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<b>Project title: Monrovia Metropolitan Climate Resilience Project</b>		
<b>Country:</b> Liberia	<b>Implementing Partner (GCF Executing Entity):</b> Environmental Protection Agency	<b>Execution Modality:</b> National Implementation Modality (NIM)
<b>Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD):</b> Outcome 3.1: By 2024, Liberia has diversified, and inclusive economic growth underpinned by investments in sustainable and environmentally friendly agriculture, food security, job creation and improved resilience to climate change and natural disasters		
<b>UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category:</b> Moderate	<b>UNDP Gender Marker:</b> 2	
<b>Atlas Award ID:</b> 00136229	<b>Atlas Project/Output ID:</b> 00127200	
<b>UNDP- PIMS ID number:</b> 5739	<b>GCF Project ID number:</b> FP160	
<b>LPAC meeting date:</b> 3 Sept 2021		
<b>Planned start date:</b> 21 July 2021	<b>Planned end date:</b> 20 July 2027	
<b>Expected date of posting of Mid-Term Review to ERC:</b> 21 October 2024.	<b>Expected date of posting Terminal evaluation report to ERC:</b> 21 October 2027	
<b>Brief project description:</b>		
<p>Liberia's capital city, Monrovia<sup>1</sup>, is extremely vulnerable to the climate change impacts of sea-level rise (SLR) and the increasing frequency of high-intensity storms, both of which contribute to coastal erosion and shoreline retreat. The most vulnerable part of the Monrovia Metropolitan Area (MMA) coast is West Point, an impoverished and densely-populated informal settlement situated on a narrow spit between the coast and the Mesurado Wetland, with dwellings built up to the shoreline. In the last decade<sup>2</sup>, coastal erosion has caused the shoreline to regress by 30 m, leading to the loss of 670 dwellings and threatening public spaces and boat launching sites that are critical to fishery-based livelihoods. The project will address one of the most urgent adaptation</p>		

<sup>1</sup> In this proposal, 'Monrovia' and the 'Monrovia Metropolitan Area' (MMA) are used interchangeably to refer to the jurisdictional or administrative entity of the MMA.

<sup>2</sup> 2008 to 2018

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needs in Monrovia by constructing a rock revetment to protect West Point against coastal erosion and storms. The construction of this coastal protection infrastructure will form part of a strategic, cohesive coastal adaptation strategy using an Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) approach. As part of this ICZM approach, the project will increase local adaptive capacity by strengthening gender- and climate-sensitive livelihoods and protecting mangroves in the Mesurado Wetland within Monrovia.

**FINANCING PLAN**

GCF grant	USD 17,255,755
UNDP TRAC resources	USD 1,577,750
<b>(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP</b>	<b>USD 18,833,505</b>

**CONFIRMED (PARALLEL) CO-FINANCING**

Government of Liberia	USD 2,540,000 (grant) USD 4,265,400 (in kind)
<b>(2) Total confirmed co-financing</b>	<b>USD 6,805,400</b>
<b>(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)</b>	<b>USD 25,638,905</b>

**SIGNATURES**

<p><b>Signature:</b>  Hon. Samuel D. Tweah, Jr. Minister, Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP)</p>	<p><b>Agreed by</b> Government Development Coordination Authority</p>	<p><b>Date/Month/Year:</b> 14/10/2021</p>
<p><b>Signature:</b>  Prof. Wilson K. Tarpeh Executive Director, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</p>	<p><b>Agreed by</b> Implementing Partner</p>	<p><b>Date/Month/Year:</b> 13/10/2021</p>
<p><b>Signature:</b>  Stephen Rodriques Resident Representative, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p>	<p><b>Agreed by UNDP</b></p>	<p><b>Date/Month/Year:</b> 7/10/2021</p>



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**Disbursement:** Government is aware of the conditions of disbursement ascribed to the first and subsequent tranches of the GCF funding as specified in the FAA (and in particular Clause 9 of the FAA). To the extent that these obligations reflect actions of the Government, the Government must ensure that the conditions are met and there is continuing compliance, as well as understanding that availability of GCF funding is contingent on meeting all conditions listed in the FAA.

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## II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

### Development context

Liberia's capital, Monrovia, has a population of over a million people, with many of the city's most vulnerable communities located along the highly exposed coastal zone. These communities are largely reliant on fishery-related livelihoods, which has resulted in a proliferation of impoverished people settling in densely populated neighbourhoods that extend right up to the shoreline<sup>3</sup>. Although the combination of accessible natural resources and proximity to central markets makes neighbourhoods in the coastal zone popular for local residents, their exposure to coastal hazards such as storm surges and coastal erosion makes these densely-populated settlements extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. With the physical characteristics of the shoreline offering

<sup>3</sup> Further information on Monrovia's coastal communities' socio-economic conditions is provided in Annex 2.A: Feasibility Study, Section 1.

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very limited natural coastal defence, extensive erosion already causes significant damage to coastal infrastructure<sup>4</sup>. In addition, the limited availability of land along the coast has also led to unplanned urban expansion into the mangrove forests within the Mesurado Wetland<sup>5</sup>. These problems of baseline erosion from natural, dynamic coastal processes that already threaten coastal communities in risk-prone areas and the degradation of mangrove ecosystems, are expected to be greatly exacerbated by climate change; as detailed below and in Section 4 of Annex 2.A: Feasibility Study (FS)<sup>6</sup>.

These development and adaptation issues are national priorities included in several policies for Liberia. The proposed project will align with the following policies and plans: i) The Pro-poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development (PAPD, 2018-2023); ii) The National Policy and Response Strategy on Climate Change (2018); iii) The National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA; 2006); iv) Liberia's Climate Change Gender Action Plan (ccGAP; 2012); v) The Initial National Communication (INC) to the UNFCCC (2013); and vi) Liberia's statement of its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC; 2015).

### Magnitude of the problem

Accelerated coastal erosion, resulting from a combination of sea-level rise (SLR) and an increase in the frequency of high-intensity storms, poses a substantial threat to the homes, assets and livelihoods of coastal communities in Monrovia. In addition, SLR is likely to negatively impact the mangrove ecosystems in the Mesurado Wetland, on which many livelihoods depend. Analysis of these two climate change impacts and modelling of relevant variables, summarised below, has informed the design of the proposed project, which will support urgent coastal adaptation and reduce vulnerability to these impacts of climate change. Section 3.3.2 of the FS — through modelling the impact of SLR, waves and sediment transport under future climate conditions — demonstrates that of the five most vulnerable sections of Monrovia's coastline, West Point<sup>7</sup> is the most at risk in terms of both exposure and sensitivity<sup>8</sup>. Over the last decade, accelerated coastal erosion has caused shoreline retreat of ~30 m at the Monrovia community of West Point, leading to the loss of ~670 dwellings and threatening public spaces and boat launching sites that are critical to fishery-based livelihoods. A detailed assessment of the different factors (both climate and non-climate related) contributing to coastal erosion at West Point can be found in Sections 2.10 and 3.1 of the FS<sup>9</sup>.

Climate projections under Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 predict SLR of 75 cm by 2100 along Liberia's coast, as well as an increase in the frequency of high-intensity storms resulting in an increased offshore significant wave height<sup>10,11</sup>. The combined effect of these climate impacts will rapidly increase the rate of coastal erosion in Monrovia, threatening local communities and coastal infrastructure (see FS Section 3.2). In addition to increased coastal erosion, climate change will impact vulnerable coastal communities in Monrovia through: i) degradation of the mangrove ecosystems on which their livelihoods and food security depend<sup>12</sup>; and ii) inundation

<sup>4</sup> Section 3.1 of Annex 2.A: Feasibility Study provides details of the two major impacts of climate change in Monrovia, flooding and coastal erosion resulting in shoreline retreat.

<sup>5</sup> The Mesurado estuary has been declared a Ramsar wetland site.

<sup>6</sup> Section 4.3 of Annex 2.A: Feasibility Study provides details on the impacts of climate change on mangrove ecosystems in Liberia and the Monrovia area.

<sup>7</sup> West Point is a densely populated neighbourhood situated between the ocean and the Mesurado estuary, with houses extending right onto the shore.

<sup>8</sup> Further information is provided in Section 4 of Annex 2.A: Feasibility Study and Chapters 4 and 5 of Annex 2.B: Vulnerability Sub-assessment.

<sup>9</sup> Section 2.10 of Annex 2.A: Feasibility Study elaborates the on biophysical factors that have resulted in coastal retreat by summarising the bathymetric, tidal and wave conditions which characterise the nearshore and offshore environment of Monrovia and Section 3.1 provides details of the two major impacts of climate change in Monrovia, flooding and coastal erosion resulting in shoreline retreat.

<sup>10</sup> The significant wave height is the average height of the highest one-third of all waves measured which is equivalent to the estimate that would be made by a visual observer at sea. The significant wave height profile along Liberia's coast is shifting towards an increase in the occurrence of all large waves. The return period of extreme storm events that historically occurred once every 100 years are projected to decrease to 1 in 40 years under RCP4.5 and 1 in 25 years under RCP8.5 by the year 2100.

<sup>11</sup> Sections 3.4.1–3.4.3 of Annex 2.A: Feasibility Study provide details on the impacts of climate change on the forcing mechanisms of coastal erosion; sea-level rise, wave conditions and storm conditions, respectively.

<sup>12</sup> Climate change degrades mangroves through inundation because of SLR and through changes in water temperature, salinity and sediment transport. For more information see GEF Project Document. 2016. Improve sustainability of mangrove forests and coastal mangrove areas in

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of vital infrastructure such as boat-launch sites, dwellings and socio-economic spaces and amenities such as fish markets<sup>13</sup>.

#### Importance of addressing the problem

Liberia's population is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, ranking 4th in the 2017 Climate Change Vulnerability Index<sup>14</sup>. This vulnerability is largely linked to the country's exposure to SLR and extreme weather events on its 560 km coastline. Increases in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events are expected under future climate conditions, and the socio-economic impacts of such events, coupled with SLR and the resulting coastal retreat, are likely to be severe. The extent of these impacts is exacerbated by the high population density and associated concentrations of economic and social assets in the country's coastal zone as well as the dependence of this population on climate-sensitive livelihoods. The proposed project will address these vulnerabilities by: i) building a coastal revetment on 1,050 m of coastline at West Point — ensuring landings for fishing boats (Output 1); ii) improving the management of Liberia's coastal zone by developing capacity for ICZM (Output 2); and iii) supporting the development of gender- and climate-sensitive livelihoods and improving the resilience of climate-sensitive livelihoods in Monrovia (Output 3).

#### Causes of challenges

While the GoL has established several laws, policies and strategies to address the impacts of climate change, limited technical and financial capacity within most government departments is a significant barrier to the implementation of climate change adaptation, and ICZM in particular. Furthermore, the Liberian economy is highly vulnerable to global price fluctuations and market shocks. The necessary emphasis by the GoL on basic development needs — including poverty reduction and health — means that funding climate change adaptation interventions to protect vulnerable communities is not considered as a priority, despite the urgent need for such interventions. Consequently, the GoL does not have the institutional nor financial capacity to adequately fund adaptation initiatives at the scale required to significantly reduce climate change impacts on vulnerable communities

#### Barriers

There are three main barriers to addressing the above-mentioned problem statement, namely: i) Limited technical and financial capacity within the public and private sector for the establishment of coastal protection infrastructure in the short- to medium-term; ii) Limited knowledge and technical capacity within government institutions for the adoption and implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM); and iii) Limited awareness about the impacts of climate change, including climate-sensitive nature of fishery-based livelihoods, mangrove ecosystems and food security, and limited development of opportunities for adapting to these impacts. These are expanded on in Section 8 of the FS.

### III. STRATEGY

**Problem Statement:** The proposed project will address the extremely urgent climate change-induced problem of accelerated coastal erosion and vulnerability of local communities and the climate-sensitive fishery industry in Monrovia, as well as mitigating the ongoing degradation of mangrove ecosystems in the Mesurado Wetlands. The accelerated rate of coastal erosion is directly linked to SLR and the increasing frequency of high-intensity storms, which enhance the erosion potential of waves<sup>15</sup>. The combined effect of SLR and changes in storm intensity is

Liberia through protection, planning and livelihood creation – building blocks towards Liberia's marine and coastal protected areas. Available at: [https://www.conservation.org/docs/default-source/gef-documents/liberia-mangroves/5712-liberia-mangroves-prodoc-20160311.pdf?sfvrsn=20715c6e\\_2](https://www.conservation.org/docs/default-source/gef-documents/liberia-mangroves/5712-liberia-mangroves-prodoc-20160311.pdf?sfvrsn=20715c6e_2).

<sup>13</sup> Further information on climate change impacts on Monrovia is provided in Annex 2.A: Feasibility Study, Sections 3 and 4.

<sup>14</sup> Verisk Maplecroft. 2017. Climate Change Vulnerability Index.

<sup>15</sup> Climate forcings will contribute to an accelerated sediment loss along the Monrovia coastline. Anticipated changes in the future climate conditions in the near shore environment include enhanced wave energy, continuing local sea level rise, increases in river run-off, and more destructive storm surges from enhanced storm intensity. These climate forcings will enhance longshore sediment transport and increase the

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exacerbating current erosion — and expected to increase shoreline retreat along the densely-populated coastline by 110% over the next 80 years, with significant impacts in terms of damage to buildings and infrastructure. The absolute urgency of this scenario is illustrated by the loss of ~10m of shoreline at West Point between January and July 2020, according to anecdotal sources. In addition to accelerating coastal erosion, climate-induced SLR will lead to the loss of mangroves in the Mesurado Wetland (Annex 2.A: Feasibility Study, Section 4.3), exacerbating ongoing baseline degradation and impacting on local climate-sensitive livelihood activities<sup>16</sup>. These mangroves provide important ecosystem services, including providing breeding grounds for economically important fish species. SLR and the impacts associated with this process also threaten the entire coastline of Liberia to varying degrees. To date, interventions to address these impacts have been *ad hoc* and uncoordinated, resulting in limited effectiveness in building resilience. The preferred solution to the above-mentioned problems, described below, focuses on addressing the ad-hoc and inadequately-designed nature of previous interventions to address coastal erosion in Liberia. Lessons learned concerning the benefits of adequately resourced and robustly designed infrastructure, paired with an integrated and long-term approach to coastal planning is at the heart of the preferred solution.

**Preferred Solution:** The preferred solution to the above-mentioned climate hazards is to: i) address the immediate needs of vulnerable communities in Monrovia by protecting highly exposed areas of the Monrovia coastline from accelerated coastal erosion and SLR and preventing the forced relocation of vulnerable peoples through the establishment of coastal defence infrastructure<sup>17</sup>; ii) shift the coastal management paradigm towards an integrated, evidence-based and climate-responsive approach by adopting ICZM in Monrovia and Liberia to improve coordination among government institutions as well as with communities and the private sector, and incorporate long-term considerations into adaptation efforts; iii) secure the livelihoods of vulnerable communities who rely on climate-sensitive fishing practices through sustainable co-management of mangrove ecosystems; and iv) enable community-level innovation and learning for the promotion of climate-resilient livelihoods and development of long-term adaptive capacity.

Securing the livelihoods of the 12,000 people<sup>18</sup> within the MMA who rely directly on the climate-sensitive fishing sector is a particularly important aspect of the preferred solution because of the relationship between the fisheries and food security in Monrovia. These livelihoods are underpinned by the ecosystem services provided by mangroves within the Mesurado Wetland, which are under threat from climate change-induced SLR, unsustainable extraction and pollution. The most cost-effective approach to adapting to the impacts of climate change on these mangroves will be to engage communities in facilitating the sustainable use of mangroves to reduce anthropogenic pressure and increase the resilience of mangroves to the impacts of climate change-induced SLR. Similarly, empowering Monrovia coastal communities to develop alternative, climate-resilient livelihood activities will strengthen their adaptive capacity.

**Paradigm Shift Objective:** The project will catalyse a paradigm shift in Liberia's approach to coastal spatial planning and the sustainable management of coastal ecosystems that addresses current and future climate change risks, incorporating long-term, climate-responsive planning. This shift will be realised through the use of quantitative, scientifically-defensible data in the development of a national climate risk-informed ICZMP, using infrastructure-ecosystem- and community-based adaptation approaches, which will be implemented in the MMA and be used as a platform to develop public-private partnerships for coastal management. In addition, the paradigm shift in coastal management will be realised by supporting the sustainable use of resources to address the impacts of climate change on livelihoods in the MMA specifically.

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sediment flux of rivers and basins. These activities are the most critical processes leading to the significant in coastal erosion currently present and anticipated along the Monrovia coast. A further detailed analysis of climate change and coastal erosion projections and expected impacts can be found in Annex 2.A: Feasibility Study, Section 2 as well as in Annex 2.B: Vulnerability Sub-assessment, Section 4.

<sup>16</sup> Further information about the impacts of climate change on mangroves in the Mesurado Wetland and an assessment of livelihood activities dependent on these ecosystems is presented in Annex 2.A: Feasibility Study, Sections 2 and 5 as well as in Annex 2.D: Mangrove Sub-assessment.

<sup>17</sup> A rock revetment represents the most comprehensive option to address coastal erosion at the target community of West Point, addressing the problem for the entire West Point area through installation of the rock revetment at a highly active and exposed site, which will protect tens of thousands of vulnerable people.

<sup>18</sup> Comprising approximately 3,000 fisherfolk and 9,000 fishmongers, who in turn form part of the ~250,000 residents of the target communities within and adjacent to the Mesurado Wetlands.

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The Theory of Change (ToC) diagram (Figure 1) illustrates the impact pathways of project interventions in overcoming the previously identified barriers to achieve the paradigm shift in coastal zone management. The ToC diagram outlines how the progression from Project Results (Outputs) to Outcomes will achieve the Project Goal — to address priority adaptation needs through the adoption of an ICZM approach, supporting the strengthening of climate-resilient livelihoods and the development of coastal protection infrastructure. Specifically: i) Outcome 1 will see a reduced exposure to coastal erosion as a result of Output 1 — the protection of coastal communities and infrastructure — and Output 2 — the building of institutional capacity and policy support for the implementation of ICZM; ii) Outcome 2 will see institutional and regulatory systems strengthened for climate responsive ICZM as a result of Output 2; and iii) Outcome 3 will see an increase in income from climate-resilient livelihoods as a result of Output 3 — protecting mangroves and strengthening gender- and climate-sensitive livelihoods to increase local adaptive capacity.

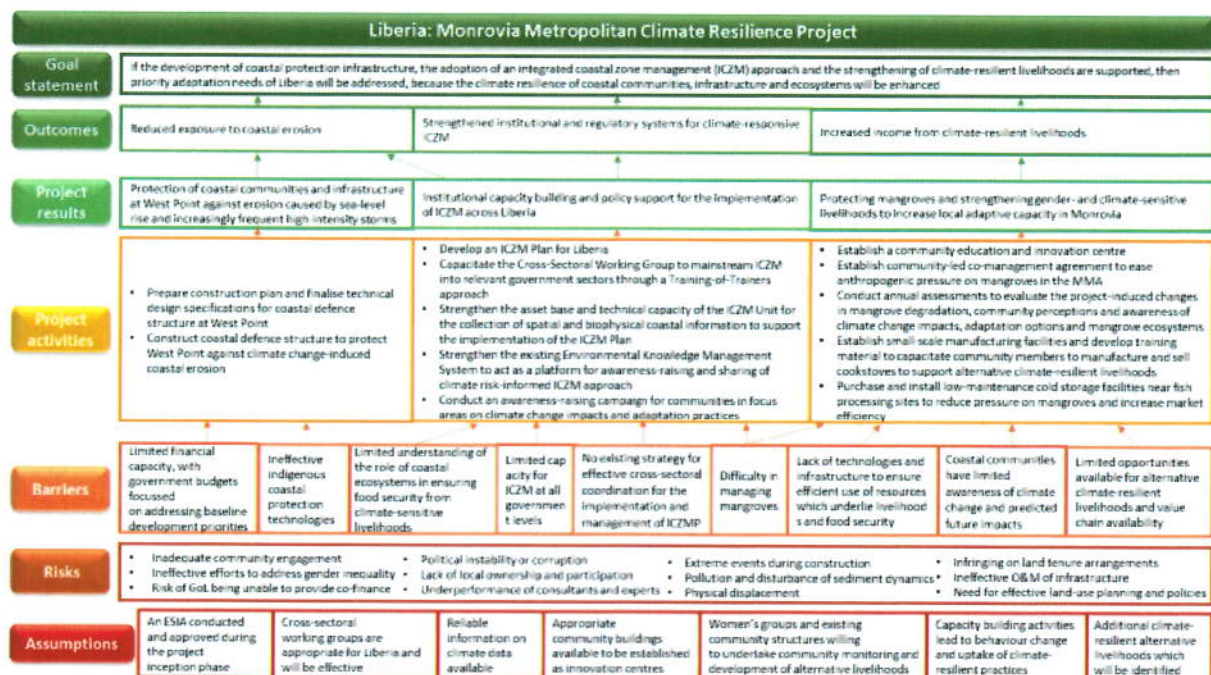


Figure 1. Theory of Change

#### IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

##### Expected Results:

The proposed project will enhance the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities within the Monrovia Metropolitan Area (MMA) to climate change-induced sea-level rise (SLR) and an increase in the frequency of high-intensity storms. This overarching objective of the project will be achieved through three integrated outputs, which will be implemented at three distinct spatial scales — national, municipal and site-specific. These outputs will focus on: i) establishing effective and sustainable coastal protection measures for Monrovia's most vulnerable communities at West Point (Output 1); ii) strengthening institutional capacity to manage coastal areas of Liberia in a climate-resilient manner and raising community awareness on climate change impacts and adaptation practices (Output 2); and iii) protecting mangroves and strengthening livelihood practices in vulnerable communities across the MMA to enhance people's adaptive capacity and contribute to long-term transformational change (Output 3). Implementing a robust, sustainable coastal defence solution at West Point under Output 1 as well as the institutional and community-level changes in Outputs 2 and 3 will trigger transformational change in terms of how Liberia manages its coastline in the future. The investment at West Point will serve as a demonstration site of the value of robust and sustainable coastal protection measures, which will be used to leverage future investments in coastal

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protection infrastructure for the most vulnerable Liberian communities. In addition, the comprehensive technical assessments used to inform the design of the West Point revetment provide a foundation for the design of further coastal protection interventions. To complement these measures, the integrated approach to mangrove management, fisheries management, and coastal planning and development taken in Outputs 2 and 3 will promote gender-responsive policy reforms that will apply across the entire Liberian coastline. In this way, the project will effect major transformational change.

**Output 1. Protection of coastal communities and infrastructure at West Point against erosion caused by sea-level rise and increasingly frequent high-intensity storms.**

Coastal communities within the MMA are at risk from accelerated coastal erosion and increased incidence of extreme weather events, which has already resulted in the displacement of at least 670 households<sup>19</sup>. This risk is disproportionately borne by the poorest and most vulnerable communities in Monrovia. Under this output, GCF grant funding will be used to construct coastal defence infrastructure — in the form of a rock revetment — to protect the West Point settlement against accelerated coastal erosion and extreme storm events induced by climate change. West Point is one of the most densely populated and poorest areas on the Monrovia coast and is the most vulnerable section of the coast to climate change-induced acceleration of coastal erosion. Co-finance will facilitate the finalisation and validation of the detailed design and construction plans, and rock material for the construction of the revetment at West Point will be provided as in-kind co-finance.

*Activity 1.1. Prepare construction plans and finalise technical design specifications for coastal defence structure at West Point.*

Detailed technical design specifications, based on the designs contained in the Engineering Sub-assessment (Annex 2.C<sup>20</sup>), will be finalised and an in-depth construction plan developed to ensure that the construction of the West Point revetment and green promenade under the project (Activity 1.2) are implemented appropriately and with the inputs of communities (50% women) in the final design and plan. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be conducted to inform the final design, in accordance with the requirements of Liberian law, following the Environmental and Social Assessment Report (ESAR). In addition, a project site-specific hydro-engineering study of West Point will be conducted by qualified engineers to ensure that the risks of potential localised and broader flooding are incorporated in the detailed design of the defence structure. The final technical design will be based on the existing conceptual design provided in the Engineering Sub-assessment funded by GCF PPF resources and will consider best practices and lessons learned from other coastal protection interventions in Monrovia. This conceptual design has been informed by detailed geo-physical and social assessments, including an options analysis of nature-based solutions and other hard infrastructure options (Annexes 2.A: Feasibility Study, 2.B: Vulnerability Sub-assessment, 2.C: Engineering Sub-assessment and 2.D: Mangrove Sub-assessment). This approach will be integrated into the GEF-LDCF project which is currently being developed to strengthen ICZM in Sinoe County, Liberia, highlighting that nature-based solutions should be used along with infrastructural interventions to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities. Preventing both heavier water loads in the Mesurado Estuary and saline intrusion into freshwater aquifers were critical considerations in this initial design of this intervention<sup>21</sup>. Concurrent

<sup>19</sup> Further details on the displacement of households are available in Annex 2.A: Feasibility Study, Section 3.

<sup>20</sup> Chapter 3 of the Engineering Sub-assessment (Annex 2.C) provides the detailed engineering assessment of the protection measures (infrastructure). It includes the design of the proposed measures. Section 3.5.2 (page 38) of Annex 2.C provides the description and detailing of the design for the revetment at West Point.

<sup>21</sup> The development of a hard revetment at West Point is very unlikely to affect water loads in the estuary. This is because the revetment will be developed at the ocean front and will not affect the flow field inside the wetland, which is dependent on tidal water level fluctuation. The revetment, like the existing beach at West Point, will not affect this tidal water level fluctuation which is responsible for water levels in the estuary. Inundation of West Point would be a potential concern if there was insufficient drainage through the revetment during heavy rains. However, the revetment structure will be permeable as it will be constructed out of rocks. Additional drainage facilities (such as drainage from promenade and/or culverts) have been accounted for in the costing of the revetment (both capital and operational expenditure) and the drainage capacity and requirements will be assessed during the finalisation of the revetment designs. The revetment will not be proximate to freshwater aquifers and is therefore highly unlikely to cause saltwater intrusion. Further details on how these risks are taken into account in the design of the revetment can be found in Annex 2.C.

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to the development of the technical design plans, the construction plan will be developed. The construction plan will identify all necessary inputs, procurement procedures, contracting guidelines, relevant legislation, ESS processes and gender-responsive stakeholder consultations necessary for the construction of the coastal defence infrastructure<sup>22</sup>. The final detailed technical design and construction plan will be developed with input from community and government stakeholders and will be validated prior to implementation. The Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) will be the Responsible Party for this activity and co-finance will be provided by UNDP.

*Activity 1.2. Construct coastal defence structure to protect West Point against climate change-induced coastal erosion.*

To protect the community of West Point from the impacts of accelerated coastal erosion and extreme weather events resulting from climate change, an engineering firm will be contracted to construct a rock revetment at West Point. The revetment will be 1,050 m long and will include a green promenade<sup>23</sup> as well as associated amenities<sup>24</sup>. The promenade will be utilised as an open community space and will compensate for the loss of beach areas that are used for numerous social, domestic and economic purposes<sup>25</sup> but are currently dissipating from erosion. The design of the revetment<sup>26</sup> is such that three areas of beach will be retained and protected to ensure that the ocean is accessible for social and domestic purposes as well as for the launching of fishing boats and the processing of fish. Constraints on capacity for maintaining physical infrastructure were considered in the selection and design of the revetment (see the Engineering Sub-assessment). As a result, the revetment is designed to be a low maintenance intervention<sup>27</sup> with a minimum lifespan of 30–50 years. To further increase the sustainability of the intervention, labourers from the West Point area engaged in the construction of the revetment will be trained on the best maintenance techniques for the revetment. Women will constitute at least 40% of waged labour on project-related activities, including construction. MME will be the Responsible Party for this activity, which will be financed by GCF, UNDP and the GoL.

## **Output 2. Institutional capacity building and policy support for the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) across Liberia.**

The project will strengthen the capacity of the national government in Liberia to implement climate risk-informed Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and to support cross-sectoral coordination among the 10 government institutions responsible for climate-resilient coastal management<sup>28</sup>. The ICZM approach considers land-use planning in relation to climate risks, the interconnectivity of coastal systems, stakeholder sectors, as well as the intrinsic dependence of communities on coastal resources for their livelihoods. It is aligned with the GEF project for ICZM in Sinoe County planning<sup>29</sup>. The approach also promotes evidence-based decision-making using scientifically defensible data. Implementing such an approach in the MMA — and across Liberia — will transform the existing coastal management paradigm and reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to the impacts of climate change-induced SLR, accelerated coastal erosion and increased incidence of extreme weather events. The adoption of a climate-resilient ICZM approach will be facilitated by the development of a high-resolution, multi-criteria vulnerability map of the Liberian coastline and a national Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP), as well

<sup>22</sup> Guidelines for the construction plan have been compiled during the feasibility assessment of the project and are available in Annex 2.A: Feasibility Study, Section 10.

<sup>23</sup> Further information on the green promenade, including an artist's impression, are provided in Annex 2.C: Engineering Sub-assessment.

<sup>24</sup> Associated amenities will include, but not be limited to, waste bins, benches or other seating, boat storage facilities and designated open areas for the drying and smoking of fish

<sup>25</sup> Domestic purposes include utilisation of the beach for washing, cooking and drying or smoking of fish,

<sup>26</sup> Validated concept designs for the revetment are included in Annex 2.C: Engineering Sub-assessment

<sup>27</sup> The GoL has signed an MoU stating their intention to finance any required maintenance. The government entity responsible for undertaking this maintenance will be identified during the development of the ICZMP under Activity 2.1.2. Please see Annex 21: O&M Plan for further information.

<sup>28</sup> These institutions are: Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME); ii) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); iii) National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority (NFAA); iv) Ministry of Public Works (MPW); v) National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA); vi) Liberian Hydrological Service (LHS); vii) Liberian Meteorological Service (LMS); viii) Liberian Maritime Authority (LMA); ix) Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (FNDP) and x) National Port Authority (NPA).

<sup>29</sup> Details of this project can be found online at: <https://www.thegef.org/project/enhancing-resilience-vulnerable-coastal-communities-sinoe-county-liberia>

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as by equipping and building capacity of relevant stakeholders to effectively implement the plan. Additionally, activities under this output will increase the knowledge of institutions and communities on climate change-related coastal hazards, potential adaptation strategies and the importance of an integrated approach to coastal zone management (Figure 2). Through knowledge sharing and engagement, activities under this Output will support the development of public-private partnerships for coastal management. This will be achieved by developing an awareness-raising campaign targeting four communities in the MMA and upscaling the existing Environmental Knowledge Management System (EKMS) which was established under a previous GEF-funded initiative. The participatory approach to the implementation of ICZM will improve coordination between: i) governmental institutions; and ii) GoL, communities and the private sector for coastal management. The knowledge management, awareness-raising and vulnerability mapping components of this output will be facilitated through co-financing, while GCF grant funding will be used to develop the climate-responsive ICZMP as well as the procurement of biophysical data collection systems and spatial data.

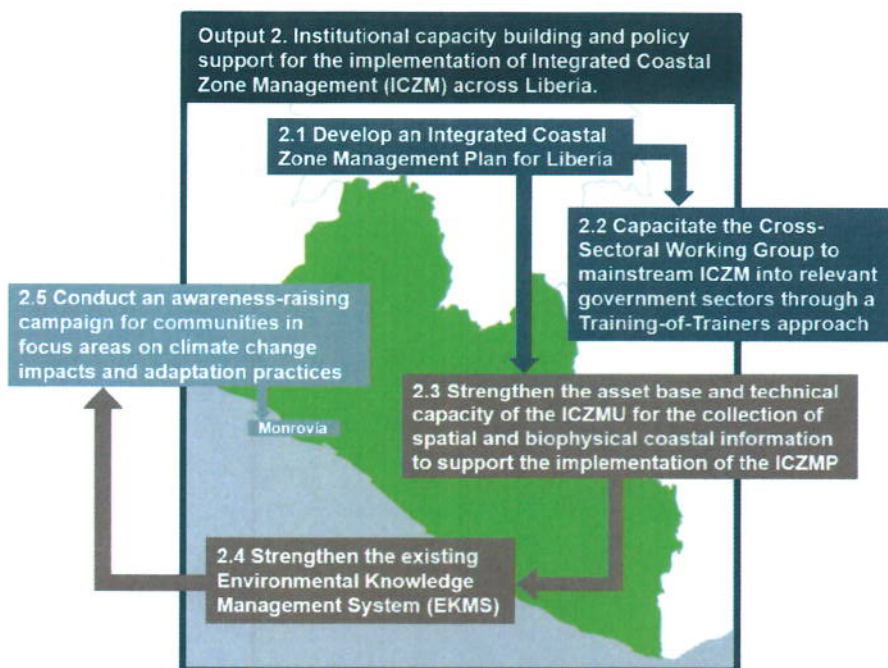


Figure 2. Linkages between activities under Output 2 of the proposed project.

*Activity 2.1. Develop an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan for Liberia.*

Under this activity, the project will work with relevant government institutions<sup>30</sup> to develop a national Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP) that addresses climate change risks, through a participatory and consultative process. This ICZMP will use an integrated approach to infrastructure-, community- and ecosystem-based adaptation in the coastal zone of Liberia. This approach will inform and be informed by lessons learned from collaboration between communities, government, private sector and NGOs for: i) strengthening climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem-based adaptation under Output 3; and ii) implementing protective coastal infrastructure under Output 1. Development of the plan will be led by a service provider with experience in developing and implementing climate risk-informed ICZM. To ensure the plan is effective and implementable it will be developed through a phased approach, whereby the first phase will entail producing a high-resolution, multi-criteria

<sup>30</sup> These institutions are: Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME); ii) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); iii) National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority (NFAA); iv) Ministry of Public Works (MPW); v) National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA); vi) Liberian Hydrological Service (LHS); vii) Liberian Meteorological Service (LMS); viii) Liberian Maritime Authority (LMA); ix) Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (FNDP) and x) National Port Authority (NPA).

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vulnerability map of the entire Liberian coastline. The second phase will entail the development of a national climate-responsive ICZMP through a collaborative process led by international and national experts. The plan will be developed based on the high-resolution vulnerability map and extensive stakeholder consultations with government institutions and private sector entities in the coastal zone<sup>31</sup>. To ensure effective implementation of the ICZMP across the relevant government sectors, an ICZM Committee and Cross-Sectoral Working Group (CSWG) will be established under this phase, with the explicit mandate of ensuring the integration of climate risks and the alignment and conformity of the ICZMP across the relevant government sectors. The CSWG will develop a detailed action plan for the implementation of the ICZMP, identifying: i) sector-specific regulations and by-laws for updating and integrating ICZM principles; ii) opportunities for strengthening public-private partnerships to support ICZM; and iii) strategies for financing coastal management interventions, particularly relating to climate change adaptation. Additionally, during the second phase, the ICZMP will be implemented in Monrovia with support from the GCF grant financing of the project. The final phase of the ICZMP development will entail updating the ICZMP three years after the initial plan has been developed. This will ensure that lessons learned during the implementation process in Monrovia are incorporated into the second iteration of the ICZMP, which will facilitate the upscaling of this activity through ICZMP implementation across Liberia. Moreover, the ICZMP will draw on data generated from Liberia's multi-hazard impact-based forecasting and early warning systems (MH-IBF-EWS), which will be strengthened under the proposed AfDB/GCF project "Enhancing Climate Information Systems for resilient development in Liberia (Liberia CIS)". The ICZMP developed under this activity will be used as a base from which the GEF project will build on for developing county-level ICZMPs.

This process will result in a dynamic ICZMP that is continuously adaptive, iterative and a resource for the sustainable and climate-resilient management of the Liberian coastal zone. The ICZMP will: i) provide guidelines for integrating climate change risks into planning and coastal resource use; ii) support integrated development planning; iii) develop linkages between the 10 government institutions, local research bodies, the private sector and civil society groups through the ICZM Committee and CSWG; and iv) facilitate the incorporation of climate change considerations into coastal zone management. This will support a shift in the approach to managing the coastal zone in Liberia. To address the local gap in expertise required to develop and implement this ICZMP, the project will facilitate long-term training for relevant institutional representatives on best practice for ICZM through a Training-of-Trainers (ToT) approach under Activity 2.2. MME will be the Responsible Party for this activity, which will be financed by GCF, UNDP and GoL.

*Activity 2.2. Capacitate the Cross-Sectoral Working Group to mainstream ICZM into relevant government sectors through a Training-of-Trainers approach.*

Under this activity, the technical capacity of the CSWG established under Sub-activity 2.1.3 will be strengthened to implement the ICZMP through long-term training via a Training-of-Trainers (ToT) approach. To support the effective implementation of the ICZMP developed under Activity 2.1, the project will host workshops on ICZM planning and implementation to build the capacity of the CSWG and additional representatives from all relevant government institutions. As part of this process, a detailed action plan for sector-specific implementation of the ICZMP will be developed by the CSWG to: i) facilitate the integration of ICZM into relevant by-laws and regulations; ii) identify opportunities and develop plans for strengthening public-private partnerships for ICZM; and iii) identify financing strategies for climate change adaptation priorities in the coastal zone. Capacitating technical personnel responsible for overseeing the uptake of implementation of ICZM across all relevant sectors will support the effective execution, management and uptake of ICZM within the MMA as well as facilitate upscaling across the country. The GEF ICZM project will build on the lessons learned and best practices noted under this activity in its CSWG undertakings for mainstreaming ICZM.

The use of a ToT approach will support the different government institutions to build capacity of their staff beyond the lifespan of the project. In addition, ensuring that representatives from all 10 institutions receive the same training will allow for the requisite technical capacity to be introduced into each institution and will enable the

<sup>31</sup> including hotels, mines and other coastal industries

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alignment of ICZM across all government sectors. MME will be the Responsible Party for this activity, which will be financed by GCF, UNDP and GoL.

*Activity 2.3. Strengthen the asset base and technical capacity of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Unit (ICZMU) for the collection of spatial and biophysical coastal information to support the implementation of the ICZMP.*

A significant knowledge gap in the form of limited spatial, meteorological and oceanographic data was identified during the project feasibility process. This stems from the current reliance by the Liberian Meteorological Services on remotely-sensed data as opposed to *in situ* data collection by means of wave buoys. In addition, access to remote sensing data is limited to low-resolution publicly available satellite data. Under this activity, the project will procure high-resolution satellite imagery for the Mesurado Wetland and coastline of Monrovia. These data will enable detailed mapping and monitoring of coastal ecosystems in the Mesurado Wetland as well as coastal erosion and will be used in the vulnerability mapping under Sub-activity 2.1.1 and project impact monitoring under Sub-activity 3.3.1. An international firm will also be contracted under this activity to develop an integrated solution for the collection, processing and synthesis of meteorological and oceanographic data offshore of Monrovia. This integrated system will be hosted by the ICZMU and will support the implementation of the ICZMP by providing a local knowledge base on ocean dynamics for the 10 relevant government institutions involved with the implementation of the ICZMP. The system will be linked to existing climate information and early warning systems. Furthermore, the system will complement the GCF/AfDB project "Enhancing Climate Information Systems for resilient development in Liberia (Liberia CIS)" currently under development to improve Liberia's meteorological and hydrological systems. MME will be the Responsible Party for this activity, which will be financed by GCF.

*Activity 2.4. Strengthen the existing Environmental Knowledge Management System (EKMS) to act as a platform for awareness-raising and sharing of climate risk-informed ICZM approach.*

The project will support the newly implemented Environmental Knowledge Management System (EKMS) in Liberia by extending accessibility to the system, incorporating resources on climate-risk informed ICZM and contributing to awareness on the application of the system. The EKMS will be hosted by the EPA to act as a platform linking the 10 institutions responsible for addressing climate change impacts within the coastal zone and to provide information relating to climate risks and ICZM to the private sector. Additionally, the project will help establish a partnership between the EPA and research institutions, including the University of Liberia, to develop case studies, and further the national understanding of coastal protection. Information and communication technology (ICT) equipment will be procured to link these institutions and provide a platform to access and share climate information to support climate-responsive ICZM. This information will include: i) climate dynamics; ii) best practice for ICZM; iii) the training material for ICZM developed under Sub-activity 2.2.3; iv) the ICZMP developed under Sub-activity 2.1.2; v) the spatial data procured under Sub-activity 2.3.1; vi) the high-resolution multicriteria vulnerability map developed under Sub-activity 2.1.1; and vii) lessons learned for upscaling and replicating project activities, which will be reported on under Activity 3.3. A national service provider will also be contracted under this activity to regularly update the system and to collect reports on the implementation of the ICZMP on an annual basis, which will be collated into a synthesis report and included as lessons learned in the database. Systems established under this activity for knowledge sharing will be used for upscaling through collaborative efforts with the GEF ICZM systems to provide climate information, products and services relating to coastal flood and erosion early-warning and risk management. The cross-project collaboration will contribute to effective coastal protection and adequate climate change adaptation planning that will limit the impact of climate change hazards on vulnerable communities and reduce their vulnerability.

To further support uptake of the system, the project will support the distribution of knowledge products to government entities and private sector stakeholders to increase awareness on the application of the EKMS. Improved awareness of the system in conjunction with increased ease of access to the EKMS will support improved access to environmental and climate change information for all government institutions responsible for coastal management. The EPA will be the Responsible Party for this activity, which will be financed by GCF and UNDP.

*Activity 2.5. Conduct an awareness-raising campaign for communities in focus areas on climate change impacts and adaptation practices.*

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A specialist media or communication firm will be contracted to design a contextually appropriate campaign using a participatory process. The awareness-raising campaign will include developing visual communication materials and knowledge products as well as facilitating local radio programmes and community meetings, which will serve as the primary platforms to engage communities. The communication materials — for example, billboards, posters, brochures and stickers — will be distributed within the four communities prioritised by the project<sup>32</sup> — West Point, Jacob’s Town, Fiamah and Topoe Village — and will be erected in public spaces. These four communities have been selected based on their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, linked to their proximity to the coastline (West Point) and degraded areas of the Mesurado Wetland (Jacob’s Town, Fiamah and Topoe Village). The campaign will be designed in a gender-sensitive manner with a specific emphasis on differentiated impacts of climate change on social groups practicing a variety of livelihoods, as well as including information on a range of potential adaptation practices. The development and dissemination of knowledge products under this campaign will be further supported by upscaling the EKMS under Activity 2.4, which will serve as a repository for the knowledge products developed by the contracted firm.

To support further awareness-raising on coastal climate change impacts under this activity, knowledge-sharing groups will be established in each of the four communities prioritised for awareness-raising, making use of existing community structures where they exist. These groups will be overseen by the Community Stewardship Committee (CSC) established under Sub-activity 3.1.2 and linked to the knowledge and innovation centre established under Sub-activity 3.1.1. These groups will facilitate on-the-ground awareness-raising events, conduct visits to schools and numerous community organisations to distribute the knowledge products and raise awareness on climate change impacts and the actions that can be taken by communities to help reduce the pressures placed on local environments, such as the use of energy-efficient cookstoves introduced under Activity 3.4 rather than traditional wood fuel cookstoves. This activity will be implemented by the EPA and financed by GCF, UNDP and GoL.

**Output 3. Protecting mangroves and strengthening gender- and climate-sensitive livelihoods to build local climate resilience in Monrovia.**

Under Output 3, the proposed project will put measures in place to reduce the anthropogenic pressure on mangrove ecosystems in the Mesurado Wetland. By reducing this pressure, the health of the ecosystems will be improved and their resilience to sea-level rise (SLR) and the impacts of climate change will increase, thereby increasing the resilience of the communities in Monrovia that rely on these ecosystems for their livelihoods. In addition, reducing the degradation of mangroves will increase the likelihood of their long-term survival and adaptation to climate change through migration. These mangroves are likely to be negatively impacted by climate change-induced SLR which will decrease the area of the Mesurado Wetland in which they can grow. In addition, urban encroachment into the mangrove forests and the harvesting of mangroves for fuelwood, charcoal production and fish smoking have resulted in degradation of the mangrove ecosystems in Monrovia<sup>33</sup>. To develop long-term climate resilience within vulnerable, mangrove-dependent communities there is a need to: i) support community conservation of mangroves in the MMA to secure the provision of critical ecosystem services in the face of observed and expected climate change impacts; and ii) develop local climate-resilient livelihood activities and strengthen market access for small and informal enterprises engaged in these activities. These community-level approaches to adaptation will benefit from improved coastal protection measures being implemented under Output 1 and will integrate with the long-term adaptation planning being developed under Output 2, to support transformative change at both institutional and community levels.

Activities under this output will target four communities adjacent to degraded areas of the Mesurado Wetland. As mentioned under Activity 2.5, West Point, Jacob’s Town, Fiamah and Topoe Village are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change as a result of their proximity to and reliance on the coast and mangroves for their

<sup>32</sup> West Point, Jacob’s Town, Fiamah and Topoe Village

<sup>33</sup> Annex 2.D: Mangrove Sub-assessment provides details of how the Mesurado Wetland supports livelihoods of communities in Monrovia as well as an analysis of the threats to these ecosystems both from climate change and anthropogenic pressure.

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livelihoods<sup>34</sup>. These communities will also play an important role in ensuring the long-term protection of these mangrove ecosystems as they surround degradation hotspots in the Mesurado Wetlands. Activities will focus on four integrated thematic areas for building climate resilience, namely: i) safeguarding ecosystem services provided by mangroves; ii) improving community knowledge on climate change impacts and adaptation practices; iii) reducing pressure on mangrove forests from fuelwood harvesting by reducing demand for fuelwood; and iv) strengthening climate-sensitive livelihoods and supporting the uptake of climate-resilient livelihoods. To capitalise on the experience of NGOs based in Monrovia, the project will seek to engage NGOs — with experience in the four aforementioned thematic areas — as service providers for relevant activities under this output.

To ensure the safeguarding of mangrove ecosystem services, a community-centred co-management agreement will be developed based on the principles of Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM), developed through extensive stakeholder engagement. An awareness-raising campaign will be conducted to inform the focus area communities about the co-management agreement, alternative livelihood opportunities, climate change impacts and the importance of mangrove ecosystems. The impact of these awareness-raising activities will be assessed through annual state-of-knowledge assessments. Finally, to reduce pressure on the mangrove ecosystems from fuelwood harvesting, facilities for the manufacturing of energy-efficient cookstoves will be established at the education and innovation centre (established under Activity 3.1) and solar-powered cold storage facilities will be established near major fish processing sites to reduce the need for fish smoking. The cold storage facilities will be managed by women in the community and will significantly reduce food wastage, which will contribute to making fisheries more resilient to climate change impacts. In this way, the facilities will support the vulnerable coastal communities to increase their income and improve their adaptive capacity. The incorporation of solar self-sustaining cold storage facilities into fishing communities is a priority within the MMA because of the limited infrastructure and capacity for generating electricity required to prolong the shelf-life of fish prior to transport to the market.

*Activity 3.1. Establish a community education and innovation centre to function as a community knowledge generation and learning hub, repository on climate change adaptation practices and to host community activities under Output 3.*

Under this activity, an education and innovation centre will be established in West Point, through co-financing, to host and coordinate activities under Output 3. Because of its central location, the centre will be accessible to communities across Monrovia and will act as a repository for material on awareness-raising, knowledge-sharing, livelihood development and innovation related to climate change<sup>35</sup>. An existing building on community- or government-owned land will be identified and renovated to make it fit for purpose and accessible to people with disabilities. Multi-purpose facilities, including cooking areas, open training areas and appropriate sanitation facilities will be installed as part of the renovations, thereby ensuring that the centre serves as a multi-purpose space and receives buy-in from the actively engaged local communities. Additionally, the centre will host training on the community-level maintenance of the revetment build under Output 1 (see Annex 21: O&M Plan). All activities and initiatives implemented through the centre will incorporate gender-responsiveness as a primary consideration.

Management of the centre will be undertaken by the community knowledge-sharing groups established under Sub-activity 2.5.3 with oversight provided by the project management team and the Community Stewardship Committee (CSC) established under Sub-activity 3.1.2. The centre will be governed by a set of by-laws agreed upon by the community or government entity that owns the centre and the CSC, in consultation with the MPW and MoGCSP. The by-laws will be subject to review and acceptance by the Executing Entity. The CSC will be legally registered as a community-based organisation (CBO). Two bank accounts will be opened by the CSC, in association with the centre to facilitate: i) the management of income from the cookstoves sold under Activity 3.4 and purchase of further materials for manufacturing the cookstoves; and ii) the management of the nominal fees from the usage of the cold storage facilities established under Activity 3.5 and maintenance of these facilities. The income derived from these activities will be managed by the CSC and reported on quarterly to the PMU for the duration of the project. All

<sup>34</sup> See Section 3 in Annex 2.D: Mangrove Sub-assessment.

<sup>35</sup> The project proposes to upgrade existing buildings/structures to establish the innovation centres, which will minimise the cost of this intervention.

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income will be used to support the sustainability and upscaling of project activities and will not be considered profit. Indicative estimates of the income managed by the CSC are provided in the descriptions of Activity 3.4 and 3.5 below. After project completion, the funds will also be used to continue to pay a monthly stipend to the CSC members<sup>36</sup>. In addition to facilitating the different community training workshops, the centre will act as the home base for the CSC and for consultants conducting assessments under Activities 3.2; 3.3 and 3.5. The establishment of the centre as a physical location will significantly contribute to the impact of Output 3 in developing alternative livelihoods, increasing community awareness on climate change and shifting the community's perception of the value of mangroves. This activity will be implemented by the EPA and financed by GCF, UNDP and GoL.

*Activity 3.2. Establish community-led co-management agreement to ease anthropogenic pressure on mangroves in the MMA.*

To safeguard ecosystem services and livelihoods that depend on mangroves, the project will facilitate the development of a community-led co-management agreement for mangroves in the Mesurado Wetland<sup>37</sup>. The agreements will be underpinned by the existing land-use management framework and the improved institutional and regulatory framework for ICZM developed under Output 2. They will also be supported by awareness-raising activities and incentives for alternative livelihood practices developed under Activities 3.4 and 3.5. The development of the co-management agreements will be facilitated by expert negotiators and will be undertaken through a participatory approach — engaging the CSC, relevant government institutions, NGOs and civil society. Participation of these stakeholders in the design process will ensure that community needs and concerns are incorporated into the agreement and that community buy-in and ownership of the agreement are developed. The agreement will prioritise equitable access and will seek to shift the paradigm of community members from considering themselves as users of mangrove ecosystems to participating in the co-management of the ecosystems. These objectives will be supported by the engagement and relationship-building between stakeholders. The co-management agreements will be developed in concert with the development of the ICZMP under Activity 2.1 and, like the ICZMP, will be reviewed and revised during the project period. This will ensure that both processes have opportunity for learning and that the CBNRM co-management model developed under Activity 3.2 can be incorporated into the ICZMP. The development of the co-management agreement will draw on lessons learned from similar initiatives elsewhere in Liberia<sup>38</sup> and will provide a foundation for future initiatives to conserve mangroves in Monrovia. This activity will be implemented by the EPA and financed by GCF.

*Activity 3.3. Conduct annual assessments to evaluate the project-induced changes in mangrove degradation, community perceptions and awareness of climate change impacts, adaptation options and mangrove ecosystems throughout the project implementation period.*

To assess the adaptive capacity of the four communities prioritised for awareness-raising and livelihood development, state-of-knowledge assessments will be undertaken periodically under this activity. These assessments — building on preliminary work undertaken during the PPF phase of the project — will consider community awareness on climate change impacts and adaptation options, CBNRM and the role of mangrove ecosystems in the MMA as well as the different types of climate-resilient livelihoods currently being practiced within the MMA. These surveys will be conducted periodically to determine the annual change-in-state, which will help to refine the awareness-raising campaigns and support the uptake of additional climate resilient livelihoods. The state-of-knowledge assessments will be complemented by periodic assessments of mangrove health and degradation in the Mesurado Wetland, conducted using the high-resolution spatial data procured under Sub-Activity 2.3.1. The

<sup>36</sup> The expenditure to pay the CSC members is USD500 per month. If the income is insufficient to cover this cost, the EPA will support the CSC to collectively decide whether to reduce the monthly stipend for each member or other options that will enable the CSC to continue functioning effectively. It is expected that the time commitment expected from the CSC will be reduced after the project has been completed.

<sup>37</sup> Local buy-in to proposed co-management agreements is critical to this activity and will be facilitated by an analysis of lessons learned from similar co-management projects undertaken in Liberia. The analysis on mangrove ecosystems in the Mesurado Wetland (Annex 2.D) and engagement with Conservation International in particular will contribute to further inform this activity.

<sup>38</sup> These include the GEF-funded Conservation International project entitled "Improve sustainability of mangrove forests and coastal mangrove areas in Liberia through protection, planning and livelihood creation – building blocks towards Liberia's marine and coastal protected areas", and the GEF-funded World Bank project entitled "Consolidation of Liberia's Protected Area Network".

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reports produced from this analysis will assess the impact of the project on mangrove protection in Monrovia. The primary purpose of this activity is not to inform the development of any interventions, but to act as a method to collect data on what interventions are effective as well as how successful community awareness raising, the co-management agreement and livelihood development activities are on an annual basis. Furthermore, the collection of data will enable research institutions, including, for example the University of Liberia, to strengthen their knowledge and understanding of coastal livelihoods and ICZM in Liberia. This will contribute to the development of national capacity for driving ICZM. In addition to the long-term benefits, ongoing monitoring and assessment will support the adaptive management of the project — including through the revision of the ICZMP and co-management agreement — and contribute to the development of further effective awareness-raising activities and livelihood development initiatives beyond the lifespan of the project. To this end, lessons learned collated under this activity will be made available through the EKMS under Activity 2.4. This activity will be implemented by the EPA and financed by GCF, UNDP and GoL.

*Activity 3.4. Establish small-scale manufacturing facilities and develop training material to capacitate community members to manufacture and sell cookstoves to support alternative climate-resilient livelihoods.*

Under this activity, the project will support the uptake of diversified climate-resilient livelihoods and improved mangrove management by developing training courses, establishing small-scale manufacturing facilities, and providing material inputs for the fabrication of value-added products — specifically energy-efficient cookstoves<sup>39</sup>. The manufacturing facilities will be incorporated into the education and innovation centre in West Point (established under Activity 3.1) and will be accessible to communities from around Monrovia, including the other project focus areas mentioned earlier of Topoe Village, Jacob’s Town, and Fiamah and Plonkor. The activity will focus on developing alternative climate-resilient livelihood opportunities for women and other vulnerable groups, in collaboration with the CSC established under Activity 3.1. The activity will build on lessons learned from the *African Improved Cooking Stoves Programme of Activities*<sup>40</sup>, and training materials will be made publicly accessible to support the upscaling of the activity to other parts of Monrovia. This activity will be implemented by the EPA and financed by UNDP.

Energy-efficient cookstove production was selected as a focus for this activity because there is a market for these stoves in Monrovia and the construction of the stoves requires minimal material input or training. In addition to providing alternative livelihood opportunities, supporting the uptake of energy-efficient stoves across the MMA will support the implementation of the mangrove co-management agreement (Activity 3.2) by reducing existing anthropogenic pressure on the MMA’s mangroves, specifically relating to harvesting of mangroves for fuelwood<sup>41</sup>. In the awareness-raising campaign under Activity 3.2, alternative livelihood practices such as the use of improved, energy-efficient cookstoves will be promoted and links to Activity 3.4 will be made as a way to support behaviour change within the target communities. Although the large-scale adoption of energy-efficient cookstoves has potential benefits in terms of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reduction<sup>42</sup>, the mitigation co-benefits of this project activity are very small. It is expected that the use of project-supported stoves<sup>43</sup> will reduce GHG emissions by ~4,750 tCO<sub>2</sub>e<sup>44, 45</sup> during the project period and by ~1,580 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/year (less than 0.0002% of Liberia’s annual GHG

<sup>39</sup> See Section 7.2 of Annex 2.D: Mangrove Sub-assessment for further information on the proposed design of these cookstoves.

<sup>40</sup> Further information about this project is available at: <https://cdm.unfccc.int/filestorage/7/T/S/7TSH21W0Q6CKNDXAZE48RJP3FL519/PoA%205342%20CPA%2000014%20Liberia%20v4.0%2029032019?t=SE18cWwwZHvfdALXuqkklfrkBFTXxfpsKD>

<sup>41</sup> See Section 2 of Annex 2.D: Mangrove Sub-assessment for details of fuelwood harvesting in the Mesurado Wetland.

<sup>42</sup> The African Improved Cooking Stoves Programme of Activities will have a measurable impact on GHG emissions in Liberia and has been registered through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

<sup>43</sup> US\$16,000 is included in the project budget to purchase materials for the cookstoves and will support the manufacture of ~640 stoves (half in Year 2 and half in Year 4).

<sup>44</sup> Assuming the emissions reductions from the project-supported cookstoves will be equivalent to those of the *African Improved Cooking Stoves Programme of Activities* registered under CDM, each cookstove will reduce GHG emissions by ~2.47 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per year.

<sup>45</sup> It is assumed that cookstoves manufactured in Year 2 will be operational from Year 3 and those manufactured in Year 4 will be operational from Year 5.

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emissions<sup>46</sup>), for the lifespan of the stoves. Because of the small scale, emission reduction benefits of the activity will not be measured under the project. Training under Sub-activity 3.4.1 and workshops under Sub-activity 3.4.3 will, however, develop skills and capacity for community members to upscale energy-efficient cookstove production beyond the lifetime and geographical scope of the project. Additionally, a larger scale fish smoking kiln system (which can be used for larger volumes of fish, for example by collectives of fish mongers) will be installed at the EIC as a demonstration site, allowing communities to test this technology, and training will be provided on the benefits of the technology for potential upscaling<sup>47</sup>.

*Activity 3.5. Purchase and install low-maintenance eco-friendly cold storage facilities near fish processing sites to reduce pressure on mangroves and increase market efficiency.*

The fishing industry in Monrovia accounts for a significant percentage of the food consumed by the population of the MMA, however limited access to cold storage means that most fish need to be smoked to increase shelf life. This contributes to the demand for fuelwood from mangrove forests in the Mesurado Wetland<sup>48</sup>. Despite smoking, a significant proportion of the fish caught by communities does not make it to market (see Annex 2.D). To reduce waste and the reliance on fuelwood sourced from the mangroves as well as to improve food security for the MMA, cold storage units will be designed and installed in proximity to the major fish processing site in the MMA at West Point<sup>49</sup>. The proposed cold storage facilities under this activity are intended to be accessible to all fisherfolk in the area and to be provided at a relatively small scale, based on a preliminary assessment of the costs of these interventions. The units will be designed to require limited maintenance and any required maintenance will be facilitated by designated women on the CSC — who will be mandated with overseeing the operation and condition of the cold storage units as well as facilitating access for local community members. Funding for required maintenance will be supported by charging those who use the units a small fee, to be paid into a community fund established under Sub-activity 3.1.2. This will ensure the sustainability of the units and the ability to meet their minimum maintenance requirements. This activity will be implemented by the EPA and financed by UNDP.

The Project Outputs and Activities detailed above will contribute to the achievement of six Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely: i) SDG 1 – No poverty; ii) SDG 2 – Zero Hunger; iii) SDG 3 – Good health and well-being; iv) SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities; v) SDG 13 – Climate action; and vi) SDG 14 – Life below water. Apart from its contribution to the SDGs, the project will yield several environmental, economic, social, and gender co-benefits.

**Financing by Component**

Output	Activity	Indicative cost USD (\$)	GCF financing		Co-financing		
			Amount USD (\$)	Financial Instrument	Amount USD (\$)	Financial Instrument	Name of Institutions
<b>Output 1. Protection of coastal communities</b>	Activity 1.1: Prepare construction plan and finalise technical design specifications for	705,712	333,012	Grants	372,700	Grants	UNDP

<sup>46</sup> calculated using national GHG emission information from the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution, available at: <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Liberia%20First/INDC%20Final%20Submission%20Sept%2030%202015%20Liberia.pdf>

<sup>47</sup> Mindjimba, K., Rosenthal, I., Diei-Ouadi, Y., Bomfeh, K. and Randrianantoandro, A. 2019. FAO-Thiaroye processing technique: towards adopting improved fish smoking systems in the context of benefits, trade-offs and policy implications from selected developing countries. FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture Paper no. 634. Rome. FAO. 160 pp. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.


<sup>48</sup> See Section 2 of Annex 2.D: Mangrove Sub-assessment for further information on anthropogenic pressures on the Mesurado Wetland.

<sup>49</sup> See Sections 6.5 and 7.1 of Annex 2.D: Mangrove Sub-assessment for further information on the proposed design of these cold storage facilities.

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<b>and infrastructure at West Point against erosion caused by sea-level rise and increasingly frequent high-intensity storms.</b>	coastal defence structure at West Point.						
	Activity 1.2: Construct coastal defence structure to protect West Point against climate change-induced coastal erosion.	17,442,309	13,169,909	Grants	7,000 4,265,400	Grants In-kind	UNDP GoL
<b>Output 2: Institutional capacity building and policy support for the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) across Liberia</b>	Activity 2.1: Develop an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan for Liberia.	2,426,014	912,014	Grants	1,508,500 5,500	Grants Grants	GoL UNDP
	Activity 2.2: Capacitate the Cross-Sectoral Working Group to mainstream ICZM into relevant government sectors through a Training-of-Trainers approach.	322,460	128,360	Grants	181,100 13,000	Grants Grants	GoL UNDP
	Activity 2.3: Strengthen the asset base and technical capacity of the ICZMU for the collection of spatial and biophysical coastal information to support the implementation of the ICZMP.	383,250	383,250	Grants	-	-	
	Activity 2.4: Strengthen the existing Environmental Knowledge Management System (EKMS) to act as a platform for awareness-raising and sharing of climate risk-informed ICZM approach.	186,500	40,250	Grants	146,250	Grants	UNDP
	Activity 2.5: Conduct an awareness-raising campaign for communities in focus areas on climate change impacts and adaptation practices.	787,400	185,000	Grants	320,400 282,000	Grants Grants	GoL UNDP
<b>Output 3. Protecting mangroves and strengthening gender and climate-sensitive</b>	Activity 3.1: Establish a community education and innovation centre to function as a community knowledge generation and learning hub, a repository on climate change adaptation	689,982	323,482	Grants	330,000 36,500	Grants Grants	GoL UNDP

  
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livelihoods to build local climate resilience in Monrovia	practices and host community activities under Output 3.						
	Activity 3.2: Establish community-led co-management agreement to ease anthropogenic pressure on mangroves in the MMA.	185,750	185,750	Grants	-	-	
	Activity 3.3: Conduct annual assessments to evaluate the project-induced changes in mangrove degradation, community perceptions and awareness of climate change impacts, adaptation options and mangrove ecosystems throughout the project implementation period.	1,010,000	780,000	Grants	200,000 30,000	Grants Grants	GoL UNDP
	Activity 3.4: Establish small-scale manufacturing facilities and develop training material to capacitate community members to manufacture and sell cookstoves to support alternative climate-resilient livelihoods.	134,550			134,550	Grants	UNDP
	Activity 3.5: Purchase and install low-maintenance eco-friendly cold storage facilities near fish processing sites to reduce pressure on mangroves and increase market efficiency	148,250	-	Grants	148,250	Grants	UNDP
<b>Project Management Cost</b>	<b>1,216,728</b>	<b>814,728</b>	<b>Grants</b>	<b>402,000</b>	<b>Grants</b>	<b>UNDP</b>	
<b>Indicative total cost USD (\$)</b>	<b>25,638,905</b>	<b>17,255,755</b>		<b>8,383,150</b>			

Partnerships:

The proposed project is complementary to three recent projects currently under implementation by UNDP and Conservation International (CI) in the MMA under the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Similarly, a recently approved World Bank project with comparable and complementary objectives is also included as an entry point for collaboration with organisations working in Liberia, which will promote economies of scale and improve the

  
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efficiency of both projects. The table below summarises the above-mentioned related interventions by showing key results and outcomes, lessons learned, and complementarity of the proposed project with each of the projects.

The Project will foster partnerships between government institutions, private sector stakeholders, and development partners to support planning and implementation of ICZM. To contribute to this approach, the World Bank and the African Development Bank will be invited as members of the Steering Committee in order to realize synergies with their similar investments in the country, particularly the AFDB GCF-funded project. Engagement with CI and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) have been initiated during the project development phase and will continue to be developed during project implementation. Additionally, Liberia's approved Readiness Proposal supports the Government of Liberia to advance its National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process in climate-sensitive sectors.

**Table 1.** Related projects and interventions.

Proponent/Funder/Date	Project title	Key results	Key lessons learned	Complementarity/upscaling
UNDP/Global Environment Facility (GEF)/2017	Enhancing Resilience of Liberia Montserrado County Vulnerable Coastal Areas to Climate Change Risks II	Reduced the vulnerability of physical assets and ecosystems as well as protecting coastal areas from SLR and coastal erosion in Monrovia	Robust, sustainable coastal protection measures are needed to adequately protect exposed infrastructure and vulnerable communities	The proposed project will complement the installation at New Kru Town and address the gap in spatial coverage by establishing a similar, improved intervention at West Point, drawing on the lessons learned and thereby extending the proportion of Monrovia's coastline that is robustly defended against accelerated coastal erosion and SLR.
Conservation International (CI)/GEF/2016	Improve sustainability of mangrove forests and coastal mangrove areas in Liberia through protection, planning and livelihood creation – building blocks towards Liberia's marine and coastal protected areas	Strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of mangrove forests through effective participatory land-use planning and the establishment of marine and coastal protected areas	Community-led conservation initiatives are fundamental to measurable gains in the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services	While this CI-GEF Trust Fund project aims to establish protected areas in at least 35% of Liberia's mangroves, neither land-use plans, nor community conservation agreements have been established for the Mesurado mangroves. Building on the lessons learned and successes achieved by the above-mentioned GEF project, the proposed GCF project will: i) develop community-led co-management agreements for the mangroves ecosystems in Monrovia; ii) reduce the pressure on the Mesurado Wetland for natural resources by enhancing the resource-efficiency of livelihood activities that depend on the ecosystem; and iii) incorporate the management of mangrove ecosystems into the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP).
UNDP/GEF	Cross-cutting Capacity Development	Developing the capacity of the GoL to meet its global environmental obligations. One component of this project is the development of an	The provision of reliable, defensible information to inform decision-making is fundamental to achieving project impact	The proposed GCF project will build on the activities relating to the EKMS by: i) developing the capacity of the system to serve as an information repository for Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM); ii) capacitating 10 government institutions to access and use the

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Proponent/Funder/ Date	Project title	Key results	Key lessons learned	Complementarity/upscaling
		integrated environmental knowledge management system (EKMS) to collect, collate and disseminate information relating to environmental priorities, with an emphasis on climate change		system, including the provision of technical equipment; and iii) developing knowledge products to raise awareness about the EKMS.
World Bank/IDA/2020	Liberia First Inclusive Growth Development Policy Operation	This project is designed to address weather- and climate-related risks by supporting national adaptation policies, as well as supporting social protection.	Recent national commitments emphasise the socio-economic importance of improved planning, adaptation, resilience, and enhanced disaster-risk management.	The proposed GCF project will align with the World Bank project by including key project personnel from the World Bank team in the cross-sectoral working groups (CSWGs) developed under Output 2. This arrangement will enable the sharing of relevant project information, lessons learned and promote efficient use of project resources. For example, where community and stakeholder consultation is proposed, a unified approach to consultation that includes both projects will be adopted to save costs and time.
African Development Bank (AfDB)/GCF/2021	Enhancing Climate Information Systems for resilient development in Liberia (Liberia CIS)	Strengthen Liberia's multi-hazard impact-based forecasting and early warning systems (MH-IBF-EWS) through improved meteorological and hydrological systems	Reliable, timeous and extensive data is needed for effective monitoring, forecasting and early warning for sector- and location-specific response planning and disaster management	The proposed project will utilise information generated by the monitoring systems improved under the AfDB/GCF project to inform the development of a national ICZM Plan for Liberia. Spatial and biophysical coastal data generated under the proposed project will also be incorporated into the MH-IBF-EWS developed under the AfDB/GCF project.
UNDP/GEF/ project under development	Enhancing the resilience of vulnerable coastal communities in Sinoe County of Liberia	Protect assets and enhance livelihood diversification of Liberian coastal communities through the implementation of sea and river defense management	Incorporating sea and river defense management into ICZM is necessary to ensure adequate climate change adaptation planning and addressing of climate change impacts and risks	The proposed GCF project contributes to and aligns with the proposed GEF project interventions to increase climate change adaptation and resilience through innovative technologies and initiatives to promote the sharing of climate-related information. In addition, the proposed GCF and GEF projects both contribute to increasing the resilience of coastal communities and ecosystems from climate change-induced sea-level rise (SLR) and subsequent coastal

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Proponent/Funder/Date	Project title	Key results	Key lessons learned	Complementarity/upscaling
				erosion. The GEF project will focus on Sinoe County for coastal protection measures and all other coastal counties for policy and capacity building thereby upscaling initiatives under the GCF project in Monrovia.

**Risks:**

The environmental and social risk associated with the project was evaluated in accordance with GCF’s Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) as well as UNDP’s Social and Environmental Standards (SES). The project is considered to be Category B or Medium Risk (GCF ESS) and Moderate Risk (UNDP risk category). This initial categorisation was determined during the PPF-financed Feasibility Study conducted from 2018–2019. UNDP’s Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) and the Environmental and Social Assessment Report (ESAR) developed for the project substantiate this categorisation. The ESAR complies with the broad ESS requirements of the GCF and includes an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). It is, however, important to note that the ESAR is an interim report and to comply with national legislation, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)<sup>50</sup> will need to be conducted and approved by the EPA — as the environmental authority in Liberia — prior to the implementation of Activity 1.2.

**Project Risks**

A summary of the identified risks to the proposed project’s implementation and sustainability, associated impacts and mitigation measures are presented in the risk tables below. Overall, the risk assessment concludes that the proposed project’s overall risk rating is low. However, this is predicated on successful mitigation, particularly with regards to amending governmental practices to ensure project effectiveness.

**Table 2.** Risk matrix<sup>51</sup>.

		Impact			Risk	
		Low	Medium	High	Very Low Risk	Low Risk
Likelihood	Low	1	2	3	Medium Risk	High Risk
	Medium	2	4	6	High Risk	Extreme Risk
	High	3	6	9	Extreme Risk	

Selected Risk Factors were assessed according to the risk matrix (Table 2), initially without and then with mitigation measures being undertaken to express the baseline risk and mitigated risk<sup>52</sup>. These results are shown in Table 3 below.

**Table 3.** Project risk factors and mitigated risks.

Factor #	Likelihood	Impact	Risk	Mitigation Potential	Mitigated Risk
1	Medium	Low	Low Risk	High	Very Low Risk
2	Low	Medium	Low Risk	High	Very Low Risk
3	Medium	Medium	Medium Risk	Medium	Low Risk
4	High	High	Extreme Risk	Medium	High Risk
5	Low	Medium	Low Risk	Medium	Very Low Risk

<sup>50</sup> The Ministry of Mines and Energy will be responsible for obtaining the permit, as the Responsible Party for Activities 1.1 and 1.2.

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6	Medium	High	High Risk	High	Low Risk
7	Medium	High	High Risk	High	Low Risk
8	Low	Medium	Low Risk	High	Very Low Risk
9	High	Low	Medium Risk	High	Very Low Risk
10	Medium	Low	Low Risk	High	Very Low Risk
11	Medium	High	High Risk	High	Low Risk
12	Medium	Medium	Medium Risk	High	Low Risk
13	Low	Low	Low Risk	High	Very Low Risk
14	High	High	Extreme Risk	Medium	Medium Risk

Selected Risk Factor is 4 essential to the overall success of the project but presents the highest risk (Table 3). Commitment to effective land-use planning by the GoL is therefore critical to ensure that this risk is mitigated. Factor 14 — Land Tenure infringement — is also noted as an Extreme Risk. Government structures will need to support the project in addressing these concerns and mitigate the risk to medium.

Selected Risk Factor 1		
Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Medium	Low
Description		
<i>Inadequate engagement with local-level stakeholders and project partners. This may occur as a result of insufficient coordination between implementing agencies during project implementation and/or limited integration of local knowledge into project activities.</i>		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project design has involved extensive engagement with local stakeholders to ensure support for project activities.</li> <li>Extensive engagements with project partners, other agencies operating in the area and stakeholders will continue during project implementation.</li> <li>Project implementation activities will build on and/or draw from existing local committees, groups, systems and procedures to ensure local stakeholder participation.</li> </ul>		
Selected Risk Factor 2		
Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Low	Medium
Description		
<i>Inadequate incorporation of gender sensitivity as well as social safeguards considerations and livelihoods into the implementation of the project activities. The management structures and systems may have adverse impacts on gender equality and may reproduce discrimination based on gender.</i>		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Gender Assessment and Action Plan (Annex 8) has been developed and will be implemented to ensure that gender equality is central to all interventions.</li> <li>Activity design will include the full participation of women in consultations and capacity development and be sensitive to gender vulnerability disparities in all decision-making. The project design will consider the livelihood capacity development of women in the fishing industry and in the local communities.</li> <li>A Social Management Plan as part of the ESMP has been designed based on a detailed screening process. The ESMP provides a framework for ensuring that project activities do not have a negative impact on the environment or local communities (Annex 6).</li> </ul>		

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Selected Risk Factor 3		
Category	Probability	Impact
Governance	Medium	Medium
Description		
<i>The failure to commit and provide the co-financing commitment from "new money" or sustainable "payment-in-kind" for project development resulting in funds from other fundamental services/development being compromised.</i>		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
UNDP has committed to providing co-financing for the project and has worked with the GoL to identify further sources of co-financing and in-kind activities. The availability of in-kind co-finance for Activity 1.2 in the form of rock materials has been verified by the GoL and UNDP.		
Selected Risk Factor 4		
Category	Probability	Impact
Governance	High	High
Description		
<i>The long-term project success requires a commitment to coastal and land-use planning policies and actions to safeguard communities/infrastructure. It is also necessary to ensure that there is no overlap and/or misalignment between project activities and other actions in the MMA.</i>		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project has been designed with extensive stakeholder engagement at all levels of government and affected parties to ensure that there is synergy between project activities and any past and ongoing initiatives in the MMA.</li> <li>Regular meetings will be held between the GoL and relevant individuals/organisations responsible for the management of the project. This will ensure that future projects or initiatives are aligned with the project's interventions.</li> <li>Government commitment to address land tenure arrangements during project implementation in coastal and tidal areas agreed as a condition of the project. This will include a commitment to new legal instruments and enforcement where necessary.</li> </ul>		
Selected Risk Factor 5		
Category	Probability	Impact
Governance	Low	Medium
Description		
<i>Changes in political leadership or focus could result in delays in project implementation or even abandonment of some activities. Additionally, turnover of government staff may impede capacity building, the retention of skills and knowledge, and knowledge management across the relevant institutions to ensure coastal and land-use policy and actions are aligned with sustainable practices.</i>		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular engagement with non-political actors — such as government agency officials, staff and local community members — will be prioritised during project implementation. In so doing, knowledge regarding the project planning and implementation processes will be shared amongst a number of individuals who can hold the implementing agencies accountable for delivery in the case of key individuals leaving their respective organisations.</li> </ul>		

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- The formulation of local ordinances, mainstreaming of project interventions into local planning and budgeting systems and establishment of accountable centres/offices will ensure that political changes will have negligible impact on the sustainability of project interventions.

**Selected Risk Factor 6**

Category	Probability	Impact
Governance	Medium	High

Description

*Corruption (at any level) hampers activities and the delivery of outputs and risks project cost escalation or delivery overrun.*

Mitigation Measure(s)

- The UNDP Country Office will support implementation and provide oversight to minimise the risk of corruption. The overall risk level assessed for this project using UNDP’s Partner Capacity Assessment Tool (PCAT) is “low.” The PCAT is used in conjunction with the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), undertaken by an independent third party for every UNDP Programme Cycle (every 4 years), accompanied by regular spot checks and specific project audits (annual in the case of this GCF project). UNDP has undertaken a HACT micro-assessment of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess the risks associated with the entity as an Executing Entity (EE) in Liberia. The micro-assessment provides an overall assessment of the EE’s programme, financial and operations management policies, procedures, systems and internal controls. In addition to the HACT micro assessment, and as part of this project, UNDP Country Office will undertake the following actions to detect and address any issue related to the risks identified in the project: i) Spot checks will be carried out once every year by an external independent party and by UNDP; ii) NIM Audit – A project audit will be undertaken annually as budgeted for under this project; and iii) Review of annual work-plans to ensure that the planned expenditures are in line with the budgeted project activities.

**Selected Risk Factor 7**

Category	Probability	Impact
Governance	Medium	High

Description

*Government officials and local communities do not take ownership of the project’s community-based interventions. This could lead to limited commitment by communities to achieve the project outcomes and objectives, as well as limited sustainability of project interventions after the project.*

Mitigation Measure(s)

- Stakeholder engagement is essential to community ownership and will enable communities to be involved in the planning of the project and the ongoing positive benefits.
- Target communities will be active participants in the design and implementation of interventions focusing on improving the resilience of climate-sensitive livelihoods and supporting CBNRM. Social marketing and awareness-raising campaigns will be developed to promote community support of the project activities. These strategies will be developed to ensure all community members understand and benefit from the establishment of the community education and innovation centre and the activities associated with them.

**Selected Risk Factor 8**

Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Low	Medium

Description

*International experts/consultants/developers do not perform according to expectations.*

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Mitigation Measure(s)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The services of consultants and contractors will be procured as per the guidelines in the UNDP manual. This will ensure that only suitably qualified applicants are contracted for project activities.</li> <li>The UNDP Country Office will have an active role in project oversight ensuring that standards are not compromised in any aspect of the project.</li> </ul>		
Selected Risk Factor 9		
Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	High	Low
Description		
<i>Limited long-term operations and maintenance of hard interventions to effectively combat coastal erosion.</i>		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial local consultations concluded that maintenance of hard structure interventions was unlikely to be undertaken regularly or appropriately given budget and capacity constraints of local authorities. The designs of the revetments and groynes were done with this limitation in mind and are intended to function as designed for a minimum of 50 years.</li> <li>Operations and Maintenance costs are estimated to average ~USD50,000 per year (Annex 21: Operations and Maintenance Plan). The ICZMP process is intended to address the institutional responsibilities and budgets for its implementation, including the maintenance of the coastal defence structures. The ICZMP itself and the institutional responsibilities associated will be endorsed at the highest level of government as part of the government policy processes.</li> </ul>		
Selected Risk Factor 10		
Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Medium	Low
Description		
<i>Extreme ocean weather events/hazards could negatively affect or delay project on-the-ground project interventions.</i>		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The revetment and groyne material will be resilient to most weather and ocean conditions.</li> <li>The final construction plan will incorporate careful planning of activities informed by ocean conditions, weather and climate briefs. Interventions will be scheduled in conjunction with this forecasting information to reduce the potential for extreme weather events to negatively affect the implementation of project interventions.</li> </ul>		
Selected Risk Factor 11		
Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Medium	High
Description		
<i>The potential unintended environmental and dynamic changes to shore and nearshore sediment erosion and deposition as a result of physical coastal interventions.</i>		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An Environmental and Social Assessment Report (Annex 6) has been developed to specifically mitigate the potential changes that may result from the implementation of coastal physical interventions.</li> </ul>		
Selected Risk Factor 12		

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Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and operational	Medium	Medium
Description		
<i>Inadequate incorporation of environmental safeguard considerations into the implementation of the project activities as well as its management structures and systems. The scale of pollution in the creeks, estuaries and mangrove swamps around Monrovia proves too extensive for control by existing agencies.</i>		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An Environmental Management Plan has been designed based on a detailed screening process. This will provide a framework for ensuring that project activities do not have a negative impact on the environment.</li> <li>Project design will include surveys of drainage and pollution sources, focussed on identifying curable problems to be addressed by the project, with others raised for longer-term action by the authorities.</li> </ul>		
<b>Selected Risk Factor 13</b>		
Category	Probability	Impact
Reputational	Low	Low
Description		
<i>Project might involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement.</i>		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project has been designed to avoid physical displacement.</li> <li>Should it prove to be necessary for a small number of people, then a full UNDP- (and IFC-) compliant resettlement approach will be used<sup>53</sup>.</li> </ul>		
<b>Selected Risk Factor 14</b>		
Category	Probability	Impact
Governance	High	High
Description		
<i>Project development may infringe on land tenure arrangements in marginal coastal areas.</i>		
Mitigation Measure(s)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The GoL has committed to address land tenure arrangements in coastal and tidal areas. This will include a commitment to new legal instruments and enforcement where necessary. Adopting the ICZM approach and developing the ICZMP with a specific section dedicated to coastal land tenure regulation in high-risk areas will serve to mitigate this risk. The above-mentioned component of the ICZMP will be fully aligned with the World Bank-funded land use masterplan for Monrovia currently under development<sup>54</sup>.</li> <li>Project design will support government actions by including messages on land tenure in its community awareness-raising programmes.</li> <li>Project design will also include support to government agencies through its capacity strengthening programme.</li> </ul>		
<b>Selected Risk Factor 15</b>		
Category	Probability	Impact
Technical and Operational	Low	High

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Description
<i>Construction of coastal protection measures has the unintended consequence of exacerbating existing flood risk in West Point</i>
Mitigation Measure(s)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The revetment at West Point has been designed to armour the vulnerable shoreline and fix it in place. The revetment will use porous materials, a permeable design and include a drainage system to enable water to drain through the structure into the sea, rather than creating a levee which would contain flood water.</li> <li>During the development of the detailed design and construction plan under activity 1.1, a site-specific hydrological study of West Point, to be conducted under the activity, will also be used to assess the impact of the revetment on existing localised and broader flooding and mitigate this risk by enabling the design of adequate drainage capacity.</li> </ul>

A comprehensive outline of the identified risks to the proposed project’s implementation and sustainability, associated impacts and mitigation measures are presented in the ESAR. The 12 risks identified in Annex VI include: i) restricted availability, quality of and access to resources; ii) insufficient capacity for duty-bearers to meet Project obligations; iii) human rights concerns of local communities; iv) limiting the ability of women to use natural resources; v) adversely impacting nearshore coastal habitats and ecosystems; vi) land use changes that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems and livelihoods; vii) Project association with fisheries; viii) revetment construction posing safety risks to local communities; ix) failure of structural elements could expose communities to risks; x) vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety from construction hazards; xi) temporary economic displacement due to construction activities; and xii) generation of waste.

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the coastal defence revetment will be conducted to inform the final design and construction plans at West Point, following the Environmental and Social Assessment Report (ESAR). A service provider will be contracted to develop an ESIA under Sub-Activity 1.1.1, considering the impacts associated with the planned revetment at West Point as well as livelihood activities under Output 3. This will be done in accordance with the requirements of Liberian law for the construction of the revetment, and will include an assessment of the risk of economic displacement as a result of: i) the revetment restricting access to boat launching sites for fisherfolk; and ii) the development of the mangrove co-management agreement under Activity 3.2. If required based on this assessment, a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will be developed as part of the ESIA process and included in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for the project.

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and Complaints Register (CR) have been developed for this project, the details of which are outlined in Section 8.6 of Annex VI: Environmental and Social Assessment Report. These two mechanisms are compatible with a system proven to work in poor communities in Liberia, is compliant with UNDP’s Social Safeguards and GCF standards, follows customary norms and fits into the statutory administrative process of the Government of Liberia. The GRM has been designed to be a problem-solving mechanism with voluntary good-faith efforts. The GRM is not a substitute for any legal process. The GRM will, as far as practical, try to resolve complaints or grievances on terms that are mutually acceptable to all parties. When making a complaint or raising a grievance, all parties must act in good faith at all times, and should not attempt to delay or hinder any mutually acceptable resolution. The GRM and CR will be used at all stages of the project and will provide an accessible, rapid, fair and effective response to concerned stakeholders, especially any vulnerable groups who may lack access to formal legal systems or support.

Stakeholder engagement plan:

Details of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan are found in Annex I. Participation plans were developed to ensure that the needs and priorities of stakeholders at all levels, including women, were expressed and taken into account in the formulation and implementation of the project.

The project was developed following an extensive stakeholder engagement process, beginning with initial institutional and community engagements during the first phase of project design in 2016, prior to the initiation of

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the PPF-financed Feasibility Study. The majority of the first phase engagements focused on identifying broad needs and vulnerabilities within the MMA, which were incorporated into early project design. Numerous engagements were also organised with relevant government departments to validate the design of the project and ensure alignment with national priorities.

Further stakeholder engagements, focused on beneficiary communities, were conducted in 2019 as part of the second phase of development. In total, over 40 community stakeholder engagements were conducted from February to May 2019 to ensure local ownership of the project and to capture the needs of communities more clearly.

Final institutional stakeholder engagements and validation were held during the concluding phases of project development, between July and September 2019. These engagements included a three-day workshop in Monrovia that was attended by institutional representatives from relevant government institutions<sup>55</sup>, UNDP and the prioritised communities, as well as several consultants and technical experts involved with the development of the project. These engagements were organised primarily for government institutions and communities to voice concerns and provide input. The final project design was validated at a workshop held in Monrovia on 05 September 2019 and attended by representatives from government and the West Point, New Kru Town, Hotel Africa and Atlantic Seaboard communities.

Gender equality and Women's Empowerment:

A gender assessment and action plan — in line with the objectives of the GCF's Gender Policy and gender guidelines — has been developed by UNDP to inform the design of the proposed project (Annex J). The document was based on 24 field consultations, as well as available data from studies conducted by the GoL, UN agencies, civil society organisations (CSOs), donor agencies and multilateral development banks.

The gender assessment shows that gender inequality persists in Liberia, largely as a result of patriarchal norms that maintain women's low status and the legacy of violence against women during the civil wars<sup>56</sup>. The country has a low Gender Development Index (GDI), ranking 177 out of 188 countries in 2018. Gender gaps in human development between men and women are evident in inter alia: i) mean years of education — 3.5 years for women and 6.1 years for men; ii) mean income — USD 577 for women and USD 755 for men; and iii) levels of adult HIV — 2.4% for women and 1.8% for men<sup>57</sup>. The burden of family care imposed upon women through the socio-cultural allocation of gender roles restricts their livelihood options, which suggests why approximately 90% of women are employed in the informal sector<sup>58</sup>. This high participation of women in the informal sector limits their social safety nets to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

From the findings of the gender assessment, a gender action plan (GAP) for the project was developed to ensure gender responsiveness is mainstreamed in project design and implementation. In particular, the GAP recommends that a women's empowerment approach is employed in the design and implementation of the project, increasing women's skills and economic opportunities. By increasing the climate-resilience of Monrovia's fishing community, the project intentionally targets and benefits women — and by extension, their families and communities. All activities, training and stakeholder consultations under the project will be conducted in a gender-responsive manner and encourage women's active participation. Furthermore, the project's results framework includes gender-responsive indicators to ensure gender equality. Activities will contribute to women's empowerment through upskilling of women's groups to pursue climate-resilient and sustainable livelihoods in the Mesurado mangroves, as

<sup>55</sup> Government representatives included assistant ministers and technical personnel from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME), Ministry of Public Works (MPW), Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP).

<sup>56</sup> Republic of Liberia. 2018. Programme Against Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Harmful Traditional Practices.

<sup>57</sup> UNDP. 2018. Human Development Report.

<sup>58</sup> According to the 2008 report issued to the Committee on the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

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well as through women's active participation, including decision-making, in the mangroves' management. This empowering approach, combined with gender-sensitive activities and stakeholder consultations, will contribute to reducing the gender gap of social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities to climate change in Monrovia.

In project-level implementation arrangements, a Gender Specialist will be posted to the Project Management Unit to provide advice and quality assurance oversight, conduct capacity building and to monitor the implementation of gender-related activities and gender-sensitisation. The collaborative relationship between this specialist, UNDP, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Center for all Disasters Management, the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection, and local NGOs will create the cross-sectoral technical perspectives required to ensure the success of this gender-sensitive approach in the project.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC):

Learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries will be further explored during project implementation. To present opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through global ongoing South-South and global platforms, such as Africa Solutions Platform, the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA<sup>59</sup>.

In addition, to bring the voice of Liberia to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on Integrated Coastal Zone Management. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Liberia.

Innovativeness, Sustainability and Potential for Scaling Up:

**Innovativeness**

The project will catalyse a paradigm shift in the approach to coastal management in Liberia, shifting from a focus on immediate needs and short-term planning to incorporating medium- and long-term climate change considerations into coastal and development planning. This shift will be realised through the construction of robust coastal defence measures to protect one of Liberia's most vulnerable communities (Output 1), the development of a climate-responsive ICZMP and the establishment of cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms (Output 2), as well as novel approaches to address the impacts of climate change on livelihoods in the Monrovia Metropolitan Area (Output 3).

The project will create an enabling environment for climate-resilient coastal planning, the sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems and the uptake of climate-resilient livelihoods beyond the project lifespan. Output 2 has been specifically designed to create enabling conditions for the integrated approach to coastal management and governance that are necessary to undertake long-term, climate-resilient planning in vulnerable coastal areas such as Monrovia. This enabling environment will be created by improving coordination and policy harmonisation among government institutions and building capacity for the implementation of ICZM.

The project will make a strong contribution to the development of ICZM policy in Liberia and assist the country to meet its legislative requirement of developing an ICZMP and updating this plan every three years. This will be achieved through the development of two iterations of an ICZMP during the project lifespan. ICZM is by definition an integrative framework and will consequently: i) take existing legislation and policy into account both strategically and operationally; ii) contribute new knowledge and best practice to the policy landscape in Monrovia, and Liberia; and iii) influence changes in plans and policies at a county and district level. The regulatory landscape in Liberia will be further strengthened by ICZM capacity development within all relevant government institutions and through the harmonisation of policies and regulations related to ICZM across government institutions.

<sup>59</sup> <https://panorama.solutions/en>

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The proposed activities have been designed to remove specific barriers that impede the achievement of fund-level impacts and project outcomes as per the GCF Performance Measurement Framework (refer to Section D1). Project outputs lead to longer-term outcomes that include reduced vulnerability to future impacts of climate change, reduced loss from potential natural disasters, and enhanced livelihoods. The project will ultimately result in increased capacity of the GoL to undertake ICZM both locally, and at the national level. Through this capacity development process, climate change adaptation planning will be mainstreamed to increase resilience of coastal ecosystems and communities to climate change.

### Sustainability

The proposed project has been designed with a specific focus on an effective exit strategy that will ensure the long-term sustainability of the project interventions and their associated benefits. The specific elements of the exit strategy are discussed below.

Project interventions have been designed to incorporate sustainability considerations from the outset, with minimal to no maintenance required beyond the project period. Through stakeholder consultations, the burden of operations and maintenance was identified as a risk to the sustainability of potential coastal protection interventions<sup>60</sup>. The rock revetment (Activity 1.2), for example, was therefore selected and designed to have low maintenance requirements once installed (detailed in Annex 2.C: Engineering Sub-assessment). For what maintenance is required, the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) has committed to financing and undertaking O&M after project completion<sup>61</sup>. The required financial commitments for maintenance of protective infrastructure beyond the project period are outlined in Annex 21: Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Plan. To further increase the sustainability of the intervention, community leaders, construction workers and fisherfolk from West Point will be trained on techniques for monitoring the revetment by the service provider responsible for its construction.

Overseen by the MME, the Community Stewardship Committee (CSC) will be responsible for the routine upkeep of the education and innovation centre, and will have access to small amounts of funds for this purpose through the income generated for the centre under Activity 3.4. During the collaboration workshop for government representatives, CSC members and NGOs under Sub-activity 3.1.4, the specific roles and responsibilities of the CSC members in terms of maintaining the education and innovation centre will be allocated among the CSC members. Maintenance for the education and innovation centre is expected to be low-cost as facilities are planned to be basic and durable. Similarly, any maintenance required for the cold storage facilities (Activity 3.5) will be funded through the nominal fee paid by community members who use the facilities and managed by the CSC, overseen by the MME.

The sustainability of project interventions will be underpinned by the introduction of an integrated approach to coastal zone management in Liberia that emphasises capacity-building, cross-sectoral coordination and ongoing learning. The development of a vulnerability map and an ICZMP will form the basis of the ICZM approach in Monrovia and across Liberia. This process will be informed by active engagement with local stakeholders — including private sector partners and local communities in the coastal zone, with a focus on women — to ensure relevance to the local context. Training on the implementation of the ICZMP will also be operationalised through a Trainer-of-Trainers approach that will ensure that the skills are retained within relevant institutions and can be shared both nationally and regionally, facilitating the upscaling of ICZM and the sharing of knowledge.

The ICZM Committee and cross-sectoral working groups (CSWG) will be well-established before the end of the project period and will continue to function in a decentralised manner after the period of project implementation. Similarly, recommendations will be made during development of the ICZMP for: i) the assignment of departmental budget allocations for continued funding of ICZM activities outlined in the plan; and ii) the inclusion of ICZM into the job descriptions of relevant officials across government institutions. Moreover, strategies for financing coastal

<sup>60</sup> Details of these stakeholder consultations are given in Chapter 6 of Annex 2.B: Vulnerability Sub-assessment and pg. 63 of Annex 6: ESAR.

<sup>61</sup> The revetment has been designed to have a lifespan of 30–50 years and is only expected to require maintenance if it is damaged by extreme events. The O&M costs are estimated between 0% and 0.5% per year for the rock works. Further information on the O&M requirements and plan are provided in Annex 21.

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climate change adaptation initiatives will be identified by the CSWG, their success monitored over the course of the project and updated to inform the ICZMP.

To ensure the sustainability of ecosystem management activities, the development of community-led co-management agreements for mangrove ecosystems will be undertaken with the close involvement of communities bordering the Mesurado Wetland. Their needs and concerns will be carefully considered, facilitating community buy-in and ownership of the agreements. The agreements and incentives for mangrove co-management will be underpinned by: i) the existing land-use management framework; ii) the strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for ICZM developed under Output 2; and iii) activities within the project that will increase awareness of the importance of mangrove ecosystems and how to sustainably manage them (Activities 2.5 and 3.2) and provide opportunities for the adoption of alternative livelihood practices (Activities 3.4 and 3.5). Lessons learned from the implementation of the mangrove co-management agreements will be incorporated into the revision of the ICZMP.

### Potential for Scaling Up

All project activities have been designed to incorporate sustainability considerations from the outset, including the potential for scaling up and continuation of best practice. Information generated through the development of the high-resolution vulnerability map — as well as best practice and lessons learned through the implementation of the ICZMP in Monrovia — will be shared widely and used to scale up project interventions across all coastal counties in Liberia. During the implementation period, collaboration between development partners — which have been initiated during project development — will be consolidated, including between UNDP, CI, the World Bank and JICA. These partnerships and experiences will provide a robust platform for the implementation of other projects in the coastal zone. Extensive engagement with the private sector during the development and implementation of the ICZMP will strengthen public-private partnerships for coastal management, increasing support for future coastal protection and adaptation initiatives. The design of these activities will, in conjunction with the training-of-trainers approach used, ensure that their implementation will continue successfully post project implementation. In addition, activities promoting uptake of climate-resilient livelihood activities — including the manufacturing of energy-efficient cookstoves and demonstrations on the benefits of improved community fish smoking systems — will focus on facilitating the development of small businesses, to enable the upscaling and replication of these alternative livelihood activities beyond the project implementation period and geographical scope. This will be done by: i) facilitating relationship building between potential community entrepreneurs and value chain actors; ii) providing training on business management skills; iii) supporting access to finance for initial investments in business start-ups; iv) supporting market analysis through the livelihood assessment under Activity 3.3 and marketing through the awareness-raising campaigns under Activities 2.5 and 3.2; and v) using the education and innovation as a platform for testing new technologies and innovations in the local community.

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## V. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): i) SDG 1 – No poverty; ii) SDG 2 – Zero Hunger; iii) SDG 3 – Good health and well-being; iv) SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities; v) SDG 13 – Climate action; vi) SDG 14 – Life below water

This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the Country Programme Document: Outcome 3.1: By 2024, Liberia has diversified, and inclusive economic growth underpinned by investments in sustainable and environmentally friendly agriculture, food security, job creation and improved resilience to climate change and natural disasters

GCF Paradigm shift objectives: Increased climate resilient sustainable development

Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Assumptions
<p><b>SDG indicators</b></p> <p>Indicator 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</p>	<p>10,800 (~1,080 per 100,000) people in West Point affected by SLR and coastal erosion</p> <p>~3,417 (~341 per 100,000) people affected (~670 dwellings) by result of SLR and coastal erosion (between 2008–2018)</p>	<p>10,800 (~1,080 per 100,000) people in West Point vulnerable to the impacts of SLR and coastal erosion</p> <p>~2,550 (~255 per 100,000) people (500 dwellings) whose dwellings are protected by revetment, from damage and destruction resulting from coastal erosion</p>	<p>10,800 (~1,080 per 100,000) people in West Point protected from the impacts of SLR and coastal erosion</p> <p>~9,241 (~924 per 100,000) people (1,812 dwellings) whose dwellings are protected by revetment, from damage and destruction resulting from coastal erosion</p>	<p>Average household size is 5.1 people<sup>62</sup></p> <p>Number of dwellings and non-residential buildings in area to be protected remains constant or increases</p> <p>Dwellings will be 'protected' as rock revetment will prevent damage or destruction from coastal erosion and storm surges</p> <p>No new settlements in exposed areas that are not protected by revetment during project period</p>
<b>FUND LEVEL IMPACT:</b>				
<p><b>Fund level impact:</b></p> <p>A1.0 Increased resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities and regions</p>	<p>Damage to infrastructure at West Point in the 2008-2018 period totals USD5.23 million</p> <p>0 lives reported as lost as a result</p>	<p>Damage to infrastructure and assets vulnerable to climate change impacts at West Point expected to be reduced by USD0 by 2024<sup>64</sup>, compared to</p>	<p>Damage to infrastructure and assets vulnerable to climate change impacts at West Point expected to be reduced by USD1.23 million by 2027<sup>65</sup>, compared to a</p>	<p>Rock revetment will protect infrastructure, assets and communities against ongoing coastal erosion as well as extreme climate related disasters</p> <p>No new settlements in exposed areas that are not protected by revetment during project period</p>
<p>A1.1 Change in expected losses of lives and economic assets (US\$) due to the impact of extreme climate-related disasters</p>				

<sup>62</sup> 2008 Population and Housing Census, Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-information Services, 2008. Available online at: [https://www.lisgis.net/pg\\_img/Population%20size%2010512.pdf](https://www.lisgis.net/pg_img/Population%20size%2010512.pdf)

<sup>64</sup> At mid-term, the construction of the revetment will be underway, and it will not yet be an effective coastal protection measure. The change in expected loss from coastal retreat and storms is therefore USD0.

<sup>65</sup> The construction of the West Point revetment will be completed in Year 5 of the project period. It is therefore expected that the revetment will reduce the expected loss and damage from coastal retreat and storms over one year during the project period. The target given is the sum of the reduced loss and damage from coastal retreat (~USD920,000) and storms (~USD310,000) in the first year after the construction of the revetment is complete. Further detail is provided in Annex 3B: Economic Analysis Spreadsheet.

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	of coastal erosion in West Point in the 2008-2018 period <sup>65</sup>	a scenario with no intervention <sup>65</sup>	scenario no intervention <sup>67</sup>	Direct tangible damage without the project was estimated for 2030 in the Economic Analysis (Annex 3A) <sup>68</sup>  Damage from coastal retreat and storms will only be reduced by the revetment after construction is completed  Average damage for houses at West Point due to coastal erosion between 2008 and 2018 is assumed to be 50% of the value of the houses, which is valued at USD15,600 per dwelling <sup>69</sup>
A1.2 Number of males and females benefitting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options (including fisheries, agriculture, tourism, etc.)	0 beneficiaries with improved climate-resilient livelihoods	Total beneficiaries with improved, climate-resilient livelihoods: Males = 1,625 Females = 2,425  Mangrove conservation Males= 1,600 Females= 2,400  Adoption of solar-powered cold storage facilities Males= 0 Females= 0	Total beneficiaries with improved, climate-resilient livelihoods: Males = 4,867 Females = 7,267  Mangrove conservation Males= 4,800 Females= 7,200  Adoption of solar-powered cold storage facilities	Mangrove protection and conservation efforts will have a positive impact on fish stocks, improving the climate resilience of fishery-dependent livelihoods in Monrovia. All fisherfolk and fishmongers in Monrovia will benefit from this  At least 25% of West Point fisherfolk and fishmongers will use the cold storage facilities. These beneficiaries will also benefit from mangrove conservation  100% of West Point fisherfolk will benefit from more climate-resilient

<sup>65</sup> The AE will not report on losses of lives due to the fact that no loss of life has been reported in West Point as a result of coastal erosion to date and no loss of life is expected. Coastal erosion in this area is primarily a result of wave action and is therefore incremental rather than sudden. It is, therefore, mostly possible to avoid loss of life.  
<sup>66</sup> In a scenario with no intervention, loss and damage of USD7.84 million is expected by 2024. This is calculated as 40% of the expected loss and damage of USD19.6 million by 2030 presented in Annex 3A: Economic Analysis.  
<sup>67</sup> In a scenario with no intervention, loss and damage of USD13.72 million is expected by 2027. This is calculated as 70% of the expected loss and damage of USD19.6 million by 2030 presented in Annex 3A: Economic Analysis.  
<sup>68</sup> Details of these estimates are provided in Annex 3A: Economic Analysis. Avoided losses as a result of the completed West Point revetment have been projected to 2030 (USD19.6 million), 2050 (USD85.1 million) and 2100 (USD154.9 million).  
<sup>69</sup> Annex 3: Financial and Economic Assessment, Appendix J – Damage and CBA model Monrovia base case

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<p><b>Fund level impact:</b> A3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change</p>	<p>A3.1 Number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits</p>	<p>No protected boat launching sites, and zero metres of resilient public amenity space at West Point<sup>71</sup></p>	<p>Adoption of energy efficient cookstove manufacturing Males= 50 Females= 50</p> <p>Decreased exposure of boat-launching sites to dangerous conditions induced by climate change Males= 0 Females= 0</p>	<p>Males= 720 Females= 1,080</p> <p>Adoption of energy efficient cookstove manufacturing Males= 125 Females= 125<sup>70</sup></p> <p>Decreased exposure of boat launching sites to dangerous conditions induced by climate change Males= 1,800 Females= 0</p>	<p>boat launching sites. These beneficiaries will also benefit from mangrove conservation</p> <p>Annual training workshops will be held for 150 participants from Year 2 to Year 5. It is assumed that there will be 33% uptake of training on cookstove manufacturing, and at least 50% of the uptake will be among people who are not fisherfolk or fishmongers and therefore are not included in the beneficiaries of mangrove conservation initiatives</p>
<p><b>Fund level impact:</b> A3.0 Increased resilience of infrastructure and the built environment to climate change</p>	<p>A3.1 Number and value of physical assets made more resilient to climate variability and change, considering human benefits</p>	<p>No boat launching sites and 400 m of public amenity space resilient to coastal erosion and wave action, with a value of USD6.03 million</p>	<p>Adoption of energy efficient cookstove manufacturing Males= 50 Females= 50</p> <p>Decreased exposure of boat-launching sites to dangerous conditions induced by climate change Males= 0 Females= 0</p>	<p>Males= 720 Females= 1,080</p> <p>Adoption of energy efficient cookstove manufacturing Males= 125 Females= 125<sup>70</sup></p> <p>Decreased exposure of boat launching sites to dangerous conditions induced by climate change Males= 1,800 Females= 0</p>	<p>boat launching sites will be considered resilient if fisherfolk are able to continue to launch boats at the same sites despite increased wave action and storm surges</p> <p>Public amenity space will be considered resilient if the space is still accessible and suitable for community use despite increased wave action and storm surges</p> <p>Resilience of infrastructure, boat launching sites and public amenity space will be increased from reduced exposure to damage-causing waves, SLR and coastal retreat</p>

<sup>70</sup> There are a total of ~12,000 fisherfolk and fishmongers in Monrovia, ~60% of whom are female. See Section B.1 for further details.

<sup>71</sup> Fishing boats are currently launched from informal beach sites exposed to coastal erosion and extreme wave action. The beach is also currently used as public amenity space and is exposed to coastal erosion and dangerous waves.

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					<p>Value of resilient boat launching sites and public amenity space calculated from the cost of construction of the revetment and green promenade, including boat launching sites<sup>72</sup></p> <p>Mid-term target is ~35% of the total target for the length of the revetment</p>
<p><b>PROJECT OUTCOMES: Copy from GCF funding proposal (no changes can be made). These are pre-defined outcomes selected from the GCF performance measurement framework and should be limited to one or two only.</b></p>					
<p><b>Project outcomes:</b> A5.0 Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and development</p>	<p>A5.2 Number and level of effective coordination mechanisms</p>	<p>One coordination mechanism (ICZM Unit) at Level 1  Two coordination mechanisms (ICZM Committee and CSWG) at Level 0</p>	<p>3 coordination mechanisms for ICZM (ICZM Unit, ICZM Committee and CSWG) at Level 2</p>	<p>3 coordination mechanisms for ICZM (ICZM Unit, ICZM Committee and CSWG) at Level 3</p>	<p>Political and institutional stability enable establishment and functioning of ICZM coordination mechanisms</p>
<p><b>Project outcomes:</b> A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks</p>	<p>A7.1 Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability</p>	<p>No government departments or agencies using ICZMP (Level 0)</p>	<p>10 target government institutions at Level 2</p>	<p>10 target government institutions at Level 4</p>	<p>Capacity-building activities will lead to behavioural change and uptake of climate-resilient practices</p> <p>Political will and staff retention CSWG and the ICZM Committee will have the authority to plan updates to regulations and by-laws ICZMP will be used to change management practices</p>

<sup>72</sup> As represented in Annex 4: Detailed budget plan.

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		Targeted communities have limited understanding of climate change and its impacts on livelihoods in Monrovia <sup>73</sup>	10% of targeted communities have an improved understanding of climate change and its likely impacts on livelihoods in Monrovia	25% of targeted communities have an improved understanding of climate change and its likely impacts on livelihoods in Monrovia	Knowledge and resources accessed via the education and innovation centre will improve climate-resilient practices amongst targeted communities and diversify livelihood options
		0% of targeted communities have made changes to livelihood practices and have adopted alternative livelihood opportunities to increase their climate resilience	0% of targeted communities have made changes to livelihood practices and have adopted alternative livelihood opportunities to increase their climate resilience	15% of targeted communities have made changes to livelihood practices and have adopted alternative livelihood opportunities to increase their climate resilience	
<b>PROJECT RESULTS: Copy from GCF funding proposal (no changes can be made).</b>					
<b>Project Outcomes</b> Output 1. Protection of coastal communities and infrastructure at West Point against erosion caused by sea-level rise and increasingly frequent high-intensity storms.	Length of formal coastal protection revetment at West Point constructed during project lifespan	No formal coastal defence structure at West Point	400 m of revetment constructed at West Point	1050 m of revetment constructed, and green promenade established at West Point	No extreme natural or social economic events delaying construction
	Number of dwellings and non-residential buildings and assets in West Point behind coastal protection revetment infrastructure constructed during project lifespan	0 dwellings in West Point protected from coastal erosion	500 West Point dwellings protected from coastal erosion by revetment	1,812 West Point dwellings protected from coastal erosion by revetment	Number of dwellings and non-residential buildings in area to be protected remains constant or increases

<sup>73</sup> The baseline understanding of climate change and its impacts will be defined from the baseline state-of-knowledge survey

<sup>74</sup> These opportunities include use of cold storage facilities, and the manufacture and use of efficient cookstoves developed under the project

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<p>Output 2: Institutional capacity building and policy support for the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) across Liberia.</p>	<p>Change in how ICZM is integrated into roles and responsibilities of government staff involved in coastal zone management</p>	<p>0 non-residential buildings and assets in West Point protected from coastal erosion</p>	<p>65 non-residential buildings and assets<sup>75</sup> in West Point protected from coastal erosion by revetment</p>	<p>217 non-residential assets and buildings in West Point protected by revetment</p>	<p>Dwellings will be 'protected' as rock revetment will prevent damage or destruction from coastal erosion and storm surges</p> <p>No new settlements in exposed areas that are not protected by revetment during project period</p>
<p>Output 3: Protecting mangroves and strengthening gender- and climate-sensitive livelihoods to build local climate resilience in Monrovia.</p>	<p>Change in income levels for community members using the education and innovation centre from the adoption of climate-resilient livelihoods</p>	<p>TBD<sup>76</sup></p>	<p>No change in income levels</p>	<p>30% increase from the baseline in income compared to the baseline for at least 50% of community members engaged in livelihood enhancement activities</p>	<p>Interventions for improving climate-resilient livelihoods from the target communities will be taken up and will result in a measurable increase in income</p>
<p>Output 1: Non-residential buildings and assets in West Point include community buildings, small shops, markets, religious and cultural centres, and schools to be protected under Output 1 is provided in Annex 3: Economic Analysis.</p>	<p>Consideration of mangrove conservation in decisions about livelihood activities for members of the four targeted communities</p>	<p>Mangrove conservation not explicitly considered in decisions about livelihood activities for members of four</p>	<p>25% of surveyed community members understand mangrove conservation and its benefits and are aware of the links between mangrove conservation and livelihood security</p>	<p>25% of surveyed community members are able to give at least one example of where consideration of mangrove conservation has changed their</p>	<p>No social or political developments that will lead co-management parties to not honour their commitments in the agreements</p> <p>Consideration of mangrove conservation in livelihood-related</p>

<sup>75</sup> Non-residential buildings and assets in West Point include community buildings, small shops, markets, religious and cultural centres, and schools to be protected under Output 1 is provided in Annex 3: Economic Analysis.

<sup>76</sup> The baseline will be determined under Activity 3.3 as part of the baseline data collection on climate-resilient livelihoods.

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## VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

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 is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. The Monitoring Plan included in Annex details the roles, responsibilities, frequency of monitoring project results.

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.

Additional M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the [GCF initial approach to monitoring and evaluation policy and other relevant GCF policies](#). The costed M&E plan included below, and the Monitoring plan in the Annex, will guide the GCF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

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

### GCF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held after the Funded Activity Agreement becomes effective, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarise 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 conceptualised 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 GCF National Designated Authority 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 finalise the first-year annual work plan.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

The inception report (IR) is to be submitted to GCF within six months of project start (i.e. Funded Activity Agreement effectiveness)<sup>78</sup>. The IR will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the NCE-VF Regional Technical Adviser and approved by the Project Board.

### GCF Annual Performance Report (APR) (due 1 March each year of project implementation):

The annual GCF APR covering the reporting period January to December will be completed for each year of project implementation. The APR will include reporting of: environmental and social risks and related management plans,

<sup>78</sup> See Schedule 4 of the Funded Activity Agreement

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gender, co-financing and financial commitments, and GCF 'conditions precedent' outlined in the FAA, amongst other concerns. The APR submitted to the GCF will be shared with the Project Board.

The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the NCE-VF Regional Technical Advisor will provide objective input to the annual project report covering the calendar year for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance so that progress can be included in the report.

The Annual Project Report submitted to the GCF will also be shared with the Project Board. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of other stakeholders to the report as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's report will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent report.

The last APR (i.e. Project Completion Report) will be due for submission within 3 months after the project completion date.<sup>79</sup>

**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).

A number of activities under the project will contribute to knowledge management and learning. First, Activity 2.2 will contribute strongly to learning and knowledge management through the development of ICZM capacity and expertise. To this end, the capacity of technical officials from 10 government institutions will be built through a ToT approach to adopt and implement climate-responsive ICZM for sustainability of coastal settlements and growth under climate change conditions. Technical skills will be imparted to government officials, including but not limited to: i) the synthesis and analysis of beach profile data; ii) coastal protection feasibility assessments; and iii) maintenance of coastal protection infrastructure. Second, Activity 2.3 will establish a system for data collection, analysis and management relating to coastal dynamics and ecosystems. This will help to increase the evidence base to support ICZM decisions-making. Third, Activity 2.4 will contribute to the improved knowledge management by upscaling the existing Environmental Knowledge Management System (EKMS) established under a GEF-funded initiative. This will include facilitating greater access to the system across 10 government institutions and private sector partners, as well as incorporating information on climate change adaptation and ICZM, which will be particularly important in promoting the sharing of project lessons and knowledge. Based on the EKMS, targeted knowledge products will be developed and disseminated to government institutions and the private sector to maximise the benefit of the information gathered under the project. Effective knowledge management will ensure that long-term adaptation planning incorporates context-specific lessons learned and best practices and that knowledge is shared across sectors and between partners to strengthen coastal management. The involvement of research institutions in the knowledge management and learning process will also ensure that the project supports the development of a growing evidence base for ICZM. Fourth, the establishment of an education and innovation centre under Activity 3.1 will contribute to increased community knowledge on alternative climate-resilient livelihoods and adaptation practices, particularly for the manufacturing of eco-friendly, energy-efficient products. Similarly, members of the communities of West Point, New Kru Town, Hotel Africa and the Atlantic Seaboard will be engaged to inform the development of a co-management agreement for the sustainable use of mangroves under Activity 3.2. Fifth, the annual alternative livelihood assessment undertaken under Activity 3.3 will increase the knowledge base to support the development of climate-resilient livelihood opportunities. Using the education and innovation centre as a platform to share the information collected and test new technologies, the project will foster community innovation. Finally, the project will support sharing of lessons learned and best practice through

<sup>79</sup> See Schedule 4 of the Funded Activity Agreement

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continuous monitoring and evaluation under Activities 2.4, 2.5 and 3.3. The generation of lessons learned and best practice under these activities on an annual basis will not only support adaptive project management, but also inform learning and best practice across community, sub-national and national levels as well as regional initiatives such as the West Africa Biodiversity and Climate Change program (WABICC).

Independent Interim Evaluation Report (IER):

An interim independent evaluation report will be completed by 24 October 2024.

The terms of reference, the review process and the final IER report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GCF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center \(ERC\)](#).

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 organisations 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 reviewed.

The GCF NDA and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the NCE-VF Directorate.

The final interim evaluation report will be available in English and will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the NCE-VF Regional Technical Adviser and approved by the Project Board.

The final IER report and IER TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by 5 November 2024. A management response to IER recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the IER report's completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

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 GCF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#).

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 organisations 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.

The GCF NDA and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the NCE-VF Directorate.

A final independent evaluation report will be completed by 24 October 2027.

The final evaluation report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the NCE-VF Regional Technical Adviser and will be approved by the Project Board.

The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by 6 May 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:

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The project's final APR 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 lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information:  
To accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF for providing grant funding, the GCF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials such as publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GCF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GCF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy<sup>80</sup> and the GCF Disclosure Policy<sup>81</sup>. See also [GCF Branding Guidelines](#).

Carbon offsets or units: As outlined in the AMA agreement between UNDP and the GCF, to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations, the Implementing Partner (EPA) will ensure that any greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g. in emissions by sources or an enhancement of removal by sinks) achieved by this project shall not be converted into any offset credits or units generated thereby, or if so converted, will be retired without allowing any other emissions of greenhouse gases to be offset.

**Table 4. Monitoring and Evaluation Budget.**

GCF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget <sup>82</sup> (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	Implementing Partner Project Manager (PM)/Coordinator/Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)	USD3,000	
Inception Report and baseline assessments	PM/Coordinator/CTA	Included in cost of inception workshop	<i>Within six months after the Effective Date [23 January 2022]</i>
Risk management (including Atlas Risk logs)	PM/Coordinator/CTA Country Office	USD1,500	On-going
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework <i>(including hiring of external experts, project surveys and data analysis)</i>	PM/Coordinator/CTA	USD15,000	Annually
GCF Annual Project Report	RTA UNDP Country Office <sup>83</sup> PM/Coordinator/ CTA	USD20,000	Annually as per FAA
Audit of Implementing Partner as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	USD30,000	As per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned, case studies, and knowledge generation	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	None	On-going
Monitoring of <i>environmental and social risks and corresponding management plans</i>	Project Safeguards Officer	USD60,000	On-going

<sup>81</sup> See [https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/184476/GCF\\_B.12\\_24\\_-\\_Comprehensive\\_Information\\_Disclosure\\_Policy\\_of\\_the\\_Fund.pdf/f551e954-baa9-4e0d-bec7-352194b49bcb](https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/184476/GCF_B.12_24_-_Comprehensive_Information_Disclosure_Policy_of_the_Fund.pdf/f551e954-baa9-4e0d-bec7-352194b49bcb)

<sup>82</sup> Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.

<sup>83</sup> Or equivalent for regional or global project

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GCF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget <sup>82</sup> (US\$)	Time frame
Monitoring of gender action plan	Project Gender Officer	USD7,500	On-going
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	Project Stakeholder Engagement Officer	USD10,000	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS) as needed	USD75,000	Costs associated with missions, workshops, and BPPS expertise can be charged to the project budget.
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office PM	USD16,000	At minimum annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	None <sup>84</sup>	Two per year
Oversight missions	RTA NCE-VF Unit	None <sup>85</sup>	Troubleshooting as needed
GCF learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and NCE-VF Unit		To be determined
Interim independent evaluation (add additional lines if more than one interim evaluation is required)	Independent evaluators	USD50,000	24 September 2024
Oversight of MTR process and MTR management response	UNDP Country Office and BPPS/GEF	None	
Final independent evaluation	Independent evaluators	USD60,000	24 March 2028
Translation of evaluation reports into English	UNDP Country Office	None	As required. GCF will only accept reports in English.
Oversight of TE process and TE management response	UNDP	None	
<b>TOTAL indicative COST</b> Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		USD348,000	

## VII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

### Roles and responsibilities of the project's governance mechanism:

Implementing Partner: (Executing Entity in GCF terminology) for this project is the Government of Liberia, represented by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)<sup>86</sup>. The Implementing Partner is accountable to UNDP for

<sup>84</sup> The costs of UNDP Country Office and NCE-VF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GCF Agency Fee.

<sup>85</sup> The costs of UNDP Country Office and NCE-VF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GCF Agency Fee.

<sup>86</sup> The Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia (EPA) is a semi-autonomous body under the legal personality of the Government of Liberia (GoL). The EE for all activities under this project is the GoL represented by EPA.

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managing the project, including the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources.

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 will designate one of its employees as a National Project Director responsible for the overall direction, strategic guidance and timely delivery of the project. Implementation of the project will be further supported by a technical sub-committee constituted of institutional, community and civil society representatives. The members of this committee will be called on to provide input for relevant project activities.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:


- 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.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorisation and certificate of expenditures.

Responsible Parties:

The Responsible Parties identified for the project is MME. MME, as a Responsible Party will enter into a legally binding Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the EE — under Activity 1.2 — to assist in successfully implementing project activities, and are directly accountable to the EPA as outlined in the terms of their agreement. Specifically, the MME will be responsible for Activities: 1.1 Prepare construction plans and finalise technical design specifications for coastal defence structure at West Point; 1.2 Construct coastal defence structure to protect West Point against climate change-induced coastal erosion; 2.1 Develop an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (ICZMP) for Liberia; 2.2 Capacitate the Cross-Sectoral Working Group to mainstream ICZM into relevant government sectors through a Training-of-Trainers approach; and 2.3 Strengthen the asset base and technical capacity of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Unit (ICZMU) for the collection of spatial and biophysical coastal information to support the implementation of the ICZMP (Table 2). The EE will delegate to the MME as a Responsible Party — government entities with the technical competence in their respective areas — to ensure that the activity is implemented according to national requirements.

**Table 5.** Responsible Party, Legal Agreements, Beneficiaries and Co-Finance for each Activity.

Activity	Responsible party	Legal agreement	Beneficiaries	Co-finance
Activity 1.1. Prepare construction plans and finalise technical design specifications for coastal defence structure at West Point.	MME	MoU between EPA and MME  Contract with service providers	West Point	UNDP
Activity 1.2. Construct coastal defence structure to protect West Point against climate change-induced coastal erosion.	MME	MoU between EPA and MME	West Point	UNDP and GoL

  
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		MoU between EPA and MPW  Contract with service providers		
Activity 2.1. Develop an Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan for Liberia.	MME	MoU between EPA, and MME  Contract with service providers	MMA	UNDP and GoL
Activity 2.2. Capacitate the Cross-Sectoral Working Group to mainstream ICZM into relevant government sectors through a Training-of-Trainers approach.	MME	MoU between EPA and MME  Contract with service providers	MMA	UNDP and GoL
Activity 2.3. Strengthen the asset base and technical capacity of the ICZMU for the collection of spatial and biophysical coastal information to support the implementation of the ICZMP.	MME	MoU between EPA and MME  Contract with service providers	MMA	No
Activity 2.4. Strengthen the existing Environmental Knowledge Management System (EKMS) to act as a platform for awareness-raising and sharing of climate risk-informed ICZM approach.	EPA	Contract with service providers	MMA	UNDP
Activity 2.5. Conduct an awareness-raising campaign for communities in focus areas on climate change impacts and adaptation practices.	EPA	Agreement between the Knowledge Sharing Groups and the CSC  CSC Constitution and contractual agreements between the EPA and CSC members  Contract with service providers	West Point, Jacob's Town, Fiamah and Topoe Villages	UNDP and GoL
Activity 3.1. Establish a community education and innovation centre to function as a community knowledge generation and learning hub, repository on climate change adaptation practices and to host community activities under Output 3.	EPA	CSC Constitution and contractual agreements between the EPA and CSC members  MoU between the owners of the center and EPA  Contract with service providers	West Point, Jacob's Town, Fiamah and Topoe Villages	UNDP and GoL
Activity 3.2. Establish community-led co-management agreement to ease anthropogenic pressure on mangroves in the MMA.	EPA	Co-management agreement between target communities and EPA  Contract with service providers	West Point, Jacob's Town, Fiamah and Topoe Villages	No
Activity 3.3. Conduct annual assessments to evaluate the project-induced changes in mangrove degradation, community	EPA	Contract with service providers	West Point, Jacob's Town, Fiamah and	UNDP and GoL

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perceptions and awareness of climate change impacts, adaptation options and mangrove ecosystems throughout the project implementation period.			Topoe Villages	
Activity 3.4. Establish small-scale manufacturing facilities and develop training material to capacitate community members to manufacture and sell cookstoves to support alternative climate-resilient livelihoods.	EPA	Contract with service providers  CSC Constitution and contractual agreements between the EPA and CSC members	West Point, Jacob's Town, Fiamah and Topoe Villages	UNDP
Activity 3.5. Purchase and install low-maintenance eco-friendly cold storage facilities near fish processing sites to reduce pressure on mangroves and increase market efficiency.	EPA	Contract with service providers  CSC Constitution and contractual agreements between the EPA and CSC members	West Point, Jacob's Town, Fiamah and Topoe Villages	UNDP

Project stakeholders and target groups:

The composition of the Project Board has been determined so that all target groups are represented in the highest governance structure of the project. However, as not all interested target audience members are able to be represented on the Project Board, the project will, as discussed in Section IV, create a Community Stewardship Committee (CSC) — under sub-activity 3.1.2 — to create opportunities for greater representation of both individual and community concerns and needs. The CSC will provide community oversight and support for each of the activities under Output 3 and community-based activities under Output 1 (revetment maintenance). The education and innovation centre will act as a headquarters for the CSC who will host regular meetings with the knowledge-sharing groups to provide input and guidance.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GCF 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 GCF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. In addition, UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

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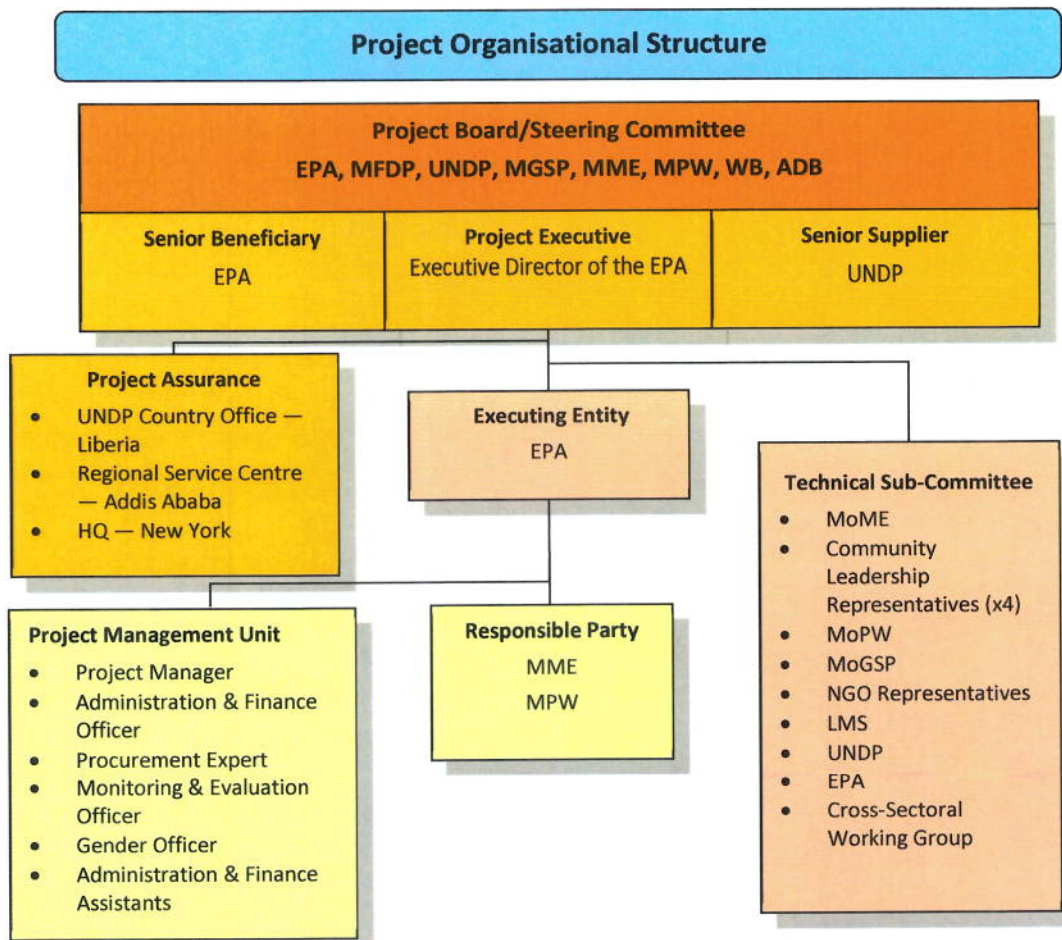


Figure 2. Project organisation structure.

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

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. The Project Board will meet according to established practices.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters set by NCE-VF, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by NCE-VF;
- Ensure coordination between several donor and government-funded projects and programmes;

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- Ensure coordination with different government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the Implementing Partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Approve the project Inception, Interim Evaluation and Terminal Evaluation reports and corresponding management responses;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

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

- 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 the Executive Director of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
- Beneficiary Representative(s):** 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 realisation of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. These are the EPA, MFD, UNDP, MME, PoPW and MGSP.

The Senior Beneficiary is the EPA. The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria.

- Development Partner(s):** The Development Partner(s) is/are: *UNDP, World Bank, African Development Bank*
- Project Assurance:** UNDP performs the quality assurance role 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 services involving the UNDP Country Offices and UNDP at regional and headquarters levels. Project assurance is entirely independent of the Project Management function.

UNDP provides oversight and quality assurance involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. The quality assurance role involves objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This will include overseeing the achievement of project management milestones that are established as per the board-approved project proposal. Project assurance is independent of the Project Management function. As such, the National Project Steering Committee cannot delegate any quality assurance responsibilities to the National Project Coordinator and/or anyone paid for by the project resources. The project assurance role is covered by the Accredited Entity fee provided by the GCF. As an Accredited Entity to the GCF, UNDP is required to deliver GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services including: i) day-to-day oversight and supervision; ii) oversight of project completion; and iii) oversight of project reporting.

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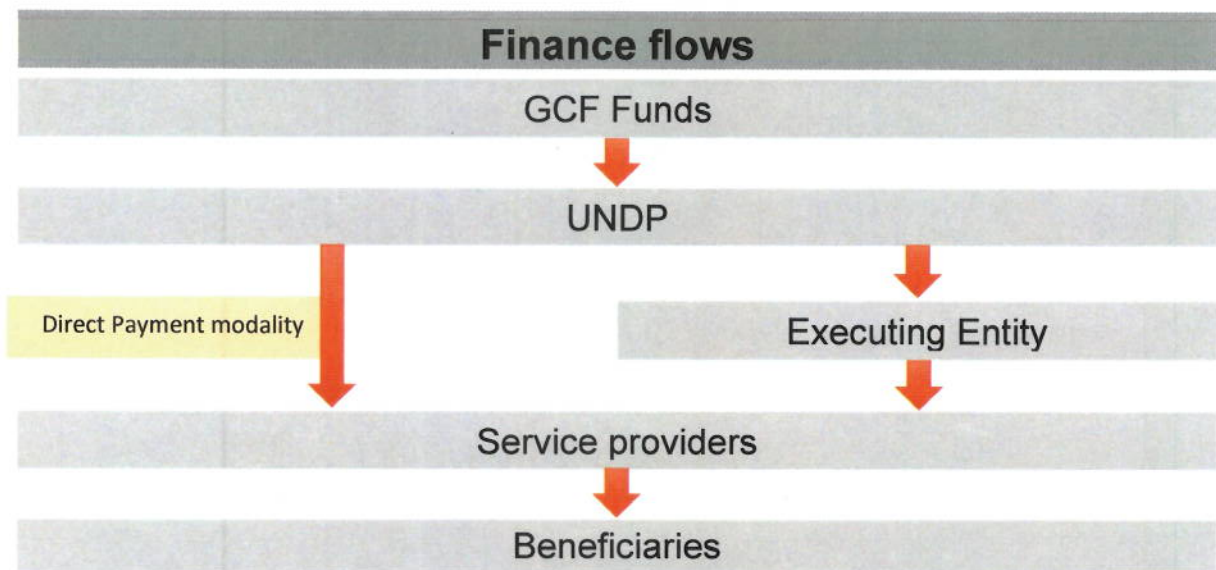
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**Funds flow:** Donor funding, including the GCF funding, will be received by the administrative agent (UNDP) on behalf of the Executing Entity (GoI represented by the EPA) based on a standard letter of agreement (LOA) signed between the donors and UNDP and an MOU between UNDP and the Executing Entity separately. As per UNDP's National Implementation policy (NIM), the Project Management Unit's (PMU) capacity assessment, determined that funding may be advanced to entities for lower risk activities. UNDP will support the handling and channelling of funds for higher value activities. For these higher value activities, a 'Direct Payments' option will be utilised where UNDP needs to ensure value for money and minimise any risks associated with exceeding the capacity of government agencies to manage procurement and deliver activities timeously. Through this option, transfers will be made directly from UNDP to the goods and service providers upon the request of the EE, and to the PMU for its day-to-day running functions. The Direct Payments modality ensures: i) that the request has come from an authorised official; ii) verification that the requested payment is in accordance with the project workplan; and iii) verification that payment is made to the designated party. For activities where a Direct Payments modality is being used, GCF Proceeds and the Accredited Entity's co-financing will not flow through the Executing Entity. Instead, UNDP (as administrative agent of the Executing Entity) will channel such funding via a Direct Payments option whereby transfer will be made directly to goods and services providers hired by the Accredited Entity and upon request of the Executing Entity. On the other hand, the Co-financing from the Government of the Host Country will flow to the EPA as budget allocations and used directly by such ministry to pay procured parties and/or transfer such funds to the relevant Responsible Party. For lower risk activities, funds will be advanced to the Executing Entity by UNDP and the Executing Entity will procure and transfer funders to the goods and services providers hired to implement those activities.



**Figure 3.** Financial flows.

**Project extensions:** The NCE-VF Executive Coordinator must approve all project extension requests. Note that all extensions incur costs and the GCF 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-GCF resources; the UNDP Country Office oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GCF resources.

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## VIII. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is *USD 25,638,905*. This is financed through a GCF grant of *USD 17,255,755*, *USD 1,577,750* in cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP and *USD 6,805,400* in other (parallel) co-financing from the Government of Liberia (GoL), made up of *USD 2,540,000* cash and *USD 4,265,400* in-kind co-finance. UNDP is responsible for the oversight of the GCF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to the UNDP bank account only.

Co-finance monitoring: The actual realisation (materialisation) of project co-financing will be monitored annually and will be reported to the GCF through annual progress reports. Signed letters from co-financiers will be requested to confirm the amounts that have materialised for the respective year.

Co-financing will be used for the following project activities/outputs:

**Table 6.** Distribution of co-financing.

Co-financing source	Co-financing type/financial instrument	Co-financing amount	Planned Co-financing Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
UNDP	Grants	USD 1,577,750	Activity 1.1 (developing ToRs; design and construction plan for the revetment; personnel; validation workshop; travel, ESIA) Activity 1.2 (developing ToRs) Activity 2.1 (validation workshops; travel) Activity 2.2 (developing ToRs; planning and validation workshops; travel) Activity 2.4 (knowledge management consultant; ICT equipment; awareness-raising materials) Activity 2.5 (personnel; training workshops; awareness-raising materials) Activity 3.1 (launch event; inception workshop; travel) Activity 3.3 (interim and terminal evaluations) Activity 3.4 (personnel; stakeholder workshops; fish smoking facilities; cookstove manufacturing facilities; travel) Activity 3.5 (needs assessment; design of cold storage facilities; cold storage facilities; validation workshops; travel) Project management costs (personnel; equipment; furniture; vehicle; materials)	<i>Risk of delayed availability of co-finance from the Ministry of Finance due to differences in budgeting cycles between the project and UNDP.</i>	<i>Ensure that anticipated project budget involving co-finance is completed and submitted to UNDP prior to UNDP's budgeting process for the year that the co-finance is required.</i>

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Government of Liberia	In kind	USD 4,265,400	Activity 1.2 (materials for construction of revetment)	Co-financing not being realised as a result of limited availability of materials at government-owned quarry sites and limited availability of capital to purchase materials	Availability of materials at government-owned quarry sites has been assessed, indicating sufficient availability; co-financing commitment letter provided by the Ministry of Mines and Energy, which is responsible for rock resources and quarrying in Liberia.
Government of Liberia	Grant	USD 2,540,000	Activity 2.1 (developing ToRs; vulnerability assessment) Activity 2.2 (co-design workshops; training workshops) Activity 2.5 (radio programmes; community knowledge-sharing groups; community meetings) Activity 3.1 (renovation of education and innovation centre; community stewardship committee) Activity 3.3 (community state-of knowledge assessments; climate-resilient livelihood assessments)	Co-financing for project activities not realised as a result of limited available funds from GoL  Co-financing for renovation of the education and innovation centre not materialising because of lack of appropriate site	Co-financing commitment letter signed by GoL; AE and EE are working with Ministry of Finance to ensure co-finance is included in national budget planning.  Preliminary identification of a suitable site for the education and innovation centre has been undertaken in collaboration with community leaders and the EPA

GCF Disbursement schedule: GCF grant funds will be disbursed according to the GCF disbursement schedule. The Country Office will submit an annual work plan to the NCE-VF Unit and comply with the GCF milestones for the next

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tranche of project funds to be released. All efforts must be made to achieve 80% delivery annually to accomplish the expected outputs/activities on a timely manner, within the planned duration to avoid extension of the project.

**Table 7.** Indicative Disbursement Schedule.

Disbursements	GCF Proceeds (USD)	Indicative Disbursement Schedule
Disbursement 1	523,932	September-2021
Disbursement 2	2,255,410	September -2022
Disbursement 3	4,020,662	September -2023
Disbursement 4	3,863,560	September -2024
Disbursement 5	5,741,772	September -2025
Disbursement 6	850,419	September -2026
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,255,755</b>	

Direct Project Services as requested by Government: services provided to government directly under NIM. The UNDP Country Office will also deliver a pre-determined set of project-specific execution services at the request of the Government. To ensure the strict independence required by the GCF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services should be delivered independent from the GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services (i.e. not done by same person to avoid conflict of interest). These execution services will be charged to the project budget in accordance with the [UNDP's Harmonized Conceptual Funding Framework and Cost Recovery Methodology and Partner Capacity Assessment Tool \(PCAT\)](#). Completing the partner capacity assessment tool and the HACT capacity assessment is required early during the project preparation stage. The partner capacity assessment tool considers project management capacities and the HACT assessment helps to identify capacity gaps in the partner's financial management system and practices, and to determine ways and means of addressing them. The assessment also informs decisions on the use of national implementation and the role of UNDP in providing support services at the request of the Implementing Partner. If the Implementing Partner requests UNDP support services (both Technical and Administrative Support Services) these costs need to be transparently and correctly budgeted in the TBWP and approved by GCF.

The government has requested UNDP to undertake the following services:

A. Services related to procurement and finance in accordance with UNDP regulations and policies, which include but not limited to:

- Procurement of consultants, goods and services, and travel arrangements
- Financial management and reporting
- Staff and Project Personnel management
- Administrative and staff security
- ICT and communications

**Total: \$288,516**

B. Technical services including, but not limited to:

- Regular facilitation in aligning the project results with other frameworks such as SDGs, CBD, NDCs and the ICZM
- Policy analysis and technical support towards project's alignment and coordination with other adaptation initiatives supported by other development partners including facilitating synergies
- Technical inputs for development of Terms of reference, organizing and conducting of project level technical assessments

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- Technical and strategic support on climate resilient infrastructure development and coordinating with government counterparts at national and sub-national agencies as well as other stakeholders including mobilization and engagement of communities
- Technical analysis and strategic support on implementation of safeguards standards, documentation of lessons and case studies.
- Provide technical support and substantive guidance for monitoring and evaluation of project activities including supervision of critical high-risk activities owing to large scale and complexity of project interventions
- Synthesize lessons learned and support development of knowledge products in the project and guidance based on best practices.

**Total: \$403,672**

The Implementing Partner and GCF National Designated Authority have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of USD\$ 692,188 for the full duration of the project. The **request letter** (signed by the GCF National Designated Authority and the IP) and the [signed letter of agreement](#) between UNDP and the Implementing Partner detailing these support services are included in Annex. To ensure the strict independence required by the GCF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services should be delivered independent from the GCF-specific oversight and quality assurance services (i.e. not done by same person to avoid conflict of interest).

Budget Revision and Tolerance:

Any reallocation of the GCF grant among the outputs that result in a variation of more than 10% of the GCF agreed budget for that output must be approved by the GCF in advance.

Any increase in the amount allocated to project management costs must be communicated by the Accredited Entity to the Fund and approved in writing by the Fund in advance.

Any reallocation of the GCF Proceeds among the Funded Activity Outputs resulting in a variation of more than ten per cent (10%) of the previously agreed Budget for the Output from which and to which the funds are to be reallocated must be approved in writing by the Fund in advance. Notwithstanding the above, any increase in the amount allocated to project management costs in Part A of Schedule 2 must be communicated by the Accredited Entity to the Fund and approved in writing by the Fund in advance.

Any budget reallocation involving a major change in the project's scope, structure, design, or objectives or any other change that substantially alters the purpose or benefit of the project requires the GCF's prior written consent.

As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to the tolerance level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board (within the GCF requirements noted above). Should such deviation occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country office will seek the approval of the NCE-VF Unit.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GCF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GCF resources (e.g., UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is a UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Project completion: Project completion will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. Please note that extensions of the timeline for project closure will require consultations with the GCF and possible

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further action, as per the instruction of the GCF. Please see [GCF policy on cancellation and restructuring](#). The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project completion budget.

**Operational closure:** The project will be operationally closed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting, including the project completion budget. **Operational closure must happen with three months of posting the TE report to the UNDP ERC.** The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

**Transfer or disposal of assets:** In consultation with the NIM Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP programme manager (UNDP Resident Representative) is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file<sup>87</sup>. The transfer should be done before the Project Management Unit (team) complete their assignments.

In addition, the following GCF requirements must be followed: As stated in Clause 9.03 of the Funding Activity Agreement included in Annex<sup>11</sup>, the Accredited Entity shall inform the GCF, in the final Annual Progress Report (APR), which steps it intends to take in relation to the durable assets and/or equipment purchased with the GCF Proceeds to implement the Funded Activity.

**Financial completion:** The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project is required to be financially completed within 12 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the Implementing Partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the NCE-VF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

**Refund to GCF:** Should a refund of unspent funds to the GCF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the NCE-VF Directorate in New York. No action is required at CO level on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GCF.

<sup>87</sup> See

[https://popp.undp.org/layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP\\_POPP\\_DOCUMENT\\_LIBRARY/Public/PPM\\_Project%20Management\\_Closing.docx&action=default](https://popp.undp.org/layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default)

<sup>11</sup> 23.04 of the AMA states: " In relation to a Funded Activity that is a grant financed in whole or in part with GCF Proceeds, if any part of such grant is used to purchase any durable assets or equipment used to implement the relevant Funded Activity (such as vehicles or office equipment), upon completion of the Funded Activity or termination of the relevant FAA in accordance with its terms, the Accredited Entity shall take such steps in relation to such assets or equipment which it reasonably deems in the best interest of the continued operation of the Funded Activity taking into consideration the objectives of the Fund and the terms of the applicable SBAA."

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**IX. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN**

Atlas Proposal or Award ID:	00136229	Atlas Primary Output Project ID:	00127200
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:	Monrovia Metropolitan Climate Resilience Project		
Atlas Business Unit	LBR10		
Atlas Primary Output Project Title	Monrovia Metropolitan Climate Resilience Project		
UNDP-NCE PIMS No.	5739		
Implementing Partner	Environmental Protection Agency		

GCF Output / Atlas Activity	Activity	Financing Source	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Note			
Protection of coastal communities and infrastructure at West Point against erosion caused by sea-level rise and increasingly frequent high-intensity storms	1.1	GCF	61100	Salary costs - NP staff	19 982	22 646	22 646	22 646	22 646	22 646	133 212	A1			
			71400	Contractual Services - Individual	30 120	36 936	36 936	36 936	36 936	21 936	199 800	A2			
	Activity 1.1 GCF total				50 102	59 582	59 582	59 582	59 582	44 582	333 012				
	UNDP			71200	International Consultants	3 500						7 000	A3		
				71300	Local Consultants	1 750	1 750						3 500	A4	
				71400	Contractual Services - Individual	1 440	2 880	2 880						7 200	A5
				75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	-	4 000							4 000	A6
				71600	Travel	2 500	3 500							6 000	A7
				72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	172 500	172 500							345 000	A8
				Activity 1.1 UNDP total				181 690	188 130	2 880					372 700
Total - Activity 1.1					231 792	247 712	62 462	59 582	59 582	44 582		705 712			

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GCF Output / Atlas Activity	Activity	Financing Source	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Note		
GCF Output - Output 1	1.2	GCF	71400	Contractual Services - Individual	34 684	95 310	63 310	63 310	63 310	39 310	359 234	A9		
			72100d	Contractual Services - Companies / Int-G&W	-	1 280 567	3 201 419	3 201 419	5 122 270	-	-	12 805 675	A10	
			71600	Travel	-	1 250	1 250	1 250	1 250	-	-	5 000	A11	
		Activity 1.2 GCF total				34 684	1 377 127	3 265 979	3 265 979	5 186 830	39 310	13 169 909		
		UNDP	72100b	Contractual Services - Companies / Int-Serv	-	7 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 000	A12
			Activity 1.2 UNDP total				-	7 000	-	-	-	-	7 000	
		Total - Activity 1.2				34 684	1 384 127	3 265 979	3 265 979	5 186 830	39 310	13 176 909		
		GCF Total - Output 1				84 786	1 436 709	3 325 561	3 325 561	5 246 412	83 892	13 502 921		
		UNDP Total - Output 1				181 690	195 130	2 880	-	-	-	-	379 700	
		Govt. Co-financing Total - Output 1				266 476	2 058 379	4 394 791	4 391 911	6 952 572	83 892	18 148 021		
		Sub total - Output 1				19 982	22 646	22 646	22 646	22 646	22 646	22 646	133 212	B1
		Institutional capacity building and policy support for the implementation of integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) across Liberia	2.1	GCF	61100	Salary costs - NP staff	-	75 110	75 110	-	-	64 380	214 600	B2
71200	International Consultants				-	32 900	32 900	32 900	32 900	32 900	32 900	164 500	B3	
71300	Local Consultants				-	3 500	3 500	3 500	-	-	3 000	10 000	B4	
UNDP	71400			Contractual Services - Individual	53 357	59 669	59 669	59 669	59 669	59 669	53 669	345 702	B5	
	73400			Rental & Maint of Other Equip	-	8 800	8 800	8 800	8 800	8 800	8 800	44 000	B6	
	Activity 2.1 GCF total				73 339	202 625	202 625	124 015	124 015	185 395	912 014			

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GCF Output / Atlas Activity	Activity	Financing Source	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Note					
		UNDP	75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	-	2 250	-	-	-	2 250	4 500	B7					
			71600	Travel	-	500	-	-	-	500	1 000	88					
			<b>Activity 1.2 UNDP total</b>				-	2 750	-	-	-	2 750	5 500				
			<b>Total - Activity 2.1</b>				73 339	205 375	202 625	124 015	124 015	188 145	917 514				
			2.2		GCF	71200	International Consultants	-	58 180	58 180	-	-	-	116 360	B9		
						75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	-	-	5 250	-	-	-	-	5 250	B10	
						71600	Travel	-	3 000	3 750	-	-	-	-	-	6 750	B11
						<b>Activity 2.2 GCF total</b>				-	61 180	67 180	-	-	-	128 360	
						71300	Local Consultants	-	5 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 000	B12
					UNDP	75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	-	1 750	3 500	-	-	-	1 750	7 000	B13	
71600	Travel	-				250	500	-	-	-	250	1 000	B14				
<b>Activity 2.2 UNDP total</b>							-	7 000	4 000	-	-	2 000	13 000				
<b>Total - Activity 2.2</b>							-	68 180	71 180	-	-	2 000	141 360				
71300	Local Consultants	-				-	5 000	-	-	-	-	-	5 000	B15			
		GCF	72100a	Contractual Services - Companies / Nat-Serv	-	-	90 875	90 875	90 875	90 875	363 500	B16					
			<b>Total</b>				-	-	90 875	90 875	90 875	90 875	363 500				

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GCF Output / Atlas Activity	Activity	Financing Source	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Note	
2,4			72100b	Contractual Services - Companies / Int-Serv	-	7 375	-	3 688	-	3 687	14 750	B17	
			Activity 2.3 GCF total		-	7 375	95 875	94 563	90 875	94 562	383 250		
			Total - Activity 2.3		-	7 375	95 875	94 563	90 875	94 562	383 250		
			GCF		-	12 250	7 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	40 250	B18	
			Activity 2.4 GCF total		-	12 250	7 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	40 250		
			71400	Contractual Services - Individual	-	12 250	12 250	12 250	12 250	12 250	12 250	61 250	B19
			72800	Information Technology Equipmt	-	50 000	-	-	-	-	-	50 000	B20
			74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	-	7 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	35 000	B21
			Activity 2.4 UNDP total		-	69 250	19 250	19 250	19 250	19 250	19 250	146 250	
			Total - Activity 2.4		-	81 500	26 250	26 250	26 250	26 250	26 250	186 500	
2,5			71400	Contractual Services - Individual	-	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000	60 000	B22	
			GCF		50 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000	125 000	B23	
			Activity 2.5 GCF total		50 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	27 000	185 000		
			71400	Contractual Services - Individual	3 600	19 200	19 200	12 000	12 000	12 000	12 000	78 000	B24
			UNDP										

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GCF Output / Atlas Activity	Activity	Financing Source	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Note			
GCF Output - Output 2			73400	Rental & Maint of Other Equip	29 700	7 260	7 260	7 260	7 260	7 260	66 000	B25			
			74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	21 600	17 280	17 280	17 280	17 280	17 280	108 000	B26			
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	-	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	20 000	B27			
			71600	Travel	-	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	10 000	B28			
			Activity 2.5 UNDP total				54 900	49 740	49 740	42 540	42 540	42 540	282 000		
			Total - Activity 2.5				104 900	76 740	76 740	69 540	69 540	69 540	467 000		
			GCF Total - Output 2				123 339	310 430	399 680	252 578	248 890	313 957	1 648 874		
			UNDP Total - Output 2				54 900	128 740	72 990	61 790	61 790	66 540	446 750		
			Govt. Co-financing Total - Output 2				764 900	972 300	62 800	62 800	62 800	84 400	2 010 000	CoF2	
			Sub total - Output 2				943 139	1 411 470	535 470	377 168	373 480	464 897	4 105 624		
Protecting mangroves and strengthening gender- and climate-sensitive livelihoods to build local climate resilience in Monrovia	3.1	GCF	61100	Salary costs - NP staff	20 588	23 332	23 332	23 332	23 332	23 332	137 248	C1			
			71400	Contractual Services - Individual	30 184	33 010	33 010	33 010	33 010	24 010	186 234	C2			
			Activity 3.1 GCF total				50 772	56 342	56 342	56 342	56 342	47 342	323 482		
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	-	34 500	-	-	-	-	-	-	34 500	C3	
			UNDP				-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	C4	
			71600	Travel	-	2 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	36		
			Activity 3.1 UNDP total				-	36 500	-	-	-	-	-	500	
			Total - Activity 3.1				50 772	92 842	56 342	56 342	56 342	56 342	47 342	359 982	
			GCF Total - Output 2				123 339	310 430	399 680	252 578	248 890	313 957	1 648 874		

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GCF Output / Atlas Activity	Activity	Financing Source	Atlas Budget Account Code	Atlas Budget Account Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Amount Year 6 (USD)	TOTAL (USD)	Budget Note				
3,2	GCF		71400	Contractual Services - Individual	7 000	66 700	14 200	14 200	14 200	7 200	123 500	C5				
			74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	9 400	9 400	9 400	9 400	9 400	-	47 000	C6				
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	-	5 850	-	-	3 900	-	9 750	C7				
			71600	Travel	-	4 500	-	-	1 000	-	5 500	C8				
			<b>Activity 3.2 GCF total</b>				16 400	86 450	23 600	23 600	28 500	7 200	185 750			
			<b>Total - Activity 3.2</b>				16 400	86 450	23 600	23 600	28 500	7 200	185 750	C9		
			3,3	GCF		72100b	Contractual Services - Companies / Int-Serv	110 000	218 000	68 000	18 000	43 000	243 000	700 000		
						71200	International Consultants	-	-	-	40 000	-	40 000	-	80 000	C10
						<b>Activity 3.3 GCF total</b>				110 000	218 000	68 000	58 000	43 000	283 000	780 000
						71300	Local Consultants	-	-	-	15 000	-	15 000	-	15 000	30 000
<b>Activity 3.3 UNDP total</b>						-	-	-	15 000	-	15 000	30 000				
<b>Total - Activity 3.3</b>						110 000	218 000	68 000	73 000	43 000	298 000	810 000				
3,4	UNDP		71400	Contractual Services - Individual	2 160	4 320	4 320	-	-	-	10 800	C12				
			75700	Training, Workshops and Conference	-	2 950	2 950	2 950	2 950	2 950	2 950	14 750	C13			

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