GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Child Project Information

Child Project Title

Enhancing Sustainable Land Management and biodiversity conservation through innovative financing for an integrated Climate resilience in Koinadugu District

Region	GEF Project ID
Sierra Leone	11135

Country(ies)	Type of Project
Sierra Leone	FSP

GEF Agency(ies)	GEF Agency Project ID
UNDP	

Project Executing Entity(s)	Project Executing Type
Ministry of Environment and Climate Change	Government

GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Multi Focal Area	6/28/2024

Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	60

GEF Project Grant: (a)	Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)
4,253,669.00	382,829.00

PPG Amount: (c)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)
149,999.00	13,500.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
4799997	20,001,067.00

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Principal Objective 2	Principal Objective 2

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Land degradation (LD) has been recognized as a serious and persistent problem in Sierra Leone, affecting agricultural productivity, livelihoods, and biodiversity. Despite a comprehensive legal frameworks and international commitments, degradation trends can still be observed and are accelerating in some areas, and Koinadugu and Falaba districts in particular have been identified as hotspots of land degradation in the government's 2018 Land Degradation Neutrality report. The proposed project's main objective is to strengthen sustainable land and forest ecosystem management and governance resulting in enhanced carbon sequestration and resilient livelihoods in Koinadugu and Falaba Districts. It will adopt a strong gender, women and youth focused approach to ensure those mostly vulnerable have their needs addressed. The fundamental aim is to restore degraded lands, improve livelihoods and address climate change impacts.

To help lower the barriers to SLM and land restoration activities and achieve the main objective, the project will implement a mix of interventions that will target i) degraded forests and land systems in the Koinadugu and Falaba districts of Sierra Leone, and the livelihoods of the communities that are directly dependent on these landscapes; ii) the institutional, organizational and technical capacities necessary at different levels of governance to effectively plan, implement and monitor restoration and sustainable land management activities, and iii) nove financing approaches for financing restoration.

Overall, the project will bring benefits to the populations of nine chiefdoms within the two districts, will contribute significantly to achieving Land Degradation Neutrality in Sierra Leone, will contribute to biodiversity conservation and will significantly recude Co2 emission through the restoration and sustainable management of land resources, in particular forests.

Child Project Description Overview

Project Objective

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will significantly recude CO_2 emission through the restoration and sustainable management of land resources, in particular forests.

Project Components

Component 1 -Enabling conditions created for increased ecosystem restoration through informed, inclusive and coherent policy, planning instruments, incentives and structures

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
409,400.00	4,331,234.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1.: Improved systems and institutional frameworks for sustainable land management and innovative financing mechanisms

Output:

Output 1.1.1: Policies, laws and regulations are developed/reviewed to enable SLM

Output 1.1.2: Institutional capacity for governance and management of ecosystems strengthened at national, district and community levels

Component 2 - Innovations in ecosystem restoration resulting in transformation impacts that generate global environmental benefits and livelihoods

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
2,312,831.00	15,385,833.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1: Degraded lands are restored and agricultural and grazing lands are sustainably managed

Outcome 2.2: Loma Mountain National Park is under improved management

Outcome 2.3: Alternative livelihoods are promoted and supported

Output:

Output 2.1.1: Community capacity for management and restoration of ecosystem is strengthened

Output 2.1.2: Improved capacity for monitoring and enforcement at district and community level.

Output 2.2.1: Restoration of degraded areas in and around the national park

Output 2.2.2: Improved capacity for monitoring and enforcement in the National Parks.

Output 2.3.1: Sustainable alternative livelihoods adopted

Component 3 - Leveraged and Sustainable financing to promote & scale-up ecosystem restoration and global environmental benefits

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
853,000.00	50,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1: Appropriate Innovative restoration financing mechanisms identified and piloted.

Outcome 3.2: Gender progressive ecotourism is promoted and supported

Output:

Output 3.1.1: Potential financial and funding mechanisms (e.g. blended finance) identified, strategy for implementing developed and pilots sites developed.

Output 3.2.1. Strengthened ecotourism opportunities.

Component 4 - Stakeholder engagement, policy, financing, adaptive management and learning

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
263,200.00	143,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1: Safeguards are respected, and there is enhanced knowledge exchange and experience sharing on landscape restoration

Output:

Output 4.1.1: Knowledge management exchange and experience sharing established

Output 4.1.2: Environmental and Social Safeguards Management is developed and operationalized

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
212,683.00	

Outcome:

Outcome 5.1: Monitoring and evaluation framework established and M&E activities conducted

Output:

Output 5.1.1.: Project M&E framework

Output 5.1.2.: Periodic M&E reports generated and submitted to UNDP SL and Mid-term Evaluation and Terminal Evaluation executed

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
Component 1 -Enabling conditions created for increased ecosystem restoration through informed, inclusive and coherent policy, planning instruments, incentives and structures	409,400.00	4,331,234.00
Component 2 - Innovations in ecosystem restoration resulting in transformation impacts that generate global environmental benefits and livelihoods	2,312,831.00	15,385,833.00
Component 3 - Leveraged and Sustainable financing to promote & scale-up ecosystem restoration and global environmental benefits	853,000.00	50,000.00
Component 4 - Stakeholder engagement, policy, financing, adaptive management and learning	263,200.00	143,000.00
M&E	212,683.00	
Subtotal	**4,051,114.00**	**19,910,067.00**
Project Management Cost	202,555.00	91,000.00

Total Project Cost ($)	4,253,669.00	20,001,067.00

Please provide Justification

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CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

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A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

A.1. Country context overview

The Republic of Sierra Leone is a country on the southwest coast of West Africa, covering an area of 71,740 km2, with an estimated population of 7,548,702 (2021)[1]. Though progress has been made in terms of poverty reduction, the country continues to experience development challenges. Indicators of gender inequality and of low levels of human development[2] are tokens of the country's socio-economic vulnerability.

Sierra Leone's **climate is characterized as tropical**, with two seasons determining the agricultural cycle: the rainy season from May to November, and a dry season from December to May, which includes harmattan, that can bring dry and cold nighttime winds in from the Sahara Desert. The country's natural landscapes vary from savannas to rainforests. About 80-90% of inhabitants reside in rural areas and most of the population derives their income from natural resources. Agriculture comprises the largest sector of the economy and employment. Climate change threatens food security and the livelihoods of most of the population. Changes in precipitation and rising average surface temperatures, increase in risks of droughts, floods, and increase in sea level effect the country's agriculture, water, energy, infrastructure and coastal areas[3]. **Though endowed with fertile agricultural soils, agricultural productivity is low**, as it depends entirely on variable rainfall amounts, and is practiced extensively (often tilled by hand), receiving little nutrient input. Increasing frequency and intensity of drought and flooding due to climate change pose a serious problem to Sierra Leone's smallholders. While agriculture has historically been a pillar of the economy, its growth has been constrained by limited access to markets and inadequate infrastructure.

Land degradation (LD) has been recognized as a serious and persistent problem in Sierra Leone. The Government of Sierra Leone has been a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Combat of Desertification (UNCCD) since its beginning in 1994. In 2019, 20.75% of Sierra Leone's total land area (1.84 million hectare) was subjected to degradation with respect to the three LDN indicators: (i) land use and land

use change; (ii) land productivity and (iii) soil carbon stock. 2.75 million people (42.49% of the total population) were exposed to degradation[4][4].

Land degradation affects agricultural livelihoods and food security in Sierra Leone. It was estimated that 611 000 people were living on degrading agricultural land in 2010 - an increase of 68% in a decade, bringing the share of rural residents who inhabit degraded agricultural land up to 17% of the total rural population[5][5]. In 2018, economic costs due to LD were estimated at $401 million per year, equivalent to around 19% of the country's GDP at the time, with around 38% of those costs directly linked to the decline in provisioning ecosystem services (such as food availability, wood production)[6][6]. The number of undernourished people rose from 1.6 million in 2011 to over 2 million by 2019[7][7]. The situation worsened with the outbreak of the pandemic, as acute food insecurity increased in 2018 and affected[8][8]. This deterioration in food security has led to a decline in the average calorie and protein supply per person, falling below the African average.

Degradation has severe impacts on biodiversity. Biological diversity in Sierra Leone is faced with diverse threats such as: logging for timber, fuel wood, charcoal and poles extraction, trade in bushmeat and pets, slash-and-burn agriculture, mineral exploitation, civil conflict, over-fishing of marine resources, ill conceived policies and conflicting mandates[9][9]. In the 2017-2026 National Biodiversity Action and Strategy Plan (NBSAP) degradation and habitat destruction are identified as main threats to the country's biodiversity. It is highlighted that at least 70% of the country's population directly depends on agricultural biodiversity for their livelihood[10][10]. Sierra Leone has ten Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA), including Lake Sonfon and Loma Mountain National Park in Koinadugu and Falaba districts. While Loma Mountain is a proclaimed national park with corresponding protection measures in place, Lake Sonfon has currently very limited to no protection measures in place and mining activities are widespread in the areas around the lake.

Despite a comprehensive legal frameworks and international commitments, degradation trends can still be observed and are accelerating in some areas. Issues contributing to unsustainable use of natural resources and degradation include limited coordination and institutional capacity among the relevant authorities, limited use of climate risk information, ineffective land governance, planning in siloes, limited social inclusion in land and natural resources use planning, limited gender considerations and limited local capacity.

Even though the country has remained relatively peaceful over the last 20 years**, the legacy of the civil war (1991-2002) is still present**. A recent study[11][11] found that find that the war left significant impacts on education, average individual productivity among the uneducated and firm productivity in the non-agricultural sector. It also found that Sierra Leonean aggregate income is 31.6% lower today (in 2021) and the economy-wide share of workers in agriculture 20.8 percentage points higher as a result of the war.

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Project intervention areas: Koinadugu and Falaba Districts:

The project will target its activities in altogether nine chiefdoms: Wara Wara Bafodia, Kamuke, Diang, Neini, and Kalian in Koinadugu district, and Wollay Barawa, Mongo, Morifindugu, and Delemandugu in Falaba district. A map of the location of the chiefdoms is presented in Annex E.

Koinadugu District is located in the Northern Province, with a total area of 12,121 sq.km and a population of 206,133[12][12]. Falaba District, also in the Norther Province, is situated east of Koinadugu District and borders Guinea. It has a total area of 47,423 sq.km and a population of 166,205. With their vast geographical expanse, the districts have among the lowest population density in the country.

A favorable temperate climate and fertile soils render the districts conducive to **agricultural activities**. In **Koinadugu** District, more than 80% of the population engages in agriculture as their main livelihood. Most households engage in subsistence agriculture to some degree, but a substantial portion of the population also engages in cash crop production, including cocoa, coffee, pineapples, rice, and vegetables. Additionally, many communities engage in livestock rearing**. Falaba** is predominantly rural area characterized by farming, livestock rearing, and mining activities. Agriculture forms the backbone of the district's economy, with significant investment in swamp and inland rice farming, sustaining local communities. While vegetable gardening is prevalent, it hasn't achieved large-scale production comparable to rice farming. Trade, especially with Guinea also plays a vital role in the district's socio-economic landscape, contributing to its economic activity[13][13]. Beekeeping and honey production are practiced in many communities throughout both districts, and the districts' honey is deemed to be the finest in the country. Other livelihood activities in the districts include timber logging, mining and charcoal production.

Both districts face considerable **socio-economic challenges**. Koinadugu is as one of the three districts with the highest incidence of multidimensional poverty (86.5%) in the country[14][14]. While Koinadugu exhibits relatively low income inequality, as indicated by a GINI coefficient of 0.22, notable gender disparities persist[15][15]. These include limited female representation on local councils and discrepancies in land ownership, home ownership, labour participation, and secondary education enrolment compared to their male counterparts. Falaba District, ranks among the top three poorest in the country, and has an MPI score of 57.2%. Approximately 58% of the population struggles with accessing markets, impacting food security[16][16]. Moreover, according to recent World Food Programme reports[17][17], the district is among the regions with the highest prevalence of insufficient food consumption, further exacerbating issues of poverty and malnutrition.

Land degradation trends are visible across different land cover classes – declining productivity can be observed in forested areas and in originally forested areas that are converted into shrubs, grasslands and sparsely vegetation[18][18].

Human-induced **land degradation threatens biodiversity in key areas** like Lake Sonfon, a 820ha site rich in cultural and ecological significance. Located in Koinadugu's Diang chiefdom, the lake is home to diverse wildlife, including 115 bird species and endangered species like the Savanna buffalo and Pygmy Hippopotamus. Despite efforts to protect it, mining, agricultural expansion, and wildfires continue to degrade its surroundings. Loma Mountains National Park in Falaba district, known for its biodiversity and chimpanzee reservation, also faces degradation and encroachment challenges.

Climate change impacts are evident, with increased wildfires, reduced water sources, and altered weather patterns affecting the districts. A study comparing local perceptions with meteorological data shows rising temperatures and declining rainfall. Projected climate scenarios indicate worsening water scarcity, posing challenges for agriculture and livelihoods dependent on water resources.

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[1] Preliminary Report of Final Results of the first digital census in Sierra Leone. 2021 Mid-Term Population and Housing census. September 2022. Statistics Sierra Leone

[2] The Gender Inequality Index (GII) e.g. modifies a country's Human Development Index by adding measures of gender disparity into the calculus of the HDI. In 2022, Sierra Leone had a GII of 0.613 and was globally ranked the 157th position among 193 countries. Source: https://hdr.undp.org/en/content/gender-inequality-index-gii, accessed on 16/04/2024.

[3] https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/sierra-leone/climate-data-projections

[4] https://data.unccd.int/country-overview?country=SLE&layer=TOTAL_POPULATION_EXPOSED_TO_LAND_DEGRADATION_REPORTING

[5] https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/ldn_targets/2018-12/Sierra%20Leone.pdf

[6] https://www.unccd.int/sites/default/files/ldn_targets/2018-12/Sierra%20Leone.pdf

[7] https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/sierraleone/publication/sierra-leone-economic-update-2023-macroeconomic-stability-key-to-attainment-of-food-security

[8] *Ibid.*

[9] https://www.cbd.int/countries/profile?country=sl

[10] https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/sl/sl-nbsap-v2-en.pdf

[11] Hönig, T. 2021. The legacy of conflict: aggregate evidence from Sierre Leone. WIDER Working Paper 2021/104. United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research. https://doi.org/10.35188/UNU-WIDER/2021/044-3

[12] according to the 2021 census

[13] IOM. 2021. Point of entry, cross-border mobility patterns and trends and disease surveillance. Retrieved from https://dtm.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1461/files/reports/Short%20PMM%20Narrative%20Report%2020220121_FINAL_v2.pdf

[14] OPHI. 2019. Multdimensional Poverty in Sierra Leone. Retrieved from https://ophi.org.uk/sierra-leone-multidimensional-poverty-index-2019/

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[15] PDC Global. 2020. Sierra Leone District Risk Profiles – subnational assessment results. Retrieved from https://www.pdc.org/wp-content/uploads/NDPBA-SLE-District-Profiles_Merged.pdf

[16] WFP. 2023. Hunger Map : Sierra Leone insight and key trends. Retrieved from https://static.hungermapdata.org/insight-reports/2024-02-11/sle-summary.pdf

[17] WFP. 2023. Hunger Map : Sierra Leone insight and key trends. Retrieved from https://static.hungermapdata.org/insight-reports/2024-02-11/sle-summary.pdf

[18] PPG field visits to Koinadugu and Falaba districts in March 2024.

A.2. Problem Statement

Deforestation as the biggest driver of land and ecosystem degradation in Koinadugu and Falaba districts is caused by timber logging for both domestic and international trade, use of firewood and charcoal for cooking, the cutting of trees for poles and other uses, the conversion of forests to cropland. Also, unsustainable agricultural practices, including shifting cultivation/slash and burn practices, and free roaming cattle grazing contribute significantly to environmental degradation in the two districts.

Root causes and drivers

Poverty: Sierra Leone's economy experienced a notable slowdown, with GDP growth decelerating from 4.1% in 2021 to 3.5% in 2022. This decline was attributed to reduced investor confidence, disrupted supply chains, and increased economic uncertainty stemming from geopolitical tensions. Inflationary pressures surged, with the inflation rate skyrocketing from 12% in 2021 to over 40% by May 2023. This sharp increase, driven primarily by soaring food and fuel prices compounded with currency depreciation, posed significant challenges for households, exacerbating food insecurity and poverty levels. Both Koinadugu and Falaba face socio-economic challenges with 8.6% of the population residing in the poorest wealth quintile. A vulnerability assessment conducted in 2020 ranks Koinadugu (the former delineation, i.e. the geographical area that now covers both Koinadugu and Falaba districts) second out of 14 districts. According to the multidimensional poverty index published in 2023, Koinadugu and Falaba were identified among the districts with the highest incidence of multidimensional poverty in the country with 70.6% and 78.3% respectively. Deprivations in health, education, and energy contribute significantly to multidimensional poverty.

Climate change: Sierra Leone is confronted with a complex array of environmental and climate challenges. Despite contributing only a fraction of global carbon emissions per capita (0.11 tons of carbon dioxide), the nation finds itself disproportionately affected by extreme weather events. Floods and droughts, amplified by the changing climate, not only impede development endeavors but also increase extreme poverty rates. Sierra Leone ranks among the top 10% of nations worldwide most susceptible to climate change impacts. In Koinadugu and Falaba districts, the impacts of climate change are becoming increasingly evident, posing challenges to local communities and ecosystems. Historically known for their relatively cooler climate, these areas are now experiencing more extreme heat. The region is particularly prone to environmental hazards such as drought, wildfires, and landslides, exacerbating the challenges posed by climate change.

Growing population: Even though Koinadugu and Falaba districts are among the districts with the least dense population in Sierra Leone, the populations are growing. In Falaba, the population grew from 130,753 in 2004 to 166, 205 in 2021. In Koinadugu the population grew from 135,005 to 206,133 in the same period. A growing population combined with a high dependency on natural resources and the lack of alternative livelihood opportunities contributes to environmental degradation.
Immediate causes.

Lack of integrated planning: A major challenge to addressing degradation and implementing restoration efforts in a strategic manner is the lack of integrated land use planning across the country. Neither at district nor chiefdom level, comprehensive land use plans exist. Most restoration targets, commitments and monitoring efforts rely on globally available data. While key biodiversity areas and national parks are delineated, a broader zoning of different land uses is lacking.

Shifting cultivation: Sierra Leone is a predominantly agricultural country with about 80% of the population directly dependent on farming for their livelihood. Widespread slash-and-burn/shifting farming practices contribute to accelerating degradation trends. In Koinadugu, about 91% of the district population resides in rural areas. Agriculture is the main livelihood of more than 84% of the population with many engaging in shifting cultivation practices. The impacts of these practices are very visible in the areas.

High fuelwood demands and charcoal production: Charcoal production and the use of firewood for cooking is a driver of degradation and a health hazard. Most households in the chiefdoms do not have access to clean cooking options. Falaba and Koinadugu rank among the districts with the lowest percentage of households with access to electricity - with only 0,1% of homes connected to the electrical grid. Even in the district capital of Kabala, available electricity sources are often individual generators. Nationwide, the percentage of households using firewood decreased from 78.7 percent in 2011 to 72 percent in 2018 and that of charcoal increased from 20.2 percent in 2011 to 27.7 percent in 2018. Firewood remains the main source of cooking fuel in rural areas, although the percentage declined from 97.2 percent in 2011 to 95.2 percent in 2018. In urban areas, charcoal is the most common energy source for cooking, with an increase from 48.8 percent in 2011 to 66.7 percent in 2018.

Cattle rearing: Free roaming cattle grazing where forested areas regularly are burned to spur the re-growth of fresh grass, contribute significantly to environmental degradation in the two districts. The districts have the highest livestock population in the country. Only very few fenced grazing areas and paddocks exist in the project sites. Along the rural roads, vast burnt areas for cattle grazing were visible. Livestock production both contributes to degradation and climate change but is also severely affected by it. As a result of climate change, pasture supply and nutritional value will be severely limited, particularly during periods of frequent and protracted drought in the region, as already witnessed in the districts. Furthermore, conflicts between herders and farmers have consistently been mentioned as a main challenge with cattle intruding on cropped fields in all chiefdoms.

Logging: Timber logging occurs for both domestic and international trade, the use of firewood and charcoal for cooking, the cutting of trees for poles and other uses. Very few timber plantations exist in the districts. Timber logging has led to extensive deforestation, causing once lush forests to diminish rapidly. From 2002 to 2022, Koinadugu lost 3.54 kha of humid primary forest, making up 1.8% of its total tree cover loss in the same time period.

Mining activities: Mining activities contribute to environmental degradation in the two districts. It is estimated that there are 150 artisanal gold mines in Koinadugu, and that US$1.2 million worth of gold is produced per week. Especially in the area around Lake Sonfon, the adverse effects of mining can be observed, e.g. deteriorating water quality and erosion. In 2017, it was estimated that the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector in Diang Chiefdom of Koinadugu District is producing a minimum of US$374,440 worth of gold a week, and likely much more.

Wildfires: It is estimated that 53.8% of the total population is exposed to the risk of wildfires. In 2022, out of 120kha total tree cover loss, 853ha was due to fire. During the field mission, wildfires were observed along every rural road to the project sites, including in the direct proximity of settlement areas. These fires were

both caused by burning forested areas for cattle grazing and clearing for cultivation. It was continuously highlighted that fires are a main cause of degradation and threat to wildlife and endangered species.

A.3. Preferred solutions and associated baseline situation

A variety of actions have been identified to cope with the above set of challenges. These solutions have emerged at community, regional, national, and international levels and range from policies and plans — themselves embracing specific detailed approaches and solutions — to specific strategies and practices developed by communities. An important source in identifying actions and solutions were the extensive consultations that took place during the PPG phase, between national, district and community level stakeholders and the team involved in the Project design. The consultations were part of the stakeholder engagement process that has ensured a participatory design approach. These solutions and specific baseline actions taken in support of their implementation, are reviewed below.

Sierra Leone's commitment to environmental conservation and sustainable development is rooted in its national policies, legislative frameworks, and international commitments. The country's proactive stance on ecosystem restoration is illustrated by its participation in the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration. In 2020, under the Bonn Challenge and the AFR100, Sierra Leone pledged to restore 700,000 hectares, equivalent to 9.7% of its total land area, of degraded and deforested landscapes by 2030.

To strengthen these commitments, the Government of Sierra Leone has implemented **a series of comprehensive reforms, and programs** namely: The National Environment Policy 2022, The Forestry Policy of 2020, The National Climate Change Policy 2021, The National Disaster Policy 2020, The Gender and Women Empowerment Act 2022, The Forestry Act 2022, The Wildlife Conservation Amendment Act 2022, The Environment Protection Agency Act 2022, the National Protected Area Authority and Conservation trust Fund Act 2012 and the National Tree Planting program. All of these reforms are geared towards promoting protection and conservation of the environment and restoration of ecosystems. The recently updated medium term national develop plan (2024-2030) focuses on transformative approaches to enhancing agricultural productivity, providing diverse, safe and nutritious food and increasing access to sustainable energy sources.

Sierra Leone is a signatory to UNCBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC. The country has set **6 national voluntary targets to attain LDN by 2035** through restoring 2,306,800 ha. The country's first NBSAP was formulated in 2003 and updated in 2016[1]. In 2021, Sierra Leone updated its NDC with commitment to reduce CO_2 emission levels to 25% by 2050 and to enhance the country's adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability by half by 2030[2] across sectors including AFOLU. The country's climate adaptation commitments are also described in the National Adaptation Plan (iNAP)[3] with prioritizing restoration of degraded lands and forests, wildfire management and establishment on new protected areas.

In alignment with the above, the proposed project offers **a multidimensional solution to address environmental degradation, promote sustainable land management, and foster socio-economic**

development. The project's approach encompasses strengthening institutional coordination, fostering cross-sectoral collaboration, and mobilizing investments in restoration actions.

More specifically, **further degradation will be avoided** by strengthening the institutional coordination capacities and promoting cross-sectoral collaboration of key institutions for implementation of relevant policies, strategies and laws, for environmental protection and Sustainable Land Management (SLM). The project will also support increased investments in restoration action, at all levels, and roll out proven restoration methodologies and practices. Existing multistakeholder platforms or new ones will be supported for more collaboration and experience sharing.

Additionally, the project's strategies are designed to **address the challenges and opportunities at both the district and chiefdom levels** in Sierra Leone. For instance, the i**dentification of restoration sites will be done through a participatory land use planning process,** which will involve all relevant stakeholders at district (district land committee) and chiefdom (chief, land owning families) level. In Mongo chiefdom (Falaba District), stakeholders expressed the wish during the PPG consultations, to establish community forests near existing water sources, and there is community interest in cultivating a variety of trees, including cashew, mango, orange, cola nut, and cocoa. Combined, these efforts not only contribute to reforestation but also create economic livelihood opportunities through agroforestry. With respect to Diang chiefdom (Koinadugu District), the PPG consultations revealed that both national and local stakeholders want the restoration of areas around Lake Sonfon to be prioritized. Proposed activities under the project to address these exemplify how the project focuses on ensuring that local communities have equitable access to the benefits of restoration initiatives. This includes addressing concerns related to the lack of transparency in mining permits (in the case of Lake Sonfon) or logging permits (in all of the nine chiefdoms) and ensuring that communities benefit directly from the area's natural resource wealth.

The project focuses several activities around **strengthening monitoring and enforcement**, to further support the sustainability of restoration efforts and to further avoid land degradation. This involves strengthening existing monitoring efforts, actors and mechanisms, as well as support for the development of a management plan for Loma Mountains National Park. Considerable work has been done in this respect already by the EPA; NPAA and by Tacugama Conservation Society, all of which will be directly involved in the project as responsible partners.

Further efforts to **promote alternative livelihood opportunities** will be intensified, and these initiatives can be linked with ongoing infrastructure development programs (e.g Kabala-Bendugu road rehabilitation). This linkage aims to facilitate market access for farmers in Falaba to urban centers such as Kabala, Makeni, and Freetown, thereby enhancing economic resilience and reducing dependency on land degrading industries like mining and timber loggging.

Ultimately the participatory land use planning will lead to a **consolidated land use plan at district level** that can **further strengthen restoration efforts and facilitate investments in restoration,** a.o. also involving the private sector. **Innovative financing mechanisms** like carbon credits, Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), and ecotourism emerge as promising solutions to mobilize resources and drive sustainable development

initiatives. Ground-breaking work has been done on Carbon credits and payments for ecosystem services in Sierra Leone this respect, namely in the Gola landscape and in the Kili-Utumi landscape. The NGOs involved in these, e.g. Conservation Society Sierra Leone (CSSL) will be involved as responsible partners in the project. Small-scale ecotourism initiatives have been established in Sierra Leone, notably in Tiwai Island and Tacugama sactuary. There is potential and currently ongoing efforts to strengthen eco-tourism in Koinadugu and Falaba Districts, especially around Loma Mountain National Park and Lake Sonfon, but also more accessible places such as the Wara Wara mountains for hiking and biking. Recent developments indicate plans for a new eco-tourism circuit that includes Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Mt Bintumani in Loma Moutain[4]. These initiatives open up promising opportunities for eco-tourism development in the districts of interest.

Finally, to achieve sustainable growth and resilience, there is a pressing need for Sierra Leone to diversify the economy and shift away from heavy reliance on capital-intensive industries like mining. Emphasizing sectors with greater potential for job creation, productivity enhancement, and environmental sustainability, such as sustainable agriculture, is essential. By prioritizing inclusive growth strategies and building resilience against external shocks, Sierra Leone can foster a more robust and diversified economy that benefits all segments of society. This approach not only aligns with the country's developmental goals but also reinforces its commitment to environmental restoration and conservation, gender equality, and inclusive prosperity.

[1] https://www.obapao.org/policy/sierra-leone-nbsap-2017-2026

[2] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/210804%202125%20SL%20NDC%20%281%29.pdf

[3] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SierraLeone_iNAP_Final.pdf

[4] https://www.ttgmedia.com/features/how-west-africas-best-kept-secret-is-preparing-to-welcome-more-tourists-45697

A.4. Barriers to the implementation of the preferred solution

Barrier 1: Inconsistent and unharmonized regulatory and enabling frameworks for restoration at national level and insufficient coordination processes for the implementation and monitoring of the MEA frameworks and targets

Coordinating the implementation and monitoring of integrated land use planning for LDN and ecosystem restoration represents another challenge in Sierra Leone. The revision of relevant sectoral laws, policies, and planning processes (e.g the forestry code and the land use planning frameworks) to identify opportunities to make them more LDN and restoration conducive, and to align targets would greatly enhance the enabling environment for an inclusive, gender sensitive, and degradation neutral land planning, as would developing national principles and processes for land use planning that incorporate LDN and restoration. At the moment, there seems to be a disconnect between the national LDN and restoration targets and associated measures under sectoral policies. Also, there is a need for an enabling environment at national and district levels, that allows leveraging innovative finance mechanisms for restoration efforts, including a stronger engagement by the private sector.

Barrier 2: Absence of an operational ecosystem monitoring system and protocols and ineffective enforcement

Operationalizing land information systems and digitization processes for monitoring progress against MEA (LDN and ecosystem restoration) targets represents a challenge in Sierra Leone, and as a result, there is a limited coordination for planning of actions and investments, and a limited visibility of results related to LDN and restoration. Effective and integrated land use planning requires that all plans can be enforced on the ground and monitored accordingly, through a systematic and integrated approach to the monitoring for tracking progress in all the key institutions involved at the national, regional, and local levels. There is a clearly identified need for improved monitoring and enforcement capacities at district, chiefdom and community level. Often, initial restoration efforts are not sustained because trees are being cut for firewood and other purposes once they have been established. Also, frustration within communities can arise if it is observed that violating rules and regulations is not sanctioned.

Another challenge at this level is the limited digitization of indicator monitoring. Information Technology (IT) hardware, software, technical knowledge and know-how are at the moment insufficiently developed and appropriated for effective monitoring and reporting. There is a need to train actors involved in monitoring at all levels (local to national) on IT tools, software and methodologies for data collection, and to build their capacity with respect to data processing and database management.

Barrier 3: Insufficient awareness and operational capacity at local level to plan and implement restoration and SLM

The enabling conditions that need to be in place for restoration planning to be successful, and for SLM and related techniques to be widely adopted among land users comprise 1) sufficient knowledge of SLM and restoration at local decision-making levels; 2) sufficient capacity of these bodies to plan for restoration in an inclusive manner; and 3) sufficient knowledge of and access to SLM techniques, technologies, and implementation approaches for local land users (farmers and herders).

At the moment of writing, these conditions are not present. Local structures in charge of land use planning (district land planning committee, chiefs and landowners) have limited knowledge and capacities to plan for restoration activities. In fact, while land planning officers exist at the districts in the project intervention sites, it seems that a streamlined land planning process between district land officers, chiefs and landowners is not (fully) operational in the target districts and chiefdoms. Hence, there is a need to formalize the integration of SLM and restoration into local and district level land use plans as well as to integrate restoration activities in development plans (Chiefdom Development Plans and District Development Plans). Local land management committees need to be formed and accompanied in participatory planning processes for selected landscapes involving wider stakeholder groups, including underrepresented groups such as women, herders, and/or gold miners. There is an opportunity for SLM and restoration planning processes to act as an inclusive platform which can help reduce the likelihood of land-based conflict between farmers and herders for example, by raising awareness and building ownership of planning processes.

Also impeding the adoption of SLM is, at the household level, limited tools and knowledge for managing land sustainably. There are a number of techniques to be explored in the landscapes of Koinadugu and Falaba districts (e.g. agro-forestry, terracing, water source fencing and protection, the use of gravity water for irrigation, runoff collection basin, grass-strips, ridging, filtering bunds). To enable their adoption, there needs to be a strong knowledge of their technical requirements for effectiveness, and as such decentralized technical services need to be capacitated to disseminate such information.

Barrier 4: Limited access to alternative income sources, including financial and technical means for engaging in the green economy

There is a need to invest in sustainable land management practices to counteract widespread unsustainable practices, including free-roaming cattle rearing and slash-and-burn agricultural practices that contribute to degradation trends. Agricultural extension services and land users in the intervention chiefdoms have limited understanding of and experience with agricultural value chains that can support SLM, generate sustainable income, and contribute to a green economy. Access to innovative production tools and technologies (often enabled through projects) are insufficient to develop resilient and sustainable value chains. Financial institutions that could provide loans to smallholders or are not sufficiently decentralized and have little presence in the target districts and communities. There is a need to raise awareness and interest with land users within the local communities to engage in or further develop these value chains. Similarly there is a need to raise interest with investors in these value chains. Baseline studies in the chiefdoms need to be carried out to identify key value chains and points of entry for project interventions[1]. Entrepreneurs with high potential need to be identified and supported both in technical, but also financial and management aspects. Support needs to be provided for the acquisition of energy efficient equipment (e.g. storage, transformation, etc.), and entrepreneurs need to be trained in the maintenance and upkeep.

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[1] Potential value chains identified at PPG stage include: cash crop trees (coffee, cola, cacao); fruit trees (mango, citrus); fresh vegetables; honey; seed production;

B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

B.1. Changes between the Child Concept Note and PPG phase:

During the PPG Phase, precisions about the location and context of the project interventions were added.

The project will be implemented in two districts: Koinadugu and Falab, encompassing nine chiefdoms in total. As mentioned previously, in Koinadugu district, the project will cover the chiefdoms of Wara Wara, Bafodia,

Kamuke, Diang, Neini, and Kalian. Meanwhile, in Falaba district, the project will cover Wollay Barawa, Mongo, Morifindugu, and Delemandugu. The project intervention areas include Lake Sonfon and Loma Mountain.

During the child project concept note stage, the initial plan was to focus solely on Koinadugu district, targeting four chiefdoms: Sulima, Wara Wara Bafodia, Diang and Mongo. However, due to changes in administrative boundaries in 2016, Koinadugu district has been divided between Falaba and Koinadugu, resulting in the project's targeted chiefdoms now spanning in both districts. In light of this, the PPG team also made the decision to replace Sulima with Neini, adjusting the project's focus accordingly. Additionally, the intervention areas will be based on the pre-2017 administrative divisions, which results in targeting a total of nine chiefdoms across both districts.

Table 1 - Changes made on outcomes and outputs between the concept note and ppg phase

Some restructuring and reformulation of the project outcomes and outputs, in order to better meet the project objective was done (Table below). New outcomes were added as well as associated outputs.

Components, Outcomes and Outputs as written in the Child Concept Note	Components, Outcomes, and Outputs revised or added during PPG
Component 1: Enabling conditions created for increased ecosystem restoration through informed, inclusive and coherent policy, planning instruments, incentives and structures	**Component 1: Enabling conditions created for increased ecosystem restoration through informed, inclusive and coherent policy, planning instruments, incentives and structures.**
<u>Outcome 1.1.:</u> Improved systems and institutional frameworks for sustainable land management and innovative financing mechanisms *Output 1.1.1: Policies, laws and regulations developed/reviewed for SLM* *Output 1.1.2: Institutional capacity for governance and management of ecosystems strengthened at national, district and community levels*	<u>Outcome 1.1:</u> Improved systems and institutional frameworks for sustainable land management and innovative financing mechanisms *Output 1.1.1: Policies, laws and regulations are developed/reviewed to enable SLM* *Output 1.1.2: Institutional capacity for governance and management of ecosystems strengthened at national, district and community levels* <u>Comment:</u> While the initial project concept note envisioned the development of a single land use master plan, the division of the Koinadugu district into two suggests that having a separate land use master plan for each district is more appropriate (i.e. 2 land use master plans).
Component 2: Innovations in ecosystem restoration resulting in transformation impacts that generate global environmental benefits and livelihoods	**Component 2: Innovations in ecosystem restoration resulting in transformation impacts that generate global environmental benefits and livelihoods**
<u>Outcome 2.1:</u> Degraded land restored, and alternative livelihood promoted for sustainable land management *Output 2.1.1: Sustainable alternative livelihood adopted*	<u>Outcome 2.1:</u> Degraded lands are restored and agricultural and grazing lands are sustainably managed *Output 2.1.1: Community capacity for management and restoration of ecosystem is strengthened* *Output 2.1.2: Improved capacity for monitoring and enforcement at district and community level*

Output 2.1.1: Community capacity for management and restoration of ecosystem strengthened	**Outcome 2.2:** Loma Mountain National Park is under improved management *Output 2.2.1: Restoration of degraded areas in and around the national park* *Output 2.2.2: Improved capacity for monitoring and enforcement in the National Parks* **Outcome 2.3:** Alternative livelihoods are promoted and supported *Output 2.3.1: Sustainable alternative livelihoods adopted* **Comment:** The decision to divide the component into three new outcomes allows for more targeted and focused efforts, addressing specific challenges related to land degradation, national park management, and alternative livelihood promotion more effectively.
Component 3: Leveraged and Sustainable financing to promote & scale-up ecosystem restoration and global environmental benefits	**Component 3: Leveraged and Sustainable financing to promote & scale-up ecosystem restoration and global environmental benefits**
Outcome 3.1: Appropriate Innovative restoration financing mechanisms identified and piloted. *Output 3.1.1: Potential financial mechanism identified, and strategy developed*	**Outcome 3.1:** Appropriate Innovative restoration financing mechanisms identified and piloted. *Output 3.1.1: Potential financial and funding mechanisms (e.g. blended finance) identified, , strategy for implementing developed and pilots sites developed* **Outcome 3.2.** Gender progressive ecotourism is promoted and supported *Output 3.2.1. Strengthened ecotourism opportunities* **Comment:** A second outcome has been added to focus on promoting and supporting ecotourism. This outcome is also linked to Component 2 and the promotion of alternative livelihoods.
Component 4: Project coordination catalyzes stakeholder engagement, policy, financing, adaptive management and learning	**Component 4: Stakeholder engagement, policy, financing, adaptive management and learning**
Outcome 4.1: Platform for knowledge exchange and experience sharing on landscape restoration enhanced Output 4.1.1: Knowledge management exchange and experience sharing established	**Outcome 4.1:** Safeguards are respected, and there is enhanced knowledge exchange and experience sharing on landscape restoration *Output 4.1.1: Knowledge management exchange and experience sharing established* *Output 4.1.2: Environmental and Social Safeguards Management is developed and operationalized*
	Component 5: Monitoring and Evaluation
	Outcome 5.1: Monitoring and evaluation framework established and M&E activities conducted *Output 5.1.1.: Project M&E framework* *Output 5.1.2.: Periodic M&E reports generated and submitted to UNDP SL and Mid-term Evaluation and Terminal Evaluation executed*

	Comment: Monitoring and evaluation activities have been grouped under a new component, component 5.

B.2. Project's Strategy

The project's **Theory of Change** can be summarized as: 'If Sierra Leone has policies, laws and regulations that provide for sustainable land management and strong institutional framework that allows for cross-sectoral collaboration and engagement of all stakeholders (government, NGOs, Private Sector, Academia, farmers) at national, district and community levels, degraded areas identified by the government in its LDN report in Koinadugu and Falaba Districts will be restored and land use across the Districts better planned and governed taking into consideration long-term benefits for both nature and people'.

The project will support the improvement of livelihoods while maintaining the ecosystem base, they depend on. It will bring transformational change through innovative financial mechanisms, involvement of multiple stakeholders to base planning on traditional knowledge, creating multistakeholder platforms to broaden cross-sectoral participation in restoration action, implementation of cross -sectoral policy instruments to promote attainment of sustainable restoration, awareness raising about new tools and land restoration techniques, establishment and strengthening of management committees and supporting farmer exchange visits to enhance knowledge sharing. The project will bring behavioral change with respect to land use and sustainable resources management and will engage communities in decision making.

The proposed project will adopt a strong gender, women and youth (15-24 years old) focused approach to ensure those mostly vulnerable have their needs addressed. The fundamental aim is to restore degraded lands, improve livelihoods and address climate change impacts.

The project's **main objective** is to strengthen sustainable land and forest ecosystem management and governance resulting in enhanced carbon sequestration and resilient livelihoods in Koinadugu and Falaba Districts.

To help lower the barriers to SLM and land restoration activities and achieve the main objective, the project will implement a mix of interventions that will target i) degraded forests and land systems in the Koinadugu and Falaba districts of Sierra Leone, and the livelihoods of the communities that are directly dependent on these landscapes; and ii) the institutional, organizational and technical capacities necessary at different levels of governance to effectively plan, implement and monitor restoration and sustainable land management activities.

The project objective (Sphere of Control) will be achieved through seven (7) interlinked outcomes defined below:

- **OUTCOME 1.1.:** Improved systems and institutional frameworks for sustainable land management and innovative financing mechanisms

- **OUTCOME 2.1.:** Degraded lands are restored and agricultural and grazing lands are sustainably managed

- **OUTCOME 2.2.:** Loma Mountain National Park is under improved management

- **OUTCOME 2.3.:** Alternative livelihoods are promoted and supported

- **OUTCOME 3.1.:** Appropriate innovative restoration financing mechanisms are identified and piloted

    - **OUTCOME 3.2.:** Gender progressive ecotourism is promoted and supported

- **OUTCOME 4.1.:** Safeguards are respected, and there is enhanced knowledge exchange and experience sharing on landscape restoration

Subsequently, through both the project and other initiatives, Medium-Term Outcomes could be achieved (Sphere of Influence of the project). These Medium-Term Outcomes are defined as:

- **MTO 1:** Progress towards LDN and restoration targets is effectively monitored and uses up-to-date geospatial data at different scales

- **MTO 2:** The enabling environment for scaling up an inclusive, degradation neutral land planning is in place and effectively supports progress towards achieving Sierra Leone's landscape restoration targets

- **MTO 3:** Widespread behavioral change occurs at local level in favor of inclusive land planning and the restoration and conservation of important ecosystems and landscapes

- **MTO 4**: Local entrepreneurs, including women and youth (15-24 years old), actively engage in a green and degradation neutral economy

- **MTO 5**: The sustainable financing and investment platforms and mechanisms supporting restoration perpetually facilitate the scaling up of landscape restoration activities across Sierra Leone

ToC Assumptions

A.1. The political will and momentum for integrating restoration and SLM as a crosscutting goal across sectoral policies and programmes at national level in Sierra Leone remains, as well as political support/enabling environment for investing in restoration

A.2. The various ministries, agencies and decentralized state services are willing to identify and allocate dedicated staff and staff time to the monitoring and reporting of progress towards LDN and other MEA targets

A.3. National and local authorities alike take an interest in better monitoring, reporting and enforcement of land use on the ground

A.4. Local land use planning and management committees take an interest in and advocate for degradation neutral land use planning, restoration and enforcement of existing regulations

A.5.Women and youth take an interest in developing and engaging in sustainable climate and LDN smart agricultural value chains

ToC Outcome Enablers

E1. Adherence to obligations under international conventions, including UNCCD, UNFCCC, SDGs, and CBD.

*E2. Adequate infrastructure, including transportation, water, and energy access are present to support*

E3. Microfinance institutions are present locally and sufficiently capitalized

E4. Financial actors have an interest in supporting restoration activities

E5. Local, regional, and global demand for products from sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural value chains

Figure 1 - Theory of change
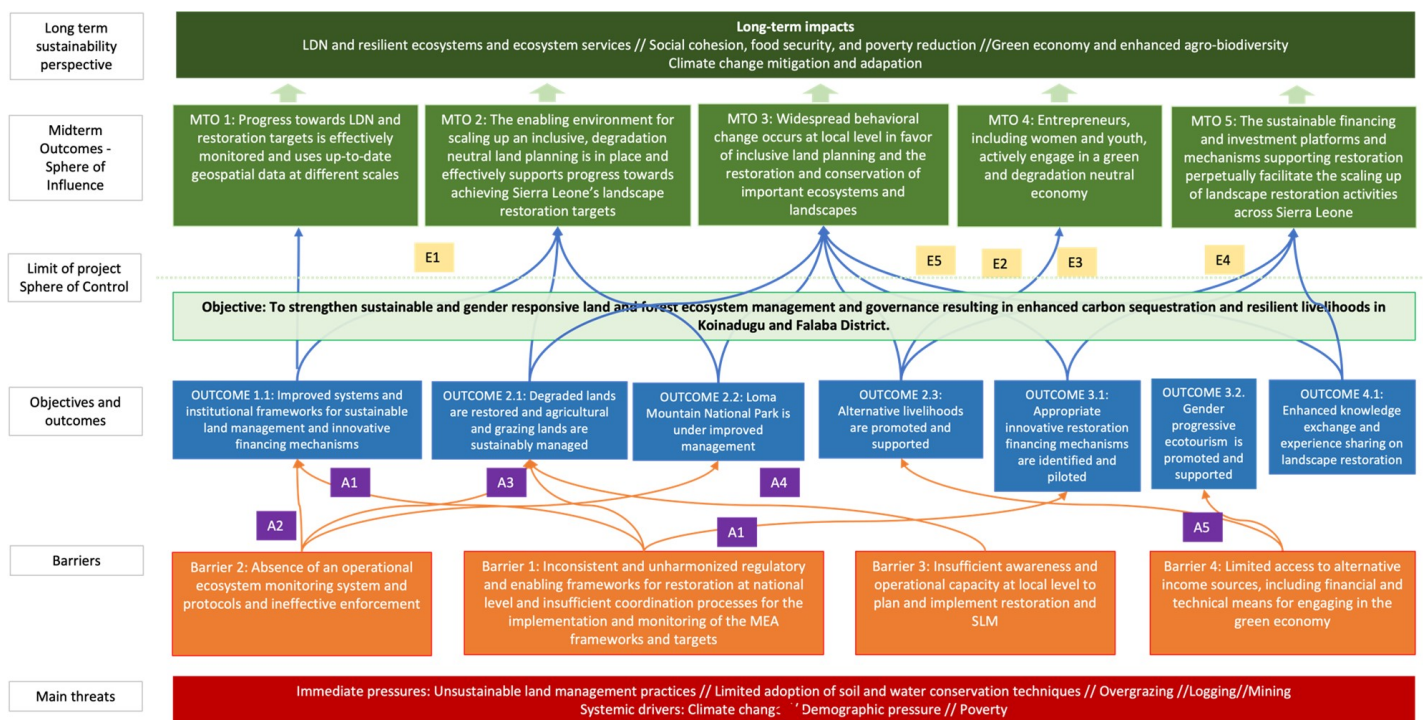
Component 1: Enabling conditions created for increased ecosystem restoration through informed, inclusive and coherent policy, planning instruments, incentives and structures.

This component focuses on creating an enabling environment for sustainable multi-use landscape management that promotes policy coherence (including harmonization of national policies across sectors and with international commitments), cross-sectoral cooperation (harmonization of government objectives and plans across national and local institutions) and empowers and incentivizes land planners to use GIS and Remote Sensing tools.

Outcome 1.1: Improved systems and institutional frameworks for sustainable land management and innovative financing mechanisms

Output 1.1.1.: Policies, laws and regulations are developed/reviewed to enable SLM

This outcome focuses on harmonizing policies, regulations and coordination mechanisms and processes at national level, so they facilitate planning for, reporting on and investing in restoration. One of the main results will be a draft regulatory framework that facilitates investments in ecosystems and ecosystem services. A complementary activity will be to design policies and regulations that discourage the use of wood as a construction material and to promote clean cooking, as an alternative to firewood and charcoal in urban reas.

Indicative activities include:
- Apply the diagnostic tool developed under the GCP, which will map out barriers and opportunities to enabling conditions that support ecosystem restoration

- Build on the results of the diagnostic tool application and conduct a further assessment of existing sectoral policies, laws and regulations for the incorporation of SLM and restoration and alignment with national commitments (targets) under UNFCCC, UNCCD, and UNCBD; contradictions between sectoral policies; enabling investments in restoration and SLM; and stakeholder engagement, inclusion and gender requirements in land use planning and land management decision making structures associated with these policies, laws and regulations

- Establish gender responsive intersectoral working groups at national level, that will identify opportunities to adjust/revise policies and regulations so that they a) enable restoration and improved use of natural capital, b) catalyse private sector participation, c) minimize perverse incentives, reduce negative spillovers and leakage, and 4) reduce gender discriminations and enhance proportional representation in land management. The groups are composed of higher-level civil servants from Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Local Government and Community Affairs, Ministry of Land, Housing and Country Planning, Ministry of Agriculture and Food security, Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources, and Ministry of Finance.

- The groups will Identify a shortlist of opportunities and draft an action plan to streamline gender responsive restoration and SLM across policies and regulations and support policies in doing gender progressive planning and budgeting. Establish one of the working groups focusing on financing restoration (see also component 3).

- Support the coordination and functionality of the three MEA and Multi-Lateral Environmental Implementations committees for effective restoration target monitoring and reporting. This activity will be coordinated by the EPA, it being the coordinating institution for the three Rio MEAs in Sierra Leone.

- Support the development of a draft regulatory framework for investments in ecosystems and ecosystem services (e.g. supporting benefit-sharing agreements with local communities and regulating carbon trading and other payments for ecosystem services).

- Conduct a feasibility study on alternative construction materials in urban areas

- Conduct feasibility study on alternative, clean cooking options in urban areas, including potential cooperation with the private sector e.g. explore potential collaboration with manufacturers, distributors, or energy companies to promote and implement sustainable cooking solutions

These last two activities will fall under the responsibility of the EPA, as the executing agency of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. EPA is responsible for the drafting, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of environmental regulations.

Output 1.1.2.: *Institutional capacity for governance and management of ecosystems strengthened at national, district and community levels*

A substantial capacity building plan will be developed and implemented, focusing on spatial planning and on monitoring restoration and sustainable land management progress across nested governance levels, and using GIS and Remote Sensing tools and products. The project will make use of the support that UNDP can offer in this respect throughout the implementation of the project. A national level, a GIS unit will be set up in the Environment ministry and equipped with hardware and software and key personnel will be trained. The project will also facilitate drafting agreements/MoUs with other institutions on centralisation of data on ecosystems (both 'internal' institutions such as EPA and NPAA) as well as external ones (NGOs)) at this unit. Furthermore, a land use master plan for Koinadugu and one for Falaba districts will be developed, that will facilitate investments in restoration here in the future. The plan development process can serve as a blueprint for other districts in the country.

Indicative activities include:
- Conduct an assessment of the existing capacity of actors at national, district and community levels (wards and chiefdoms) for spatial planning and monitoring, and Integrated Land Management

- Develop and implement a capacity development program for spatial planning and monitoring, and integrated landscape management (ILM) at national, district and chiefdom level. This includes 1) Support the establishment of the Ministry of Environment's GIS unit, 2) Conduct a series of awareness raising and capacity building activities at national level around the collection, storage, management and analysis of spatial data on natural resources and land use, to also adequately report on progress towards MEA targets, 3) Provide extensive training and capacity building for land use planners at national level, on spatial planning, monitoring and ILM, and on corresponding relevant GIS and remote sensing tools, and 4) Provide extensive training for land use planning at district level (this will also support activities under output 2.1.2.)

- Facilitate the participatory development of a land use master plan for Koinadugu and Falaba District

Component 2: Innovations in ecosystem restoration resulting in transformation impacts that generate global environmental benefits and livelihoods

Work under this component focuses on the practical implementation of restoration activities and sustainable land management practices through participatory processes. As the communities in the target chiefdoms rely on the natural environment for their livelihoods and income generating strategies, the component takes point of departure in strengthening participatory land use planning processes that allow planning for restoration, agricultural as well as alternative livelihood opportunities and livestock rearing activities.

The component will be implemented through three interlinked outcome areas.

Outcome 2.1: Degraded lands are restored and agricultural and grazing lands are sustainably managed

This outcome focuses on on-the-ground forest landscape restoration (natural and assisted forest regeneration, farmer managed natural regeneration, community forests), and on incentivizing farmers and cattle rears alike to sustainably manage the land. Awareness raising and capacity building will be undertaken in the nine chiefdoms. The project will pilot silvo-pastoral strategies to minimize the conflict between farmers and cattle rearers. The establishment of paddocks and the introduction of rotational grazing will be explored and piloted. Local farmers and cattle keepers will be incentivized to uptake improved land management practices and engage in sustainable alternative livelihood opportunities (see outcome 2.3) to ease the pressure on the natural resource base. Monitoring of restoration sites and enforcement will be strengthened with tools such as GIS and remote sensing.

The outcome will be implemented through two outputs:

Output 2.1.1: *Community capacity for management and restoration of ecosystem is strengthened*

At the inception phase, the target sites with high restoration potential will be validated or identified wherever this has not been done yet together with chiefs, landowners and relevant stakeholders in the communities. The identified areas in map 4 (figure 4 above) will be used as a basis for the identification/validation per chiefdom and will serve as baselines for monitoring of the restoration efforts. Preferably, the project will focus on fewer but larger areas per chiefdom given the difficulties in accessing the sites due to poor or lacking infrastructure. In concrete terms, a capacity needs assessment for restoration, sustainable land management and natural resource governance at chiefdom and district level will be conducted and a capacity building plan developed, during the inception phase. First capacity building activities for the chiefdom coordination committees, relevant local government representatives, landowners and other relevant stakeholders on restoration needs and potential mechanisms, sustainable land management practices, water resource management, fire management, and alternative livelihood opportunities, will capacitate these to meaningfully contribute to the identification/validation of target restoration sites.

The chiefdom coordination committees and other relevant stakeholders (both at chiefdom and district level) will be strengthened and supported in terms of participatory land use planning. Participatory land use planning will be piloted in selected communities, including the identification and adoption of relevant by-laws. The results will feed into plans and programs at district level (e.g. the district land use master plan, see output 1.1.2.). Capacity building measures will include links to the overall capacity building measures in LUP, integrated landscape management (ILM), GIS and remote sensing implemented under Output 1.1.2.. Identified priority land uses in the nine chiefdoms that should be anchored in the land use plans include: agroforestry, economic tree plantations, community forests, inland valley swamp (IVS) farming, vegetable farming, and designated grazing areas and cattle corridors. Improved water resource management will be an important part of the land use planning activities, both in terms of protecting existing water sources through the establishment of community forests around them and/or the adoption of relevant by-laws and as an integral part of introducing sustainable land management practices such as, for instance, the use of gravity-flow water systems for irrigation purposes. Therefore, areas for community forests, ideally should be situated close to existing water sources that the communities, in turn, commit to protect. Similarly, fire management will be a crucial aspect of the land use planning activities, with the need to identify strategic fire brake corridors to prevent connected (and restored) forested areas from burning.

Based on the identified land use and restoration activities, the project will support EPA in the implementation of forest landscape restoration through natural and assisted forest regeneration, and the establishment of community forests. Tree planting activities will be linked to the national tree planting initiative and potential synergies will be identified.[1][19] Links to the potential of carbon credit schemes under component 3 in community forests should also be explored.

Parallel to the restoration activities, communities will be supported in the establishment and in the sustainable management of economically valuable land uses such as agroforestry, tree and agricultural crop production and livestock rearing, following the land use plan developed in the previous step. In terms of tree crops, cashew, mango, orange, cola nut and cocoa trees are to be explored. These trees can also serve as a delineation or bordering/buffer zone crop for the community forests. Conservation Society Sierra Leone, who has a track record working with communities in the districts around these activities will take the lead here.

The project will incentivize cattle rearers to take up improved land management practices, and pilot the establishment of paddocks, fencing, rotational grazing, and silvo-pastoral strategies in the selected communities. The use of beekeeping (supported under output 2.3.1.) as natural fencing between crops and cattle will be promoted.

Additional awareness raising activities for a broader audience among the communities, including women's groups, school children, cattle rearers, farmers, miners, etc. will be conducted to raise awareness on restoration needs and the benefits that restoration can bring to the communities. It will also highlight the need to build alternative livelihood opportunities that ease the pressure on the natural resource base among the various land users and community members. Awareness raising activities should be conducted throughout the entire implementation period and be tailored to the different audiences. School clubs would be a great audience with

the potential for creative activities to reach children at an early age already. Two NGO's (Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Conservation Society Sierra Leone) that have built a strong track record in awareness raising and capacity building are well placed to execute these activities.

Lake Sonfon has been identified as a place of special ecological interest, suffering from extensive degradation and conflicting interests. The project will support the EPA in establishing a comprehensive baseline of the degradation around Lake Sonfon through assessments of land cover changes and degradation processes, including their drivers and potential mitigation measures. These studies should be closely linked to the capacity development measures on GIS and land use planning under component 1 and feed into national data bases. Based on these studies, EPA will be supported in formulating a holistic action plan to address the multiple challenges here.

Indicative activities include:

- Validation and further identification of restoration sites in the nine chiefdoms, and establishment of baselines

- Awareness raising and capacity building on restoration, sustainable land management, water resource management and fire management for chiefdom coordination committees, government agencies, local communities, private sector, school clubs , under the coordination of TCS (for Falaba district) and CSSL (for Koinadugu district)

- Conduct studies to understand land cover changes and destruction on Lake Sonfon

- Formulate a comprehensive plan to address and revert the destruction in a holistic way, based also on extensive stakeholder consultations

- Piloting participatory land use planning in selected communities, including water resource and fire management, strengthening of chiefdom committees and the adoption of relevant by-laws

- Implementation of forest landscape restoration activities in the selected sites, including in the Wara Wara mountains and in the communities around Loma Mountains National Park, under the coordination of the EPA

- Piloting and promotion of sustainable and climate smart land management practices in the selected communities, in line with the local land use plan under the coordination of CSSL

- Establishing economic tree plantations (cashew, mango, cola nut, oranges, etc.) linked to delineation of protected community forests

- Establish fire breaks under the coordination of EPA

- Planning and conducting fencing activities between agricultural crops and cattle in a participatory way under the coordination of EPA

- Incentivizing cattle rearers to take up improved land management practices, and piloting the establishment of paddocks, fencing, rotational grazing, and silvo-pastoral strategies in the selected communities

Output 2.1.2: *Improved capacity for monitoring and enforcement at district and community level*

The project will strengthen the implementation of the local land use plans through support EPA in streamlining for the adoption, enforcement and monitoring of relevant laws, regulations and by-laws. This will address all different levels in a targeted manner but will focus on chiefdom and community level to ensure that restoration efforts are respected at local level. Monitoring capacities in terms of mapping and creating baselines using GIS and remote-sensing technologies will be strengthened at district and national level under component 1 and serve as baselines for the development of land use plans and setting of restoration targets as well as monitoring impacts over time. Community monitors, supported by EPA, play a vital role in enforcement efforts. Coordination between the EPA and community monitors will be strengthened as will conflict resolution / grievance mechanisms both for communities and for resolving conflicts between cattle rearers and farmers.

Indicative activities include:

- Develop a mechanism to monitor by-laws (linked to land use planning under output 2.1.1)

- Strengthen community monitors and coordination between community monitors and EPA

- Strengthen existing or establish conflict resolution mechanisms/grievance mechanisms for resolving conflicts between cattle rearers and farmers in the selected communities

Outcome 2.2: Loma Mountain National Park is under improved management

There are ongoing protection and restoration efforts in Loma Mountain National Park. Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary (TCS) has been active in the National Park for many years and is an important implementation partner besides the National Protected Area Authority (NPAA).

The outcome will focus on supporting the NPAA in the management of the Loma Mountain National Park, on supporting the EPA in addressing land degradation in the park, and on upscaling TCS's capacity building efforts in terms of monitoring.. It will be implemented through two output areas:

Output 2.2.1: *Restoration of degraded areas in and around the national park*

Under this output, the project supports the NPAA in the implementation of the Loma Mountain National Park management plan that will be developed under EU funding. It includes support with equipment to allow day-to-day real time monitoring of the park's landscapes, and the delineation of core, multi-use and buffer zones with clearly identified permittable (and non-permittable) uses in the different zones. This requires a close cooperation with and the inclusion of the communities around the park to create incentives to protect the national park as well as support alternative livelihood options (under outcome 2.3.). The strengthening of community forests in the buffer zone around the national park could be the basis for carbon credit schemes and a potential link to the activities under component 3. The restoration of degraded areas in the park will be supported through

natural and assisted natural regeneration. The restoration of degraded areas will contribute to Sierra Leone's national voluntary targets for LDN, aiming to achieve by 2035 the restoration of 2,306,800 hectares.

Indicative activities include:

- Facilitate and support the implementation of the existing management plan of Loma Mountains national park, including providing innovative tools and equipment to monitor and collect data in the Park and training of NPAA staff on this, and including delineation of core-, multi-use and buffer zones, and fire breaks Facilitate the development of a Loma Mountains national park management plan, including delineation of core-, multi-use and buffer zones, and fire breaks

- Conduct an assessment of degradation in the park and identify areas to be restored, under the coordination of the EPA

- Restore degraded areas inside the park, using natural and assisted natural regeneration, under the coordination of the EPA

- Strengthen the management of community forests around the national park, under the coordination of the EPA

Output 2.2.2: Improved capacity for monitoring and enforcement

The project will build on existing efforts by TCS and strengthen them further in combination with training in GIS and other (GPS and mobile phone based) monitoring apps/softwares. both in relation to strengthening monitoring efforts and to support planning processes. Furthermore, as a direct threat to the park, IEC material on bush meat trade will be developed and efforts for awareness raising along the Kabala road will be supported. Effective awareness raising strategies include the use of radio discussions, the development of jingles in local languages, picture-based IEC material and the use of drama/theater.

Indicative activities include:

- Training of eco-guards and rangers on patrolling and on georeferenced apps for monitoring and enforcement, incl. strengthened cooperation between them

- Conducting enforcement patrols

- IEC and awareness raising around bush meet trade along the Kabala road

Outcome 2.3: Alternative livelihoods are promoted and supported

This outcome focuses on supporting the communities that were targeted under outcome 2.1 in developing alternative livelihood activities, as an economically viable and attractive alternative to the activities such as

mining, logging, slash and burn agriculture and free roaming grazing. Along the same lines, the outcome also includes activities to promote clean cooking, as an alternative to firewood and charcoal, in the same communities. During the inception phase, it should be defined which alternative livelihoods should be supported in the different chiefdoms and communities through participatory processes and with a focus on target groups that currently use natural resources in unsustainable ways.

The outcome will be implemented through the following output:

> **Output 2.3.1**: *Sustainable alternative livelihoods are adopted.*

The project will support ongoing efforts and know-how from CSSL in supporting communities in the development of key ecosystem/land based value chains with a focus on women and youth. Specific alternative livelihood opportunities include beekeeping and honey production, economic fruit trees[2][20], horticulture and vegetable farming. The project will look into the possibility of supporting the establishment of sustainable, energy efficient cold storage facilities for perishables, as well as environmentally friendly meal processing and packaging. Women and youth entrepreneurs (or those interested in developing these skills) will be identified and will receive specific training in value addition and in business development. The need for skills training and micro-finance schemes to set up businesses in the following areas were mentioned in Falaba District: welding, carpentry, tailoring, catering and soap making. The project will focus on providing skills to members of the communities currently relying on unsustainable uses of natural resources, especially among the youth, to reduce local pressure on the natural resource base. Beneficiaries include those who are currently logging, selling firewood, are engaged in charcoal production or poaching. In addition, the project will explore and support staple food production and value chains both for local use/consumption (e.g. in schools) as well as for consumption in bigger towns and beyond. For rice, the project could consider supporting dual production of local rice varieties for local consumption and improved seed rice varieties for the national and international market (as tested by CSSL in the project area). Finally, the project will organize information campaigns and visits for value chain promotors to the project areas. The project will ensure that SLM practices are upheld and applied to any agricultural surfaces under this support.

Indicative activities include:

- Support for development of key ecosystem/land based value chains in the targeted communities with a focus on women and youth: food processing and packaging, cold storage facilities, small business training for entrepreneurs

- Support (staple) food production (Rice, beans, ..) and value chains for local consumption as well as markets in bigger towns and beyond

- Organize information campaigns and visits for value chain promotors

- Skills training

- Pilot alternative cooking options (such as Rocket stoves) in selected communities

Component 3: Leveraged and Sustainable financing to promote & scale-up ecosystem restoration and global environmental benefits

Work under component 3 will support the EPA in to identifying look into the possibilities that carbon credits, payments for ecosystems services and performance-based payment and any others that may emerge can offer to ensure long-term financing and expansion of initiatives in Koinadugu and Falaba districts. The component will also explore the piloting of eco-tourism development in the districts. Financing plans, tools, conversations will be put in place to enhance finance in future.

Outcome 3.1: Appropriate Innovative restoration financing mechanisms identified and piloted.

Under this outcome efforts will be made to identify and pilot appropriate innovative restoration financing mechanisms. This involves identifying potential financial and funding mechanisms, such as blended finance, and developing a strategy for their implementation. Additionally, pilot projects for restoration using innovative finance mechanism will be initiated.

Output 3.1.1: *Potential financial and funding mechanisms (e.g. blended finance) identified, strategy for implementing developed, and pilot sites developed*

An exhaustive stakeholder mapping will identify key players in innovative restoration financing, including financial institutions, national and multinational companies, and funds like the Conservation Trust Fund. This mapping will guide the involvement of stakeholders in a 'financing restoration' working group at national level, which will provide ongoing advisory support under Component 3 next to supporting the drafting of a regulatory framework for investments in ecosystems and ecosystem services (see Output 1.1.1).

Next, a feasibility study will be conducted to assess the viability of various financing mechanisms, including carbon credits, payments for ecosystem services (PES), ecotourism, performance-based payments or any others that may emerge. These financing mechanisms are not necessarily mutually exclusive and can be interconnected, for example ecotourism and performance-based payments can be linked to PES. The figures below are examples of how these financing mechanisms could work in practice in the context of Koinadugu and Falaba districts.

Once the feasibility study is completed, the next step will be to select the financing mechanisms to be piloted in Koinadugu and Falaba districts, and where. The selected financing mechanisms will be aligned with the land use master plans developed under Component 1 (see Output 1.1.2). The site selection process will consider

factors such as biodiversity, cultural significance, accessibility, and infrastructure readiness, potentially focusing on areas like Loma Mountain, or Wara Wara Mountains, although further refinement is needed. Once the financing mechanisms and sites have been identified, an innovative resource mobilization and financing plan for the selected sites will be developed. These mobilization and financing plans should outline funding sources and allocation. Next, the project will be initiating the preliminary stages of pilot site development. Given the project's 5-year duration, it is acknowledged that this timeframe may not be sufficient for full pilot site development. For instance, the establishment of a full-fledged carbon credit scheme might not be feasible within this timeframe due to lengthy certification processes and the regulatory framework of Sierra Leone. Successful processes and lessons learned will be identified and documented to guide capitalization strategies and next stages for the sites, after project ending.

Indicative activities:

- 1) Key stakeholder mapping, 2) Establish a 'financing restoration' working group at national level to provide ongoing advisory support throughout the implementation of Component 3

- Conduct a feasibility study to evaluate the viability of the following financing mechanisms: carbon credits, payments for ecosystem services, eco-tourism development and Performance-based payment and any others that may emerge to ensure long-term financing and expansion of initiatives. (incl. review of regulatory frameworks, typification of the areas to be restored through these mechanisms, identification of key stakeholders, etc.) The private sector, along with all other stakeholders needs to be engaged during this stage, for example through consultations and exploring collaboration opportunities.

- Based on the feasibility study, select the financing mechanisms and sites to be piloted in Koinadugu and Falaba districts (in line with the land use master plans)

- Develop a detailed mobilization/financing plan outlining funding sources and allocation.

- Development of a comprehensive plan for piloting the chosen innovative financing mechanism for restoration in selected pilot sites

- Initiate first activities (e.g. baseline assessments, finding an international NGO that can co-lead) and monitor progress, outcomes, lessons learned for the next stages

- Capitalize on the lessons learned and develop communication materials.

Outcome 3.2. Gender progressive ecotourism is promoted and supported

In addition to higher level or 'direct' ecotourism financing of restoration, as described in the above outcome, the activities under this outcome focus more broadly on exploring, piloting and supporting emerging local ecotourism opportunities in the districts. Special attention will be paid to involve women in all eco-tourism related activities (e.g. as guides, as organizers of tours, as managers of lodges), and to foster their leadership in this area. The activities under this outcome will build on and scale up the existing efforts by TCS in promoting ecotourism in the country.

Output 3.2.1. *Strengthened ecotourism opportunities*

The project will support the establishment of a gender responsive ecotourism committee or working group at district level to coordinate activities and promote ecotourism in the district. Also, the development of IEC material on how responsible tourism can support restoration efforts will be supported by the project. Both districts present a plethora of opportunities for hiking and further exploring the natural landscapes. The project will therefore look into the re-establishment of existing trails (e.g. in the Wara Wara mountains). The project will also support the improvement of existing eco-lodges, rather than build new lodges and will support the district councils in providing the security around the lodges. Further activities under this output revolve around livelihood opportunities that come with the development of eco-tourism in national parks. During the inception phase, it should be clarified which specific activities will be in focus for different communities. For example, youth currently engaging in poaching could be trained to work as eco-guards.

Indicative activities include:

- Support the formation of a gender responsive eco-tourism committee at district level

- Support the committee in identifying ecotourist destinations and activities

- Training of eco tourist guides and promotion of guided tours to local natural attractions

- Development of IEC material

- Improve the existing eco-lodges in the area (e.g. provide utilities on water and light, improve sitting accommodation, visitor information))

- Support the council in providing the security of the eco-lodges

- Improve trails at the Wara Wara mountains

- Strengthen the production of artisanal products (Country clothes, basket, etc)

- Support the country's ecotourism branding and marketing

Component 4: Project coordination catalyzes stakeholder engagement, policy, financing, adaptive management and learning

Outcome 4.1: Platform for knowledge exchange and experience sharing on landscape restoration enhanced

The project will create a platform for knowledge exchange between the participating chiefdoms and another platform at national level to enhance synergies across the three Rio conventions and will share knowledge with

regional and global platforms. The learnings from the application of Remote Sensing, GIS, biomass surveys and other digital tools for data collection and information management will be captured and disseminated. The project will create a monitoring and information management system to ensure implementation of gender and safeguard frameworks implementation and updating as well as overall adaptive management and documentation of the project achievements, evidence-based decision making and upscaling. To ensure that the can align and synergise optimally with the program of work of the Global Coordination Unit, particularly around capacity development, policy / mainstreaming across sectors, and finance related work, members from the PMU or relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries will take part in the relevant capacity building activities, regional/global multistakeholder dialogues and Communities of Practice created by the GCP to support enabling conditionals for restoration and scale finance for restoration.

Output 4.1.1.: *Knowledge management exchange and experience sharing established*

This output focuses on both horizontal and vertical communication of the project's results to a wide variety of target groups and stakeholders. It aims to create a broad support for restoration and SLM, but also for land planning processes. The project's various stakeholders and partners will be able to benefit from the global coordination project's activities to share their experiences, to learn from others and to receive targeted training on specific aspects such as digital tools for monitoring restoration.

Indicative activities include:

- Draft a comprehensive communication and knowledge sharing plan

- Establish a project website that will be linked to the program portal developed by the GCP

- Create and facilitate a platform for knowledge exchange between the participating chiefdoms

- Organise exchange visits and field schools between the chiefdoms

- Organise a national learning event

- Participate in the Global Coordination Project activities and share knowledge with regional and global platforms.

- Capture lessons learned from the trainings and implementation of Remote Sensing, GIS, biomass surveys and other digital tools deployed for data collection and information management of natural resources

Output 4.1.2. *Environmental and Social Safeguards Management is developed and operationalized*

This output will serve to address Environmental and Social Safeguards for the project and streamline processes across all project Components. Several plans, assessments, mechanisms, and procedures will be developed or updated, including Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP), gender action plan, Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and Grievance Redress Mechanism.

An ESIA will be completed within the first 6 months of project implementation, and specific management plans will be developed, based on the ESMF developed during the project design phase. The ESIA will integrate specific procedures into the ESMP.

At a minimum, the procedures will include requirements for partners to:

- Adhere to UNDP social and environmental standards (SES)

- Subject all on-the-ground activities to screening, using the SESP (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure)

- Clear all proposed activities with the Project Safeguards expert

- Ensure M&E of the activities that proactively promote women's empowerment and human rights

- Ensure an approach to governance that integrates and includes all the relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable groups or groups at risk of marginalization

Capacity for implementing environmental and social safeguards and/or integrating them into national policies and plans is expected to be limited. When necessary, the Project will organize trainings and/or workshops to build the capacity of key project implementation actors and equip them with necessary knowledge and tools needed to achieve the objectives of the Project effectively and efficiently. This is key to ensure continued success over the course of the project implementation, and beyond. Such capacity building activities will start before the implementation of the activities and will include a combination of the following topics:

- UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES) – with focus on the Standards triggered by the project activities (see SESP)

- Stakeholder Engagement Process – with focus on different way of engagement adapted to the different ethnic groups present in the project area.

- UNDP Accountability Mechanism (Grievance Redress Mechanism)

- Understanding UNDP Project Cycle

- Monitoring and Evaluation of UNDP Projects

- Gender Equality and women empowerment

- Human Rights – with a focus on vulnerable and marginalized groups and individuals.

Overall, the project will have a focus on enhancing capacity of relevant national, regional and local actors, as well as targeted groups, to ensure that they have the required knowledge and skills to actively participate in project interventions, incorporate lessons learned, and uptake good practices.

Indicative activities include:

- An ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) will be developed during project implementation, within a year from when the activities will be defined. The ESIA will include a Conflict Analysis and Assessment, based on an Environmental and Social Baseline Analysis – as part of the ESIA - that will enhance the knowledge of the local context, and a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment, focusing on the intangible dimension of local communities, following UNESCO's ethic principles when assessing intangible cultural heritage

- An ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan) will be developed following the timeline of project implementation, including the Livelihood Action Plan, if necessary. The ESMP will be based on the findings of the ESIA, that will include a context analysis that will take into consideration and will analyze the data on ethnic minorities. The ESMP will include any targeted management plans identified as necessary by the ESIA.

- Key steps in preparing a scoped Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) are included in activities under Output 1.1.1, which ensure gap analysis of sectoral policies, laws and regulations, as well as the participation of stakeholders in land use planning and land management decision making structures associated with these policies and regulations. A complementary analysis and and participation of stakeholders in the selection of environmental and social priorities associated with policy revision will be integrated into the scoped SESA.

- The Grievance Redress Mechanism will be updated within the first 3 months of the project. This mechanism will ensure stakeholder (including any ethnic minorities) can have access to a feedback mechanism ensuring their meaningful participation to project activities.

- The Comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan – developed during PPG - will be updated within the first 3 months of the project, based on stakeholder consultation and analysis.

- The Gender component is strongly integrated into the project activities and will be strengthened by the Gender Action Plan developed during the PPG phase.

B.3. M&E Plan

The budgeted M&E plan includes:

- Inception Workshop and Report: A budget of US$10,000 is allocated for conducting an inception workshop and preparing the associated report, setting the project's initial direction and objectives.

- Progress reporting on GEF Core Indicators and Project Results: A budget of US$90,000 is set aside for reporting on progress made towards achieving GEF core indicators and project results. This budget includes the cost of an M&E officer based in Freetown.

- Annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): No specific budget is allocated for the preparation of the annual PIR.

- Monitoring of Project Safeguards Management Frameworks and Gender Action Plans: Costs related to monitoring safeguards management frameworks and gender action plans are included under Component 4, covered by staff costs for a Gender and Safeguard Specialist.

- Learning missions: A budget of US$30,000 is allocated for 20 monitoring trips to project sites, with each trip costing $1,500. These trips will be conducted by either the M&E officer or Project Coordinator over the project's five-year duration.

- Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): A budget of US$ 35,000 is set aside for an independent midt-term review to assess the project's progress and performance.

- Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE): A budget of $47,000 is allocated for an independent terminal evaluation to evaluate the project's overall success and impact upon completion.

- Additionally, $683 is set aside for miscellaneous.

The **total indicative cost** of the M&E budget is US$ 212,683 which represents 5% of the GEF project grant.

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[1] At UNFCCC COP26, the Government of Sierra Leone committed to planting 25 million trees by 2030 on over 960,000ha

[2] To be explored are cashew, mango, cola nut and oranges. Seedling prices are around 10-40.000 SLE depending on the species, with mango being the cheapest and cashew and cola nut seedlings the more expensive ones. During the PPG phase, in the Bendugu town/Mongo chiefdom workshop, it was suggested to establish plantations with with 60 trees per hectare of economically valuable trees per beneficiary.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry for Environment and Climate Change. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. The PMU will be located at the offices of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

The project coordinator and administrative assistant, as well as the procurement, M&E and communications officers will be located in Freetown to facilitate interaction with the Ministry for Environment and Climate Change, who is the Implementing partner of this project, and the responsible parties. All other PMU staff will be located within the forestry/Ministry of Environment offices in the districts of Koinadugu District. Hence the projects will be located close to the project sites. Some of the field activities will be implemented by NPAA, EPA, TCS and CSSL (see below). These parties will use their own offices, both in the capital and in the districts, for project coordination and management

The **project's governance structure** will comprise: (i) the PSC; (ii) the Implementing partner, which will house the Project Management Unit (PMU); (iii) four Responsible Parties, named above and (iv) a technical working Committee.

Figure 2 - Project's Governance Structure
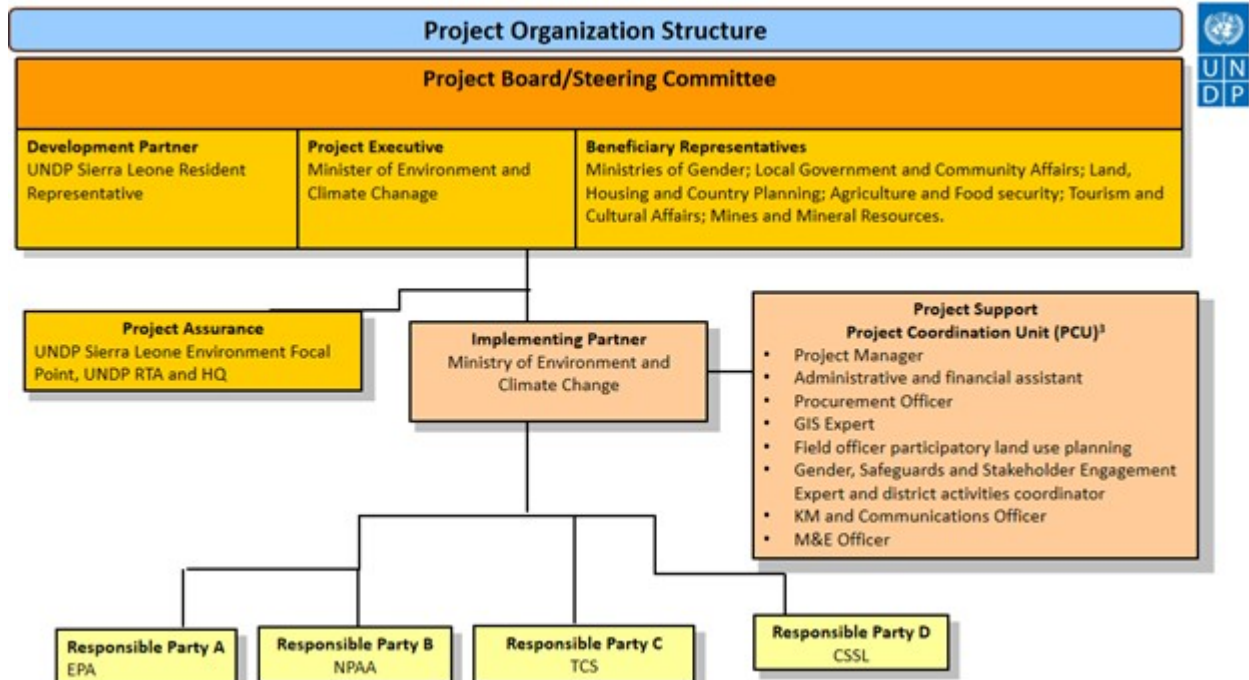
Responsible Parties:

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) :

The EPA is the executing agency of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. It is responsible for the drafting, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of environmental regulations. It is also the coordinating institution for the three Rio MEAs in Sierra Leone.

Under the project the EPA will be responsible for :

- Under Output 1.1.1.

    - 'Support the coordination and functionality of the three MEA committees for effective restoration target monitoring and reporting'

    - 'Conduct feasibility study on alternative construction materials in urban areas'

    - 'Conduct feasibility study on alternative, clean cooking options in urban areas, including potential cooperation with the private sector'

- Under Output 2.1.1. :

    - Conduct studies to understand land cover changes and destruction on Lake Sonfon

- Formulate a comprehensive plan to address and revert the destruction in a holistic way, based also on extensive stakeholder consultations

- Implementation of forest landscape restoration activities (natural and assisted forest regeneration, reforestation, establishment and strengthening of community forests) in the selected sites, including in the Wara Wara mountains and in the communities around Loma Mountains National Park

- Establish fire breaks

- Plan and conduct fencing activities between agricultural crops and cattle in a participatory way

- Output 2.1.2. Improved capacity for monitoring and enforcement at district and community level.

- Under Output 2.2.1 :

    - Conduct an assessment of degradation in the park and identify areas to be restored

    - Restore degraded areas inside the park, using natural and assisted natural regeneration and by planting trees

    - Monitoring of survival rates

- Outcome 3.1.: Appropriate Innovative restoration financing mechanisms identified and piloted.

National Protected Areas Authority (NPAA) :

The NPAA is responsible for all gazetted protected areas in Sierra Leone. This includes working with the communities in, and adjacent to the protected areas, to establish co-management practices. Currently the NPAA has two ranger outposts for Loma Mountains National Park. The NPAA has been involved in several projects that focus on strengthening sustainable co-management management, monitoring and patrolling and restoration of degraded areas in and around the park, and has hence built expertise on these aspects, that can be strengthened and complemented by activities under the GEF project.

Under the project, the NPAA will be responsible for:

- Under Output 2.2.1.

    - Facilitate the development of a Loma Mountains national park management plan, including delineation of core-, multi-use and buffer zones, and fire breaks

Two NGOs will take on responsibilities, under a direct contract with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change:

Tacugama Conservation Society (TCS) :

Tacugama Conservation Society has long standing experience working with communities around conservation in the Falaba district. TCS currently works with 25 communities around Loma Mountains National Pak. Activities have entailed training of ecoguards and rangers on ecosystem monitoring, establishments of community forests, and exploring eco-tourism potential.

Under the project TCS will be responsible for the implementation of:

- Under Output 2.1.1 :

    - 'Awareness raising and capacity building on restoration, sustainable land management and water resource management for chiefdom coordination committees, government agencies, local communities, private sector, school clubs in Falaba district'

- Output 2.2.2: Improved capacity for monitoring and enforcement in National Parks

- Outcome 3.2. Gender progressive ecotourism is promoted and supported.

Conservation Society Sierra Leone (CSSL) :

CSSL focuses on the conservation of natural resources, wild animals, and their habitats in Sierra Leone. The emphasis of CSSL's work lies in working with local communities around conservation. The organisation is active in several areas in Sierra Leone, major ones including the Gola landscape, the Kili Utumbi landscape and the wetland area around Lake Sonfon. CSSL is a key partner in the Gola landscape project, and one of the members of the "Gola Rainforest Conservation, Ltd." Company, a joint venture between CSSL, RSPB, BirdLife and the government of Sierra Leone.

Currently, CSSL is working with 46 communities in Koinadugu district, predominantly around Lake Sonfon, to encourage the uptake of sustainable livelihood strategies and practices that reduce the pressure on natural resources. Apart from awareness raising around sustainable resource management, conservation and land restoration, CSSL's activities in these communities include supporting alternative livelihood strategies such as beekeeping, vegetable gardening, small animal keeping (and creating an integrated system with the gardening), inland valley swamp cultivation of rice, agroforestry (cashew and cacao), and the establishment of community forests. CSSL also supports the further development of value chains for honey, cashew and cacao beans (post-harvest connection to markets). Furthermore, CSSL has put community group management associations in place that with time can take over the management or the alternative livelihoods and value chains.

Under the project, CSSL will be responsible for implementing :

- Under Output 2.1.1 :

    - Awareness raising and capacity building on restoration, sustainable land management and water resource management for chiefdom coordination committees, government agencies, local communities, private sector, school clubs, in Koinadugu district

    - Piloting and promotion of sustainable and climate smart land management practices in the selected communities, in line with the local land use plan

> - Establish economic tree plantations (cashew, mango, cola nut, oranges, etc.) linked to delineation of protected community forests

- Outcome 2.3: Alternative livelihoods are promoted and supported

The district council chairpersons are to be part of the steering committee, and the district environmental staff are to be part of the technical working group.

Since the project will be implemented under full NIM modality, no UNDP Country Office direct project support will be provided, and no such support has been budgeted for.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Please refer to the Institutional arrangement which incorporates cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects.

Table On Core Indicators

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
16433.4	16433.4	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Cropland	7,039.10	7,039.10		

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
402.50	402.50		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Woodlands	4,495.90			
Natural grass	4,495.90	8,991.80		

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
33201	33201	0	0

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
33,201.00	33,201.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	4887018	10993102	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	4,887,018	10,993,102		
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2025	2025		
Duration of accounting	5	20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		7,818		
Male		6,396		
Total	0	14,214	0	0

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The target sets for the project were agreed upon during the child concept note stage and were confirmed during the PPG stage.

Under Core Indicator (CI) 3, the target of restoring 16,433.4 ha of degraded land derived from Sierra Leone's 2018 LDN Report. This report identifies LDN hotspots, pinpointing their geographic locations and key drivers of land degradation. More specifically:

-        CI 3.1 aims to restore 7,039.1 ha of degraded agricultural lands (cropland) to forests, which are currently converted into cropland.

-        CI 3.2. targets the restoration of 402.5 ha of forest and forest land, which were originally forested areas with declining productivity.

-        CI 3.3. focuses on restoring 8,991.8 ha of natural grass and woodlands, which were originally forested areas converted into shrubs and grasslands.

Additionally, under CI 4.1. 33,201 ha of Loma Mountain National Park will be under improved management to benefit biodiversity.

In the AFOLU sector, CI 6.1 targets the mitigation of 10,993,102 metric tons of CO_2e of Greenhouse Gas emissions. This calculation was carried out using the Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), as recommended by the GEF Secretariat. It assumes a.o. that Koinadugu and Falaba Districts provide around 27% of the total wood and charcoal consumed in the country at the moment (as the surface are of the combined districts accounts for 27% of the total land surface of the country), and that the project would achieve a reduction of 2/3 of these amounts coming from the districts.

For CI 11, the initial target beneficiaries, based on the hotspots of land degradation in 2018 LDN report were located in 4 of the 11 chiefdoms of the pre-2017 Koinadugu district: Sulima, Wara Wara Bafodia, Diang, and Mongo. These chiefdoms have since 2017 been subdivided into nine chiefdoms overall. The most recent population numbers are those of the 2015 population census, and hence are only available for the four pre-2017 chiefdoms. In total, 68,682 individuals will benefit from the project, comprising 38,883 and 39,796 men. The direct beneficiaries are 14,214, with 7,818 women and 6,396 men. Women constitute a larger proportion of direct beneficiaries due to their predominant involvement in agriculture, firewood, and water collection activities. Moreover, the project aligns with the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy 2021 and Act of 2022, which advocate for a 30% quota for women in all spheres of life. To ensure effective implementation, the project will collaborate with women-led CSOs and local NGOs, particularly in landscape restoration activities.

While the areas of intervention may have slight variations due to administrative changes, such as the division of Koinadugu into two districts (Falaba and Koinadugu) and the use of pre-2017 delineation of chiefdoms, the overall number of beneficiaries and the hotspots identified in the 2018 report remain consistent.

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[1] 7,984 T/day of fire wood and 457 T/day of charcoal according to
https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/2021/09/energy_compact_for_sierra_leone_.pdf

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		

Climate		
Environmental and Social		
Political and Governance		
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy		
Technological		
Financial and Business Model		
EXECUTION		
Capacity		
Fiduciary		
Stakeholder		
Other		
Overall Risk Rating		

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The proposed Child project is fully aligned with priorities and targets of the GEF-8 Ecosystem Restoration Integrated Program by strategically placing land and ecosystem restoration as a nature-positive solution that can address Sierra Leone's environmental and social challenges in ways that are pragmatically tailored to the country's context. Thus, demonstrating how restoration can be a conduit not only for global environmental benefits, but for stabilization and resilience in fragile and highly vulnerable states. The project's intervention logic closely aligns with the causal pathways proposed by the Global Program's intervention strategy through its focus on fostering enabling policies and clear target setting for land and ecosystem restoration at national and subnational levels (PFD Component 1), testing and mobilizing innovative sources of finance (PFD Component 3), and supporting multi-stakeholder engagement, coordination and building capacity to tackle environmental degradation, based on community-centred activities targeted at enhancing the scalability and sustainability of restoration actions for forested lands as well as key natural ecosystems (biodiversity hotspots in wetland and mountainous areas) (PFD Components 2 and 4). Finally, this project also aims to foster global cooperation to accelerate Sierra Leone's integration in regional and global restoration initiatives and support

it with restoration target-setting (PFD Component 4). The project align with ERIP indicators and will contribute to them.

The project also contributes to several key targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, demonstrating a comprehensive approach to ecosystem restoration and sustainability in Sierra Leone. The project will contribute to Target 1 by designing a land use master plan at district level which clearly identifies restoration areas and targets and by reviewing and harmonizing national regulatory frameworks to maximize restoration and biodiversity conservation under its Component 1, and by facilitating participatory land use planning and designing a management plan for a National Park under its Component 2. Moreover, through Component 2, the project will contribute to Target 2 by restoring degraded terrestrial ecosystems in the two districts, utilizing community-centred best practices, and by restoring degraded land inside a national park. Environmental monitoring under the project's Component 3 contribute to Target 7. Additionally, the project also aligns with Target 20 through the piloting of innovative financial mechanisms under Component 3, capacity building on spatial data analysis and planning as well as LDN monitoring thus contributing to foster technology development for the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems. Furthermore, the project's overarching focus on resilience-building, climate change mitigation, sustainable agriculture practices, and eco-tourism, as outlined in Components 2 and 3, directly contribute to Targets 8, 10, and 11, demonstrating a holistic approach to enhancing biodiversity and sustainability while fostering community engagement and global collaboration.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

2) Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ;

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B "Child project description"?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	High or Substantial		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs

has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

Yes

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	1,063,417.00	95,708.00	1,159,125.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	708,945.00	63,805.00	772,750.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	Grant	1,417,890.00	127,610.00	1,545,500.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	354,472.00	31,902.00	386,374.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	Grant	236,315.00	21,268.00	257,583.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	Grant	472,630.00	42,536.00	515,166.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**4,253,669.00**	**382,829.00**	**4,636,498.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?   true

PPG Amount ($)   149999

PPG Agency Fee ($)   13500

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: IPs	37,500.00	3,375.00	40,875.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: IPs	25,000.00	2,250.00	27,250.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: IPs	50,000.00	4,500.00	54,500.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Biodiversity	BD IP Matching Incentives	12,500.00	1,125.00	13,625.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Climate Change	CC IP Matching Incentives	8,333.00	750.00	9,083.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Land Degradation	LD IP Matching Incentives	16,666.00	1,500.00	18,166.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**149,999.00**	**13,500.00**	**163,499.00**

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,200,000.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	800,000.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,600,000.00
Total GEF Resources					**3,600,000.00**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
Restoration IP	GET	4,253,669.00	20001067
Total Project Cost		**4,253,669.00**	**20,001,067.00**

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	18597367
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	500000
Civil Society Organization	Tacugama Chmpanzee Sanctuary	Grant	Investment mobilized	380000
Civil Society Organization	The Conservation Society	Grant	Investment mobilized	523700
Total Co-financing				**20,001,067.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

MECC: project costs, staff time and office space. The contribution also relates to the following projects:

1. Support to Sustainable forestry in Sierra Leone

2. National tree planting project

3. Sustainable and integrated landscape management

Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary: research, livelihoods and education through TSC ongoing grants in the landscape:

1. US Fish and Wildlife services

2. US forest services

3. World Hope International

4. Sunday Foundation

Conservation Society Sierra Leone: livelihoods support, advocacy, communications and engagements, MEL activities and human resources through CSSL ongoing activities and projects.

UNDP: the contribution will be used for:

• Direct contribution to PMC

• PMU staff

• Several commodities and materials

• Operating and other costs

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	6/28/2024	Nancy Bennet (Officer-in-Charge)		nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	6/28/2024	Madeleine Nyiratuza		madeleine.nyiratuza@undp.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Sheku Mark Kanneh	Director	Environment Protection Agency	3/28/2023

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goal (s): *1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 12, 13, 15 and 16*

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework: *copy relevant outcome here*

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: *write in relevant SP IRRF Output(s) here (for ex. 1.1, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, etc.)*

Project title and Quantum Project Number: Enhancing Sustainable Land Management ad biodiversity conservation through innovative financing for an integrated climate resilience in Koinadugu and Falaba Districts

Objective and Outcome Indicators[1][21] (no more than a total of 20 indicators)		Data Source	Baseline[2][22]	Mid-term Target[3][23]	End of Project Target	Data Collection Methods[4][24]	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective:	*To strengthen sustainable land and forest ecosystem management and governance resulting in enhanced carbon sequestration and resilient livelihoods in Koinadugu and Falaba District*						
	Mandatory GEF Core Indicators: **Indicator 1**: *GEF Core Indicator 11:*	Project periodic reports Project activity reports	0	Direct: 4,738 (2,606 women and 2,132 men)	14,214 (7,818 women and 6,396 men) of direct beneficiaries	GEF: This indicator captures the total no. direct beneficiaries incl. % women. Count of direct beneficiaries	Assumption: Direct and indirect project beneficiary data will be collated and regularly

direct and indirect project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)[5]25			Indirect: 22,894 (12,961 women and 13,265 men)	and 68,682 (38,883 women and 39,796 men) of indirect beneficiaries	receiving targeted support from the project.	maintained by the PMU Risks: The identification of project activities to be implemented could be subject to political pressures.
Indicator 2: *GEF Core Indicator 3:* *ha of degraded land outside protected areas restored* *3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands restored* *3.2 Area of forest and forest land restored* *3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored*	Project periodic reports Maps of project areas and LDN monitoring data	0	4,108.4 3.1. 1,759.7 3.2. 100 3.3. 2,248	16,433.4 3.1. 7,039,1 3.2. 402.5 3.3. 8,991.8	GIS mapping of landscapes under project intervention; review of land use practices from field reports	Assumption: Local communities support the project intervention Risks: The identification of project activities to be implemented could be subject to political pressures. The low level of security in the project area can lead to delays or suspension of project activities.
Indicator 3: *GEF Core Indicator 4.1: number of hectares under improved management in Loma Mountain National Park*	Project periodic reports Project activity reports	0	33,201	33,201	GIS mapping of landscapes under project intervention; review of land use practices from field reports	Assumption: Local communities support the project intervention Risks: The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear institutional roles (overlaps, gaps) during project implementation The low level of security in the project area can lead to delays or suspension of project activities.
Indicator 4: *GEF Core Indicator 6.1: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO2-equ)*	Remote Sensing data collection for LDN Monitoring and Reporting	0	3,664,367	10,993,102	The project shall follow the GEF GHG accounting and reporting guidelines.	Risks: Delays in project implementation lead to remote sensing data not being available to support GHG accounting

		Field observations					
Project component 1	*Enabling conditions created for increased ecosystem restoration through informed, inclusive and coherent policy, planning instruments, incentives and structures.*						
Project Outcome[6]26 1.1: Improved systems and institutional frameworks for sustainable land management and innovative financing mechanisms	*Indicator 5:* *Number of gender sensitive action plans for streamlining and harmonizing SLM and restoration in existing policies*	Reports Interviews	0	1	1	Periodic reports Action plan (or guidebook) developed	Assumption: institutional stakeholders are interested in and participate actively in project activities. Risks: The identification of project activities to be implemented could be subject to political pressures.
	Indicator 6: *Number of regulatory frameworks for innovative financing of restoration*	Reports	0	0	1	Periodic reports Draft framework for innovative financing produced	Assumption: institutional stakeholders are interested in and participate actively in project activities. Risks: The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by unclear institutional roles (overlaps, gaps) during project implementation
	Indicator 7: *Number of land use planners at district and national level indicating increased spatial planning capacities*	Reports Interviews Field observations	0	15	25	Periodic reports Post-training survey Training reports including a list of participants	Assumption: institutional stakeholders are interested in and participate actively in project activities. Risks: The identification of project activities to be implemented could be subject to political pressures. The project implementation plan can be negatively impacted by

							unclear institutional roles (overlaps, gaps) during project implementation
	Indicator 8: *Number of land use master plans at district level*	Reports Interviews Field observations	0	0	2 by the end of Y4	Periodic reports 2 land use master plans at district level produced	Assumption: institutional stakeholders are interested in and participate actively in project activities. Risks: The identification of project activities to be implemented could be subject to political pressures.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	*Output 1.1.1: Policies, laws and regulations are developed/reviewed to enable SLM* *Output 1.1.2: Institutional capacity for governance and management of ecosystems strengthened at national, district and community levels*						
Project component 2	*Innovations in ecosystem restoration resulting in transformation impacts that generate global environmental benefits and livelihoods*						
Outcome 2.1: Degraded lands are restored and agricultural and grazing lands are sustainably managed	*Indicator 9:* *Number of gender responsive, participatory land use plans developed, implemented, and monitored that maximise women's participation in all aspects*	Reports Interviews Field observations	0	4 with at least 50% of those that were engaged in the planning, implementation and monitoring being women.	At least 9 with at least 50% of those that were engaged in the planning, implementation and monitoring being women.	Periodic reports Land use plans	Assumption: Project beneficiaries are interested in and participate actively in project activities Risks: The low level of security in the project area can lead to delays or suspension of project activities.
	Indicator 10: *Number of restoration and sustainable land management activities piloted and implemented in selected communities, including forest landscape restoration activities, economic tree plantations, fire breaks, and fencing*	Reports Interviews Field observations	0	9 (one per community)	27 (three per community)	Periodic reports Supervision and oversight mission Activity minutes/reports	Assumptions: Project beneficiaries are interested in and participate actively in project activities Adequate financial, technical, and material resources are available to support the piloting and implementation of restoration and sustainable land management activities. Capacity building efforts are conducted to empower local communities and stakeholders with the necessary skills and knowledge to

							implement and manage restoration and sustainable land management activities effectively. Risks: The low level of security in the project area can lead to delays or suspension of project activities. The low capacity of the IP in procurement may lead to delays in the implementation of project activities. The project activities can be delayed or negatively impacted by the weak knowledge of GEF and UNDP project management procedures. The project activities can be delayed or negatively impacted by the weak knowledge of GEF and UNDP financial procedures in project management. Project activities can be impacted and delayed by natural disasters.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	*Output 2.1.1: Community capacity for management and restoration of ecosystem is strengthened* *Output 2.1.2: Improved capacity for monitoring and enforcement at district and community level*						
Outcome 2.2: Loma Mountain National Park is under improved management	***Indicator 11:*** *Number of actions in the existing management plan that are effectively implemented.*	Reports Interviews	0	0	5	Periodic reports Management plan	Assumptions: Active collaboration and consultation among relevant stakeholders, including park management authorities, local communities, NGOs, and other relevant agencies, in the development

							of management plans for Loma Mountains National Park. Availability of specialized technical expertise and knowledge in conservation management, biodiversity assessment, and fire management to guide the development of effective management plans. <u>Risks:</u> The identification of project activities to be implemented could be subject to political pressures.
	Indicator 12: *Number of eco-guards and rangers trained on patrolling, georeferenced apps for monitoring and enforcement.*	Reports Interviews Field observations	0	20	60	Periodic reports Supervision and oversight missions Workshop/training minutes and list of participants Interviews/Surveys	<u>Assumptions:</u> Project beneficiaries are interested in and participate actively in project activities Reliable technology infrastructure is available Availability of skilled trainers and experts <u>Risks:</u> The identification of project activities to be implemented could be subject to political pressures.
	Indicator 13: *Number of enforcement patrols and surveillance per quarter*	Reports of the patrols	0	128	320	Reports of the patrols	<u>Assumptions:</u> <u>NPAA has enough budget to pay for the patrols</u> <u>Risks: lack of resources</u>
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2.	*Output 2.2.1: Restoration of degraded areas in the national park* *Output 2.2.2: Improved capacity for monitoring and enforcement in the National Park*						
Outcome 2.3: Alternative livelihoods are promoted and supported	*Indicator 14:* *Number of women and youth micro entrepreneurs supported in developing value chain activities (incl. skills trainings etc.)*	Reports Interviews Field observations	0	100	at least 50 (of which 40 youth =>30 years old and 50% of them women, plus at least 20 adult women per participating community,	Workshop/training minutes and list of participants List of beneficiaries Supervision and oversight missions Consultant reports	<u>Assumptions:</u> Active engagement and interest from women and youth micro-entrepreneurs in participating in project activities

					hence at least 450 persons	Periodic reports Interviews/Surveys	Accessible markets and business opportunities for women and youth micro-entrepreneurs to sell their products or services within the value chains they operate in Risks: The low capacity of the IP in procurement may lead to delays in the implementation of project activities. The project activities can be delayed or negatively impacted by the weak knowledge of GEF and UNDP project management procedures. The project activities can be delayed or negatively impacted by the weak knowledge of GEF and UNDP financial procedures in project management.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.3.	*Output 2.3.1: Sustainable alternative livelihoods adopted*						
Project component 3	*Leveraged and Sustainable financing to promote & scale-up ecosystem restoration and global environmental benefits*						
Outcome 3.1: Appropriate Innovative restoration financing mechanisms identified and piloted.	*Indicator 15:* *Amount (in USD) of new financing leveraged through the developed detailed mobilization/financing plan outlining funding sources and allocation for restoration in selected sites*	Reports Interviews	0	To be decided during the inception phase	To be decided during the inception phase	Periodic reports Innovative resource mobilization plans produced	Assumption: Relevant stakeholders are interested in and participate actively in project activities. Risks: The identification of project activities to be implemented could be subject to political pressures.
	Indicator 16: *Number of pilot restoration*	Reports Interviews	0	0	2	Supervision and oversight missions	Assumptions: Key stakeholders are interested in and participate actively

	initiatives using innovative financing mechanisms initiated and progress monitored in selected chiefdoms.					Consultant reports Workshop/training minutes and list of participants Periodic reports Interviews/Surveys	in project activities. Innovative finance mechanisms suitable for financing restoration projects in the selected chiefdoms. Risks: The identification of project activities to be implemented could be subject to political pressures Project activities can be impacted and delayed by natural disasters.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	*Output 3.1.1: Potential financial and funding mechanisms (e.g. blended finance) identified, strategy for implementing developed, and pilot sites developed*						
Outcome 3.2: Gender progressive ecotourism is promoted and supported	*Indicator 17:* *Number of eco-tourism committee created at district level*	Reports Interviews	0	1 with at least 50% of committee members being female	2 with at least 50% of committee members being female	Periodic reports Stakeholder engagement reports/minutes	Assumption: Relevant stakeholders are interested in and participate actively in project activities. Risks: The identification of project activities to be implemented could be subject to political pressures.
	Indicator 18: *Number of women and youth with eco-tourism skills strengthened*	Reports Interviews Field observations	0	10 ecotourist guides (5 per district with 50% being women) and at least 20 women trained in artisanal products	40 eco tourist guides (20 per district with 50% being women) and at least 50 women trained in artisanal products	List of beneficiaries Supervision and oversight missions Consultant reports Workshop/training minutes and list of participants Periodic reports Interviews/Surveys	Assumptions: Interest and motivation among women and youth to participate in eco-tourism skills training and capacity-building initiatives. Engagement with key stakeholders at district level to support eco-tourism Risks: The identification of project activities to be implemented could be subject to political pressures.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.2	*Output 3.2.1. Strengthened ecotourism opportunities*						

Project component 4	*Stakeholder engagement, policy, financing, adaptive management and learning*						
Outcome 4.1: Safeguards are respected, and there is enhanced knowledge exchange and experience sharing on landscape restoration	*Indicator 19:* *Number of communication and knowledge products developed and shared*		0	5	10 (2 per year at least)	Periodic reports Websites, press/web articles, events reports and participants lists Interviews/Surveys	Risks: The project activities can be delayed or negatively impacted by the weak knowledge of GEF and UNDP project management procedures.
	Indicator 20: *Number of ESS Management activities conducted*		0	8: 1 ESIA, 1 scoped SESA, 1 ESMP (including the LAP), 1 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment, 1 Cultural Heritage Management Plan, 1 Process Framework, updates of GRM and CSEP	8	Periodic reports ESIA produced SESA produced ESMP (including LAP) produced Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment produced Cultural Heritage Management Plan produced Process Framework produced GRM updated CSEP updated	Risks: The project activities can be delayed or negatively impacted by the weak knowledge of GEF and UNDP project management procedures.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1	*Output 4.1.1: Knowledge management exchange and experience sharing established* *Output 4.1.2: Environmental and Social Safeguards Management is developed and operationalized*						
Project component 5	**Monitoring & Evaluation**						
Outcome 5.1: Monitoring and evaluation framework established and M&E activities conducted	*Indicator 21:* *Project M&E framework*		0	1	1	M&E framework produced	Risks: The project activities can be delayed or negatively impacted by the weak knowledge of GEF and UNDP project management procedures.
	Indicator 22: *Number of M&E activities conducted*		0	10 periodic reports (4 per year) 1 MTR	20 periodic reports (4 per year) 1 TE	Periodic reports produces MTR produced TE produced	Risks: The project activities can be delayed or negatively impacted by the weak knowledge of GEF and UNDP project management procedures.
Outputs to achieve	*Output 5.1.1.: Project M&E framework* *Output 5.1.2.: Periodic M&E reports generated and submitted to UNDP SL and Mid-term Evaluation and Terminal Evaluation executed*						

Outcome 5.1			

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[1] *UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.*

[2] *Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and needs to be quantified. The baseline can be zero when appropriate given the project has not started. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the project through implementation monitoring and evaluation.*

[3] *Target is the change in the baseline value that will be achieved by the mid-term review and then again by the terminal evaluation.*

[4] *Data collection methods should outline specific tools used to collect data and additional information as necessary to support monitoring. The PIR cannot be used as a source of verification.*

[5]. *This indicator captures the number of individual people who receive targeted support or assistance from a given GEF-financed project or program and/or who use the specific resources that the project maintains or enhances. Direct beneficiaries are all individuals receiving either: (a) Targeted support. This includes individuals whom can be identified as receiving direct support or assistance, can be counted individually and are aware they are receiving support in some sort and/or use the specific resources. This implies a high degree of attribution to the project; or (b) High intensity of support. This means receiving a high level of support/effort provided per person, assessed on a continuum with broad levels from Low to Medium and High, where only high intensity of support qualifies as direct beneficiary as per Table 1 (page 26) of the GEF's Guidelines on the Implementation of the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework*

[6]*Outcomes are medium term results that the project makes a contribution towards, and that are designed to help achieve the longer-term objective. Achievement of outcomes will be influenced both by project outputs and additional factors that may be outside the direct control of the project.*

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
International Consultants	117,000.00		134,775.00
Local Consultants	11,000.00	5,063.00	6,143.00
Travel	10,000.00	2,387.00	
Supplies	2,000.00	1,435.00	
Trainings, workshops/conferences	9,999.00	196.00	
Total	**149,999.00**	**9,081.00**	**140,918.00**

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kondembaia	9.1605	-11.2203	

Location Description:

Target chiefdom

Activity Description:

Land Use Planning, Restoration Activities, Support to Alternative Livelihoods

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Bafodia	9.6823	-11.7344	

Location Description:

Target chiefdom

Activity Description:

Land Use Planning, Restoration Activities, Support to Alternative Livelihoods

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tengeden	9.9544	-11.8339	

Location Description:

Target chiefdom

Activity Description:

Land Use Planning, Restoration Activities, Support to Alternative Livelihoods

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mongo	9.0617	-11.4901	

Location Description:

Target chiefdom

Activity Description:

Land Use Planning, Restoration Activities, Support to Alternative Livelihoods

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Balia	9.4210	-11.0702	

Location Description:

Target chiefdom

Activity Description:

Land Use Planning, Restoration Activities, Support to Alternative Livelihoods

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Fankaia	9.3803	-10.8705	

Location Description:

Target chiefdom

Activity Description:

Land Use Planning, Restoration Activities, Support to Alternative Livelihoods

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Yiffin	9.1200	-11.2714	

Location Description:

Target chiefdom

Activity Description:

Land Use Planning, Restoration Activities, Support to Alternative Livelihoods

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kumunkalia	9.1829	-11.4377	

Location Description:

Target chiefdom

Activity Description:

Land Use Planning, Restoration Activities, Support to Alternative Livelihoods

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Tilikoro	9.4137	-11.0938	

Location Description:

Target chiefdom

Activity Description:

Land Use Planning, Restoration Activities, Support to Alternative Livelihoods

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Loma Mountain National Park	9.1714	-11.1164	

Location Description:

National Park

Activity Description:

Development of National Park Management Plan

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Lake Sonfon	9.2506	-11.5216	

Location Description:

Protected Area

Activity Description:

Restoration of mining sites

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.
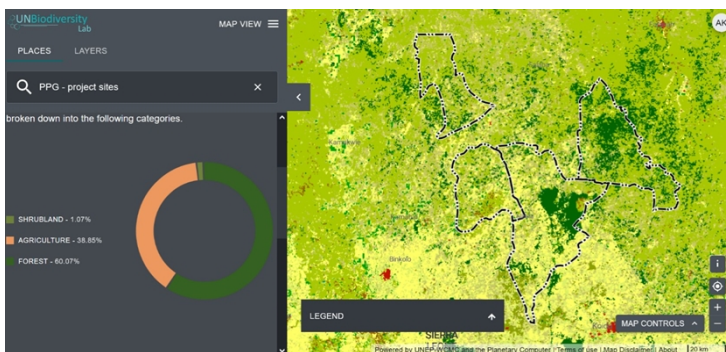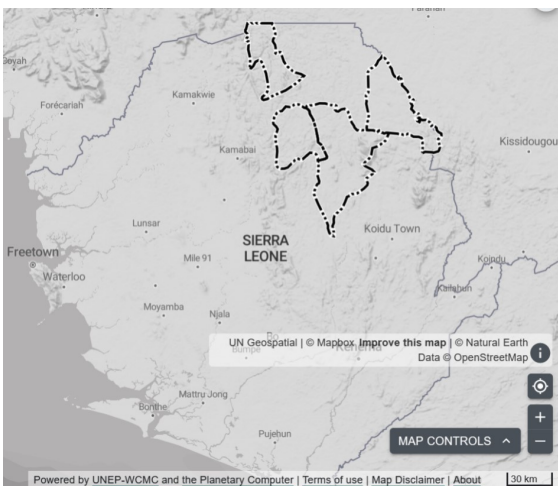
ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

Final SESP_31st May 2024

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

GEF Budget Table

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Component)	Quantum Activity (GEF Component)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quntum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	GEF Category	GEF Category No	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 2026 (USD)	Amount Year 2027 (USD)	Amount Year 2028 (USD)	Amount Year 2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note	Description
Component 1	Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.1	MEC	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	Local Consultants	7	21,000	39,000	18,000			78,000	4	National consultant to conduct an assessment of existing sectoral policies, laws and regulations and to animate working groups and accompany action plan draft @USD300/day for 70 days/year for Y 1 & 2; National consultant to support the drafting of a regulatory framework for investing in restoration @USD300/day for 60 days/year in Y2 and 3 ; Total = (42000=(300*70)*2)+(36000=(300*60)*2) = $78000
Component 1	Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.1		62000	10003	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	Training, Workshops, Meetings	9	6,000	11,500	1,500			19,000	5	one workshop in y2 to present and get feedback on the policy action plan @USD4000 in Y2; 4 meetings per year for Y1 and 2 of TWG for policy review @USD 1,500/meeting ; 2 meetings at ministerial level to discuss the draft regulatory framework @USD 1500/meeting at year 2 and year 3 ; Total = (4000=1*4000)+(12000=(4*1500)*2)+(3000=2*1500) = $19000
Component 1	Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.1		62000	10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	Contractual services-Company	5	70,000					70,000	6	Contract with firm to conduct feasibility study on alternative building materials in urban areas @USD 35,000 RP EPA; Contract with firm to conduct feasibility study on alternative cooking sources in urban areas @USD 35,000 RP EPA ; Total = (35000=1*35000)+(35000=1*35000) = $70000
Component 1	Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.1		62000	10003	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	Training, Workshops, Meetings	9	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	20,000	7	10 coordination meetings from MEA committees @USD 2,000/meeting and 2 per year - RP EPA; Total =2000*2*5 = $20000
			Sub Total Output 1.1.1							101,000	54,500	23,500	4,000	4,000	187,000		
Component 1	Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.2	MEC	62000	10003	71200	International Consultants	International Consultants	6		60,000	60,000			120,000	11	International consultant to conduct assessment of spatial planning and monitoring capacities, develop and deliver a training programme at national and district level, including intensive training of Mn. Env GIS unit @USD800/day for 150 days spread across y2 and y3; Total =(800*75)+(800*75) = $120000
Component 1	Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.2		62000	10003	71600	Travel	Travel	10		10,000	10,000			20,000	12	Travel for international consultant to assess planning and monitoring capacities and to deliver trainings @USD5000 per trip for 4 trips (2 trips per year for year 2 and 3 respectively); Total =5000*4 = $20000
Component 1	Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.2		62000	10003	71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	Contractual services-Individual	4.2	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	40,000	13	Spatial and participatory land use planning and land conflict expert - 100% @USD 1,500 for 60 months (4/9 under outcome 1.1 and 5/9 under outcome 2.1), in District; Total =((4/9)*1500*60) = $40000
Component 1	Outcome 1.1	Output 1.1.2		62000	10003	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	Training, Workshops, Meetings	9	7,200	16,200	7,000	12,000		42,400	14	2 trainings (1 in y2 and 1 in y3) at national level on spatial planning, monitoring and tools @USD 5000 per training ; 2 trainings (1 in y2 and 1 in y3) at district level on spatial planning, monitoring and tools @USD 2000 per training ; One intensive training in y2 for two staff at Min Env in GIS and Remote Sensing @USD 2000 ; 4 workshops to discuss the district land use master plan @USD3000 in y4, 2 in each district ; 18 workshops in chiefdoms in (9 in y1 and 9 in y2) to conduct participatory land use planning @USD 800/workshop ; Total = (10000=2*5000)+(4000=2*2000)+(2000=1*2000)+(12000=4*3000)+(14400=18*800) = $42400

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Component)	Quantum Activity (GEF Component)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quntum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	GEF Category	GEF Category No	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 2026 (USD)	Amount Year 2027 (USD)	Amount Year 2028 (USD)	Amount Year 2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note	Description
			Sub Total Output 1.1.2							15,200	94,200	85,000	20,000	8,000	222,400		
			Total Outcome 1.1							116,200	148,700	108,500	24,000	12,000	409,400		
			Total Componenet 1							116,200	148,700	108,500	24,000	12,000	409,400		
Component 2	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1	MECC	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	Local Consultants	7	13,500	15,000	15,000	15,000		58,500	18	National consultant improved livestock land management practices to pilot the establishment of paddocks, fencing, rotational grazing, and silvo-pastoral strategies in the selected communities @USD300/day for 150 days spread across Y2, 3 and 4; National consultant to establish baselines for restoration @USD300/day for 45 days ; Total = (45000=300*150)+(13500=300*45) = $58500
Component 2	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1		62000	10003	71600	Travel	Travel	10	8,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	12,000	19	Travel for national consultant to establish baselines in Y1 @USD 1000/trip for 4 trips in y1; Travel for PMU land planning expert and field officer to conduct participatory land use planning in y1 @USD 1000/trip for 4 trips ; Travel for national agropastoral expert@USD1000/trip for 4 trips (1 trip/year in y2, 3, 4 &5) ; Total = (4000=4*1000)+(4000=4*1000)+(4000=4*1000) = $12000
Component 2	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1		62000	10003	71800	Contractual Services- Imp Partn	Contractual services- Individual	4.2	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	10,000	86,000	20	Spatial and participatory land use planning and land conflict expert - 100% @USD 1,500 for 60 months (4/9 under outcome 1.1 and 5/9 under outcome 2.1), in District; Field officer participatory land use planning - 100% @USD 750 for 48 months ; Total = (50000=((5/9)*1500*60))+(36000=750*48) = $86000
Component 2	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1		62000	10003	72100	Contractual Services- Companies	Contractual services- Company	5	10,000	61,750	61,750	61,750	61,750	257,000	21	Contract with RP CSSL for awareness raising on restoration and sustainable land management in Koinadugu @USD25,000 ; Contract with RP TCS for awareness raising on restoration and sustainable land management in Falaba @USD25,000 ; Contract with RP CSSL for piloting and promotion of sustainable and climate smart land management practices in the selected communities and establishing economic tree plantations@USD23,000/community, 9 communities ; Total = (25000=1*25000)+(25000=1*25000)+(207000= 23000*9) = $257000
Component 2	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1		62000	10003	72300	Materials & Goods	Equipment	1.2	8,000					8,000	22	Materials and goods for baseline assessments of restoration sites @USD 8000; Total =1*8000 = $8000
Component 2	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1		62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	Local Consultants	7	18,000	45,000	45,000	45,000		153,000	24	5 National consultants to execute restoration activities @USD750/month for 36 months in Y2, 3 and 4 RP EPA; National consultant to assess degradation around Lake Sonfon @USD300/day and assist on development of action plan for 60 days RP EPA ; Total = (135000=((750*36)*5))+(18000=300*60) = $153000
Component 2	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1		62000	10003	71600	Travel	Travel	10	2,000	5,000	5,000	5,000		17,000	25	Travel for 5 national consultants to execute restoration activities @USD2500/trip for 2 trips per year in Y2,3 and 4 RP EPA; Travel for national consultant to assess degradation around Lake Sonon in y1 @USD 2000 RP EPA ; Total = (15000=((2500*2)*3))+(2000=1*2000) = $17000

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Component)	Quantum Activity (GEF Component)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	GEF Category	GEF Category No	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 2026 (USD)	Amount Year 2027 (USD)	Amount Year 2028 (USD)	Amount Year 2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note	Description
Component 2	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.1		62000	10003	72300	Materials & Goods	Equipment	1.2	60,000	268,250	318,250	268,250	218,250	1,133,000	26	Inputs (e.g. seeds) for forest restoration activities @USD 48,000 RP EPA; Materials and goods for forest landscape restoration activities (e.g. fencing; shovels; nurseries) @USD 65,000/site, 9 sites RP EPA ; Materials and goods for establishing fire breaks @USD300,000 RP EPA ; Fencing for livestock keeping @USD200,000 RP EPA ; Total = (48000=1*48000)+(585000=65000*9)+(300000=1*300000)+(200000=1*200000) = $1133000
			Sub Total Output 2.1.1							138,500	415,000	465,000	415,000	291,000	1,724,500		
Component 2	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.2	MECC	62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	Local Consultants	7		15,000	6,000	6,000		27,000	27	National consultant to train communities on environmental monitoring @USD 300/day for 30 days RP EPA; National consultant to strengthen by-laws and conflict resolution mechanism between cattle rearers and farmers @USD 300/day for 60 days RP EPA ; Total = (9000=300*30)+(18000=300*60) = $27000
Component 2	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.2		62000	10003	71600	Travel	Travel	10		4,000	2,000			6,000	28	Travel for national consultant to train community monitors in y2 @USD 2000 RP EPA; Travel for national consultant to strengthen by-laws and conflict resolution mechanisms @USD 2000/trip 2 trips RP EPA ; Total = (2000=1*2000)+(4000=2000*2) = $6000
Component 2	Outcome 2.1	Output 2.1.2		62000	10003	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	Training, Workshops, Meetings	9		12,000	4,800	4,800		21,600	29	9 trainings in y2 of community monitors for collaboration with EPA @USD 800/training for 9 trainings RP EPA; 18 workshops in chiefdoms in (6 in y2, 6 in y3 and 6 in y4) to strengthen environmental by-laws and strengthen conflict resolution mechanism between cattle rearers and farmers @USD 800/workshop RP EPA ; Total = (7200=800*9)+(14400=800*18) = $21600
			Sub Total Output 2.1.2							0	31,000	12,800	10,800	0	54,600		
			Total utcome 2.1							138,500	446,000	477,800	425,800	291,000	1,779,100		
Component 2	Outcome 2.2	Output 2.2.1	MECC	62000	10003	71200	International Consultants	International Consultants	6	24,000					24,000	30	International consultant to train NPAA staff on real time data collection and monitoring of Loma Mountains NP @USD800/day for 30 days RP NPAA; Total =800*30 = $24000
Component 2	Outcome 2.2	Output 2.2.1		62000	10003	71600	Travel	Travel	10	5,000					5,000	31	Travel for international consultant to train NPAA staff on real time data collection and monitoring in y1 @USD 5000 RP NPAA; Total =1*5000 = $5000
Component 2	Outcome 2.2	Output 2.2.1		62000	10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	Contractual services-Company	5		38,000	38,000			76,000	32	Contract for a firm to implement establish zoning markers in and around Loma Mountains NP and fire or other management implementations @USD76,000 RP NPAA; Total =1*76000 = $76000
Component 2	Outcome 2.2	Output 2.2.1		62000	10003	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	Training, Workshops, Meetings	9		4,000				4,000	33	1 training in y 2 of central NPAA staff on real time date collection and monitoring @USD 2000 RP NPAA; 1 training in y 2 of Loma Mountain NPAA staff on real time date collection and monitoring @USD 2000 RP NPAA ; Total = (2000=1*2000)+(2000=1*2000) = $4000
Component 2	Outcome 2.2	Output 2.2.1		62000	10003	72300	Materials & Goods	Equipment	1.2		20,000				20,000	34	Materials and goods for real-time data collection and monitoring of Loma Mountains

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Component)	Quantum Activity (GEF Component)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	GEF Category	GEF Category No	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 2026 (USD)	Amount Year 2027 (USD)	Amount Year 2028 (USD)	Amount Year 2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note	Description
																	landscape @USD 20,000 RP NPAA; Total =1*20000 = $20000
Component 2	Outcome 2.2	Output 2.2.1		62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	Local Consultants	7	9,000					9,000	35	National consultant to conduct assessment of degraded areas inside Loma Mountains National Park @USD 300/day for 30 days RP EPA; Total =300*30 = $9000
Component 2	Outcome 2.2	Output 2.2.1		62000	10003	71600	Travel	Travel	10	2,000					2,000	36	Travel for national consultant to assess degradation in Loma Mountains NP in y1 @USD 2000 RP EPA; Total =1*2000 = $2000
Component 2	Outcome 2.2	Output 2.2.1		62000	10003	72300	Materials & Goods	Equipment	1.2	3,000	13,750	13,750	13,750	13,750	58,000	37	Inputs (e.g. seeds) for forest restoration activities inside Loma Mountains NP @USD 20,000 - RP EPA; Materials for baseline assessment of restoration needs in Loma Mountains NP @USD3,000 - RP EPA ; Materials and goods for restoration activities (e.g. fencing; shovels; nurseries) inside Loma Mountains NP @USD 35,000 - RP EPA ; Total = (20000=1*20000)+(3000=1*3000)+(35000=1*35000) = $58000
			Sub Total 2.2.1							43,000	75,750	51,750	13,750	13,750	198,000		
Component 2	Outcome 2.2	Output 2.2.2	MEC	62000	10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	Contractual services-Company	5	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	35,000	38	Contract with RP TCS for improving monitoring inside Loma Mountains NP @USD35,000; Total =1*35000 = $35000
			Sub Total 2.2.2							7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	35,000		
			Total Outcome 2.2							50,000	82,750	58,750	20,750	20,750	233,000		
Component 2	Outcome 2.3	Output 2.3.1	MEC	62000	10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	Contractual services-Company	5	731	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	300,731	39	Contract with RP CSSL for promoting and supporting alternative livelihoods @USD150,000/district during Y2-5 and USD731 in Y1; Total =(150000*2)+731 = $300731
			Sub Total Output 2.3.1							731	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	300,731		
			Total Outcome 2.3							731	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	300,731		
			Total Component 2							189,231	603,750	611,550	521,550	386,750	2,312,831		
Component 3	Outcome 3.1	Output 3.1.1	MEC	62000	10003	71200	International Consultants	International Consultants	6		48,000	84,000			132,000	40	International consultant to do stakeholder mapping and conduct feasibility study to evaluate the viability of financing mechanisms, accompany selection of mechanisms and develop overall financing plan @USD800 for 120 days in Y2 and 3 RP EPA; International consultant to develop a comprehensive plan for piloting innovative financing mechanism in selected pilot sites @USD800 for 45 days in Y3 RP EPA ; Total = (96000=800*120)+(36000=800*45) = $132000
Component 3	Outcome 3.1	Output 3.1.1		62000	10003	71600	Travel	Travel	10		5,000	10,000			15,000	41	Travel for international consultant innovative financing @USD 5000/trip for 2 trips RP EPA; Travel for international consultant innovative financing @USD 5000/trip for 1 trip RP EPA ; Total = (10000=5000*2)+(5000=1*5000) = $15000

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Component)	Quantum Activity (GEF Component)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quntum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	GEF Category	GEF Category No	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 2026 (USD)	Amount Year 2027 (USD)	Amount Year 2028 (USD)	Amount Year 2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note	Description
Component 3	Outcome 3.1	Output 3.1.1		62000	10003	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	Training, Workshops, Meetings	9		3,000	3,000			6,000	42	2 workshops (1 in y 2 and 1 in y3) at national level to discuss the innovative financing mechanism with the restoration WG @USD3000/workshop RP EPA; Total =2*3000 = $6000
Component 3	Outcome 3.1	Output 3.1.1		62000	10003	72300	Materials & Goods	Equipment	1.2				97,500	97,500	195,000	43	Materials and goods for piloting first activities and first monitoring of innovative financing mechanism @USD 195,000 RP EPA; Total =1*195000 = $195000
Component 3	Outcome 3.1	Output 3.1.1		62000	10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	Other Operating Costs	12.5	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	44	Insurance and other unforeseen costs @USD 1,000/year; Total =1000*5 = $5000
			Sub Total Output 3.1.1							1,000	57,000	98,000	98,500	98,500	353,000		
			Total Outcome 3.1							1,000	57,000	98,000	98,500	98,500	353,000		
Component 3	Outcome 3.2	Output 3.2.1	MECC	62000	10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	Contractual services-Company	5	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000	45	Contract with RP TCS for piloting ecotourism activities @USD500,000; Total =1*500000 = $500000
			Sub Total Output 3.2.1							100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000		
			Total Outcome 3.2							100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	500,000		
			Total Component 3							101,000	157,000	198,000	198,500	198,500	853,000		
Component 4	Outcome 4.1	Output 4.1.1		62000	10003	71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	Contractual services-Individual	4.2	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	45,000	50	KM and Communications Officer (PMU - Component 4) - 50% @USD 1,500 for 60 months, in Freetown; Total =(1500*60)*1/2 = $45000
Component 4	Outcome 4.1	Output 4.1.1		62000	10003	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	Training, Workshops, Meetings	9	5,000	5,000	12,500	27,500	5,000	55,000	51	5 exchange visits and field schools in y3 and y4 @USD3000/event; 1 national knowledge sharing event in y 4 @USD 15,000 ; 1 yearly knowledge exchange meeting for chiefdoms @USD 5,000 per event ; Total = (15000=5*3000)+(15000=1*15000)+(25000=5*5000) = $55000
			Sub Total Output 4.1.1							14,000	14,000	21,500	36,500	14,000	100,000		
Component 4	Outcome 4.1	Output 4.1.2	MECC	62000	10003	71200	International Consultants	International Consultants	6	28,000	28,000				56,000	52	International consultant to conduct ESIA, SESA and develop ESMP @USD800/day for 70 days in Y1 and 2; Total =800*70 = $56000
Component 4	Outcome 4.1	Output 4.1.2		62000	10003	71600	Travel	Travel	10	5,000	5,000				10,000	53	Travel for international consultant to conduct ESIA SESA and ESMP work @USD5000/trip for 2 trips; Total =2*5000 = $10000

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Component)	Quantum Activity (GEF Component)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quntum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Descrition	GEF Category	GEF Category No	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 2026 (USD)	Amount Year 2027 (USD)	Amount Year 2028 (USD)	Amount Year 2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note	Description
Component 4	Outcome 4.1	Output 4.1.2		62000	10003	71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	Contractual services-Individual	4.2	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	90,000	54	Gender, Safeguards and Stakeholder Engagement Expert and district activities coordinator (PMU) - 100% @ USD 1,500 for 60 months, in District; Total =60*1500 = $90000
Component 4	Outcome 4.1	Output 4.1.2		62000	10003	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	Training, Workshops, Meetings	9	3,600	3,600				7,200	55	9 workshops spread across y1 and 2 for ESIA consultations and ESMP @USD 800/workshop in the chiefdoms; Total =9*800 = $7200
			Sub Total Output 4.1.2							54,600	54,600	18,000	18,000	18,000	163,200		
			Total Outcome 4.1							68,600	68,600	39,500	54,500	32,000	263,200		
			Total Component 4							68,600	68,600	39,500	54,500	32,000	263,200		
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	M&E	M&E	MECC	62000	10003	71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	Contractual services-Individual	4.2	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	90,000	56	M&E Officer (PMU) - 100% @ USD 1,500 for 60 months, in Freetown; Total =60*1500 = $90000
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	M&E	M&E		62000	10003	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	Training, Workshops, Meetings	9	10,683					10,683	57	Inception workshop @USD 10,683 in Kabala; Total =1*10683 = $10683
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	M&E	M&E		62000	10003	71600	Travel	Travel	10	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000	58	Travel for PMU/M&E monitoring missions to project sites @USD 1,500/trip for 20 trips; Total =20*1500 = $30000
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	M&E	M&E	UNDP	62000	10003	71200	International Consultants	International Consultants	6			20,000		30,000	50,000	59	International consultant to conduct MTR @USD 20,000 RP UNDP; International consultant to conduct TE @USD 30,000 RP UNDP ; Total = (20000=1*20000)+(30000=1*30000) = $50000
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	M&E	M&E		62000	10003	71300	Local Consultants	Local Consultants	7			8,000		10,000	18,000	60	National consultant to conduct MTR @USD 8,000 RP UNDP; National consultant to conduct TE @USD 10,000 RP UNDP ; Total = (8000=1*8000)+(10000=1*10000)= = $18000
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	M&E	M&E		62000	10003	71600	Travel	Travel	10			7,000		7,000	14,000	61	Travel for international consultant for MTR @USD5000 RP UNDP; Travel for national consultant for MTR @USD 2000 RP UNDP ; Travel for international consultant TE @USD 5000 RP UNDP ; Travel for national consultant for TE @USD 2000 RP UNDP ; Total = (5000=1*5000)+(2000=1*2000)+(5000=1*5000)+(2000=1*2000) = $14000
			Total M&E							34,683	24,000	59,000	24,000	71,000	212,683		

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Component)	Quantum Activity (GEF Component)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	GEF Category	GEF Category No	Amount Year 2025 (USD)	Amount Year 2026 (USD)	Amount Year 2027 (USD)	Amount Year 2028 (USD)	Amount Year 2029 (USD)	Total (USD)	Budget Note	Description
Project Management Cost (PMC)	PMC	PMC	MECC	62000	10003	71800	Contractual Services-Imp Partn	Contractual services-Individual	4.2	33,600	33,600	33,600	33,600	33,600	168,000	64	Project Manager (PMU) - 100% @USD 2,000/month for 60 months, in Freetown; Administrative and financial assistant (PMU) - 100% @ USD 800 for 60 months, in Freetown ; Total = (120000=2000*60)+(48000=800*60) = $168000
Project Management Cost (PMC)	PMC	PMC		62000	10003	72500	Supplies	Office Supplies	11	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	5,055	65	Office supplies PMU @USD 1011/year for 5 years; Total =1011*5 = $5055
Project Management Cost (PMC)	PMC	PMC		62000	10003	75700	Training, Workshops and Confer	Training, Workshops, Meetings	9	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	7,500	66	PSC Meetings (one per year @USD1500/meeting); Total =1500*5 = $7500
Project Management Cost (PMC)	PMC	PMC	UNDP	62000	10003	74100	Professional Services	Other Operating Costs	12.3	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	22,000	67	Audit @USD 4,400/year for 5 years RP UNDP; Total =4400*5 = $22000
			Total PMC							40,511	40,511	40,511	40,511	40,511	202,555		
			Project Total							550,225	1,042,561	1,057,061	863,061	740,761	4,253,669		

Budget Note No.	Budget Note (Description)
1	International consultant to implement GCP diagnostic tool on enabling conditions @USD800/day for 20 days in 1st year - UNDP TRAC ; Total =800*20 = $16000
2	Travel for international consultant GCP diagnostic tool @USD5000 for 1 trip in y1 - UNDP TRAC; Total =1*5000 = $5000
3	one workshop on to share results of GCP diagnostic tool and get feedback @USD3000 in Y1 - UNPD TRAC; Total =1*3000 = $3000
4	National consultant to conduct an assessment of existing sectoral policies, laws and regulations and to animate working groups and accompany action plan draft @USD300/day for 70 days/year for Y 1 & 2; National consultant to support the drafting of a regulatory framework for investing in restoration @USD300/day for 60 days/year in Y2 and 3 ; Total = (42000=(300*70)*2)+(36000=(300*60)*2) = $78000
5	one workshop in y2 to present and get feedback on the policy action plan @USD4000 in Y2; 4 meetings per year for Y1 and 2 of TWG for policy review @USD 1,500/meeting ; 2 meetings at ministerial level to discuss the draft regulatory framework @USD 1500/meeting at year 2 and year 3 ; Total = (4000=1*4000)+(12000=(4*1500)*2)+(3000=2*1500) = $19000
6	Contract with firm to conduct feasibility study on alternative building materials in urban areas @USD 35,000 RP EPA; Contract with firm to conduct feasibility study on alternative cooking sources in urban areas @USD 35,000 RP EPA ; Total = (35000=1*35000)+(35000=1*35000) = $70000
7	10 coordination meetings from MEA committees @USD 2,000/meeting and 2 per year - RP EPA; Total =2000*2*5 = $20000
8	GIS expert 25% @USD 1,500/month for 60 months (1/3 under outcome 1.1 and 2/3 under outcome 2.1), in Freetown - UNDP TRAC; Total =((1/3)*0,25*1500*60) = $7500
9	Equipment for the Min Env. GIS unit (computers, plotter, software licences) @USD 6,000 - UNDP TRAC; Materials and equipment for digital monitoring of restored landscapes @USD 95,000 from UNDP TRAC ; Total = (6000=1*6000)+(95000=1*95000) = $101000
10	Insurance and other unforeseen costs @USD 1,000/year from UNDP TRAC ; Total =1000*5 = $5000
11	International consultant to conduct assessment of spatial planning and monitoring capacities, develop and deliver a training programme at national and district level, including intensive training of Mn. Env GIS unit @USD800/day for 150 days spread across y2 and y3; Total =(800*75)+(800*75) = $120000
12	Travel for international consultant to assess planning and monitoring capacities and to deliver trainings @USD5000 per trip for 4 trips (2 trips per year for year 2 and 3 respectively); Total =5000*4 = $20000
13	Spatial and participatory land use planning and land conflict expert - 100% @USD 1,500 for 60 months (4/9 under outcome 1.1 and 5/9 under outcome 2.1), in District; Total =((4/9)*1500*60) = $40000
14	2 trainings (1 in y2 and 1 in y3) at national level on spatial planning, monitoring and tools @USD 5000 per training ; 2 trainings (1 in y2 and 1 in y3) at district level on spatial planning, monitoring and tools @USD 2000 per training ; One intensive training in y2 for two staff at Min Env in GIS and Remote Sensing @USD 2000 ; 4 workshops to discuss the district land use master plan @USD3000 in y4, 2 in each district ; 18 workshops in chiefdoms in (9 in y1 and 9 in y2) to conduct participatory land use planning @USD 800/workshop ; Total = (10000=2*5000)+(4000=2*2000)+(2000=1*2000)+(12000=4*3000)+(14400=18*800) = $42400
15	GIS expert 25% @USD 1,500/month for 60 months (1/3 under outcome 1.1 and 2/3 under outcome 2.1), in Freetown - UNDP TRAC; Total =((2/3)*0,25*1500*60) = $15000
16	Project vehicle Land Rover Defender @USD35,000 from UNDP TRAC; Vehicle maintenance, insurance, etc @USD 2000/year from UNDP TRAC ; Total = (35000=1*35000)+(10000=5*2000) = $45000
17	Insurance and other unforeseen costs @USD 1,000/year from UNDP TRAC ; Total =1000*5 = $5000
18	National consultant improved livestock land management practices to pilot the establishment of paddocks, fencing, rotational grazing, and silvo-pastoral strategies in the selected communities @USD300/day for 150 days spread across Y2, 3 and 4; National consultant to establish baselines for restoration @USD300/day for 45 days ; Total = (45000=300*150)+(13500=300*45) = $58500

19	Travel for national consultant to establish baselines in Y1 @USD 1000/trip for 4 trips in y1; Travel for PMU land planning expert and field officer to conduct participatory land use planning in y1 @USD 1000/trip for 4 trips ; Travel for national agropastoral expert@USD1000/trip for 4 trips (1 trip/year in y2, 3, 4 &5) ; Total = (4000=4*1000)+(4000=4*1000)+(4000=4*1000) $12000
20	Spatial and participatory land use planning and land conflict expert - 100% @USD 1,500 for 60 months (4/9 under outcome 1.1 and 5/9 under outcome 2.1), in District; Field officer participatory land use planning - 100% @USD 750 for 48 months ; Total = (50000=((5/9)*1500*60))+(36000=750*48) = $86000
21	Contract with RP CSSL for awareness raising on restoration and sustainable land management in Koinadugu @USD25,000 ; Contract with RP TCS for awareness raising on restoration and sustainable land management in Falaba @USD25,000 ; Contract with RP CSSL for piloting and promotion of sustainable and climate smart land management practices in the selected communities and establishing economic tree plantations@USD23,000/community, 9 communities ; Total = (25000=1*25000)+(25000=1*25000)+(207000=23000*9) = $257000
22	Materials and goods for baseline assessments of restoration sites @USD 8000; Total =1*8000 = $8000
23	Materials and goods for forest landscape restoration activities (e.g. fencing; shovels; nurseries) @USD 15,500 UNDP TRAC RP EPA; Total =1*15500 = $15500
24	5 National consultants to execute restoration activities @USD750/month for 36 months in Y2, 3 and 4 RP EPA; National consultant to assess degradation around Lake Sonfon @USD300/day and assist on development of action plan for 60 days RP EPA ; Total = (135000=((750*36)*5))+(18000=300*60) = $153000
25	Travel for 5 national consultants to execute restoration activities @USD2500/trip for 2 trips per year in Y2,3 and 4 RP EPA; Travel for national consultant to assess degradation around Lake Sonon in y1 @USD 2000 RP EPA ; Total = (15000=((2500*2)*3))+(2000=1*2000) = $17000
26	Inputs (e.g. seeds) for forest restoration activities @USD 48,000 RP EPA; Materials and goods for forest landscape restoration activities (e.g. fencing; shovels; nurseries) @USD 65,000/site, 9 sites RP EPA ; Materials and goods for establishing fire breaks @USD300,000 RP EPA ; Fencing for livestock keeping @USD200,000 RP EPA ; Total = (48000=1*48000)+(585000=65000*9)+(300000=1*300000)+(200000=1*200000) = $1133000
27	National consultant to train communities on environmental monitoring @USD 300/day for 30 days RP EPA; National consultant to strengthen by-laws and conflict resolution mechanism between cattle rearers and farmers @USD 300/day for 60 days RP EPA ; Total = (9000=300*30)+(18000=300*60) = $27000
28	Travel for national consultant to train community monitors in y2 @USD 2000 RP EPA; Travel for national consultant to strengthen by-laws and conflict resolution mechanisms @USD 2000/trip 2 trips RP EPA ; Total = (2000=1*2000)+(4000=2000*2) = $6000
29	9 trainings in y2 of community monitors for collaboration with EPA @USD 800/training for 9 trainings RP EPA; 18 workshops in chiefdoms in (6 in y2, 6 in y3 and 6 in y4) to strengthen environmental by-laws and strengthen conflict resolution mechanism between cattle rearers and farmers @USD 800/workshop RP EPA ; Total = (7200=800*9)+(14400=800*18) = $21600
30	International consultant to train NPAA staff on real time data collection and monitoring of Loma Mountains NP @USD800/day for 30 days RP NPAA; Total =800*30 = $24000
31	Travel for international consultant to train NPAA staff on real time data collection and monitoring in y1 @USD 5000 RP NPAA; Total = 1*5000 = $5000
32	Contract for a firm to implement establish zoning markers in and around Loma Mountains NP and fire or other management implementations @USD76,000 RP NPAA; Total =1*76000 = $76000
33	1 training in y 2 of central NPAA staff on real time date collection and monitoring @USD 2000 RP NPAA; 1 training in y 2 of Loma Mountain NPAA staff on real time date collection and monitoring @USD 2000 RP NPAA ; Total = (2000=1*2000)+(2000=1*2000) = $4000
34	Materials and goods for real-time data collection and monitoring of Loma Mountains landscape @USD 20,000 RP NPAA; Total =1*20000 = $20000
35	National consultant to conduct assessment of degraded areas inside Loma Mountains National Park @USD 300/day for 30 days RP EPA; Total =300*30 = $9000
36	Travel for national consultant to assess degradation in Loma Mountains NP in y1 @USD 2000 RP EPA; Total =1*2000 = $2000
37	Inputs (e.g. seeds) for forest restoration activities inside Loma Mountains NP @USD 20,000 - RP EPA; Materials for baseline assessment of restoration needs in Loma Mountains NP @USD3,000 - RP EPA ; Materials and goods for restoration activities (e.g. fencing; shovels; nurseries) inside Loma Mountains NP @USD 35,000 - RP EPA ; Total = (20000=1*20000)+(3000=1*3000)+(35000=1*35000) = $58000

38	Contract with RP TCS for improving monitoring inside Loma Mountains NP @USD35,000; Total =1*35000 = $35000
39	Contract with RP CSSL for promoting and supporting alternative livelihoods @USD150,000/district during Y2-5 and USD731 in Y1; Total =(150000*2)+731 = $300731
40	International consultant to do stakeholder mapping and conduct feasibility study to evaluate the viability of financing mechanisms, accompany selection of mechanisms and develop overall financing plan @USD800 for 120 days in Y2 and 3 RP EPA; International consultant to develop a comprehensive plan for piloting innovative financing mechanism in selected pilot sites @USD800 for 45 days in Y3 RP EPA ; Total = (96000=800*120)+(36000=800*45) = $132000
41	Travel for international consultant innovative financing @USD 5000/trip for 2 trips RP EPA; Travel for international consultant innovative financing @USD 5000/trip for 1 trip RP EPA ; Total = (10000=5000*2)+(5000=1*5000) = $15000
42	2 workshops (1 in y 2 and 1 in y3) at national level to discuss the innovative financing mechanism with the restoration WG @USD3000/workshop RP EPA; Total =2*3000 = $6000
43	Materials and goods for piloting first activities and first monitoring of innovative financing mechanism @USD 195,000 RP EPA; Total =1*195000 = $195000
44	Insurance and other unforeseen costs @USD 1,000/year; Total =1000*5 = $5000
45	Contract with RP TCS for piloting ecotourism activities @USD500,000; Total =1*500000 = $500000
46	Travel for two people (PMU, EE or RP) to attend annual IP meetings @USD5000/person/year for 5 years, UNDP TRAC; Travel for one person (PMU, EE or RP) to participate in GCP study trips @USD5000/person/year for years 2 to 5, UNDP TRAC ; Travel for two people (PMU, EE or RP) to participate in CoP regional meetings @USD4000/person for 2 meetings (1 in y2 and 1 in y4), UNDP TRAC ; Travel for two people (PMU, EE or RP) to participate in regional trainings @USD4000/person/year for Y1-4, UNDP TRAC ; Travel for one person (PMU, EE or RP) to participate in Global Event @USD5000 for 1 event in y3, UNDP TRAC ; Total = (50000=(5000*5)*2)+(20000=5000*4)+(16000=(4000*2)*2)+(32000=(4000*4)*2)+(5000=1*5000) = $123000
47	Contract with a firm to establish the project website @USD10,000, UNDP TRAC; Total =1*10000 = $10000
48	Translation services to facilitate participation in GCP events @USD1000/year from UNDP TRAC; Total =5*1000 = $5000
49	Insurance and other unforeseen costs @USD 1,000/year from UNDP TRAC ; Total =1000*5 = $5000
50	KM and Communications Officer (PMU - Component 4) - 50% @USD 1,500 for 60 months, in Freetown; Total =(1500*60)*1/2 = $45000
51	5 exchange visits and field schools in y3 and y4 @USD3000/event; 1 national knowledge sharing event in y 4 @USD 15,000 ; 1 yearly knowledge exchange meeting for chiefdoms @USD 5,000 per event ; Total = (15000=5*3000)+(15000=1*15000)+(25000=5*5000) = $55000
52	International consultant to conduct ESIA, SESA and develop ESMP @USD800/day for 70 days in Y1 and 2; Total =800*70 = $56000
53	Travel for international consultant to conduct ESIA SESA and ESMP work @USD5000/trip for 2 trips; Total =2*5000 = $10000
54	Gender, Safeguards and Stakeholder Engagement Expert and district activities coordinator (PMU) - 100% @ USD 1,500 for 60 months, in District; Total =60*1500 = $90000
55	9 workshops spread across y1 and 2 for ESIA consultations and ESMP @USD 800/workshop in the chiefdoms; Total =9*800 = $7200
56	M&E Officer (PMU) - 100% @ USD 1,500 for 60 months, in Freetown; Total =60*1500 = $90000
57	Inception workshop @USD 10,683 in Kabala; Total =1*10683 = $10683
58	Travel for PMU/M&E monitoring missions to project sites @USD 1,500/trip for 20 trips; Total =20*1500 = $30000
59	International consultant to conduct MTR @USD 20,000 RP UNDP; International consultant to conduct TE @USD 30,000 RP UNDP ; Total = (20000=1*20000)+(30000=1*30000) = $50000
60	National consultant to conduct MTR @USD 8,000 RP UNDP; National consultant to conduct TE @USD 10,000 RP UNDP ; Total = (8000=1*8000)+(10000=1*10000)= = $18000
61	Travel for international consultant for MTR @USD5000 RP UNDP; Travel for national consultant for MTR @USD 2000 RP UNDP ; Travel for international consultant TE @USD 5000 RP UNDP ; Travel for national consultant for TE @USD 2000 RP UNDP ; Total = (5000=1*5000)+(2000=1*2000)+(5000=1*5000)+(2000=1*2000) = $14000

62	Procurement officer (PMU) - 100% USD 800 for 60 months, in Freetown - UNDP TRAC; Total =800*60 = $48000
63	Telecommunication fees @approx. USD30/month/person for 60 months and 10 people from UNDP TRAC; IT equipment PMU @USD 2,500/unit for 10 units, UNDP TRAC ; Total = (18000=(30*60)*10)+(25000=2500*10) = $43000
64	Project Manager (PMU) - 100% @USD 2,000/month for 60 months, in Freetown; Administrative and financial assistant (PMU) - 100% @ USD 800 for 60 months, in Freetown ; Total = (120000=2000*60)+(48000=800*60) = $168000
65	Office supplies PMU @USD 1011/year for 5 years; Total =1011*5 = $5055
66	PSC Meetings (one per year @USD1500/meeting); Total =1500*5 = $7500
67	Audit @USD 4,400/year for 5 years RP UNDP; Total =4400*5 = $22000

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.