

2019

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Coastal Defense System II**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** | |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 5550 |
| GEF ID | 8015 |
| Title | Enhancing Resilience of Liberia Montserrado County Vulnerable Coastal Areas To Climate Change Risks. |
| Country(ies) | Liberia, Liberia |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Climate Change Adaptation |
| Project Implementing Partner | Government |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Type | Medium Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The objective of this project is to reduce the vulnerability of physical assets and natural systems, protect coastal areas, build national capacity and drive policy coordination, and increase the resilience of communities to the threats of climate change in Liberia’s coastal County of Montserrado.  The objective will be achieved through the delivery of two Outcomes: 1) The capacity of the Climate Change Secretariat is enhanced enabling it to drive policy coordination, and plan and respond to climate change risks and impacts; 2) The demonstration of sustainable and affordable measures to protect coastal areas against climate change impacts at the sites of Hotel Africa and Kru Town.  The project will contribute to global environmental benefits and improve the livelihoods of the citizens of Liberia with the improved management of 300 million hectares of seascapes, placing 120 million hectares under sustainable land management practices. It will promote the collective management of transboundary water systems, and implement a full range of policy, legal and institutional reforms and investments to contribute to the sustainable use of ecosystem services. |

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| **Project Contacts** | |
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| GEF Operational Focal Point | Mr. Nathaniel Blama (nblama@epa.gov.lr) |
| Project Implementing Partner | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

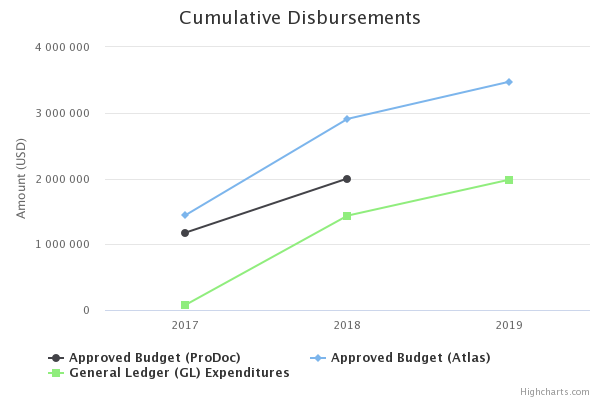
# Overall Ratings

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| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Description** | | | | | | |
| **Objective**  **To reduce vulnerability and build resilience of local communities and socio-economic sectors to the threats of climate change in Liberia’s coastal County of Montserrado** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1. The vulnerability and risk perception index (disaggregated by gender)in the communities of Kru Town and Hotel Africa has increased from 1 to 3 (Baseline: 1, extreme vulnerability and target at EOP: 3, medium vulnerability) | The people in these communities are extremely vulnerable to flooding, erosion, and the loss of property. | *(not set or not applicable)* | The vulnerability of communities is reduced to medium vulnerability | The project management unit was set up and staff recruited. Through national systems, contract offered to a private company for the procurement of equipment, rocks and geo-fabric mats. An international coastal engineer recruited for conducting baseline studies and recommending design. This baseline studies was done a a design recommended and approved by the Government. Actual concrete construction started. | Implementation of “Enhancing Resilience of Liberia Montserrado County Vulnerable Coastal Areas to Climate Change Risks” project by UNDP lead by the Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) and the Environmental Protection Agency(EPA) started in May 2017. The project objective is to “Reduce vulnerability and build resilience of local communities and socio-economic sectors to the threats of climate change in Liberia’s coastal County of Montserrado  To enhance achievement of the project key outcome, a gender differentiated feasibility and coastal dynamic study was completed resulting into design, validation and approval of a 1,200 meters’ coastal defence wall. In determine project approach, a llocal planning and consultation followed by the project inception workshop was facilitated for a total of 117 (77 males, 40 female) participants comprising project teams (MME, EPA, MPW and UNDP), Ministries Agencies and Commissions, politicians, local and county leaders, civil society and the media. In addition to the key project activity of revetment construction to protect the coast line of New Kru Town, capacity building of key relevant institutions and logistical support also form key components of the project. All Project activities have been implemented achieving a lot of successes.  Accomplishment of the project activities led to the two key results below:   Liberia’s New Kru Town in Monsterrado County is better prepared, protected and responding to climate change risks with the Government of Liberia’s enhanced coordination in driving policy for planning and responding to climate change. All of Liberia’s eight coastal counties are now more aware to climate change effects and building resilience.   One thousand meters of New Kru Town coastal line protected through the construction of a coastal defence wall. This was achieved after the completion of a gender differentiated feasibility and coastal dynamic study resulting into design, validation and approval of the construction of a 1,200 meters’ coastal defence wall.  In light of the above, the project interventions have made positive in-roads in the target locations and communities. This report throws more light on the findings, achievements, challenges and recommendations in respect of the project.  In general, attainment of the project objectives is very high and commendable with all key activities completed, resulting in a project delivery rate of 96.8% and total expenditure of $1,936,270 out of $2,000,000.00 as at 25th June 2019. However, GoL together with UNDP due to technical advice agreed on using the same amount of funds provided by donor to increase the length of the revetment in New Kru Town from 500 meters to 1,200 meters. This was concluded after the gender differentiated feasibility study with design approved and validated by all parties. Nonetheless, a total of 1,000 meters was completed with the other 120meters (60 meters each) on both north and south sides of the revetment left open as fishing docking sites in compliance with community request. Due to lack of funds as the target was over stretched, a remaining 80 meters was not constructed and slopes and crest works on the south side (600 meters) of the revetment was not completed as per design. Also, around 80 meters of slope was not completed on the north side of the revetment. There is an initial design slope of 1:1 on the entire south side of the revetment but due to changes in sea waves and overtopping observed, a revised slope of 1:1.5 was recommended all along the entire revetment which was completed on the north side but not on the south side.  Additionally, to improve the sanitation situation along the revetment as the protected coast line is now attracting people for leisure, two flush latrines of four rooms each (one each on the north and south side) of the revetment was constructed. Also one water catchment and discharge basin along the lowest point of the revetment to help minimize flooding and sending water back in the community and prevent water from undermining the revetment was constructed.  The project key challenge has been the Slow pace of rocks delivery at construction site, delays in processing payments and limited funds to finish project as per approved design.  Key planned follow up activities are essentially terminal evaluation of the project, post project monitoring and maintenance of the revetment. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Outcome 1 – Capacity of the climate change secretariat enhanced to drive policy coordination in the coastal county of Montserrado to plan and respond to climate change..** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1. The County Development Agendas address climate change | CDA’s do integrate climate change risks and considerations. | *(not set or not applicable)* | The next CDA take in account climate change risks, and allocate resources to CC-adaptation actions. | This activity has not started. | The EPA through the secretariat facilitated a training for development planners across all the 15 counties in the country on mainstreaming climate change in County Development Agendas(CDAs) and other development programs. More details are included under its output. The NCCS also through a national consultant carried out activities on “How to Feed Climate Data Forecasts and Risks Impacts into County Development Planning”, and documentation of “Experience and Lessons Learned on Coastal Protection in Liberia”. To ensure delivery of these activities, the consultant conducted situational analysis including in-depth review of climate change related national policies, priorities and strategies and carried preliminary situation and problem (barrier) analysis as well as objective analysis and implementation of the project to document lessons learnt. Focus group discussions and key informant interviews were also conducted with project stakeholders to enrich lessen lessons documentation that will improve future planning. The reports from this exercises will enhance the NCSS work in Liberia and implementation of related projects in the future. |
| 2. The climate risk management capacity index (disaggregated by gender) in Montserrado County government and key ministries representatives | No capacity is built (Capacity index 1) | *(not set or not applicable)* | Substantial training in climate risks for coastal management carried out (Capacity index: 3) | One capacity building building workshop on climate risks for coastal dwelling communities from the eight coastal coastal counties was held. Participants were also trained in coastal monitoring. | Several trainings were conducted. First training was led by the Ministry of Mines and Energy for two days in Buchanan from 20 to 21 November 2018 for participants in all Liberia’s eight coastal counties on management of climate induced coastal erosion. A total of 50 (33males, 17female) Participants were drawn from institutions including Government, non-government, media and the private sector. Specifically, in attendance were representatives of the Ministry of Mines and Energy, Environmental Protection Agency, the United Nations Development Program, National Climate Change Secretariat, Local Authorities, Community representatives from the eight coastal counties of Liberia and the media. The session aimed at providing support to the development of county level capacity to maintain and monitor the impacts of coastal protection measures. The training achieved the following:  • Strenghtened communities’ awareness raising and rules on the best practices to protect the coastal areas against the main human and natural related drivers of coastal vulnerability to climate change  • Enhanced understanding on climate change adaptation at the local and national level  • Established the County Coastal Protection Units (CCPU)  • Facilitated coordination and linkages between stakeholders for the identification and evaluation of adaptation options to climate change risks for integrated solutions.  Key topics covered during this session included but not limited to:  Overview of the Coastal Erosion, Climate Change and Coastal Erosion Overview and Linkages, Climate Change adaptation and Mitigation, Mapping of communities’ roles, stakeholder linkages and networks to address impacts of climate change, Coastal Management Strategies, Overview and importance of Integrated Coastal Zone Management strategies etc.  Another training was held on the establishment of coastal protection units (CPUs) that will support the work of EPA and the ministry at coastal level linking with the ICZMU on coastal protection and climate change issues. The CPU membership was selected with the involvement of the county leadership from among these participants. A total of 18 (10male, 8 female) members with at least two members from each of the eight coastal counties was identified that composed the Coastal Protection Units(CPUs).    2.TRAINING ON HOW TO MEASURE BEACH MOVEMENT; MEASURE WAVE DYNAMICS AND MONITOR THE IMPACT OF REVETMENTS.  This was the first technical training session for the project lead by the ministry in a bid of identifying interested technicians and volunteers for coastal protection. It was a two days technical training workshop for participants from the eight coastal counties of Liberia in Buchannan from 21-22 May 2018. It involved a total of 81(51 males, 30 female) participants from across all the eight coastal counties in Liberia. The training was able to:  • Demonstrate how to measure beach movement, wave dynamics and monitoring of the impacts of revetments.  • Strengthened participant’s capacity on the understanding of Coastal Dynamics, Actions of Waves & Impacts on Coastline  • Support the process for the establishment of county coastal protection units for Sustainable Coastal Management  This training started the process for the establishment and identification of members of the CPUs. In this training, key topics covered included:  Overview of coastal erosion, impacts and mitigation, Interacting elements of the Coastal system, Concept, Principles and importance of Integrated coastal zone management and Citizens Power and Community Involvement in coastal zone management. Other topics included vulnerability of the Liberian coast to coastal erosion, measurement of beach movement, wave tide and dynamics, monitoring impacts of revetment, data collection for coastal zone management and results and interpretation among others. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Outcome 2 – At the sites of Hotel Africa and Kru Town, sustainable and affordable measures to protect coastal areas against climate change impacts are demonstrated.** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| 1. Rate of beach erosion and associated flooding at key sites in Montserrado. | The key sites currently experience 3-5m of beach loss per year | *(not set or not applicable)* | At least for 400m of coastline the erosion rate per year is reduced to 0m. | The construction of seawalls started. About 100 meters have been constructed so far. | One Thousand meters of New Kru Town coastal line is now protected through the construction of a coastal defence wall. This was achieved after the completion of a gender differentiated feasibility and coastal dynamic study resulting into design, validation and approval of the construction of a 1,200 meters’ coastal defence wall. Nonetheless, a total of 1,000 meters was completed with the other 120meters (60 meters each) on both north and side sides of the revetment left open as fishing docking sites in compliance with community request. Due to lack of funds as the target was over stretched, a remaining 80 meters was not constructed and slopes and crest works on the south side (600 meters) of the revetment was not completed as per design. Also, around 80 meters of slope was not completed on the north side of the revetment. There is an initial design slope of 1:1 on the entire south side of the revetment but due to changes in sea waves and overtopping observed, a revised slope of 1:1.5 was recommended all along the entire revetment which was completed on the north side but not on the south side.  Additionally, to improve the sanitation situation along the revetment as the protected coast line is now attracting people for leisure, two flush latrines of four rooms each (one each on the north and south side) of the revetment was constructed. Also one water catchment and discharge basin along the lowest point of the revetment to help minimize flooding and sending water back in the community and prevent water from undermining the revetment was constructed.  In a bid of promoting local ownership and enhancing sustainability, the activities involved 50 (42 males, 8 females) local community residents as causal labourers who are earning income on the construction of the revetment thus booming the local economy. In addition to booming the local economy, the labourers are also trained on simple means of construction of revetment and maintenance. Again the project is supporting local communities in the project location in undertaking community cleaning exercises, cleaning and opening drainages to prevent flooding in the environment.  Also, to enhance sustainability and protect the coastal defence wall, a behaviour rule awareness raising workshop was facilitated for coastal community residents involving 73(37 males,36 female) participants from all the eight coastal counties (members of the CPUs) and three bill boards with agreed rules were mounted in New Kru Town that is instigating corrective behaviours. The behaviour rule workshop led to:  • Strengthened communities’ awareness on the practices to protect coastal areas against human related drivers of coastal vulnerability to climate cahnge especially for the miantenance of the New Kru Town coastal protection wall.  • Development and agreement on behaviour rules for New Kru Town local community and beach areas. These rules were printed and mounted on three bill boards at the entrance to the community and one each on the north and south ends of the revetment. They are serving as reminders in the community and are instigating corrective measures for the maintenance and protection of the coastal defense wall as well as maintaining a clean community.  • Formulation of a strategy to enhance complinace with agreed behaviour rules.  • Enhanced understanding on climate change adaptation at the local and national level    Furthermore, to enhance sustainability of the project, protect the revetment and ensure communities’ economic activities improvement, two trainings were also facilitated. Though part of outcome one as per project work plan, these activities are closely associated to outcome 2 as part of the sustainability plan of the project. |
| 2. At the 2 sites, the capacity index (disaggregated by gender) for maintaining coastal protection infrastructures built by the project | At the 2 sites, the capacity index for maintaining coastal protection infrastructures built by the project | *(not set or not applicable)* | Substantial trainings in maintenance of coastal protection infrastructures have been done (Capacity index 3) | The construction of the coastal infrastructure has commenced. The training on maintenance will follow later. | 1. TRAINING FOR COASTAL ZONES LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS AND PETTY TRADERS ON BEACH BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT  This session took place on 20th June 2019 at the New Kru Town Cooperation hall. It brought together 32 (2 males, 30 females) participants (local entrepreneurs and petty traders) from the New Kru Town community and its environs including few community leaders, Women and Youth leaders. The session aims at developing an inclusive and integrated approach to protect the New Kru Town coastal areas against the main human related drivers of coastal vulnerability for the maintenance of the coastal protection measure. Specifically, the session provided local entrepreneurs and petty traders along the coast line with skills to manage and improve their businesses in order to improve the leisure time along the New Kru Town beach. The training is expected to:    • Enhance entrepreneurs and petty trader’s skills in business management  • Improve records keeping for entrepreneurs and petty trader’s in New Kru Town coastal zone  • Strengthen communities’ awareness raising on the practices to protect coastal areas against human related drivers of coastal vulnerability to climate cahnge for the miantenance of the New Kru Town coastal protection wall.    Key topics covered during this training included:  Becoming an entrepreneur-The basics (Introduction to entrepreneurship, benefits/importance of entrepreneurship, business and business ownership, business ethics and its importance, problems faced by business owners/ businesses); Sources of Finance; Savings & forms of savings; Advantages& Disadvantages of savings; Managing credit; Funds Management and Record Keeping in Business; Calculating Profit and Loss amongst other. Additionally, Environmental Sanitation and Coastal (beach) cleaning& Local Management Option was covered to support good sanitation along the revetment by the business people.    2.TRAINING ON REVETMENT CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE  The training took place on 6th June 2019 at New Kru Town in Monrovia involving 34 (22 males, 12 female) participants. The session aims at providing support to the development of county level capacity to maintain and monitor coastal protection measures. It involved participants from all Liberia’s eight coastal counties who are member of the County Coastal Protection Units(CPUs) and coastal inhabitants among the causal labour that were part of the revetment construction. The training:  • Provided support to the development of county level capacity to maintain and monitor coastal protection measures  • Strenghtened communities’ awareness raising on the best practices to protect the coastal areas against the main human and natural related drivers of coastal vulnerability to climate change  • Enhanced understanding on climate change adaptation at the local and national level  • Strengthened collaboration and linkages between Integrated Coastal Zone Management Unit members across the eight coastal counties of Liberia  Key topics covered during this training included:  Overview of the rate of Coastal Erosion affecting the New kru Town beach; Different Options to mitigate coastal erosion risks; Coastal Management Strategies; discussions on the technical details for the construction of the New Kru Town revetment; Best practices and internationally acceptable standards for coastal protection measures & revetment construction; Monitoring and Maintenance amongst others. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 99.09% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 99.09% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 1,981,768 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| GEF Grant Amount | 2,000,000 |
| Co-financing | 290,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Jan 31, 2017 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | May 30, 2017 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | May 21, 2018 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | May 30, 2019 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | May 30, 2019 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |

# Critical Risk Management

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| Current Types of Critical Risks | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |
| Operational | The main operational risk was the difficulty faced in getting the rocks for the construction of the revetments. Finding the right equipment and regular break downs were also operational risks faced. |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| N/A |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | Outcome 1: Capacity of the climate Change Secretariat enhanced to drive policy coordination in the coastal county of Montserrado to plan and respond to climate change  Activities carried out under this outcome encompass outputs related to awareness raising on climate change and coastal erosion, capacity building and logistical support to related institutions. These activities lead to New Kru Town in Monsterrado County been better prepared, protected and responding to climate change risks. Coastal communities are now more aware to climate change effects and building resilience. This was achieved through the Government of Liberia’s enhanced coordination in driving policy for planning and responding to climate change through capacity building of related government institutions and the establishment and equipping of an Integrated Coastal Zone Movement Unit (ICZMU) to support government coordination and responding to climate change.  Specifically, in addition to vehicles provided to MME and EPA, five different trainings were provided for government institutions and relevant stakeholders. The trainings include (1) management of climate induced coastal erosion involving 50 (33males, 17female) participants; (2) training on how to measure beach movement; measure wave dynamics; monitor the impact of revetments involving 81(51 males, 30 female) participants from across all the eight coastal counties of Liberia; (3) training on how to mainstream climate change in the County Development Agenda (CDA) and other county development strategies and programs involving 51(42male 9 female) development practitioners; (4) training of entrepreneurs and petty traders on beach business opportunities for integrated coastal zone management involving 32 (2 males, 30 females) participants and (5) training on revetment construction and maintenance involving 34 (22 males, 12 female) participants.  Also, one inception workshop involving 117(77 males,40 female) participants was facilitated at the start of the project to enhance national ownership and stakeholder inputs in project planning and implementation.  To enhance community awareness raising on climate change and coastal erosion issues, community engagements, community clean up exercises, construction of coastal defence wall involving community members as causal labourers, print, electronic and social media publications, supervision visit by government officials’ other partners and the president of Liberia etc supported this process thus leading to a more aware and sensitized coastal communities on climate change risks and coastal erosion issues. To enhance community support in the clean-up exercises, minimize flooding in the communities and enhance sustainability, the project procured cleaning materials and tools which was handed over to the New Kru Town community to be used for cleaning in the community including drainages and maintenance on the revetment. The tools provided included wheelbarrows, shovels, cutlasses &knives, rakes, street sweeping brooms, rain boots, works suits, nose masks, hand gloves, safety goggles etc.  Evidence of the project activities can be found on the Ministry of Mines and Energy Website:  https://mme.gov.lr/ and the EPA web site: http://www.epa.gov.lr/ in addition to the UNDP website: http://www.lr.undp.org. See key activities carried out under this outcome below.    Outcome 2 - At three sites, sustainable and affordable measures to protect coastal areas against climate change impacts are demonstrated.    This outcome has only one output stating: “At the sites of Hotel Africa and Kru Town, sustainable and affordable measures to protect coastal areas against climate change impacts are demonstrated”. However, after national and local consultations, it was agreed and confirmed in the project inception meeting for the key project activity of protecting the coast line to be done only at New Kru Town taking into consideration the risks, urgency, fund available and other issues. As a result of the activities carried out under this outcome, One Thousand meters of New Kru Town coastal line is now protected through the construction of a coastal defence wall. This was achieved after the completion of a gender differentiated feasibility and coastal dynamic study resulting into design, validation and approval of the construction of a 1,200 meters’ coastal defence wall. Nonetheless, a total of 1,000 meters was completed with the other 120meters (60 meters each) on both north and side sides of the revetment left open as fishing docking sites in compliance with community request. Due to lack of funds as the target was over stretched, a remaining 80 meters was not constructed and slopes and crest works on the south side (600 meters) of the revetment was not completed as per design. Also, around 80 meters of slope was not completed on the north side of the revetment. There is an initial design slope of 1:1 on the entire south side of the revetment but due to changes in sea waves and overtopping observed, a revised slope of 1:1.5 was recommended all along the entire revetment which was completed on the north side but not on the south side.  Additionally, to improve the sanitation situation along the revetment as the protected coast line is now attracting people for leisure, two flush latrines of four rooms each (one each on the north and south side) of the revetment was constructed. Also one water catchment and discharge basin along the lowest point of the revetment to help minimize flooding and sending water back in the community and prevent water from undermining the revetment was constructed.  In a bid of promoting local ownership and enhancing sustainability, the activities involved 50 (42 males, 8 females) local community residents as causal labourers who are earning income on the construction of the revetment thus booming the local economy. In addition to booming the local economy, the labourers are also trained on simple means of construction of revetment and maintenance. Again the project is supporting local communities in the project location in undertaking community cleaning exercises, cleaning and opening drainages to prevent flooding in the environment.  Also, to enhance sustainability and protect the coastal defence wall, a behavior rule awareness raising workshop was facilitated for coastal community residents involving 73(37 males,36 female) participants from all the eight coastal counties (members of the CPUs) and three bill boards with agreed rules were mounted in New Kru Town that is instigating corrective behaviors. The behavior rule workshop led to:  • Strengthened communities’ awareness on the practices to protect coastal areas against human related drivers of coastal vulnerability to climate change especially for the maintenance of the New Kru Town coastal protection wall.  • Development and agreement on behavior rules for New Kru Town local community and beach areas. These rules were printed and mounted on three bill boards at the entrance to the community and one each on the north and south ends of the revetment. They are serving as reminders in the community and are instigating corrective measures for the maintenance and protection of the coastal defense wall as well as maintaining a clean community.  • Formulation of a strategy to enhance compliance with agreed behavior rules.  • Enhanced understanding on climate change adaptation at the local and national level    Furthermore, to enhance sustainability of the project, protect the revetment and ensure communities’ economic activities improvement, two trainings were also facilitated. Though part of outcome one as per project work plan, these activities are closely associated to outcome 2 as part of the sustainability plan of the project.  The end of project target for this outcome was achieved. In fact the project document targeted construction of 500 meters of break waters and revetment but the project constructed 1000 meters. This was achieved by the provision of additional rocks by the Government at no cost to the project. As mentioned earlier, the key issues related to acquisition of equipment but these were overcome. The project was implemented within the timeframe stipulated in the prodoc.  The PMU was set up at the Ministry of Mines and Energy. It comprised of young Liberian coastal engineers who were supported by more experienced international coastal engineers. This counterpart system was very useful.  The key challenges faced during the implementation of the project was the acquisition of the right equipment and regular breakdowns experienced. All of these brought about some delays in the implementation of the project.  The Government provided rocks as in-kind co-financing which helped in expanding project target from 500 to 1000 meters of revetments. The key partners were the Ministry of Mines and Energy, Ministry of Public works and the Environmental Protection Agency. The project received the highest attention as far as the level of the President of Liberia. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project in our view is successful. It brought together three Government ministries and agency and implementation was properly coordinated. The Government procurement system was tested and proved successful. The major procurement items, the rocks and equipment were done using Government processes. The project created green jobs for more than fifty persons including women. With construction of 1000 meters of coastal revetment, the project has provided protection for about 10,000 coastal inhabitants and saved major infrastructures in the Borough of New Kru Town. The project also supported the health and sanitation drive in the community by constructing two latrines containing four rooms each. The project built the capacities at both national and local levels in the management of coastal zones. It provided opportunities for internship for young engineering students from two of the country's universities, the Tubman University and the University of Liberia. Overall, the implementation of the project was successful and the required results were achieved.  The key challenges faced during the implementation of the project was the acquisition of the right equipment and regular breakdowns experienced. All of these brought about some delays in the implementation of the project. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project has completed all its activities, and is now undertaking its Terminal Evaluation, making this its final PIR. It experienced delays and several challenges during its implementation leading to alterations of its targets. It is rated Moderately Satisfactory on its development objective and Satisfactory on Implementation Progress.    The pursuit of the DO has involved several iterations and adjustments in the process. While it originally targeted to protect communities in two sites (New Kru Town and Hotel Africa), it ended up focusing on New Kru Town after consideration of the available budget. This was useful adaptive management that led to the project having good impact in the area of intervention instead of it doing half-backed measures in two sites. Furthermore, the length of the protection wall in New Kru Town changed from 500 meters to 1,200 meters, even though that target was slightly missed. In the New Kru Town area, the protection measures put in place had a significant impact in reducing the vulnerability of the community, and is rated successful in this regard. The in-kind contribution of government is commendable as it plugged a significant gap in the project budget. There was however a shortcoming as some 80 meters was not constructed and slopes and crest works on the south side (600 meters) of the revetment was not completed as per design. Also, around 80 meters of slope was not completed on the north side of the revetment.    Under Outcome 1 (Capacity of the climate change secretariat enhanced to drive policy coordination in the coastal county of Montserrado to plan and respond to climate change) the project pursued several training activities that built the capacities of different institutions and counties to understand and address climate change risks as well as equipping members of the local communities with different skills. The roles of the lead government institutions (Environmental Protection Agency and the Ministry of Mines and Energy) was clear in this process. An important delivery of the project under this Outcome was the establishment of coastal protection units (CPUs) that will support the work of EPA and the Ministry of Mines and Energy at coastal level linking with the ICZMU on coastal protection and climate change issues. The CPU membership was selected with the involvement of the county leadership from among these participants. A total of 18 (10male, 8 female) members with at least two members from each of the eight coastal counties was identified that composed the Coastal Protection Units(CPUs). However, most of the trainings took place towards the end of the project, providing no opportunity to follow up and ensure that the knowledge and skills are put into practice. The envisaged policy coordination is not yet evident, and will require more time.    Implementation progress is rated as Satisfactory as the project was able to overcome the initial delays and operational constrains and still be completed without extensions. It attained a cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount of 99.07% and a cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year of 99.07%. Its adaptive management, involving national stakeholders to adjust targets was also prudent.    The main risk on the project is the effectiveness of the revetment structure in the area that was not completed. Given the high energy nature of the waves on the Liberia coastline, the robustness of the structure may be compromised. With government commitment to this project, this problem can be resolved given that in the past, government has come in with a significant contribution towards this project. On the positive side, the project design has taken into account the socio-economic needs of local communities by providing for boat landing sites, and has also involved local communities in the construction.    Going forward, the project will complete the Terminal Evaluation. This will need to provide concrete recommendations on the completion of the remaining construction works and especially their enhancements to keep the structures stable and functional in the long term, as well as maintaining them. The capacity developed will also need to be linked with similar projects that Liberia is developing, and the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan. | |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN2:** gender equality as significant objective |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| Not applicable |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| Of five different trainings that were provided for government institutions and relevant stakeholders, 98 women participated. The trainings included (1) management of climate induced coastal erosion involving 50 (33males, 17female) participants; (2) training on how to measure beach movement; measure wave dynamics; monitor the impact of revetments involving 81(51 males, 30 female) participants from across all the eight coastal counties of Liberia; (3) training on how to mainstream climate change in the County Development Agenda (CDA) and other county development strategies and programs involving 51(42male 9 female) development practitioners; (4) training of entrepreneurs and petty traders on beach business opportunities for integrated coastal zone management involving 32 (2 males, 30 females) participants and (5) training on revetment construction and maintenance involving 34 (22 males, 12 female) participants.  Also, one inception workshop involving 117(77 males,40 female) participants was facilitated at the start of the project to enhance national ownership and stakeholder inputs in project planning and implementation. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| One of the training focused on training women to do beach businesses. This was intended for women to do business on the beach to keep the revetment active and clean to attract visitors. By doing this the revetment will continue to serve as a recreation site while at the same time enhancing the businesses of the women. The project recruited females as part of the project team including the Health and Safety Officer, equipment operators, security service providers, casual labour and workshop participants. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| N/A |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| Yes |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| The issue of making room for landing of canoes were escalated during the project implementation. The community members escalated the issues through their representative at the House of parliament. Their concerns were addressed. |

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| **SESP:** [5550 Liberia LDCF II\_ Prodoc \_ May 23 17.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5550/214381/1725327/1737381/5550%20Liberia%20LDCF%20II_%20Prodoc%20_%20May%2023%2017.doc)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| N/A |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| Yes |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| The complaint was about blocking the canoe landing sites with rocks during the revetment construction. The complainers were mainly fishermen. The concerns were addressed by leaving openings at both ends of the revetment for landing of canoes. Another complaint was the blocking of water by the revetment which could have flooding effects in the community. This was addressed by running a pipe from the area where the water was sitting to the sea to avoid flooding of the communities. |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.**  **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| The project is located in a highly populated slums, the Borough of New Kru Town. New Kru Town has a population of around 10,000. The Borough has a major junior and senior high school, the only Government high school with a population more than 2,000 students. It also has a referral hospital which served a catchment population of more than 25,000. All of facilities and the population were threatened by coastal erosion. The sea water was already entering the auditorium of the school and many homes were continuously being destroyed and population displaced. As a result of the construction of the one thousand meters of revetment, the school is saved, the referral hospital homes are now protected. The hopes of the predominantly fishing community has been restored. The 1000 meters revetment is now serving as a recreational site for hundreds of people especially on holidays and this is expected to improve small enterprises that are operated by women in the area. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| https://twitter.com/UNDPLiberia/with\_replies    http://adaptation-undp.org/projects/enhancing-resilience-liberia-montserrado-county-vulnerable-coastal-areas-climate-change    Project official launch: http://frontpageafricaonline.com/news/president-weah-launches-costal-defense-project-in-new-kru-town/    https://allafrica.com/stories/201807150021.html    http://www.lr.undp.org/content/liberia/en/home/presscenter/articles/2018/president-weah-launches-coastal-project-in-new-kru-town.html    http://adaptation-undp.org/liberia’s-  president-weah-launches-new-coastal-resilience-project-support-undp    Project dedication to the community: 01/10/2018  : https://www.flickr.com/photos/132967828@N08/albums/72157696096582700/with/44124268205/  Facebook: saveliberiabeach  https://thenewslib.com/coastal-defence-on-course/  Ministry of Mines and Energy Website  https://mme.gov.lr/ |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| Yes |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| No |

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| **Request for MSP Approval:** [5550 Liberia LDCF CEO Approval request Mar 13, 15.doc](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/5550/214381/1693818/1694116/5550%20Liberia%20LDCF%20CEO%20Approval%20request%20Mar%2013%2C%2015.doc) |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The project has engaged various partners in its planning and implementation, leading to its success and ownership at national and local levels.  At the National Level, it worked with the principal government agencies such as the Ministry of Mines and Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency who have expertise in the area the project is focusing on. At the local levels, it worked with representatives of local communities and also with the youths, leading to their participation in the project. The local leadership of New Kru Town was also actively involved. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.