for delivering climate resilience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 Community Adaptation Plans that include clear communication mechanisms and actions for gender inclusivity

		<p>projects, for example NGOs and CBOs at district or community level, and government agencies – e.g. EPA, NPAA, SL Met, NDMA</p> <p>1.1.3.3 Ensure communication mechanisms are fully defined and embedded in CAPs</p> <p>1.1.3.4 Conduct an annual review meeting with each community on CAPs to assess progress and seek solutions to any challenges with fully implementing the plans</p>	
	<p>Activity 1.1.4: Establish Coastal Governance Platforms</p>	<p>1.1.4.1 Develop terms of reference for CGPs, ensuring representation of women and youth</p> <p>1.1.4.2 Establish CGPs that link climate resilience clearly to conservation and ecosystems (Component 3)</p> <p>1.1.4.3 Establish partnerships and cooperation agreements with CBOs and NGOs identified in Activity 1.1.1, including women and girls’ rights organisations</p> <p>1.1.4.4 CGPs agree action plans, including EWS priorities and mechanisms, prioritising reaching youth, women and marginalised groups</p> <p>1.1.4.5 Support CGPs to deliver their action plans, including implementing last-mile EWS mechanisms agreed with government agencies, community groups and CBOs / NGOs, that reach the most vulnerable community members who may lack access to regular forms of communication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Coastal Governance Platforms established (one per district) • 5 action plans for Coastal Governance Platforms adopted (one per district) • A knowledge sharing forum with an agreed terms of reference active in 90% of target communities. • 5 radio jingles (1 per district) to raise awareness on early warning response that are broadcasted on relevant radio stations, reaching c. 54% of coastal chiefdom population
<p>Output 1.2: Integration of Community Adaptation Plans into Local/District Development Plans and strengthened capacity of national and sub-national government for implementing adaptation initiatives</p>	<p>Activity 1.2.1: Develop capacity at national and subnational government levels for climate-responsive planning and development</p>	<p>1.2.1.1 Develop capacity building plan for national and district government agencies to enhance national and district-level capacity for planning, delivering and monitoring climate adaptation projects</p> <p>1.2.1.2 Strengthen or establish (if not already pre-existing) the coordination mechanisms between national-level government agencies responsible for climate change projects (ensuring connection to district level)</p> <p>1.2.1.3 Strengthen or establish (if not already</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building plan for national and district government officials agreed. • 210 government officials (40% women) trained on delivering and monitoring climate-change projects • At least 75% of national-level officials trained conduct visits to district headquarters as part of training • At least 60% of district-level officials trained conduct visits to communities to

		<p>pre-existing) coordination mechanisms between district-level government agencies responsible for climate change projects (ensuring connection to national level)</p> <p>1.2.1.4 Facilitate meetings between national agencies and district offices to sustain coordination mechanisms throughout project lifecycle and beyond</p> <p>1.2.1.5 Hold capacity development workshops and trainings for national government staff, addressing gaps identified and ensuring women’s representation and leadership</p> <p>1.2.1.6 Hold capacity development workshops and trainings for district government office staff addressing gaps identified</p> <p>1.2.1.7 Respond to gaps on how EW/CIS information is generated – its nature, and how it reaches populations. (Linked to Activity 1.1.4). Based on gaps, identify and implement solution to last-mile EW/CIS dissemination. This will include hardware support e.g. developing dissemination channels, materials, new technologies, as well as training.</p>	<p>oversee and implement aspects of SLCRP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear mechanism for last-mile dissemination of early warnings developed and implemented, including technological solution e.g. text messaging
	<p>Activity 1.2.2: Incorporate Community Adaptation Plans into local and district development plans</p>	<p>1.2.2.1 Establish mechanisms to enable the CAPs to be recognised, and feed into decisions made by ward development committees and chiefdom development committees</p> <p>1.2.2.2 Work with ward development committees and chiefdom development committees to integrate key strategies from CAPs into district development plans</p> <p>1.2.2.3 Support integration of Community Adaptation Plans into policy, working with national government agencies to bring content from DDPs into national policy where relevant</p> <p>1.2.2.4 Hold events to promote best practices in embedding community plans into local-level planning and into DDPs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of all CAPs implemented with the support of national and district government officers • 5 district development plans include references to Community Adaptation Plans • Chiefdom development committees understand, acknowledge and support implementation of the CAPs in 90% of target chiefdoms • 2 national-level events held to promote best practice and sharing of knowledge / policy

<p>Output 1.3. Small-scale WASH infrastructure (rainwater harvesting, filtration and solar hot water systems) installed and climate-resilient WASH and nutrition practices used by communities, especially women and children</p>	<p>Activity 1.3.1 Equip communities with climate-resilient health and nutrition knowledge and skills, with a specific focus on women and children</p>	<p>1.3.1.1 Assess climate vulnerability of water, sanitation and health, schools and agricultural water supply at community-level</p> <p>1.3.1.2 Based on assessment findings, conduct trainings and workshops for each community, promoting good practices (e.g. preventing open defecation, handwashing), and focusing on needs of women, children and people with disabilities and how climate change impacts diseases and the crops that grow. Gender norms will be mainstreamed into training content and recommendations.</p> <p>1.3.1.3 Conduct training-of-trainers (ToT), selecting male and female participants based on engagement with initial training so that community members can continue to deliver health training in communities (working closely with community health facilities and community health officers at chiefdom level)</p> <p>1.3.1.4 Roll out first training sessions delivered by community members who received ToTs on WASH and nutrition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability assessments of water, sanitation and health, schools and agricultural water supply for all target communities • 4,500 people (60% women) initially trained on WASH, health and nutrition considering needs of women, children and people with disabilities • 375 people (60% women) trained as ToT on health and nutrition, considering needs of women, children and people with disabilities. • 9,000 people (60% women) trained by community ToTs on WASH, health and nutrition considering needs of women, children and people with disabilities
	<p>Activity 1.3.2 Implement climate-resilient domestic WASH solutions in communities, with a specific focus on women and children</p>	<p>1.3.2.1 Based on assessments in 1.3.1, develop a set of suitable WASH implementation activities for each community. Menu of options: rainwater harvesting systems at community centres; handwashing facilities linked to water systems; solar hot water, solar pumps for existing water pumps; technical solutions to address water salinity/purity at water pumps - e.g. use of filters.</p> <p>1.3.2.2 Work with communities to implement gender sensitive WASH interventions identified above (procure and distribute equipment required, and work with communities to build or implement), proactively promoting women’s and girls’ leadership in implementation</p> <p>1.3.2.3 Equip communities with new WASH tools available to communities as required, and deliver training on new interventions distributed in the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New WASH solutions installed in 75 target communities • Rainwater harvesting systems installed in 75 communities • 450 WASH facility management and maintenance committee members trained (50% women)

		<p>previous sub-activity 1.3.2.4 Establish, train and equip maintenance committees, with representation of women and men, for WASH interventions to support wider community on using and maintaining new WASH tools as required</p>	
<p>Output 1.4 Climate change education, disaster risk reduction measures and small-scale infrastructure (incl. rainwater harvesting and solar power) for schools</p>	<p>Activity 1.4.1 Design and implement climate change education module in primary schools</p>	<p>1.4.1.1. Assess existing primary school curriculum to determine gaps in terms of climate change education, considering the recent launch of DRR teaching manual 1.4.1.2. Develop module on climate change for primary school curriculum at national level in collaboration with Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education (MBSSE) that is locally relevant, aligned with existing school subjects such as geography/environmental studies/agriculture and considers gender-specific adaptation responses 1.4.1.3. Launch new primary school climate change module at national level 1.4.1.4. Support MBSSE and Teaching Service Commission (TSC) staff and teachers at national and district levels to roll out primary school climate change module to 75 schools 1.4.1.5. Train primary school teachers and community champions to deliver primary school climate change module in 75 schools. 1.4.1.6. Support primary school teachers to use climate change module in their classrooms through peer-to-peer learning and lesson observations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New climate change module developed for use in national primary school curriculum • 420 education officials, teachers and volunteer teachers trained (5 national, 15 district and 400 community-level; 25% women) • 400 teachers and volunteer teachers (25% women) receive support through peer-mentoring and lesson observations
	<p>Activity 1.4.2 Support district and school authorities to implement the Resilient Schools Program, including climate change planning and disaster risk management</p>	<p>1.4.2.1 Review existing work by MBSSE and others on school climate vulnerability (e.g. environmental impact assessment as part of education sector plan) and determine which schools in SCLRP target communities have previously been involved. 1.4.2.2 Incorporate climate resilience considerations into school safety planning, in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of national work on school climate vulnerability, including list of previously involved schools in target communities • Climate resilience incorporated into school safety plans for all schools in 75 communities • 1,040 School Management Committee

		<p>collaboration with school leadership in 75 schools (School Management Committees - SMC), in line with MBSSE school safety policy</p> <p>1.4.2.3 Train School Management Committees (SMCs) and Board of Governors (BOG's) to analyse and respond to climate change risks, including with gender and disability lens</p> <p>1.4.2.4 Support schools to implement disaster risk reduction planning and mitigation strategies, including drills, and rolling out the DRR manual for schools (already existing – MBSSE</p> <p>1.4.2.5 Equip schools with climate-resilient infrastructure according to individual school needs (menu of options: rainwater harvesting systems, solar electricity; solar hot water systems, solar-powered water pumps for existing boreholes, kitchen gardens with climate resilient crops) and train school staff on maintenance of infrastructure</p> <p>1.4.2.6 Gather evidence on what has worked, to share with wider school sector for best-practice climate-resilient techniques in education, including use of girl-led approaches</p>	<p>members trained (40% women) on climate risk response in 75 schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School disaster risk reduction manual rolled out in 75 schools, including training for school staff and students on manual and school safety plans • 75 schools equipped with climate-resilient infrastructure according to individual school needs (menu of options: rainwater harvesting systems, solar electricity; solar hot water systems, solar-powered water pumps for existing boreholes, kitchen gardens)
<p>Outcome 2: Coastal communities have climate-resilient farming, fishing and alternative livelihoods and businesses</p>			
<p>Output 2.1: Technologies, equipment, inputs, plans and practices for climate-resilient farming, fishing and alternative livelihoods</p>	<p>Activity 2.1.1 Map needs for livelihood improvement and diversification in different communities and develop action plans for sustainable livelihoods</p>	<p>2.1.1.1 Conduct livelihoods profiles using the Household Economy Approach and identify opportunities to enhance the climate resilience of livelihoods and for alternative livelihoods, linked to and combined with the market assessment in Output 2.2 and linked to mangrove livelihood activities in Component 3</p> <p>2.1.1.2 Work with community groups (with participation of women and men) to define measures to make livelihoods more climate-resilient, and consolidate into sustainable livelihoods action plans, and integrate this into Community Adaptation Plans under Output 1.1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods and market assessments are gender and disability sensitive (linked to 2.2.2) • Gender sensitive, climate-resilient sustainable livelihoods action plans completed in 75 target communities and integrated into CAPs
	<p>Activity 2.1.2: Enable communities to implement climate-resilient livelihoods through</p>	<p>2.1.2.1 Strengthen livelihoods by establishing livelihoods circles for women and men to support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community tool banks with hand tools

	<p>training and improved practices, inputs and technologies</p>	<p>implementation of new techniques, providing demonstrations of farm plots and fishing techniques, facilitating peer to peer learning and providing community toolbanks with simple hand tools for climate-resilient agricultural activities</p> <p>2.1.2.2 Train local artisans on fabrication and repair of simple hand tools and then provide each trained artisan with a business start-up kit to enable them to produce hand tools for wider market adoption</p> <p>2.1.2.3 Develop demonstration plots for farmer field schools on improved climate resilient farming practices, including procurement of new climate-resilient agricultural inputs, including improved varieties of seeds and seedlings, hermetic bags, and pest traps / bait stations for Integrated Pest Management</p> <p>2.1.2.4 Train lead farmers and fishers / fish preservation practitioners on peer to peer extension services. Training modules on climate smart agricultural practices may include: soil and water conservation; soil fertility improvement; adoption of improved crop varieties; agroforestry; integrated pest management; post-harvest management; household gender visioning. For fishing, training may include: managing by-catch; recognising toxic algae bloom; using alternative fish-preservation equipment (e.g. efficient fish-smoking kilns; solar driers; cold storage)</p> <p>2.1.2.5 Procure equipment for fishing and fish-preservation (e.g. improved nets; efficient fish smoking kilns; solar driers; solar-powered cold freezers) for lead fishers / fish-preservation practitioners and other community members, with the community to pay a small percentage of the initial cost.</p> <p>2.1.2.6 Through livelihoods circles, facilitate lead farmers to demonstrate new livelihoods technologies to wider community farmers (demonstration plots). Train farmers on 1)</p>	<p>delivered in 75 communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 150 local artisans (10% women) trained and provided with business start-up kits • Agricultural demonstration plots established in 60% communities, depending on needs assessment. • Climate-resilient agricultural inputs provided in 75 communities, depending on needs assessment. • Equipment for fishing and fish preservation in 75 communities, depending on needs assessment. • At least 300 lead farmers (at least 50% women) and 300 lead fishers or fish preservation practitioners (at least 50% women) trained to deliver training to additional 12,600 (50% women) community members on new techniques • Livelihood circles delivered by lead farmers or fish practitioners in at least 90% of target communities, with 50% women and youth, and 5% people with disability • Market facilitation event held in each of the 5 districts, bringing together suppliers of new technologies and key distributors • Maintenance committees trained and equipped with tools to repair new technologies in 75 communities, with at least 50% women representation
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		<p>cultivation of new seed varieties, 2) how to make organic fertilizers using biomass, 3) mulching so farmers can adopt in their farms, 4) integrated pest management, 5) reducing post-harvest losses. 6) soil and water conservation 7) agro-forestry</p> <p>2.1.2.7 Conduct training for community members on monitoring agricultural yields and fish catches over time, to assess suitability of new seeds, fishing techniques</p> <p>2.1.2.8 Conduct training of trainers for farmers and fishers to cover: maintenance of technologies and infrastructure, establishing maintenance mechanisms; accessing supply chain for replacement parts</p> <p>2.1.2.9 To ensure sustainability, train local technicians to fabricate and repair replacement parts for new technologies (e.g. solar driers). This ensures a steady supply and strong maintenance of equipment</p>	
	<p>Activity 2.1.3. Enable fishers, farmers and other community members to improve financial management to develop their livelihoods</p>	<p>2.1.3.1 Establish and train new VSLA groups in communities, and train existing groups where required using EA\$E model</p> <p>2.1.3.2 Coaching and monitoring of VSLA groups</p> <p>2.1.3.3 Conduct training with community members on personal financial management and accessing existing finance (e.g. microfinance, bank loans), focusing on women and youth and mobile last-mile banking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 1 new VSLA group established in each target community, with at least 70% women and 50% youth • VSLA trainings delivered for 1,875 VSLA members, with 70% of trainees women and 50% youth • All training materials and sessions made accessible to people with disability¹⁵
	<p>Activity 2.1.4: Enable access to climate-resilient water harvesting and storage to support livelihoods</p>	<p>2.1.4.1 Agree with community authorities about the priority water needs for agricultural use, including space for women’s voice and leadership</p> <p>2.1.4.2 Procurement and distribution of new tools / equipment that has been decided at community level. For example: rooftop rainwater harvesting;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water harvesting and storage technology for agricultural or livelihood purposes provided in 75 communities • 450 people trained (50% women) in operating and maintaining agricultural water harvesting equipment • Agreement among community

¹⁵ in relation to specific disabilities present among participants)

		<p>rainwater harvesting at the farm level via irrigation and water storage facilities for use in dry season</p> <p>2.1.4.3 Conduct training to support communities to implement climate-resilient water harvesting and storage approaches to support livelihoods, including: rooftop rainwater harvesting; improved farm-level water management</p> <p>2.1.4.4 Conduct training of trainers on using these new techniques, including maintenance of equipment, access to supplies and establishing maintenance mechanisms</p>	<p>authorities on fair and climate resilient allocation of local water resources reached in 75% of target communities</p>
<p>Output 2.2. Strengthened business models, skills, equipment and access to financing and markets for youth and women’s enterprises</p>	<p>Activity 2.2.1: Equip community members with entrepreneurship and business skills for climate resilient small businesses</p>	<p>2.2.1.1 Using results from market assessments in 2.2.2, identify sectors with green and emerging jobs, and identify institutions, organisations or individuals to co-deliver Training of Trainers for vocational training (e.g. alternative and climate-resilient livelihoods of carpentry, tailoring, fish smoking) for community members.</p> <p>2.2.1.2 Deliver ToTs alongside industry experts, to these community practitioners (training held at district level), so they can deliver training to women and youth within their communities</p> <p>2.2.1.3 Enrol youth for TVET courses under sectors and TVET institutions prioritized in the labour market assessment, and deliver training led by market actors identified in 2.2.1.1. Training for alternative and climate-resilient livelihoods includes broad entrepreneurship techniques (e.g. product value chains, path to market, developing business models, market research) and sector-specific techniques (e.g. designing and building a boat for boat-making)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 2 suitable, sector-specific institutions identified to deliver vocational training in each target district • Vocational skills selected for training are appropriate for different gender roles, and sessions are gender-sensitive¹⁶ • 9,000 community members trained on vocational and entrepreneurship skills; 70% women; 30% youth; 5% people with disabilities. • All training materials and sessions ensure reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities¹⁷
	<p>Activity 2.2.2: Identify appropriate coastal products, develop business models and improve</p>	<p>2.2.2.1 Conduct gender-sensitive market assessment in communities on product prices,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods and market assessments completed that are gender and

¹⁶ This means content adequately represents (in images and text) groups of people of different ages and sex doing different activities, and does not perpetuate gender stereotypes (e.g. wood carving is a “male” job, basket weaving a “female” job

¹⁷ in relation to specific disabilities present among participants

	<p>access to financing</p>	<p>value chains for specific products and possible alternative livelihoods (linked to 2.1.1 and 3.2.1), that may include but not limited to: boat making; craft products; eco-tourism; oysters; salt-harvesting; fishing products; seaweed products;</p> <p>2.2.2.2. Enable community members – especially women and youth – to develop business models for products, including detailing value chains and where products will be sold, and provide follow-up support.</p> <p>2.2.2.3 Work with communities to identify financing sources for coastal product businesses, based on current options, new and existing resource mobilisation plans, and gender analysis of barriers to equitable financing</p> <p>2.2.2.4 Hold matchmaking or incubator events organised by the Coastal Governance Platforms with relevant public and private sector partners, to connect business owners to sources of financing;</p> <p>2.2.2.5 Engage directly with microfinance providers and banks to advocate for inclusion of climate risk terms and conditions and development of products tailored to rural communities;</p> <p>2.2.2.6 Adopt learnings from Save the Children’s Green Mindset Framework and the pilot results from Youth Incubation Labs.</p>	<p>disability sensitive with clear analysis of market opportunities and access to finance at community and chiefdom level (linked to 2.1.1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal products and products with clear scale-up opportunities identified in 75 target communities • At least 2,250 community members supported to develop business models for their products • 5 incubator events held with 325 total attendees from communities and at least 60 representatives from finance institutions or investors and 50% of attendees women. • Resource mobilization plans developed to support business owners in 75 communities.
	<p>Activity 2.2.3 Strengthen value chains for existing and new coastal products</p>	<p>2.2.3.1 Identify key barriers in value chains for selected coastal products, and identify plan to strengthen value chains, building on Activities 2.2.1-2.2.2</p> <p>2.2.3.2 Support coastal product businesses to access small-scale equipment, improve storage facilities, and access new and more distant markets. This includes a toolkit for small physical solutions, and training maintenance committees on repair / upkeep of solutions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods and market assessments in 2.2.2 cover value chains for existing and new coastal products, with opportunities for new products identified in 75 target communities. • At least two types of support provided in at least 90% of the target coastal communities

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

<p>Output 3.1: Strengthened capacity of communities and government for climate-resilient mangrove management and alternative technologies and fuel sources that reduce mangrove wood use</p>	<p>Activity 3.1.1: Build capacity for community-based mangrove forest management</p>	<p>3.1.1.1. Build technical capacity of communities (Community Mangrove Stewardship Sub-committees, Community Climate Adaptation Committees, Coastal Livelihoods Circles), NGOs, CBOs and district and national government officials for community-based mangrove forest management that enhances climate resilience, through national and community workshops: national training that includes district staff will be followed by community-level training delivered partially by trained officials, technical consultancy, and facilitators.</p> <p>3.1.1.2. Undertake community-led assessments of mangrove state, diversity, threats, recovery potential and norms around mangrove use, working through Community Adaptation Committees (Output 1.1.) and dedicated Community Mangrove Stewardship Sub-committees (Output 1.1.), using gender transformative approaches that promote women's and girls' leadership in community-led processes.</p> <p>3.1.1.3. Identify alternative context-appropriate technologies to reduce mangrove wood demand, including the options of solar fish drying, efficient fish smokers, alternative wood sources for smoking, efficient cookstoves, alternative non-wood fuel cookstoves, efficient salt production methods, and woodlots for timber or charcoal. This will be done collaboratively by communities, local government and technical experts via the Coastal Governance Platforms (Output 1.1.) and selected options will be implemented under Outputs 2.1 and 2.2.</p> <p>3.1.1.4. Co-design and implement an awareness-raising campaign and social and behavioural change (SBC) process on mangrove conservation, restoration, sustainable livelihood practices around mangroves and land use zoning (linked to Activity 2.1.2. and Activity 3.2.13.1.1.5.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 national and district staff trained on community-based mangrove management • 75 communities trained on community-based mangrove management (50% women and 30% youth; reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities) • 75 community-led assessments of mangroves and of best technological options to reduce mangrove wood demand 1 awareness raising campaign with community-level and chiefdom-level events in each target community and chiefdom, tailored to local contexts and including awareness raising materials • 1 radio awareness campaign on climate-resilient sustainable mangrove use consisting of a radio drama and radio jingles across 5 districts, including community radio • 1 strategy for social and behaviour change towards sustainable use of mangrove wood by communities researched and agreed. • Social and behaviour change interventions delivered in 75 communities, with 50% women and youth, making reasonable accommodations for people with disabilities
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		Establish knowledge sharing mechanisms such as exchange visits between communities to demonstrate local successes, linked to the Coastal Governance Platforms (Activity 1.1.4) and Coastal Livelihoods Circles (Activity 2.1.2) This will include designing and delivering a radio campaign on sustainable mangrove-use, including voices of women and girls.	
Output 3.2 Mangroves conserved and restored via assessments, management plans, planting and monitoring	Activity 3.2.1: Develop community-led mangrove management plans	<p>3.2.1.1. Assess and map mangroves via remote sensing, ground-truthing and expert ecological fieldwork, building on community-led mangrove assessments (Activity 3.1.1.) and including training on geographic information systems (GIS) for national and district government and PMU staff.</p> <p>3.2.1.2. Develop mangrove management plans via participatory land-use planning, considering land tenure, local zoning, existing resource use and by-laws, gender, and the maps and options from sub-activity 3.2.1.1, in order to define areas and targets for conservation, restoration, sustainable use and establishment of woodlots.</p> <p>3.2.1.3. Advocate and explore opportunities for Payment for Ecosystems Services (PES) among different levels of government and private sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed maps of mangroves and underlying spatial datasets describing mangrove state and conservation & restoration options around each target community • 75 community mangrove management plans developed and integrated into CAPs • Report on engagement with government, private sector and communities to explore opportunities for Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES).
	Activity 3.2.2 Community-led ecosystem monitoring and compliance with by-laws	<p>3.2.2.1. Develop protocol for mangrove monitoring and data collection (ecological condition and human interactions), defining what data will be collected by technical experts and what by community members</p> <p>3.2.2.2. Train and support community members (including Community Mangrove Stewardship Sub-committees) to monitor mangroves and collect specific data, including via mobile phones.</p> <p>3.2.2.3. Expert monitoring of mangroves through on-the-ground data collection by technical experts (at least once a year)</p> <p>3.2.2.4 Assess existing by-laws on mangrove use, support development of new by-laws as needed, and embed by-laws in Mangrove Management Plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 mangrove monitoring and data collection protocol for use by technical experts and community members across the target areas • 10 people (50% women) trained per community (750 in total) to monitor mangroves and collect specific data • Annual monitoring reports on mangrove ecological condition and people's interactions with mangroves • Existing or newly developed by-laws around mangrove use embedded into at least 90% of community mangrove management plans under CAPs (with

		<p>(Activity 3.2.1) and local and district development plans under Output 1.2., in close collaboration with community structures.</p> <p>3.2.2.5. Conduct awareness raising and training on by-laws to ensure full community buy-in</p> <p>3.2.2.6. Establish and support designated community eco-guards to patrol mangrove areas for compliance with by-laws, and pilot incentives for ecoguards to protect mangroves</p>	<p>breakdown between existing and new by-laws)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 70% of new and existing by-laws are embedded into local development planning and district development plans [under Output 1.2] • Awareness raising on by-laws conducted in 75 communities (number of sessions delivered, attendance to sessions) • Designated eco-guards and pilot incentives for mangrove protection established with communities
	<p>Activity 3.2.3 Develop community-level coastal protection plans</p>	<p>3.2.3.1 Undertake coastal protection needs assessments (by technical team and community) at the community-level to identify and map erosion and inundation hotspots and understand frequency and severity of inundation, in order to identify areas where micro-scale artificial coastal protection measures could be considered, areas where mangroves can be restored to provide coastal protection to communities, as well as potential areas where managed retreat should be considered. This information will be used for CAPs</p> <p>3.2.3.2 Conduct site-specific engineering assessments for design of micro-scale, artificial coastal protection measures at selected sites using low-cost, locally available materials and for considering practices that can support coastal protection such as planting coconut trees. This will be done after and informed by the coastal protection needs assessment.</p> <p>3.2.3.3 Based on assessments, work with community groups to develop coastal protection plans and establish knowledge sharing mechanisms (including socializing mangrove restoration protocols determined in 3.2.4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 coastal protection needs assessment with analysis and specific recommendations in 75 target communities • Engineering assessments for micro-scale, artificial coastal protection measures at selected sites (number will depend on findings of coastal protection needs assessments) • 75 community coastal protection plans developed that are gender and youth inclusive
	<p>Activity 3.2.4 Restore mangroves and implement community-level coastal protection</p>	<p>3.2.4.1 Work closely with community, including women and men, to embed knowledge from previous interventions and ensure understanding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 1,100 (30% women) - average 15 per community - people trained on mangrove restoration protocols and

		<p>of coastline protection measures to facilitate successful shoreline protection strategy through ongoing discussions</p> <p>3.2.4.2 Develop mangrove restoration protocol, based on local knowledge, assessment findings, lessons learned from past initiatives such as the WABiCC project and international best practice (including how to do appropriate site selection, facilitating favourable biophysical conditions, identification and use of different mangrove species, planting methods, monitoring methods.). This will be developed at national level and applied across all target areas in line with local conditions.</p> <p>3.2.4.3 Provide communities with sets of equipment, tools and materials for conservation, restoration, maintenance of micro-scale artificial coastal protection measures, establishment and management of woodlots and coconut trees.</p> <p>3.2.4.4 Demarcation and sign-posting of mangrove conservation areas, natural regeneration areas and mangrove planting areas selected under Community Mangrove Management Plans (Activity 3.2.1)</p> <p>3.2.4.5 Restoring mangroves in selected areas, including site preparation, seed/wildling/seedling collection from adult mangroves and planting as well as monitoring restored areas via Activity 3.2.2.</p> <p>3.2.4.6 Implement micro-scale, artificial coastal protection measures designed under Activity 3.2.3. at selected sites</p> <p>3.2.4.7 Complementing mangrove restoration and micro-scale, artificial coastal protection measures with supporting measures such as coconut tree planting where technically appropriate</p> <p>3.2.4.8 Establish community woodlots based on sites selected in 3.2.1, to provide alternative wood sources, so that the reliance on mangrove</p>	<p>implementing microscale artificial coastal protection measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 mangrove restoration protocol, that can be applied according to local conditions across target areas 1,000 hectares of mangroves conserved • 500 hectares of mangroves restored (via assisted natural regeneration and via planting of mangroves) • Micro-scale, artificial coastal protection measures implemented in 90% of communities that determined a need for artificial measures (number determined by needs assessment under Activity 3.2.3) • Community woodlots established in 90% of target communities.
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		wood is reduced and mangrove ecosystems are protected	
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5. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements (max. 300 words)

will implement a well-designed, operational, and effective monitoring and measurement system that will enable the project to track progress towards project objectives and project contributions to GCF Investment Criteria and the Results Management Framework. This will include implementing a monitoring system to understand efficacy, targeting and verifying the assumptions the project is making, as well as a learning plan so elements emerging from the monitoring system are used to inform planning, refine activities, and improve the quality of implementation and achievement of outcomes. The project’s monitoring, evaluation, and learning will be undertaken in compliance with SC’s Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) systems and processes and will also align with Government of Sierra Leone’s monitoring systems and reporting processes. SC will be responsible for developing the project’s Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning framework, managing ongoing activity monitoring and data collection, collating reports (including annual reports to GCF) and managing the process of developing the project’s baseline and measuring impact via mid-term and final evaluations. The SLCRP Grievance Redress Mechanism and additional measures to ensure accountability to communities also inform adjustments and improvements during project implementation.

Responsibilities

The MEAL function that applies to projects funded through Save the Children Australia and implemented by Save the Children Country Offices and partner governments is a shared responsibility. As the GCF Accredited Entity, Save the Children Australia is responsible for ensuring the project design complies with required quality standards, and for providing oversight of planning and implementation of the project MEAL framework, including engagement of external evaluation services at baseline, midline, and endline (results and process). The Executing Entities are responsible for executing project measurement and monitoring in accordance with the agreed plan. Resources assigned to the SLCRP project with responsibility for project quality have a line of accountability to the Accredited Entity’s operations and quality functions. This dual line of reporting provides a degree of independence and an ability to escalate quality issues through independent channels.