Sustainable and Integrated landscape management of the Western Area Peninsula

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
9903

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

Project Title
Sustainable and Integrated landscape management of the Western Area Peninsula

Countries
Sierra Leone

Agency(ies)
UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)
Ministry of the Environment of Sierra Leone (MOE)

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy
Focal Areas, Forest, Forest and Landscape Restoration, REDD - REDD+, Biodiversity, Biomes, Tropical Rain Forests, Mangroves, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Financial and Accounting, Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting, Conservation Finance, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Forest, Sustainable Agriculture, Community-Based Natural Resource

Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approache, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Indigenous Peoples, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Private Sector, Civil Society, Communications, Awareness Raising, Public Campaigns, Behavior change, Strategic Communications, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Partnership, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access and control over natural resources, Integrated Programs, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Landscape Restoration, Integrated Landscapes, Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa, Integrated Land and Water Management, Multi-stakeholder Platforms, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Knowledge Exchange, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate resilience, Disaster risk management, Livelihoods, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization

Sector

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 2

Duration

72In Months

Agency Fee($)

494,941.00

A. Focal Area Strategy Framework and Program

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
BD-1_P1	Outcome 1.1. Increased revenue for protected area systems and globally significant protected areas to meet total expenditures required for management. Outcome 1.2: Improved management effectiveness of protected areas.	GET	2,567,497.00	2,925,000.00
LD-2_P3	Outcome 2.1: Support mechanisms for forest landscape management and restoration established	GET	1,300,000.00	5,850,000.00
LD-3_P4	Outcome 3.1: Support mechanisms for SLM in wider landscapes established Outcome 3.2: Integrated landscape management practices adopted by local communities	GET	1,342,412.00	9,225,000.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**5,209,909.00**	**18,000,000.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To strengthen conditions for the sustainable and integrated management of multiple-use landscapes (piloted in the WAP landscape) to protect globally significant biodiversity, safeguard ecosystem services generating local and national socio-economic benefits, and advance towards land degradation neutrality.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
1. Systemic and Institutional Capacity for ILM	Technical Assistance	Systemic and institutional capacity lays long-term foundation for integrated landscape management of the 69,820 ha multi-use landscape - indicated by: Aggregated institutional capacity score increases from an average of 43.5 to at least 63.5[1] Key policies**[2]** and/or legislations reviewed and recommendations for mainstreaming biodiversity, ecosystems and ILM considerations provided Institutional mandates for MLHE, MAF, MTCA, EPA, NPAA refined, removing overlaps and conflicts Final ILM plan for 69,820 ha available [1] For Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Protected Areas Agency (NPAA), Ministry of Lands, Housing & Environment (MLHE), and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), per UNDP institutional capacity development scorecard. [2] Wildlife Conservation Act of 1972 and its implementing regulations; Forestry Act of	Output 1.1: Capacity of targeted Government institutions and other stakeholders increased for collaborative land-use decision-making and management. Output 1.2: Gaps in legal, sectoral policy, institutional and enforcement frameworks identified and addressed, providing improved enabling conditions for integrated landscape management. Output 1.3: Establishment and operationalization of a multi-level Coordination Platform and open-access spatial planning system for the WAP Multi-	GET	899,000.00	9,085,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
2. Demonstration of ILM implementation on the ground	Investment	Outcome 2: Implementation of selected ILM and FLR interventions demonstrated in over 21,000 ha, securing biodiversity, ecosystems services and resilient livelihoods - indicated by: METT scores for the WAPNP increases by 20 percentage points (baseline 46%); 1,000 ha of new coastal/mangrove PAs designated Increased yields of selected agroforestry products/crops by at least 50% 1000 ha of new designated coastal/mangrove PAs 2000 ha of degraded agricultural land restored 2000 ha of forest and forest land restored At least 50% increase in awareness levels over the baseline	Output 2.1: The existing WAPNP Management Plan is updated and operationalized in cooperation with relevant national and international partners, increasing management effectiveness by at least 20 percentage points Output 2.2: Community coastal/mangrove PAs are proclaimed and designated, with site management programs rolled out, including in the Sierra Leone River Estuary Ramsar site (approx. 1,000 ha). Output 2.3: Implementation of a Forest Landscape Restoration	GET	3,000,000.00	7,000,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
3. Innovative Financing	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3: Financing frameworks for sustainable integrated landscape management increase ILM, PA and Biodiversity Finance by at least 25% over the baseline, demonstrated by: At least 2 effective financing mechanisms operationalized, increasing government funding for landscape management by at least 25% over the baseline (to be established by the public expenditure review).	Output 3.1: The role of ecosystem services is mapped and valued for supporting both the ecological integrity of the Western Area Peninsula Multi-Use Landscape?s natural assets and human well-being, including detailed quantitative analysis of the environmental, economic, and social benefits delivered by the ecosystems under business-as-usual and sustainable management scenarios. Output 3.2: Financing plan for priority initiatives is developed based on the Master plan for the	GET	883,000.00	600,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
4. Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management and M&E	Technical Assistance	Outcome 4: Systems designed and used to ensure monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management and gender mainstreaming, indicated by: Ratio of men to women participating and benefiting is 50:50 and youth to general population is 60:40 At least 12 substantive knowledge outputs produced and disseminated to targeted audiences; including minimum 1 PANORAMA publication, and 1 UNDP photo blog 80% of sub-indicator targets in Gender Action Plan met	Output 4.1: Gender strategy and action plan operationalized and used to guide project implementation, monitoring and reporting. Output 4.2: Participatory project monitoring, evaluation and learning strategy developed and implemented. Output 4.3: Project lessons and best practices collated and disseminated for uptake, and upscaling strategy developed and its implementation supported.	GET	179,818.00	442,858.00
				Sub Total ($)	**4,961,818.00**	**17,127,858.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)		
GET	248,091.00	872,142.00
Sub Total($)	**248,091.00**	**872,142.00**
Total Project Cost($)	**5,209,909.00**	**18,000,000.00**

Please provide justification

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount($)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	300,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Environment Protection Agency	Other	17,601,271.00
Recipient Country Government	Environment Protection Agency	In-kind	98,729.00
		Total Co-Financing($)	**18,000,000.00**

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	No	2,567,497	243,912	2,811,409.00
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	No	2,642,412	251,029	2,893,441.00
				Total Grant Resources($)		**5,209,909.00**	**494,941.00**	**5,704,850.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount ($)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

14,250

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	NGI	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	No	73,500	6,983	**80,483.00**
UNDP	GET	Sierra Leone	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	No	76,500	7,267	**83,767.00**
				Total Project Costs($)		**150,000.00**	**14,250.00**	**164,250.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	18,634.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	1,000.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Community Mangrove PA	**125689** ID not available yet - Designation of this PA is one of this project outputs.	**Select**Habitat/ Species Management Area		1,000.00		

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	17,634.15	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Western Area Peninsula Forest	**125689** 19249	**SelectSelect**National Park		17,634.15			46.00		

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

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

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	2,000.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

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

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

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

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		2,214		
Male		2,213		
Total	0	4427	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

PART II: Project JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

The root causes and barriers identified in the PIF remain relevant. The UNDP project document elaborates extensively on barriers to be addressed (see Section 2.4 Barriers to Change) based on technical assessments undertaken during the PPG (Annexes 2, 13, 14 and 15 of the UNDP project document).

The baseline scenario and projects have been updated based on the technical assessments undertaken during the PPG as well as the stakeholder consultations. The revised baseline is presented in the UNDP project document in Section 2.2. The PIF had mentioned, as part of the baseline, road infrastructure investment commitments initially made by multilateral partners (e.g. European Commission, AfDB, IDB, Kuwait Fund, Saudi Fund, OFID) to address the lack of road infrastructure along the peninsula with an associated financial baseline estimated at $15 million from the infrastructure program, and co-financing of at least $2.5 million expected from the government under the Road Maintenance Fund. However, this has only materialized to an unknown extent and the initiative was put to a halt with only part of the road infrastructure that would connect tourist facilities on the peninsula finalized. Therefore, this program is no longer reflected in the baseline scenario.

Proposed alternative scenario as identified in the PIF has been modified in the following ways: The project?s objective statement has been slightly modified from the PIF. The statement in the PIF was ?To strengthen the sustainable and integrated management of the protected area landscape in the Western Area Peninsula Landscape to protect globally significant biodiversity and safeguard streams of ecosystem services generating local and national socio-economic benefits?. This statement has been slightly modified to read ?To strengthen conditions for the sustainable and integrated management of multiple-use landscapes (piloted in the WAP landscape) to protect globally significant biodiversity, safeguard ecosystem services generating local and national socio-economic benefits, and advance towards land degradation neutrality?. The reason for the change is to accurately represent the WAP as a multiple-use landscape that includes protected areas and other land uses, and to emphasize the project?s contribution to land degradation neutrality.

Further, the PIF estimated the area of the WAP landscape at 66,500 ha, but during the PPG the area was confirmed as 69,820 ha.

The project recognizes the Covid-19 pandemic?s impacts and the need for taking these into account in project outputs and activities. Sierra Leone, like many other nations around the world was negatively affected as Covid-19 hit the country in March 2020. Worsened by increase in rural-urban migration, the Western Area harbors a large population of vulnerable youth who are commonly found working in the informal sector that has been particularly affected by Covid-19. Recognizing this, the project has made changes to its outputs and activities to take explicit account of the risks and opportunities from the pandemic notably under Outputs 2.1, 2.4, 2.5, and 3.2.

Outcome 1: The ordering of outputs under Outcome 1 has been changed so that the capacity development output (Output 1.4 in the PIF) now precedes the other outputs. This is to reflect the foundational role of Output 1.1 in realizing all outputs under Outcome 1. Further, Output 1.1 was altered to not only focus on enhancing capacity of government institutions but also other targeted stakeholders relevant for successful integrated management of the landscape. Output 1.3 has been expanded to include the establishment and operationalization of a Coordination Platform, which was assessed as a key requirement for successful integrated management of the landscape.

Outcome 2: This outcome consists of TA and INV activities. This is how it was classified in the PIF as well. However, at the time of submission of the CEO ER in 2019, due to an error, Outcome 2 was listed as TA only. This has been corrected. In addition, Output 2.3 was changed from its original formulation which

was ?Land users in targeted areas within the landscape are supported with training and tools (e.g. seeds, nursery materials, equipment) to transition towards implementation of sustainable land management (SLM) practices?. The new phrasing is ?Implementation of a Forest Landscape Restoration Plan, leading to increased forest cover (at least 2,000 ha), adoption of SLM and adoption of higher efficient fuel wood systems with at least 35% reduction in wood fuel consumption?. This is to better reflect the focus of this output that has been changed based on stakeholder consultations during the PPG. The phrasing of Output 2.5 ?Education strategies targeting local communities, schools, universities, and relevant sectors, are developed and implemented to increase knowledge and promote solutions for environmental, health and social effects of deforestation and land degradation" was changed to ?Strategies are developed and implemented to increase knowledge and promote solutions for environmental, health and social effects of deforestation and land degradation? as this would enable a broader approach than a focus on only educational strategies and also takes into account the fact that it would be beyond the scope of the project to change school curricula.

Budget: During the PPG, a more detailed budget was developed, and this has led to minor adjustments to the allocation of resources between project components/outputs as follows:

Component/ Outcome	GEF resources estimated in PIF	GEF resources allocated at CEO ER
Component 1	$900,000	$899,000 (decrease of 1,000)
Component 2	$3,000,000	No change
Component 3	$883,000	No change
Component 4	$181,000	$179,818 (decrease of 1,182)
PMC	$245,909	$248,091 (increase of 2,182 but still under 5%)

A.1. Project Description

1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

Global environmental and/or adaptation problems

i) Biodiversity loss: Western Area Peninsular is part of the Upper Guinean Forest Ecosystem. Its landscape comprises two major Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA?s), namely (i) The forest cover constituting the Western Area Peninsular National Park (WAPNP) and (ii) The Coastal Mangrove Forest landscape. WAPNP as part of the rainforests of West Africa has been lauded as one of the world's most important hotspot for biodiversity. It harbors 80-90% of Sierra Leone?s terrestrial biodiversity and is proposed for nomination as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It was re-gazetted in 2012 to reflect the current size due to the expansion of Freetown after the civil war and subsequent encroachment. The WAPNP harbors over 50 species of mammals, of which seven are primates (five of these are threatened species: Western, Red Colobus Monkeys, Black-and-White Colobus Monkeys, Sooty Mangabeys and Diana Monkeys. Other fauna known from this site include three threatened species of duiker ? Jentink?s duiker, Black Duiker and

Maxwell Duiker as well as the frog Cardioglossa aureoli that is endemic to West Africa. A total of 314 bird species have been recorded from the site, including 91 certain/probable breeders and a number of migrants that occasionally visit water-bodies in and around the reserve. The WAP forest holds four species of global conservation concern; two are threatened species ? White -necked Rockfowl and Yellow-casqued Hornbill; and two near-threatened species ? Green-tailed Bristlebill and Rufous-winged Illadopsis. Despite its global importance, the fauna of the WAPNP is under threat of loss due to encroachment for agriculture, increased and unplanned urban expansion, industrial and artisanal mining mainly related to stone quarrying and sand extraction, poaching, logging, firewood collection and charcoal making and harvesting of construction materials.

The coastal landscape of the WAP is characterized by wetlands (associated with mangroves mainly on mud flats), creeks, rocky shores and sandy beaches. Part of the Sierra Leone River Estuary (SLRE), which is one of four main estuary systems in Sierra Leone, is located in the WAP landscape to the northeast. The SLRE is a Marine Protected Area, recognized as an IBA and designated as a "Wetland of International Importance" in 1999 under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. Much of the banks of the estuary are typified by the mangrove swamps. SLRE includes the Aberdeen Creek, Bunce River, Tasso Island, Rokel River mouth, Port Loko river mouth and the Lungi-Pepel Creeks. The Aberdeen Creek and a section of the Bunce River are located in the WAP landscape. In the mudflat coastal landscape of the Sierra Leone River Estuary, a total of 36 wader species have been recorded exceeding a population of 20,000 regularly. This estuary is one of the four major sites for wintering waders in Sierra Leone and the Aberdeen Creek is one of the areas of concentration. It provides suitable roosting sites, and breeding habitat for species such as *Butorides striatus* (Okoni-William et al., 2001). Less common migrant Palearctic waders (less than 500 individuals) found include *Arenaria interpres*, *Numenius arquata*, *Tringa stagnatilis* and *Calidris temminckii* (Okoni-William et al., 2001). During the 2005 Water birds count in the Coastal wetland in Sierra Leone by WIWO (Working Group International Waterbird and Wetland Research) and CSSL, Ringed Plover, Redshank and Common Sandpiper, were recorded in the Aberdeen Creek while at the No.2 River community special species like *White-crested Tiger Heron* and *White-backed Night Heron* and an important roost of *Royal Terns* at the river outlet and other areas were recorded (Van der Winden et al., 2007). Mangrove and estuarine sediments have high populations of fishes, crabs and other crustaceans such as shrimps and lobsters, while other invertebrate fauna include molluscs, snails, Bivalves, Polychaetes, Protochodates and Echinoderms (e.g. sea cucumbers and starfish). Along the coastal areas, mangrove forests cover approximately 286,000 hectares but these forests are also threatened by unregulated use of wood for construction and fuelwood. Other threats to mangrove forests include infrastructure development without environmental impact considerations and reclamation. At the Aberdeen Creek, for example, reclamation of large areas of mangrove forest and mudflats continues unabated through embankment and polder development.

ii) Reduction of ecosystem services flow: In addition to acting as a biodiversity refuge, the forested area of the WAP plays an important role in providing resources such as fuelwood and medicinal plants. The Western Area Protected Forest Reserve also serves as the main water tower for Freetown. The water catchments, located in the Western Area Protected Forest Reserve, could provide sufficient resources for the water supply of the entire peninsula but catchments are threatened by erosion/degradation, inadequate land use management, including the issuing of building permits for publicly owned land. The Guma Valley water company, through its Guma and Congo dam reservoirs within the forest reserve, is only able to

deliver 70,000m3/day against a daily estimated demand of 130,000m3/day. The forest is important for erosion control, which is particularly relevant since a substantial part of settlements on the peninsula are constructed on steep hillsides that are highly prone to landslides. The northern edge of the landscape is formed by the Sierra Leone River delta, which includes the world?s third largest natural harbor. The mangrove areas support local livelihoods, including fishing, artisanal aquaculture and production of wood for fish smoking.

iii) Deforestation and land degradation: Sierra Leone has lost about 70% of its natural forests and woodlands, with 30% of it lost between 1975-2013, when the country lost about 1,100 km2, at an average annual rate of 0.8%. The decade-long civil war that Sierra Leone underwent (1991-2002) acted as a break on local deforestation. Since the end of the civil war, this rate has slowed, averaging 0.4% of annual forest loss between 2000-2013, with the main loss occurring in the Tama-Tonkolili and Nimini Hills highlands. Overall, the Sierra Leone coast lost 25% of its mangroves between 1990 and 2016.

The Western Area Peninsula Forest is largely degraded in most places of the mountain range. The high intensity of deforestation of specific tree species such as Anisophilea laurina for bush poles buttressed by their removal for access to land, may render the species threatened in the long term. Other fruit tree species such as Parkia Biglobosa and Parinari Execelsa are considerably reduced in occurrence in the forest. According to IUCN rating, Terminalia Ivorensis, highly favoured for board production, is in the vulnerable (VU) category. As a result of the reduction of the forest cover and the consequent effect of rainfall erosion, the landscape has also been degraded.

The LDN target-setting process in Sierra Leone has identified the WAP as a hotspot of land degradation, noting that forests in this area while remaining stable over the last ten years are stressed. Land cover changes pattern in the WAP varied significantly from 2003 to 2011. Urban agriculture, mangrove, and forests declined during this period whilst built up and bare land areas increased remarkably. A very significant percentage of the WAP forest cover, which once formed the beautiful greenery of the Peninsula Mountains, is no longer evident. Only an estimated 2,725,821 ha comprises the forest cover - approximately 38% of the total land area. Between 1990 and 2010, the annual average deforestation rates were 20,000 ha per year. In the WAP landscape, between1986-2000, closed forests were lost mainly to degraded forest, farm bush, and human settlements as is shown in the table below:

Land Cover	1986 (ha)	2000 (ha)	% change
Urban/Settlements	6684	11267	69
Open areas or bare ground	560	3047	444
Degraded forest and farm bush	21884	29554	35
Closed forest	5983	4822	24

Deforestation in the WAP is mainly caused by agriculture expansion (crop cultivation), aggregate mining, fuel wood harvesting and buildings? construction. The removal of forest cover increases soil erosion and as a consequence, reduction of soil fertility, reduction in crop yields with a derived insufficiency of crops for consumption and sale, thereby leading to a fall in income generation.

The mudflats have also been highly degraded especially in the Aberdeen Creek and Songo areas. The use of the mudflat of the Aberdeen Creek for constructing residential houses, has both reduced the area of the mudflat habitat and converted it into a completely different landscape through embankment and polder development. The mudflat is thus degraded, being physically transformed into a higher and drier land, which can no longer support the mangrove ecosystem.

In the Songo area, the degradation of the mudflat is largely due to logging and stumping of the mangroves for the provision of farmland. The land is laid bare, nutrients require by the mangroves are depleted from the soil through tidal effect and regeneration possibilities become remote.

Root causes of problems

Peri-urban expansion: There has been a high influx of population from the Provinces, to the Western Area of Sierra Leone, mainly as a result of the 10 years? war. The population influx has resulted in increased unplanned urban and rural expansion, which has resulted in high demands for land acquisition for house construction and occupation by squatting. The Western Area District population stands at 1,500,234 inhabitants (rural: 444,270, urban: 1,055,964), with a growth rate of 2.3%.

Agriculture expansion: Shifting cultivation (slash-and-burn) is practiced on the WAP. Slash-and-burn farming is reported in the Sussex community of the Guma Dam catchment area and the Markobeh and Rogbelor communities of the Songo mangrove location. In addition, an estimated 1,000 ha of illegal marijuana plantations are located within the WAPNP.

Wildfire: Accidental burning has been reported, originating from fires started by farmers to clear their lands and charcoal burners.

Wood-cutting for fuelwood and charcoal: 86% of primary energy use in Sierra Leone is estimated to be woodfuel (79% in the form of fuelwood - typically firewood - and 7% as charcoal), with the remaining 13% originating from petroleum products and 1% from electricity. Studies conducted in 2013 indicate that in Freetown, the primary cooking fuel for 73% of the households was charcoal, followed by firewood for 26% of the households. The demand for charcoal by Freetown households is estimated to be about 400 grams of charcoal per capita per day. Significant and sustained population growth at 2.2% per year implies that a greater amount of energy will be required. Furthermore, since charcoal is preferred over firewood in urban environments, consumption of charcoal is likely to continue its upward trend. And since charcoal burning involves higher consumption of wood in relation to direct firewood burning, this implies an even greater demand on the forest resources. In addition to its use as domestic cooking fuel, charcoal is extensively used by small and medium-size enterprises, including restaurants, fish driers, and gari and cassava processers.

Wood-cutting for construction materials: The construction industry has grown dramatically since the civil war, leading to an increase in demand for burnt bricks, tiles, and other construction materials that require wood. Trading in wood has increased with this increase in demand. Restaurants and institutions such as schools, prisons and military barracks, are large consumers of wood and charcoal. In the project sites, communities derive a range of products from the forest.

Sand and rock mining for construction: Sand and rock is being mined increasingly for construction purposes, especially along beaches and riverbeds, posing increasing threats to riverine and coastal systems.

Hunting: Illegal hunting in the WAP forest and its buffer zones (mainly by inhabitants of communities on the peninsula) is impacting populations of targeted species including birds, duikers, monkeys, and chimpanzees.

Pollution: Waste management systems and processes in Sierra Leone are extremely weak. The main Freetown landfill is situated in a former mangrove forest, resulting in continuous flushing out of waste during high tide and floods with coastal and marine habitats being inundated with plastic. An estimated 70% of households in Freetown and other large communities use pit latrines, 20% have a modern flushing system (cesspits) and 10% have no sanitation facilities. Untreated sewage is discharged directly into the Sierra Leone River Estuary through main sewer lines or outfalls. In smaller settlements, 80% of inhabitants use beaches and mangroves as toilets.

Invasive alien species: At least 31 invasive species have been reported as potential threats to biodiversity in Sierra Leone, with the occurrence and spread of *Chromolaena odorata*, *Acacia mangium* and *Acacia auriculiformis* being considered nation-wide.

Climate change: Sierra Leone?s National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA, 2007) reported that rainfall and temperature patterns experienced in Sierra Leone are changing. Although projections of mean annual rainfall averaged from different climate model predictions show a wide range of changes in precipitation, all indicate a trend towards overall precipitation increase, particularly during the months of July, August and September and October, November and December. Regional trends, indicated by the IPCC AR4, also anticipate that climate change will result in increased rainfall variability, frequency, and intensity of extreme weather events, including Sea Level Rise (SLR) and higher storm surge risks within West African Coastal regions. The Second National Communication (2012) cited records of extreme rainfall events, extensive coastal flooding throughout the country and severe and extensive coastal erosion along the coastline. Overall, the impacts of climate change, coupled with coastal landform variability and biophysical process variance from location to location is likely to have considerable negative effects on fishing, tourism, human health, water resources and subsistence farming. According to a report by Karim and Okoni-Williams (2007) produced for the NAPA, climate change has the potential to distort a range of ecosystem processes that may lead to permanent changes to bird diversity and bird habitat in future.

Barriers that need to be addressed

There are four main barriers to realizing the long-term vision of integrated land management at a landscape scale, wherein the landscape is characterized by multiple uses as is the case in the WAP. These are: (a) Insufficient systemic and institutional capacity for adequate management of the multi-use landscape; (b) Insufficient demonstration of on-the ground integrated land management practices in the WAP multiuse landscape; (c) Insufficient financing to support biodiversity conservation and environmentally sustainable land management; and (d) Weak knowledge management and gender mainstreaming.

Barrier 1: Insufficient systemic and institutional multi-level capacity for governance and management for sustainable production in multiple-use landscapes

Sierra Leone lacks an effective mechanism to enable collaborative, transparent development and implementation of ILM plans to govern sustainable production in multi-use landscapes, including the

WAP. Technical institutions, private sector, community groups and civil society do not have sufficient information on ecosystems services and the impacts of various management options; furthermore, they have inadequate capacity to generate such information and utilize it in the planning process. The policy environment is not yet conducive for cross sectoral integration of ecosystems services and biodiversity conservation. This set of sub-barriers is described in detail below.

Weak policy framework

A range of sectoral policies and regulatory frameworks exist in Sierra Leone that deal with natural resources (forestry, wildlife, minerals, fisheries, etc.) management, protected area system management and biodiversity conservation and affect the WAP landscape. Two key instruments, namely the National Environment Policy (NEP) and the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA), were enacted in 1994 and 2000, respectively, to cover environmental management in the country. Other important legislative actions related to sustainable land and natural resource management are the National Environmental Action Plan of 2002, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), the Mines and Minerals Act and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). A comprehensive Land Policy was updated in 2015, and Cabinet has approved the Lands Commission Act (2018).

Despite the existence of important underlying legislative frameworks, several policies that are key to enabling successful ILM processes are outdated or inadequate. For instance, the Wildlife Conservation Act of 1972 does not reflect the advances in biodiversity conservation in the last forty years, nor international obligations. The draft wildlife conservation regulations of 1997 were not promulgated and do not reflect present conservation issues. Given that wildlife management was part of the forestry sector, Forestry legislation is important, but the Forestry Act of 1988 and its implementing Regulations of 1990 are not compatible with current forest or wildlife management approaches and principles. A key issue for the Forestry Division is that although trade in wood products has increased tremendously in the last few years, it frequently operates informally, with many activities taking place outside of the official regulation and fee structures stipulated by central government for the domestic forestry sector. It seems that many fuel wood and timber operators currently choose informal networks for their trade, not just to make their activities more profitable, but also in some cases just to make their trade viable. This situation is significantly a product of weaknesses in the current Forestry Act and Regulations, including misdirected ? and sometimes unrealistic ? regulations, taxes, and collection mechanisms, which need to be revised to reflect the rapidly changing nature of the trade, and to foster constructive relationships between Forestry Division and commodity chain actors.

A draft forestry and wildlife sector policy was prepared in 2010 but has not been adopted due to bureaucratic bottlenecks. There is no provision in the Mines and Minerals Act (2008) for the conservation of biodiversity or rehabilitation of abandoned mines, leading to massive degradation in the WAP. See Annex 13 for more details.

Some of the reasons why policies, regulations and Acts have not been reviewed include: i) MDAs not adequately mandated to undertake reviews; ii) insufficient funds to support the process; iii) lack of effective coordination among agencies; iv) absence of political will and capacity. The Wildlife and Conservation Act of 1972, Forestry Act, NPAA and CTF Act, and the Action Plan to Combat Desertification and Land Degradation of 2008 are currently under review, providing an opportunity for the project to ensure mainstreaming of ILM into the revisions.

Lack of cross-sectoral dialogue and overlapping institutional mandates

Policy deficits are exacerbated by weak multi-sectorial dialogue and coordination between bodies and institutions that share forest and land management responsibilities (e.g. EPA, NPAA, MLHE, MAF, MTCA), resulting in overlapping of responsibilities, lack of integrated policies and insufficient long-term planning. Overlaps and conflicting mandates, especially over land matters have led to low transparency in land planning processes and issuance of permits for construction/mining/agriculture (see Annex 13). For instance, the MLHE issues land permits without reference to the Forestry Division of the MAF or the NPAA. Although the MTCA collaborates with MLHE, the EPA and the NPA in managing tourism sites and conducting evaluation exercises, there are conflicts between MLHE and MTCA, particularly with regard to the issuing of building permits. The present obliqueness of these processes increases corruption risks and hampers adequate coordination and implementation of ILM. There is no legal coordination framework that guides or directs the functionality of institutions working on ILM. Stakeholder dialogue is therefore sectoral in nature and there is a lack of multi-sectoral and inter-institutional dialogue and decision-making mechanisms involving government and key stakeholders, including the productive sector.

There are coordination weaknesses between national institutions and lower level governance structures ? provincial, district and chiefdoms, and among these levels. There is no mechanism to promote collaboration between local authorities and communities (Box 1) in monitoring and surveillance processes, and there are gaps in participation of women in decision making spaces. Although several formal and informal coordination mechanisms exist, they are not comprehensive, do not take into consideration ILM issues and have limited capacity for coordination, in particular involving local communities, civil society and the private sector. The following issues are hampering coordination: (i) conflicting institutional mandates or no clear distinction between institutional responsibilities; (ii) insufficient allocation of financial resources to relevant MDAs; (iii) limited information and data sharing among MDAs; (iv) conflict over ownership of operational areas; (v) inadequate consultation with local resource users.=

Box 1: Local level governance structures

In the Western Area, local administration is supported by a traditional system comprised of tribal headmen, selected through consultations with elders and opinion leaders of the tribe and then endorsed by the President, and village headmen who are democratically elected and provide village representation. The tribal headmen advise on matters concerning their specific ethnic group and once in position, rule for life. However, at the community level, most natural resources ? farmland, fishing grounds, mangroves, other forests, and sand ? are considered open access. During an assessment undertaken by WA-BiCC, less than 10% of the respondents mentioned traditional or government restrictions, with the highest being traditional restrictions for farmland. This view of natural resources as essentially open access may influence behaviors around resource capture and offer little incentive for conservation and sustainable management. Nevertheless, each village has a community or village council, responsible for day-to-day administration of the community/village. A village council has 6-8 members: Headman with a Deputy, Secretary, Treasurer, Public Relations Officer, Chairlady, youth leader (male & female), and 2 elders (male & female). Council members are not elected by the villagers/community members except for the Headman, who is elected during the national council elections. Council tasks include daily administration, decision making; dispute resolution; ensuring peace; implementation of development projects; and/or serve as representative between community & government. Lack of financial resources, institutional capacity and transparency are mentioned as main constraints affecting the functioning of the village/community council.

Capacities

Governance bodies do not have sufficient capacities for transparent land use planning and public and administrative management, and enforcement capacities are low. Critical capacity gaps were identified in key institutions responsible for issues relevant to environment and natural resources management: EPA, NPAA, MLHE, the NWRMA and the MTCA. In addition to difficulties presented by outdated policies and weak coordination with other institutions, institutional functioning is hampered by insufficient human resources, including issues related to numbers of staff and their TORs as well as the need for further upgrading and updating of staff knowledge. Funding is a key challenge because natural resources are not treated as a development priority in the country?s budgeting processes. Law enforcement remains a critical challenge, partly also due to inadequate funds and shortage of sufficiently skilled staff. This reduces the effectiveness of: (i) the NPAA to directly manage and oversee the management of PAs in the Western Area Peninsula Protected Areas Complex; (ii) EPA for environmental monitoring and compliance; (iii) MLHE for facilitating transparent decision-making processes in land use decisions; (iv) NWRMA for supporting restoration and protection of watersheds; and, (v) MTCA for effective management of tourism activities within PAs and their surrounding areas. The results of the Capacity Assessment along with the UNDP Capacity Scores is summarized below:

Capacity to formulate and implement policies/legislations and strategies to ensure sustainable and integrated landscape management: Seven of the fourteen institutions reported a capacity score of between 50 and 60%. The rest scored themselves below 50%. Many cited outdated policies and inadequate updates on skills for the many qualified staff members (many skilled staff members need further training to upgrade and update their knowledge for effective implementation of ILM in the WAP). They also cited inadequate political will and legal support to effectively implement policies; funding is cited as a key challenge because natural resource is not treated as a development issue in the country; law enforcement is weak, with limited buy-in for partnerships in enforcement. This is exacerbated by conflicting mandates particularly in terms of control.

Capacity to engage and build consensus/partnerships to ensure sustainable ILM for the WAP: Only three (MLHE, EPA and CEFCON-SL) out of fourteen institutions reported a capacity score of 50%; all others scored below 50%. They reported limited political will and commitment to collaborative management; lack of a lead institution to spearhead collaborative effort with partners working in isolation and in some cases, on an *ad hoc* basis. They also reported inadequate training on staff integrity; and inadequate clarity on roles and responsibilities of MDAs.

Capacity to mobilize information and knowledge for the effective adoption of ILM for the WAP: Ten institutions out of fourteen reported a capacity score of 50%; the rest scored themselves below 50%. They reported weak skills in generating up-to-date information on ecosystems, natural resources and conservation; lack of such updated information; inadequate skills for GIS and inadequate use of modern technologies to mobilize information; inadequate political support to modernize use of information in planning and hence systems that militate against information and knowledge sharing among stakeholders.

Capacity to monitor, evaluate, report, identify gaps and challenges, measure impact for ILM for the WAP: 10 out of 14 institutions reported a capacity score of 50-55; the rest scored below 50. They reported limited skills in M&E, poor M&E systems, resistance to change by institutions particularly the adoption of Results Based Management (RBM); reporting systems that do not function properly; weak co-management; and in most cases, inadequate team work among institutions on collaboration in carrying out robust M&E.

Evidence-based decision-making

Spatial information, such as maps of important areas for biodiversity, agriculture and hydrology, is essential to plan strategically for a multi-functional landscape and can help stakeholders to foresee and understand implications of potential trade-offs. These are particularly useful in determining priority landscape and livelihoods investments, critical to finding courses of action that are both acceptable in the near-term, and sustainable in the long-term. There is however very limited application of spatial planning tools in the WAP. The country has reasonable GIS systems but limited capacity for its use to support ILM. The Natural Mineral Agency (NMA) Geodata and Information Management has a modern GIS system and provides a range of GIS services to customers in both the public and private sectors (related to mining in general). Other institutions with GIS capacities include the MLHE, EPA, Fourah Bay College (FBC), NMA, the Development Assistance Coordinating Office (Ministry of Finance) and Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL). Despite the existence of GIS systems, there is hardly any application of the technology in natural resources monitoring and planning processes, in particular for the formulation of ILM (Annex 13 for more details). In general, sustainable development decision-making mechanisms remain hampered by inadequate spatial information about ecosystem services, conservation and restoration opportunities, and the interactions between social, economic, and environmental forces shaping land use change in the WAP.

Barrier 2: Insufficient demonstration of on-the ground integrated land management practices

The consequence of the barriers described above (insufficient capacity and coordinating mechanisms to foster collaborative planning, markets and policies that fail to incentivize ILM) have led to inadequate demonstration of an ILM model functioning on the ground, implemented in a gender-responsive manner. The concept of ILM in itself may seem rather complex, making a demonstration of its functioning necessary in order to generate buy-in and support. It is important to demonstrate practical ways of managing the ecological, social and economic interactions, using the WAP as a pilot to deliver positive synergies among interests and actors, mitigating negative trade-offs, and deliver benefits to all relevant stakeholders, in a gender-responsive manner.

There is a need for on-the-ground demonstration of ILM practices in the WAP, including: (i) improving biodiversity management by increasing the management effectiveness and financial sustainability of the WAP National Park; (ii) identifying and increasing areas under protected management such as the mangrove ecosystem, involving communities in the management of the protected areas under co-management arrangements; (iii) improving agricultural practices in the buffer zones to increase food production without encroachment into the forests; (iv) identifying and introducing sustainable local economies through alternative income generating options to serve as incentives for embracing ILM; and (v) agreeing on a WAP forest restoration program and creating champions for driving its implementation.

While the above are straightforward interventions, the conditions for their adoption in the WAP are missing. For example, the existing management plan for WAPNP does not include a buffer zone and is insufficient on its own as a tool for protecting the area?s biodiversity across the landscape. The mangrove areas, including those under the Ramsar status of globally important wetlands, remain unprotected in the framework of national legislation and management. Communities are not adequately engaged in co-management of the mangroves under protected management. There are no studies examining how existing legislations and policies affect local level sustainable management of mangrove forests, especially involving communities in protected areas management. There is no guidance on how national level legislation on natural resources should be applied to guide community engagement in the sustainable co-

management of mangroves, with economic benefits accruing to the communities. In addition, the implementation of the existing management plan for the WAPNP is weak and capacity to expand the network of PAs within the landscape based on their biological value is not in place.

Forest landscape restoration (FLR) and SLM present a viable alternative for smallholder farmers to meet market demands in a sustainable manner, while enhancing their resilience to climate change and strengthening ecosystem services at a landscape level. Although a large array of SLM and FLR innovations exist, many developed by smallholder farmers, the extension services that are critical for the scaling-up of these initiatives are often weak, and seldom knowledgeable or equipped to promote SLM and FLR innovations.

Increasing household incomes is hindered by the small scale of farming, limited production and marketing knowledge and capacity, underdeveloped value chains and inadequate market infrastructure, and limited access to finance. Youth are typically not interested in farming and tend to move to urban areas. The limited number of investors available are not sufficiently aware of opportunities for agro-processing and other investments (such as eco-tourism) in the areas, hence there are very limited investments in value chains. Other factors contributing to the limited interest by investors include lack of finance, limited comparable advantages (i.e. high cost and low quality) of local produce, scattered value chains and weak value chain linkages between lead firms, processors and farmers.

Local communities have limited awareness of the importance of ecosystems services in sustaining economic development and livelihoods, the impacts of unregulated land use and insecure tenure on the provisioning ability of the ecosystems, or their role in ensuring ILM. Consequently, unregulated urban and agricultural expansion, tourism development and small-scale mining continue to drive land degradation and threaten the integrity of the landscape and its ecosystem services. There is thus little stakeholder participation in the coordinated implementation of environment-friendly developments in the WAP, especially in the buffer zone outside the WAPNP.

In general, the private sector does not have capacities nor incentive for sustainable use of natural resources, although some major mining companies operating in the country are gradually increasing capacity for reducing environmentally detrimental impacts of their operations. The capacity limitations within the private sector reduce the opportunities for public-private-partnerships in natural resources management. Until recently, no conscious efforts were made by government to include the private sector in NRM except in licensed exploitations.

Although communities around the WAPNP are governed by a local administration made up of a Headman, a deputy, a Secretary, a Youth Leader and a Chairlady, these institutions have inadequate skills and knowledge to engage with the formal institutions of NRM, and rarely engage with them.

Barrier 3: Insufficient financing to support biodiversity conservation and environmentally sustainable land management

Financing for PA management

Sierra Leone uses very few of the existing financing mechanisms that are available to fund PA management. Financing mechanisms in use include tourism charges, central government budgets, and donor funds, which collectively fail to provide adequate funding for effective PA management. On average, financial needs of the WAPNP are set at US$ 1.45 million per year. Most of the funding is

through budgetary allocation. SLL 1 billion (US$ 116,959) is budgeted each year but, with the exception of direct payment of salaries for the NP staff, limited amounts are made available for the financing of activities stipulated in the PA management plan (15% of that amount dedicated to activities). Consequently, investments in sustainable management of the WAP landscape remain very limited. The potential for revenue generation through (eco)tourism and recreational activities within the PA remains largely untapped. Other than the Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary program that generates limited revenue (re-invested into biodiversity conservation), there is no clear tourism concession system or a payment for ecosystem services systems that directly contributes to the protection of the park. Therefore, the absence of bankable propositions for investments remains a critical impediment to private investments. This funding deficit has particularly affected finances for the WAPNP. Analysis on sustainable finances for PA management undertaken during the project preparation phase (Annex 15) reported an overall yearly average funding gap of USD 334,000 (Figures 1, 2 and 3).

Figure 1: Financial needs for managing the WAP National Park (Source: WAPNP Management Plan 2014-2018)

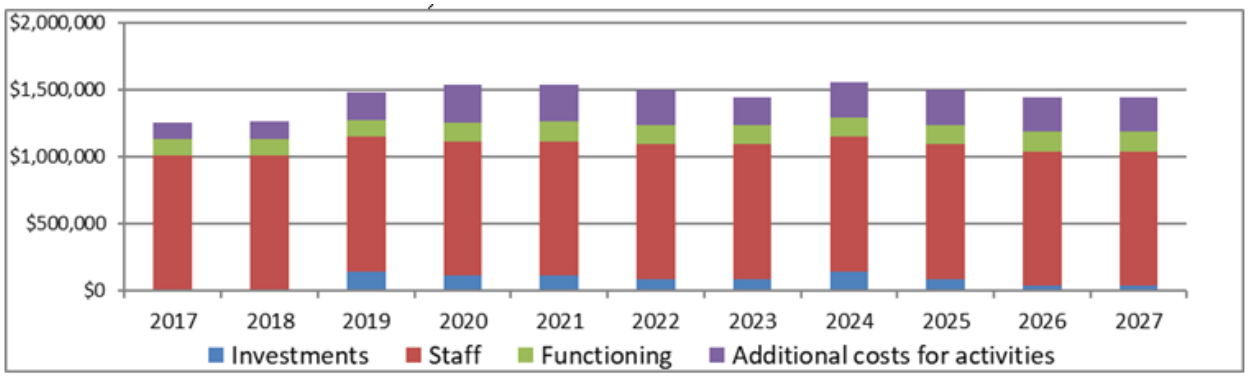


Figure 2: Projected Financial Requirements to Implement WAP National Park Management Plan

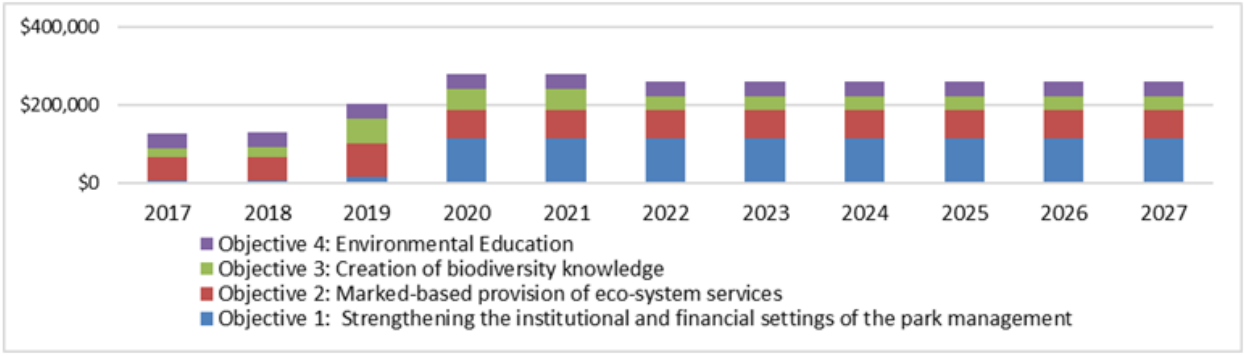
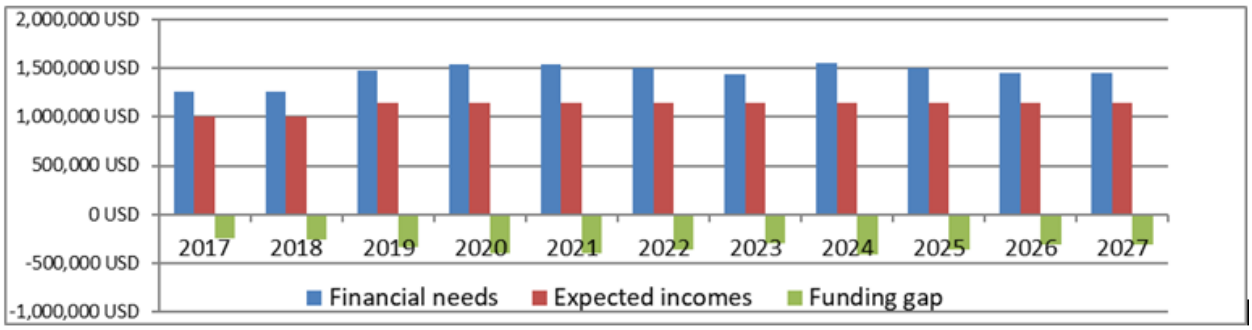


Figure 3: Projected Funding Gap for the WAP National Park



To mobilize additional funding, it is important for decision-makers to have the knowledge and appreciation of the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services provided by the landscape, and in the absence of this the results is limited prioritization of conservation in sector plans. In addition, the wide variety of products and services that can be derived from a sustainably managed WAP landscape are not yet understood nor properly valued. Land use decisions are therefore being made without this knowledge, increasing the likelihood of negative outcomes. For example, the fact that PA boundaries are unclear is already compromising current and future development of tourism due to encroachment in the WAP. Resulting from the unclear demarcation of political, administrative, and government and private property boundaries, there has been encroachment on public lands (forests and coastal areas) that have substantial potential to be demarcated for ecotourism purposes and contribute to generation of revenue for local and national development, while also conserving forests and biodiversity.

Financing for SLM, FLR in the wider landscape

Additional investment is needed to make land use environmentally sustainable, and able to meet increasing food demands while protecting forests and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases. For individual farmers or operations, degrading practices are often more profitable in the short term, especially for land users whose financial resources are insufficient to allow for the transition to more sustainable practices (such as more efficient energy sources, restraining from overharvesting fish breeding grounds, investing in improved agricultural practices rather than practicing slash-and-burn, etc.). Therefore, stakeholders require a policy and market-enabling environment to incentivize active participation with benefits accruing to all. Potential sources of funding for ILM/ SLM could include increased public investment, foreign direct investment, impact investment, climate finance, and conditional loans. Market incentives may include payment for ecosystem services; environmental and social certification standards, e.g., ecolabeling; and secure systems of use, access rights, and property rights for farmers and communities, usually achieved through decentralized government. There is a wide range of incentive mechanisms available and in use globally such as loans, subsidies, grants and rebates, applied to induce behavioral change in land managers and land users. While the government of Sierra Leone has made a decision to use land more sustainably and reduce land degradation, there has not been an analysis of how current capital and risk mitigation instruments could be affecting the widespread and comprehensive uptake of sustainable practices, or how they can be applied to incentivize more sustainable use of land and natural resources in the country, including the WAP.

Barrier 4: Mechanisms for M&E, knowledge management and gender mainstreaming are lacking

There are insufficient mechanisms for systematic monitoring of critical ecosystem functions (biophysical factors), such as carbon storage, water quantity and quality and biodiversity, as well as socioeconomic and

cultural variables at the WAP level. Such monitoring can provide critical information to decision-makers and land managers to inform coordinated responses. Weak monitoring capacity and institutional systems hinder sharing and scaling-up of successes and lessons learned. Efforts supported by international, national and local actors in the environment and natural resource management field throughout the country remain isolated and sector specific. A mechanism is lacking that ensures environmental and natural resources management issues in the sectoral ministries and line agencies provide and share information for effective monitoring of environmental policies. M&E and knowledge management processes in Sierra Leone are challenged by inadequate staff members dedicated to these tasks with inadequate budgets, limited access to good quality data and information, compounded by weak support for the tasks from senior managers. Information is dispersed and there is no mechanism to identify and disseminate knowledge and successful experiences generated by different stakeholders in the region, as well as to exchange such knowledge and lessons with the other countries of the West Africa region and beyond.

Natural resources underpin livelihoods for the majority of men and women in Sierra Leone as well as in the targeted landscape. As the primary providers of water, food and energy at the household and community levels, women are highly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods and are therefore particularly susceptible to changes in the availability and quality of these resources as a result of degradation. In particular, lack of access to land ? which underpins rights to all other natural resources and is a key asset for securing productive inputs ? can force them into increasingly vulnerable situations and expose them to higher levels of physical and livelihood risk, with trickle-down impacts on community welfare. Indeed, women in agriculture and rural areas have less access than men to productive resources, and sufficient effort has not been put in place to ensure equitable access to natural resources and means of production, nor in ensuring equitable participation in decision-making on land use.

2) Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

The Government of Sierra Leone is working with development partners to address biodiversity conservation and land degradation concerns. Some of these are particularly relevant to supporting different aspects of the long-term vision for the WAP landscape. For example, nationally, advances have been made on the National Land Policy, LDN voluntary targets have been set, various development partners are supporting skills-development and agro-processing value chains in different provinces, etc. Programs in table below form an important foundation of work from which this project can learn lessons and adapt good practices for the WAP landscape. However, in the business-as-usual scenario it is unlikely that these disparate initiatives with their very relevant experiences and lessons will coalesce under the umbrella of a landscape-scale effort to conserve and sustainably manage the WAP landscape. The project can, thus, add value to these baseline programs by promoting a landscape-scale ILM approach that is tested/piloted in the WAP landscape.

Baseline program	Partner	Description
Systemic and institutional capacities for ILM in WAP		

Baseline program	Partner	Description
National Land Policy (NLP) reform process (US$ 30 million; 2012-2030)	MLHE supported by UNDP, FAO, WB and other partners	The NLP reform process was initiated by UNDP in 2010 resulting in its adoption by cabinet in November 2015, together with an implementation strategy (developed in line with the VGGT with support from FAO). As part of constitutional reforms, MLHE is spearheading the incorporation of changes to the Constitution to reflect the new policy. The new NLP[1] aspires to move the country towards a clearer, more effective and just land tenure system that caters to social and public priorities but that also stimulates investment and development. The specific objectives of the Land Policy are: a) To clarify the complex and ambiguous constitutional and legal framework for sustainable management of land resources; b) To promote law reforms that will further harmonize the two separate jurisdictions of the current land tenure system; c) To ensure the security of tenure and protection of land rights to all landholders, regardless of their form of land tenure; d) To define, streamline and harmonize the complex land tenure regimes in Sierra Leone; and e) To promote equitable access to land. The policy will harmonize the currently separate land tenure systems and will for the first time provide for the mapping, titling and registration of customary tenure. The policy recognizes the challenge of equal access to land under customary tenure particularly for women. It stipulates that all land tenure systems should eliminate discrimination in access, ownership and transmission.
Improving Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (2017-2019; US$ 1.6 million)	FAO with funding from German govt.	The project assists the country to put the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) principles into practice. VGGTs promote secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests, with the overarching goals of achieving food security for all, while supporting the progressive realization of the right to adequate food. In Sierra Leone the project has focused on identifying and protecting customary tenure rights and has led to key results such as: the new National Land Policy includes the full set of VGGT principles; the Government is using VGGT as the main reference document for tenure governance reform in Sierra Leone by screening acts and bills from a VGGT perspective; a national plan for community-based forestry management, which makes strong reference to VGGT, has also been developed, based on an inclusive consulting process across the country; and a VGGT-sensitive implementation plan for the new National Land Policy has been developed, with technical support from FAO. This places specific focus on strengthening land administration and capacities for effective land use management throughout the country. The main lessons learned from Sierra Leone are that political buy-in, strong will for partnership and collaboration and a range of different initiatives aimed at placing local people in the driver?s seat, are all components that have contributed to strong national ownership of the implementation process. The experience in Sierra Leone shows how VGGT not only serves as a catalyst for countries to improve governance of tenure, but how fully embracing the VGGT principles can inspire stakeholders from different sectors and levels to engage in the process of building more inclusive, transparent and democratic tenure systems.

Baseline program	Partner	Description
The Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Initiative (LDN target setting process ? TSP ? started in July 2016)	UNCCD	The Government of Sierra Leone has expressed its commitment to set voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets. The LDN Target Setting Process (TSP) started in July 2016 and is guided by a Technical Working Group (TWG) with representation from a range of stakeholders. In the TSP, baselines indicating the current status of land degradation were established from default data. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis of the NAP has been conducted from the LDN perspective with the objective of establishing linkages between the NAP and the LDN goals. The TSP assessed trends and drivers of land degradation in Sierra Leone, using data obtained mainly from the default data provided by the UNCCD programme. The TSP identified and established hotspots of degraded areas using the three LDN indicators of Land Cover, Land Productivity Dynamics and Soil Organic Carbon content. The hotspots were verified and validated in a national workshop, which included members of the TWG. The hotspots provided useful guidelines in establishing baselines of land degradation, from which the national voluntary targets were set. The national voluntary targets, while awaiting validation by a national stakeholder conference, have already been shared amongst key stakeholder institutions such as the SDG secretariat and the national statistics office, Statistics Sierra Leone. Some of the leverage opportunities have been achieved. These include, obtaining a Governmental High Level Note on the LDN from the Minister of Lands, Country Planning and Environment, Statistics Sierra Leone accepting to include the national voluntary targets in their environmental statistics, activities in the roll-out programme of the new land policy being strongly linked to the identified national voluntary targets, and the SDG secretariat has accepted to integrate the national LDN targets that have been identified by Sierra Leone?s TSP into its SDG 15.3.1. The TSP proposed the development of a proposal for an LDN Transformative project to GEF in order to harness funds from the STAR GEF-6 allocation to Sierra Leone, and strong support to the EPA, the NPAA and other national NGOs to attain accreditation from the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund as strategies towards the design of an LDN transformative project in Sierra Leone.
Demonstration of ILM, SLM, and FLR		
Management of the WAPNP (ongoing; SLL 1 billion are budgeted each year)	NPAA	Government of Sierra Leone provides support to the WAPNP, namely by paying salaries of the staff of the National Protected Areas Agency involved in the WAPNP management.

Baseline program	Partner	Description
West Africa Biodiversity and Climate Change (WA-BiCC) program (US$48.9 million; 2015-2020)	USAID / national WA-BiCC team	WA-BiCC addresses drivers of natural resource degradation to improve livelihoods and natural ecosystems across seven countries in West Africa (ECOWAS), including Sierra Leone. The program focuses on three areas: i) Combatting Wildlife Trafficking, where it facilitates the revision and operationalization of national and regional policies, laws and regulations on wildlife; ii) Improving Coastal Resilience in West Africa: supporting integrated planning by strengthening capacity of local, national and regional frameworks to generate and use climate information in coastal planning, support the National Adaptation Planning process, and pilot and scale up coastal proven adaptation strategies. iii) Reducing deforestation, degradation and biodiversity loss in key forests. In Sierra Leone, WA-BiCC activities include biodiversity assessments and conservation measures. The program works through the core regional partners namely, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Mano River Union (MRU) and the Abidjan Convention.
Sierra Leone Agro-Processing Competitiveness Project (US$ 10 million; 2018-2023)	World Bank	The objective of this project is to improve the business environment in the agribusiness sector and increase productivity of targeted agro?processing firms. The project has three components: (i) Promoting the enabling environment for agro?processing sector competitiveness and growth of agribusiness firms; ii) firm?level support to increase productivity and strengthen competitiveness of agro-processing firms and SMEs in selected value chains; and iii) provision of matching grants to SMEs.
Sierra Leone Skills Development Project (US$ 22 million; 2018-2023)	World Bank	The objective of the project is to increase access to demand?led skills training and build the foundations for a demand?led skills development system in Sierra Leone. The project has a Skills Development Fund, which aims to increase access to demand?led skills upgrading in Sierra Leone. Through the Skills Development Fund, the project supports skills demand and supply through two corresponding windows. Window 1 targets selected training institutions that wish to improve the relevance and quality of their training programs and to introduce new short?term courses for out?of-school unemployed and underemployed youth, with a focus on girls. Window 2 targets businesses in productive sectors (agriculture/agro?processing, fisheries, mining/extractives, construction, and tourism) that need to address skills gaps to expand production and markets or to upgrade their production process.
Smallholder Commercialization Program (US$ 56 million; 2011-2019)	MAF, IFAD	The objective of the program is to empower the rural poor to increase their food security and incomes on a sustainable basis. Specifically, it aims to reduce the gap between national rice production and demand and increase farm incomes by 10 per cent for direct beneficiaries. The program focuses on smallholder agricultural commercialization; small-scale irrigation development; access to rural finance; and, coordination and management.

Baseline program	Partner	Description
Rural Finance and Community Improvement Program ? Phase II (US$ 47 million; 2013-2022)	MAF, IFAD	The goal of the program is to reduce rural poverty and household food insecurity on a sustainable basis, including by strengthening and expanding the rural finance system. It supports gender mainstreaming, women's empowerment and youth, ensuring maximum participation by these vulnerable groups in Program activities. It provides products tailored to the needs of women and youth by the community banks and has supported the adoption of a gender action learning system. It has also established quotas for participation of women and youth in program activities, and promoted literacy and numeracy training for women's saving and borrowing groups.
Promoting youth employment through local economic development (2016-2020)	MLSS, GIZ / BMZ	Led by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, this project aims to sustainably improve employment and income situations for young people engaged in agriculture and working in micro, small and medium-sized businesses (MSMEs). The project is active in the districts of Koinadugu, Kono and Kailahun, which include some of the poorest areas of the country. Its multifaceted approach addresses capacity support for partners, youth development, agriculture value chains, and private sector engagement.
BRAC Sierra Leone program (Longer-term)	BRAC	BRAC supports integrated approaches to development with programs on agriculture, food security, and livelihoods, health, nutrition, and water and sanitation, empowerment and livelihood for adolescents, targeting the ultra-poor and microfinance. BRAC has the largest microfinance portfolio in the country, covering 11 districts out of 16 with 31 branch offices across the country. It provides access to credit to people through two main components: a group-based microloan facility targeting women (100%), and an enterprise loan targeting both male and female small-scale entrepreneurs. Under its Agriculture and Livestock Program, BRAC conducts farmers? training, establishes demonstration farms, provides input support to farmers, creates access to markets and improves sustainable farming techniques to improve the agricultural production and productivity.
Sierra Leone Energy Strategic Plan (est. US$ 10 million; 2009-2025)	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources	Under objective three of the strategic plan the aim is to improve the efficiency of energy use. To meet this objective, the Government, through the Ministry of Energy and Water Resources will: i) promote the use of energy efficient equipment and technologies; ii) promote the development and introduction of improved fuel-saving kerosene, charcoal and wood stoves; iii) run an awareness campaign to sensitize consumers to the importance of energy efficiency. The initiative aims to protect the environment, including through use of low carbon and renewable energy resources and the application of clean technologies, including by: i) promoting improved cook stoves; ii) promote widespread use of LPG.
Financing of ILM, SLM, and FLR		

Baseline program	Partner	Description
Gola Rainforest National Park (GRNP) REDD project Long-term US$ 10 million	NPAA, RSPB, with EU funding	The Gola Rainforest National Park project is the first REDD+ project in Sierra Leone. Covering about 70,000 hectares of Upper Guinea forest, the project works with seven Chiefdoms to strength forest management, linked to carbon credits. The project focuses on three key areas: i) strengthening policies and regulations for the conservation and effective management for the GRNP; ii) Education, capacity building, land use planning and activities to advance sustainable natural resource management by communities; iii) Research and monitoring. The aim is to create a long-term sustainable financing source for the park through REDD+; until carbon revenues become available the RSPB will support on-going conservation management actions.
Knowledge management, gender mainstreaming, M&E		
Decision Support for Mainstreaming and Scaling Out SLM (DS-SLM) (2015-2019)	FAO, GEF	FAO has developed a methodological framework for Decision Support for Mainstreaming and Scaling Up SLM from national to local landscape levels. The Decision Support Framework (DSF) offers a detailed description of activities, tools, and methods that are available for use and adaptation by different countries to facilitate SLM Decision-Making. DSF is currently being applied and tested by FAO with GEF funding in 15 countries. It enables stakeholders to make informed decisions on mainstreaming and scaling up SLM by providing knowledge, understanding, and analysis of the effects of land use change and management, effectiveness of SLM responses, and evidence on the reasons why it is crucial to invest in SLM. Priority SLM strategies are evaluated and selected through a compilation of knowledge and analysis of experiences, and shared through the World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) online platform.
African Landscapes Action Plan	NEPAD	The African Landscapes Action Plan is an initiative led by NEPAD, which aims to mobilize partnerships and resources to put into place the principles of ILM at the Africa-wide scale. NEPAD is working with partners led by the Landscapes for People, Food and Nature Initiative, which is an international collaborative initiative of knowledge sharing, dialogue and action to support integrated landscape management. NEPAD has identified the following priority actions for advancing the ILM agenda in Africa: (i) Governance: identify multiple forms of governance and management that are part of the experimentation and innovation around landscape governance; (ii) Policy: define coherent and inclusive subnational and national policies, laws, and regulations need to operate cross-sectorally in order to break government actors out of their silos and promote scaled-up landscape-scale collaborations; (iii) Business/Finance: render integrated landscape management activities attractive to the private sector (both national and international) by legally protecting and guaranteeing investments so that they can efficiently yield public goods and private financial returns while mitigating investment risks; (iv) Research: Enhancing integrated, multi-disciplinary, and Africa-focused scientific research to better understand the complexity of African agricultural landscapes and make them more productive, sustainable, and inclusive; (v) Capacity Development: map out and address capacities required to work from a landscape perspective requires a broad spectrum of capacities.

Institutional framework at national and local level that is relevant for this project

Institution	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support

Institution	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support
Ministry of Environment (MOE)	The Ministry of the Environment was established as a standalone Ministry in 2019. It is mandated to formulate and facilitate the implementation of appropriate policies and programmes for sustainable management of the Environment. Specific functions of the Ministry include: - provision of leadership on the development and supervision of the legal and policy framework for building national environmental resilience, as it relates to climate change, natural resources management, including forestry and wetlands conservation; - ensure effective disaster management governance; - supervision of five government agencies/departments regulating activities in the Environment Sector - Environmental Protection Agency, Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection Authority, Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency, National Protected Area Authority and Conservation Trust Fund, Forestry Division (Under the Ministry of Agriculture); - ensure environmental	MOE is the implementing partner/ GEF executing agency for this project. It will host the Project Management Unit and be responsible for overall project coordination, monitoring and reporting. Will lead the policy, legislation and mandates review process. It will also lead the formulation of the exit strategy, to be ready by end of the fourth year of implementation, and spearhead raising of funds for its implementation, with support of the PSC. MOE will therefore be responsible for the overall smooth implementation of the project, delivery and sustainability of results.

Institution	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the MOE	Under the umbrella of the MOE, coordinates with national and local Government institutions on issues relating to environmental protection and management Advises government on the formulation of policies on aspects relevant to the environment as well as climate change impacts	Active participant in the entire project as a Responsible Party to be designated by the MOE. EPA will lead activities to realize project Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3.
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Environment (MLHE)	In charge of overall land administration in the country; Enhancement of balanced land administration, use, planning, and development control; Performs the general role of administration of real estate, national land survey (cadaster) and the mapping of geographical territorial information (geodesy and cartography); The MLHE is the parent Ministry and works with other Ministries to manage, preserve land and to protect the environment.	Active participant in the entire project as a Responsible Party to be designated by the MOE. MLHE will lead the development of the WAP Master Plan and will be active in the policy reforms and refinement of mandates for MDAs.

Institution	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support
National Protected Area Authority (NPAA) under the MOE	Strategic plan for all PAs Demarcation PAs boundaries: Management of National Parks, including designating new ones; Biodiversity conservation; Afforestation and fencing some areas around the PAs Mobilizing knowledge and resources for the above.	Active participants in the entire project as a Responsible Party to be designated by the MOE. NPAA will lead on activities related to increasing PA and ILM finance as well as the establishment of the Community PA on mangroves.
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) ? national, provincial and district forestry officers	Implementation of government?s agricultural and forestry security policy. Crop development and improvement; Policy formulation and implementation; Mobilizing resources for the above;	PSC member and active participant in the entire project. MAF will focus particularly on ILM planning processes and development of a zoned WAP Master Plan. It will lead the implementation of SLM practices (output 2.3) and the implementation of the FLR plans (reforestation of the watershed).

Institution	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support
Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs (MTCA)	The Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs is tasked with the responsibility of contributing to the transformation of Sierra Leone into a middle income country as expressed in the ministry?s mission statement- to promote sustainable tourism for economic growth and socio- cultural empowerment in order to preserve, protect and promote cultural diversity with a view to reviving and strengthening national consciousness, understanding and appreciation of cultural heritage and artistic creativity as well as enhance its contribution to poverty reduction and overall development.	PSC member and active participant in the entire project. MTCA will focus on ensuring that areas with tourism potential are developed, promoting environmental sustainability and nature-based (eco)tourism activities etc. It will lead the implementation of all activities aimed at increasing eco-tourism, if these become part of the value chains identified through output 2.4 (value chain analysis).

Institution	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support
National Water Resources Management Authority (NWRMA) of the Ministry of Water Resources (MWR)	The NWRMA was established in 2017, and has mandate to ensure that the water resources of the country are controlled in a sustainable manner. It has responsibility for the: Management of water catchment areas in Sierra Leone, including the WAP as this is critical for water for Freetown and other towns in the landscape. Policy formulation and implementation; Mobilizing resources for the above.	PSC members and active participants in the entire project: it will pay special attention to enabling protection of watershed functions of the WAP landscape, including through identification of key areas for re/afforestation etc.
Chiefs and traditional rulers	The relatively decentralized nature of governance[2] in Sierra Leone means that traditional authorities (including, among others, paramount chiefs, village chiefs and women?s leaders), Local Councils also play an important role in land use decisions, natural resources protection and protected area management.	PSC member and active participant in the entire project. They will particularly be engaged in the formation and management of the mangrove PAs and enforcement of existing and new rules of forest protection and sustainable harvesting of forest products (where this happens). They will also be heavily engaged in the dissemination of the awareness raising campaigns on the importance of ILM and forest conservation for ecosystems services to improve resilient livelihoods.
Development Partners (UNDP, FAO, World Bank, AfDB, GIZ, CARE, USAID, etc.)	Development finance Supports Private sector driven programs Funds Disbursements	Co-Finance; establishment of synergies through active and future interventions relevant to biodiversity conservation, ILM, climate change adaptation/mitigation, and livelihood-related actions, etc. (See baseline section of this document for more details). The PMU will engage with these development partners to identify and pursue opportunities for co-finance projects.

Institution	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support
Community groups in pilot areas	Landowners and/or managers Implementers Knowledgeable about NTFPs, fish species, mangroves; These community groups will adopt community conservation of the mangrove PAs and other natural resources outside the PAs; They will benefit from piloting the payment for ecosystems services scheme; adoption of SLM practices; income generating activities based on selected value chains; and, improved household energy systems to reduce consumption of wood product	These groups will be the drivers of the ILM implementation on the ground, especially project Component 2, which will pilot ILM-related initiatives. They will participate in all project outputs ensuring engagement of all gender groups. The PMU and the PSC will ensure inclusive, meaningful consultation, avoiding the common pitfalls that challenge participation, and ensuring that the mere conducting of, and attendance at, community fora is not used as proxy for true participation. They will ensure that consultation meetings are organized to enable meaningful consultation; thus, organized with adequate notice for communities to prepare for them; held in accessible places and discussions held in a language that promotes genuine participation. The project will therefore empower communities to actively participate, providing local stakeholders an active voice in the design and management of the landscape, using relevant tools such as participatory land use planning, resource mapping, to genuinely understand local needs, identify potential conflicts and negotiate compromises. During implementation, communities will participate in the ILM planning, identification of mangroves PA areas and their gazettement, including formulating and implementing PA management plans. They will also participate in identifying suitable areas and subjects for the payment for ecosystems services pilot, as well as its implementation. They will undertake SLM/SFM and will therefore act as private sector service providers for sustainability after the project life. Under the implementation of the forest landscape restoration plan, they will suggest tree species needed, alert project facilitators about planting season, monitor the growth of trees and forests, can report cases of tree theft and destruction and provide affordable labor as a cost sharing benefit. They will actively learn and share lessons on the project initiatives.

Institution	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support
Water Companies	The Guma Valley Water Company (GVWC) is responsible for Freetown, while the Sierra Leone Water Company (SALWACO) is responsible for other urban and peri-urban areas and for rural water supply, including the provision of technical support to local councils; Mandate to secure water security; Mobilizing resources for the above	These companies will be members of the PSC and active participants in the entire project: they will pay special focus on the ILM planning/ production of zoned WAP Master Plan, implementation of the payment for ecosystems services pilot scheme and the implementation of the FLR plans (reforestation of the watershed).

Institution	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support
NGOs - Environmental Foundation for Africa (EFA) - Women?s Network for Environmental Sustainability (WONES) - Tacugama	Facilitating biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and community empowerment to undertake conservation-based development; Soil conservation and Forest landscape restoration, Educational campaigns on conservation, environmental management, appropriate technology and related subjects; Income generating activities based on sustainable value chains; Integrated water management Sustainable agriculture; Climate change adaptation &mitigation; Gender mainstreaming, women and youth empowerment.	Proposed Responsible Parties to be designated by the MOE. During the project implementation, they will provide advocacy and support to site management groups and additional capacity to complement the government agencies. They will be involved in providing community facilitation services, training and awareness raising campaigns. The PMU will engage these development partners to identify opportunities for collaboration on the project and pursue them, as appropriate.

Institution	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support
Media groups such as SL television and radio, local community radios	Broadcasting to the communities the available opportunities Government and other organizations developmental programs Awareness raising on the need to combat deforestation in the WAP (and countrywide).	Awareness raising on the need to combat deforestation, and conserve watershed services and biodiversity. Broadcasting project activities and making them known Reporting on forests and the need for them The media will be engaged to formulate and disseminate the awareness raising strategy for ILM in the WAP, highlighting its costs and benefits. Dissemination will be through modern communications tools such as soap operas, kids? programs, etc.

3) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[3] strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

Note: A more detailed description of the project outputs is provided in the UNDP Prodoc (Section IV ? Results and Partnerships)

The overall objective of the project is to strengthen conditions for the sustainable and integrated management of multiple-use landscapes (piloted in the WAP landscape) to protect globally significant biodiversity, safeguard ecosystem services generating local and national socio-economic benefits, and advance towards land degradation neutrality. The project will embed an integrated landscape management approach, thereby providing a stable and long-term system of landscape governance, which will help create resilient institutional capacities, systems and decision-making processes, enabling multiple actors to pursue their individual and shared interests. In addition, the project will address the immediate causes of unsustainable land management and biodiversity loss in the targeted landscape. Results will be delivered through four outcomes that are described in detail below.

Component 1: Systemic and Institutional Capacity for ILM

Outcome 1: Systemic and institutional capacity lays long-term foundation for integrated landscape management of the 69,820 ha multi-use landscape

Without GEF investment: Without the project, there will be inadequate mainstreaming of ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation in sector policies, some of which are old and outdated. Sectoral development programs will continue to be a threat to the forest resources due to inadequate mainstreaming of forest values and forest landscape restoration (FLR) in sector development plans. The on-going land reforms, following the 2015 approval of the National Land Policy, and the associated refinement of mandates for institutions related to land will continue without mainstreaming of the environment, biodiversity and ecosystems management. Organizational and systemic capacities for ILM of institutions responsible for natural resources management, biodiversity conservation, protected areas management and financial mechanisms will continue to be at the average of 43.5%. In the absence of a knowledge-informed

Master Plan, stakeholders will continue a business-as-usual approach, leading to further ecosystem degradation with consequent loss of biodiversity, watershed services and livelihood options. Without a coordination mechanism, technical institutions and other stakeholders will continue to operate in isolation, without appreciating opportunities for negotiating landscape objectives that meet all stakeholder needs, minimizing negative trade-offs and maximizing synergies. Technical government staff will continue to perform their duties with limited data collection and analysis tools and weak technical skills for data collection, entry and analysis, gender mainstreaming and knowledge management, weakening planning and implementation of knowledge-based, gender-sensitive ILM and FLR strategies. In addition, they will continue to work with inadequate skills to monitor, study, evaluate and assess policies and activities relevant to FLR, biodiversity conservation and household energy programs, weakening the abilities of evidence-based decision-making.

With GEF investment: The GEF investment will put in place strengthened multi-level governance frameworks for sustainable management and production in multiple use landscapes in Sierra Leone, with a special focus on the high conservation value WAP landscape. Policy reforms will be facilitated, building on the land policy reform and strategy implementation process. Institutional mandates will be refined and/or streamlined to remove overlap, conflicts and contradictions. An open-access planning system will be established, and capacity (skills and information) enhanced to develop a WAP landscape integrated management plan, with an associated forest landscape restoration plan. The plans will be developed through a consultative, gender-responsive process, enabled by a coordination mechanism that will facilitate cross-sector coordination and collaboration. The plan will be supported by participatory M&E and knowledge management systems (Outcome 4) to support upscaling. The open-access planning system will be hosted by the MLHE, building on the capacity being provided by development partners under the land policy reform (including GIS, land titling). Additional capacity will be provided (based on the refined capacity needs assessment) to ensure sustainability of the system after the project ends. This is important because the implementation of the ILM approach is a very long-term process that requires a functional open-access planning platform on a continuing basis.

Output 1.1 Capacity of targeted Government institutions and other stakeholders increased for collaborative land-use decision-making and management: Given the multitude of topics and sub-sectors associated with the ILM, and the complex interlinkages between sub-sectors, a multi-level sector-wide approach is required that draws together all responsible stakeholders to articulate the enabling framework, coordinate a consistent approach to enforcement and compliance, conduct M&E, ensuring effective and efficient implementation of the ILM provisions and activities, to maximize positive impact and achieve sustainable development solutions. The project will provide training to key staff of relevant institutions as well as other stakeholders relevant to the functioning of the multi-level Coordination Platform that will be established under Output 1.3, including relevant NGOs. A comprehensive assessment will be conducted to determine capacity gaps (building on the capacity assessment done during project preparation as well as to determine priority skill building/training activities. Capacity development will address capacity needs under Output 2.1 (resources to update and implement the 2014-2018 WAPNP Management Plan) and Output 2.2 (community co-managed mangrove PAs). Training objectives will take into account the baseline results of the UNDP Capacity Scores collected during project preparation (Annex 13), targeting issues such as capacity to: i) conceptualize and formulate policies/legislations to improve sustainable and integrated landscape management for the WAP; ii) implement relevant policies/legislations; iii) engage and build partnerships; iv) mobilize knowledge and information; v) monitor, evaluate, identify gaps and

measure impact of ILM. Based on the outcomes of assessments and prioritization exercises done in close engagement with targeted stakeholders, skill building/training activities could also cover relevant themes such as enforcement and compliance, environmental impact licensing, PA management, education and awareness raising as well as resource mobilization, including engagement of the private sector in environmental management. The aim of training activities will be to increase baseline capacity scores (see Results Framework for mid-term and end of project targets).

Activities under this output will include:

1.1.1 Identify key national stakeholders relevant to the planning and implementation of the ILM and FLR plans in the WAP; this is in addition to EPA, NPAA, MLHE and MTCA.

1.1.2 Refine the Capacity Score Card, agreeing on the specific scores to be monitored, and a schedule for repeating the assessment.

1.1.3 Undertake skills and capacity needs assessment and identify gaps in skills.

1.1.4 Assess training materials available and modify to suit the project requirements and the skills-gaps.

1.1.5 Design capacity enhancement strategy to enable the EPA, NPAA, MLHE and MTCA to fulfil their mandates within the WAP landscape.

1.1.6 Implement training and capacity building programs, ensuring gender mainstreaming to reach all gender groups.

1.1.7 Document the process and produce a technical report, including a section on lessons generated by the process.

Output 1.2: Gaps in legal, sectoral policy, institutional and enforcement frameworks are identified and addressed, providing improved enabling conditions for integrated landscape management: Mandates for relevant MDAs will be reviewed and recommendations provided to refine them and remove conflicts, overlaps and contradictions. This will be undertaken though a consultative and participatory process, building on the Management and Functional Review undertaken by the Public Sector Reform Unit, which aims to enhance effectiveness of the Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment by: (i) aligning the mandate and vision of the Ministry to the National Agenda for Change, and (ii) facilitating effective structures and processes. Institutional and policy baseline assessments undertaken during project formulation, identified policies and legal frameworks requiring to be reviewed and/or updated. This initial assessment will be conducted in more detail in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), Ministry of Lands, Housing and the Environment (MLHE), Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources (MMMR), Ministry of Water Resources (MWR), and the EPA to review policies and legislation related to ILM, SLM and biodiversity conservation and identify ways to strengthen their coordination, implementation and enforcement. Sector policies and regulatory frameworks will be reviewed/ developed to support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in sector plans. Relevant MDAs, development partners, and NGOs will be mobilized to advocate and facilitate adoption of the recommendations to enhance coordination and collaboration amongst the institutions. In particular, the Wildlife Conservation Act of 1972 and its implementing regulations will be reviewed to incorporate advanced biodiversity conservation and international obligations. The Forestry Act of 1988 and its

implementing Regulations of 1990 will be reviewed, and recommendations made to make them compatible with modern forest approaches and principles. The review will build on the work done by NPAA (under the EU-funded project on REDD+ and Capacity Building, which closed in 2017) in developing definitions for a forest policy and the regulations for a working framework for REDD+. This will include the report of the review of existing forest policies and laws, and institutions impacting REDD+, as well as key identification of challenges for legal preparedness to REDD+. Recommendations will also be generated to remove ambiguities and contradictions between the objectives of the Lands policy of 2015 and the updated Forestry Policy. Other policies to be reviewed are the Environmental Policy of 1994 and the Environment Protection Act of 2008, the Environment Protection (Mines and Minerals) Act of 2013 and the National Water Resources Management Act of 2017. Recommendations will be made to include provisions for the conservation of biodiversity and/or rehabilitation of abandoned mines in the Mines and Minerals Act. Similarly, policy, guidelines and regulations will be provided to incorporate biodiversity into urban development.

Activities under this output will include:

1.2.1 Review, in a participatory gender-responsive process, policies and legislation related to SLM and biodiversity conservation, and generate recommendations for mainstreaming ILM, SLM and biodiversity conservation in productive sector policies.

1.2.2 Building on the review of mandates undertaken during the Land Policy formulation process, review, in a participatory and gender-responsive process, the mandates for NRM MDAs (especially for MLHE, MAF, MTCA, EPA, NPAA), formulate recommendations for refining the mandates to remove overlap and conflicts.

1.2.3 With the support of the Project Board, lobby for the adoption of the recommendations, to deliver policy reforms that mainstream ILM, SLM and biodiversity conservation in productive sector policies; and, harmonize legal and institutional frameworks for ILM implementation at landscape level.

1.2.4 Document the process and produce a technical report, including a section on lessons generated by the process.

Output 1.3: A multi-level Coordination Platform and an open-access spatial planning system are established and operationalized for the WAP Multi-Use Landscape: Through strong stakeholder engagement, a multi-level Coordination Platform will be established and operationalized to enable effective integrated management of the WAP landscape by involving key partners and beneficiaries at all levels. The platform will integrate lessons learned by building on existing mechanisms and have the long-term objective of facilitating alignment of relevant sectors and develop joint concrete actions in terms of coordinating and articulating development interventions in the landscape; exchanging information on on-going and planned interventions; sharing information, lessons and experiences; and optimizing the impact of the different interventions. Detailed mapping of stakeholders for participation in the platform will be undertaken during the first year of project implementation. Participation of relevant NGOs, women and members of local communities will be ensured (at least 40% women), and their active participation in relevant FPIC processes encouraged. Statutes will be drafted to define rules of procedure for the platform, including objectives, protocol for meetings, record keeping, decision making and coordination

mechanisms. Led by MLHE, platform decision-making on sustainable development and natural resource use will be informed by an open-access spatial planning system, linking to ongoing reforms to enhance transparency and accountability of the land tenure system in the Western Area Peninsula, and building on existing capacities for GIS-based spatial planning within the Ministry and linking to monitoring systems available within the EPA and NPAA. To ensure mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services considerations into land-use decision-making, the open-access spatial planning system will provide both public and private users with the following: (i) land-use data (e.g. it identifies natural assets, urbanized areas, means of transport and key economic activities in a geo-located and fine-scale way); (ii) up-to-date threat and impact assessment (areas of concern for biodiversity and ecosystem services); (iii) key information needed for sectoral analysis to enable biodiversity mainstreaming actions (e.g. identifying areas of actual and potential land-use conflict and land-use incompatibility in close dialogue with sectors and stakeholders); and (iv) user-friendly land-use planning tools. The system will draw experiences and lessons from previous EU and UNDP funded interventions aimed at enhancing national capacities for GIS-based monitoring and planning, as well as similar platforms including WOCAT, which offers a methodological framework for decision support for mainstreaming and upscaling of sustainable land management practices. Drone technologies provide substantial potential for low-cost surveys and monitoring, and the project will explore their use as a way to determine present land use patterns (ground truthing satellite data), changes in the use of the landscape, and feedback data in the planning system to inform responses and planning processes.

Activities under this output will include:

1.3.1 Stakeholder mapping to identify core members of multi-level Coordination Platform.

1.3.2 Building on existing mechanisms and lessons learned (e.g. see Box 2), establish a Coordination Platform for ILM in the WAP multi-use landscape, ensuring comprehensive representation of all stakeholder groups, including women, men, youth and marginalized groups.

1.3.3 Support the initial operational phase of the Platform by convening stakeholder meetings; assess Platform functionality after 2 years of operations; draw lessons learned and implement recommendations to ensure its longer-term viability.

1.3.4 Establish a central, open-access system with GIS-based monitoring data relevant to informing policy and decision making on ILM (integrating data on ecosystem services ref. Output 3.1).

1.3.5 Provide training for effective data processing and updating (including assessment of trends in land use, ecosystem services and biodiversity indicators) and information dissemination.

1.3.6 Document the process and produce a technical report, including a section on lessons generated by the process.

Output 1.4: Master Plan is developed for the Western Area Peninsula Landscape, including detailed land use zoning with clear cross-sectoral governance and implementation structures: The project will facilitate the development of the WAP Master Plan, covering a period of 20 years with provision for updates with 5-year intervals. This will involve an extensive planning process with the objective being to: i) provide a platform to bring together the stakeholders in the multi-use landscape to discuss, in a

knowledge-informed setting, the importance of the landscape for each of the stakeholder and sectors; ii) increase understanding amongst stakeholders and sectors on how their actions influence, positively or negatively, the interests of others; iii) increase understanding about threats to the landscape and opportunities for collaboration to optimize all stakes, and minimize conflicts; iv) identify and broadly agree on management objectives for the landscape, including zoning, that support the delivery of multiple benefits from the WAP by increasing synergies and minimizing or mitigating trade-offs among food production, biodiversity conservation, protected area management, ecosystem service provision, and poverty alleviation; v) increase stakeholder collaboration and understanding of the requirements needed to adopt a Master Plan for the WAP landscape; vi) identify and agree on monitoring mechanisms to ensure that stakeholders and sectors are mainstreaming requirements and principles of the ILM into their day to day natural resources management, livelihood activities and business transactions resources. The WAP Master Plan will capture the agreements and commitments of the stakeholders, including zoned land use areas. As part of the Master Plan, a Forest Landscape Restoration strategy will be developed to help retain key ecosystem services including provision of water and erosion reduction. Formulation of the FLR action plan will follow the methodology developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and IUCN, which was successfully piloted in Rwanda. The methodology will involve a) Geospatial analysis, ground-truthing, and results validation, to quantify the areas in the landscape that present an opportunity for forest and landscape restoration. This will highlight the areas with best potential for restoration; b) Economic analysis to model costs and benefits of degraded and restored land; c) Designing restoration action plan, based on an in-depth assessment of the conditions required to implement the FLR in the selected sectors. To ensure that the plan is informed by current information and science, the project will facilitate the valuation of ecosystems services, costs and benefits of ILM, generating relevant knowledge to inform the discussion on shared objectives for the WAP (under output 3.1). During the valuation, the role of ecosystem services will be mapped and valued for supporting both the ecological integrity of the Western Area Peninsula Multi-Use Landscape?s natural assets and human well-being, including detailed quantitative analysis of the environmental, economic, and social benefits delivered by the ecosystems under business-as-usual and sustainable management scenarios. This will include details on the landscape?s water cycle and carbon assets, including forest habitats prone to deforestation, as well as both reservoirs located within the peninsula uplands, which will be integrated into WAP?s overall management with a view to sustainability. To ensure that the information gathered is relevant and useful for enabling a participatory ILM planning process, the project will establish a technical team to design and manage the ecosystem valuation and other relevant assessments. The team will forge links with scientists, policy processes and resource users. The reports produced will be relevant to the ILM planning and be made easy to use in the planning processes. The reports will therefore: i) highlight the main results, provide recommendations for policy-making and follow-up questions (relevant for decision makers) raised by the research; ii) provide visual information that is immediately clear by means of graphs or diagrams; iii) provide links to further references in case policy-makers and other stakeholders need detailed information on the topic; iv) involve specific organizations, such as networks and umbrella organizations, to ensure the effective dissemination of the results; and v) collaborate in developing capacity-building events with potential users, including policymakers so that they learn how to use the proposed models, how to create scenarios, etc. Planning will be based on geographic information systems (GIS) to combine datasets (attribute data and location data). This data will be collected via a range of methodological approaches, such as indicator system development, vulnerability analysis, policy effects and effectiveness analysis, modelling (spatial and non-spatial), systems mapping, multi-criteria assessment and integrated models. These will illuminate potential

future scenarios and pathways that could help make win-win policy and development choices and minimize trade-offs. To ensure collaboration in the planning process and sustainability of the results, the project will utilize the coordination mechanism and the open access planning system developed under Output 1.3, incentivizing greater participation across disciplinary, sectorial and political silos. The mechanism will be used to bring stakeholders together to discuss their specific expectations of the landscape, which ecosystem goods and services it provides and how optimal land-use strategies can be formulated. Such participatory engagement ? underpinned by facilitation, negotiation and compromise ? is a key tenet of ILM and will be undertaken with due consideration. Planning will be done in a highly participatory gender sensitive process where stakeholders from the local, district, province and national levels will collectively: a) assess past and current conditions and trends of the ecosystems to create a baseline scenario for strategic planning; b) develop a vision for the WAP, forecasting potential future pathways and desired conditions for the landscape; c) establish and negotiate objectives to attain/respect the desired conditions in a collaborative inter-jurisdictional context. This will include agreement on zones for the various land uses such as settlements, ecologically sensitive areas for biodiversity conservation, protected areas for species, habitats and ecological processes such protecting watershed services and carbon stocks, economic development zones (towns, farming, harvesting wood products, etc.), and forest restoration. Identification of the protected areas will build on the results of the Sierra Leone Gap Analysis and Conservation Prioritization undertaken in 2015 as part of the GEF-funded PARCC West Africa Project. Although the results from the gap analysis and the spatial conservation prioritization provide a wealth of data to inform conservation policy and practice in Sierra Leone, the distribution data informing the planning was based on range maps that included some unsuitable habitats. Moreover, the conservation planning system only contained data on three groups of vertebrates and did not include data on a range of factors that might influence implementation, such as ecosystem services, opportunity costs from agriculture or land-use plans from other sectors (ibid). Thus, the project will refine findings of the report and feed it into the system for a more comprehensive planning process. Implementation of the Master Plan will involve stakeholders adopting the principles agreed via the planning process in their regular day-to-day natural resource management, livelihood activities and business transactions. The provisions of the plan will be largely financed through the regular budgeting processes of the relevant stakeholders, who will commit to its principles. This will be complemented by additional financial resources raised through outcome 3. Implementation of the plan will lead to increased collaboration by stakeholders, coordinated effort and resources for land use practices that are friendly to biodiversity conservation, ecosystem service provision, access to new markets for sustainably produced goods and services, and poverty alleviation.

Activities will include:

1.4.1 Assess trends in land use and indicators relevant to biodiversity and ecosystem services (integrating results from Output 3.1 on Targeted Scenario Analysis); establish a baseline scenario for strategic planning.

1.4.2 Facilitate negotiations to develop a joint vision for the WAP, forecasting potential future pathways and desired conditions (working with the Coordination Platform and stakeholders identified under Output 1.1).

1.4.3 Harmonize objectives for all stakeholder groups (working with the Coordination Platform and stakeholders identified under Output 1.1). This will include agreement on zoning for multiple land uses

including protection of watershed services, biodiversity, and carbon stocks, housing, and economic development (farming, timber and non-timber forest products, tourism infrastructure, etc.).

1.4.4 Finalize a Master Plan detailing land uses per designated zone (working with the Coordination Platform and stakeholders identified under Output 1.1), including: i) dedicated plans for integrated forest restoration and biodiversity conservation (in line with the WAPNP Management Plan, see Output 2.1); and ii) action plans for resettlement and indigenous people/ minority groups (in line with FPIC principles) as deemed necessary by the ESMP developed under Output 4.2 within the first 6 months of project implementation.

1.4.5 Document the process and produce a technical report, including a section on lessons generated by the process.

Component 2: Demonstration of ILM implementation on the ground

Outcome 2: Implementation of selected ILM and FLR interventions demonstrated in over 21,000 ha, securing biodiversity, ecosystems services and resilient livelihoods:

Without GEF investment: The management practices on the ground will continue under the current business as usual without an ILM approach, with all its associated consequences on land and ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss and insecure livelihoods. In particular, the 2014-2018 WAPNP Management Plan will not be updated or implemented in full. The communities will continue to apply sub-optimal land management practices, in the absence of incentives, or means to transition to more sustainable production systems. The WAP natural forests, including the biodiversity and carbon stocks they contain, will continue to be threatened by poor management, encroachment and low levels of protection; globally significant mangroves will go unprotected; productivity of agricultural land will continue to decline, exacerbating pressure on natural forests to provide wood products and encroachment for food production. Collectively, the processes above will lead to further land degradation, biodiversity loss, loss of watershed services, and loss of carbon stocks.

With GEF investment: The project will demonstrate the practical implementation of the integrated landscape management plan in part of the WAP landscape, covering 20,000 ha. Demonstration of activities on the ground will be implemented in the two main catchments on the peninsula (Congo and Guma catchment areas), as well as in two key mangrove forests (Aberdeen Creek and Songo). (See section 3.2 in the prodoc ?Project area and sites?.)

Output 2.1: The existing WAPNP Management Plan is updated and operationalized in cooperation with relevant national and international partners, increasing management effectiveness by at least 20 percentage points: The existing WAPNP Management Plan will be revised in line with lessons learned, noting that due to limited funding, about 80% of the activities outlined in the 2014-2018 period remain to be implemented. Prioritization of activities will be done through a participatory and transparent process, engaging all key stakeholders. Based on the outcomes of the prioritization exercise, and in line with the WAP Master Plan, NPAA will receive support for implementing the WAPNP Management Plan. A

roundtable event will be organized with national and international partners, including Government, research institutes, NGOs, local communities, and the private sector to i) raise awareness on the importance of the WAPNP in terms of protecting biodiversity and delivering ecosystem services that are of key importance to the inhabitants of Freetown and the coastal areas of the peninsula, and ii) mobilize investments in supporting the implementation of the Management Plan. In light of the impact that the Covid-19 pandemic has had on protected areas and edge communities, it will be important to integrate appropriate measures in the management plan. As suggested in the Hockings et al Editorial Essay in the Parks Journal (May 2020), operational levels of management and enforcement must be maintained or even enhanced in protected and conserved areas to achieve a level of effectiveness that sustains biodiversity and ecosystem services, and reduces the risks from human?wildlife conflict. Emergency protection plans should be drawn up and implemented to address poaching threats and other negative consequences of the pandemic. Such plans are vital where wildlife is likely to be susceptible to the pandemic, in particular non-human primates. Existing monitoring systems should be maintained wherever possible. New monitoring programs should be developed to assess impacts of Covid-19 on, for example, visitor numbers, patrolling effort, levels of resource harvesting, human?wildlife conflict, well-being of communities. Monitoring of local fisheries and mariculture/aquaculture, as well as monitoring, control and surveillance measures for commercial fisheries, should be maintained to assist in the recovery, restoration and resilience of many marine and coastal protected and conserved areas. The revision of the WAPNP management plan will include measures related to covid-19 (and in accordance with SES Standards 1 and 3).

Activities will include:

2.1.1 Review and update the existing WAPNP Management Plan, including updated METT scores, and clear prioritization of actions, timelines and estimated budgets. In addition, the process of updating the Management Plan will ensure the integration of specific measures in response to the Covid-19 pandemic, while taking into account the report of the socio-economic assessment undertaken during the PPG.

2.1.2 Organize a roundtable event to raise awareness and mobilize investments. Meetings will respect government and UNDP guidelines of hygiene, distancing and maximum numbers of participants.

2.1.3 Implement prioritized actions as per Management Plan (to be determined by taking into account availability of funding).

2.1.4 Document the process and produce a technical report, including a section on lessons generated by the process.

Output 2.2: Community coastal/mangrove PAs are proclaimed and designated, with site management programs rolled out, including in the Sierra Leone River Estuary Ramsar site (approx. 1,000 ha): At least 1,000 ha of community coastal and mangrove PAs will be gazetted in Aberdeen Creek and Songo (along the Sierra Leone River estuary ? Ramsar site), building on the results of surveys implemented by the WABiCC Program. Guided by the findings and agreements of the ESIA and ESMP that will be developed within the first six months of project implementation (also see SESP in Annex 5 and draft ESMF in Annex 9), the NPAA will work with local communities and biodiversity experts to identify areas suitable for the establishment of mangrove protected areas, and facilitate the process of gazettement and development of management plans for operationalization. Communities will be selected on the basis of proximity to the mangroves and the pressure their livelihoods exert on the mangroves as well as the importance of mangrove resources to their livelihoods, and under the overall guidance of the WAP Master Plan. These co-management groups will be facilitated to develop and sign co-management agreements with

NPAA, detailing the roles and responsibilities of all parties involved, sustainable harvesting regimes and benefits to be accrued by the communities, while ensuring that gender issues are adequately mainstreamed. Part of the responsibilities of local communities will include reforestation of degraded mangroves with indigenous trees and clearing invasive species if present. These tasks will utilize payments for public works to provide cash transfers as payment for carrying out these public works. Part of the benefits for the communities may include harvesting of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) from mangrove forests, under sustainable use plans (e.g. through oyster, sea cucumber or seaweed cultivation). The project will provide training on improved harvesting techniques, processing, packaging and marketing, to those engaged in NTFP value chain (in conjunction with Output 2.4). The possibility of carbon sales from the community PA will also be explored, building on the experiences generated by the Gola Rainforest National Park carbon credit scheme. The development of the community PA will contribute to deepening understanding of how the national level policies and institutional arrangement for natural resources affect the effectiveness of local level implementation of mangrove management plans. This will form the basis for formulating local level regulations and by-laws for ensuring improved and sustained community-based mangrove protected areas. This will also inform Output 1.2 and identify strengths and limitations of existing institutions and policies in relation to mangrove protection, in order to inform policy reforms. Capacity needs assessments will be undertaken to design and implement a targeted program of training and skill building interventions, including for sustainable IGAs (e.g. eco-tourism, innovative craftsmanship, value-chain additions). Transparent entrance fee systems will be put in place (linked to Output 3.2) to ensure that new PAs are managed and financed sustainably. This intervention will build on successful IGA activities previously implemented by the River No 2 community with funding from the GEF Small Grants Program, and integrate lessons learned from EU-funded community-driven IGA activities elsewhere on the peninsula.

Activities will include:

2.2.1 Identify, in a participatory and gender-responsive process, mangrove areas to be put under improved protection, based on agreed criteria including biodiversity and ecosystem values, and community buy-in.

2.2.2 Facilitate the establishment of local Conservation Site Management Committees.

2.2.3 Prepare PA nomination files and submit for gazettement.

2.2.4 Develop and implement Community Action Plans that include actions to support protected area management, mobilize resources for financial sustainability, and local environmentally sustainable alternative IGAs.

2.2.5 Document the process and produce a technical report, including a section on lessons generated by the process.

Output 2.3: Implementation of the Forest Landscape Restoration Plan demonstrated, leading to increased forest cover of at least 2,000 ha and adoption of SLM and higher efficient wood systems with at least 35% reduction in woodfuel consumption: The project will support the implementation of the Forest Landscape Restoration Plan formulated under Outcome 1 with the focus being on afforestation of selected high priority areas, adoption of SLM/SFM practices in buffer zones around the WAPNP to reduce pressure on the remaining forest. The Forest Landscape Restoration Plan will identify priority areas where forest restoration will be cost effective and sustainable. The project will pilot an incentive-based initiative to encourage the uptake of afforestation/reforestation, which will feed into Output 3.3 (PES scheme). Farmers in targeted areas will be supported to adopt SLM and SFM (including agroforestry) practices to increase land productivity while simultaneously reducing pressure on the forest. Sustainable

land and forest management methods will target the improvement of ecosystem services in terms of vegetation cover, crop, fodder and wood/forest production, biomass for fuel, nutrient recycling, water regulation and carbon sequestration. Technologies will integrate traditional knowledge and science-based methods while building on good practices (e.g. WOCAT). Access to credit facilities will be provided for farmers in collaboration with micro-finance institutions or community banks, to support access to improved seed varieties; farm inputs and equipment; harvesting and post harvesting processes technologies and facilities. These initiatives will be linked, wherever possible, to the income generating activities of Output 2.4.

Activities will include:

2.3.1 Identify target areas for SLM/SFM interventions.

2.3.2 Assess best practices for SLM and identify suitable interventions to be disseminated to target communities.

2.3.3 Refine socio-economic and gender assessments to identify candidates for adoption of specific SLM support, identifying clear extension avenues, and work with communities to implement the FLR plans.

2.3.4 Assess best practices for linking communities to financial institutions and identify clear actions to be undertaken by the project to ensure that land users and farmers are linked to financial systems and can access affordable credit to improve farming and fishing practices.

2.3.5 Provide targeted training to land users and farmers within the landscape on implementation of improved practices.

2.3.6 In conjunction with output 4.2, ensure that participatory M&E and learning process is adopted.

2.3.7 Document the process and produce a technical report, including a section on lessons generated by the process.

Output 2.4: Sustainable income generating activities (e.g. ecotourism, waste-to-wealth, processing of agricultural products) are implemented, micro-grants, training opportunities, and tools are provided to generate alternative sources of income for targeted groups, including local youth in critical high-impact communities: Income-generation opportunities will be identified through sustainable utilization (from harvesting, processing, marketing and sales) of locally available natural resource products and opportunities for ecotourism. The project will undertake value chain analysis and economic/financial feasibility assessments to determine the viability of the different value chains and support their development as appropriate. The project will focus on products or commodities that are currently being produced/exploited, with a view to improving the benefits to these groups and ensuring that both supply and demand sides of the supply chain are improved. The Covid-19 pandemic has greatly affected youth in the WAP and offers an opportunity for the project to promote nature-based solutions to the crisis. The project will emphasize investments in WAP Rural communities (edge communities of WAPNP and those living near the new mangrove PAs), in their role as effective stewards of protected and conserved areas, because this could be a worthwhile insurance against future zoonotic diseases. It will be important to

understand and mitigate the impacts of the pandemic on the livelihoods of edge communities and to design alternative IGAs, grounded in nature-based solutions that address livelihood disruptions and are also resilient to such events in the future. The value chain analysis will follow the methodology developed by UNDP?s African Agribusiness Supplier Development Program (AASDP). The analysis will determine key groups necessary for supply chain development and engage them in a participatory process to undertake sustainable value chain development. The key groups to be engaged will include small scale suppliers (producers), small and medium enterprises, off-takers, service providers and government departments responsible for trade. The objective is to successfully implement all identified interventions that are needed to improve supply in the respective supply chains. The project will support participants in the supply chain (especially suppliers) for at least four cycles of business/seasons, together with key partners (NGO programs, public and finance service providers etc.), to ensure that challenges are identified and addressed. This will improve production and productivity, quality management, price, lead time and organizational structures. It will also work closely with the investors to ensure they improve their technical and financial support towards suppliers, communication of specifications and regulations and in-time payments. This will go hand in hand with additional investments in physical hardware and inputs supply, by both suppliers and buyers. This will be implemented through steps devised by the BMZ business development project for Sierra Leone namely: 1) Capacity training needs assessments to provide an objective picture of the skills and the capacities available to an entrepreneur or enterprise; 2) Business training in core areas to improve entrepreneurs? business skills, including cash management, customer relations and business planning; 3) Business coaching in practical sessions with experienced business coaches who accompany the entrepreneurs as they introduce changes and track their progress; 4) Access to finance: during the training sessions, financial service providers give insights into the financial services they offer and how MSMEs can access these products and services. Capacity of stakeholders will be enhanced to sustain the new value-addition activities and partnerships beyond the life of the project. The sustainability of the supply chain will depend on continued support from other stakeholders, such as the relevant Ministries (Tourism, Natural Resources, etc.) and other support structures to get all stakeholders in the value chain, especially small-scale producers, to a point where they can independently sustain the partnerships. The project will specifically target the youth (male and female), to advance their business skills, ensuring they have access to vocational training and decent jobs. This output will address the mismatch between the skills supply and the labor market demand by providing targeted training on business for young people, promoting entrepreneurship and employability. This output will be implemented in close coordination with the National Youth Commission (NAYCOM) and the Ministry of Youth Affairs (MOYA) that promote youth employment through local economic development. It will also coordinate with GIZ?s work through EnDev that promotes solutions for clean cooking that examines and tests all available technologies and fuels that can significantly reduce resource overuse and air pollution, as well health hazards and effects on water supply, and those technologies and fuels that prove to be the most suitable under local conditions are considered for the establishment of local production facilities/value chains. The output will also benefit from the EU-funded West Africa Competitiveness Program on value chains, by building on their tools, experiences and lessons. The M&E and knowledge management system (designed under output 4.2) will be used to learn lessons from direct (farmers, SME suppliers, off-takers and service providers), and indirect stakeholders (government, the agri-finance banking sector, NGOs, donors etc.) in the supply chain, which will be used to improve operations and support upscaling.

Activities will include:

2.4.1 Identify value chains that demonstrate potential for further development, noting the need for an emphasis on supporting local communities in their efforts to sustain and rebuild livelihoods affected by the Covid-19 pandemic through the development of sustainable and resilient enterprises. Examples of value chains to be explored include small-scale livestock and vegetable production, processing of agricultural products, and ecotourism.

2.4.2 Identify and support entrepreneurs in business skills development in a gender-responsive process (based on a capacity needs assessment).

2.4.3 Establish sustainability mechanisms (institutional support, M&E, equitable sharing of benefits, etc.).

2.4.4 Document the process and produce a technical report, including a section on lessons generated by the process.

Output 2.5: Strategies are developed and implemented to increase knowledge and promote solutions for environmental, health and social effects of deforestation and land degradation: Institutions will be mapped that are relevant for outreach and awareness raising on environmental, health and social effects of deforestation and land degradation. An awareness raising strategy will be designed and implemented (in conjunction with project Output 4.3 on knowledge management). To ensure that messages developed for communication and awareness raising resonate with the general public, an entity with comparative advantage in communications in the environment sector will be hired to lead this initiative.

Activities will include:

2.5.1 Undertake a stakeholder mapping to identify institutions that need to include and/or add environmental education content into their curricular and/or extension messages.

2.5.2 Develop appropriate messages ? including reference to the impacts of zoonotic diseases, such as the Covid-19 pandemic and the 2014 Ebola epidemic, and the role of protected and conserved areas in reducing these risks ? and disseminate them through the relevant channels per stakeholder.

2.5.3 Document the process and produce a technical report, including a section on lessons generated by the process.

Component 3: Innovative Financing

Outcome 3: Financing frameworks for sustainable integrated landscape management increase ILM, PA and Biodiversity Finance by at least 25% over the baseline:

Without GEF investment: Limited financing frameworks and incentives will exist for investing in ILM processes with consequent limited funding for protected areas management, biodiversity conservation, protection of watershed services and resilient livelihood options.

With GEF investment: Financing for landscape management will be increased through development of government revenue streams and operationalization of new financing mechanisms. To make the case for increased investment in sustainable ecosystem management, the role of ecosystem services will be mapped and valued, including detailed quantitative analysis of the environmental, economic, and social benefits delivered by the ecosystems under business-as-usual and sustainable management scenarios (in conjunction with outcome 1). A financing plan will be developed based on the Master Plan for the WAP Landscape, with clear costing for basic and optimal management, current financing level, and gaps to be addressed. In addition, a range of sustainable financing options will be explored in a resource mobilization strategy, the best options being implemented in the framework of the project.

Output 3.1: The role of ecosystem services is mapped and valued for supporting both the ecological integrity of the Western Area Peninsula Multi-Use Landscape?s natural assets and human well-being, including detailed quantitative analysis of the environmental, economic, and social benefits delivered by the ecosystems under business-as-usual and sustainable management scenarios: The mapping and quantitative evaluation of environmental services in the Western Area Peninsula will provide substantial information for the formulation of a Master Plan (Output 1.3), as well as for the development of a resource mobilization strategy to finance NRM, SLM and PA management over the long term (Output 3.2, 3.3). It will follow a two-step process. Step 1: Mapping and quantitative evaluation of environmental services. Linking biophysical aspects of ecosystems with human benefits through the notion of ecosystem services is essential to assess the trade-offs involved in the loss of ecosystems and biodiversity in a clear and consistent manner. It will provide a diagnosis of the benefits generated by ecosystems and will help identify the most cost-effective financing mechanisms that can be feasibly implemented in the Western Area Peninsula and Sierra Leone. The key stakeholders i.e., those who help maintain the ecosystem services, those involved in or affected by the use, and the actors/institutions involved at different levels of decision-making will be clearly identified so that this information can be used to improve incentives and capacities for sustainable use of the relevant stakeholders. The objective will be to examine previous work carried out on the subject and determine whether the available information can support coherent and convincing arguments in favor of conservation. The results of this study will not necessarily be based on monetary estimates, since an identification of the goods and services rendered by the ecosystems, then their quantification in non-financial terms, can sometimes be sufficient. Step 2: Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA). Targeted Scenario Analysis captures and presents the value of ecosystem services to policymakers, to help make the business case for sustainable policy and investment choices. The product of a TSA is a balanced presentation of evidence, for a decision maker, that weighs the pros and cons of continuing with business as usual (BAU) or following a sustainable development path in which ecosystems are more effectively managed. This alternate path is termed sustainable ecosystem management (SEM). On the basis of the data and information on environmental services obtained in step 1, the TSA will juxtapose the BAU development path with alternative scenarios for the WAP landscape (increased efforts to conserve, restore, and manage forests and biodiversity). This will help highlight the costs of political inaction that are leading to ecosystem degradation and reduction in surface area of coastal and forest ecosystems. The TSA will (a) define the purpose and scope of the analysis, (b) define the BAU baseline and SEM scenarios, (c) select criteria and indicators, (d) collect data, (e) construct the BAU and SEM scenarios, and (f) make informed policy and management recommendations. The TSA process will involve a broad list of stakeholders and be facilitated by an international expertise, possibly identified by the UNDP office in Sierra Leone. It will result in the formulation of strong and viable policy options to be disseminated broadly in the country.

These recommendations will be used in the design process of the Master Plan of the Western Area Peninsula (component 1 of the project). The TSA methodology will also generate relevant data and, to a certain extent, prefigure a System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) approach that could be developed at a national scale. The TSA methodology will demonstrate to the international community the commitment Sierra Leone is taking toward reaching Aichi target 2[4].

Activities will include:

3.1.1 Identify ecosystem services of the Western Area Peninsula (mapping).

3.1.2 Define information needs and select appropriate methods.

3.1.3 Undertake quantitative evaluation of ecosystem services rendered (not monetary).

3.1.4 Monetary valuation of ecosystem services rendered (optional).

3.1.5 Undertake the TSA through defining the BAU baseline and SEM interventions and outline the pros and cons of possible policy options.

3.1.6 Document the process and produce a technical report, including a section on lessons generated by the process.

Output 3.2 Financing plan for priority initiatives is developed based on the Master plan for the Western Area Peninsular Landscape, with clear costing for basic and optimal management, current financing level and gaps to be addressed: A financing plan for the implementation of the WAP Master Plan will be drawn up and regularly updated. The plan will compare financial needs and resources, and identify gaps according to basic and optimal management scenarios. To this end, as noted in the Hockings et al Editorial Essay in the Parks Journal (May 2020), the Covid-19 pandemic offers an opportunity for the project insofar as it has focused the attention of the world on the connection between healthy nature and human health and well-being, and highlighted how reliant we are on nature, particularly for our mental health. In particular, urban parks and protected areas are becoming a lifeline for physical and mental health (Mell, 2020; Surico, 2020); this increased usage and interest could have additional benefits for protected and conserved areas and green space more generally. The location of the WAPNP and the proposed new community-managed mangrove PAs (e.g., Aberdeen Creek) near the capital Freetown could be an impetus for greater government and private sector support for better conservation of these protected areas. An initial matrix will be informed by a public expenditure analysis that distinguishes between the State budget dedicated to the implementation of the Master Plan versus the State budget actually disbursed. This point is important because budgets provided for in the budget laws are not always financed. In the event of a significant discrepancy, the cause of non-disbursements will be identified, and proposed solutions developed. The project will draw on the TSA analysis to mobilize additional state resources. The financing matrix will list relevant initiatives from international cooperation, including bilateral, multilateral or private organizations that align with the implementation of the Master Plan. Finally, the financing matrix will list alternative income-generating activities taking place in the project area. Government staff including from MLHE, NPAA and the National Conservation Trust Fund will receive training on regular updating of the matrix.

Activities will include:

3.2.1 Determine the cost of implementation of the WAP Master Plan, including cost of regular updates to it.

3.2.2 Undertake a public expenditure review to identify current financing levels and gaps that need to be addressed.

3.2.3 Identify other sustainable financing options that can be explored to fill the financing gap (including green tax, debt for nature swaps, endowment fund, incentive packages to scale-up SLM practices, carbon finance, performance payment mechanisms, and regular development partner funding), in collaboration with respective institutions; leverage the Covid-19 pandemic to make the case for funding to maintain essential PA management services, and provide emergency funding to PAs that have suffered income losses due to the pandemic (including support for the well-being and the food security of vulnerable edge communities of the WAPNP).

3.2.4 Facilitate participation of the private sector in financing the implementation of the Master Plan for example through investments that create jobs related to ecosystem restoration activities, eco-tourism initiatives, markets for sustainable products and services; leverage the Covid-19 pandemic to make the case for increasing funding (as above).

3.2.5 Document the process and produce a technical report, including a section on lessons generated by the process.

Output 3.3: Sustainable financing options piloted: Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) will be explored as a way to secure longer-term financing for landscape management. If successful, buyers of ecosystems services (e.g. water companies), would be incentivized to invest in interventions that provide longer-term financial returns (e.g. water catchment protection through forest conservation). The design of incentive schemes will pay particular attention to the following: 1) ensure that the intervention is socially and culturally appropriate, builds on existing institutions, supports livelihoods, and takes into account gender and vulnerable groups issues, and builds on customary systems of natural resource management; 2) ensure there will be no challenges with non-compliance with contractual conditions, by selecting communities with clear land tenure (either as individuals or community groups); 3) avoid poor administrative selection - to ensure that contracts are not offered to areas or individuals who are not in the best position to supply environmental services cost-effectively); 4) to avoid leakage - whereby protecting the forest resources in one location pushes pressure onto resources elsewhere; and 5) to avoid adverse self-selection - where people would have supplied the contracted PES service or activity even in the absence of a payment. The scheme will describe design choices to minimize these threats and specify indicators that will permit the evaluation of the importance of these threats in the project. The design of the scheme will build on PES schemes successfully tested elsewhere, identifying lessons to inform design and implementation in the WAP landscape. An independent evaluation will be conducted by the end of the project to assess impact and inform replication and upscaling.
Activities will include:

3.3.1 Review payment for ecosystems services programs world-wide and identify a model that can work in the WAP.

3.3.2 Define selection criteria and apply them to select areas to pilot the payment for ecosystems services program.

3.3.3 Design the payment for ecosystem services program, in a participatory process, ensuring gender considerations inform all decisions.

3.3.4 Support the implementation of the payment for ecosystems program, ensuring that the participants have the institutions and capacities required to effectively implement the program, earn money and equitably share it amongst relevant community and gender groups.

3.3.5 Document the process and produce a technical report, including a section on lessons generated by the process.

Component 4: Gender Mainstreaming, Knowledge Management and M&E

Outcome 4: Systems designed and used to ensure monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management and gender mainstreaming: During the first six months of project implementation, several key plans will be designed in order to enable informed adaptive management and knowledge sharing. This will include a participatory monitoring and evaluation plan, a knowledge management plan, a gender mainstreaming strategy and an awareness raising strategy for ILM and FLR. The project will then facilitate the implementation of these plans and strategies to ensure that: a) project management involves all relevant stakeholders and utilizes an adaptive management approach; b) gender is mainstreamed into all aspects of project management, ensuring that project responsibilities and benefits are equitably distributed to all gender groups; this is especially important in the implementation of Outcome 2; c) implementation of ILM and the associated FLR are monitored and data/information is provided to support adaptive management, and that a system of monitoring the initiatives is in place and capacities availed for its continuation post-project.

Output 4.1: Gender strategy and action plan operationalized and used to guide project implementation, monitoring and reporting: Gender mainstreaming during project implementation will be guided by a Gender Action Plan (Annex 11). The action plan will be further refined during the first six months of project implementation and operationalized to ensure that both men and women benefit equitably from project outputs, and enabling transformational changes in women?s ability to engage in decision-making processes relevant to governance and sustainable management of the WAP landscape.

Activities will include:

4.1.1 Refine the gender strategy, building on the gender action plan developed during the PPG.

4.1.2 Train stakeholders in gender issues and mainstreaming.

4.1.3 Facilitate mainstreaming of gender considerations in all aspects of project implementation, monitoring and reporting.

4.1.4 Document the process and produce a technical report, including a section on lessons generated by the process

Output 4.2: Participatory project monitoring, evaluation and learning strategy developed and implemented: A project specific monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed in a gender-responsive and participatory manner, to ensure that the project implementation is monitored, periodic evaluations are conducted for learning, lessons are collated and shared and information is used for adaptive management. Building on the M&E system described in Section 6 of this project document, the project will refine targets

and baseline values for project indicators to ensure they are disaggregated by gender wherever possible and robust to monitor project processes and delivery, as well as national and global environment benefits. The results will be reported through the annual project reports (PIRS) submitted to GEF Secretariat and the half-yearly project progress reports submitted by the PMU to UNDP and government. A mid-term evaluation will be carried out with field visits to project sites and consultation with project partners at national and sub-national level. A final evaluation will also be conducted and will include review of project reports, web-based information, and field visits to selected sites, with recommendations for ensuring sustainability of project outcomes. The M&E system will take full cognizance of the complexity of ILM initiatives, especially the uncertainties of attributing improvements in environmental status to the outcomes in the short, medium and long-term. This is important because monitoring changes in landscape use is an inherently challenging task. The size and complexity demand significant capacities and willingness, as well as financial, institutional and human resource commitments. Maintaining the motivation of local communities towards participatory monitoring processes, especially post-project is particularly challenging; hence it will be factored in during the selection of indicators and setting up of the system. Indicators and monitoring systems will be developed for a minimum of four dimensions; environmental protection and restoration; sustainable production; livelihoods security; and institutional capacity/governance. The M&E system will therefore pay equal attention to evaluating governance processes and outcomes. The project will set up a centralized online project information management system that can be accessed by all relevant project participants, based on a code of practice for information-sharing to be developed, especially outlining how external parties can access what levels of information. The project staff will develop a basic M&E Action Plan for how to monitor, track and measure indicators to ensure clarity about who will monitor what, when and how, while guaranteeing adequate arrangements and/or finance to implement the plan. They will be supported to systematically collect and store M&E data on the centralized online project information management system. The implementation of the M&E system will use standard UNDP approaches and procedures (see Monitoring and Evaluation Plan section for details), and will be based on the following groups of indicators:

Output Indicators - will measure delivery of the project outputs (the project?s products and services) and monitor routine project progress on monthly and quarterly basis. The PMU will collect information on the output indicators, which will be used in project reporting and to inform discussions at the PB as well as the project Quarterly and Annual Reports;

Outcome Indicators will track progress towards project outcomes (e.g., capacity or behavioral changes happening due to the use of the project outputs by target groups of stakeholders). Similarly, PMU will be in charge of collecting information on outcome indicators, assisted by the Implementing Partners and universities. Project progress against outcome indicators will be reflected in the Annual, Mid-Term and Terminal Project Reports and Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation Reports;

Mid-Term Impact Indicators will demonstrate how the project outcomes contribute to mid-term project impacts (e.g., increase in collaboration, financial resources for ILM and reduction in threats to the biodiversity and ecosystems services). Collecting information for the mid-term impact indicators might require consultants and will happen generally at the project mid-term and completion. PMU will report this information in the GEF Indicator Table, Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports and the Project Terminal Report.

Long-Term Impact Indicators or GEBs will measure project contribution to the ultimate impacts (safeguarding globally significant biodiversity in vulnerable ecosystems through and restoring ecosystems function and services). Since the project can only partially achieve the long-term impacts during its lifetime (6 years), the indicators will measure the extent to which the project has contributed to the impacts, in particular, the extent to which the project has laid the conditions for long-term stakeholder collaboration in ILM, mainstreaming biodiversity and ecosystem considerations in productive sector policies and increased financing. Full realization of the impacts is likely to happen several years after the project is over. The M&E systems of partner institutions will therefore mainstream project M&E, to ensure that monitoring of impacts and sustainability continue after the GEF project ends. PMU will however collect information on impacts and sustainability, with the involvement of the project partners and consultants, and report it in the GEF Core Indicator Table, Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluation Reports, as well as the final project report.

Gender Indicators will assess impact of the project activities on gender equality and involvement of women in IAS management. PMU will collect information on these indicators, which it will report in the framework of the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (Output 4.1).

The project will also provide training in overall project management and M&E to the project staff and all those involved/engaged in its implementation, to enhance the effectiveness of project management and implementation. Capacities for M&E will be assessed for key stakeholders to fulfil their mandates, especially sustaining the monitoring of the four important dimensions. It will then design and implement a capacity development program, in conjunction with Output 1.1. The project will also train the Project Board (PB) members to enhance their understanding of what ILM and mainstreaming SLM is about, how these can generate multiple benefits and why they are important in securing resilient and sustainable development in Sierra Leone and the WAP. The PB will therefore be used as a platform to enhance cross-sectoral dialogue and coordination for ILM and SLM in Sierra Leone. In the unlikely event that the implementation of these capacity development activities requires funds additional to those provided by the project, the PB will engage in fundraising, as part of the exit strategy. The M&E system and regular analysis of M&E data will allow the project to identify the most effective project strategies; to check project assumptions (hypotheses) and risks; to prepare management response to changing political, economic, and ecological environment; to learn from successful and unsuccessful project experiences; to incorporate learning in the project planning and adaptive management; and to share experience among GEF and other projects in Africa and the world. The M&E system will thus feed into the project?s knowledge management system in the next output.

Activities will include:

4.2.1 Build on the findings of the SESP (Annex 5) and draft ESMF (Annex 9) to: (1) Undertake an ESIA; (2) Use the findings to refine the draft ESMF and SESP to develop a costed Environmental and Social Impact Management Plan (ESMP), including an Indigenous People Plan, following the FPIC principles fully, and if deemed necessary; (3) Design and establish a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) during the first year of implementation with full details of the GRM being agreed upon during the Inception Phase, with oversight by the Project Manager and the Safeguards Officer; (4) Develop the Action

Plan and Monitoring Plan for the ESMP, including annual revision of the SESP; (5) Train project staff and stakeholders on the implementation of the ESMP.

4.2.2 Formulate an M&E action plan, building on the indicators identified in the Results Framework, and in-line with guidelines from UNDP and the GEF Core Indicators.

4.2.3 Train stakeholders on M&E issues and facilitate uptake of M&E in project implementation.

4.2.4 Ensure mainstreaming of project M&E into respective institutions? M&E systems for sustainability.

4.2.5 Document the process and produce a technical report, including a section on lessons generated by the process.

Output 4.3: Project lessons and best practices collated and disseminated for uptake, and upscaling strategy developed and its implementation supported: Information and knowledge accumulated and produced within the project will be documented and made available for wider communication and dissemination of project lessons and experiences to support the replication and scaling-up of project results, in conjunction with the implementation of the environmental education and awareness raising strategy (Output 2.5). The project will support the enhanced documentation and sharing of best practices and knowledge arising from project activities, including case studies and technical reports. These will document best practices and lessons. These materials will be disseminated through many channels: sharing forums on ILM, nationally and internationally, PIR, technical publications in refereed journals and attendance (and presentation of papers) at relevant International fora (such as the COPs). The information will also be shared on project-related websites, social media and a range of outreach and communication materials. The project will also help establish a community of practice on ILM in Sierra Leone and facilitate regular sharing of information. This will help ensure access of the wider stakeholder community to the experiences, challenges, and successes of the project. Three Stakeholder Forum meetings, culminating in a project completion conference will be convened in Freetown in order to comprehensively assess and share experiences between all stakeholders and provide opportunity for the development of a shared vision and collaborative efforts towards this. The project will also facilitate staff exchanges to build on lessons and knowledge accumulated under the partnership projects described in section 3.8 (Stakeholder engagement, partnerships and coordination) and other similar ones to be identified in the course of implementation. It will also identify synergies with all existing GEF projects in Sierra Leone, and those to start during its lifetime.

Activities will include:

4.3.1 Put in place a knowledge management system and ensure accessibility and visibility among stakeholders.

4.3.2 Produce analytical reports and case studies based on lessons learned from the different project outputs; disseminate through various channels.

4.3.3 Establish a community of practice on ILM in Sierra Leone.

4.3.4 Organize 3 stakeholder forum meetings, culminating in a project completion conference in Freetown in order to comprehensively assess and share experiences between all stakeholders.

4.3.5 Organize staff exchanges with other partner projects and identify synergies with other projects.

4.3.6 Formulate scaling-up and exit strategies, to be completed by the end of the fourth year of project implementation.

Project area and sites

The communities identified for project pilot interventions are Last Banking, Bathurst, Charlotte, Sussex, River No.2, Tokeh, Markobeh and Rogbeloh (see Annex 2 for geo-referenced information and map). Identification of project target sites was based on several criteria (also see technical background studies in Annexes 11, 12, 13 and 14 for more details):

? Location within the water catchments of the two dams (Congo and Guma) that deliver the main potable water supply systems of the peninsula.

? Level of degradation of natural habitats due to land use changes, and subsequent threats to biodiversity.

? Level of dependence by communities on natural resources provided by the local ecosystem.

? Accessibility for pilot activities.

? Willingness of community members to participate in project activities.

Table 4: Proposed target communities for piloting sustainable land use and income generating activities[5]

Location	**Community**	**Intervention**
Congo Dam catchment area	Bathurst and Charlotte communities	FLR, SLM, IGAs
Guma Dam catchment area	Sussex, No.2 River and Tokeh communities	FLR, SLM, IGAs
Aberdeen Creek	Last Banking	Mangrove PA along Aberdeen creek, SLM, IGAs
Songo	Markobeh and Rogbeloh communities	Mangrove PA along Sierra Leone River, SLM, IGAs

The main economic activities in the target communities are trading, farming and provision of daily labor to other traders and farmers. Fishing is traditionally an important economic activity on the peninsula, but currently it is only practiced by a small part of the population and is associated with many challenges

including inadequate post-harvest processing facilities and poor access to lucrative markets. Aggregate mining, collection and processing of fuel wood, as well as jobs in the government and private sectors are economic activities for a limited number of surveyed households in the assessed villages (Annex 14). The overall average monthly cash incomes as reported by surveyed households vary from only Le100,000 to Le1m. Quite a number (46.0%) of households reported that they had almost no cash reserves or regular income especially those who depend on wages from daily labor. Only 1.8% of the respondents earn between 1 million Le (equivalent to US$ 129)[6] to 2 million Le per month. Cumulatively, an overwhelming majority (92.8%) of surveyed households spend all their cash income mainly on purchase of food, education, healthcare and clothes with almost nothing left for saving.

Farming involves backyard gardening, mainly of vegetables such as those used in the preparation of plassas[7], pepper, eggplant, cabbage, cucumber, lettuce, tomatoes. Groundnuts and cassava are planted on the hillside of the forest. About 90% of the farmers own land, while about 10% of the households cultivate communally owned land.

The majority of inhabitants harvest forest products for different purposes including fuel wood for energy, timber for construction purposes and non-timber products (medicinal plants, fruits etc.). The NPAA created a buffer zone adjacent to the WAPNP for the use of the communities within this area. Uptake of forest restoration and sustainable farming practices in the surveyed communities is constrained by insufficient access to skills and materials for forest restoration and agroforestry, improved crop varieties; poor quality of farm inputs; lack of access to appropriate farm equipment; shortage of labor; limited access to micro-credit and agricultural extension services; and, insufficient market access.

The overall average monthly cash incomes as reported by surveyed households vary from only Le100,000 to Le1m. Quite a number (46.0%) of households reported that they had almost no cash reserves or regular income especially those who depend on wages from daily labor. Only 1.8% of the respondents earn between 1 million Le (equivalent to US$ 129)[8] to 2 million Le per month. Cumulatively, an overwhelming majority (92.8%) of surveyed households spend all their cash income mainly on purchase of food, education, healthcare and clothes with almost nothing left for savings.

4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;

This GEF-financed project will assist the Government of Sierra Leone in piloting integrated land management at a landscape scale in the Western Area Peninsula Landscape by building the necessary enabling environment and local capacities to achieve this. Without GEF investment, the ecosystem services provided by the WAP landscape and its biodiversity will continue to be increasingly threatened by unplanned and environmentally unsustainable land-use practices, manifested by encroachment into forests for agriculture, increased unplanned urban expansion, industrial and artisanal mining (mainly stone quarrying and sand extraction), as well as overexploitation of natural resources (especially forest products). The incremental cost reasoning for the project is grounded in the need to remove certain key barriers to effective adoption of an integrated land management approach for the WAP namely, insufficient systemic and institutional capacity for participatory management of the multiple-use landscape, lack of adequate

information and coordination mechanisms, insufficient demonstration of on-the-ground ILM measures, lack of adequate financing to support biodiversity conservation and environmentally sustainable land management over the longer term, and weak capacities and experience with ensuring equitable participation of women in land use decisions.

In the Alternative scenario, GEF resources will leverage co-financing from the government and UNDP to help Sierra Leone pursue four interrelated impact pathways: 1. Enhancement of systemic and institutional capacity for integrated landscape management; 2. Demonstration of sustainable land management interventions; 3. Facilitation of increased financial flows to support integrated land management and protected area management; 4. Mainstreaming of monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management and gender issues to support lessons learning, sustainability and upscaling processes. The GEF-financed project will also work closely with other partners active in the WAP to exchange lessons and collaborate in synergistic areas.

5) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

By pursuing the impact pathways described under the previous section, the project will generate global environmental benefits by preserving the ecosystem services of the unique WAP landscape, which occupies the western edge of the Upper Guinean Forest Ecosystem listed on the World Wildlife Fund?s (WWF) ?Global 200? list of critical regions, has been recognized as a Key Biodiversity Area, Important Bird Area, and also includes parts of the Sierra Leone River Estuary Ramsar Site. Specifically, the project will lead to:

Approval of a Master Plan for sustainable management of 69,820-ha WAP multiple use landscape

18,634 ha of WAP landscape brought under effective protection (WAPNP + community mangrove PAs) securing globally significant biodiversity and carbon stocks

2,000 ha of WAP landscape brought under Forest Landscape Restoration and SLM practices.

6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The project will establish a sound basis for the adoption of integrated landscape management in Sierra Leone, pilot testing its application in the WAP. It will directly apply the ILM approach to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem services in the multiple use WAP landscape for the first time in the country. ILM is built on the principles of participation, negotiation, and cooperation; as such, it requires long-term collaboration among diverse stakeholders. The project will catalyze actions and integrate social, environmental and economic sustainable development. It intends to promote the development and testing of actions and models of sustainable land use and forest restoration that are innovative in the country context, and the promotion of new product value chains, thus enabling at medium to long term, a greater balance between productive activities and environmental conservation.

In addition, the country will benefit from the facilitation of innovative mechanisms to provide sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation and integrated landscape management. Furthermore, ILM has

enormous potential for the construction of an enterprising social network formed by civil society organizations, community leaders, landowners, state and local governments and businesses, allowing the empowerment of stakeholders within the NRM context, especially communities and the private sector. By participating in ILM processes, communities become empowered by being actively engaged within a multi-stakeholder partnership and through acquisition of knowledge and capacity to make changes.

Finally, the project will help overcome gaps between narrowly focused sectoral approaches and the required integration of social, economic and environmental issues that are able to capture cumulative effects and promote a balanced view of future development on the basis of sustainability. It tests and builds on sustainable approaches that can be scaled up in other landscapes.

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[1] The specific objectives of the Land Policy are: a) To clarify the complex and ambiguous constitutional and legal framework for sustainable management of land resources; b) To promote law reforms that will further harmonize the two separate jurisdictions of the current land tenure system; c) To ensure the security of tenure and protection of land rights to all landholders, regardless of their form of land tenure; d) To define, streamline and harmonise the complex land tenure regimes in Sierra Leone; e) To promote equitable access to land

[2] The governance structure in Sierra Leone is based on a decentralized system structured into central government, and local (city, municipal, and district) and chiefdom councils. In the Western Area, local administration is supported by a traditional system comprising of tribal headmen, who are selected through rigorous consultations with elders and opinion leaders of the tribe and then endorsed by the President, and village headmen who are democratically elected and provide village representation. The tribal headmen advise on matters concerning their specific ethnic group and once in position, rule for life. The Provinces, comprising a Northern, Eastern, and Southern Province, are ruled through a traditional system of chiefdoms. Here, local administration is coordinated through Paramount Chiefs and chiefdom councils. There are 149 chiefdoms in the country, each headed by a Paramount Chief, supported by section or sub-chiefs. Paramount Chiefs in the Provinces also rule for life but are elected by the councilors of the chiefdom and come from a ruling family

[3] For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project?s consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives
and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving..

[4] Aichi target 2: ?By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.?

[5] See Annex 14: Socio-economics baseline assessment report

[6] Le1m is equivalent to US$129 at the rate of Le7,705 to US$1.

[7] *Plassas (per-sauce)* is staple sauce made from green vegetables; it is cooked daily by majority of the population and eaten mainly with rice.

[8] Le1m is equivalent to US$129 at the rate of Le7,705 to US$1.

A.2. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

N/A

A.3. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

The project builds on and integrates lessons learned as well as good practices from previous and on-going interventions relevant to the targeted landscape and will be implemented in close collaboration with key partners and stakeholders including from government, the private sector, civil society, CBOs and academia. Coordination of partnerships will be led primarily by the Project Management Unit (PMU) and mainstreamed through the ILM coordination mechanism created under Output 1.3.

A gender-responsive, culturally-sensitive, non-discriminatory, and inclusive stakeholder consultation process underpins the formulation as well as implementation of this project (see Stakeholder Engagement Plan ? Annex 8 of the UNDP project document). A project preparation workshop was held in Freetown in April 2018, at which government, development partners, NGOs, local communities and the private sector participated with the objective to review the approved PIF and to confirm that the issues captured were still relevant and prioritized. The meeting provided an open and transparent process for the stakeholders to review the project objectives and strategies, budgets and implementation arrangements, indicators, and identify baseline programs and co-finance. This was followed by stakeholder engagement during the baseline assessments. A baseline validation workshop was held in Freetown in January 2019 to review the baseline reports, refine the project strategy and results in the light of the baseline assessments, craft specific project outputs, and discuss project implementation sites and identified project partners. The consultation process continued for the following two months (January to February 2019) through follow-up meetings, email and calls. The consultation culminated with a Stakeholder Validation Workshop, which took place in February 2019, at which the submission package was endorsed.

Project implementation will be based on comprehensive and inclusive engagement with stakeholders at all levels across the landscape. Table 5 in Annex 8 of the UNDP project document and under the baseline scenario in the CEO ER outlines the main roles/ responsibilities during project implementation for project stakeholders. In terms of responsible parties per project output, these are listed below:

? Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

o Output 1.1: Capacity of targeted Government institutions and other stakeholders increased for collaborative land-use d n-making and management

o Output 1.2: Gaps in legal, sectoral policy, institutional and enforcement frameworks are identified and addressed, providing improved enabling conditions for integrated landscape management

o Output 3.3: Sustainable financing options piloted

o Outcome 4: Systems designed and used to ensure monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management and gender mainstreaming

? Ministry of Lands, Housing & Environment (MLHE)

o Output 1.3: A multi-level Coordination Platform and an open-access spatial planning system are established and operationalized for the WAP Multi-Use Landscape

o Output 1.4: Master Plan is developed for the Western Area Peninsula Landscape, including detailed land use zoning with clear cross-sectoral governance and implementation structures.

? National Protected Area Authority (NPAA)

o Output 2.1: The existing WAPNP Management Plan is updated and operationalized in cooperation with relevant national and international partners, increasing management effectiveness by at least ten percentage points.

o Output 2.2: Community coastal/mangrove PAs are proclaimed and designated, with site management programs rolled out, including in the Sierra Leone River Estuary Ramsar site (approx. 1,000 ha)

o Output 3.1: The role of ecosystem services is mapped and valued for supporting both the ecological integrity of the Western Area Peninsula multiple-use landscape?s natural assets and human well-being, including detailed quantitative analysis of the environmental, economic, and social benefits delivered by the ecosystems under business-as-usual and sustainable management scenarios

o Output 3.2: Financing plan for priority initiatives is developed based on the Master plan for the Western Area Peninsular Landscape, with clear costing for basic and optimal management, current financing level and gaps to be addressed

? Environmental Foundation for Africa (EFA)

o Output 2.3: Implementation of the Forest Landscape Restoration Plan demonstrated, leading to increased forest cover of at least 2,000 ha and adoption of SLM and higher efficient wood systems with at least 35% reduction in woodfuel consumption

? Women?s Network for Environmental Sustainability (WONES)

o Output 2.4: Sustainable income generating activities (e.g. ecotourism, waste-to-wealth, processing of agricultural products) are implemented, micro-grants, training opportunities, and tools are provided to generate alternative sources of income for targeted groups, including local youth in critical high-impact communities

? Tacugama Chimpanzee Sactuary (Tacugama)

o Output 2.5: Strategies are developed and implemented to increase knowledge and promote solutions for environmental, health and social effects of deforestation and land degradation.

Overall, the project is set up to advance the uptake of integrated landscape management, which requires long-term collaboration among different groups of stakeholders to achieve the multiple objectives desired from the landscape, such as delivery of ecosystem services, agricultural production, and support to rural livelihoods, as well as preservation of cultural heritage and values. The project will therefore support integration across sectors and scales, increasing coordination. It will furthermore ensure harmonization of planning, as well as implementation and monitoring of relevant processes at the

landscape level, to enable different stakeholders to negotiate their management objectives, to maximize synergies, increase productivity of the landscape and minimize negative trade-offs.

At a broad level, participation and representation of stakeholders will be conducted through the governance structures put in place by the project as outlined in the Governance and Management Arrangements section, and through existing governance structures at the community level. It will also utilize government structures such as PA management authorities, and district and township administrations. Stakeholders will be consulted and engaged throughout the project implementation phase to: (i) promote understanding of the project?s outcomes; (ii) promote stakeholder ownership of the project through engagement in planning, implementation and monitoring of the project interventions; (iii) communication to the public in a consistent, supportive and effective manner; and (iv) maximization of linkage and synergy with other on-going projects.

The project will establish a thematic group on integrated land management (small multi-disciplinary team of scientific/technical experts) that will serve as a Technical Advisory Committee for the project. Led by the MLHE, members of the thematic group on ILM will be drawn from key government institutions and non-governmental organizations relevant to sustainable natural resources management, including: Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs; Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Forestry Division and Tacugama programme); National Protected Area Authority and Conservation Trust Fund; Environmental Protection Agency; National Tourist Board; Conservation Society of Sierra Leone; Environmental Forum for Action; Environmental Foundation for Africa; Department of Geography - Fourah Bay College; Climate Change Environment and Forest Conservation Consortium-Sierra Leone. This list will be modified after more detailed stakeholder mapping to be undertaken during the first year of the project. For instance, in light of the Covid-19 pandemic and its impact on youth in the WAP landscape, there is an opportunity and need to link youth mobilization and conservation efforts. To this end, the National Youth Commission (NAYCOM) and the Ministry of Youth of Sierra Leone would be good partners for this. UNDP and NAYCOM have had an outstanding partnership for youth empowerment over the years as well as through the pandemic, and the project will build on this through discussions during the inception phase.

Table 5 of the UNDP project document: Stakeholder engagement plan

Stakeholder	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support

Stakeholder	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support
Ministry of Environment (MOE)	The Ministry of the Environment was established as a standalone Ministry in 2019. It is mandated to formulate and facilitate the implementation of appropriate policies and programmes for sustainable management of the Environment. Specific functions of the Ministry include: - provision of leadership on the development and supervision of the legal and policy framework for building national environmental resilience, as it relates to climate change, natural resources management, including forestry and wetlands conservation; - ensure effective disaster management governance; - supervision of five government agencies/departments regulating activities in the Environment Sector - Environmental Protection Agency, Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection Authority, Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency, National Protected Area Authority and Conservation Trust Fund, Forestry Division (Under the Ministry of Agriculture); - ensure environmental	MOE is the implementing partner/ GEF executing agency for this project. It will host the Project Management Unit and be responsible for overall project coordination, monitoring and reporting. Will lead the policy, legislation and mandates review process. It will also lead the formulation of the exit strategy, to be ready by end of the fourth year of implementation, and spearhead raising of funds for its implementation, with support of the PSC. MOE will therefore be responsible for the overall smooth implementation of the project, delivery and sustainability of results.

Stakeholder	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the MOE	Under the umbrella of the MOE, coordinates with national and local Government institutions on issues relating to environmental protection and management Advises government on the formulation of policies on aspects relevant to the environment as well as climate change impacts	Active participant in the entire project as a Responsible Party to be designated by the MOE. EPA will lead activities to realize project Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 3.3, 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3.
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Environment (MLHE)	In charge of overall land administration in the country; Enhancement of balanced land administration, use, planning, and development control; Performs the general role of administration of real estate, national land survey (cadaster) and the mapping of geographical territorial information (geodesy and cartography); The MLHE is the parent Ministry and works with other Ministries to manage, preserve land and to protect the environment.	Active participant in the entire project as a Responsible Party to be designated by the MOE. MLHE will lead the development of the WAP Master Plan and will be active in the policy reforms and refinement of mandates for MDAs.

Stakeholder	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support
National Protected Area Authority and Conservation Trust Fund (NPAA &CTF) under the MOE	Strategic plan for all PAs Demarcation PAs boundaries: Management of National Parks, including designating new ones; Biodiversity conservation; Afforestation and fencing some areas around the PAs Mobilizing knowledge and resources for the above.	Active participants in the entire project as a Responsible Party to be designated by the MOE. NPAA will lead on activities related to increasing PA and ILM finance as well as the establishment of the Community PA on mangroves.
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) ? national, provincial and district forestry officers	Implementation of government?s agricultural and forestry security policy. Crop development and improvement; Policy formulation and implementation; Mobilizing resources for the above;	PSC member and active participant in the entire project. MAF will focus particularly on ILM planning processes and development of a zoned WAP Master Plan. It will lead the implementation of SLM practices (output 2.3) and the implementation of the FLR plans (reforestation of the watershed).

Stakeholder	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support
Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs (MTCA)	The Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs is tasked with the responsibility of contributing to the transformation of Sierra Leone into a middle income country as expressed in the ministry?s mission statement- to promote sustainable tourism for economic growth and socio- cultural empowerment in order to preserve, protect and promote cultural diversity with a view to reviving and strengthening national consciousness, understanding and appreciation of cultural heritage and artistic creativity as well as enhance its contribution to poverty reduction and overall development.	PSC member and active participant in the entire project. MTCA will focus on ensuring that areas with tourism potential are developed, promoting environmental sustainability and nature-based (eco)tourism activities etc. It will lead the implementation of all activities aimed at increasing eco-tourism, if these become part of the value chains identified through output 2.4 (value chain analysis).

Stakeholder	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support
National Water Resources Management Authority (NWRMA) of the Ministry of Water Resources (MWR)	The NWRMA was established in 2017, and has mandate to ensure that the water resources of the country are controlled in a sustainable manner. It has responsibility for the: Management of water catchment areas in Sierra Leone, including the WAP as this is critical for water for Freetown and other towns in the landscape. Policy formulation and implementation; Mobilizing resources for the above.	PSC members and active participants in the entire project: it will pay special attention to enabling protection of watershed functions of the WAP landscape, including through identification of key areas for re/afforestation etc.
Chiefs and traditional rulers	The relatively decentralized nature of governance[1] in Sierra Leone means that traditional authorities (including, among others, paramount chiefs, village chiefs and women?s leaders), Local Councils also play an important role in land use decisions, natural resources protection and protected area management.	PSC member and active participant in the entire project. They will particularly be engaged in the formation and management of the mangrove PAs and enforcement of existing and new rules of forest protection and sustainable harvesting of forest products (where this happens). They will also be heavily engaged in the dissemination of the awareness raising campaigns on the importance of ILM and forest conservation for ecosystems services to improve resilient livelihoods.
Development Partners (UNDP, FAO, World Bank, AfDB, GIZ, CARE, USAID, etc.)	Development finance Supports Private sector driven programs Funds Disbursements	Co-Finance; establishment of synergies through active and future interventions relevant to biodiversity conservation, ILM, climate change adaptation/mitigation, and livelihood-related actions, etc. (See baseline section of this document for more details). The PMU will engage with these development partners to identify and pursue opportunities for co-finance projects.

Stakeholder	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support
Community groups in pilot areas	Landowners and/or managers Implementers Knowledgeable about NTFPs, fish species, mangroves; These community groups will adopt community conservation of the mangrove PAs and other natural resources outside the PAs; They will benefit from piloting the payment for ecosystems services scheme; adoption of SLM practices; income generating activities based on selected value chains; and, improved household energy systems to reduce consumption of wood product	These groups will be the drivers of the ILM implementation on the ground, especially project Component 2, which will pilot ILM-related initiatives. They will participate in all project outputs ensuring engagement of all gender groups. The PMU and the PSC will ensure inclusive, meaningful consultation, avoiding the common pitfalls that challenge participation, and ensuring that the mere conducting of, and attendance at, community fora is not used as proxy for true participation. They will ensure that consultation meetings are organized to enable meaningful consultation; thus, organized with adequate notice for communities to prepare for them; held in accessible places and discussions held in a language that promotes genuine participation. The project will therefore empower communities to actively participate, providing local stakeholders an active voice in the design and management of the landscape, using relevant tools such as participatory land use planning, resource mapping, to genuinely understand local needs, identify potential conflicts and negotiate compromises. During implementation, communities will participate in the ILM planning, identification of mangroves PA areas and their gazettement, including formulating and implementing PA management plans. They will also participate in identifying suitable areas and subjects for the payment for ecosystems services pilot, as well as its implementation. They will undertake SLM/SFM and will therefore act as private sector service providers for sustainability after the project life. Under the implementation of the forest landscape restoration plan, they will suggest tree species needed, alert project facilitators about planting season, monitor the growth of trees and forests, can report cases of tree theft and destruction and provide affordable labor as a cost sharing benefit. They will actively learn and share lessons on the project initiatives.

Stakeholder	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support
Water Companies	The Guma Valley Water Company (GVWC) is responsible for Freetown, while the Sierra Leone Water Company (SALWACO) is responsible for other urban and peri-urban areas and for rural water supply, including the provision of technical support to local councils; Mandate to secure water security; Mobilizing resources for the above	These companies will be members of the PSC and active participants in the entire project: they will pay special focus on the ILM planning/ production of zoned WAP Master Plan, implementation of the payment for ecosystems services pilot scheme and the implementation of the FLR plans (reforestation of the watershed).

Stakeholder	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support
NGOs - Environmental Foundation for Africa - WONES	Facilitating biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and community empowerment to undertake conservation-based development; Soil conservation and Forest landscape restoration, Educational campaigns on conservation, environmental management, appropriate technology and related subjects; Income generating activities based on sustainable value chains; Integrated water management Sustainable agriculture; Climate change adaptation &mitigation; Gender mainstreaming, women and youth empowerment.	Responsible Parties to be designated by the MOE. During the project implementation, they will provide advocacy and support to site management groups and additional capacity to complement the government agencies. They will be involved in providing community facilitation services, training and awareness raising campaigns. The PMU will engage these development partners to identify opportunities for collaboration on the project and pursue them, as appropriate.

Stakeholder	Mandate and role	Potential role in project support
Media groups such as SL television and radio, local community radios	Broadcasting to the communities the available opportunities Government and other organizations developmental programs Awareness raising on the need to combat deforestation in the WAP (and countrywide).	Awareness raising on the need to combat deforestation, and conserve watershed services and biodiversity. Broadcasting project activities and making them known Reporting on forests and the need for them The media will be engaged to formulate and disseminate the awareness raising strategy for ILM in the WAP, highlighting its costs and benefits. Dissemination will be through modern communications tools such as soap operas, kids? programs, etc.

The participation of the private sector will be actively promoted during the implementation of the project in the following ways:

ILM Planning: It is expected that the open-access planning system and the coordination mechanism established under outcome 1 will ensure that the private sector participates in the policy review, the review and refinement of the mandates of the MADs and the ILM master plan development.

Income generating activities: Value chain development under output 2.4 will involve the private sector. The value chain analysis will follow the methodology developed by UNDP?s African Agribusiness Supplier Development Program (AASDP)[2]. The analysis will determine key groups necessary for supply chain development and engage them in a participatory process to undertake value chain development. The key groups to be engaged will include small scale suppliers (producers), small and medium enterprises, off-takers, service providers and government department responsible for trade.

The project intends to introduce an investment mindset in the ILM of the WAP, incentivising private sector participation in mobilizing resources for ILM, PA, biodiversity and ecosystems management. It will undertake a targeted scenario analysis to provide ecosystems valuations and identify ways to increase financing for ILM interventions. It will facilitate the participation of the private sector in financing the implementation of the Master Plan for example through investments that create jobs related to ecosystem restoration activities, eco-tourism initiatives, markets for sustainable products and services (Output 3.2). The project will also identify market incentives for investing in ILM interventions such as payment for ecosystem services (Output 3.3).

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[1] The governance structure in Sierra Leone is based on a decentralized system structured into central government, and local (city, municipal, and district) and chiefdom councils. In the Western Area, local administration is supported by a traditional system comprising of tribal headmen, who are selected through rigorous consultations with elders and opinion leaders of the tribe and then endorsed by the President, and village headmen who are democratically elected and provide village representation. The tribal headmen advise on matters concerning their specific ethnic group and once in position, rule for

life. The Provinces, comprising a Northern, Eastern, and Southern Province, are ruled through a traditional system of chiefdoms. Here, local administration is coordinated through Paramount Chiefs and chiefdom councils. There are 149 chiefdoms in the country, each headed by a Paramount Chief, supported by section or sub-chiefs. Paramount Chiefs in the Provinces also rule for life but are elected by the councilors of the chiefdom and come from a ruling family

[2]www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/poverty-reduction/private_sector/african-agribusiness-development-programme-toolkit

Documents

Title	Submitted
UNDP 5542 Annex 8 Stakeholder Engagement Plan_2021	
Annex 6 Stakeholder Engagement Plan	

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the project:
☐ Consulted only;
☒ Member of Advisory Body; _ILM Platform
☐ Co-financier;
☒ Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;
☐ Executor or co-executor;
☒ Other (Please explain): The project will actively engage civil society in capacity enhancement, decision-making processes as part of the multi-level Coordination Platform, and in M&E processes.

A.4. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

A gender assessment was undertaken during project preparation. The assessment sought to understand how gender disparities and different relationships with natural resources between men and women are likely to affect, or be affected by the project activities, and influence efficiency, equitable distribution of roles, responsibilities and benefits from the project as well as sustainability of the results. The assessment further focused on gender dimensions of land ownership and use, forestry, agriculture, household energy, poverty and gender-based division of labor at the household level.

The project is classified as GEN2 (i.e.: gender equality is a significant objective). A Gender Action Plan (GAP) was formulated to guide project implementation in ensuring equal opportunities for men, women and youth to project benefits; active consultation with, and participation of women and underrepresented groups; collection of sex disaggregated data/information; and appropriate representation in decision-making bodies. The project will aim at enabling transformational changes in women?s ability to engage in decision-making processes relevant to the governance and sustainable management of natural resources. While some of the root causes of the existing gender imbalances in Sierra Leone cannot be resolved given the focus, resources, and time that is available to this specific project, activities will ensure that both men and women will be empowered to increase their understanding and appreciation of the importance that both genders play in ensuring environmental sustainability.

For more details, see Gender Action Plan (Annex 11 of the UNDP project document).

Documents

Title	Submitted
UNDP 5542 Annex 10 Gender Analysis and Action Plan_2021	
Annex 7 Gender Action Plan	

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

Yes

If yes, please upload document or equivalent here

If possible, 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 Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Will the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

A.5. Risks

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being, achieved, and, if possible, the proposedmeasures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.

See Table 6 of the UNDP project document titled Risks and Mitigation Measures (pasted below) as well as the UNDP Social & Environmental Screening Process (SESP) Report (Annex 5 of the UNDP project document), which provides additional details on identified risk and proposed mitigation measures.

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
Delays in critical policy reforms for enabling effective ILM of the landscape due to slow bureaucratic processes or insufficient political will to enable change.	Strategic	P=4 I=4 High	PB will engage senior leadership of relevant ministries, advocating and facilitating ownership and support. Further support will be garnered through the coordination mechanism that will be established by the project.	PB	To be monitored closely
Lack of sufficient political will to facilitate the required levels of transparency and accountability for integrated land management to be effective.	Strategic	P=4 I=4 High	The coordination platform that will be established by the project will contribute to incentivizing Government partners through joint accountability mechanisms. The project will furthermore work closely with FAO, WB and other key partners who are supporting Government in implementation of provisions in the National Land Policy and other measures aimed at enhancing good governance and transparency around land tenure and planning.	PB	To be monitored closely

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
Political support for ILM planning at the national, district and community level may not be enough to overcome difficulties of securing cross sector coordination and cooperation required for effective ILM planning and implementation ? due to challenges of bureaucratic processes within each Ministry/sector	Operational	P = 3 I = 3 Moderate	A lack of coordination, cooperation and in some cases even animosity between relevant MDAs has hampered achievement of optimum results in many projects. Although many of the MDAs are represented in each other?s Management Boards, effective cooperation and coordination doesn?t always occur[1]. This is partly caused by rivalry between MDAs, overlap between mandates, giving priority to the opportunities for the own organization, issues at personal level between senior staff, and practical limitations (agendas, availability of transport, lack of tradition). Component 1 is set up to reduce this risk. The project will build on existing coordination mechanisms to identify coordination challenges and resolve them (Output 1.3). It will build operational and technical capacities of the coordination platform to lead the ILM planning process. Community participation will be secured through the community governance structures, which consist of a Headman, Chairlady, and Youth representatives.	PB, PMU	The coordination mechanisms are currently ineffective due to low operational and technical capacity, and fragmentation.

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
Short term economic and livelihood considerations may take precedence over long term gains from integrated landscape management and restoration	Strategic	P = 3 I = 3 Moderate	The project is oriented towards meeting both short-term livelihood needs (increased food production, household incomes, clean energy) and securing long-term needs (ecosystem restoration, reduce vulnerability by increasing resilience of agriculture and livelihoods). The project will raise awareness and advocate for a shift in focus from short-term individual economic gains to longer-term benefits for the larger population. The coordination platform will help to increase transparency and accountability.	PB	Likely increase due to population growth and continued dependence on agriculture, under conditions of high poverty levels

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
The project will contribute to strengthening PA management and enforcement of PA boundaries. People who are encroaching on PAs, poaching or otherwise illegally accessing natural resources could be apprehended and held accountable, which could result in displacement and limitation of access to natural resources.	Strategic	I=3 P=4 Moderate - High	The ILM planning will be informed by the findings and agreements arrived at through the FPIC process, to be undertaken in the first year. In addition, following the recommendations of the ESMF, an Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be conducted and an Environmental & Social Impact Management Plan (ESMP) prepared, covering all risks and including a framework for those risks that are not fully known. Human-rights based approaches will be applied at all phases of project implementation, as well as active stakeholder engagement to ensure that partners, beneficiaries and affected groups are sufficiently informed about the intended project outcomes and approaches. The project will pilot, in a participatory and gender-responsive manner, income generating activities as incentives for improved sustainable forest and land management. This will minimize risks for vulnerable populations while increasing incomes for households.	PMU, PB	Implementation of ESMF and development of ESIA and ESMP to be monitored closely

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
a) Insufficient capacities of duty bearers to meet obligations for integrated landscape planning; and b) insufficient capacities of rights holders to claim their rights.	Strategic	a) I=5 P=4 High b) I=2 P=3 Moderate	The project has a strong focus on increasing skills and providing up to date information to all stakeholder groups, to enable them to actively engage in project initiatives. In addition, an education and awareness raising strategy will be formulated and implemented to raise the awareness of especially rights-holders about their roles and responsibilities as well as their entitlements in accessing and utilizing natural resources for securing livelihoods and advancing local economies.	PMU, PB	Declining with the current focus on integrated and sustainable landscape management in the country.
Women?s access to resources could be restricted, due to enforcement of PA rules and gazettement of mangrove PAs.	Strategic	I=3 P=2 Moderate	The project has formulated a gender strategy, based on an initial gender analysis during the project preparation phase. The strategy will be refined under the project to guide project implementation in coordination with implementation of the ESMP.	PMU, PB	To be monitored closely

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
The project will involve planting of trees in afforestation and agroforestry practices. These measures may pose minimal risks of introducing invasive species (of both plants and fish).	Strategic	I=3 P=2 Moderate	To avoid these risks, the project work on any afforestation and harvesting NTFPs will be guided by the Forest Landscape Restoration Concept, with risk management measures built into the design. Under outputs 1.3 and 2.3, the project will facilitate the formulation of an FLR plan, with action plans for implementation. In addition, the IUCN guidelines on Preventing Biodiversity Loss from Invasive Alien Species[2] will be followed, ensuring that there will be no introduction of known invasive species; no introduction of any alien species without risk assessment; and that possibility of accidental introduction of invasive alien species will be considered and managed.	PMU, PB	Unknown for now, will be established during the inception phase and reported in the first PIR

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
Inability to mobilize sufficient finance for ILM investments due to short time horizons required for returns by most investors, a mismatch between investment stake and size of investment opportunities, and high investment risk versus return potential.	Strategic	P=3 I=4 High	Under outcome 3, the project intends to introduce an investment mind-set into the integrated landscape management processes, identify current funding levels and gaps in funding, develop and promote sustainable financing options to finance prioritized biodiversity and watershed conservation initiatives in the WAP landscape. Both the PB and UNDP will assist to mobilize further funds to continue the implementation of prioritized interventions of the project, under the exit strategy.	Project Board	To be monitored closely by the PB and the Technical Advisory Committee

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
Climate change: Sierra Leone?s National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA, 2007) reported that rainfall and temperature patterns experienced in Sierra Leone are changing with negative impacts expected to affect biodiversity, livelihoods and the economy.	Environmental	P = 3 I = 3 Moderate	The Western Area Peninsula that is targeted by the project is increasingly susceptible to erosion, landslides, flooding and extreme climatic conditions, as a result of unsustainable land management practices and deforestation. The project seeks to restore the ecological integrity of the agro-ecological system within the WAP. This will strengthen the role of ecological infrastructure in providing cost effective adaptation and reducing vulnerability in the face of climate change. Vulnerability to land and forest degradation was one of the criteria for selecting project sites. All the project activities have been designed to improve the state of the ecosystem and its ability to provide goods and services, which will reduce vulnerability considerably. SLM technologies such as climate smart agriculture, restoring watersheds and adoption of agro-forestry are good ways of adapting livelihoods to effects of climate change.	Project Manager/ PB	To be monitored closely

Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Mitigation Measures	Owner	Status
The China-financed Fish Harbour project proposed at Black Johnson Beach might compromise the integrity of the Western Area Peninsula National Park, increase pollution of the Atlantic Ocean, displace local people, and increase poverty in the area.	**I = 5** **P = 5**	**High**	The development of the China-financed fish harbour proposed within the project landscape at Black Johnson Beach might compromise the integrity of the Western Area Peninsula National Park, increase pollution of the Atlantic Ocean, displace local people, and increase poverty in the area. To address this risk, the Ministry of Environment that is the Implementing Partner for this UNDP-GEF project will ensure that the project engages closely with the relevant authorities to ensure that: (i) a full EIA is undertaken, in line with national regulations, and that the possibility of alternate siting of the fish harbour is investigated in this EIA; (ii) appropriate environmental management plans are put in place. Further, the Ministry of Environment will ensure that it puts in place measures to monitor regularly issues such as pollution, impacts on marine life/vegetation, people's rights of access to land and their livelihoods, and implement adaptive management should it be required		

Summary analysis and project implications/opportunities for COVID-19

The tables below summarize the risks and opportunities resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic. The overarching ecological perspective of the project is that the conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable management of intact ecosystems and production landscapes, where the encroachment and fragmentation of natural ecosystems by human populations is reduced and healthy wildlife populations are protected, tend to reduce the likelihood of future zoonoses.

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Risk category	Potential Risk	Risk level	Mitigations and Plans
Availability of technical expertise and capacity and changes in timelines	Continued or renewed efforts in COVID-19 containment are likely over the course of project implementation	Medium	The project development work plan and team have been built with this in mind, for example, maximizing experts in country. However, if the number of COVID19 cases increases beyond the currently low numbers and is not effectively contained, project start-up and implementation could be delayed. Methods for biosecure implementation will be used, such as remote communication, use of PPE, etc.
	Limited capacity for remote work and interactions in Sierra Leone	Medium	The project will attempt to hold consultations in open spaces, and will ensure strict observance of government safety protocols.
			Availability of international personnel on-site will depend on working in a post-pandemic scenario. However, if the pandemic persists, experience in Sierra Leone and elsewhere to date indicates that remote video training modules can be developed and that planning work can be accommodated in this manner in places where wifi is available.
Difficulties of implementing community engagement activities	Depending on the development of the pandemic in-country, it may be difficult to do community-level consultations	Medium	Local level consultation will comply with government guidelines and UNDP-CO guidelines. For example, it is likely that teams for field visits and consultations will be small, and they will likely meet and consult with small group sizes (under 50 people or per local guidelines). Additionally, COVID protocols will be developed and followed, such as testing, and supply of sanitizer and masks. In any case where either party is not comfortable to engage in discussions, it will not proceed. As much as possible, remote connections will be sought, for example via local government offices visiting communities.
Stakeholder engagement process	Government may be too occupied with COVID issues to deal with regular business	Medium	At the national level, Government has its protocols in place for staff, and is requiring a full normal workload. Meetings are being conducted in small groups and via video. Unless there is a major increase in the pandemic, the risk is considered medium to low.
Enabling environment	Impacts on co-financing could result	Medium	The availability of co-financing could be affected by changes in government fiscal priorities and exchange rates if there is a major increase in the case numbers. While this possibility cannot be excluded as long as no vaccine is available in country, the likelihoods is considered medium since Government is fully supportive of the project.

Travel by tourists	Lack of tourists as a result of covid reduces livelihood options	High	The project will assess the potential for recovery of the tourism market and to identify specific disease risk mitigation/prevention measures for a post-Covid19 recovery of the tourism industry.
Future zoonoses	Potential for adverse impacts that might contribute to future pandemics, for example, there will be no focus on increasing the human-wildlife interface or any actions that cause degradation	Medium	The project will proactively work to reduce risky human-wildlife interface, towards reducing the risk of future pandemics, while over the long-term promoting an intact landscape with healthy wildlife populations.

Opportunity Category	**Potential**	**Project Plans**
Can the project do more to protect and restore natural systems and their ecological functionality?	High	The project has been designed to ensure the long-term integrity, conservation and sustainable use of its target landscape and its ecosystem functions in the WAP. Reducing encroachment of human land uses and fragmentation of ecosystems will also contribute to reducing the risk of future zoonoses.
Can the project regulate the consumption and trade of wildlife?	High	The project will reduce unregulated hunting and trade of wildlife / wild meat in the target area by strengthening the management of protected areas and promoting alternatives to hunting. Particular emphasis will be placed on the protection of non-human primates, where the risk of zoonoses is particularly high, from hunting.
Can the project include a focus on production landscapes and land use practices within them to decrease the risk of human/nature conflicts?	High	The project focuses on the WAP landscape which is composed of protected areas and surrounding community areas. Its objective is to ensure the sustainable management of both protected and surrounding areas. Reducing human-wildlife conflict and human encroachment on natural ecosystems is a key objective, to reduce fragmentation and increased risk of zoonoses.
Can the project promote circular solutions to reduce unsustainable resource extraction and environmental degradation?	High	The project will ensure sustainable procurement, careful waste management, avoidance of contribution to POPs (eg by reducing the use of pesticides including unauthorized ones in and around the target landscape) and GHG emissions (through forest conservation and restoration). Landscape planning will contribute to recovery of the natural vegetation and enhanced landscape connectivity and carbon storage.

Short-term opportunity to support Covid economic recovery	High	The promotion of sustainable, agroforestry and use of non-timber forest products in and around the target landscapes, as well as sustainable tourism in the protected areas, will all contribute to income generation and the recovery of the local economy. All alternative livelihoods activities are intended towards green growth models and a circular economy by focusing on business models and land uses that incorporate climate, biodiversity and sustainability.
Can the project innovate in climate change mitigation and engaging with the private sector?	High	A large part of the project involves working with local communities to mainstream climate mitigation and biodiversity into their land uses.

[1] TRANSTEC Consortium, Belgium, 2018: Report of the Ex-Post Evaluation of the EU Funded REDD+ and Capacity Building Project (RCBP) in Sierra Leone. European Union, Freetown.

[2] http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/y5968e/y5968e07.htm

A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the Institutional arrangementfor project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

Roles and responsibilities of the project?s governance mechanism

Implementing Partner

1. The project will be implemented under UNDP?s National Implementation Modality (NIM), with the Ministry of Environment (MOE) as the Implementing Partner (the HACT assessment is attached in Annex 20a). The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

a. Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

b. Risk management as outlined in this Project Document.

c. Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.

d. Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.

e. Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.

f. Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year.

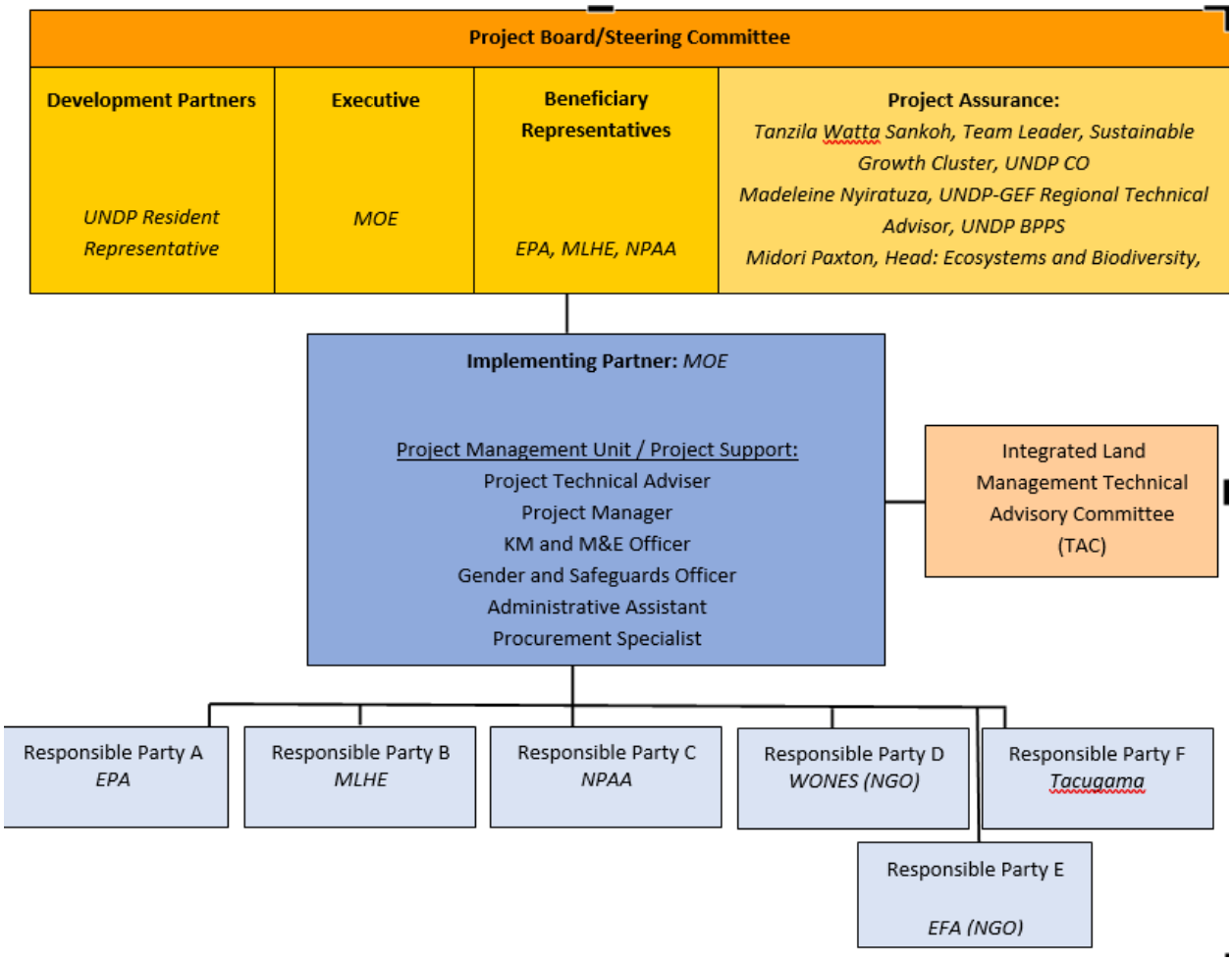
g. Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

2. The MOE will provide a mechanism for consultation, sharing of knowledge and lessons learned, and coordination with other project stakeholders and related initiatives. They will bring together a network of local and regional stakeholders that will meet to share results and experiences with other project partners, and a communication platform in the form of an electronic network for exchanges managed by the PMU. It will regularly brief the PB on inputs to and outputs from forum meetings, knowledge events and other events.

UNDP

3. UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering GEF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is also responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

Figure 5. Project Organization Structure



Project Board

1. The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. In order to ensure UNDP?s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

2. In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP Resident Representative (or their designate) will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

3. Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

a. Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;

b. Address project issues as raised by the project manager;

c. Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;

d. Agree on project manager?s tolerances as required, within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager?s tolerances are exceeded;

e. Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP-GEF;

f. Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;

g. Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;

h. Track and monitor co-financing for this project;

i. Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;

j. Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;

k. Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;

l. Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;

m. Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;

n. Address project-level grievances;

o. Approve the project Inception Report, Mid-term Review and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;

p. Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

4. The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

a. *Project Executive*: Is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs the Project Board. The Executive is normally the national counterpart for nationally implemented projects. The Project Executive is: MOE.

b. *Beneficiary Representatives*: Individuals or groups representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often civil society representative(s) can fulfil this role. The Beneficiary representatives are: EPA, MLHE, and NPAA.

c. *Development Partner(s)*: Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner is: the UNDP Resident Representative.

d. *Project Assurance:* UNDP performs the quality assurance and supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. UNDP provides a three-tier oversight service involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is totally independent of the Project Management function.

Responsible Parties

Three government agencies and three NGOs will take additional lead roles in the execution of the project, upon delegation by the primary national implementing partner/executing agency namely MOE. MOE will decide whether to formally designate these as Responsible Parties and will sign Responsible Party Agreements based on UNDP guidelines. Broadly, their roles and responsibilities per project output are as follows:

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (see HACT in Annex 20b)

o Output 1.1: Capacity of targeted Government institutions and other stakeholders increased for collaborative land-use decision-making and management

o Output 1.2 Gaps in legal, sectoral policy, institutional and enforcement frameworks are identified and addressed, providing improved enabling conditions for integrated landscape management

o Output 3.3: Sustainable financing options piloted

o Outcome 4: Systems designed and used to ensure monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management and gender mainstreaming

Ministry of Lands, Housing & Environment (MLHE) (see PCAT in Annex 21)

o Output 1.3: A multi-level Coordination Platform and an open-access spatial planning system are established and operationalized for the WAP Multi-Use Landscape

o Output 1.4: Master Plan is developed for the Western Area Peninsula Landscape, including detailed land use zoning with clear cross-sectoral governance and implementation structures.

National Protected Area Authority (NPAA) (see HACT in Annex 20c)

o Output 2.1: The existing WAPNP Management Plan is updated and operationalized in cooperation with relevant national and international partners, increasing management effectiveness by at least ten percentage points.

o Output 2.2: Community coastal/mangrove PAs are proclaimed and designated, with site management programs rolled out, including in the Sierra Leone River Estuary Ramsar site (approx. 1,000 ha)

o Output 3.1: The role of ecosystem services is mapped and valued for supporting both the ecological integrity of the Western Area Peninsula multiple-use landscape?s natural assets and human well-being, including detailed quantitative analysis of the environmental, economic, and social benefits delivered by the ecosystems under business-as-usual and sustainable management scenarios

o Output 3.2: Financing plan for priority initiatives is developed based on the Master plan for the Western Area Peninsular Landscape, with clear costing for basic and optimal management, current financing level and gaps to be addressed.

Environmental Foundation for Africa (EFA) (see HACT in Annex 20d)

o Output 2.3: Implementation of the Forest Landscape Restoration Plan demonstrated, leading to increased forest cover of at least 2,000 ha and adoption of SLM and higher efficient wood systems with at least 35% reduction in woodfuel consumption

Women?s Network for Environmental Sustainability (WONES) (see HACT in Annex 20f)

o Output 2.4: Sustainable income generating activities (e.g. ecotourism, waste-to-wealth, processing of agricultural products) are implemented, micro-grants, training opportunities, and tools are provided to generate alternative sources of income for targeted groups, including local youth in critical high-impact communities

Tacugama (see HACT in Annex 20e)

o Output 2.5: Strategies are developed and implemented to increase knowledge and promote solutions for environmental, health and social effects of deforestation and land degradation

5. ILM Technical Advisory Committee/thematic group: a small multi-disciplinary team of scientific/technical experts from government agencies, implementing partners and scientific/technical organizations will be formed, primarily to coordinate a participatory ILM planning, supported by sound science to achieve integrated landscape management that encompasses biodiversity conservation, sustainable forest management, sustainable land management and community livelihoods, with due considerations to climate change issues and risks. Secondly, it will provide technical advice to the project, ensuring that the project interventions are technically sound and in keeping with Government of Sierra Leone and UNDP/GEF social, environmental and other standards.

Project stakeholders and target groups

6. Annex 8 provides details on methodologies used by the project to target and engage stakeholders and beneficiaries.

Project extensions

The UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GEF project budget cannot be increased. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and only if the following conditions are met: one extension only for a project for a maximum of six months; the project management costs during the extension period must remain within the

originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs will be covered by non-GEF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources.

Planned coordination with other relevant GEF/LCDF/SCCF-financed projects and further relevant initiatives: Learning opportunities and potential technology transfer from peer countries will be explored during project implementation. The PMU will formulate an action plan for collaborating with the following relevant initiatives, clearly identifying actions to be monitored to demonstrate collaboration, learning and sharing lessons.

The Government of Sierra Leone (GoSL) and the United Nations Development Programme are implementing a Full-Size Project (FSP) funded by the GEF/LDCF along the coastal zone, in six different pilot sites (Conakry Dee, Lakka, Hamilton, Tombo, Shenge and Turtle Island). The project is designed to *?Strengthen the ability of coastal communities to systematically manage climate change risks and impacts on physical infrastructure and economic livelihoods?*. The project supports replanting of degraded mangrove areas in two coastal communities along the WAP (Lakka and Hamilton). Lakka and Hamilton are not among the pilot sites of this proposed project but coordination with the GEF/LDCF project to learn from their lessons and experiences will be important for the mangrove-related work under this project.

The World Bank is implementing a GEF financed project on Resilient Urban Sierra Leone. This project focuses on improving integrated urban management, service delivery and disaster management in Western Area and secondary cities of Sierra Leone. Whilst the technical and geographic focus of the two projects is essentially different, there may be two potential areas of synergy: i) Spatial planning ? this new UNDP project on WAP proposes to develop a WAP Master Plan for improved landscape-level, cross-sectoral, landscape management. This may have some natural points of overlap with the WB Resilient Sierra Leone Project's Outputs under Component 1, which include the development of spatial plans- both master and local level. Whilst the WB Resilient Sierra Leone project is focused on urban centres, it does also include the Western Area District (into which the domain of this new UNDP project on WAP falls). This new UNDP project, under Outcome 2, will focus on areas such as Aberdeen Creek and the Sierra Leone River Estuary, which fall within the greater Freetown area, and activities planned for this area (e.g. mangrove restoration and establishment of community-led PAs) may overlap with activities planned under the WB Resilient Sierra Leone project. ii) Forest restoration - Under Component 2 of the WB Resilient Urban Sierra Leone project, there are planned outputs relating to restoration of deforested areas and the development of a Forest Inventory. There may be points of synergy between this and proposed outputs under this new UNDP project on WAP, including the development of a Forest Landscape Restoration Plan, restoration of deforested areas, and adoption of Sustainable Land Management practices to restore production landscapes. The focal points for the two projects will have regular consultations and share information to ensure synergies and coordination. Also, an action plan for coordination will be developed during the initiation phase of this new project.

NEPAD-led African Landscapes Action Plan aims to mobilize partnerships and resources to put into place the principles of ILM at the Africa-wide scale. The project will establish linkages with this initiative to gain lessons from their experience and apply it to the elaboration of the ILM Master Plan for the WAP (Output 1.3).

World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT): The spatial planning system (Output 1.3) of this new project will draw experiences and lessons from WOCAT, which offers a methodological framework for decision support for mainstreaming and upscaling of sustainable land management practices. Under Output 2.3, the sustainable land and forest management methods will integrate traditional knowledge and science-based methods while building on good practices provided through WOCAT.

The Restoration Initiative (TRI) is a GEF-funded initiative supported technically by IUCN (lead agency), FAO, and UNEP, supporting forest landscape restoration (FLR) including in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, and Tanzania. Support is provided under

three core results areas: i) Policy development and integration; ii) Implementation of restoration programs and complementary initiatives; and iii) Capacity building and finance mobilization. A fourth component on knowledge sharing and partnerships provides support for the capture and sharing of innovative experiences and best practices, raising awareness of FLR needs and benefits, and developing and strengthening critical partnerships. This new GEF-funded project in Sierra Leone will assess possibilities to link to this component and tap into knowledge sharing opportunities.

Opportunities will also be explored to establish linkages for knowledge sharing through the UNCCD Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Initiative, which has produced guidelines, tools, methods and best practices on the process and sustainable land management processes, hosted by its Knowledge Hub[1]. The project will coordinate with the LDN program to exchange tools and methods, experiences and lessons, with a view to synergize efforts and increase project effectiveness and sustainability.

Promoting youth employment through local economic development (MLSS, GIZ / BMZ): Led by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, this project aims to sustainably improve employment and income situations for young people engaged in agriculture and working in micro, small and medium-sized businesses (MSMEs). The project is active in the districts of Koinadugu, Kono and Kailahun, which include some of the poorest areas of the country. Its multifaceted approach addresses capacity support for partners, youth development, agriculture value chains, and private sector engagement. Output 2.4 of this new GEF project will coordinate closely with this project, and exchange systems, tools and lessons to inform the implementation of the value chains and SLM interventions.

Output 2.4 of the project on alternative IGAs will be implemented in close coordination with GIZ?s work through EnDev on promoting solutions for clean cooking that examines and tests all available technologies and fuels that can significantly reduce resource overuse and air pollution, as well health hazards and effects on water supply, and those technologies and fuels that prove to be the most suitable under local conditions will be considered for the establishment of local production facilities/value chains. The output will also benefit from the EU-funded West Africa Competitiveness Program [2] on value chains, by building on their tools, experiences and lessons.

BRAC Sierra Leone program supports integrated approaches to development with programs on agriculture, food security, and livelihoods, health, nutrition, and water and sanitation, empowerment and livelihood for adolescents; targeting the ultra-poor and microfinance. BRAC has the largest microfinance portfolio in the country, covering 11 districts out of 16 with 31 branch offices across the country. It provides access to credit to people through two main components: a group-based microloan facility targeting women (100%), and an enterprise loan targeting both male and female small-scale entrepreneurs. Under its Agriculture and Livestock Program, BRAC conducts farmers? training, establishes demonstration farms, provides input support to farmers, creates access to markets and improves sustainable farming techniques to improve the agricultural production and productivity. This new GEF project will link to BRAC?s micro-finance program for good practices on successful grant making. It may also utilize BRAC on the access to financial institutions interventions, under Outcome 2.

Gola Rainforest National Park (GRNP) REDD project (NPAA, RSPB, with EU funding): The Gola Rainforest National Park project is the first REDD+ project in Sierra Leone. Covering about 70,000 hectares of Upper Guinea forest, the project works with seven Chiefdoms to strength forest management, linked to carbon credits. The project focuses on three key areas: i) strengthening policies and regulations

for the conservation and effective management for the GRNP; ii) Education, capacity building, land use planning and activities to advance sustainable natural resource management by communities; iii) Research and monitoring. The aim is to create a long-term sustainable financing source for the park through REDD+; until carbon revenues become available the RSPB will support on-going conservation management actions. Output 2.2 of this GEF-financed project that aims to establish community managed mangrove PAs will explore the possibility of carbon sales from the community PA, and to this end, the project will tap in to the experiences generated by the Gola Rainforest National Park carbon credit scheme.

Decision Support for Mainstreaming and Scaling Out SLM (DS-SLM) (FAO, GEF) has developed a methodological framework for Decision Support for Mainstreaming and Scaling Up SLM from national to local landscape levels. The Decision Support Framework (DSF) offers a detailed description of activities, tools, and methods that are available for use and adaptation by different countries to facilitate SLM Decision-Making. The DSF is currently being applied and tested by FAO with GEF funding in 15 countries. The DSF enables stakeholders to make informed decisions on mainstreaming and scaling up SLM by providing knowledge, understanding, and analysis of the effects of land use change and management, effectiveness of SLM responses, and evidence on the reasons why it is crucial to invest in SLM. Priority SLM strategies are evaluated and selected through a compilation of knowledge and analysis of experiences, and shared through the World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) online platform[3]. This new GEF-financed project will connect to the decision support tool databases (Output 1.3) and to access tools for SLM (Output 2.3).

This new GEF-financed project will ensure that linkages will be established with on-going and future efforts to improve climate information and resilience, including relevant GEF-funded projects (e.g. PIMS 5107 *Strengthening climate information and early warning systems for climate resilient development and adaptation to climate change*; PIMS 5178 *Adapting to climate change induced coastal risks management*) and the USAID West African Biodiversity and Climate Change (WABiCC) Programme, in order to maximize impact and sustainability of the investments.

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[1] https://knowledge.unccd.int/knowledge-products-and-pillars/guide-scientific-conceptual-framework-ldn/key-elements-scientific-1

[2] https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid

[3] WOCAT https://www.wocat.net/en/projects-and-countries/projects/ds-slm

Additional Information not well elaborated at PIF Stage:

A.7. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environement benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptaion benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The project will generate national and local benefits in the following ways. At the national level, capacities of national MADs (especially, MLHE, MAF, MTCA, EPA, NPAA) for integrated and sustainable land

management, forest landscape restoration, PA management, use of ecosystem service evaluations and spatial planning in land use planning and decision-making, incorporation of a gender-sensitive approach will be greatly enhanced. Furthermore, as noted in UNDP?s Country Programme Document for 2020-2023, poverty persists primarily because of four interdependent drivers, one of which is recurrent disasters due to increasing vulnerability to climate change-related stresses. By promoting integrated and sustainable land management in the WAP landscape this project will increase environmental and economic resilience in the WAP landscape through its activities related to protecting mangrove ecosystems, reducing deforestation and land degradation, managing the use of community natural assets and supporting sustainable livelihoods.

Findings from the socio-economic assessment undertaken during the PPG revealed that poverty is evident in the surveyed communities and unemployed inhabitants are dependent on the forest resources. Given the nexus between reducing environmental vulnerability, building disaster resilience and poverty eradication, the WAP Master Plan will be produced via a participatory and highly collaborative and gender responsive planning process, wherein all stakeholder groups will participate in negotiating stakes and objectives to be included in the integrated landscape management plan (budgeted under outcome 1). Within the scope of the Master Plan, alternative IGAs will be promoted (ensuring that 50% of beneficiaries are women and 60% are youth) and the viability of different value chains assessed and promoted (e.g., waste-to-wealth, processing of agricultural products, ecotourism). To mitigate the risks of economic displacement, the project has budgeted for an in-depth Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) within the first 6 months of implementation, based on which an Environment and Social Impacts Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared and implemented, including a resettlement plan and an Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minority plan, if deemed necessary. The matter of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be explored during the ESIA and the approach applied if deemed appropriate.

Local communities will participate in reforestation of degraded mangroves with indigenous trees and clearing invasive species if present. These tasks will utilize payments for public works to provide cash transfers as payment for carrying out these public works. Part of the benefits for the communities may include harvesting of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) from mangrove forests, under sustainable use plans (e.g. through oyster, sea cucumber or seaweed cultivation). The project will provide training on improved harvesting techniques, processing, packaging and marketing, to those engaged in NTFP value chain (in conjunction with Output 2.4). The possibility of carbon sales from the community PA will also be explored, building on the experiences generated by the Gola Rainforest National Park carbon credit scheme. These national and local benefits will help maintain support for the continued implementation and enforcement of the WAP Master Plan in turn resulting in global environmental benefits. The combined impacts of all the project outcomes are expected to deliver the following local benefits:

? Increased yields of at least three crops by at least 50% through sustainable land management activities, agroforestry, and through associated reductions in land degradation. About 10% of the population of WAP (4,427 people) benefitting, in equal numbers of men and women.

? Income generating activities will increase household incomes and create employment, particularly also for targeted youth. The project will advance business skills and support access to vocational training.

This will address the mismatch between the skills supply and the labour market demand by providing targeted training on business for young people.

? Connecting households to improved energy initiatives will reduce the amount of firewood required to cook and heat households. This is likely to reduce the labour required to procure firewood with dividends to women who often bear the responsibility of procuring firewood.

? Increased employment opportunities, household incomes and productivity of three crops will contribute to reducing food insecurity. Equal number of women and men will benefit (guided by the gender action plan).

? Reduction in soil erosion through better land management and reforestation, with consequent reduced siltation of water systems and associated reductions in water treatment and hydroelectricity production costs, and reduced vulnerability to disastrous floods.

? Diversified, resilient and improved livelihoods through income generating activities, with attendant reductions in climate vulnerability of households that have access to additional incomes.

? Economic value stemming from the protection of valuable biodiversity as well as soil and biomass sequestration of carbon, both of which contribute to the preservation of global public goods.

Economic value from increasing the knowledge base on ILM, watershed services and forest-friendly land rehabilitation approaches that can be integrated into the GoSL?s national land management strategy.

A.8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate on the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives (e.g. participate in trainings. conferences, stakeholder exchanges, virtual networks, project twinning) and plans for the project to assess and document ina user- friendly form (e.g. lessons learned briefs, engaging websites, guidebooks based on experience) and share these experiences and expertise (e.g. participate in community of practices, organize seminars, trainings and conferences) with relevant stakeholders.

Output 4.3 of the project focuses on knowledge management. The project team will ensure extraction and dissemination of lessons learned and good practices to enable adaptive management and upscaling or replication at local and global scales. Results will be disseminated to targeted audiences through relevant information sharing fora and networks. The project will contribute to scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks as appropriate (e.g. by providing content, and/or enabling participation of stakeholders/beneficiaries).

Information and knowledge accumulated and produced during project implementation will be documented and made available for wider communication and dissemination of project lessons and experiences to support the replication and scaling-up of project results, in conjunction with the implementation of the environmental education and awareness raising strategy (Output 2.5). Knowledge will be disseminated through appropriate channels in order to reach targeted audiences. Contents and format of information dissemination will be specifically adapted to targeted audiences, their educational background, cultural contexts, and languages, in order to obtain the highest possible levels of understanding and buy-in,

including through the following mechanisms (for more detailed information see Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Annex 8):

? Community skits and bulletin boards: Skits in local languages, and notifications/posters on bulletin boards/offices will be used as a tool to help raise awareness of rural beneficiaries on relevant project subjects.

? Brochures/flyers/newsletters: Printed materials will be used for sharing project summaries and knowledge products with national stakeholders (Government staff, communities around targeted sites).

? Radio, TV, newspapers, press releases: The media will be used to reach broader stakeholder groups in Sierra Leone and the WAP, mobilize support and raise awareness on project activities and relevant environmental topics.

? Exhibitions: Posters, photo?s, banners, and/or short (20 min) videos may be produced for display in national and international fora and fairs.

? Policy briefs: To inform decision makers on lessons learned and good practices resulting from project implementation and enable replication/upscaling, policy briefs may be developed for sharing with Government stakeholders.

? Progress reports: Reports produced as part of M&E processes (e.g. UNDP GEF PIR) will be shared with the Steering Committee, UNDP, donor(S), as well as other relevant stakeholders (as appropriate).

? Online media: The project will share progress updates and good practices to the general public through online media, including the website for the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Environment[1][1] as well as platforms such as UNDP EXPOSURE[2][2] and PANORAMA[3][3]. Posts may include stories, photographs, photoblogs, short video?s etc. To reach national and global audiences, the project could also consider establishing accounts on social media including Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube if sufficient capacity is available (e.g. within the PMU, or through the M&E, Knowledge Management and Communications Officer to manage these accounts appropriately.

Staff exchanges will be facilitated to build on lessons and knowledge accumulated under the partnership projects described in section 3.8 of the UNDP project document and other similar ones to be identified in the course of implementation. The project will furthermore help establish a community of practice on ILM in Sierra Leone, and facilitate regular sharing of information. The Project Board will be actively engaged in ensuring synergies and integration with other relevant interventions that are being implemented in Sierra Leone and elsewhere. Learning opportunities and potential technology transfer from peer countries will be explored during project implementation.

The project will coordinate closely with relevant initiatives led by NEPAD: African Landscapes Action Plan, the World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT); and the African

Landscapes Action Plan. The Restoration Initiative (TRI) is a GEF funded initiative supported technically by IUCN (lead agency), FAO, and UNEP, supporting forest landscape restoration (FLR) including in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, and Tanzania. Support is provided under three core results areas: i) Policy development and integration; ii) Implementation of restoration programs and complementary initiatives; and iv) Capacity building and finance mobilization. A fourth component on knowledge sharing and partnerships provides support for the capture and sharing of innovative experiences and best practices, raising awareness of FLR needs and benefits, and developing and strengthening critical partnerships. The GEF-funded project in Sierra Leone will assess possibilities to link to this component and tap into knowledge sharing opportunities. Opportunities will also be explored to establish linkages for knowledge sharing through the UNCCD Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Initiative, which has produced guidelines, tools, methods and best practices on the process and sustainable land management processes, hosted by its Knowledge Hub[4][4]. The project will coordinate with the LDN program to exchange tools and methods, experiences and lessons, with a view to synergize efforts and increase project effectiveness and sustainability.

To present opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will furthermore codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through global on-going South-South and global platforms, such as Africa Solutions Platform, the UN South-South Galaxy and PANORAMA. In addition, in order to bring the voice of Sierra Leone to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in Match-Making events, as well as specific global events, where UNDP could support engagement through side events and other meetings in the global development discourse on biodiversity conservation and sustainable landscape management.

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[1] https://www.adaptation-undp.org/partners/ministry-lands-country-planning-and-environmentgovernment-sierra-leone

[2] https://stories.undp.org

[3]https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/our-work/projects/panorama-solutions-healthy-planet

[4] https://knowledge.unccd.int/knowledge-products-and-pillars/guide-scientific-conceptual-framework-ldn/key-elements-scientific-1

B. Description of the consistency of the project with:

B.1. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with nation strategies and plans or reports and assessements under relevant conventions such as NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The project is consistent and fully in line with the following national plans, priorities and policies, as described below:

This project will contribute to achieving Sierra Leone?s Medium-Term National Development Plan 2019-2023: A New Direction for Improving People?s Lives through Education, Inclusive Growth, and Building a Resilient Economy. Specifically, the project directly supports Policy Cluster 7 ? Addressing vulnerabilities and building resilience. As the MTNDP 2019-2023 notes ?Sierra Leone has experienced recurring environmental disasters and viral tragedies during the last five years, with telling macroeconomic and general development consequences. This suggests the need to rethink public policy regarding management of the environment and natural resources and strengthening disaster early warning and response systems for minimized vulnerabilities and increased national resilience?. The project?s focus on strengthening conditions for the sustainable and integrated management of multiple-use landscapes (piloted in the WAP landscape) to protect globally significant biodiversity, safeguard ecosystem services generating local and national socio-economic benefits, and advance towards land degradation neutrality directly feeds into the following broad result areas under Policy Cluster 7: 7.1 Building national environmental resilience, and 7.2 Strengthening forest management and wetland conservation.

The project will directly contribute to the following Aichi Targets under the UNCBD: Target 7. By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity; Target 11. By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes; Target 12. By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained; and Target 20. By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels.

National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (2017) for Sierra Leone, under the UNCBD, which recognizes the important role biodiversity plays in poverty alleviation and sustaining life on earth, and seeks conservation measures that provide the framework for the sustainable exploitation of the country?s biodiversity for the benefit of present and future generations. It advocates for an increase in the number and size of protected areas, and calls for the development and implementation of management plans. It encourages the active participation of NGOs in the management of protected areas, co-management and seeks to involve important local institutions with appropriate gender balance.

National Land Degradation Neutrality targets established under the target setting process of the UNCCD. The Sierra Leone Land Degradation Neutrality National Report of February 2018 identifies the WAP as one of the land degradation hotspots, and the project contributes to achievement of the following target (1 of 6 targets ? Target 2: By 2035, ensure the rehabilitation of 12,237 sq.km of land area suggested as having declined, shown early signs of decline, or stable but stressed conditions in net productivity between 2000 and 2010. This includes 353 sq.km of total land area having declined in land productivity, 2,161 sq. km showing early signs of decline, and 9723 Sq. Km showing stable but stressed conditions between 2000 and 2010.

National Adaptation Programme of Action (2007), which prioritizes actions to i) establish and maintain the integrity of forest reserves, protected Areas and National Park/Sanctuaries; ii), rehabilitate and protect coastal areas; and iii) manage water resources more sustainably.

National Low-Emission Climate-Resilient Development Strategy (LECRDS).

National Water and Sanitation Policy (2010) and the government?s policy on water and sanitation as laid out in PRSPII (Agenda for Change, 2008-2012), which recognize that country's water resource base and the environment and its sustainability are threatened by human activities, and advocate for environmentally sustainable approaches in the effective exploitation and utilization of water resources.

National Land Policy (2015), which sets ambitious targets for enhanced transparency and accountability around land tenure.

Forestry Act of 1988, which empowers the Minister to declare any area to be a protected area for the purpose of conservation of soil, water, flora, and fauna.

National Protected Areas Authority (NPAA) and Conservation Trust Fund (CTF) Act passed in 2012, which calls for management of designated protected areas and forest reserves to meet CBD objectives.

Mines and Minerals Act of 2009, which provisions for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), mitigating measures and fines measured in US$.

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[1] Accessible at:

https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/IMF002/26222-9781498324960/26222-9781498324960/26222-9781498324960_A001.xml?rskey=9pheTQ&result=4&redirect=true.

C. Describe The Budgeted M & E Plan:

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	**Responsible Parties**	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	Implementing Partner PM	11,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	PM KM+ME Officer	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	PM KM+ME Officer	2 1,000	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	PM KM+ME Officer UNDP-GEF RTA	None	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	PM KM+ME Officer	None	On-going
Monitoring of ESMP implementation	Project Gender+Safeguards Officer	5,000	On-going

Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None	Annually
Oversight/troubleshooting missions	RTA BPPS/GEF	None	Troubleshooting as needed
Mid-term GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools	PM	10,000	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	Independent evaluators	42,400	01 June 2024
Terminal GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools	MOE	10,000	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Independent evaluators	47,200	01 June 2027
TOTAL indicative COST		146,600	

1. The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators are not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex 3 details the roles, responsibilities, and frequency of monitoring project results.

2. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP and UNDP Evaluation Policy. The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project monitoring, quality assurance, risk management, and evaluation requirements.

3. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies. The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in Annex, will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

4. In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

5. Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 60 days of project CEO endorsement, with the aim to:

a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.

b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.

c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.

d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.

e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.

f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.

g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

h. Formally launch the Project.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR):

6. The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The quality rating of the previous year?s PIR will be used to inform preparation of the subsequent PIR.

GEF and/or LDCF Core Indicators:

7. The GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators included as Annex will be used to monitor global environmental benefits and will be updated for reporting to the GEF prior to MTR and TE. Note that the project team is responsible for updating the indicator status. The updated monitoring data should be shared with MTR/TE consultants prior to required evaluation missions, so these can be used for subsequent ground-truthing. The methodologies to be used in data collection have been defined by the GEF and are available on the GEF website. The required Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT is in Annex 16) has been prepared for the WAPNP and the scores included in the GEF Core Indicators (Annex 18).

Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):

8. The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

9. The evaluation will be ?independent, impartial and rigorous?. The consultants that will be hired by UNDP evaluation specialists to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the consultants should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project under review.

10. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate.

11. The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by 01 June 2024. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report?s completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

12. An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center.

13. The evaluation will be ?independent, impartial and rigorous?. The consultants that will be hired by UNDP evaluation specialists to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. Equally, the consultants should not be in a position where there may be the possibility of future contracts regarding the project being evaluated.

14. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be actively involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate.

15. The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by 01 June 2027. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report?s completion.

Final Report:

16. The project?s terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

17. Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project?s deliverables and disclosure of information**:** To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy and the GEF policy on public involvement.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	**Responsible Parties**	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop	Implementing Partner PM	11,000	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	PM KM+ME Officer	None	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.

Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	PM KM+ME Officer	21,000	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	PM KM+ME Officer UNDP-GEF RTA	None	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (UNDP risk register)	PM KM+ME Officer	None	On-going
Monitoring of ESMP implementation	Project Gender+Safeguards Officer	5,000	On-going
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None[5]	Annually
Oversight/troubleshooting missions	RTA BPPS/GEF	None	Troubleshooting as needed
Mid-term GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools	PM	10,000	Before mid-term review mission takes place.
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR)	Independent evaluators	42,400	01 June 2024
Terminal GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools	MOE	10,000	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Independent evaluators	47,200	01 June 2027
TOTAL indicative COST		146,600	

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[1] The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit?s participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

[2] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

[3] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

[4] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

[5] The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-GEF Unit?s participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

PART III: Certification by GEF partner agency(ies)

A. GEF Agency(ies) certification

GEF Agency Coordinator	Date	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator	5/29/2019	Saskia Marijnissen, Regional Technical Advisor RBA		saskia.marijnissen@undp.org
Pradeep Kurukulasuriya, UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator	8/2/2021	Madeleine Nyiratuza, Regional Technical Specialist RBA		madeleine.nyiratuza@undp.org

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Project Results Framework

(See Section IV. Results Framework on page 66 of the UNDP project document)

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 15 ? Life on land; SDG 1- No poverty; SDG 2 ? Zero hunger; SDG 7: Clean and affordable energy
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): By 2023, Sierra Leone benefits from a more productive, commercialized and sustainable agriculture, improved food and nutrition security, and increased resilience to climate change and other shocks.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Project Objective: To strengthen conditions for the sustainable and integrated management of multiple-use landscapes (piloted in the WAP landscape) to protect globally significant biodiversity, safeguard ecosystem services generating local and national socio-economic benefits, and advance towards land degradation neutrality	**Mandatory** GEF Core Indicator 11: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Women: 0 Men: 0 Total: 0	Women: 1,107 Men: 1,106 Total: 2,213	Women: 2,214 Men: 2,213 Total: 4,427
	Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 1.1: Terrestrial protected areas newly created	286,000 of mangroves; 30,000 ha of it under community forest management	At least 500 ha of mangroves under new community PA management system	At least 1,000 ha of mangroves under new community PA management system
	Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 1.2: Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness	Management effectiveness of the WAPNP (17,634.15ha) is currently at 46% (see METT scorecard)	Management effectiveness of WAPNP (17,634.15ha) increases by 10 percentage points	Management effectiveness of WAPNP (17,634.15ha) increases by 20 percentage points
	Mandatory GEF Core Indicator 3.2: Area of forest and forest land restored	0 ha	1,000 ha	2,000 ha
Project component 1	**Systemic and Institutional Capacities for ILM**			

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Outcome 1: Increased systemic and institutional capacities lay long-term foundation for improved management of the 69,820-ha multiple-use Western Area Peninsula landscape	Indicator 5: Aggregated institutional capacity score for the relevant NRM institutions and community groups, as measured by the UNDP institutional capacity development scorecard	Aggregated institutional average capacity score is 43.5 (see completed UNDP Capacity Assessment Scorecard in Annex 13)	Aggregated institutional capacity score increases to at least 50 (men and women benefit equally)	Aggregated institutional capacity score increases to at least 63.5 (men and women benefit equally)
	Indicator 6: Prioritized sectorial policies incorporate SLM/ILM standards Wildlife Conservation Act of 1972 and its implementing regulations; the Forestry Act of 1988 and its implementing Regulations of 1990; the Environmental Policy of 1994; the Environment Protection Act of 2008; the Environment Protection (Mines and Minerals) Act of 2013; the National Water Resources Management Act of 2017; the Mines and Minerals Act	Seven relevant policies/Acts do not integrate SLM/ILM adequately	Prioritized policies/acts reviewed and recommend-dations developed for improvement	Prioritized policies/acts reviewed and submitted to Cabinet

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
	Indicator 7: Area of the landscape covered by a sustainable, integrated land management plan (the WAP Master Plan) that promotes improved sustainable land management regimes	0	ILM plan for 69,820 ha developed and under discussion	ILM plan for 69,820 ha approved
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1	Output 1.1: Capacity of targeted government institutions and other targeted stakeholders increased for collaborative land-use decision-making and management Output 1.2: Gaps in legal, sectoral policy, institutional and enforcement frameworks are identified and addressed, providing improved enabling conditions for integrated landscape management Output 1.3: A multi-level Coordination Platform and an open-access spatial planning system are established and operationalized for the WAP Multi-Use Landscape Output 1.4: Master Plan is developed for the Western Area Peninsula Landscape, including detailed land use zoning with clear cross-sectoral governance and implementation structures			
Project component 2	**Demonstration of ILM implementation on the ground**			
Outcome 2: Implementation of selected ILM and FLR interventions demonstrated in over 21,000 ha, securing biodiversity, ecosystems services and resilient livelihoods	Indicator 8: Increased yields of selected agroforestry products/crops in areas under improved land management regimes	(baseline tbd during inception phase)	Yields increase by at least 30% over baseline values	Yields increase by at least 50% over baseline values
	Indicator 9: Effectiveness of awareness and education outputs on the environmental, health and social effects of deforestation and land degradation	Very limited information on the importance of the environment, biodiversity, and land degradation effectively being disseminated	Education and awareness raising strategy formulated, and communication outputs reaching 100% of target audiences, with at least 25% reporting change in behavior linked to messages	Education and awareness raising strategy formulated, and communication outputs reaching 100% of target audiences, with at least 50% reporting change in behavior linked to the messages

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	Output 2.1: The existing WAPNP Management Plan is updated and operationalized in cooperation with relevant national and international partners, increasing management effectiveness by at least 20 percentage points Output 2.2: Community coastal/mangrove PAs are proclaimed and designated, with site management programs rolled out, including in the Sierra Leone River Estuary Ramsar site (approx. 1,000 ha). Output 2.3: Implementation of the Forest Landscape Restoration Plan demonstrated, leading to increased forest cover of at least 2,000 ha and adoption of SLM and higher efficient wood systems with at least 35% reduction in woodfuel consumption Output 2.4: Sustainable income generating activities (e.g. ecotourism, waste-to-wealth, processing of agricultural products) are implemented, micro-grants, training opportunities, and tools are provided to generate alternative sources of income for targeted groups, including local youth in critical high-impact communities Output 2.5: Strategies are developed and implemented to increase knowledge and promote solutions for environmental, health and social effects of deforestation and land degradation			
Project component 3	Innovative Financing			
Outcome 3: Financing frameworks for sustainable integrated landscape management increase ILM, PA and Biodiversity Finance by at least 25% over the baseline	Indicator 10: New financing mechanisms operationalized, increasing government funding for landscape management	There is one conservation fund; the National Protected Area Authority and Conservation Trust Fund. However, it has mobilized very limited funding. The actual baseline funding will be established by the public expenditure review.	At least 1 effective financing mechanism operationalized, increasing government funding for landscape management by at least 15% over the baseline (to be established by the public expenditure review).	At least 2 effective financing mechanisms operationalized, increasing government funding for landscape management by at least 25% over the baseline (to be established by the public expenditure review).
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	Output 3.1: The role of ecosystem services is mapped and valued for supporting both the ecological integrity of the Western Area Peninsula Multi-Use Landscape?s natural assets and human well-being, including detailed quantitative analysis of the environmental, economic, and social benefits delivered by the ecosystems under business-as-usual and sustainable management scenarios. Output 3.2: Financing plan for priority initiatives is developed based on the Master plan for the Western Area Peninsular Landscape, with clear costing for basic and optimal management, current financing level and gaps to be addressed Output 3.3: Sustainable financing options piloted			
Project component 4	**Gender mainstreaming, knowledge management and M&E**			

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target
Outcome 4: Systems designed and used to ensure monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management and gender mainstreaming	Indicator 11: Communication outputs and knowledge products produced and disseminated to targeted audiences on lessons learned and good practices identified through project implementation, taking into account stakeholder groups and communication tools identified in the project Stakeholder Engagement Plan.	Lack of availability of knowledge products on ILM in Sierra Leone specifically targeting prioritized audiences (e.g. politicians, farmers, private sector).	At least 1 substantive knowledge output produced and disseminated to targeted audiences each 6 months	At least 12 substantive knowledge outputs produced and disseminated to targeted audiences; including minimum 1 PANORAMA publication, and 1 UNDP photo blog
	Indicator 12: % of sub-indicator targets in Gender Action Plan met	0	40%	80%
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4	Output 4.1: Gender strategy and action plan operationalized and used to guide project implementation, monitoring and reporting. Output 4.2: Participatory project monitoring, evaluation and learning strategy developed and implemented. Output 4.3: Project lessons and best practices collated and disseminated for uptake, and upscaling strategy developed, and its implementation supported			

ANNEX B: 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).

Comments from GEFSEC (on the PIF):

Comment	Response	Where to find the information

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
The best governance structure will be explored during the PPG	The PPG process concluded that the National Implementation Modality (NIM) will be applied. The Implementing Partner is the MOE. Section VI of the UNDP project document (Governance and Management Arrangements) provides details on the project?s governance structure. Three government agencies and three NGOs will take additional lead roles in the execution of the project, upon delegation by the primary national implementing partner/executing agency namely MOE; their roles and responsibilities per project output are described in the same section of the project document. UNDP Sierra Leone commissioned a HACT micro-assessment for the EPA, NPAA, MLHE, WONES, EFA, and Tacugama (see relevant Annexes of the UNDP project document) which concluded that the overall risk rating is low.	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, *A.6.* Institutional Arrangement and Coordination.
Total partner investments in the land policy implementation process are not clear at this stage, and are expected be assessed in more detail	The PPG assessment found that there have been numerous investments in the National Land Policy formulation and implementation process, starting from as far back as 2009. This process culminated with the November 2015 Cabinet approval of the National Land Policy, which has a prioritized list of implementation interventions (section 2.2, Table 1 of the UNDP project document). The proposed project will coordinate very closely with the implementation process of the prioritized list of the NLP strategy: under output 1.1, interventions for the capacity development of the MLHE will be closely coordinated with the support being provided by FAO, the World Bank and other development partners, based on a capacity needs refinement to be undertaken during the inception period. The NRM institutions? policy reforms, alignment of mandates for MADs, the establishment of the coordinating platform and the open-access planning system as well as the ILM Master Plan will all build on the capacity, tools and experiences built by the stakeholders during the NLP formulation and implementation process. The MLHE will lead the ILM Master Plan development (Output 1.4)	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, *A.1.* Project Description, 2) Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects and 3) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project (especially under Outcome 1)
Lessons from the other GEF projects will be distilled from these projects and applied in the further articulation of the project	Project formulation has been informed by lessons generated by many ILM projects and programs in Africa as well as lessons generated by UNDP?s Environment, Energy and Natural Resources Portfolio in the Sierra Leone. These lessons have been integrated into the development of the project?s Theory of Change that is described in detail in Section 2.5 of the UNDP project document.	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, *A.1.* Project Description, 2) Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
Baseline & targets of the outcomes in table B are expected to be determined	Baseline and targets were determined during the PPG, to the greatest extent possible, and are reported in the Project Results Framework of the UNDP project document. There is only 1 indicator for which the baseline will be determined in the inception phase.	In the portal under ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK
Regarding the importance of the INV investments in component 2, further details of the specific investments will be provided	The investments will be in support of implementation of Outcome 2 outputs, especially financing the implementation of an updated WAPNP Management Plan, the establishment of the mangrove community PAs, implementation of the forest landscape restoration plan and SLM practices, and the income generating activities, as described under outputs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 in the UNDP project document.	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, *A.1.* Project Description, 3) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, Outcome 2
Gaps in legal, sectoral policy, institutional and enforcement frameworks will be identified, and the project will subsequently support addressing these gaps to establish improved enabling conditions for integrated landscape management	The PPG undertook a policy and institutional assessment that identified legal, sectoral policy, institutional and enforcement frameworks (Annex 13 of the project document). The project has prioritized the review of the Wildlife Conservation Act of 1972 and its implementing regulations; Forestry Act of 1988 and its implementing Regulations of 1990; Environmental Policy of 1994 and the Environment Protection Act of 2008; the Environment Protection (Mines and Minerals) Act of 2013; also removing ambiguities and contradictions between the objectives of the Lands Policy of 2015 and the updated Forestry Policy. It will also focus on capacity building for the Ministry of Lands Housing and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Tourism and Cultural Affairs, Environment Protection Agency, and the National Protected Area Authority ? based on the capacity needs assessment undertaken by the PPG that is to be refined during the inception period. The focus will be to improve the effectiveness of these institutions in implementing their WAP mandates, and will build on the capacity building and policy reform implemented via the National Land Policy formulation process.	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, A.1. Project Description, 1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed and 3) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
Locations of buffer zones and coastal PAs are to be determined and detailed criteria used to select the project beneficiaries will be developed	The PPG undertook an assessment of project pilot areas using criteria outlined in the socio-economic and household baseline assessment report (Annex 14 of the UNDP project document). Criteria included: - Location within the water catchments of the two dams (Congo and Guma) that deliver the main potable water supply systems of the peninsula. - Level of degradation of natural habitats due to land use changes, and subsequent threats to biodiversity. - Level of dependence by communities on natural resources provided by the local ecosystem. - Accessibility for pilot activities. - Willingness of community members to participate in project activities. The communities selected are: Last Banking community of Aberdeen Creek; Bathurst and Charlotte communities of the Congo Dam Annexcatchment area; Sussex, No.2 River and Tokeh communities of the Guma catchment area; and, Markobeh and Rogbeloh communities of the Songo location. Gazettement of the 1,000 ha of community coastal and mangrove PAs will be in Aberdeen Creek (Last Banking) and Songo, along the Sierra Leone River estuary, which is a Ramsar site. Mangroves in this area are threatened by settlements, such as Moscow City where houses have been built on the initial embankment about 20 meters from the creek.	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, A.1. Project Description, project area and sites

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
As regard to the clarification of the activities, exact sub-outputs and activities will be defined	This was done during the PPG resulting in the detailed description of project results and the project results framework.	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, A.1. Project Description, 3) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project and; ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
The intervention of the private sector as investor and as part of the promoted economic activities should be adequately explored	The participation of the private sector will be actively promoted during the implementation of the project in the following ways: a. ILM Planning: It is expected that the open-access planning platform and the coordination mechanism established under outcome 1 will ensure that the private sector participates in the policy review, the review and refinement of the mandates of the MADs and the ILM master plan development; b. Income generating activities: the value chains development under output 2.4 will involve the private sector, via the methodology described in the UNDP project document (Output 2.4); c. The project intends to introduce an investment mindset in the ILM of the WAP, incentivizing private sector participation in mobilizing resources for ILM, PA, biodiversity and ecosystems management. It will undertake a targeted scenario analysis to provide ecosystems valuations and identify ways to increase financing for ILM interventions. It will facilitate the participation of the private sector in financing the implementation of the Master Plan for example through investments that create jobs related to ecosystem restoration activities, eco-tourism initiatives, markets for sustainable products and services (Output 3.2). The project will also identify market incentives for investing in ILM interventions such as payment for ecosystem services (Output 3.3).	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, A.1. Project Description, 3) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project and; A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination.

Comments from GEFSEC (on the CEO ER ?July 2019, September-December 2021 and January 2022):

Comment	Response	Where to find the information

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
Few changes are indicated in the Project Description as compared to the PIF and only 2 out of the 6 sections are briefly completed... Nevertheless, all the comments made by GEF Secretariat and STAP implied significant improvements in the project description and in particular regarding the barriers, the baseline and the alternative scenario including the description of the components. The findings of the PPG phase and the responses to GEF Secretariat and STAP should be clearly presented in the Portal. Please complete the proposal accordingly. The detailed description of the project components and activities are even more important that their description were very succinct in the PIF.	Sections that were missing have been added in the portal under Part II. Project description. These are: A.1. Project Description 1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed 2) Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects 3) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project 4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing 5) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) 6) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up A table presenting the institutional framework at national and local level that is relevant for this project has been added under the baseline scenario in the CEO ER The names of the components have been added and the names of components, outcomes and outputs have been updated where they were different in table B and under the alternative scenario.	In the portal under Part II. Project justification

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
In addition, there is one dollar difference in the Total Project Cost. Please correct.	The one-dollar difference arose due to the fact that the GEF Portal did not accept the original figure, which needed to be rounded off. This has been corrected.	In the Portal under Table B: **PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY**
Under the section "A.6 Institutional arrangement and coordination" the text says that the project will be implemented by UNDP and in the responses to GEF Secretariat comments, the text says the project will be executed by UNDP. Does-it mean that UNDP will play both roles of implementing and executing agency? Please explain.	This has been corrected. The project will be implemented under the National Implementation Modality (NIM) with MOE as executing agency. When the project was under development there was a blanket agreement in place between the Government of Sierra Leone and UNDP for UNDP to implement projects, due to circumstances related to the Ebola crisis that had prevailed at the time. This agreement has now lapsed and, further, government indicated its preference to implement this project under the National Implementation Modality (NIM), especially since there is now a dedicated Ministry of Environment. The project will be implemented under full NIM. The ministry of Environment has been selected as the Implementing Partner (IP), and 6 responsible parties (RPs) have been identified namely the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Ministry of Lands, Housing & Environment (MLHE), National Protected Area Authority (NPAA), Environmental Foundation for Africa (EFA), Women?s Network for Environmental Sustainability (WONES) and the Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary. See Section VI (Governance and Management Arrangements) of the UNDP project document on page 73.	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, *A.6.* Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

<table>
<tr><th>Comment</th><th>Response</th><th>Where to find the information</th></tr>
<tr><td>In Component 1, one output is to identify and address gaps in legal, sectoral policy, institutional and enforcement frameworks. It is unclear how these gaps will be addressed and what will ensure they can indeed be addressed. Please clarify.</td><td>The project intends to support Ministries and Agencies that require policy and legal reforms in the identification of gaps and formulation of recommendations for their adoption, and subsequently lobby with relevant authorities for adoption of recommendations. The following text was added to the description of Output 1.2, to increase clarity on how policy changes will be handled:

?Mandates for relevant MDAs will be reviewed and recommendations provided to refine them and remove conflicts, overlaps and contradictions. This will be undertaken though a consultative and participatory process, building on the Management and Functional Review undertaken by the Public Sector Reform Unit, which aims to enhance effectiveness of the Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and the Environment by: (i) aligning the mandate and vision of the Ministry to the National Agenda For Change, and (ii) facilitating effective structures and processes.

Institutional and policy baseline assessments undertaken during project formulation (Annex 13), identified policies and legal frameworks requiring to be reviewed and/or updated. This initial assessment will be conducted in more detail in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), Ministry of Lands, Housing and the Environment (MLHE), Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources (MMMR), Ministry of Water Resources (MWR), and the EPA to review policies and legislation related to ILM, SLM and biodiversity conservation and identify ways to strengthen their coordination, implementation and enforcement. Sector policies and regulatory frameworks will be reviewed/ developed to support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in sector plans. Relevant MDAs, development partners, and NGOs will be mobilized to advocate and facilitate adoption of the recommendations to enhance coordination and collaboration amongst the institutions.?

Nevertheless, in recognition of the pace at which national policy reforms generally take place, delayed policy changes are identified as a risk (high impact and probability) and this is reflected in the project?s risk assessment ? see below.

<table><tr><td>Delays in critical policy reforms for enabling effective ILM of the landscape due to slow bureaucratic processes or insufficient political will to enable change.</td><td>Strategic</td><td>P=4
I=4
High</td><td>PB will engage senior leadership of relevant ministries, advocating and facilitating ownership and support. Further support will be garnered through the coordination mechanism that will be established by the project.</td><td>PB</td><td>To be monitored closely</td></tr></table></td><td>In the portal under Part II. Project justification, A.1. Project Description, 3) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, output 1.2; and A.5 Risks</td></tr>
</table>

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
In component 1 and 3, the content, scope and objective of the WAP Master Plan and its related Financing Plan remain vague. Please explain. Please clarify the difference between the WAP Master Plan (output 1.4) and the WAP Management Plan (output 2.1) and explain why these 2 different plans are needed.	The following clarification was added to Output 1.4 to clarify the content, scope and objective of the WAP Master Plan: (?) ?This will involve an extensive planning process with the objective being to: i) provide a platform to bring together the stakeholders in the multi-use landscape to discuss, in a knowledge-informed setting, the importance of the landscape for each of the stakeholders and sectors: ii) increase understanding amongst stakeholders and sectors on how their actions influence, positively or negatively, the interests of others; ii) increase understanding about threats to the landscape and opportunities for collaboration to optimize all stakes, and minimize conflicts; v) identify and broadly agree on management objectives for the landscape, including zoning, that support the delivery of multiple benefits from the WAP by increasing synergies and minimizing or mitigating trade-offs among food production, biodiversity conservation, protected area management, ecosystem service provision, and poverty alleviation; vii) increase stakeholder collaboration and understanding of the requirements needed to adopt a Master Plan for the WAP landscape; viii) identify and agree on monitoring mechanisms to ensure that stakeholders and sectors are mainstreaming requirements and principles of the ILM into their day to day natural resources management, livelihood activities and business transactions resources.? In terms of the financing plan for the WAP Master Plan, the description of output 3.2 has been clarified to include the following activities: 3.2.1 Determine the cost of implementation of the WAP Master Plan, including cost of regular updates to it. 3.2.2 Undertake a public expenditure review to identify current financing levels and gaps that need to be addressed. 3.2.3 Identify other sustainable financing options that can be explored to fill the financing gap (including green tax, debt for nature swaps, endowment fund, incentive packages to scale-up SLM practices, carbon finance, performance payment mechanisms, and regular development partner funding), in collaboration with respective institutions; leverage the Covid-19 pandemic to make the case for funding to maintain essential PA management services, and provide emergency funding to PAs that have suffered income losses due to the pandemic (including support for the well-being and the food security of vulnerable edge communities of the WAPNP). 3.2.4 Facilitate participation of the private sector in financing the implementation of the Master Plan for example through investments that create jobs related to ecosystem restoration activities, eco-tourism initiatives, markets for sustainable products and services; leverage the Covid-19 pandemic to make the case for increasing funding (as above). 3.2.5 Document the process and produce a technical report, including a section on lessons generated by the process. The WAP Master Plan (Output 1.4) will be developed for land uses in the whole Western Area Peninsula Landscape while the WAPNP Management Plan (Output 2.1) is specific for only the WAP National Park and will be updated as one of the demonstration projects on ILM implementation on the ground. Output 1.4 has been revised as follows: ?*Output 1.4: Master Plan is developed for the Western Area Peninsula Landscape, including detailed land use zoning with clear cross-sectoral governance and implementation structures.?*	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, A.1. Project Description, 3) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, output 1.4, output 3.2, output 2.1

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
In the core indicator section for the core indicator 1.2 please write the exact and full name of the Protected Area "Western Area Peninsula Forest" and indicate its WDPA ID (19249) in the appropriate fields.	The core indicator 1.2 in the core indicator section has been revised to write the exact and full name of the Protected Area "Western Area Peninsula Forest" and its WDPA ID (19249) has been indicated in the appropriate fields.	In the portal under ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet
It isn't clear what is the difference of the 66,500 ha of multi-use landscape in Table B and benefits description and the 69,820 ha of ILM plan and WAP in the same Table B and in the Project Result Framework. Please explain.	During the PIF, it had been estimated that the WAP Landscape covers an area of 66,500 ha. It was however confirmed during the PPG process that the landscape covers 69,820 ha. This has been corrected in both the UNDP project document and Table B of the CEO ER	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, A.1. Project Description, 3) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, outcome 1 and Table B. **PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY**

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
LDN as a key aspect of LDFA funding should come out more strongly in the project documentation, in particular with regard to alignment with the UNCCD (it is only mentioned in knowledge management). How is the project contributing to Sierra Leone?s efforts to potentially set and achieve LDN targets? The response refers to a report: "The report identifies the WAP as...". Please clarify what is this report	The project contributes to LDN targets and this is noted in section 3.6 of the UNDP project document: ?National Land Degradation Neutrality targets established under the target setting process of the UNCCD (Sierra Leone Land Degradation Neutrality National Report of February 2018: https://knowledge.unccd.int/sites/default/files/ldn_targets/Sierra%20Leone%20LDN%20TSP%20Country%20Report.pdf). The report identifies the WAP as one of the land degradation hotspots, and the project contributes to achievement of the following target (1 of 6 targets ? Target 2: By 2035, ensure the rehabilitation of 12,237 sq.km of land area suggested as having declined, shown early signs of decline, or stable but stressed conditions in net productivity between 2000 and 2010. This includes 353 sq.km of total land area having declined in land productivity, 2,161 sq. km showing early signs of decline, and 9723 Sq. Km showing stable but stressed conditions between 2000 and 2010.? The emphasis on LDN appears throughout the project document insofar as the project will provide capacities, policies, plans and incentives to adopt sustainable land management practices in the WAP landscape. The project will therefore reduce land degradation, contributing to achieving land degradation neutrality objectives, once they have been set. This is recognized in various sections of the document, for example: Section I (development challenge) recognizes the following: ?Land degradation in the WAP landscape: The LDN target-setting process in Sierra Leone has identified the WAP as a hotspot of land degradation, noting that forests in this area while remaining stable over the last ten years are stressed. The report notes declining productivity in forest areas in the Western Area Peninsula..? Section 2.1 of the UNDP project document (Long-term vision and barriers) states that: ?The desired longer-term outcome of this intervention is to safeguard the ecological functionality and biological productivity of the Western Area Peninsular landscape, in order to meet multiple objectives such as biodiversity conservation, carbon storage, and watershed services, as well as to support resilient economic development, agricultural production and livelihoods, and contribute to land degradation neutrality objectives. This will be achieved through the adoption of an integrated landscape management (ILM) approach that balances different stakes and needs of targeted stakeholders who will be actively engaged in an inclusive, gender sensitive and collaborative process to identify and implement long-term shared objectives and strategies for sustainable utilization of the landscape.? Section 2.5 (theory of change) states ?These impact pathways will enable stakeholders to agree on management objectives for the 69,820 hectares of the WAP multiple-use landscape, starting the long-term process for halting unsustainable land use practices, and putting the landscape on a path to land degradation neutrality.? Impact pathways 1 and 2 explicitly mention contribution to LDN. Section 2.2, Table 1 (baseline programs) mentions the LDN Initiative and the national target setting process. Section 3.8 (planned coordination with existing initiatives) mentions ?Opportunities will also be explored to establish linkages for knowledge sharing through the UNCCD Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Initiative, which has produced guidelines, tools, methods and best practices on the process and sustainable land management processes, hosted by its Knowledge Hub. The project will coordinate with the LDN program to exchange tools and methods, experiences and lessons, with a view to synergize efforts and increase project effectiveness and sustainability.? The following change has been made on page 50, section 3.6 of the prododc and on pages 29 of the CEO Endorsement Request: ?The Sierra Leone Land Degradation Neutrality National Report of February 2018 identifies the WAP as one of the land	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, B. Description of the consistency of the project, B.1 Consistency with National Priorities; A1. 2) Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects and A.3. Stakeholders

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
Another important threat for the project area is the urban sprawl and consequent threat posed to the forest. In that regard, please consider identifying synergies and coordination with the new GEF-7 project ?Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project? in Freetown, ensuring a common platform is used to connect this project with the one being implemented by WB	On 16 September 2021, a call was held between UNDP RTA and PTA on this new project and the WB focal point and the Management Team of the GEF-7 project ?Resilient Urban Sierra Leone Project? in Freetown. It was agreed that the focal points for the two projects will have regular consultations and share information to ensure synergies and coordination. Also, an action plan for coordination will be developed during the initiation phase of this new project. The below information on identified synergies has been added in the Prodoc and the CEO ER under ?Planned coordination with other relevant GEF/LCDF/SCCF-financed projects and further relevant initiatives? (Page 57 of the Prodoc and page 24 of the CEO ER): The World Bank is implementing a GEF 7 project on Resilient Urban Sierra Leone. This project focuses on improving integrated urban management, service delivery and disaster management in Western Area and secondary cities of Sierra Leone. Whilst the technical and geographic focus of the two projects is essentially different, there are two potential areas of synergy: i) Spatial planning ? this new UNDP project on WAP proposes to develop a WAP Master Plan for improved landscape-level, cross-sectoral, landscape management. This may have some natural points of overlap with the WB Resilient Sierra Leone Project's Outputs under Component 1, which include the development of spatial plans- both master and local level. Whilst the WB Resilient Sierra Leone project is focused on urban centres, it does also include the Western Area Rural District (into which the domain of this new UNDP project on WAP falls). This new UNDP project, under Outcome 2, will focus on areas such as Aberdeen Creek and the Sierra Leone River Estuary, which fall within the greater Freetown area, and activities planned for this area (e.g. mangrove restoration and establishment of community-led PAs) may overlap with activities planned under the WB Resilient Sierra Leone project. ii) Forest restoration - Under Component 2 of the WB Resilient Urban Sierra Leone project, there are planned outputs relating to restoration of deforested areas and the development of a Forest Inventory. There may be points of synergy between this and proposed outputs under this new UNDP project on WAP, including the development of a Forest Landscape Restoration Plan, restoration of deforested areas, and adoption of Sustainable Land Management practices to restore production landscapes.	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination, Planned coordination with other relevant GEF/LCDF/SCCF-financed projects and further relevant initiatives

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
Component 2 changed from Investment/Technical Assistance to Technical Assistance. It is unclear how in particular the operationalization of the WAP NP Management Plan, the implementation of a Forest Landscape Restoration Plan, leading to increased forest cover by at least 2,000 ha and the adoption of higher efficient fuel wood systems, can be achieved without investments. Please inform about the cost per ha of restoration, the cost of higher efficient fuel wood systems and explain how this result can be achieved without investment. If investments are actually considered, please indicate the share of the investment in the budget of this component.	The change from Investment/Technical Assistance to Technical Assistance was an error. It has been rectified (under component 2 of Table B of CEO ER). Also, the following text was added in the project document under budget note 11 on page 87: ?The share of investment in the budget of this component is 75%. This will be used to effectively protect 18,634 ha of WAP landscape (WAPNP + community mangrove PAs), sustainable land management and forest restoration of 2,000 ha of WAP landscape; improving livelihoods and food security and connecting households to improved energy initiatives?.	In the portal under Table B: **PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY**

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
In the budget, under "Contractual services-individual", the Project Manager, Project Assistant part-time; Procurement Officer part-time; and Driver should be covered by the PMC. The uploaded Excel budget is consistent with the GEF template budget. Please upload a GEF budget template in the document section, following the same template as in Annex G of the Portal entry.	These budget lines have been brought to the PMC. The changes have been made in the TBWP, the Budget and Work Plan of the prodoc (page 84), the budget note description of the Prodoc (page 88) and in the confirmed co-financing in the prodoc (page 82). The GEF budget template in the document section has been uploaded in the portal following the same template as Annex G of the Portal entry.	In the portal under ANNEX G: Project Budget Table
The GEF contribution to component 4 is different in the budget and in the project description (table B). Please correct as needed.	This has been corrected. The component 4 in the budget is now $179,818.	In the portal under ANNEX G: Project Budget Table

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
The budget lines "equipment" are too vague, and especially the one with a total cost of $479,400. Please provide budget lines clarifying the different kind of equipment, their unit cost and their total cost.	Budget line with a total cost of $479,400 has been revised to clarify the different kind of equipment, their unit cost and their total cost.	In the portal under ANNEX G: Project Budget Table
The budget line "Contractual services-Individual" with the description " 50% of Technical backstopping services of PM (Total - $61,600x50%) to support the development and implementation of activities under Outcome **3**" is actually charged under the Component **2**. This is not consistent. Please correct.	This has been corrected. The full cost of $61,600 is now charged under component 3.	In the portal under ANNEX G: Project Budget Table

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
The budget line "Contractual services-Individual" with a cost of $171,264 is described as contributing to 50% of the PMU cost. Please explain how the other 50% are covered and note that the full cost of the PMU should be charged under the PMC and not under the components. Please amend as needed	50% of the PMU cost will be covered from GEF and the other 50% from UNDP TRAC both are under the PMU budget.	In the portal under ANNEX G: Project Budget Table

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
The budget line "Contractual services-Individual" with a cost of $2,063,480 for component 2 actually includes 5 different contracts. Please provide a different budget line for each of these contracts and confirm UNDP will not be responsible for the implementation of any part of these contract	Different budget line for each of these contracts has been provided and UNDP will not be responsible for implementation of any part of these contracts.	In the portal under ANNEX G: Project Budget Table

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
The budget line "Contractual services-Individual" with a cost of $530,250 for component 1 actually includes 4 different contracts. Please provide a different budget line for each of these contract and confirm UNDP will not be responsible for the implementation of any part of these contract.	Different budget line for each of these contracts has been provided and UNDP will not be responsible for implementation of any part of these contracts.	In the portal under ANNEX G: Project Budget Table

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
The budget line "Contractual services-Individual" with a cost of $571,400 for component 3 actually includes 4 different contracts. Please provide a different budget line for each of these contract and confirm UNDP will not be responsible for the implementation of any part of these contract.	Different budget line for each of these contracts has been provided and UNDP will not be responsible for implementation of any part of these contracts.	In the portal under ANNEX G: Project Budget Table
In the budget lines "Training, Workshops, Meetings", please indicate how events are planned.	Budget lines ?Training, Workshops, Meetings have been revised to clarify events are planned.	In the portal under ANNEX G: Project Budget Table

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
The project does take into account potential major risks, but the consequences of climate change are not considered. Please complete accordingly.	The following risk has been added to Section 3.10, Table 6 on the climate change risk: ?Sierra Leone?s National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA, 2007) reported that rainfall and temperature patterns experienced in Sierra Leone are changing with negative impacts expected to affect biodiversity, livelihoods and the economy.? The following explanation has been provided as further elaboration of the risk and mitigation measures. ?The Western Area Peninsula that is targeted by the project is increasingly susceptible to erosion, landslides, flooding and extreme climatic conditions, as a result of unsustainable land management practices and deforestation. The project seeks to restore the ecological integrity of the agro-ecological system within the WAP. This will strengthen the role of ecological infrastructure in providing cost effective adaptation and reducing vulnerability in the face of climate change. Vulnerability to land and forest degradation was one of the criteria for selecting project sites. All the project activities have been designed to improve the state of the ecosystem and its ability to provide goods and services, which will reduce vulnerability considerably. SLM technologies such as climate smart agriculture, restoring watersheds and adoption of agro-forestry are good ways of adapting livelihoods to effects of climate change.?	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, A.5. Risks and A.1. Project Description 1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
Yes, but it is unclear whether the co-financing is grant or in-kind. While the letter of the Environment Protection Agency dated 29 March says it is grant, the CEO Endorsement Request says it is in-kind in the Portal. Please clarify. In case the co-financing is in-kind, this would be a critical change of the proposal as approved by the Council and of its capacity to deliver the expected results. In this case, a strong explanation on consequences and on how the project will meet its objectives will be required. In addition, the co-financing of S98,729 from the EPA should be reported as In-kind in table C and not as grant. Please amend table C accordingly. **Comments on 8 March 2022** 4. On Co-financing: (i)	An error was made while selecting the category in the GEF portal and it will be corrected. The co-financing is almost entirely grant and it will contribute to improving environmental governance and sustainable management of the natural resources in Sierra Leone; providing physical demarcation and zoning of the Western Area Peninsula Forest; protection and restoration of the Western Area Water catchments; enhancing coordination mechanisms of National Climate Change and environmental structures to organise stakeholders and better harmonize the use of scarce resources; sustainable management of water catchment and forest resources in Sierra Leone and; staffing, Office space, logistics and Transport, coordination of different stakeholders to enhance a better project outcome. See new letter of cofinance from the Government of Sierra Leone in the Annex 17a to the project document. UNDP has also provided a co-financing of USD 300,000 grant to this project The error in the portal has been corrected and the table C has been amended (page 4 of the CEO ER). 4. On Co-financing: (i) Co-financing of Environment Protection Agency has been changed from ?Grant? to ?Public Investment? in CEO ER Word document. In GEF Portal, as the project follows GEF-6 structure, there?s is no option to select ?Public investment? hence ?Other? has been selected for this Type of co-financing. Also, we have uploaded the e-mail from the Executive Chairman of the Environment Protection Agency confirming that the amount of co-financing committed in the letter dated October 2020 is still available. (ii) We have uploaded the e-mail from the UNDP Resident Representative in Sierra Leone confirming that the amount of co-financing committed in the letter dated March 2019 is still available.	In the portal under Table C: **CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE** E-mails confirming co-financing have been shared as attachments

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
On PMC proportionality: There is no proportionality in the co-financing contribution to PMC. If the GEF contribution is kept at 5.0%, for a co-financing of $17,442,858 the expected contribution to PMC must be around $872,142 instead of $557,142 (which is 3.1%). As the costs associated with the project management have to be covered by the GEF portion and the co-financing portion allocated to the PMC, the GEF contribution and the co-financing contribution must be proportional, which means that the GEF contribution to PMC might be decreased and the co-financing contribution to PMC might be increased to reach a similar level. Please amend either by increasing the co-	The PMC co-financing has been changed to $872,142.	In the portal, under table B. Project description summary

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
On Table D: please include the missing information in the ?Programing of Funds?. Same comment applies to the PPG Table F. The information should be "BD STAR Allocation" or "LD STAR Allocation" where appropriate.	"BD STAR Allocation" and "LD STAR Allocation" have been added under the ?Programing of Funds? column in table D and table F.	In the portal, under Table D and table F

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
3. On Core Indicators: (i) Annex A ?Project Results Framework? ? the value under sub-indicator 1.2 (Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness) should be aligned with the Core Indicator table (17,634.15 ha). Its currently missing in the Results Framework. Please include it and also label it as 1.2 (It?s now labeled as GEF Core Indicators 3). Please label the other Core Indicators numbers in the Results Framework to match the Core Indicator table in terms of core indicator numbers: beneficiaries are under core indicator 11, forest land restored under 3.2, and Terrestrial protected areas newly created under 1.1). This will help ensure internal consistency in	(i) The value ?17,634.15 ha? has been added under sub-indicator 1.2 (Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness) in Annex A ?Project Results Framework?. Also, this sub-indicator has been label ?1.2? and labels of other Core Indicators in the Results Framework have been updated to match numbers in the Core Indicator table: ?beneficiaries core indicator is now labelled ?11?, forest and forest land restored is labelled ?3.2?, and Terrestrial protected areas newly created is labelled ?1.1?. (ii)This justification has been added under WDPA ID under CI 1.1: ?ID not available yet - Designation of this PA is one of this project outputs.? The WDPA ID will be updated in the Portal during the months following endorsement. The same justification has been entered under the Core Indicator sections (Project Information and Annex E).	(i) In the portal under Annex A. Project Results Framework. (ii) In the portal under Project Information and Annex E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
The description do lists national initiatives and plans the project is consistent with. Nevertheless it is not clear how the project will be coordinated with those initiatives and plans. We also note there is no mention of past GEF project nor eventual other past or ongoing project from other donor. Please elaborate about the planned coordination of the project with some initiatives and plans when appropriate. Please include it in the Portal entry under the "Baseline scenario" section and also under the "Institutional arrangement and coordination" where relevant coordination can be planned. Please also consider the new GEF-7 project ?Resilient Urban Sierra Leone	Section 3.8 of the UNDP project document elaborates on planned coordination with other relevant GEF/LCDF/SCCF-financed projects and further relevant initiatives as follows: Learning opportunities and potential technology transfer from peer countries will be explored during project implementation. The PMU will formulate an action plan for collaborating with the following relevant initiatives, clearly identifying actions to be monitored to demonstrate collaboration, learning and sharing lessons. - NEPAD-led African Landscapes Action Plan aims to mobilize partnerships and resources to put into place the principles of ILM at the Africa-wide scale. The project will establish linkages with this initiative to gain lessons from their experience and apply it to the elaboration of the ILM Master Plan for the WAP (Output 1.3). - World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT): The spatial planning system (Output 1.3) will draw experiences and lessons from WOCAT, which offers a methodological framework for decision support for mainstreaming and upscaling of sustainable land management practices. Under Output 2.3, the sustainable land and forest management methods will integrate traditional knowledge and science-based methods while building on good practices provided through WOCAT. - The Restoration Initiative (TRI) is a GEF-funded initiative supported technically by IUCN (lead agency), FAO, and UNEP, supporting forest landscape restoration (FLR) including in Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, and Tanzania. Support is provided under three core results areas: i) Policy development and integration; ii) Implementation of restoration programs and complementary initiatives; and iii) Capacity building and finance mobilization. A fourth component on knowledge sharing and partnerships provides support for the capture and sharing of innovative experiences and best practices, raising awareness of FLR needs and benefits, and developing and strengthening critical partnerships. The GEF-funded project in Sierra Leone will assess possibilities to link to this component and tap into knowledge sharing opportunities. - Opportunities will also be explored to establish linkages for knowledge sharing through the UNCCD Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) Initiative, which has produced guidelines, tools, methods and best practices on the process and sustainable land management processes, hosted by its Knowledge Hub[5]. The project will coordinate with the LDN program to exchange tools and methods, experiences and lessons, with a view to synergize efforts and increase project effectiveness and sustainability. - Promoting youth employment through local economic development (MLSS, GIZ / BMZ): Led by the Ministry of Labour and Social Security, this project aims to sustainably improve employment and income situations for young people engaged in agriculture and working in micro, small and medium-sized businesses (MSMEs). The project is active in the districts of Koinadugu, Kono and Kailahun, which include some of the poorest areas of the country. Its multifaceted approach addresses capacity support for partners, youth development, agriculture value chains, and private sector engagement. Output 2.4 will coordinate closely with this project, and exchange systems, tools and lessons to inform the implementation of the value chains and SLM interventions. - BRAC Sierra Leone program supports integrated approaches to development with programs on agriculture, food security, and livelihoods, health, nutrition, and water and sanitation, empowerment and livelihood for adolescents; targeting the ultra-poor and microfinance. BRAC has the largest microfinance portfolio in the country, covering 11 districts out of 16 with 31 branch offices across the country. It provides access to credit to people through two main components: a group-based microloan facility targeting women (100%), and an enterprise loan targeting both male and female small-scale entrepreneurs. Under its Agriculture and Livestock Program, BRAC conducts farmers? training, establishes demonstration farms, provides input support to farmers, creates access to markets	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, A.6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination, Planned coordination with other relevant GEF/LCDF/SCCF-financed projects and further relevant initiatives; A.1. Project Description, 2) Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
It appears that the total M&E budget is different in the M&E section ($146,600) of the Portal entry and in the project budget in Annex G ($179,818). Please ensure the numbers are consistent and amend accordingly	Changes have been made and the numbers are now consistent. Component 4 in Annex G has two subcomponents: gender and M&E. $179,818 is the total of the two subcomponents.	In the portal under table C. Describe the budgeted m &e plan and ANNEX G: Project Budget Table

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
A table is provided in Annex B including the responses to the comments. Nevertheless, the clarifications and improvements are to be find in the UNDP Project Document and not in the Portal. Please address the comments where appropriate in CEO Endorsement Request in the Portal. Please also indicate where in the Portal the new information is provided and add a title to the table of responses to GEF Secretariat comments.	The sections that were missing have now been added in the portal and the information under column "Where to find the information" in Annex B has been changed to refer to the information provided in the Portal instead of the prodoc.	In the portal under table B
The response to comments from Germany is missing. Please complete accordingly.	Responses to comments from Germany are now included in this Annex (see below)	See below

Comments from Germany:

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
Germany welcomes the well-designed project that aims at improving the effectiveness of protected area management including all major components such as institutional capacity building, updating of management plans and development of financing strategies. Suggestions for improvement to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal: Forced evictions and relocations of (indigenous) people might become necessary to reduce encroachment on key biodiversity areas (see ?Risks?). At CEO Endorsement stage, detailed information on potential activities in this regard (How many people? Where? Which groups? Form of compensation? Etc.) shall be provided in the proposal. Based on this information the strict implementation of all related GEF guidelines and principles needs to be ensured. Securing sustainable financing is expected to be a key challenge for the Western Area Peninsula Multi-Use Landscape. At CEO Endorsement stage, the most promising incentive-based financing approaches shall be presented in detail. Also, the potential role the private sector shall be clear at this stage.	Forced evictions and relocations: No resources of this project will be used to support the forced eviction or displacement of people. Nevertheless, and to prepare for the case of unintended displacement of people due to economic factors, the ESMF (Annex 9 of the UNDP project document) notes that the WAP Master Plan will be produced via a participatory, highly collaborative, and gender-responsive planning process, and that all stakeholder groups will participate in negotiating stakes and objectives to be included in the integrated landscape management plan (budgeted under outcome 1). Areas may be designated for conservation where people have settled, legally or illegally. Any resettlement plan would be in line with UNDP?s SES and the GoSL settlement policy. It further notes that, to mitigate the risks of economic displacement, the project has budgeted for an in-depth Environment and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) within the first 6 months of implementation, based on which an Environment and Social Impacts Management Plan (ESMP) will be prepared and implemented, including a resettlement plan and an Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minority plan, if deemed necessary. The matter of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be explored during the ESIA and the approach applied if deemed appropriate. Incentive-based financing approaches: The project will explore PES schemes for the WAP landscape and this is described under Output 3.3.	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, A.1. Project Description, 3) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, output 3.3 and; A.7 Benefits

Comments from STAP:

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
STAP recommends defining links between the spatial planning system and other databases on land use planning. This includes the World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies which is focused on innovation and decision-making processes on land management: https://www.wocat.net/	The spatial planning system will draw experiences and lessons from scientific and technical institutions that have similar platforms, such as WOCAT (SLM Decision Support Tool)[7]. The project will therefore establish linkages with other international and regional processes dealing with ILM, Biodiversity and ecosystems management, combating desertification and climate change, SLM and SFM. This platform will also contribute to the knowledge management mechanism that is being established by GEF, with information that can inform the further development of the ILM for future programming.	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, A.1. Project Description, 3) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, output 3.1

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
Furthermore, STAP recommends defining the geo-referenced methods that will be used in the spatial planning system. The spatial and time scale also should be detailed, as well as how the project proposes to ground-truth the geo-referenced data. Additionally, it is not clear whether the project intends to train stakeholders on the use of geo-referenced data, or how UNDP proposes that the open access platform continue operate beyond the project's lifetime.	The description of Output 1.3 provides further clarifications as follows: ?Led by MLHE, platform decision-making on sustainable development and natural resource use will be informed by an open-access spatial planning system, linking to ongoing reforms to enhance transparency and accountability of the land tenure system in the Western Area Peninsula, and building on existing capacities for GIS-based spatial planning within the Ministry and linking to monitoring systems available within the EPA and NPAA. To ensure mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services considerations into land-use decision-making, the open-access spatial planning system will provide both public and private users with the following: (i) land-use data (e.g. it identifies natural assets, urbanized areas, means of transport and key economic activities in a geo-located and fine-scale way); (ii) up-to-date threat and impact assessment (areas of concern	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, A.1. Project Description, 3) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, output 1.1,1.3,1.4

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
There appears to be some redundancy in the way that component 1 and 2 are described in the project description summary (section b). Both components state that national plans will be developed and strengthened for managing the Western Area Peninsula through landscape approaches. It would be useful to distinguish that component 2 will focus on promoting land management practices in the protected area buffer zone.	A clearer distinction has been provided. Outcome 1 will focus on strengthening policy and institutional environment for ILM ? laying the foundation for long-term adoption of ILM as a guiding tool for economic development that delivers benefits to the environment, livelihoods and the economy. It will update and/or revise relevant policies so they mainstream considerations for biodiversity, ecosystems and ILM in productive sectors; it will create capacities in relevant institutions to lead and sustain the use of ILM for the WAP, it will develop an open-access spatial planning system (based on GIS) and updated information on abiotic (e.g. soil, hydrology), biotic (vegetation, fauna), and human (e.g. land use, population density, socioeconomic) characteristics. It will develop the WAP Master Plan, covering 69,820 ha of WAP, for twenty years with provisions for regular updates.	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, A.1. Project Description, 3) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, outcome 1 and 2

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
STAP notes that there is a strong focus on measures to address biodiversity conservation, with much less detail of the land use planning and SLM approaches related to agricultural land. STAP recommends strengthening these aspects, detailing the strategy that will be applied to identify suitable land uses and SLM practices.	The spatial planning is described in Outcome 1. It will be supported by the open-access planning platform and up to date information, the coordination mechanism and capacity developed under output 1.1. The potential SLM measures are described under outputs 2.3, 2.4.	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, A.1. Project Description, 3) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, output 2.3, 2.4

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
STAP notes that the project is intended to support the implementation of Land Degradation Neutrality in Sierra Leone, and refers the proponents to the UNCCD's "Scientific Conceptual Framework for Land Degradation Neutrality" (Orr et al., 2017). The LDN framework provides guidance to inform identification of target areas for SLM and rehabilitation activities, and monitoring of land-based ecosystem services. The LDN framework emphasizes integrated land use planning at landscape scale, so will readily complement the approach proposed in the PIF. The conceptual framework recommends land use planning based on land potential, which is determined by inherent factors such as soil type and landscape position, that determine productivity and risk of land degradation. The framework can be accessed at: http://knowledge.unccd.int/knowledge-products-and-pillars/land-degradation-neutrality-ldn-conceptual- framework/land	The project is indeed in line with the concept of land degradation neutrality and aims to avoid further degradation as well as reversing past degradation of the WAP landscape. By adopting the ILM approach, facilitated through a knowledge-based, gender-responsive and highly participatory planning process, the project is in line with the three objectives of LDN: 1. Maintain or improve the sustainable delivery of ecosystem services: i.) maintain or improve productivity, in order to enhance food security; ii.) increase resilience of the land and populations dependent on the land); 2. Seek synergies with other social	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, A.1. Project Description, 3) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, output 1.4

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
For component 3, STAP recommends applying the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) as an approach to valuing the ecosystem services provided in the Western Area Peninsula: https://seea.un.org	Assessments made during the PPG concluded that a Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) is more appropriate because SEEA is meant to be deployed at a national level, to complete the System of National Account. Using this methodology at a local scale (the Western Area Peninsula) does not comply with this objective. SEEA methodology aims at establishing several types of national assets (mineral and energy resources, land, soil resources, timber resources, aquatic resources, biological resources, water resources) and measuring changes over time. The SEEA initiative that could be promoted by the UNDP is likely to be financed during the project timeframe, but there is a risk the national administration would not be able to update data after the end of the project. Furthermore, SEEA is highly technical, expensive and time consuming. A TSA approach is more likely to be successful, useful, and could largely	See Annex 15 of the UNDP project document that explains the justification for selecting the TSA methodology

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
It is unclear whether the project will draw from the knowledge and learning produced by UNEP's GEF full-sized project "Evolution of protected area systems with regard to climate change in the West Africa region": http://parcc.protectedplanet.net/en STAP recommends using the document "Sierra Leone Gap Analysis and Spatial Conservation Planning" in the project design. The analysis focused on protected area planning taking into consideration climate change projections: http://parcc.protectedplanet.net/system/comfy/cms/files/files/000/000/051/original/PARCC_DICE_National_P lanning_Systems_Report_Sierra_Leone_EN.pdf	Information from the report has been incorporated in the descriptions of barrier number one, project strategy (Impact pathway 1) and output 1.4	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, A.1. Project Description, 3) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, output 1.4

Comment	Response	Where to find the information
In addition to establishing a mangrove protective program, STAP encourages the project proponents to consider collecting data on the biophysical properties of mangroves, and the socio-economic characteristics of the populations dependent on them. This information can be used to inform management decisions, and the sustainability of the mangrove ecosystem. Furthermore, the proponents should consider strengthening the legal and institutional policies and regulations on mangroves under component 1. Evidence suggests that mangroves are not being properly managed in West Africa (including Sierra Leone) partly due to the multiplicity of institutions and decentralization of management responsibilities. This evidence and other management and use data on mangroves in Sierra Leone are available in this paper: Feka, Z., et al. (2015). "Sustainable management of mangrove forests in West Africa: A new policy perspective?" Ocean & Coastal Management 116 (2015) 341-352	The barrier description, the strategy (impact pathway 1 and 2) as well as outcomes 1 and 2 contain reference to the necessity for collecting further (detailed) information on economic valuation of mangrove ecosystem, assessment of the impacts of national policies and institutional arrangements on effectiveness of local level mangrove management and the use of this information to formulate community mangroves PA with local by-laws and capacity for its management.	In the portal under Part II. Project justification, A.1. Project Description, 3) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, output 1.2 and 2.2 and; A.1. Project Description 1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed, barrier 1 and barrier 2

[1] Ministry of Lands, Housing and Environment: Management and Functional Review of The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Environment; Final Draft Report. https://bit.ly/2Ts0IH2

[2] Sierra Leone Land Degradation Neutrality National Report. UNCCD National Focal Point, Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and Environment, Environment Division, Youyi Building, Brookfields, Freetown, Sierra Leone. February 2018

[3] Stakes include protection of biodiversity, agricultural production, provision of ecosystem services, landscape beauty, identity and recreation value, local livelihoods, human health and well-being. Stakeholders include current and future policy makers, communities (men, women and the youth) dependent on natural resources of the landscape, conservationists, private sector/business intending to create wealth and jobs from the natural resources of the WAP.

[4] https://knowledge.unccd.int/knowledge-products-and-pillars/guide-scientific-conceptual-framework-ldn/key-elements-scientific-1

[5] https://knowledge.unccd.int/knowledge-products-and-pillars/guide-scientific-conceptual-framework-ldn/key-elements-scientific-1

[6] WOCAT https://www.wocat.net/en/projects-and-countries/projects/ds-slm

[7] https://www.wocat.net/en/decision-support-slm

[8] https://www.wocat.net/en/decision-support-slm

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS.

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: USD **150,000**			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GEF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent To date***	***Amount Committed***
Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project document - Inception workshop - Preparatory of technical studies and reviews - Validation workshop and report	150,000	139,413.74	10,586.26
Total	150,000	139,413.74*	0

* There is an unspent balance of USD 10,586.26

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/CBIT Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table G to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

ANNEX E: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Core Indicator 1	**Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**					18,634.15***ha***
			Hectares (1.1+1.2)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			N/A	18,634.15		
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Community Mangrove PA	*ID is not available yet- Designation of this PA is one of this project's outputs. **	VI	*1,000*	*1,000*		
		Sum				
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness					
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score		
				Baseline		Achieved
				PIF	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Western Area Peninsula Forest	???19249	II National Park	17,634.15	46%.	46%.		
		Sum	17,634.15				

Core Indicator 3	**Area of land restored**					***2,000 ha***
			Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			2,000	2,000		
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			2,000	*2,000*		
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	**Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment***					***4,427*** (at 50:50 ratio of men and women, and 60:40 ratio of youth to older population)
					Number Achieved	
					MTR	TE
				Female	*1,107*	*2,214*

				Male	*1,106*	*2,213*
				Total	*2,213*	*4,427*

*Total population of WAP Rural was 44,270 in 2015: By mid-term, the project will reach at least 5% of the population (2,213), at 50:50 ratio of men and women, and 60:40 ratio of youth to the older population. By project-end, it will reach at least 10% (4,427 people) of the population, at 50:50 ratio of men and women, and 60:40 ratio of youth to the older population.

**Please note that WDPA ID of Community Mangroove PA (under Indicator 1.1) remains not identified in GEF Portal as ID is not available yet. Designation of this PA is one of this project's outputs. The WDPA ID will be updated in the Portal during the months following endorsement.

ANNEX F: Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part1 by ticking the most relevant keywords/topics//themes that best describes the project

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
☒ Influencing models			
	☒ Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	☒ Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	☒ Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	☒ Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	☒ Deploy innovative financial instruments		
☒ Stakeholders			
	☒ Indigenous Peoples		
	☒ Private Sector		
		☐ Capital providers	
		☐ Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		☐ Large corporations	
		☐ SMEs	
		☒ Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		☐ Non-Grant Pilot	
		☐ Project Reflow	
	☒ Beneficiaries		
	☒ Local Communities		
	☒ Civil Society		
		☒ Community Based Organization	
		☒ Non-Governmental Organization	
		☐ Academia	
		☐ Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	☒ Type of Engagement		
		☒ Information Dissemination	
		☒ Partnership	
		☒ Consultation	
		☒ Participation	
	☒ Communications		
		☒ Awareness Raising	
		☐ Education	
		☒ Public Campaigns	
		☒ Behavior Change	
☒ Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	☐ Enabling Activities		
	☒ Capacity Development		
	☒ Knowledge		

	Generation and Exchange		
	☐ Targeted Research		
	☐ Learning		
		☒ Theory of Change	
		☐ Adaptive Management	
		☒ Indicators to Measure Change	
	☐ Innovation		
	☒ Knowledge and Learning		
		☒ Knowledge Management	
		☐ Innovation	
		☒ Capacity Development	
		☒ Learning	
	☒ Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
☒ Gender Equality			
	☒ Gender Mainstreaming		
		☒ Beneficiaries	
		☐ Women groups	
		☐ Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		☒ Gender-sensitive indicators	
	☐ Gender results areas		
		☐ Access and control over natural resources	
		☐ Participation and leadership	
		☒ Access to benefits and services	
		☒ Capacity development	
		☒ Awareness raising	
		☒ Knowledge generation	
☒ Focal Areas/Theme			
	☒ Integrated Programs		
		☐ Commodity Supply Chains	
			☐ Sustainable Commodities Production
			☐ Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐ Financial Screening Tools
			☐ High Conservation Value Forests
			☐ High Carbon Stocks Forests
			☐ Soybean Supply Chain
			☐ Oil Palm Supply Chain
			☐ Beef Supply Chain
			☐ Smallholder Farmers
			☐ Adaptive Management
		☒ Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa	
			☐ Resilience (climate and shocks)
			☐ Sustainable Production Systems
			☐ Agroecosystems
			☐ Land and Soil Health
			☐ Diversified Farming
			☒ Integrated Land and Water Management
			☐ Smallholder Farming
			☐ Small and Medium Enterprises
			☐ Crop Genetic Diversity
			☐ Food Value Chains
			☐ Gender Dimensions
			☒ Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		☒ Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			☐ Sustainable Food Systems
			☒ Landscape Restoration

			☐ Sustainable Commodity Production
			☐ Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			☒ Integrated Landscapes
			☐ Food Value Chains
			☐ Deforestation-free Sourcing
			☐ Smallholder Farmers
		☐ Sustainable Cities	
			☐ Integrated urban planning
			☐ Urban sustainability framework
			☐ Transport and Mobility
			☐ Buildings
			☐ Municipal waste management
			☐ Green space
			☐ Urban Biodiversity
			☐ Urban Food Systems
			☐ Energy efficiency
			☐ Municipal Financing
			☐ Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			☐ Urban Resilience
	☒ **Biodiversity**		
		☒ Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			☒ Terrestrial Protected Areas
			☐ Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			☒ Productive Landscapes
			☐ Productive Seascapes
			☐ Community Based Natural Resource Management
		☐ Mainstreaming	
			☐ Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			☐ Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			☐ Tourism
			☐ Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			☐ Fisheries
			☐ Infrastructure
			☐ Certification (National Standards)
			☐ Certification (International Standards)
		☐ Species	
			☐ Illegal Wildlife Trade
			☐ Threatened Species
			☐ Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			☐ Crop Wild Relatives
			☐ Plant Genetic Resources
			☐ Animal Genetic Resources
			☐ Livestock Wild Relatives
			☐ Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		☒ Biomes	
			☒ Mangroves
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Sea Grasses
			☐ Wetlands
			☐ Rivers
			☐ Lakes
			☒ Tropical Rain Forests
			☐ Tropical Dry Forests
			☐ Temperate Forests
			☐ Grasslands
			☐ Paramo
			☐ Desert
		☒ Financial and Accounting	
			☒ Payment for Ecosystem Services
			☒ Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			☐ Conservation Trust Funds
			☒ Conservation Finance
		☐ Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	

			☐ Biosafety
			☐ Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing
	☒ **Forests**		
		☒ Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			☐ REDD/REDD+
		☐ Forest	
			☐ Amazon
			☐ Congo
			☐ Drylands
	☒ **Land Degradation**		
		☒ Sustainable Land Management	
			☒ Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			☐ Ecosystem Approach
			☐ Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			☒ Community-Based NRM
			☒ Sustainable Livelihoods
			☒ Income Generating Activities
			☒ Sustainable Agriculture
			☐ Sustainable Pasture Management
			☒ Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			☐ Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			☐ Sustainable Fire Management
			☐ Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		☐ Land Degradation Neutrality	
			☐ Land Productivity
			☐ Land Cover and Land cover change
			☐ Carbon stocks above or below ground
		☐ Food Security	
	☐ **International Waters**		
		☐ Ship	
		☐ Coastal	
		☐ Freshwater	
			☐ Aquifer
			☐ River Basin
			☐ Lake Basin
		☐ Learning	
		☐ Fisheries	
		☐ Persistent toxic substances	
		☐ SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		☐ Targeted Research	
		☐ Pollution	
			☐ Persistent toxic substances
			☐ Plastics
			☐ Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			☐ Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		☐ Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		☐ Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		☐ Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		☐ Large Marine Ecosystems	
		☐ Private Sector	
		☐ Aquaculture	
		☐ Marine Protected Area	
		☐ Biomes	
			☐ Mangrove
			☐ Coral Reefs
			☐ Seagrasses

			☐ Polar Ecosystems
			☐ Constructed Wetlands
	☐ **Chemicals and Waste**		
		☐ Mercury	
		☐ Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		☐ Coal Fired Power Plants	
		☐ Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		☐ Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		☐ Ozone	
		☐ Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Unintentional POPs	
		☐ Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		☐ Waste Management	
			☐ Hazardous Waste Management
			☐ Industrial Waste
			☐ e-Waste
		☐ Emissions	
		☐ Disposal	
		☐ New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		☐ Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		☐ Plastics	
		☐ Eco-Efficiency	
		☐ Pesticides	
		☐ DDT - Vector Management	
		☐ DDT - Other	
		☐ Industrial Emissions	
		☐ Open Burning	
		☐ Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		☐ Green Chemistry	
	☒ **Climate Change**		
		☒ **Climate Change Adaptation**	
			☐ Climate Finance
			☐ Least Developed Countries
			☐ Small Island Developing States
			☒ Disaster Risk Management
			☐ Sea-level rise
			☒ Climate Resilience
			☐ Climate information
			☐ Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer
			☐ National Adaptation Programme of Action
			☐ National Adaptation Plan
			☐ Mainstreaming Adaptation
			☐ Private Sector
			☐ Innovation
			☐ Complementarity
			☐ Community-based Adaptation
			☒ Livelihoods
		☒ **Climate Change Mitigation**	
			☒ Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			☐ Energy Efficiency
			☐ Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			☐ Technology Transfer
			☐ Renewable Energy
			☐ Financing
			☐ Enabling Activities
		☐ **Technology Transfer**	
			☐ Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			☐ Climate Technology Centre & Network
			☐ Endogenous technology
			☐ Technology Needs Assessment
			☐ Adaptation Tech Transfer

ANNEX G: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USD eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4-KM & Gender*	*Sub-Total*	*Component 4-M&E*	*PMC*		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]

Equipment	$479,400 total for materials and goods to support implementation of all outputs under Outcome 2, especially the establishment of the community PAs, the implementation of the FLR plan, SLM, and alternative IGAs (($80,000 per year for years 1 and 2; $81,000 in year 3; 80,000 in year 4; and, 79,400 in year 5 and 79,000 in year 6):a. Restoration of 2000 ha of degraded agricultural land and 2000 ha of forest land: subtotal cost of USD 353,638:i) $ 121,554- procurement of approx. 112,550 seedlings per year at unit cost of $0.18 = (SLL 2,000/ $@11,325) ii) USD 121,554 - procurement of approx. 112,550 polythene bags per year at unit cost of $0.18 = (SLL 2,000/ $@11,325) iii) $ 7,947 - procurement of approx. 300 Hand trowels per year at unit cost of $ 4.42 = (SLL 50,000/$@11,325) iv) $ 7,152 - procurement of approx. 300 Hand Digging Fork per year for each location at unit cost of $3.97= (SLL		479,400			479,400			479,400	Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Equipment	Information technology - Laptops, software licenses, external hard drive, cell phones, photocopying machine, printer, scanner etc. for responsible parties. IT hardware and software for components 2. Total- $60,800.		60,800			60,800			60,800	Ministry of Environment (MOE)
Equipment	Information technology - Laptops, software licenses, external hard drive, cell phones, photocopying machine, printer, scanner etc. for responsible parties. IT hardware and software for components 3. Total - $44,000.			44,000		44,000			44,000	Ministry of Environment (MOE)
Equipment	Procurement of IT hardware and software (database and GIS) for implementing Outcome 1. Total - $49,000	49,500				49,500			49,500	Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Contractual services - Individual	50% of the PMU staff cost: $ 171,264 (Total $342,528x 50%) including Project Manager (approx. 694 days @ $312 per day and $36,088 per year); Project Assistant part-time shared with other projects ($6,600 per year over 6 years); Procurement Officer part-time shared with other projects ($12,000 per year over 6 years); and Driver Total - $14,400 (estimated as $2400 per year over 6 years).					-		171,264	171,264	Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Contractual services - Company	$530, 250 total for Contractual Services - Companies (International) to support the implementation of all four outputs of Component 1 through:a. Contract for capacity development (Output 1.1): Hiring of one or several technical entity/ies with comparative advantage on skills development for ILM to implement skills enhancement and undertake the following:- Identify key stakeholders relevant to the planning and implementation of the ILM and FLR plans in the WAP (including EPA, NPAA, MLHE and MTCA).- Refine the Capacity Score Card, prioritizing scores to be monitored, and establishing monitoring schedule.- Undertake skills and capacity needs assessment and identify gaps in skills. - Assess training materials available and modify to suit the project requirements and skills-gaps.- Design capacity enhancement strategy for	200,000				200,000			200,000	Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Contractual services - Company	$2,063,480 total for Contractual Services - Companies (International) to support the implementation of all five outputs of Component 2 through:a. Contract for WAPNP management planning support (Output 2.1) through the following tasks:- Review and update the existing Management Plan to produce a new plan 4-year plan, including an updated, prioritized strategic workplan for the same period that includes specific measures responding to Covid-19 pandemic.- Update the METT.- Implement prioritized items of the 4-year strategic work plan, including: management of targeted endangered species within the landscape, management and rehabilitation of degraded land/ natural habitats covering 2,000 ha under SLM, restore degraded forest areas in the WAP landscape within protected areas and the buffer zones- Build		824,000			824,000			824,000	Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Contractual services - Company	$571,400 total for Contractual Services ? Companies(international) to support the implementation of all outputs under component 3 through:a. Contract for ecosystems valuation (Output 3.1): Hire the services of an entity to undertake the ecosystems valuation via the following tasks:- Identify ecosystem services rendered by the Western Peninsula (mapping).- Define information needs and select appropriate methods.- Undertake quantitative evaluation of ecosystem services rendered (not monetary).- Monetary valuation of ecosystem services rendered (optional).- Identify and outline the pros and cons of possible policy options (to be developed further under the TSA).Subtotal - $50,000 (approx. 20 weeks over 2 years at $2500/week).			50,000		50,000			50,000	Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Contractual services - Company	b. Contract for policy gap analysis work (Output 1.2): Hiring the services of an entity with comparative advantage and capacity in policy analysis work to undertake the following:- Review, in a participatory gender responsive process, policies and legislation related to SLM and biodiversity conservation, and generate recommendations for mainstreaming ILM, SLM and biodiversity conservation in productive sector policies.- Building on the review of mandates undertaken during the Land Policy formulation process, review, in a participatory and gender responsive process, the mandates for NRM MADs (especially for MLHE, MAF, MTCA, EPA, NPAA, WRMA), formulate recommendations for refining the mandates to remove overlap and conflicts.- With the support of the PB, lobby for the adoption of the recommendation	80,000				80,000			80,000	Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Contractual services - Company	b. Contract for TSA (Output 3.1): Hire the services of an entity to undertake the Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA) and provide information for policy makers and financial planning for ILM implementation via the following tasks: Select one of two topics to guide the TSA, with justification, between continued deforestation versus forest conservation and management and continued loss of biodiversity versus biodiversity conservation.- Define the purpose and scope of the analysis.- Define the BAU baseline and SEM intervention- Select criteria and indicators- Collect and analyze relevant data.- Construct the BAU and SEM scenarios.- Make informed policy and management recommendations- Document the process and generate lessonsSubtotal - $85,000 (approx. 40 weeks over 3 years at			85,000		85,000			85,000		Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Contractual services - Company	b. Contract for establishing new mangrove PAs (Output 2.2): Hire the services of an entity, preferably a local NGO/CBO, with comparative advantage and capacity to facilitate community engagement in conservation, and the establishment of community PA systems by undertaking the following tasks:- Identify, in a participatory and gender responsive process, mangrove areas to be put under improved protection (PA).- Prepare nomination files and submit for gazettement.- Support development of detailed management plans for the PAs and mobilize financial resources for their implementation. - Support enforcement of respective legislation for the PAs.- Support local community participation in natural resource management through the facilitation of Conservation Site Management		380,000			380,000			380,000		Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Contractual services - Company	c. Contract for developing a sustainable financing plan for implementing ILM in WAP landscape (Output 3.2): Hire an entity with comparative advantage and capacity to facilitate biodiversity/ILM financing to develop a financial plan and resource mobilization plan, through the following tasks:- Determine the cost of implementation of the WAP Master plan, including cost of regular updates.- Undertake a public expenditure review to identify current financing levels and gaps to be addressed.- Develop sustainable financing options to be explored to fill the financing gap (including green tax, debt for nature swaps, endowment fund, climate finance and regular development partner funding) while leveraging the Covid-19 pandemic to make the case for funding.- Support undertaking and adoption of			166,000		166,000			166,000		Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Contractual services - Company	c. Contract for FLR plan (Output 2.3): Hiring the services of an entity/ies, preferably a local NGO/CSO or government department, with comparative advantage and capacity to facilitate implementation of a forest landscape restoration plan through the following tasks:- Train communities on forest landscape restoration plans and their implementation. - Organize communities to implement the FLR plans including afforestation, agroforestry, et1c.- Undertake an assessment of best practices for SLM practices and identify suitable interventions to be disseminated to the target communities.- Refine socio-economics and gender assessment reports to identify suitable candidates for the adoption of specific SLM practices, identifying clear extension avenues.- Undertake an assessment of best practices for linking communities to financial		289,800			289,800			289,800	Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Contractual services - Company	c. Contract for open-planning systems (Output 1.3): Hiring the services of an entity with comparative advantage and experience on developing open-planning systems to undertake the following:- Develop spatial planning system for the WAP Multi-Use Landscape. - Establish an organized system for data collation, storage and retrieval.- Establish mechanism for sharing data required to inform policy and decision making, including regular assessments of trends in land use and biodiversity status in the medium to long term.- Support establishment of mechanisms for effective data processing and information dissemination.- Support information coordination and sharing among stakeholders.- Produce a technical report, including a section on lessons learned.Subtotal - $80,250 (approx. 107 weeks over 4 years at	80,250				80,250			80,250	Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Contractual services - Company	d. Contract for developing a PES scheme (Output 3.3): Hire the services of an entity with comparative advantage and capacity for developing and supporting the implementation of PES schemes to undertake the following tasks:- Undertake a review of payment for ecosystems services programs world-wide and identify a model that can work in the WAP.- Generate criteria and apply it to select areas to pilot PES.- Design a PES pilot in a participatory process, ensuring gender considerations inform all decisions.- Support the implementation of the payment for ecosystems program, ensuring that the participants have the institutions and capacities required to effectively implement the program, earn money and equitably share it amongst relevant community and gender groups.- Document the process and produce a technical report, including a			270,400		270,400			270,400		Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Contractual services - Company	d. Contract for alternative IGAs for edge communities (Output 2.4): Services of an entity with comparative advantage and capacity for developing and supporting the actualization of value chains to improve household incomes through the following tasks:- Identify at least four values chains (taking into account Covid-19 pandemic's impacts on livelihoods) and introduce the necessary conditions for them to be exploited (based on a capacity needs assessment).- Identify entrepreneurs, in a gender responsive process, and organize them, providing them the relevant capacities to enable them to participate (based on a capacity needs assessment).- Support the engagement with the selected value chains, establishing sustainability mechanisms (institutions, monitoring and evaluation, equitable sharing of benefits, etc.).- Document the process and		370,000			370,000			370,000	Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Contractual services - Company	d. Contract for ILM planning (Output 1.4): Hire the services of a technical institution with comparative advantage in ILM planning to lead stakeholders to produce an ILM master plan with associated FLR plan (integrating Environment and Social Impact Assessment results and recommendations). The entity will facilitate a participatory, gender responsive process where stakeholders will collectively develop the plans through the following activities:- Review results from the economic evaluation of ecosystems services of the WAP using TSA (Output 3.1), discuss and validate the findings with stakeholders, and produce both technical reports (with a publication) and policy briefs with recommendations for policy makers (in conjunction with output 3.1).- Assess past and current conditions and trends of the ecosystems to create a baseline scenario for	170,000				170,000			170,000	Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Contractual services - Company	e. Contract for environmental education (Output 2.5): Services of an entity with comparative advantage and capacity in communicating environment matters (preferably Tacugama Chimpanzee Sanctuary, the programme of MAFFS), to develop and implement an awareness raising strategy, through the following tasks:- Undertake a stakeholder mapping (in conjunction with the entity hired under budget note 1) to identify institutions that need to include and/or add environmental education content into their curricular and/or extension messages.- Develop appropriate messages, including emphasis on the impacts of Covid-19 pandemic, and disseminate them through the relevant channels per stakeholder.- Document the process and produce a technical report, including a section on lessons		199,680			199,680			199,680	Ministry of Environment (MOE)

International Consultants	MTR and TE international consultants: hiring of international consultants to carry out MTR in year 3 and TE in year 6. Total- $ 51,200 ($24,000 & $27,200 respectively).					-	51,200		51,200	Ministry of Environment (MOE)
International Consultants	25% of $416,000 (approx. 640 days @ $650 per day) of the International Technical Advisor - provide technical backstopping, quality assurance, and oversight for all outputs under Outcome 2 including on WAPNP management, new mangrove PAs, FLR plan, alternative IGAs. Advise the project team on how to integrate responses to impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic. Total- $104,000		104,000			104,000			104,000	Ministry of Environment (MOE)

International Consultants	25% of $416,000 (approx. 640 days @ $650 per day) of the International Technical Advisor - provide technical backstopping, quality assurance, and oversight for all outputs under Outcome 3 including on ecosystems services valuation, TSA, sustainable financing plan for the WAP Master Plan, and the PES scheme. Advise the project team on how to integrate responses to impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic. Total- $104,000			104,000		104,000			104,000	Ministry of Environment (MOE)

International Consultants	50% of $416,000 (approx. 640 days @ $650 per day) of the International Technical Advisor - provide technical backstopping, quality assurance, and oversight for all outputs under Outcome 1 including on provision of ILM capacity building, policy gaps analysis, review of mandates of MADs, the open-planning system, functioning of the Coordination Platform, design of the WAP Master Plan. Advise the project team on how to integrate responses to impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic. Total- $208,000	208,000				208,000			208,000	Ministry of Environment (MOE)
Local Consultants	69.71% of $ 91,200 (approx. 38 days per year at $400 per day over 6 years) for the services of a local consultant - Gender and Safeguards. Total- $ 57,982 (see TORs in Annex 7).					-		57,981	57,981	Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Local Consultants	$73,200 total for services of two local consultants: a. KM and M&E functions (approx. 23 days per year at $400 per day over 6 years). Total- $55,200 (see TORs in Annex 7). b. MTR and TE local consultants: $ 8,000 (20 days@ $400/day) to carry out MTR in Year 3 and $ 10,000 (25 days @ $400/day) to carry out TE in year 6. Total- $18,000					-	73,200		73,200	Ministry of Environment (MOE)
Local Consultants	30.29% of $ 91,200 (approx. 38 days per year at $400 per day over 6 years) for the services of a local consultant - Gender and Safeguards. Total- $ 33,218 (See TORs in Annex 7).				33,218	33,218			33,218	Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Community training workshops on value chains (including improved processing, packaging and marketing), FLR planning and implementation, SLM practices, improved energy savings technologies and their importance. Total- $200,520. Expenses including Hall rental, Tea break, Soft Drink, Lunch, Water, Hand Sanitizers, Generator, DSA, Transport Refund, Fuel, Facilitator, Media Engagement, Rapporteur, Printing of Banners and stationeries like flip charts, notebooks, pens, and pencils.		200,520			200,520			200,520	Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Technical workshops on ecosystems valuation, targeted scenario analysis, innovative biodiversity/ILM financing and development of a financial plan, payment for ecosystems services. Total - $163,600. Expenses including Facilitator, Hall rental, Tea break, Soft Drink, Lunch, Water, Hand Sanitizers, Generator, DSA, Transport Refund, Fuel, Facilitator, Media Engagement, Rapporteur, Printing of Banners and stationeries like flip charts, notebooks, pens, and pencils.			163,600		163,600			163,600	Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops (including Inception Workshop), training events and conferences for stakeholders from all relevant institutions to be trained on ILM and SLM, agree on processes and procedures for generated and agreeing on joint objectives for the WAP landscape, generate an ILM plan, review and finalize the plan, identify and agree lessons learnt from the process (including community groups). Expenses including Hall rental, Tea break, Soft Drink, Lunch, Water, Hand Sanitizers, Generator, DSA, Transport Refund, Fuel, Facilitator, Media Engagement, Rapporteur, Printing of Banners and stationeries like flip charts, notebooks, pens, and pencils.Total- $76,000 (about 4 events at an average cost of $19,000 per event).	76,000				76,000			76,000	Ministry of Environment (MOE)

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops and Conferences for Component 4. Total- $11,000.					-	11,000		11,000	Ministry of Environment (MOE)
Travel	Local travel (fuel, DSA) for technical teams involved in the development of the Master Plan and associated FLR planning, as well as all travel under Component 1. Total- $35,250	35,250				35,250			35,250	Ministry of Environment (MOE)
Travel	Local travel (fuel, DSA) for technical teams involved in the implementation of all outputs under Outcome 2. Total- $91,800.		91,800			91,800			91,800	Ministry of Environment (MOE)
Travel	Travel cost of PMU staff. Total- $ 18,846					-		18,846	18,846	Ministry of Environment (MOE)
Travel	Travel expense for consultations related to the development of targeted assessments and reports, and management plan(s) namely Indigenous People Plan, resettlement plan, and ESMP. Total - $11,200.					-	11,200		11,200	Ministry of Environment (MOE)
	Total	**899,000**	**3,000,000**	**883,000**	**33,218**	**4,815,218**	**146,600**	**248,091**	**5,209,909**	