# UNDP-GEF TERMINAL EVALUATION REPORT

## ENHANCING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE BY MAINSTREAMING ADAPTATION CONCERNS INTO AGRICULTURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT IN LIBERIA

2018


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***UNDP/IC/E&E/019/2018***

**UNDP Liberia Country Office**

AUTHORS

**Philip Acquah** (International Consultant)

**Amara NFathorma Mohammed Kanneh** (National Consultant)

**Leonard Hasu (**Consultant, M&E Expert**)**

# Executive summary

1. This GEF/LDCF/UNDP/GoL project, 'Enhancing resilience to climate change by mainstreaming adaptation concerns into agricultural sector development', has been implemented in selected project pilot areas in 8 pilot sites and 13 demonstration sites in 2 Counties of Liberia. The UNDP acted as the GEF Agency; and the Liberian Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) was the national implementing institution. The total project financing was US$2,581,400.00. The GEF/LDCF Trust financing amounted to US$2,381,400.00; the UNDP IA/IE fund provided US$200,000; and the Government of Liberia contributed an estimated US$66,496.00 in in-kind as co-financing. The UNDP executed the financing through the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) instead of the original National Implementation Modality (NIM).
2. The implementation started in September of 2012 (PIR, 2013). The project expected implementation period was four years; with closure in August 2015. The project was unavoidably interrupted by an outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)[1] , which spanned from March 30, 2014 to September 3, 2015, representing 39.6% of the project life. GEF approved a request for No Cost Extension[2] of the project in September 2015, extending the project period by one year to September 2016 to ensure the completion of a revised annual work plan (AWP,2016) and appropriate operational and financial closure.
3. The immediate development objective of the project was to identify vulnerabilities of pilot counties, build climate change adaptive capacity and achieve *increased resilience of poor, agricultural-dependent communities and decreased vulnerability of agricultural sector to climate change in Liberia'; ae well as initiate* mainstreaming of adaptive response measures in agricultural policies, programs and projects.
4. The objectives of the project were to be realized by implementing two project components: **Component-1:** Climate Change Adaptation Capacity development**(CCACD)** - institutional strengthening and mainstreaming CC in national policies; and **Component 2:** Climate change adaptation in agricultural development project **(CCAAP)** - Innovative, sustainable, socially appropriate adaptive measures piloted at the community level.
5. The Terminal Evaluation conducted gave the project an overall rating of ***Satisfactory***. The project has made significant and direct contributions in the implementation of the NAPA/NAP process. Based on the GEF -LDCF Updated Results-Based Management Framework for Adaptation to climate change, the project reduced vulnerability of a number of people, livelihoods, physical assets to the adverse effects of climate change through the building appropriate adaptive capacity; transferred knowledge, adaptation technologies and practices piloted in two pilot counties (Bong and Grand Gedeh0) and demonstrated and replicated in 8 other non-pilot communities. The project strengthened capacities for effective climate change adaptation and *increased awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation at the national, county and community level that positively addressed wrong perception of indigenous knowledge of observed climate change attributions in the pilot counties.* A number of relevant assessments/ knowledge products were produced for effective capacity development programs (e.g. the climate change capacity development plan and manual, and climate risks management) and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and

[11] Emerging Infectious Diseases, Ebola and its control in Liberia 2014-2015 Nyenswah TG, Kateh F, Bawo L, Massaquoi M, Gbanyan M, Fallah M, et al. Ebola and Its Control in Liberia, 2014–2015. Emerg Infect Dis. 2016;22(2):169-177. https://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2202.151456 /https://www.cdc.gov/

[2] Letter No. 107, Referenced no. CR122/GEF dated 9 September 2015-. Request for a Non-extension of Agriculture project (GEF's Contribution to project 00079407).

updated. The project built hands-on capacity and strengthened selected research and universities to identify, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures; and promoted integrated climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes, (e.g. the Liberia agriculture sector investment plan-LASIP)[3].

6. **Project Relevance.** Liberia has developed and submitted its national adaptation programme of Action (NAPA, 2008)[4]. The Liberian NAPA (2008) identified as its top priority 'Enhancing resilience to increasing rainfall variability through the diversification of crop cultivation and small ruminants rearing (agriculture). This GEF/LDCF/UNDP project thus reflected the priority measures identified by NAPA to contribute to the country's development. It was aligned with UNDAF Outcome 2: Equitable socio-economic development; UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary Outcome: Sustainable Rural Development which addressed CP Pillar 1: Pro-poor economic development. The project also was aligned with GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund [LDCF] and the Special Climate Change Fund [SCCF] (GEF/LDCF.SCCF.16/03). The relevance is rated **Highly Satisfactory**.

7. **Effectiveness.** The outcomes and the planned results based on the GEF Adaptation Tracking Tool and the constructed PPR were significantly achieved. The delivery of corresponding outputs positively affected the achievement of the outcomes. The evaluation notes actions have been taken to mainstream Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) measures into LASIP and MoA programs and projects at the national level. However, there was no evidence of county planners mainstreaming CC adaptations into County Development Agenda of the two pilot counties.

8. The intended project outcomes of the CC Adaption capacity building (CCACD) at the national, county level planning, and community farm level in agricultural sector were delivered; and were designed to feed into the NAPA/NAP process. The new proposed structure, provide the institutional arrangement with specific allocation of responsibilities by the on-going NAP implementation which began in 2017 after the project fund ended in 2016. The measures designed for the implementation of the adaptation practices and technologies at the pilot and demonstration sites at the community level; and the mainstreaming of CCA in policies, programs and projects at the national level have started and have produced results.

9. The LDCF Project, regardless of the external militating factor beyond the project control, the Ebola Virus incidence during the project implementation period, made significant contributions toward reducing vulnerabilities to climate change in the agricultural sector and food security including: (a) integrating climate change and adaptation (CCA) concerns into the Liberian Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (LASIP) at the national levels; (b) building capacity of individuals in responsible and collaborating national agencies and institutions focusing on agriculture and in pilot counties, and farmers; (c) piloting risk reduction strategies and measures at project 8 pilot sites and demonstrating the results in additional 13 non-pilot sites; (d) developed knowledge products used in the FAO Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in strengthening technical capacity of facilitators, NGOs and FBOs and research institutions for climate change risk management and effective awareness creation at the farmer level with 60-70 per cent of women; (e) initiating sustainability programs as exit strategies, namely: the flagship national institutional arrangement the "Think Thank"; the FAO FFS system involving Trained Liberian NGOs, Trained County Extension Services and County Planners to mainstream CCA into county agricultural planning systems, and built capacities of research institutions, College of Agriculture (University of Liberia) in identifying, monitoring and evaluation of

[3] http://www.moa.gov.lr/doc/LASIPJune1st.pdf
[4] (https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/lbr01.pdf)

adaptation strategies and measures. These could be institutionalized and supported in the on-going NAPA/NAP processes and projects in the agriculture sector to realize the long-term and strategic objectives of this LDCF project. The Effectiveness is rated **Satisfactory.**

10. **Efficiency.** The mission discussed the fiduciary aspects with the relevant project staff (mainly with the UNDP financial officers/accountants) and reviewed the status of compliance to the covenants in the Grant Agreement/Sub-Agreement) and sample documents on financial management (detailed electronic financial transacts), procurement (Procurement plans, contracts for goods and consultant services, assets register) and annual audit reports. Based on the findings, in general the fiduciary aspects had been implemented accordingly and there was no major issue, except for the change from NIM to DIM after the 2015 financial auditing and Not specifically linking expenditures to specific activities and/or outputs, particularly for Component 2 which still persist after a strong recommendation by the MTR. At TER there still exist some inconsistencies between the various financial and narrative reports due to data gap. The overall rating on Fiduciary aspects based on the limited financial data provided is ***Moderately Satisfactory.***

**Evaluation rating table**

| TER Ratings | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Evaluation Area** | **Criteria** | **Rating** |
| **1. Monitoring & Evaluation** | | |
| | M&E Design at entry | Satisfactory |
| | M&E Plan Implementation | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| | Overall Quality of M&E | Moderately Satisfactory |
| **2. IE & EA Execution** | | |
| | Quality of UNDP Implementation - Implementing Agency (IA) | Satisfactory |
| | Quality of Execution- Executing Agency (EA) | Satisfactory |
| | Overall quality of Implementation /Execution | Satisfactory |
| **3. Assessment of Outcomes** | | |
| | Relevance | Highly Satisfactory |
| | Effectiveness | Satisfactory |
| | Efficiency | Moderately Satisfactory |
| **4. Sustainability** | | |
| | Financial resources | Likely |
| | Socio-political | Highly Likely |
| | Institutional, Technical framework and governance | Likely |
| | Overall likelihood of sustainability | Likely |
| **5. Sustainable Development Impact** | Contribution to Goal 13: Climate Action | Highly Likely |
| | Contribution to other Relevant SDGs (1,2 and 5) | Likely |

11. **Recommendations:** MOA/UNDP/EPA collaborate to re-organize, institutionalize and establish support for the flagship Think Tank initiative within the institutional arrangement of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) project implementation for advocacy and promotion towards realizing the long-term objectives of CCA mainstreaming into LASIP at the national, sub-national (county) and community levels;

12. MOA/FAO collaborate, institutionalize and support the FFS system (adapted as means of transferring climate smart agriculture CSA) and the trained FBOs, LNGOs under the project so as to drive the replication and scaling up the successful piloted and demonstrated results of the project CCA measures and best practices towards achieving increased adoption intensity country-wide;

13. MOA/UNDP collaborate to integrate and mainstream CCA, CRM, CCM into the county extension services, planning systems, and the research institutions and universities as effective national

technical institutional arrangements to support and drive the FAO-FFS system approach to facilitate effective replication, scaling up and increase adoption intensity of the demonstrated climate resilient and adaptation technologies and practices country-wide.

14. MOA/UNDP provide support to land title registration of parcels of land suitable for SRI to facilitate the use of such landed property by identifiable farmers as equity in private-public partnership for large scale CSA agriculture and increase adoption intensity of the demonstrated climate resilient and adaptation technologies and practices country-wide.
15. The UNDP/FAO complementarity approach demonstrated in this project implementation, wherever envisaged as feasible for adoption in future projects, should be integrated in the front-end design specifying clear mandates and fiduciary arrangement. Such synergy and collaboration of UN-agencies could respond to the 2016 quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) of the UNDS and UNIDAF aimed at increasingly effective ways of complementarity of comparative advantages to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs) in general; and SDG-13: climate action under the Paris Agreement.
16. The on-going UNDP/GoL NAP/NAPA process should collate and manage the information and knowledge products[5] generated, documented and published at the websites of FAO[6], UNDP[7] and MOA[8] under the project; and build on the knowledge products to facilitate integrating and mainstreaming the project adaptive response and coping mechanisms in the extension services and planning systems of the pilot counties (Bong County and Grand Gede County); and facilitate the replication of the project outcomes in the two counties and the other counties.
17. **Lessons Learned.** Regardless of the complications and challenges encountered, the apparently two projects (UNDP/MOA; & FAO/MOA) did present a good precedence of complementarity of comparative advantages GEF Agencies, for the implementation of NAPA/NAP ranked priority adaptation sectors, namely agriculture and food security, water resources, and early warning and disaster management;
18. FAO developed tailored FFS guidelines and the Concept notes to analyze both the formal & informal institutional arrangements in the two project counties [.34]. to determine the suitable CC adaptation measures that best suited the county circumstances. The climate-relevant needs assessment and the tailored FFS guidelines transformed conservation agriculture which had been introduced to the local farmers by other interventions to climate smart agriculture (CSA);
19. The project piloted and demonstrated socially appropriate and -acceptable climate resilient adaptation measures to 600 farmers in 21 communities. The farmers had adopted and continued the adaptation measures 2-years after the project funding with considerable success. three out of the 8 groups of farms that have been continued. The unavailability of the inputs and support from the FFS, and their inability to procure the materials resulted in the discontinuation of adaptation measures particularly water stress management and pesticide production;
20. At the Focus group discussions, the Evaluation Team was informed of the usefulness of the FFS in the pilot program and wished that the FFS had been institutionalized and integrated into the

[5] CRM; N-A adapted to V&A; CCM Manual; CCAAP Concept notes of Adaptation measures, technologies and Practices, FFS Guidelines for CC Adaptation in Agriculture project (CCAAP); MOA website publications and project research reports

[6] http://www.fao.org/resilience/news-events/detail/en/c/293417/

[7] https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/ldcf-agriculture-liberia

[8] http://moa.gov.lr/content.php?content&sub=206&related=27&third=5&pg=tp

county extension services and planning systems to continue and drive the replication of the demonstration results county-wide in the immediate term, and country -wide in the long term.

21. Among the project pilot communities, the Evaluation Team found from the Focus groups that climate change adaptation sensitization, awareness was very effective and changed perception of root causes of indigenous knowledge of observed attributions of CC impacts and vulnerability known as "Day-**no-Good** ", which was hitherto **not** considered as human-induced;

22. Adoption intensity of the 4 adaptation knowledge, technologies and measures transferred through the FAO flagship FFS system adapted to deliver Climate smart agriculture (CSA) interventions instead of Conservation agriculture (CA) introduced to the farmers by various interventions, increased productivity, reduced vulnerabilities of physical assets ( particularly lowland SRI); strengthened livelihood and sources of incomes of vulnerable populations in the pilot counties (Bong County and Grand Gedeh County).

23. The reduced vulnerability was confirmed by three scenarios observed during the evaluation field visit, specifically Garmu community. Farmer "A" -an FFS participant adopted the innovations technologies and practices with aquaculture had increased yield; Farmer "B"-non FFS participant replicated the innovations technologies and practices under the guidance of Farmer "A" and had excellent results. However, Farmer "C" -also a non FFS participant refused the advice and guidance of Farmer "A" to adopt/replicate the innovations technologies and practices of the project and had a disastrous results from pests and flood. Thus, demonstrates the reduced vulnerability and increased resilience of farmers through the project intervention.

24. Land use management strategy was integrated to promote community livelihood strategies and the resilience of farmers in pilot communities against CC was strengthened. The field mission confirmed SRI in lowlands integrated with aqua-culture were the best mixed-farming that provided the income and livelihood strategy (See Video)

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# Map of Project area


https://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/liberia-map.htm

**PROJECT PILOT COUNTIES**


# Abbreviations and Acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| AEDE | Agency for Economic Development and Empowerment |
| BUR | Biennial Update Report |
| CARI | Competitive African Rice Initiative |
| CC | Climate Change |
| CCM | Climate Change Management |
| CHAP | Community of Hope Agriculture Project |
| CO | Country Office |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organisation |
| FGDs | Focus group discussions |
| GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| KIIs | Key Informant Interviews |
| LDCF | Least Developed Countries Fund |
| LECB | Low Emission Capacity Building |
| LFA | Logical Framework Approach |
| MOA | Ministry of Agriculture |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MTR | Mid-Term Review |
| NAPA | National Adaptation Plan of Action |
| NAP | National Adaptation Plan |
| NCs | National Communications |
| NCCAS | National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy |
| NCCP | National Climate Change policy |
| NDCs | Nationally determined contributions |
| NGO | Non-governmental Organization |
| PIR | Project Implementation Report |
| PSC | Project Steering Committee |
| PTR | Project Terminal Report |
| PMU | Project Management Unit |
| PPR | Physical Project Report |
| QCA | Qualitative Comparative Analysis |
| QDA | Qualitative Data Analysis |
| RBM | Results-Based Management |
| SMART | Specific, Measurable, Achievable and Attributable, Realistic Time-Bound, Timely and Targeted |
| SPSS | Statistical Package for the Social Sciences |
| TE | Terminal Evaluation |
| TER | Terminal evaluation report |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| TWG | Technical Working Group |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| USD | Unites States dollars |

# Project identification table

| | |
|---|---|
| **Country:** | Liberia |
| **Grant Title:** | Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaptation Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development in Liberia |
| **Grant Type:** | Full-sized project |
| **GEF ID Number:** | 4268 |
| **GEF Focal Area:** | Climate Change Adaptation |
| **GEF Implementing Agency:** | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) |
| **Other Executing Partners:** | Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and FAO* (Commissioned by MOA; Implemented Component 2) |

**Key Dates**

| GEF Approval Fiscal Year: | UNDP Approval | Effectiveness | Mid-term Review | Original Project Completion | Actual Project Completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 2011 | June 2010 | September 2011 | October 2015 | September 2015 | September 2016 |

**Financing**

| Grant Financing | | | Co-financing | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GEF Project Grant** | USD | 2,381,400 | Proposed Co-financing | USD | 6,345,122 |
| **Total Grant GEF Cost:** | USD | 2,381,400 | Actual Co-financing secured | USD | NA |
| **GEF Grant Disbursed:** | USD | 2,381,400 | Actual co-financing spent | USD | NA |

**Actual Costs and Financing (US$)**

| Component | GEF (USD) | Beneficiaries | GOVT | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Strengthened Inst. & Indiv. Capacities | 1,395,470.08 | - | | |
| 2. Innovative & Sustainable, Social | 531,409.09 | - | | |
| 3. Monitoring & Evaluation | 294,251.21 | - | | |
| 4. Project Management | 160,269.62 | - | | |
| Total | 2,381,400.00 | - | | |

**Number of Beneficiaries**

| Total | Direct (farmers) | Indirect (farmers) | Other | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17,800 | 600 | 17,000 | 200 | | |

**Project Objective**

***To increase resilience of poor, agricultural-dependent communities and decrease vulnerability of agricultural sector to climate change in Liberia***

| | |
|---|---|
| **Government Institutions** | MOA, MPEA, MIA, EPA, MOT, and FDA |
| **NGOs/civil society** | The international NGOs were CARE International, AEDE, CHAP, and the Local NGOs/FBOs included Farm Life Africa (FLA) – Gbarzon District; Liberia Agency for National Development (LARO)– Tchien District.; and Liberia Agriculture Relief Organization (LAND) – Tchien District. |

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Purpose of the evaluation

25. This is the independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the United Nations Development Programme/ Global Environment Facility (UNDP/GEF) Project "Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaptation Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development in Liberia"; one of the priority projects in Liberia's National Adaptation Program of Actions (NAPA) submitted to the UNFCCC in May 2008 by the Government of Liberia under LDCF GEF/C.28/18, May 12, 2006 financing cycle for climate change adaptation. The evaluation, which is the subject of this report, was carried out by independent evaluators.

26. According to the ToR (Section 2, para 6), the objective of the Terminal Evaluation (TE) is to assess the achievement of project results (whether the Project has achieved its goal, objective and outcomes) and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP, FAO and GEF programming in the future.

27. To these could be added other objectives of the evaluators, such as assessing:

- The extent of the achievement of the project results in accordance with the original project results framework (See ProDoc Annex A);
- The contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals; and
- The project as corrected after the mid-term evaluation in the 2016 AWP of the No-Cost Extension, as well as any key changes of the project design and implementation.

28. It is also meant to serve as an opportunity to critically assess administrative and technical strategies, issues and constraints. The evaluation sets about attempting to provide answers to the following questions:

- Did the project identify and respond to a real need in the Liberia and in each of the participating pilot counties?
- Did it respond to the UNDP/GEF objectives? (= relevance and design)
- Did it do it well? (= efficiency)
- Did it achieve the targeted results? (= effectiveness)
- Will the results survive beyond the life of the project? (= sustainability)

## 1.2. Scope and methodology

### 1.2.1. The UNDP and GEF evaluation principles

29. In accordance with the UNDP/GEF evaluation policy, this evaluation is guided by, and has applied, the following principles:

- ***Independence.*** The Evaluators (both International Consultant and National consultant) are independent and have not been engaged in the Project activities at any point in time, nor were they responsible in the past for the design, implementation or supervision of this project.
- ***Impartiality.*** The Evaluators strived in their capacities to provide comprehensive and balanced presentation of strengths and weaknesses of the UNDP/GEF project. The evaluation process has been impartial in all stages and taken into account all the views received from every stakeholder interviewed or contacted.

- ***Transparency.*** The Evaluators communicated in as open a manner as possible the purpose of the terminal evaluation, the criteria applied and the intended use of the findings. This terminal evaluation report provides transparent information on its sources, methodologies and approaches.
- ***Disclosure.*** This TE report serves as a mechanism through which the findings and lessons identified in the terminal evaluation are disseminated to policymakers, operational staff, beneficiaries, the general public and other stakeholders in the Republic of Liberia.
- ***Ethical.*** The Evaluators have respected the right of institutions and individuals to provide information in confidence; the sources of specific information and opinions in this report are not disclosed except where necessary and then only after confirmation with the consultee.
- ***Competencies and Capacities.*** The credentials of the Evaluators in terms of their expertise, seniority and experience as required by the terms of reference are provided in Annex 1 Section 13.
- ***Credibility.*** This terminal evaluation has been based on data and observations which are considered reliable and dependable with reference to the quality of instruments and procedures and analysis used by the evaluators to collect and interpret information.
- ***Utility.*** The Evaluators endeavoured to be as well-informed as possible; and this ensuing TE report is considered as relevant, timely and as concise to the extent possible. In an attempt to be of maximum benefit to key stakeholders, the TE report presents in a complete and balanced way the evidence, findings and issues, conclusions, recommendations and lessons learnt.

30. These are within the overall UNDP and GEF-related objectives of (i) promoting accountability and global environmental benefits; and (ii) promoting learning, feedback and knowledge sharing on results and lessons learned among the GEF and its partners.

#### 1.2.2. *Evaluation dimensions*

31. The evaluation exercise commenced with work from home base in October 21, 2018. The Field Mission started on October 28 2018 with international consultant's arrival in Monrovia where he met with UNDP CO staff, National Consultant and held consultations with stakeholders.

32. From Monrovia, both evaluators travelled to Bong county (project county) where they carried out focus group discussions; participant and FFS facilitators' interviews; and Field visits to demonstration sites in the county. The national consultant continued to Grand Gedeh county to further carry out focus group discussions and interviews.

33. The mission ended in Monrovia on November 17, 2018. Initial Findings was subsequently presented to the UNDP CO.

34. A detailed schedule and time line for the entire evaluation assignment is in Annex 2.

### *1.3. Structure of the Evaluation report*

#### 1.3.1. *The basis for evaluation*

35. The basis for a terminal evaluation is the Project Document (ProDoc) which is the signed contract for delivery of certain agreed results, products and services. Signatories bind themselves through the ProDoc and are accountable on that basis. As noted by GEF, *"the results framework included in the project appraisal document submitted to the GEF for approval/endorsement by the CEO establishes project outcome expectations. At the time of project completion, these ex-ante expectations generally form a yard stick for assessment of*

*outcome achievements."* In particular, the Logical Framework Matrix (Results Logframe) captures the essence of the ProDoc and the project. In the case of this evaluation, the Logframe has changed during the life of the project; the one adopted as the basis for the evaluation is incorporated.

### 1.3.2. *The TE Evaluation approach adopted*

36. The terminal evaluation write-up process comprised three (3) main phases. The first phase was one of data and key information gathering. It began with a review of all relevant documents made available electronically by the UNDP CO Liberia. In addition, relevant websites were also visited and studied. After the arrival of the international consultant in Monrovia, additional documentation received especially from FAO. Following this, the evaluators embarked on field evaluation missions to carry out focus group discussions and key stakeholders' interviews in two project counties. The purpose was to capture as wide a catchment of views and opinions as possible within the time available. Electronic contact was made with those who, for a number of reasons, could not be met in person.

37. The second phase engrossed on analysis, discussion and drafting. This phase started with the delivery (in absentia) of Initial Findings to UNDP CO Liberia. The work continued from home base and this phase concluded with the production of a draft version of the TE report which was forwarded to UNDP CO Liberia for comments.

38. The third and final phase refined the draft based on the comments received and produced this final report. Information provided by the comments received was used substantially in revising the draft and where there was a difference of opinion between the comment and the original text, this has been acknowledged in a footnote.

39. Guidance provided by GEF and UNDP, was adhered to in undertaking this terminal evaluation. As noted in the Acknowledgements, the evaluator benefited greatly from the wide spectrum of views, opinions and advice that he received during the course of his work.

### 1.3.3. *Data collection*

40. Three tools were used in the search for primary data and information – first, documents review, second, face-to-face key informant interviews and third, focus group discussions. Triangulation was used to ensure that empirical evidence collected from one source, for example documentation such as reports, was validated from other sources – interviews and focus groups. The case where information was not available in document form but only available from interviews, the evaluators sought to validate opinions expressed and information given, by posing the same questions to more than one key informant. Anecdotal evidence was taken into account only if in the judgment of the evaluators, the information was important and the source was considered reliable. In such cases, the possible limitations of this information have been noted.

41. References to documentation are noted in this report, in most cases in footnotes. The full list of documents reviewed and/or consulted is in Annex 5 which also contains a short list of the websites that were visited and reviewed. The evaluation team met with 57 persons in all. The scope of consultations ranged from those associated directly with project implementation and management (UNDP, FAO, MOA, EPA, PMU).

42. The Interview protocols for this TE were described in the Evaluation Inception Report and most meetings followed the same pattern, that is, a brief introduction on the purpose of the evaluation mission followed by an identification of the relationship that the interviewee had with the project, if any, and his/her views on the project. Particular emphasis was placed on whether the interviewee felt that the project had achieved its Objectives, whether it had done

this effectively and as required, and whether the project's products and benefits were likely to be sustainable. The evaluators also gave an undertaking that the sources of information will not be disclosed unless this was important for the report and in such cases, only with the agreement of the source.

43. The methodology was seen as culturally sensitive and appropriate and the reliability of the information received is not in question. The spread of interviewees, across genders and circumstances served to enhance the validity of the information obtained. A full list of persons met and consulted by the evaluators is found in Annex 3.

### 1.3.4. *Risks and potential shortcomings*

44. It is possible that the reality is not defined correctly because of the subjective perspective of the qualitative approach (as respondents give their side of the story). Remedy: The consultant team will used specific and probing questions during the focus group discussions at the county or district level to retrieve collective answers that will best define the reality of project implementation.

45. Results depend on the quality of respondents selected from the project sites. Remedy: The consultant team will first of all use criteria such gender, age, location and active participation in the project to select the population for the evaluation in consultation with county-level implementing partners. Additionally, the selected participants will be randomly sampled.

46. Cooperation and institutional memory of the project team given the project activities officially ended in 2016. Remedy: The consultant team is keen on locating previous staff on the project who are available in-country to interview them face-to-face and possibly reach out the other by online or phone interviews. For example: the consultant team has successfully gotten in touch with Roland (Project Manager) with the vital help of the UNDP CO. Roland who is currently working with the Forestry Development Authority was open and very cooperative and ready for further interviews if need be. He has also given contact of former colleagues and key persons

47. Project had two independent entities (UNDP/MOA and FAO/MOA) which have different M&E and reporting mechanism leading different results and reports. Remedy: The team will evaluate the components separately under project and learn lessons from such complex arrangement. Besides, the consultant team will adopt rating by components

## *1.4. Structure of the Evaluation report*

48. The evaluators made great effort to keep this TE report brief for easy understand. It is made up of five parts which reflect UNDP/GEF generic guidance and is according to the standards established by UNEG[9]. It arises from the information and data obtained and recorded as it arose and which was then collated according to the major divisions of this report which reflect the evaluation questions.

49. Following the executive summary that captures the essence of the information contained in the report, the first part provides the introduction and the background to the assignment. It starts with the purpose of the evaluation, precisely what was evaluated and the methods used.

50. The second part is Project Description and Development Context- looks at the Start and duration, the problem that the project sought address in Liberia, Immediate and development objectives of the project, Baseline indicators established, main stakeholders and expected results.

[9] UNEG United Nations Evaluation Group (2005) Standards for Evaluation in the UN System.

51. The next is compose of four inter-related sections. It presents the findings of the terminal evaluation exercise in terms of the project design/formulation, its implementation, administration and management, its achievements, results and impacts, and the potential for sustainability of the products and services that it produced. The findings are based on factual evidence obtained by the evaluators through document reviews, interviews and consultations with stakeholders and project beneficiaries.

52. The fourth part is the Attainment of Objectives and Planned results and the final part is Lessons, Conclusions & Recommendations section which gathers together all the lessons learnt, conclusions that had been reached throughout the rest of the report based on factual evidence and/or the balance of opinion in the search for answers to the evaluation questions. This section in turn leads to the final aspect comprising the recommendations.

# 2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

## 2.1. The Project

53. This GEF/LDCF/UNDP/GoL project, 'Enhancing resilience to climate change by mainstreaming adaptation concerns into agricultural sector development', was identified as one of the priority projects in Liberia's National Adaptation Program of Actions (NAPA) submitted to the UNFCCC in May 2008. The Government of Liberia obtained LDCF funding for implementation of the project in 2012 under LDCF GEF/C.28/18, May 12, 2006 financing cycle for climate change adaptation. Liberia, as LDCF Party to the Convention, took advantage of the LDCF finance for additional costs of achieving sustainable development imposed on the LDCF-eligible countries by the impacts of climate change and integrated climate change risk considerations into agricultural development and high-priority national initiatives to achieve sustainable agricultural growth and food security (which is a priority intervention sector that is eligible under LDCF guidelines of the UNFCCC).

54. The UNDP acted as the GEF Agency; and the Liberian Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) was the national implementing institution; and the FAO was commissioned[10] to pilot and upscale climate resilient adaptive innovation technologies and practices at the community level Component 2 accordance with FAO's basic attributes, core functions and comparative advantages of its programming mandate consistent with its 2010-2013 medium term strategic plan[11].

55. The total project financing was US$2,581,400.00. The GEF/LDCF Trust financing amounted to US$2,381,400.00; the UNDP IA/IE fund provided US$200,000; and the Government of Liberia contributed US$66,496.00 in in-kind as co-financing. The UNDP executed the financing through the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) instead of the originally intended National Implementation Modality (NIM)[12] in accordance with the Financial Audit recommendations in 2014 following the No-Objection Offer of the Component 2 of the project to FAO. This key adaptive management action responded and addressed the disbursement challenges that ensued with the FAO participation.

## 2.2. Project Start and duration and unavoidable Extension by force majeure.

56. The project was developed in 2010, approved in 2011, and was launched in the last quarter of the 2012. The implementation started in September of 2012 (PIR, 2013). The project expected implementation period was four years; with closure in August 2015. The project was unavoidably delayed by a natural disaster, the outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)13 in 2014, which could not have been anticipated in the project risk analysis during the project design; and thus constituted force majeure. The Ebola effectively spanned 19 months of the project period from March 30, 2014 to September 3, 2015, when Liberia was declared free of Ebola the second time. The loss time represented 39.6% of the project life. Consequently, GEF approved

[10] "Needs assessment for enhancing resilience to climate change by mainstreaming adaptation concerns into agricultural sector development in Bong and Grand Gedeh counties, Liberia" Prepared by Kennedy Igbokwe, FAO Uganda Wakweya Tamiru, FAO Liberia Roland Lepol, Ministry of Agriculture, January 2013

11 FAO Medium Term Plan 2011-2013 http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/029/k5864e01.pdf

[12] National Implementation Modality (NIM), Annotated Project Document template for nationally implemented projects financed by the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Funds
https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/project_documents/2-6-18_-_REv_ProDoc_0.pdf

[1313] Emerging Infectious Diseases, Ebola and its control in Liberia 2014-2015 Nyenswah TG, Kateh F, Bawo L, Massaquoi M, Gbanyan M, Fallah M, et al. Ebola and Its Control in Liberia, 2014–2015. Emerg Infect Dis. 2016;22(2):169-177. https://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2202.151456 /https://www.cdc.gov/

a request for No Cost Extension14 of the project in September 2015, extending the project period by one year to September 2016 to ensure the completion of residual activities and appropriate operational and financial closure.

57. The Mid Term Evaluation (MTE) followed immediately in September -October 2015 after the approval of no cost extension of the project. The MTR recommendations resulted, among others, an exit strategy which reviewed the project outcomes, outputs, targets, implementing partners, in light of available funds, and determined what could be realistically achieved by September 2016. The annual work plan and budget (AWPB) was prepared, approved and implemented in accordance with the recommendations in the MTR.

## 2.3. Context: CC impacts on agriculture and vulnerability indicators

### 2.3.1. National Climate Risk Profile

58. Future climate change scenarios had been developed using MAGICC/SCENGEN software the National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA); and the First National Communication preparation completed in 2013, Four General Circulation Models (GCMs) were also examined. The NAPA preliminary results indicated that average projected rainfall was going to increase sharply. Results of some models show an average rainfall increase of about 684mm/month during the rainy season. Moreover, temperatures are expected to rise significantly relative to baseline condition. By 2050, warming ranges from 29°C to 32°C are forecast during August, and from to 33°C to 43° C during January. Severe heat-waves were suggested by these models. The findings were consistent with findings in neighboring countries. (PA more practical OXFAM study based on field case studies concludes that Liberia is now experiencing increasing climate-related events such as floods, erratic rainfall, intensive tropical storms, shifts in temperature, reduced soil moisture, heat waves etc. (Topor, 2009). (ProDoc para 47-49)

### 2.3.2. Project-site Specific Climate Risks Profile and baseline vulnerability Indicators

59. The site-specific climate risks and capacity needs assessment was conducted at Bong County as crop failure and low productivity due to water stress; increased rainfall intensity and flooding; soil erosion and reduced soil fertility due to land degradation; and increased pest and diseases (See Table 1) The vulnerability and adaptation assessment also observed limited level of awareness and knowledge of site specific adaptation/coping measures and capacity to respond to the identified climate risks and vulnerabilities. The baseline vulnerabilities indicators documented are summarized in Table 1.

***Table 1: baseline vulnerabilities indicators***

| Vulnerability Indicators | Baseline CC Impacts on agriculture |
|---|---|
| **Crops failure and low productivity resulting from soil erosion and reduced fertility** | 1. Germination failure rate-40%<br>2. Crop failure rate 60%<br>3. low crop yield; 10-15 % loss in productivity of swamp and upland rice (Worst in 2011 over a 5-year period (2007-2011)<br>4. Increased incidence of pests and diseases |
| **Livestock mortality** | 1. About 40% chicken deaths were reported to have died of dehydration in 2011<br>2. About 1,500 of sheep died in 2011 from dehydration<br>3. Estimated 500 goats died in Feb/April 2012 |

[14] Letter No. 107, Referenced no. CR122/GEF dated 9 September 2015-. Request for a Non-extension of Agriculture project (GEF's Contribution to project 00079407).

| | |
|---|---|
| | 4. 50% duck population of 1500 died for lack of water in 2011 |
| **Drought; and rainfall intensity and floods incidence** | 1. As much 85% of the creeks and streams can dry up during the dry season.<br>2. All the rivers get flooded when it rains, and about 90% are said to overflow their banks.<br>3. 90% of shallow wells fitted with hand pumps are reported to dry up during dry seasons due to lowering of water tables |

### 2.3.3. *Opportunities to CC adaptation and resilience capacity building the Project sought to address:*

#### *2.3.3.1. Human, Institutional and technical capacity development needs*

60. The knowledge and awareness of CC and institutional capacity to integrate and mainstream CC into agricultural policies and programs, and projects was assessed as extremely weak amongst decision-makers and planners weak (ProDoc para 27). Climate change had not been integrated in policies since the preparation of NAPA in 2008. The National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process to operationalize NAPA and mainstream adaptation planning into the national agriculture polices that had been formulated15., supported by GEF, started later in 2016; principally driven by the adoption of the Paris agreement and the SDGs in 2015 under GEF 6 programming cycle. The project therefore sought to build CCM and CRM adaptation capacity of key technical stakeholders in the ministry technical departments, in parastatals, NGOs and in research institutes (especially those responsible for preparing policies and plans and for overseeing investments; and integrate climate risks. The project also responded to develop and implement local community-based adaptation strategies and plans; and at least four adaptation technologies and practices enhancing resilience to CC piloted and demonstrated to drive adoption intensity in the pilot counties.

#### *2.3.3.2. Awareness of the CC impacts and vulnerability; and adaptive capacity needs of project pilot communities*

61. The national adaptation programme of action (NAPA, 2008)[16] projected that agriculture and farming in Liberia are significantly vulnerable to climate change. The baseline analysis confirmed very limited information existed, particularly on coping actions of rural farmers, which were being developed through conservation agriculture (CA) instead of climate smart agriculture (CSA). It observed the approach could potentially constitute malad-adaptation. It also observed very low awareness of the CC phenomena, its impacts; and vulnerability and adaptation response actions. As a result, the indigenous knowledge of the observed attributions of climate change impacts were largely ascribed to superstition other than human-induced climate change. During the Field Mission, the Focus group discussions confirmed the perceived causes of climate change attributions observed and accepted as a matter of "how *FATE will have it*". Consequently, the farmers had named the impacts and vulnerability in local language as ***"Day no good"*** that did not have solutions and had to be lived with.

The Project addressed this knowledge gap by vulnerability and adaptation needs assessment, transfer of right information and knowledge, adaptation technologies and practices to build resilience and restore confidence in income generating potential of farming.

[15] key policies formulated: Food and Agriculture Sector Vision and Investment Program (LASIP, 2003): and Liberia Food and Agriculture Policy Strategy (FAPS) "From. Subsistence to Sufficiency" (MOA, 2008) under the strategic framework of the CAADP developed by African leaders to respond to Millennium Development Goals, 2015.

[16] Liberia National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2008) ( https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/lbr01.pdf)

## 2.4. *Immediate and long-term adaptation development objectives and outcomes*

62. The immediate development objective of the project was to identify vulnerabilities of pilot counties and build climate change adaptive capacity that '*increased resilience of poor, agricultural-dependent communities and decreased vulnerability of agricultural sector to climate change in Liberia'; and initiate* mainstreaming of adaptive response measures in agricultural policies, programs and projects particularly the Liberia agriculture sector investment Policy (LASIP) under the UNDP/GEF National adaptation program of actions (NAPA) process which started in 2013.

63. In the long term promote county-wide climate change resilience in agriculture sector, contribute to food security and increase the income of smallholder farmers and rural entrepreneurs including women, on a sustainable basis (ProDoc para 183)

64. The strategic objectives, consistent with the Updated Results-Based Management Framework for Adaptation to climate change under the GEF LDCF (See Annex 12); and on the basis of which the achievement of the expected Project results have been assessed are:

- GEF-LDCF Objective 1, Outcome 1.1: Vulnerability of physical assets and natural systems reduced: Type and extent of assets strengthened and/or better managed to withstand CC;
- GEF-LDCF Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation;
- GEF-LDCF Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processed.

65. Expected Project Results and Indicators

- The expected results and indicators of the outcomes in accordance with the strategic objectives adopted from the Updated Results-Based Management Framework for Adaptation to climate change under the GEF LDCF (2014-2018) is presented in the completed Tracking Tool for Climate Change Adaptation Projects and Programs under GEF-LDCF (See Annex 12).

# 3.0 PROJECT DESIGN/FORMULATION

## *3.1. Analysis of LFA/Results Framework (Project logic/ strategy; Indicators)*

66. The objectives of the project were to be realized by implementing two project components: **Component-1: CCACD**- Climate Change Adaptation Capacity development- *institutional strengthening and mainstreaming CC in national policies*; and **Component 2: Climate Change Adaptation in agriculture project (CCAAP)**- *Innovative, sustainable, socially appropriate adaptive measures piloted at the community level*.

**Outcome-1: CCACD: strengthened Institutional and Individual capacities to plan and manage climate change in the agricultural sector in Liberia**

- Output 1.1: CRM and adaptation capacity in the agriculture sector developed of key technical stakeholders in the ministry technical departments, in parastatals, NGOs and in research institutes (especially those responsible for preparing policies and plans and for overseeing investments)
- Output 1.2: In two counties, county planners and extension workers have the technical capacity to support communities on climate change, by providing advice on climate change impacts on agriculture and on alternative approaches and measures.
- Output 1.3: Liberian tertiary education system adapted to produce technicians, engineers and scientists knowledgeable about adapting to climate change
- Output 1.4: Raised awareness of national leaders to the threat of climate change to agriculture (e.g. MOA leaders, related Ministries and agencies, the Climate Change Committee, Cabinet, Food Security and Nutrition Technical Committee [FSNTC], Agriculture Coordinator Committee [ACC]).
- Output 1.5: Climate change and adaptation mainstreamed into LASIP and other key agricultural policy initiatives (e.g. Land Policy Reform, Enhanced Land Husbandry drive under LASIP)

**Outcome -2 (CCAAP): Innovative, sustainable, socially appropriate adaptive measures piloted at the community level in two selected project sites**

- Output 2.1 A baseline analysis of current livelihood and natural resource use strategies and their vulnerabilities to climate change undertaken at two 'demonstration sites' and community adaptation strategies and plans in place.
- Output 2.2 Local community-based adaptation strategies and plans implemented: At least four adaptation and locally adapted innovations enhancing resilience to climate change tested at demonstration sites.
- Output 2.3 County agriculture plans in Bong and Grand Gedeh account for potential climate risks and incorporate building of climate change resilience as a key component.
- Output 2.4 Agricultural policies and donor investments are guided by adaptation learning at demonstration sites and integrate a land-use and livelihood strategy that helps local farmers build critically needed climate change resilience

### *3.2. Assumptions of Risks*

67. Assumptions and risks are two essentials that could facilitate or impede the successful implementation of a project. Knowledge of them combined with adequate planning helps in the successful adaptive management of a project. How they are planned, formulated and monitored are some of the key guidance to the success of a project.

68. The evaluation observed that assumptions and risks were considered during the formulation of the project as evidenced by the inclusion of risks and assumption statements in the results framework. Overall, the assumptions and risks were logically stated though some needed to have been more robust. For example, the statement 'stakeholder relations' is not very logical and robust as it is not clear what is the risk or assumption associated with such statement.

69. Additionally, it is better to maintain assumptions in the Project Logframe/Result Framework while developing a risk register for the risks including their likelihood, impacts, mitigation strategy, person responsible and dates risks were identified and when they cease to be risks.

70. Best practice is to regularly monitor and update assumptions and risks during the life span of a project. On the contrary, there is no evidence of rigorous and effective monitoring and updating of the risks and assumptions. The evaluation observed that there was no tracked evidence of monitoring and updating assumptions and risks.

### *3.3. Selection of Project targeted communities*

71. The GEF LDCF/UNDP/MOA project worked with 200 farmers from the selected pilot sites and 400 farmers from the demonstration sites in the two pilot counties (Bong and Grand Gedeh). Field assessment of livelihoods and farming systems were undertaken in consultations with the local stakeholders to determine suitability of the counties selected. The selection was based on a number of criteria, including environmental and social vulnerability, areas where established farmers' organizations operate; farming families were interested in external support for improving the viability of their farming systems that facilitated local buy-in and ownership.

72. Others factors were Communities practicing subsistence farming and agricultural production predominantly rain-fed; areas subject to the climate change and climate variability such as areas with degraded soils and loss of soil fertility, subject to frequent flooding as a result of heavy and erratic precipitation as indicated in the baseline; proximity to agricultural Research Institution ensuring adequate support and follow up mechanisms; well-established farmers' organizations in place and major NGOs as well as the UN agencies already engaged and cooperating in agricultural development projects.

### *3.4. Linkage between project and other interventions within the agriculture sector*

73. The ProDoc identified and built on key linkages of previous projects and interventions within agriculture and food security sector since 2008, which were considered appropriate to climate change adaptation and resilience measures/coping mechanisms in the project areas (See Table 2). The related projects funded by EU and Oxfam implemented by CARE, AEDE and Catalyst in Bong and Grand Gedeh Counties were particularly important. In Bong, a project titled, Conservation Agriculture (CA), which sought to improve crop yields and soil fertility through smallholders' adoption of conservation agricultural techniques, was implemented by CARE. Similarly, lessons were also drawn from projects like Promoting Food Security in Southeastern Liberia through Commercial Rice Value Chain Development (2010-2011), funded by EU and

implemented by Oxfam through Catalyst in Grand Gedeh; the Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaptation Concerns into Agriculture Sector development in Liberia (ERCC); and the Agricultural Sector Rehabilitation Project (ASRP).

74. The projects were, however, based principally on conservation agriculture concept than climate-relevant agriculture or Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) at the time. The participants engaged in this project were therefore have to be trained specifically in climate impacts, vulnerability and risks, as well as CC adaptation measures and climate resilient capacities including adaptation technologies and practices to avoid maladaptation.

***Table 2: Linkage between GEF-LDC/UNDP project and other interventions in agriculture sector in Liberia***

| Project | IA/ Organization | Type of intervention | Development Partner |
|---|---|---|---|
| Smallholder adoption of CA techniques in pilot farming, 2009 | **CARE, AEDE** | improve crop yields and soil fertility in cassava and vegetable farming | OXFAM, Howard G. Buffett Foundation and Belinda Gates Foundation, 2009 |
| UN family joint food security in lowland rice cultivation | **FAO, UNDP** | Livelihood and diversification of farming system | UNDP, WFP |
| Food Security through Commercialization of Agriculture (FSCA) | **FAO/AEDE** | development of vegetable production | FAO |
| Purchase for Progress (P4P) Scheme | **WFP** | small-scale farmers access to markets and the opportunity to sell at competitive prices | **WFP, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Howard G. Buffet Foundation,** |
| lowland rice farming, farming, training in governance and financial management 2008 -2010 | **AEDE** | Developed 150 acres of lowland rice | **USADF)** |
| food production support interventions in Liberia | **OXFAM** | rehabilitation and development of lowland rice infrastructure; training and capacity support | **EU Emergency project** |
| **REDD+** | **FDA** | Reducing emissions from forest degradation which also addresses relevant adaptation issues | **WORLD BANK** |

*Source: ProDoC*

## *3.5. Implementing Partners and stakeholders' engagement*

75. The Executing GEF Agent was UNDP. The Implementing Partner was MOA. FAO was however contracted to execute Component 2 of the project by MOA in consideration of its comparative advantage to adapt FAO -FFS methodology to climate change adaptation in Liberia's agriculture sector.

76. The project was implemented at the national, County (local government) and district levels. The Bong County and the Grand Gedeh were selected as demonstration sites. The stakeholder analysis helped to identify and engage key relevant collaborating institutions with requisite mandates in the governance of specific roles to ensure successful project outcomes. The key stakeholders engaged are presented in the Annex 8.

77. At the national level, the technical staff were nominated from Responsible Ministries, namely MOA, MPEA, MIA, EPA, MOT, and FDA. At the county level, the key partners were Extension Services Department of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), 15 County Agriculture Coordinators (CACs) and 8 District agricultural Officers (DAOs).

78. Seven (7) Universities and Research institutions were drawn from the University of Liberia-College of Agriculture in Monrovia, Central Agriculture Research Institute (CARI); 26 number

of technical schools and /polytechnics institutions; and West Africa Agriculture Productivity Project (WAAPP).

79. 3 Local NGOs and 3 international NGOs were identified for requisite training at the community level. The international NGOs were CARE, AEDE, CHAP; the Local NGOs/FBOs included Farm Life Africa (FLA) – Gbarzon District; Liberia Agency for National Development (LARO)– Tchien District.; and Liberia Agriculture Relief Organization (LAND) – Tchien District.

80. The targeted beneficiary community-based farmers were originally 200 from the piloted sites in the pilot counties (Bong and Grand Gedeh). Additional 400 farmers were engaged in ***non-piloted sites*** [hereafter referred to as ***demonstration sites***] in the pilot counties. The pilot sites comprised 4 Districts and 8 communities and 8 sites. The communities were Bellemu, Forquelleh, Gbarnga Siah-Quelleh, and Garmue (Bong County); and Tian Town, Gaye Town, Pouh Town and Zleh Town. (Grand Gedeh).

81. The beneficiary communities of the demonstration sites (additional sites), where the pilot results were replicated /demonstrated, comprised 400 farmers; 200 per County. There were 13 communities in 4 districts: **Kpaii district**- (Pakala, Detain-Ta, Galai); **Jorquelleh district**- (Melekie, Kpaiyah, Jennepleta, Gbarnay, Quaryah). **Tchien district**- (Zwedru City, Gbargbo Town}; Cavalla District-(Tuzon, Seyjelah Village, Ziway Town) (see Annex 8).

### *3.6. Lessons from other relevant projects incorporated into project design*

82. The evaluation observes that lessons from several other projects and programs were incorporated into the project design. Related projects funded by EU and Oxfam, and implemented by CARE, AEDE and Catalyst in Bong and Grand Gedeh Counties were particularly important. Significant lessons from these projects, which show linkage with climate change, were incorporated into the design of the project.

83. For example, in Bong, a project titled, Conservation Agriculture (CA), which sought to improve crop yields and soil fertility through smallholders' adoption of conservation agricultural techniques, was implemented by CARE. Similarly, lessons were also drawn from projects like Promoting Food Security in Southeastern Liberia through Commercial Rice Value Chain Development (2010-2011), funded by EU and implemented by Oxfam through Catalyst in Grand Gedeh; the Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaptation Concerns into Agriculture Sector development in Liberia (ERCC); and the Agricultural Sector Rehabilitation Project (ASRP).

84. FAO FFS principally CA adapted as CSA for the implementation of Component 2

### *3.7. Management arrangements*

85. The UNDP was the GEF Executing Agent (EA), and MOA, the National Implementing Agency (I/A). UNDP executed the fiduciary under its Direct Execution (DEX) Modality. UNDP provided certified accounts to the donor on all expenditures in line with UNDP's rules and regulations. Through its Energy and Environment Project, UNDP worked with the MOA and the Project Board.

86. The project constituted a management arrangement based on recommendations of the Local Advisory Committee (LPAC). The Project Board made management decisions and provided guidance to the Project Manager. The Board was chaired by MOA as the Executive; UNDP as the technical expert in the position of the **Senior Supplier and the Project Assuranc**e; and Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, on behalf of the Government of Liberia was appointed as the **Senior Beneficiary**. **Other members** of the Board were representatives from the Responsible Ministries and relevant government departments, namely the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), Ministry of Transport, Forestry Development Authority, Environmental

Protection Authority, (EPA), Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs (MPEA), DEN, and SCNL (See Annex 13 -Sample of Project Board minutes).

87. **Project Steering Committee (PSC)** acted as Technical Support Mechanism; was chaired by the MOA or EPA. The Deputy Minister of Technical Services of MOA or his delegate was appointed The **Project Manager** (PM) served as Secretary to the PSC. The Project Implementation Unit (PMU) comprised Technical Project Coordinator, M&E and Communications expert and a full-time Finance and Admin Manager.

88. The evaluation identified that there was a clear management arrangement considered at project design and in place during implementation. The project management arrangement clearly identified and defined the roles and responsibilities of key structures, positions and partners. The management arrangement was assessed to be adequate for the effective management of the project, delivery of activities and the achievement of results. For example, the Project Board responsible for making management decisions met at regular intervals to review reports, approving of work plan, etc. Other structures such as the Project Assurance, Project Steering Committee, Project Manager, Project Support functioned during the implementation of the project.

### *3.8. UNDP's Comparative advantage*

89. UNDP's comparative advantage in designing and supporting this LDCF project was indicated as particularly strong because of UNDP's long-term involvement in setting the development agenda of Liberia under the NAPA and NAP processes. The project was designed and implemented as part of the UNDP's CPAP programs on promoting food security and long-term environmental sustainability. Building climate change resilience in sectors relevant to pro-poor economic development, including the agricultural sector for food security, income generation, and poverty reduction, the project was consistent with the Liberia MDGs, currently SDGs (See section 4.6).

90. UNDP has strong mandates to build national capacities for integrating climate change risks/opportunities into social equity, economic growth and environmental protection issues at all levels of development decision making. Integrating climate change risks into sustainable management of environment and natural resources and into Poverty Reduction Strategies, national development frameworks and sector strategies remain the key business of UNDP in Liberia as set out in the CPAP. At the heart of UNDP's capacity building approach is the promotion of innovative and alternative climate resilient land practices and livelihoods, and developing the capacity of local government, community and indigenous groups to manage climate change risks, which were all major components of this project implementation.

91. The CCACD mainstreaming in the agriculture sector and the demonstration of how small-scale infrastructure in agriculture can be "climate-proofed" by limited investment thereby increasing the resilience of the agriculture sector to climate change was very consistent UNDP's programmes under its development mandate and vision to help countries eradicate poverty and significantly reduce inequality and exclusion by focusing, inter alia, inclusive and sustainable growth and development that incorporates productive capacities and create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded, support achieving faster progress in reducing gender inequality and promoting women's empowerment; and integrate the management of ecosystem services into national planning and the productive sector.

## 3.9. Project Implementation challenges, Design Changes, and Adaptative management

92. There was significantly changed from the original ProDoc Results Logframe during the implementation phase. This resulted from the key factors , including fundamental changes made by the MOA, the Implementing Agency (I/A) to the project delivery in appointing FAO to implement the Component 2 of the project; delayed and project burdened by force majeure incidence that could not have been foreseen in project risk analysis (the Ebola virus that extended 40% of the project period), recommendations by the MTR-2015, and the application and granting of No-Cost Extension period for one year to 2016. The key modifications and changes identified are as follows:

### 3.9.1. Change in Execution Implementation modality

93. The modality of the implementation of the GEF-LDCF/UNDP/GoI project fundamentally changed. The Minister of Agriculture (MOA) offered a non-objection to FAO to implement Component 2. The Project Steering Committee (PSC) approved the FAO work plan/budget on 16 October 2012. FAO adapted the Farmers' Field Schools (FFS) model of the FAO for the development and implementation of the Component 2 as "Climate Change Adaptation to Agriculture Development Project (CCAAP) in Liberia"

94. UNDP resorted subsequently to Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) instead of original National Implementation Modality (NIM) as an adaptive fiduciary management approach to address the challenges in the funding of FAO activities of Component-2. The change in the execution resulted in apparently two distinct projects as CCACB by MOA/UNDP and CCAAP by MOA/FAO. The implementation was complimentary in the attainment of the overall project objective of component 2. However, FAO adopting its traditional reporting guidelines and procedures resulted in FAO not reporting directly to the PMU.

### 3.9.2. Changes in Component 2 Results-Based Management Logical framework

95. FAO, in adapting its flagship FFS model to implementing Component 2 of the Project made significant changes to the main outcome, activities, and the activity indicators appropriate to the application of the model to achieve the objectives of the UNDP ProDoc expected results. For instance, the Component 2 key outcome was changed to "Adaptive capacity of communities and the agricultural production system through farmer field schools approach" to deliver the outcomes of "Innovative, sustainable, socially appropriate adaptive measures piloted at the Community Level" in the UNDP ProDoc.

96. Needs-Assessment (N-A)[17] methodology was implemented as CC vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) Assessment to determine the site-specific baseline vulnerabilities and choice of adaptation response actions. Guidelines developed for establishing and implementing the FFS System[18] was tailored to transfer of CC adaptation knowledge, technologies and practices and drive the adoption intensity;

97. FAO expanded beneficiary farmers from initial target of 200 in 8 pilot sites to 600 including additional 400 farmers in demonstration and replication of the pilot results in 4 non-pilot sites in the Bong and Grand Gedeh counties; Jorquelleh and Kpaii (Bong county) and Tchien and Cavalla (Grand Gedeh County).

[17] Needs assessment for enhancing resilience to climate change by mainstreaming adaptation concerns into agricultural sector development in Bong and Grand Gedeh counties, Liberia (FAO, 2013)
[18] Guideline towards Formulating FFS Curriculum for Climate Change Adaptation in Liberia (FAO, 2013)

### 3.9.3. *Changes based on 2015 MTR -Recommendations*

***Component-1 [CCACD]:***

98. PMU revised AWP with SMART indicators approved by the Project Board on Feb 2, 2016 for the implementation of residual activities of Component 1 within the one-year period of No-Cost Extension period to ensure.

***Component -2: CCAAP- Innovative, sustainable, socially appropriate adaptive measures piloted at the community level in two selected project sites***

99. The adaptation technologies and practices were re-validated in response to the MTR 2015 recommendations; and limited the choices to 4 appropriate adaptation measures (minimum recommended in the project document), namely: SRI, water stress management (both flood and drought response), Local manure production and soil fertility, and integrated pest management.

100. FAO implemented an Exit strategy on the recommendations of the MTR 2015 for sustaining FFS system through Trained the Trainers program, which built knowledge and skill capacities of FBOs and LNGOs in establishment and operation of FFS to ensure farmers training could be maintained after the expiration of the project life. This was however not sustained due to non-institutionalization of the FFS system within the County agricultural planning and extension services.

## *3.10. Adaptive management*

***Adaptive management of Fiduciary implementation modality***

101. UNDP resorted to Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) instead of original National Implementation Modality (NIM) to address the challenges in disbursement for FAO activities for the implementation of Component 2.

102. The Government of Liberia through UNDP applied for No-cost Extension, which was granted by GEF. That compensated for the delays occasioned by the Ebola Virus tragedy and addressed the uncertainties regarding fund availability identified at the time of the MTR 2015. The facility assisted in achieving the revised annual work plan approved in 2016 focused on readily achievable targets for the achievement of outputs that were outstanding. For instance, Component 2 revalidated 20 conservation agricultural practices and limited the pilot and the demonstration to 4 adaptation measures that reduced climate impacts and vulnerability and built adequate adaptive capacity of the beneficial population. The revalidation transitioned the FFS approach from conservation agriculture being transferred by the previous interventions to climate smart agriculture (CSA).

## *3.11. Partnership Arrangements*

103. **FAO:** The MOA, acting on a provision under the project design, to sub-contract any aspects of the project implementation, offered a no-objection to use **FAO's** experience to implement Component 2. This was justified by the government adopting and tailoring the FAO's Farmers Field Schools (FFS) model to Climate change adaptation to agriculture project (CCAAP) in Liberia FAO implemented component 2 under the rules and procedures and reporting requirements of FAO, that made the implementation in collaboration with the MOA appear as a separate project "CCAAP".

104. FAO, in implementing Component 2, conducted Needs-Assessment[19] (N-A) adapted to CC vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessment in 2012; and documented the baseline survey, the prevailing natural resources use strategies in the selected pilot and non-pilot communities of the selected counties. FAO also adapted its flagship FFS methodology to design guidelines for the adaptation learning program and the transfer of CCA knowledge, technologies, practices and measures to drive adoption intensity.

**County MOA Extension Services Department, the County administrators, and international NGOs, and LNGOs and FBOs** played key roles as **project implementing partners** for component 2 at the community level. The **County MOA extension Services** and the **contracted NGOs** acted as the Facilitators of the transfer of adaptation knowledge, technologies and practices to the beneficial farmers in the pilot and non-pilot sites. **Care International** in Panta District of the Bong County in conjunction with **CARI**; **AEDE** in Grand Gedeh were supposed to have worked closely with the communities in Gbarzon District.

105. **The Research scientists from CARI** provided specialists backstopping support to the members of the FFS, acted in advocacy role to farmers, and provided project monitoring and assessment of the adoption intensities of the adaptation technologies and practices.

106. **FFS Community Farmers in pilot sites and Demonstration sites:** Based on the FFS approach, participating farmers and farmer organizations did undergo "learn-by-doing' program to adopting the adaptation technologies, practices and measures they chose to study and learn about depending on the vulnerability and adaptation measures recommended by the needs assessment for a particular site (FAO N-A Report). The 4 adaptation response measures were **SRI, water stress management, local compost production and soil fertility management, local biocide production and integrated pest management**. The training was based on comparison studies and field studies that the farmers conducted. In so doing the FFS concept considered them as experts in the particular practice they investigated and replicated on their own farms to drive adoption intensity, ownership and dedication to the project.

[19] Sources: Needs Assessment Final Report 2013 and FAO Terminal report 2016

# 4.0 Attainment of project objectives and planned results

## *4.1.Extent of achievement of Outputs and Outcomes*

107. The section assessed, for each component, the project success in producing the programmed outputs as presented in the project document, both in quantity and quality, as well as their contribution towards achieving the objectives of the project. The Evaluation adopted the Physical Progress Report (PPR) (See Annex 14) methodology for the assessment of the extent the project achieved the designed outputs under the respective project components and outcomes. The PPR has been based on the project outputs and activities outlined in the ProDoC (See Section 2.4 pg. 44-60) for each of the components and outcomes and the Project Results Logframe (ProDoc pg. 64). The actual outputs delivered compared to the planned outputs approved in the ProDoc, which contributed to the attainment of results and overall objectives of the project, have been compiled and presented in the Physical Progress Report (PPR) (See Annex 8).

108. The degree of success of the project in achieving its different outputs of Component 2 has been based on the FAO Revised Results Log Frame developed as part of the Vulnerability and Adaptation Needs Assessment (N-A), and in accordance with the outputs of the original UNDP ProDoc to the extent possible.

109. The Outputs, which were not delivered were significantly low (see Annex 14: PPR). The justifications provided in the project reports are summarized as follow:

a) Output 2.3.3 Organized site visits for relevant county representative and other interested communities not achieved because of lack of funds {*Source: FAO Terminal report 2016*};

b) Output 2.4.2 key findings from the demonstration sites from FFS-tested innovations of CCA measures at pilot and demonstration sites involving farmers disseminated to agriculture sector stakeholders was documented and reported but was not discussed and disseminated with agriculture stakeholders as was intended (FAO Terminal report 2016);

c) Output 2.4.8 FFS groups within the same sub-counties and from other sub-county networks made active and functional was not achieved.

### 4.1.1. *Component-1: CCACD of Outputs and indicators: Extent of achievement*

***CCACD Outcome -1*** *strengthened Institutional and Individual capacities to plan and manage climate change in the agricultural sector in Liberia*

*Output-1.1: CRM and adaptation capacity in the agriculture sector developed of key technical stakeholders in the ministry technical departments, in parastatals, NGOs and in research institutes (especially those responsible for preparing policies and plans and for overseeing investments)*

110. The project achieved 98 percent of all the planned outputs in contributing to the attainment of the outcome 1. The knowledge products required for effective training in the Climate Change adaptation capacity development (CCACD) and mainstreaming were developed and rolled out[20]. The CRM was developed, validated and finalized with the involvement of key stakeholders[21]. The CRM implementation manual was also developed and published in 2013[22] .

[20] Source: CCAAP Annual Report 2015. Web link: http://adaptation-undp.org/resources/reports-and-publications-country-teams/climate-change-adaptation-agriculture-project

[21] Source: CCAAP 2014 Annual Report

A Monrovia-based Think Tank was a Learning and knowledge sharing platforms on Climate Risks Management (CRM) set up in Monrovia and the two pilot counties (Bong County and Grand Gede County). The platform brought together more than 100 experts, climate change practitioners, and interest groups. It was formally organized and launched in 2013 as a network of CC practitioners. it suffered inactivity after it was launched; and was relaunched in 2015 with the mobilization of more members. However, it was not institutionalized, not funded and therefore not sustained (see para 207 and 213). The CCM research was conducted by Stella Maries Polytechnic on Tree Crop Production and Climate Change Adaptation in 27 town. *There were however outstanding activities, namely: incorporation of comments and suggestions; Revised final report for printing and validation workshop, which could not be verified because CCACD 2016 annual report was not available*[23].

111. In 2014, the knowledge products were used for the implementation of the strategies and plans developed to strengthen the technical and financial capacities [21]. Technical and financial capacity needs assessment of the selected institutions was conducted in Bong and Grand Gedeh Counties by a cross sectoral team including the MOA Senior Economist, the PMU, CSO (AEDE) and private sector (Subah-Belleh) [21]. A webpage on the MoA website was open and dedicated to the CCAAP and uploaded with some project documents. *The Evaluation observed some key project documents and knowledge products are yet to be uploaded.*

***Output-1.2 CCACD 1.2**: In two counties, county planners and extension workers have the technical capacity to support communities on climate change, by providing advice on climate change impacts on agriculture and on alternative approaches and measures.*

112. At the sub-national level in the two pilot counties, like the national level, the 32 Staff of relevant government institutions and parastatals, particularly MOA Extension services, county planners and commissioners, FFS facilitators including contracted international and national NGOs were trained on adaptation planning and disaster management[24]. The staff were subsequently involved in the peer review of climate change knowledge materials produced under the project (See Annex 14) including 5 concept notes for the transfer of adaptation knowledge, technologies, measures and practices submitted for review, comments and approval for the implementation and achievement of Component 2 outcomes. They were also trained in tracking and reporting activities at FAO-FFS, and climate information sharing with other farming communities as a part of the exit strategy recommended by the MTR to sustain the uptake and replication of adaptive capacities built at the farmer level after project closure.

113. Initial lessons from the adaptation capacity Needs Assessment (N-A) were packaged into brochures and video documentaries. The brochure was widely circulated among staff of the MOA, FDA, MOT, students from the University of Liberia, Cuttington University, high school students (during the launch of the high school CC clubs) and other local literate stakeholders in the two pilot counties[25].

***Output-1.3 CCACD 1.3**: Liberian tertiary education system adapted to produce technicians, engineers and scientists knowledgeable about adapting to climate change*

114. 7 relevant sectoral academic universities and research institutions[26] received Hands-On-Training in technical capacities and human skills development to monitor and evaluate adaptation

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[22] , Annual report 2014. web link: https://adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/downloads/ccm_cd_plan_implementation_manual_final.doc and http://moa.gov.lr/doc/CCM%20CD%20Plan%20Implementation%20Manual%20Final.pdf

[23] Source:2015 Annual Report, pg. 3* (* Could not be verified because there is no 2016 report).

[24] Source: 2015 M&E annual report

25 Source: 2013 Annual report, pg. 8

[26] University of Liberia- College of Agriculture in Monrovia, Central Agriculture Research Institute (CARI)

strategies and measures; risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments at the demonstration farm level.

115. Cuttington University developed a short-term program in CC; CC clubs were established in 2 colleges and one university. The Departments of the University of Liberia and Cuttington University carried research analysis on "Assessment of Biological and Socio- Economic Impacts of Climate Change on the Farming of Selected Crops in Panta and Gbarzon District, Liberia". The key support to tertiary institutions was the finalization of the CC research findings by the Agriculture Departments of the University of Liberia and Cuttington University. Subsequently, the College of Agriculture has developed and integrating CC modules in agricultural degree programs.

116. Learning and knowledge sharing platforms were set up in Monrovia and two pilot counties; a five-room climate change resource center was built in Gbarnga and equipped with a computer lab, a library for reports and textbooks, and conference. In Bong County, two networks of climate change practitioners were set up comprising 75 members per county from different sectors and interest groups[27]. The networks were not institutionalized for the required inputs and incentives therefore they were not sustained.

117. The media capacity for CCA awareness creation of the climate-resilient adaptation innovative technologies, approaches and practices were built through 4 Television, 2 community radio talk shows[28].

***Output-1.4 CCACD 1.4**: Raised awareness of national leaders to the threat of climate change to agriculture (e.g. MOA leaders, related Ministries and agencies, the Climate Change Committee, Cabinet, Food Security and Nutrition Technical Committee [FSNTC], Agriculture Coordinator Committee [ACC]).*

118. Awareness raising knowledge materials were developed to facilitate awareness creation activities. WAAPP supported and developed communications and knowledge management in finalizing and arranging airing of the Video documentary of project lessons learned in the pilot sites on four local TV stations. Communication officers of WAAPP led the planning and compiling of the video including technical editing and production [21]. Materials were also incorporated into MOA's website for institutional and public access and information.

119. Two local county development steering policy roundtable meetings were facilitated to mainstream climate and lessons learned on climate risk management and adaptation in county-level planning processes for 28 participants (14 in Bong and 14 in Grand Gedeh)[29]. Two staff from the Ministries of Agriculture and the then Planning and Economic Affairs attended international peer training and subsequently rolled out training to 20 government ministries and agencies.

120. Lessons learned were documented and used to train FBOs and LNGOs in the non-pilot sites. Training workshop conducted aimed at building the knowledge, skill and capacities of FBOs and LNGOs in farmer field school (FFS) establishment and facilitation to ensure that FFS system was maintained for farmers training after the project life. This was an exit strategy to sustain the FFS System and the replication of the results and increased adoption intensity in the counties.

***Output-1.5 CCACD**: Climate change and adaptation mainstreamed into LASIP and other key agricultural policy initiatives (e.g. Land Policy Reform, Enhanced Land Husbandry drive under LASIP)*

[27] Source: PM Handing Over Notes, 2016-pg. 5.
[28] Smile FM Radio (Zwedru, Grand Gedeh County and Radio Bongees, in Bong County); and 3 On-line (Online sites: 1. GEF Adaptation Learning Module (ALM); 2. UNDP Adaptation website and 3. MOA website
[29] Source: FAO Terminal Report 2016; pg. 9.

121. The project initiated and supported the review of agriculture policies and investment proposals to mainstream climate change adaptation interventions. Two national consultants hired by the project reviewed the Agenda for Transformation (AFT or PRS2) and the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (LASIP) and have identified opportunities for integrating CCA as CSA interventions[30]. More than 50 stakeholders from government, civil society, private sector and international development partners reviewed a draft report on the integration of climate change adaptation into the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (LASIP)[31]. The Knowledge products (CRM; N-A adapted to V&A; CCM Manual; CCAAP Concept notes of Adaptation measures, technologies and Practices, FFS Guidelines for CC Adaptation in Agriculture project (CCAAP); MOA website publications and project research reports) were used as mainstreaming tools. Annually, project impacts were tracked in annual progress reports and analyzed.

122. The Evaluation noted the inability to incentivized and sustain the Think Tank initiative, one of the flagship of the project and the non-implementation of the county-level mainstreaming of the project lessons and results in the county planning system. Notwithstanding, the effectiveness of the Component contribution towards the achievement of the project objectives for sensitization and building capacities for integration of the CCA in the agriculture sector policies is rated **Satisfactory.**

### 4.1.2. *Component 2 CCAAP Outputs: extent of achievement*

123. **CCAAP Objective**: Innovative, sustainable, socially appropriate adaptive measures piloted at the community level in two selected pilot counties. The project achieved 88 percent of all the planned outputs in contributing to the attainment of the objectives of Component 2.

***CCAAP-Output 2.1:*** *A baseline analysis of current livelihood and natural resource use strategies and their vulnerabilities to climate change undertaken at two 'demonstration sites' and community adaptation strategies and plans in place.*

124. Component 2 was implemented by FAO in collaboration with MOA. Consistent with the Project design, the FAO carried out site-specific climate change vulnerability and adaptation Needs Assessment (N-A) in 2012[32], including climate baseline at the two selected pilot counties, Bong and Grand Gedeh. As part of the Needs Assessment, the prevailing natural resources use and indigenous coping strategies in two pilot sites were documented. FAO also developed tailored FFS guidelines and the Concept notes to analyze both the formal & informal institutional arrangements in the two project counties [34]. to determine the suitable CC adaptation measures that best suited the county circumstances.

125. FFS was established in 8 pilot communities; a curriculum was developed and reviewed for the awareness creation and identification of climate resilient adaptation response measures appropriate to local CC context. FFS facilitators' training in FFS methodology of "Learn-by-Doing" was conducted for a total of 17 persons, including eight 8 FFS facilitators [33]. The CC facilitators' guideline was edited to suit the local context for FFS training. [18]. The climate-relevant needs assessment and the tailored FFS guidelines transformed conservation agriculture, the local farmers had hither been introduced to by other interventions, to climate smart agriculture (CSA) and addressed the potential problem of malad administration.

[30] Source: 2013 Annual Report pg. 11
[31] Source: 2014 Annual Report, pg. 5
[32] Needs Assessment Final Report 2013 (see Section 4.1.2, pg. 5) and FAO Terminal report 2016
[33] Source: FAO Terminal report 2016; pg. 8.

*CCAAP Output 2.2 Local community-based adaptation strategies and plans implemented: At least four adaptation and locally adapted innovations enhancing resilience to climate change tested at demonstration sites.*

126. The climate vulnerability needs assessment identified 11 indigenous coping strategies or mechanisms in Bong County (see N-A Section 4.1.3, pg. 10 & Table 13; pg. 11) and ten (10) in Grand Gedeh county (see Section N-A 4.2.3; pg. 17 & Table 26; pg. 18)[34]. In November 2012, the FAO and MOA team carried out a scoping mission to Bong County to identify, review and discuss with local authorities the selection of the project districts, including the most suitable project sites and communities for implementation of FFS model. [*Source: Needs Assessment Final Report 2013; pg. 3.*]

127. 20 innovations were subsequently tested. These were re-validated on the recommendations of MTR 2015; and four were successfully piloted as CSA approach in 8 FFS in 8 communities in Bong and Grand Gedeh counties, namely water stress management, integrated soil fertility management (including local manure preparation), integrated pest management (IPM) and drought-resistant varieties of food crops (cereal, root and tubers)[35]. Additionally, livelihood strategies (piggery, poultry, fishery) were also implemented[36]. Four extension officers and other project staff (such as FFS Resource Person, Project Consultant & Field Technician) were involved in project activities. As part of the Needs Assessment carried out by FAO in 2012, climate information needs of farmers were identified and developed into Climate information and advisory support to farmers.[37]. The famers constructed water management structures in paddy fields and rice -fish culture to reduce flooding situation; planted bitter ball seedlings with compost for soil fertility improvement; planted cassava cuttings using the 3 planting methods; planted corn, bitter ball and okra and pepper with compost.

*CCAAP Output 2.3 County agriculture plans in Bong and Grand Gedeh account for potential climate risks and incorporate building of climate change resilience as a key component.*

128. The outputs under this outcome were achieved by the engagement of Four extension officers[38] Two local adaptation planning and mainstreaming training workshops were organized (one in each county) for extension officers and county development planners involving 28 participants (14 in each county). Two CC farmer networks set-up; workshops held with all FFS participants and a five-person interim leadership established (one in each county)[39].

129. Two MOI workshops were held (one in each county) involving four FBOs as a sustainability strategy to enhance market linkages and develop savings mechanism, as well as financing opportunities[40]. The Evaluation noted all the outputs were delivered except site visits, which should have been organized for relevant county representative and other interested communities because of lack of funds [36].

*CCAAP Output 2.4 Agricultural policies and donor investments are guided by adaptation learning at demonstration sites and integrate a land-use and livelihood strategy that helps local farmers build critically needed climate change resilience*

130. The output was delivered by a series of round tables and workshops and adaptation learning at the pilot and demonstration sites. Two local county development steering policy roundtable meetings were facilitated to mainstream climate and lessons learned in climate risk management and adaptation in county-level planning processes for 28 participants (14 in

[34] Source: Needs Assessment Final Report 2013
[35] Source: FAO Terminal report 2016; pg. 2.
[36] Source: FAO Terminal report 2016
[37] Section 8.6. pg. 30 Needs Assessment Final Report 2013
[38] FAO Terminal report, 2016 pg. 8
[39] Source: FAO Terminal report 2016
[40] Source: FAO Terminal report 2016; Appendix 1- pg. 19

Bong and 14 in Grand Gedeh) [36]. However, the FFS-tested innovations of CCA measures at demonstration sites involving farmers were documented and reported, but not disseminated to sector stakeholders as was planned; and that no meetings were held with sector stakeholders to discuss findings [*Source: FAO Terminal report 2016*].

131. Land use management strategy was integrated to promote community livelihood strategies and the resilience of farmers in pilot communities against CC was strengthened. The field mission confirmed SRI in lowlands integrated with aqua-culture were the best mixed-farming that provided the income and livelihood strategy (See Video)[41].

132. A 3-day training in Market Opportunities for Sustained Production was organized for 2 FBOs from Panta District, Bong County. They were Panta Farmers' Cooperative Society (PANFAMCO) and Kwapa-Gei Farmers Development Cooperative Society (KGFDCS). A total of 11 persons participated in the training workshop (9 males & 2 females)[42]. Two meetings were held with FFS facilitators (one in each county) in order to review project implementation processes. Four requirements were identified for implementation adjustment. (FAO Terminal report 2016; pg. 19).

133. Twelve community awareness sessions were held (six in Bong and six in Grand Gedeh) and knowledge on successfully tested CC innovations was transferred. [*Source: FAO Terminal Report 2016*]. Six community outreach sessions were also held to non-pilot districts to apply CC adaptive measures (three in Bong and three in Grand Gedeh), involving 170 farmers (79 in Bong and 91 in Grand Gedeh). No site visits were, however, made for relevant county representatives and other interested communities, and no commercial plots were supported by grants.

134. Of the initially targeted 200 FFS farmers, 101 participants were scheduled for graduation (56 in Bong and 45 in Grand Gedeh); owing to time constraint, only participants in Bong graduated. A graduation program was organized in Bellemue Town, Panta District, Bong County on August 29, 2016. A total of 54 farmers graduated; and several dignities from national and county levels witnessed the program among which were Hon. Chea Garley, Assistant Minister/MOA and Mr. Emmanuel Johnson, Acting CCAAP Coordinator/PMU/MOA [42].

135. As an exit strategy for sustainability of the FFS and the community program recommended by the MTR, three LNGOs (Farm Life Africa (FLA)- Gbarzon District; 2. Liberia Agency for National Development (LARO)-Tchien District; 3. Liberia Agriculture Relief Organization (LAND)-Tchien District were trained to establish and facilitate farmer field school (FFS). A total of 9 persons participated in the training workshop (6 males & 3 females) [42].

*ADDITIONAL FAO CCAAP Output 2.5 Local community-based adaptation strategies and plans implemented: At least four adaptation and locally adapted innovations enhancing resilience to climate change tested at non-pilot demonstration sites*

136. FAO exceeded the number of targeted farmers and communities by demonstration of the success of the pilot project in 13 non-pilot communities in both Bong and Grand Gedeh Counties for 400 additional farmers. The project successfully transferred the results from the pilot to 4 non-pilot districts (Jorquelleh and Kpaii in Bong county; Tchien and Cavalla in Grand Gedeh), comprised a total of 13 farmer groups involving 336 farmers (out of 400) in 13 communities in both Bong and Grand Gedeh Counties[43].They were Kpaii disrtict-Palala, Doetain-Ta, Galai; Jorquelleh district-Melekie, Kpaiyah, Jennepleta, Gbarnay, Quaryah. Tchien district- Zwedru City, Gbargbo Town; Cavalla District-Tuzon, Seyjelah Village, Ziway Town.

[41] https://drive.google.com/open?id=1wMnmVR0KUMI39esqq5NcFtWda2FOmOH3
[42] Source: FAO Third Quarter Progress Report, 2016; pg. 3.
[43] Source: FAO Third Quarter Progress Report, 2016; pg. 1 & 5 and CCAAP Activity Report March 2016; pg. 2,3,5 & 6

## 4.2. Assessment of Project Results

### 4.2.1. Overall results (attainment of objectives)

137. The expected results achieved based on the strategic objectives adopted from the Updated Results-Based Management Framework for Adaptation to climate change under the GEF LDCF (2014-2018) is presented in the completed Tracking Tool for Climate Change Adaptation Projects and Programs under GEF-LDCF (See Annex 12); and summarized as follows:

138. ***GEF-LDCF Objective 1:*** Reduced vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change: the Number of direct beneficiaries of appropriate adaptive measures piloted and replicated in the pilot counties (Bong and Grand Gedeh), who completed the training and practiced on their farms were 437 (with 66.4% female) made up of 101 (out of 200) from pilot sites and 336 (out 400) from non-pilot demonstration sites from a total 21 communities. This exceeded the project target of 200 FFS participants.

139. *Objective 1, Outcome 1.1*: Vulnerability of physical assets and natural systems reduced: Type and extent of assets strengthened and/or better managed to withstand CC were 23.3 acres of non-piloted sites farms representing 50.5 % of targeted 100.

140. *Objective 1, Outcome 1.3*: Climate-resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up, The Extent of adoption of climate- resilient technologies/ practices achieved:

- Number of famers involved in the FFS pilot sites and no-pilot demonstration sites were 437 with 59% women. This exceeded the end of project target of 200 farmers. Of the 200 famers, 101 completed and graduated from the FFS with 68% women.

141. **GEF-LDCF Objective 2**: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation; *Outcome 2.1 Increased awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation were:*

- At the county level, the estimated total number of people sensitized from institutions and technical staff was 805 comprised: MDAs (5), MOA (87), Universities and research institutions (188, 43% women), the CRM Think Thank initiated (80); 26 high schools as farmer advocacy groups (416), NGOs and FBOs (29).
- Under Access to improved climate information, national, sub-national and local levels,

142. *Objective 2, Outcome 2.- Access to improved climate information, national, sub-national and local levels and number of relevant assessments/ knowledge product*: The number of relevant assessments/ knowledge product produced were 6 at the county level and 5 at the national level from Risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated.

143. *Objective 2, Outcome 2.3*: *Institutional and technical capacities and human skills strengthened to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures*: The Number of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures from 7 university institutions and 5 technical and polytechnic institutions was a total number of 188 (> 80 women). CARI carried out an Assessment and produced a report after the hands-on training (see 6.8.Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Summary) and also was supposed to collaborated with the Resource center in Gbarnga to sustain the field monitoring, evaluation and reporting of adaptation technologies, practices and measures to drive adoption intensity.

144. **GEF-LDCF Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processed**, Outcome 3.1: *Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated*

*processes established and strengthened*: The project initiated a flagship national institutional arrangement the "Think Thank" made up of the trained practitioners, staff of the responsible ministries and government departments, and universities and researchers and individuals, This was however not institutionalized and therefore not supported by GOL, and therefore could not be sustained.

145. **Objective 3,** Outcome 3.2: *Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures*: The Liberia Agriculture Investment Plan (LASIP) was reviewed and CC adaptation sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures.

### 4.2.2. *Relevance*

146. The Republic of Liberia ratified the UNFCCC in 2002 and the Kyoto Protocol in the same year. Liberia is classified as a non-Annex 1 Party and a Least Developed Country (LDC) Party to the Convention. Liberia has developed and submitted its national adaptation programme of Action (NAPA, 2008)[44]. The Liberian NAPA (2008) identified as its top priority 'Enhancing resilience to increasing rainfall variability through the diversification of crop cultivation and small ruminants rearing (agriculture). Liberia, as LDCF Party to the Convention, took advantage of the LDCF finance under the UNFCCC for additional costs of achieving sustainable development imposed on the LDCF-eligible countries by the impacts of climate change and integrated climate change risk considerations into agricultural development and high-priority national initiatives to achieve sustainable agricultural growth and food security (which is a priority intervention sector that is eligible under LDCF guidelines).

147. This GEF/LDCF/UNDP project, *'Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaptation Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development'*, thus reflected the priority measures identified by NAPA to contribute to the country's development and achievement of the then Millennium Development Goals (MDGs, 2015); but was later driven by the adoption of UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 2030 in 2015. The SDGs must have contributed significantly in the granting the one year No Extension for the project completion in 2016. The project was identified and formulated through the participatory NAPA process in Liberia consistent with GEF/LDCF (2006); and supportive of national development strategies, as expressed in the PRSP and the Liberian agriculture sector investment project (LASIP).

148. The project was aligned with UNDAF Outcome 2: Equitable socio-economic development; UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary Outcome: Sustainable Rural Development (at national/sub-national/community level) (Governance systems internalize long-term sustainability of rural production into their core institutional systems) and Secondary Outcome: Ecosystem-based adaptation (Governance systems internalize the long-term sustainability of land based ecosystems goods and services, including climate change mitigation and adaptation, into their core institutional systems).

149. The project thus addressed the outcomes of CP Pillar 1: Pro-poor economic development components: Sustainable local economic recovery community-based recovery and development including food-security, and Sustainable management of environment; the CPAP Output 9.1: Access to basic infrastructure facilities and sustainable livelihoods improved; Output 10.2: Local capacities for environment and natural resources management strengthened through technical, logistic and policy support to national environment/NRM, biodiversity and land management institutions and initiatives, and Output 10.3: Institutions and legal systems capacities for disaster risk management developed.

[44] (https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/lbr01.pdf)

150. The project also was aligned with GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund [LDCF] and the Special Climate Change Fund [SCCF] (GEF/LDCF.SCCF.16/03). The overall goal of a project aligned with GEF-LDCF is increasing resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change in Liberia (as a vulnerable developing country), through both near- and long-term integration of adaptation measures in agriculture sector, at the national, county, district and communities' level; that could lead to a reduction of expected socio-economic losses associated with climate change and variability. The GEF/UNDP/MOA project objectives and outcomes achieved based on the GEF Tracking tool indicators is presented in Annex 12. The relevance of the project to the agriculture development is rated **Highly Satisfactory**.

### 4.2.3. *Effectiveness*

151. The outcomes and the planned results based on the GEF Adaptation Tracking Tool and the constructed PPR were significantly achieved. The delivery of corresponding outputs positively affected the achievement of the outcomes. The Outputs were logically tailored to their respective outcomes and reinforced a cause-effect relationship between the two. For example, the conduct of a CC capacity needs assessment and subsequent development of CC capacity development plan and manual; and climate risk management plan helped guide the provision of capacity development initiatives to both institutions and individuals (See Section). The evaluation notes actions have been taken to mainstream CC adaptation and mitigation measures into LASIP and MoA programs and projects at the national level. However, there was no evidence of county planners mainstreaming CC adaptations into County Development Agenda of the two pilot counties.

152. The Key implementing partners of Component 2 at the national and county level contributed towards the achievement of the outcomes through the sharing of expertise, technology and knowledge. For instance, the project adopted the system of rice intensification (SRI) from the West African Agriculture Productivity Project (WAAPP) that contributed to the achievement of Component 2 outcome. SRI did not only address the decline in yield, it also resulted in increased yields for farmers and promoted integrated pest management (IPM); and preparation and application of local biopesticide; and effective water stress management in the low lands, particularly floods management.

153. Despite the many challenges faced by the project, it recorded some positive, deliberate changes. Increased yield and the provision of livelihood/income for some farmers were noticeable changes. Based on understanding of seasonal changes and other climate change impact which had affected their productivity in the past, farmers continue to realize more yields and enjoy the fruit/benefits of their labour as opposed to before when drought or flood destroy their crops.

154. The intended project outcomes of the CC Adaption capacity development (CCACD) at national, county level planning, and community farm level in agricultural sector were delivered; and were designed to feed into the NAPA/NAP process after the project fund in 2016. The UNEP/UNDP GCF-funded project "To advance the National Adaptation Plans (NAP) process for medium-term investment planning in climate-sensitive sectors (i.e. agriculture, energy, waste management, forestry and health) and coastal areas in Liberia" was launched in March 2018.

155. The NAP will work to strengthen institutional frameworks and coordination for the implementation of the NAP process, expand the knowledge base achieved by the CCACD and CCAAP for scaling up adaptation, build on the capacity knowledge materials developed and initial mainstreaming climate change adaptation into planning, and budgeting processes and systems, and formulate financing mechanisms for scaling-up adaptation, including public, private, national and international.

156. Under the UNEP/UNDP NAP process, a new proposed structure, the Office of the President or Office of the Vice President would be the Chairman, with the MFDP and the EPA as Co-Chairs. Members of the NCCS would include MoA, MGCSP, FDA, MLME, National Investment Commission, LMA, MIA, World Bank, UNDP, Association of Liberian Universities, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a Civil Society Organization and FFI. The new structure thus provides the institutional arrangement with specific allocation of responsibilities after project funding.

157. The measures designed for the implementation of the pilot/demonstration projects at the community level (i.e. increasing awareness of Climate change impacts and vulnerability of agriculture at the community farm level to climate change; and the piloting of adaptation technologies and practices; and demonstration of the success of adoption of adaptation technologies and practices) have started and have produced results (Section 4.2.1). The project effectiveness is rated **Satisfactory**.

### 4.2.4. *Efficiency*

#### *4.2.4.1. Fiduciary aspects*

158. UNDP executed the fiduciary under its Direct Execution (DEX) Modality. UNDP provided certified accounts to the donor on all expenditures in line with UNDP and GEF procedures, rules and regulations. Through its Energy and Environment Project, UNDP worked with the MOA, the PMU, and the Project Board as the technical expert in the position of the **Senior Supplier and the Project Assuranc**e to guide the annual work plan and budgets (AWPB) for the project implementation.

159. The evaluation mission discussed the fiduciary aspects with the relevant project staff (mainly with the UNDP financial officers/accountants) and reviewed the status of compliance to the covenants in the Grant Agreement/Sub-Agreement) and sample documents on financial management (detailed electronic financial transacts), procurement (Procurement plans, contracts for goods and consultant services, assets register) and annual audit reports. Based on the findings, in general the fiduciary aspects had been implemented accordingly and there were no major issues, except for the change from NIM to DIM after the 2015 financial auditing; and specifically, the M&E not linking expenditures to specific activities and/or outputs, particularly for Component 2 which persisted even after the strong recommendation by the MTR. The overall rating on fiduciary aspects based on limited financial data provided is ***Moderately Satisfactory.*** The following paragraphs provide the backgrounds for the overall rating.

160. **Financial management.** The project, in general, was in compliance with the Grant covenants and country subgrant agreements. There were some delays in obtaining authorized signatures and in submission of audit reports by both executing agencies (MOA and FAO). Both MOA and FAO were managing their component finances according to national or internationally accepted procedures. Financial management was conducted in accordance with the guidance in the UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules[45]. The mission was informed that in both project counties some payments to FFS facilitators and monies for the construction Resource Centre have been incomplete.

161. **Disbursement and Utilization.** The disbursement of funds for the project's implementation was carried out in accordance with the procedures in the UNDP's Financing Administration Manual and financing agreement. The expenditure was reimbursed 90 days after submitting supporting documents. Disbursement went through rigorous checks and balances to ensure value for money and efficient use of funds. The overall performance of the total amount disbursed is high. Tables 3 and 4 show the project expenditure and additional co-funding secured to support implementation of the project**.**

[45] http://web.undp.org/execbrd/pdf/UNDPFinRegsRules.pdf

162.

*Table 3: Summary of financial reports based on Component (in USD), 31 December 2016*

| Component | Approved GEF Budget[46] | Overall Expenditures up to Dec 2016 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Outcome 1: Strengthened Inst. & Indiv. Capacities | 735,000 | 1,395,470.08 | -660,470.08 |
| Outcome 2: Innovative & Sustainable, Social | 1,596,600 | 531,409.09 | 1,065,190.91 |
| Outcome 3: Monitoring & Evaluation | 117,000 | 294,251.21 | -177,251.21 |
| Outcome 4: Project Management | 229,800 | 160,269.62[47] | 69,530.38 |
| **TOTAL** | **2,678,400.00** | **2,381,400.00** | **297,000.00** |

163. **Co-financing.** It is still unclear whether the co-financing negotiations of USD 909,632 with AEDE (See Table 4) as stated in the project document materialized through a partnership agreement as observed in the MTR 2015. There was no accounting on the US$ 5,100,000 and USD 135,490 to be provided by the Government of Liberia and FAO respectively as counterpart funding.

*Table 4: Summary table on co-funding (in USD), 31 December 2016*

| Organization | Co-funding target | Actual Co-funding secured |
|---|---|---|
| UNDP | 200,000 | 200,000 |
| Government of Liberia | 5,100,000 | NA |
| FAO | 135,490 | NA |
| AEDE | 909,632 | NA |
| **TOTAL** | **6,345,122.00** | **200,000** |

164. **Financial accounting, monitoring and reporting.** The financial accounting, monitoring and reporting are considered sufficient. The financial reports and statements were free from material misstatement. The project used the ATLAS- UNDP/UNOPS/UNFPA/UNU ERP Portal to record, monitor and generate financial reports for the project. Reports were also generated on monthly, quarterly and yearly basis. The ATLAS is user friendly. The accounts were prepared in United State Dollars using the cost convention and on cash basis.

**Procurement.** Besides having to follow the UNDP Procurement Guidelines, the project followed the Government of Liberia recent government procurement guidelines. Some delays in procurement (for example, the procurement of component 2 equipment and operational items) nearly threatened the timely delivery of inputs and thus ultimately project outcomes, outputs and activities.

165. **Audit.** All project implementing agencies were subject to annual financial audit by independent auditors acceptable to UNDP. Some agencies were audited by private auditors while others by Government auditors. The annual audit reports from 2012 to 2016 show that all

[46] All based on ProDoc 2011- https://adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/downloads/re-submission_pims_4439_prodoc_liberia_22082011.doc

[47] Amount includes Vehicle Assets Depreciation of US $ 52,209.26

auditors expressed their unqualified opinion. In addition, with respect to Statement of Expenditures (SOEs), the auditors confirmed that expenditures had been paid in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Grant Sub-Agreement. Annex 10 summarizes the annual audit reports.

#### *4.2.4.2. Monitoring and Evaluation: design at entry; Implementation and overall assessment*

166. The evaluation finds that the project had a well-defined results framework and M&E work plan and budget at entry (developed during the formulation and design of the project). The results framework detailed at objective and outcome levels the basic elements (results hierarchy, indicator, baseline, target, source of verification, assumption and risks) required to monitor and measure progress and results (mainly knowledge, attitude and practice) of the projects.

167. The original Project document (ProDoc) contained an M&E plan. The project management/MOA with the M&E officer developed annual M&E plans for Component 1. M&E work plan in the project implementation covered Component 1 only. The M&E work plan in the project document was costed; but the yearly M&E plans by MOA did not include budgets. There are no documentation indicating FAO developed yearly M&E plans for implementing Component 2. FAO, as part of it M&E activities, produced Monthly, Quarterly and Annual reports even Terminal report in 2016. Budget planned vs. Spent cannot not be ascertained as the M&E budget made the M&E Officer's salary, telecom and other cost a part of a lump sum (MTR, 2015).

168. The evaluation could not assess evidence of timely implementation of planned M&E activities. The Mid-term review was delayed due to Ebola outbreak and terminal evaluation instead of taking place within 6 months before project closure is taking place 2 years after. The M&E at design entry is rated **Satisfactory**, M&E implementation rated **Moderately Unsatisfactory** and overall Quality of M&E is rated **Moderately Satisfactory**.

### *4.3. Sustainability*

169. Sustainability measures the probability of continued long-term project-derived results and impacts after the external project funding and assistance ends. The evaluation therefore identified and assessed the key conditions or factors that were likely to undermine or contribute to the persistence of benefits. Four aspects of sustainability have been addressed and rated respectively.

#### *4.3.1. Potential of Projects and Financial Resources for Replication after Project Closure*

170. There are funding possibilities that could be exploited to provide continued support to both men and women. Currently, a number of donor partners are working with the Government of Liberia through the Ministry of Agriculture (e.g. EU, IFAD, AfDB, WB, UN agencies) to provide continued support to women and men in the agricultural sector. However, there remain gaps to adequately provide support to farmers in a timely manner that will bring about the desired changes or agricultural transformation required to boost productivity and commercialization. The agriculture sector of the NAP is a continuation of the NAPA. One of the key objective of the NAP is to scale up the current NAPA pilot projects including the project results. The potential of financial resources sustainability for replication is rated **Likely.**

### 4.3.2. *Socio-economic sustainability*

171. The project piloted and demonstrated socially appropriate and acceptable climate resilient adaptation measures to 600 farmers in 21 communities. The measures included local raw material-based practices such as compost production from farm manure and local production of biocides from local herbal materials and kerosene. The interaction with the farmers and farmer associations in the Focus groups indicated the farmers had embraced these measures and had continued the measures 2-years after the project funding with considerable success. However, the inaccessibility of the inputs from the FFS had significantly affected a couple of them; and led to their inability to sustain the yields and productivity and income generation levels achieved with the project. The use and existence of some project outputs are found low. Some of the CC adaptation technology are also not applied (e.g. water stress management, pesticide production, etc.). Nevertheless, there are three out of the 8 groups of farms that have continued. The CC networks and CC clubs were also not sustained, at best inactive.

172. As an exit strategy recommended by the MTR 2015, lessons learned from the pilot and demonstrations sites were documented and used to train FBOs and LNGOs in non-pilot sites; aimed at building the knowledge and skill capacities of FBOs and LNGOs in the establishment and facilitation of farmer field school (FFS) and ensure that FFS system for farmers training was maintained after the end of project. Three LNGOs (Farm Life Africa (FLA)- Gbarzon District; 2. Liberia Agency for National Development (LARO)-Tchien District; 3. Liberia Agriculture Relief Organization (LAND)-Tchien District were trained to establish and facilitate farmer field school (FFS) *(Source: FAO Third Quarter Progress Report, 2018; pg. 6)*. These have not been resources to function as planned.

173. At all the Focus group discussions, the Evaluation Team was informed of the usefulness of the FFS in the pilot and demonstration program and wished that the FFS had been institutionalized and integrated into the county extension services and planning systems and continued the support to the farmers and also drove the replication of the demonstration results county-wide towards achieving the immediate and the long-term objectives. As a results of the FFS and project intervention, the farmers' adoption of IPM; water stress management practices; and locally-practiced manure management & soil fertility improvement -reduced pest infestation, avoided flooding of lowland farms, and improved productivity (by reduced baseline vulnerability rates (see Table 1)- namely: Germination failure rate-40%, Crop failure rate 60% and low crop yield due to 10-15 % loss in productivity of swamp and upland rice (Worst in 2011 over a 5-year period (2007-2011) and Increased incidence of pests and diseases.) and thus reduced vulnerability and made farmers more resilient to climate change impacts. The reduced vulnerability was confirmed by three scenarios observed during the evaluation field visit, specifically Garmu community. Farmer "A" -an FFS participant adopted the innovations technologies and practices with aquaculture had increased yield; Farmer "B"-non FFS participant replicated the innovations technologies and practices under the guidance of Farmer "A" and had excellent results. However, Farmer "C" -also a non FFS participant refused the advice and guidance of Farmer "A" to adopt/replicate the innovations technologies and practices of the project and had a disastrous results from pests and flood. Thus, demonstrates the reduced vulnerability and increased resilience of farmers through the project intervention.

174. The Socio-economic sustainability is rated **Highly Likely.**

### 4.3.3. *Institutional and Technical framework and governance*

175. This sustainability strategy at national and policy level was well implemented. Adaptation knowledge material were developed and used to facilitate the study and integration of CCA into policy documents, including: Aft, National Policy and Response Strategy on CC, PAPD, NAIP II and LASIP. The project developed capacities of key and relevant institutions: College of Agriculture, University of Liberia, Research institutions, polytechnics and technicians in CC planning and risk management. The Dean of the College of Agriculture confirmed the integration of CC modules in agriculture courses at the Master's Degree Level as a result of the involvement of the University in the CCACD and CCAAP sub-components of the project.

176. The innovative CCA Think Tank was initiated under the project as a key potential post -project advocacy institution to sustain the mainstreaming and integration of CCA in national policies and programs. The Think Tank was made up of individuals from the responsible ministry engaged in the project and key institutions trained under the project. The Think Tank was, however not institutionalized and supported to provide that function. The Evaluation learned from the KII that after nearly 2 years of project closure, there has not been any effort of follow-up of the operation of the Think Tank flagship. The situation could change with the implementation of the NAP project.

177. The UNEP/UNDP/GEF NAP process, re-activated in September 2014 and operational since October 2014; and currently housed at the EPA. Under the NAP process, a new NCCS was structure has been proposed. The Office of the President or Office of the Vice President would be the Chairman, with the MFDP and the EPA as Co-Chairs. Members of the NCCS would include MoA, MGCSP, FDA, MLME, National Investment Commission, LMA, MIA, World Bank, UNDP, Association of Liberian Universities, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a Civil Society Organization and FFI. The new structure thus provides the institutional arrangement with specific allocation of responsibilities that can drive the scaling up of the successful pilot and demonstration results. The Institutional and technical sustainability including reactivation of the Think Tank flagship initiative could be addressed under NAP project "Strengthening Liberia's Capability to Provide Climate Information and Services to Enhance Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change". The project is expected to provide the equipment and coverage to generate the necessary climate data that can be used to support the NAP priority sectors including agriculture sector.

178. At the County level in Bong and Grand Gedeh, two networks of climate change practitioners were set up comprising 80-85 members per county from different sectors and interest groups[48]. The networks were also not sustained. The technical, institutional and governance is rated **Likely.**

### 4.3.4. *Environmental Sustainability*

179. The project transferred knowledge, adaptation technologies and practices and addressed Water stress/drought caused by erratic and irregular rainfall pattern leading to low productivity and crop failure. The adaptation measures resulted in better managed low land rice cultivation as means that enhanced ecosystem services and integrity and reduced vulnerability of physical assets and natural ecosystems to climate-related hazards. For instance, built up head dyke to create bigger reservoir, cleared drainage canal for free flow of water, cleared peripheral canals for easy irrigation, and installed overflow pipes to avoid flooding of plots improved reliability of water supply in the swamp through establishment of water harvesting systems (valley dams, valley tank/reservoirs) with appropriate water control measures; and also reduced floods and run-off by water control and drainage systems. Rice

[48] Source: PM Handing Over Notes, 2016-pg. 5.

farmers interviewed and farms visited have continued these practices 2 years down after the project. Integrated soil fertility management through such practices as green manure, legumes, N- fixing Agro-forestry trees, composting and animal manure application restored soil fertility caused by soil erosion and degradation due to increased incidence of heavy rainfall (FAO Annual Reports).

180. Moreover, the project improved rural livelihoods and reduced community vulnerability of farmers in Bong County and Grand Gedeh to climate change. The risk of negative environmental and social impacts was assessed to be negligible; and no negative impacts were observed during the field visit in the pilot and non-participating farms that have replicated the results from the pilot and demonstration farms. It is essential however that periodically updating environmental and social safeguards should be integrated in the County Agriculture Extension Services to implement corrective measures when necessitated.

181. The activities at the national level were mainly related to capacity and policy and therefore not expected to have a direct environmental impact. They are expected to contribute to improve environmental sustainability in a longer perspective.

182. The environmental sustainability is rated **Highly Likely**

## 4.4. Project Impacts

### 4.4.1. Socio-economic benefits

183. Some of the noticeable changes brought about by the project include increase in capacity of relevant actors, particularly MoA staffers to conduct CC adaptation planning; reduced net labour, and increased yields. However, there are gaps in the cascading and dissemination of knowledge and skills within project and adjacent communities as desired due to the absence of follow-up technical and material supports from MoA and partners after the project ended.

184. Without such a project, agricultural activities, particular farming could be discouraged due to poor crop yields and lost labour and other resources. As it was, the limited or the lack of knowledge on climate change and its impacts on agricultural activities caused disproportionate loss of time, material, labour and financial resources to farmers who cultivated their crops but could not reap any substantial benefits due to climate change impacts. Increased crop yields and the use of innovative CC adaptation measures have contributed towards the attainment of SDG 1 (No Poverty); SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). The socio-economic development benefits is rated **Highly Likely**

### 4.4.2. Gender and Human Rights

185. Gender equality, human rights and human development were very highly factored in the project design. Both male and female were equally targeted by the project from its inception to the closure. The improvement of human activity from an archaic and inferior farming practices to modern and improved one such as water stress management, IPM and improvement of soil fertility.

186. The project promoted gender equality, human rights and human development through ensuring that both men and women had equal chances of participating in the project, respecting their rights to education and better living standard and income generation.

187. As part of the project design, men and women were both targeted with more priority given to women based on their dominant involvement in agriculture. Both men and women have understanding of CC impacts, adaptation and mitigation measures and can equally apply the knowledge and skills acquired (with the exception of women using physical strength to conduct labour-intensive tasks such as building bumps and canals. The project has reduced the net labour for women and men on the farm and increased their productivity. This could also impact peace and unity within the family/home, with families being able to provide the basic needs of their members.

188. The project made significant difference to particularly men and women by reducing their net farming labour and giving more yields for their labour, material and financial resources. However, there is no evidence of the project activities directly impacting the disabled as their involvement was not noticeable.

### 4.4.3. Review of Outcomes to Impacts (ROtI)

189. The intervention logic in the Project Document and the results framework have been used to construct the project's theory of change (ToC). The ToC presented in the Annex 11 provides a full overview of the outcomes, intermediate states and impact. The intervention logic and the causal links from activities to outputs presented in the Project Document and results framework are unchanged in the constructed ToC. The activities level is not covered under the ROtI methodology, which focuses on results. The results framework identifies assumptions and risks at the objective and outcome levels.

190. The outputs in the Project Document expected to lead to tangible outcomes for each of the two components are outlined. The logical pathways from project outputs over achieved objectives towards impacts, taking into account performance and impact drivers, and assumptions have been based on the GEF ROtI methodology. The methodology assessed to what extent the project has to date contributed, and is likely in the future to further contribute to changes with respect to awareness creation and change of perception, enhanced institutional and technical capacities, mainstreaming of CCA into agriculture, knowledge and technology transfer which in turn leads to immediate impact on increased resilience of farmers to climate vulnerability; and initiation of pilot results for replication towards the attainment of long term impact.

191. The key impact drivers identified for both outcomes to intermediate states and intermediate states to impacts:

- Availability of assessment tools and knowledge product produced (e.g. the climate change capacity development plan and manual, and climate risks management)
- Effective engagement of implementing partners [MOA, Universities and Research Institutions]
- Effective engagement of implementing partners and local NGOs [MOA – FAO-LNGOs/FBOs]
- Men and women were both targeted with more priority given to women given their dominant involvement in agriculture
- NAP/NAPA on-going Processes in agriculture sector
- An enabling environment is established for continued adaptation in the agricultural sector
- FFS establishment and operation by LNGOs and FBOs at the community-level
- Trained MOA District Extension Officers and county planners in CCA, CRM, CCM

192. The immediate impacts:

- Mainstreamed CCA into policies, programs and projects at the national level (specifically LASIP) and two universities' curricula;
- CCA awareness at county-level created to 17,800 people;
- 600 Rice farmers in agriculturally-dependent communities in Bong County and Grand Gedeh County increased resilience and adaptive capacity, and reduced vulnerability to CC;
- A paradigm shift of rice farmers from conservation agriculture to climate-smart agriculture;
- Change of perception from traditional belief ("Day-no-good") associated with observed attributions of climate change to climate -related impacts & vulnerability;
- The Livelihoods and sources of income of 600 vulnerable populations diversified and strengthened; and

193. The expected long-term impact is Decreased vulnerability of agricultural sector to climate change in Liberia.

### 4.4.4. Overall likelihood of Outcomes to Impact

194. The ROtI rating of outcomes and progress toward Intermediate states to achieve immediate and long term impacts is summarized in Annex 17. The ROtI results indicate the overall likelihood of the project impacts achievement is **Likely** ( See Table 5).

***Table 5: Summary ROtI Rating Result***

| Highly Likely (HL) | Likely (L) | Moderately Likely (ML) | Moderately Unlikely (MU) | Unlikely (U) | Highly Unlikely (HU) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BA BA AA AA** | **BB CB CB BB** | | **CC CC DC CC** | | |
| **Overall Rating : Likely** | | | | | |

195. The overall likelihood is influenced largely by the on-going implementation of NAP, which clearly indicate that the continuing processes can progress towards the intended long-term impact of increasing resilience to the adverse impacts of climate change in vulnerable populations and the long-term adaptation in agriculture sector in Liberia. The NAP projects thus become a sustainability strategy for the attainment of the long-term objective of this project.

## 4.5. Stakeholder engagement, capacities built and contributions to the project

196. The key stakeholders, capacities built and the areas of engagement are presented in the Annex 8 and summarized as follows:

### 4.5.1. Responsible Ministries including MOA capacities built in mainstreaming CC adaptation options in LASIP

197. The institutional and technical capacities of the Staff of relevant government institutions and parastatals of Responsible Ministries including MOA extension services department were strengthened. They were trained in climate change management (CCM); *Climate Risk Management* (CRM) including adaptation planning and disaster management[49] as well as *Assessment of progress* in testing of adaptive measures and sustainability using the climate change capacity development plan (CCCDP) formulated. The knowledge materials developed and the exposure from the workshops were used in Hands-on-training in the integration and mainstreaming of CCA into national polices, plans and projects using Liberia agriculture sector investment policy (LASIP) under the NAP process in 2014. The staff were subsequently involved in the peer review of climate change knowledge materials produced under the project (See Annex 15) including 5 concept notes for the transfer of adaptation knowledge, technologies, measures and practices submitted for review, comments and approval for the implementation of Component 2.

### 4.5.2. County level planners and commissioners and MOA extension services

198. At the county level, the County planners and commissioners, MOA Extension services Department; CACs and DAOs were likewise trained in the CRM and CCM of adaptation and disaster risks management in the pilot and non-pilot demonstration site in Bong County and Grand Gedeh County. They were also trained in tracking and reporting activities at FAO-FFS, and climate information sharing with other farming communities as a part of the exit strategy recommended by the MTR to sustain the uptake and replication of adaptive capacities built at

[49] 2015 M&E annual report

the farmer level after project closure. However, the county CC adaptation capacity framework would need additional effort and funding to develop and deploy.

### 4.5.3. *Relevant sectoral academic and research institutions*

199. 7 relevant sectoral academic universities and research institutions[50] received Hands-On-Training in technical capacities and human skills development to monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures; risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments at the demonstration farm level. 26 number of technical schools and /polytechnics institutions participated in the CC capacity building for farmer advocacy. West Africa Agriculture Productivity Project (WAAPP) collaborated to introduce the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) into the FFS at the pilot and demonstration sites) (non-pilot sites).

### 4.5.4. *International NGOs and Local NGOs contracted*

200. Three international NGOs (CARE, AEDE, CHAP) and WAPP, and Three FBOs selected were already previously involved in agricultural sector projects in the elected counties in conservation agriculture (CA). Their experience and involvement in the counties (See Annex 8) were considered relevant to the project implementation. The international NGOs were contracted by FAO and trained to support implementation of Component 2 at the community level.

201. They supported and promoted the FFS concept; provided the farmers and other key stakeholders with climate information and advice on climate resilient agriculture and direct assistance to the adoption of the adaptation technologies and practices. Strategically, they served as local implementing partners in collaboration with the FFS Facilitators of the FAO in the awareness creation and CCA knowledge transfer to the participants of the FFS in the pilot sites and facilitated the demonstration and replication of the successful pilot results in additional 13 community farms in the selected counties.

## 4.6. *Sustainable development Impacts-towards achieving relevant UN SDGs*

202. The project achieved a high degree of transfer of knowledge, skill, and fiscal empowerment to farmers have observed positive changes in their livelihoods. This was very evident in all 7 communities where focus group discussions with the farmers and farmer associations (predominantly women). They all indicated positive livelihood changes following the implementation of the project interventions. The empowerment of the farmers was gender sensitive. The project impact therefore responded to significant number of relevant SDGs outlined.

*GOAL 1: NO POVERTY (end poverty in all its forms everywhere)*

203. The project was sited in districts with a high prevalence of poverty and reliance on rain-fed agriculture as main livelihood option; yields and productivity from agriculture in these locations were largely reducing due mainly to climate change impacts. Following the project, poverty has been considerably reduced across all project sites. the beneficiaries admitted learning the farming methods demonstrated leading to good increase in yield productivity, increased income and reduced poverty. The major beneficiaries were the farmers that integrated aquaculture (fish farming) into rice farming with good water management infrastructure.

[50] University of Liberia- College of Agriculture in Monrovia, Central Agriculture Research Institute (CARI)

*GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER (end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture)*

204. **All** the components of the project seek to contribute to achieving this goal. Noteworthy is the introduction of rice varieties that are drought resistant, disease tolerant and climate resilient. Additionally, nutritional needs of the beneficiary communities have seen enhancement. This was manly confirmed by the FFS participants during the focus group discussions carried out across all project sites visited. These are further indicators of the practicality of achieving sustainable agriculture through this project.

*GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls)*

205. **The** project has promoted women participation in adaptation technologies, practices and measures in farming in the project pilot counties especially among women. During most of the focus group discussions the ratio of men to women was laudable with most women and girls.

*GOAL 13: CLIMATE ACTION (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts)*

Component 2 of the project raised awareness on climate change and built capacity to achieve high adoption rate of climate change adaption measures and reduced vulnerability of CC impacts on local farming. Soil fertility management, and water stress (floods and drought) management techniques, integrated pest management, reduced the risks and adaptation capacity of the farmers and their farms. As a results of the project intervention, the farmers' adoption of technologies and practices reduced pest infestation, avoided flooding of lowland farms, and improved productivity by reduced baseline vulnerability rates[51] and thus reduced vulnerability and made farmers more resilient to climate change impacts.

206. The potential of ensuing projects driving the attainment of SDGs is rated **Highly Likely.**

[51] Germination failure rate-40%, Crop failure rate 60% and low crop yield due to 10-15 % loss in productivity of swamp and upland rice (Worst in 2011 over a 5-year period (2007-2011) and Increased incidence of pests and diseases- **see Table 1**

# 5.0 CONCLUSIONS, LESSONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

## *5.1. Conclusions*

207. The LDCF Project, regardless of the external militating factor beyond the project control, the Ebola Virus incidence during the project implementation period, made significant contributions toward the reduction of vulnerabilities to climate change including: (a) integrating concerns into the Liberian Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (LASIP) at the national levels; (b) built capacity of individuals in responsible and collaborating national agencies and institutions focusing on agriculture and in pilot counties, and farmers; (c) piloted risk reduction strategies and measures at project 8 pilot sites and demonstrated the results in additional 13 non-pilot sites; (d) developed knowledge products used in the FAO Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in strengthening technical capacity of facilitators, NGOs and FBOs and research institutions for climate change risk management and effective awareness creation at the farmer level with 60-70 per cent of women; (e) initiated sustainability strategies as exit strategies that should be institutionalized in the on-going NAPA/NAP processes and projects in the agriculture sector to realize the long-term and strategic objectives of this LDCF project.

208. The capacity development component of the project was well implemented by MOA/UNDP, and delivered substantial outputs compared to the planned, and achieved the immediate and strategic objective (See Section 2.4 para 36). The Evaluation, however, noted the Think Tank initiative as one of the key project sustainability strategy was not incentivized and could not be maintained. Also, the integration of CCA as CSA at the pilot county levels was not implemented to continue the mainstreaming and the needed replication of the successful pilot and demo results in the pilot counties.

209. A webpage on the MoA website was open and dedicated to the CCAAP and updated with some project documents for continued public awareness creation and consultation by practitioners. The Evaluation observed some key documents are yet to be uploaded.

210. The CC capacity needs assessment and subsequent development of CC capacity development plan and manual; and climate risk management plan helped guide the provision of capacity development initiatives to both institutions and individuals at the national, county and FFS level. The evaluation noted the achievement in mainstreaming CC adaptation and mitigation measures into LASIP and MoA programs and projects at the national level, but there was no evidence of county planners mainstreaming CC adaptations into County Development Agenda of the two pilot counties to drive the long-term county-wide and country-wide adoption intensity.

211. The exit strategy for sustainability of the FFS and the community program recommended by the MTR, trained three LNGOs[52] in Tchien District to establish and facilitate farmer field school (FFS). They were also trained in tracking and reporting, and climate information sharing with other farming communities to sustain the uptake and replication of adaptive capacities built at the farmer level to drive adoption intensity. The intended exit strategy could not be sustained due to lack of funding and the decommissioning of the FFS operation.

212. The on-going Early Warning System (EWS) project "Strengthening Liberia's Capability to Provide Climate Information and Services to Enhance Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change under the NAPA process", expected to provide the equipment and coverage to generate the necessary climate data that can be used to support the EWS' priority sectors including agriculture sector, and **can offer opportunities to strengthen** the

[52] (Farm Life Africa (FLA)- Gbarzon District; 2. Liberia Agency for National Development (LARO)-Tchien District; 3. Liberia Agriculture Relief Organization (LAND)-

implementation of the initiated sustainability strategies of the project towards realizing the long-term objectives.

### 5.2. Recommendations

213. MOA/UNDP/EPA collaborate to re-organize, institutionalize and establish support for the flagship Think Tank initiative within the institutional arrangement of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) project implementation for advocacy and promotion towards realizing the long-term objectives of CCA mainstreaming into LASIP at the national, sub-national (county) and community levels. Consider and select CARI, University of Liberia College of Agriculture and Forestry, or The Center for Policy studies (CERPS)[53] to host and foster the Think Tank to ensure sustainability.

214. MOA/FAO collaborate, institutionalize and support the FFS system (adapted as means of transferring climate smart agriculture-CSA) and the trained FBOs, LNGOs under the project so as to drive the replication and scaling up the successful piloted and demonstrated results of the project CCA measures and best practices towards achieving increased adoption intensity country-wide.

215. MOA/UNDP collaborate to develop and implement the county adaptation framework to integrate and mainstream CCA, CRM, CCM into the county extension services, planning systems, and the research institutions and universities as effective national technical institutional arrangements to support and drive the FAO-FFS system approach; and facilitate effective replication, scaling up and increase adoption intensity of the project demonstrated results from the limited investment in climate resilient and adaptation technologies and practices.

216. MOA/UNDP provide support to land title registration of parcels of land suitable for SRI to facilitate the use of such landed property by identifiable farmers as equity in private-public partnership for large scale CSA agriculture and increase adoption intensity of the demonstrated climate resilient and adaptation technologies and practices country-wide.

217. The UNDP/FAO complementarity approach demonstrated in this project implementation, wherever envisaged as feasible for adoption in future projects, should be integrated in the front-end design specifying clear mandates and fiduciary arrangement. Such synergy and collaboration of UN-agencies could respond to the 2016 quadrennial comprehensive policy review (QCPR) of the UNDS and UNIDAF aimed at increasingly effective ways of complementarity of comparative advantages to deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs) in general; and SDG-13: climate action under the Paris Agreement.

218. The on-going UNDP/GoL NAP/NAPA process should collate and manage the information and knowledge products[54] generated, documented and published at the websites of FAO[55], UNDP[56] and MOA[57] under the project; and build on the knowledge products to facilitate integrating and mainstreaming the project adaptive response and coping mechanisms in the extension services and planning systems of the pilot counties (Bong County and Grand Gede County); and facilitate the replication of the project outcomes in the two counties and the other counties.

53 http://cerpsliberia.net/index.html

54 CRM; N-A adapted to V&A; CCM Manual; CCAAP Concept notes of Adaptation measures, technologies and Practices, FFS Guidelines for CC Adaptation in Agriculture project (CCAAP); MOA website publications and project research reports

55 http://www.fao.org/resilience/news-events/detail/en/c/293417/

56 https://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/ldcf-agriculture-liberia

57 http://moa.gov.lr/content.php?content&sub=206&related=27&third=5&pg=tp

### *5.3. Lessons Learned*

219. Regardless of the complications and challenges encountered, the apparently two projects (UNDP/MOA; & FAO/MOA) did present a good precedence of complementarity of comparative advantages GEF Agencies, for the implementation of NAPA/NAP ranked priority adaptation sectors, namely agriculture and food security, water resources, and early warning and disaster management;

220. FAO developed tailored FFS guidelines and the Concept notes to analyze both the formal & informal institutional arrangements in the two project counties [.34]. to determine the suitable CC adaptation measures that best suited the county circumstances. The climate-relevant needs assessment and the tailored FFS guidelines transformed conservation agriculture which had been introduced to the local farmers by other interventions to climate smart agriculture (CSA);

221. The project piloted and demonstrated socially appropriate and -acceptable climate resilient adaptation measures to 600 farmers in 21 communities. The farmers had adopted and continued the adaptation measures 2-years after the project funding with considerable success. three out of the 8 groups of farms that have been continued. The unavailability of the inputs and support from the FFS, and their inability to procure the materials resulted in the discontinuation of adaptation measures particularly water stress management and pesticide production;

222. At the Focus group discussions, the Evaluation Team was informed of the usefulness of the FFS in the pilot program and wished that the FFS had been institutionalized and integrated into the county extension services and planning systems to continue and drive the replication of the demonstration results county-wide in the immediate term, and country -wide in the long term.

223. Among the project pilot communities, the Evaluation Team found from the Focus groups that climate change adaptation sensitization and awareness creation was very effective and changed perception of root causes of indigenous knowledge of observed attributions of CC impacts and vulnerability known as "**Day-no-Good**", which was hitherto **not** considered as human-induced that could be addressed adaption technological innovation and practices.

224. Adoption intensity of the 4 adaptation knowledge, technologies and measures transferred through the FAO flagship FFS system adapted to deliver Climate smart agriculture (CSA) interventions instead of Conservation agriculture (CA) introduced to the farmers by various interventions, increased productivity, reduced vulnerabilities of physical assets ( particularly lowland SRI); strengthened livelihood and sources of incomes of vulnerable populations in the pilot counties (Bong County and Grand Gedeh County).

225. The reduced vulnerability was confirmed by three scenarios observed during the evaluation field visit, specifically Garmu community. Farmer "A" -an FFS participant adopted the innovations technologies and practices with aquaculture had increased yield; Farmer "B"-non FFS participant replicated the innovations technologies and practices under the guidance of Farmer "A" and had excellent results. However, Farmer "C" -also a non FFS participant refused the advice and guidance of Farmer "A" to adopt/replicate the innovations technologies and practices of the project and had a disastrous results from pests and flood. Thus, demonstrates the reduced vulnerability and increased resilience of farmers through the project intervention.

226. Land use management strategy was integrated to promote community livelihood strategies and the resilience of farmers in pilot communities against CC was strengthened. The field mission confirmed SRI in lowlands integrated with aqua-culture were the best mixed-farming that provided the income and livelihood strategy (See Video)

# 6.0 ANNEXES

## *6.1. Annex 1: Terms of reference of the evaluation*




**SUSTAINAINABLE ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION PILLAR**

**Evaluation plan**

| Project Title | OUTCOME | Duration | IP | DONOR | TOTAL FUND | Proposed date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Enhancing Resilience Of Vulnerable Coastal Areas To Climate Change Risks In Liberia. | The management of the environment by the private and public sectors, and in particular by local collectives, is strengthened. | 2010-2016 | Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy | GEF | 2,900,000 | November 2016 |
| Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaption Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development in Liberia | Sustainable Rural Development (at national/sub-national/community level) (Governance systems internalize they long-term sustainability of rural production into their core institutional systems) | 2011-2016 | Ministry of Agriculture | GEF | 2,300,000 | November 2016 |

# TERMINAL EVALUATION TERMS OF REFERENCE

## INTRODUCTION

In accordance with UNDP and GEF M&E policies and procedures, all full and medium-sized UNDP support GEF financed projects are required to undergo a terminal evaluation upon completion of implementation. These terms of reference (TOR) sets out the expectations for a Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the *Projects titles"Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaptation Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development in Liberia* (PIMS #4439) .

The essentials of the project to be evaluated are as follows: (*fully complete the table below*).

## PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE

| Project Title: | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GEF Project ID: | 00079407 | | *at endorsement (Million US$)* | *at completion (Million US$)* |
| UNDP Project ID: | | GEF financing: | USD2,381,400 | USD2,381,400 |
| Country: | Liberia | IA/EA own: | USD200,000 | |
| Region: | West Africa | Government: | | |
| Focal Area: | Climate Change | Other: | | |
| FA Objectives, (OP/SP): | | Total co-financing: | USD200,000 | USD200,000 |
| Executing Agency: | UNDP | Total Project Cost: | USD2,581,400 | USD2,581,400 |
| Other Partners involved: | Ministry of Agriculture, UNFAO | ProDoc Signature (date project began): | | August 03,2012 |
| | | (Operational) Closing Date: | Proposed: | Actual: |

## OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

The project was designed to: The project "Enhancing resilience to climate change by mainstreaming adaptation concerns into agricultural sector in Liberia" was developed in 2010, approved in 2011, and launched in the last quarter of 2012 with the objective of increasing the resilience of poor, agriculturally-dependent communities and of decreasing the vulnerability of the agricultural sector to climate change in Liberia. By doing so the project sought to respond to Liberia's NAPA priorities.

1

This was expected to be achieved through two components, namely: 1) capacity development and 2) enhancing resilience to climate change by mainstreaming adaptation concerns into agricultural sector development in Liberia. Specific contributions toward the reduction of vulnerabilities to climate change are expected to be achieved through the pursuit of specific outcomes including:

a. integrating climate change concerns into relevant policies and planning processes at the state and national levels;
b. comprehensive capacity development for individuals in national agencies focusing on agriculture and in pilot counties, and farmers;
c. demonstration of risk reduction strategies and measures at pilot sites;
d. strengthening technical capacity to integrate climate change risk management into farmer level agricultural capacity; and
e. capturing and disseminating lessons learned to key stakeholders.

Originally intended to be executed through the Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), the project was delivered through a National Implementation (NIM). Executing arrangements also evolved in 2013, when the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), as lead Implementing Partner, requested the FAO to deliver Component 2. This resulted in changes in the project activities diverting from what was originally intended in the project document.

The TE will be conducted according to the guidance, rules and procedures established by UNDP and GEF as reflected in the UNDP Evaluation Guidance for GEF Financed Projects.

The objectives of the evaluation are to assess the achievement of project results, and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming.

## EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHOD

An overall approach and method[1] for conducting project terminal evaluations of UNDP supported GEF financed projects has developed over time. The evaluator is expected to frame the evaluation effort using the criteria of **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact,** as defined and explained in the UNDP Guidance for Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-supported, GEF-financed Projects. A set of questions covering each of these criteria have been drafted and are included with this TOR (*fill in Annex C*) The evaluator is expected to amend, complete and submit this matrix as part of an evaluation inception report, and shall include it as an annex to the final report.

The evaluation must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful. The evaluator is expected to follow a participatory and consultative approach ensuring close engagement with government counterparts, in particular the GEF operational focal point, UNDP Country Office, project team, UNDP GEF Technical Adviser based in the region and key stakeholders. The evaluator is expected to conduct a field mission to Grand Gedeh and Bong Counties, including the following project sites:

- Panta District Farmer Field School, Bong County
- Zleh Town Farmer Field School, Grand Gedeh County

[1] For additional information on methods, see the Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for Development Results, Chapter 7, pg. 163

Interviews will be held with the following organizations and individuals at a minimum:

- Ministry of Agriculture/Extension Officers in Grand Gedeh and Bong Counties
- Participants of the Farmers Field Schools in Grand Gedeh and Bong Counties
- UNFAO
- Environmental Protection Agency,etc

The evaluator will review all relevant sources of information, such as the project document, project reports – including Annual APR/PIR, project budget revisions, midterm review, progress reports, GEF focal area tracking tools, project files, national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the evaluator considers useful for this evidence-based assessment. A list of documents that the project team will provide to the evaluator for review is included in Annex B of this Terms of Reference.

## EVALUATION CRITERIA & RATINGS

An assessment of project performance will be carried out, based against expectations set out in the Project Logical Framework/Results Framework (see Annex A), which provides performance and impact indicators for project implementation along with their corresponding means of verification. The evaluation will at a minimum cover the criteria of: **relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact.** Ratings must be provided on the following performance criteria. The completed table must be included in the evaluation executive summary. The obligatory rating scales are included in Annex D.

| **Evaluation Ratings:** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1. Monitoring and Evaluation** | ***rating*** | **2. IA & EA Execution** | ***rating*** |
| M&E design at entry | | Quality of UNDP Implementation – Implementing Agency (IA) | |
| M&E Plan Implementation | | Quality of Execution - Executing Agency (EA) | |
| Overall quality of M&E | | Overall quality of Implementation / Execution | |
| **3. Assessment of Outcomes** | **rating** | **4. Sustainability** | **rating** |
| Relevance | | Financial resources | |
| Effectiveness | | Socio-political | |
| Efficiency | | Institutional framework and governance | |
| Overall Project Outcome Rating | | Environmental | |
| | | Overall likelihood of sustainability | |

## PROJECT FINANCE / COFINANCE

The Evaluation will assess the key financial aspects of the project, including the extent of co-financing planned and realized. Project cost and funding data will be required, including annual expenditures. Variances between planned and actual expenditures will need to be assessed and explained. Results from recent financial audits, as available, should be taken into consideration. The evaluator(s) will receive assistance from the Country Office (CO) and Project Team to obtain financial data in order to complete the co-financing table below, which will be included in the terminal evaluation report.

| Co-financing (type/source) | UNDP own financing (mill. US$) | | Government (mill. US$) | | Partner Agency (mill. US$) | | Total (mill. US$) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Planned | Actual | Planned | Actual | Planned | Actual | Planned | Actual |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grants | | | | | | | | |
| Loans/Concessions | | | | | | | | |
| • In-kind support | | | | | | | | |
| • Other | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | | | | | | | | |

## MAINSTREAMING

UNDP supported GEF financed projects are key components in UNDP country programming, as well as regional and global programmes. The evaluation will assess the extent to which the project was successfully mainstreamed with other UNDP priorities, including poverty alleviation, improved governance, the prevention and recovery from natural disasters, and gender.

## IMPACT

The evaluators will assess the extent to which the project is achieving impacts or progressing towards the achievement of impacts. Key findings that should be brought out in the evaluations include whether the project has demonstrated: a) verifiable improvements in ecological status, b) verifiable reductions in stress on ecological systems, and/or c) demonstrated progress towards these impact achievements.[2]

## CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS & LESSONS

The evaluation report must include a chapter providing a set of **conclusions, recommendations** and **lessons.**

## IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The principal responsibility for managing this evaluation resides with the UNDP CO in Liberia. The UNDP CO will contract the evaluators and ensure the timely provision of per diems and travel arrangements within the country for the evaluation team. The Project Team will be responsible for liaising with the Evaluators team to set up stakeholder interviews, arrange field visits, coordinate with the Government etc.

## EVALUATION TIMEFRAME

The total duration of the evaluation will be 21 days over a time period of 3 weeks *(recommended: 10-12)* according to the following plan:

| Activity | Timing | Completion Date |
|---|---|---|
| **Preparation** | 2 days | *date* |
| **Evaluation Mission** | 9 days | *date* |
| **Draft Evaluation Report** | 10 days | *date* |

[2] A useful tool for gauging progress to Impact is the Review of Outcomes to Impacts (ROtI) method developed by the GEF Evaluation Office: ROTI Handbook 2009

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Final Report** | 2 days | *(Note: accommodate approx. 3 week time delay for circulation and review of the draft report) date* |

## EVALUATION DELIVERABLES

The evaluation team is expected to deliver the following:

| Deliverable | Content | Timing | Responsibilities |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Inception Report** | Evaluator provides clarifications on timing and method | No later than 2 weeks before the evaluation mission: Sept 15 | Evaluator submits to UNDP CO |
| **Presentation** | Initial Findings | End of evaluation mission: *October 01* | To project management, UNDP CO |
| **Draft Final Report** | Full report, (per annexed template) with annexes | Within 3 weeks of the evaluation mission: October 15 | Sent to CO, reviewed by RTA, PCU, GEF OFPs |
| **Final Report*** | Revised report | Within 1 week of receiving UNDP comments on draft: *October 30* | Sent to CO for uploading to UNDP ERC. |

*When submitting the final evaluation report, the evaluator is required also to provide an 'audit trail', detailing how all received comments have (and have not) been addressed in the final evaluation report. See Annex H for an audit trail template.

## TEAM COMPOSITION

The evaluation team will be composed of 1-international and 1-national. The consultants shall have prior experience in evaluating similar projects. Experience with GEF financed projects is an advantage. The international consultant will be the team leader and will be responsible for finalizing the report. The evaluators selected should not have participated in the project preparation and/or implementation and should not have conflict of interest with project related activities.

The Team members must present the following qualifications:

- Minimum 10 years of relevant professional experience;
- Knowledge of and/or experience with UNDP and/or GEF;
- Previous experience with results-based monitoring and evaluation methodologies;
- Technical knowledge in the targeted focal area of Climate change and impacts on agriculture sector development.
- *Additional skills based on project particulars*:

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Education

- Master in natural sciences; social sciences with a specialization in environment, biodiversity, climate change or any other closely related field; PhD would be a plus.

Experience:

- At least 10 years' experience with GEF related project evaluation
- Experience in UN/international organizations project monitoring and evaluation, preferably UNDP-GEF experience, is an advantage
- Proven ability to work with governments and local communities in an agricultural settings
- Demonstrated experience in Mid-term and terminal evaluations

## EVALUATOR ETHICS

Evaluation consultants will be held to the highest ethical standards and are required to sign a Code of Conduct (Annex E) upon acceptance of the assignment. UNDP evaluations are conducted in accordance with the principles outlined in the UNEG 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluations'.

## PAYMENT MODALITIES AND SPECIFICATIONS

| % | Milestone |
|---|---|
| *10%* | At submission and approval of inception report |
| *40%* | Following submission and approval of the 1ST draft terminal evaluation report |
| *50%* | Following submission and approval (UNDP-CO and UNDP RTA) of the final terminal evaluation report |

## APPLICATION PROCESS

Applicants are requested to apply online (indicate the site, such as http://jobs.undp.org, etc.) by (date). Individual consultants are invited to submit applications together with their CV for these positions. The application should contain a current and complete C.V. in English (Spanish in LAC, French in Francophone Africa, etc.) with indication of the e-mail and phone contact. Shortlisted candidates will be requested to submit a price offer indicating the total cost of the assignment (including daily fee, per diem and travel costs).

UNDP applies a fair and transparent selection process that will take into account the competencies/skills of the applicants as well as their financial proposals. Qualified women and members of social minorities are encouraged to apply.

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## ANNEX A: PROJECT LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

*This is included in the project document to be reviewed by consultant.*

## ANNEX B: LIST OF DOCUMENTS TO BE REVIEWED BY THE EVALUATORS

*GEF Project Information Form (PIF), Project Document, and Log Frame Analysis (LFA)*

*Project Implementation Plan*

*Implementing/Executing partner arrangements*

*List and contact details for project staff, key project stakeholders, including Project Boards, and other partners to be consulted*

*Project sites, highlighting suggested visits*

*Mid Term Review (MTR) Report*

*Annual Project Implementation (APR/PIR) Reports*

*Project budget and financial data*

*Project Tracking Tool, at baseline, at mid-term, and at terminal points*

*UNDP Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)*

*UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD)*

*UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP)*

*GEF focal area strategic program objectives*

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## ANNEX C: EVALUATION QUESTIONS

*(Note: This is a generic list, to be further detailed with more specific questions by CO and UNDP GEF Technical Adviser based on the particulars of the project. Refer to Annex 4 of the TE Guidance for a completed, sample evaluation criteria matrix)*

This Evaluation Criteria Matrix must be fully completed/amended by the consultant and included in the TE inception report and as an Annex to the TE report.

| Evaluative Criteria Questions | Indicators | Sources | Methodology |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Relevance: How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF focal area, and to the environment and development priorities at the local, regional and national levels?** | | | |
| • | • | • | • |
| • | • | • | • |
| • | • | • | • |
| **Effectiveness: To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved?** | | | |
| • | • | • | • |
| • | • | • | • |
| • | | • | • |
| **Efficiency: Was the project implemented efficiently, in-line with international and national norms and standards?** | | | |
| • | • | • | • |
| • | • | • | • |
| • | • | • | • |
| **Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, social-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results?** | | | |
| • | • | • | • |
| • | • | • | • |
| • | • | • | • |
| **Impact: Are there indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress toward, reduced environmental stress and/or improved ecological status?** | | | |
| • | • | • | • |

## ANNEX D: RATING SCALES

| *Ratings for Effectiveness, Efficiency, Overall Project Outcome Rating, M&E, IA & EA Execution* | *Sustainability ratings:* | *Relevance ratings* |
|---|---|---|
| 6. Highly Satisfactory (HS): no shortcomings<br>5. Satisfactory (S): minor shortcomings<br>4. Moderately Satisfactory (MS): moderate shortcomings<br>3. Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): significant shortcomings<br>2. Unsatisfactory (U): major shortcomings<br>1. Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): severe shortcomings | 4. Likely (L): negligible risks to sustainability<br>3. Moderately Likely (ML): moderate risks<br>2. Moderately Unlikely (MU): significant risks<br>1. Unlikely (U): severe risks | 2. Relevant (R)<br>1. Not relevant (NR) |
| *Additional ratings where relevant:*<br>Not Applicable (N/A)<br>Unable to Assess (U/A) | | |

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## ANNEX E: EVALUATION CONSULTANT CODE OF CONDUCT AND AGREEMENT FORM

**Evaluators:**

1. Must present information that is complete and fair in its assessment of strengths and weaknesses so that decisions or actions taken are well founded.
2. Must disclose the full set of evaluation findings along with information on their limitations and have this accessible to all affected by the evaluation with expressed legal rights to receive results.
3. Should protect the anonymity and confidentiality of individual informants. They should provide maximum notice, minimize demands on time, and respect people's right not to engage. Evaluators must respect people's right to provide information in confidence, and must ensure that sensitive information cannot be traced to its source. Evaluators are not expected to evaluate individuals, and must balance an evaluation of management functions with this general principle.
4. Sometimes uncover evidence of wrongdoing while conducting evaluations. Such cases must be reported discreetly to the appropriate investigative body. Evaluators should consult with other relevant oversight entities when there is any doubt about if and how issues should be reported.
5. Should be sensitive to beliefs, manners and customs and act with integrity and honesty in their relations with all stakeholders. In line with the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, evaluators must be sensitive to and address issues of discrimination and gender equality. They should avoid offending the dignity and self-respect of those persons with whom they come in contact in the course of the evaluation. Knowing that evaluation might negatively affect the interests of some stakeholders, evaluators should conduct the evaluation and communicate its purpose and results in a way that clearly respects the stakeholders' dignity and self-worth.
6. Are responsible for their performance and their product(s). They are responsible for the clear, accurate and fair written and/or oral presentation of study imitations, findings and recommendations.
7. Should reflect sound accounting procedures and be prudent in using the resources of the evaluation.

**Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form[3]**

**Agreement to abide by the Code of Conduct for Evaluation in the UN System**

**Name of Consultant:** _____

**Name of Consultancy Organization** (where relevant): _____

**I confirm that I have received and understood and will abide by the United Nations Code of Conduct for Evaluation.**

Signed at *place* on *date*

Signature: _____

[3]www.unevaluation.org/unegcodeofconduct

## ANNEX F: EVALUATION REPORT OUTLINE[4]

i. Opening page:
- Title of UNDP supported GEF financed project
- UNDP and GEF project ID#s
- Evaluation time frame and date of evaluation report
- Region and countries included in the project
- GEF Operational Program/Strategic Program
- Implementing Partner and other project partners
- Evaluation team members
- Acknowledgements

ii. Executive Summary
- Project Summary Table
- Project Description (brief)
- Evaluation Rating Table
- Summary of conclusions, recommendations and lessons

iii. Acronyms and Abbreviations

(See: UNDP Editorial Manual[5])

1. Introduction
- Purpose of the evaluation
- Scope & Methodology
- Structure of the evaluation report

2. Project description and development context
- Project start and duration
- Problems that the project sought to address
- Immediate and development objectives of the project
- Baseline indicators established
- Main stakeholders
- Expected Results

3. Findings

(In addition to a descriptive assessment, all criteria marked with (*) must be rated[6])

3.1 Project Design / Formulation
- Analysis of LFA/Results Framework (Project logic /strategy; Indicators)
- Assumptions and Risks
- Lessons from other relevant projects (e.g., same focal area) incorporated into project design
- Planned stakeholder participation
- Replication approach
- UNDP comparative advantage
- Linkages between project and other interventions within the sector
- Management arrangements

3.2 Project Implementation
- Adaptive management (changes to the project design and project outputs during implementation)
- Partnership arrangements (with relevant stakeholders involved in the country/region)
- Feedback from M&E activities used for adaptive management

[4]The Report length should not exceed *40* pages in total (not including annexes).

[5] UNDP Style Manual, Office of Communications, Partnerships Bureau, updated November 2008

[6] See Annex D for rating scales.

- Project Finance
- Monitoring and evaluation: design at entry (*), implementation (*), and overall assessment (*)
- Implementing Agency (UNDP) execution (*) and Executing Agency execution (*), overall project implementation/ execution (*), coordination, and operational issues

**3.3** Project Results

- Overall results (attainment of objectives) (*)
- Relevance (*)
- Effectiveness (*)
- Efficiency (*)
- Country ownership
- Mainstreaming
- Sustainability: financial resources (*), socio-economic (*), institutional framework and governance (*), environmental (*), and overall likelihood (*)
- Impact

**4.** Conclusions, Recommendations & Lessons

- Corrective actions for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project
- Actions to follow up or reinforce initial benefits from the project
- Proposals for future directions underlining main objectives
- Best and worst practices in addressing issues relating to relevance, performance and success

**5.** Annexes

- ToR
- Itinerary
- List of persons interviewed
- Summary of field visits
- List of documents reviewed
- Evaluation Question Matrix
- Questionnaire used and summary of results
- Evaluation Consultant Agreement Form
- Report Clearance Form
- *Annexed in a separate file:* TE audit trail
- *Annexed in a separate file:* Terminal GEF Tracking Tool, if applicable

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## ANNEX G: EVALUATION REPORT CLEARANCE FORM

*(to be completed by CO and UNDP GEF Technical Adviser based in the region and included in the final document)*

Evaluation Report Reviewed and Cleared by

UNDP Country Office

Name: Cleophas Tumi

Signature: _____ Date: 30/11/16

UNDP GEF RTA

Name: DORSLA D. FARCARTHY

Signature: _____ Date: 4/11/16

RD

## ANNEX H: TE REPORT AUDIT TRAIL

The following is a template for the evaluator to show how the received comments on the draft TE report have (or have not) been incorporated into the final TE report. This audit trail should be included as an annex in the final TE report.

**To the comments received on (*date*) from the Terminal Evaluation of (*project name*) (UNDP *PIMS #)***

*The following comments were provided in track changes to the draft Terminal Evaluation report; they are referenced by institution ("Author" column) and track change comment number ("#" column):*

| Author | # | Para No./ comment location | Comment/Feedback on the draft TE report | TE team response and actions taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

## *6.2. Annex 2: Field Mission Itinerary*

| **Activity** | **Date (s)** |
|---|---|
| Received Project-related documents for Review | 23-Oct-18 |
| International Consultant travel to Monrovia | 28-Oct-18 |
| Meeting with UNDP Liberia Staff including Procurement | 30-Oct-18 |
| UNDP Security briefing and Registration | 31-Oct-18 |
| Liberian National Thanksgiving Day (Holiday) | 01-Nov-18 |
| Official meeting with Ignatius Abedu-Bentsi –Strategic programme planning and Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist UNDP Liberia | 02-Nov-18 |
| Interviews with UNDP staff, EPA, MOA and other key informants in Monrovia (International Consultant). | 05-06 November 2018 |
| Bilateral meeting with National Consultant | 06-Nov-18 |
| Inception meeting with UNDP and Project Team Members | 09-Nov-18 |
| Field visits to project sites, interviews with beneficiaries and local stakeholders in Bong and Grand Gedeh counties | 09-17 November 2018 |
| Return to Monrovia and additional meetings with project stakeholders, partners, staff, consultants (Carried out by International Consultant) | 11-12 Nov-18 |
| International Consultant travel back to Ghana | 12 Nov-18 |
| Interviews with MOA and other key informants in Monrovia (National Consultant). | 19-20-Nov-18 |
| Round-up meeting and Presentation of initial findings to project staff and main partners (National Consultant) | 22-Nov-18 |

### *6.3. Annex 3: List of persons interviewed*

| No. | Date | Location | Purpose | Participants | Position/Agency |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 30.10.18 | UNDP CO, Monrovia | Discussion on UNDP on Finalizing procurement details | Lady-Pokolo Andrewson | Procurement Specialist/UNDP |
| 2. | 02.11.18 | UNDP CO, Monrovia | Discussion on UNDP on TE Implementation & Interviews | Ignatius Abedu-Bentsi | Strategic planning & M&E Specialist/UNDP |
| 3. | 05.11.18 | UNDP CO, Monrovia | Discussion on UNDP on TE Implementation & Interviews | Moses Massah | Project Focal Point/E&E UNDP |
| 4. | 05.11.18 | UNDP CO, Monrovia | Discussion on UNDP on TE Implementation & Interviews | Dorsla D. Farcarthy | Team Leader/UNDP |
| 5. | 06.11.18 | UL Campus, Monrovia | Interview | Prof. Moses Zinnah | Dean of College of Agriculture and Forestry |
| 6. | 06.11.18 | Monrovia, FDA | Interview | Roland Lepol | CCAAP Project Manager |
| 7. | 08.11.18 | Monrovia | Interview | Jesse Yuan | Project Focal Point/FAO |
| 8. | 08.11.18 | PMU Office, Monrovia | Interview | Harry G. Wonyene | M&E Officer-SAPEC Project/MOA-PMU |
| 9. | 08.11.18 | FAO Office, Monrovia | Interview | John Yarkpa | Facilitator/FAO |
| 10. | 09.11.18 | Gbarnga, Bong County | Interview | Annie Mator | Field Facilitator/FAO |
| 11. | 10.11.18 | Bellemu Bong Co. | Interview | Jackson Koniseur | Field Facilitator/FAO |
| 12. | 10.11.18 | Bellemu Bong Co. | Interview | Tom Penny | Chairlady |
| 13. | 10.11.18 | Bellemu Bong Co. | Interview | Victoria Kpoquoiyan | Co-Chairlady |
| 14. | 10.11.18 | Bellemu Bong Co. | Interview | James G. Gbanlai | Member |
| 15. | 10.11.18 | Bellemu Bong Co. | Interview | Emmanuel Z. Dolo | Member |
| 16. | 10.11.18 | Garmu Comm Bong Co. | Interview | Koma Kpadla | Chairlady |
| 17. | 10.11.18 | Garmu Comm Bong Co. | Interview | Francis Paliwoe | Field Facilitator/FAO |
| 18. | 12.11.18 | EPA HQ, Monrovia | Interview | Natthaniel Blama | Executive Director/EPA |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19. | 14.11.18 | Gaye Town, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Isaiah Gaye | Secretary/FFS |
| 20. | 14.11.18 | Gaye Town, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Helen Sayee | Chairlady |
| 21. | 14.11.18 | Zleh City, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Philip Kromah | FFS Facilitator |
| 22. | 14.11.18 | Zleh City, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Edward Toe | Secretary |
| 23. | 14.11.18 | Zleh City, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Jerome Saydee | Member |
| 24. | 14.11.18 | Zleh City, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Sarah Sayee | Treasure |
| 25. | 14.11.18 | Zleh City, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Junior Totaye | Co-chair |
| 26. | 14.11.18 | Zleh City, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Miata Dolo | Member |
| 27. | 14.11.18 | Zleh City, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Mayamu Sumawolo | Member |
| 28. | 14.11.18 | Zleh City, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Mayanneh Sumawolo | Member |
| 29. | 14.11.18 | Zleh City, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Baryee Milla Baryee | Member |
| 30. | 14.11.18 | Pouh Town, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Nelson Kanmanty | FFS Facilitator |
| 31. | 14.11.18 | Pouh Town, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Dennis Quiwea | Member |
| 32. | 14.11.18 | Pouh Town, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Odesco S. Seo | Member |
| 33. | 14.11.18 | Pouh Town, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | B. Zimlay Tarwoe | Member |
| 34. | 14.11.18 | Pouh Town, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Geebli Teaway | Member |
| 35. | 14.11.18 | Pouh Town, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Arthur Zeon | Member |
| 36. | 14.11.18 | Pouh Town, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Philip Carl | Member |
| 37. | 14.11.18 | Pouh Town, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Doris Johnson | Member |
| 38. | 14.11.18 | Pouh Town, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Josephine Tarlue | Member |
| 39. | 15.11.18 | Tian Town, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Anthony Pajibo | Chairman |
| 40. | 15.11.18 | Tian Town, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Agnes Wright | Member |
| 41. | 15.11.18 | Tian Town, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Oscar Dowaity | Member |
| 42. | 15.11.18 | Tian Town, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | John Kpa | Member |
| 43. | 15.11.18 | Tian Town, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Lawrence Gee | Member |
| 44. | 15.11.18 | Tian Town, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Chris P. Zloryou | Member |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45. | 15.11.18 | Tian Town, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Farmato Dowaity | Member |
| 46. | 15.11.18 | Tian Town, Grand Gedeh Co. | Interview | Joe Beh | Member |
| 47. | 11.11.18 | Foequelleh Town, Bong Co. | Interview | Nelson Jubah | FFS Facilitator |
| 48. | 11.11.18 | Foequelleh Town, Bong Co. | Interview | Ma Domu Suah | Chairlady |
| 49. | 11.11.18 | Foequelleh Town, Bong Co. | Interview | Kerbeh Quenah | Member |
| 50. | 11.11.18 | Foequelleh Town, Bong Co. | Interview | Nyama Barclay | Member |
| 51. | 11.11.18 | Foequelleh Town, Bong Co. | Interview | Nyapu Quenah | Member |
| 52. | 11.11.18 | Foequelleh Town, Bong Co. | Interview | Garmai Kollie | Member |
| 53. | 11.11.18 | Foequelleh Town, Bong Co. | Interview | Lorpu Gbotai | Member |
| 54. | 11.11.18 | Foequelleh Town, Bong Co. | Interview | Norwai Saywhean | Member |
| 55. | 11.11.18 | Foequelleh Town, Bong Co. | Interview | Nyama Paye #1 | Member |
| 56. | 11.11.18 | Foequelleh Town, Bong Co. | Interview | Nyama Paye #2 | Member |
| 57. | 11.11.18 | Foequelleh Town, Bong Co. | Interview | Fulton Togbah | Member |

## *6.4. Annex 4: List of Documents reviewed*

The documents listed below were reviewed and consulted by the evaluators:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Terminal Evaluation Coordination | TORs-International and National CONSULTANTS |
| | Revised Field Mission ITINERARY |
| | |
| 2. Evaluation Methodology | TE Inception Report Template |
| | Liberia TE Activities & Outputs Progress |
| | |
| 3. CCAAP Project Design Documents | PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF) 2010 |
| | Prodoc_liberia_TER 22082011.doc (Official Project Document) |
| | CCAAP Project Document Conti |
| | CCAAP Project Document |
| | EN_GEF LDCF_SCCF_.24.03_Programming_Strategy_and_Operational_Policy_2 |
| | Letter of Agreement Signed March 28, 2013 |
| | Standard Letter of Agreement signed September 19, 2012 |
| | CCAAP Request for Non-Cost Extension signed September 9, 2015 |
| | |
| 4. Project Implementation Documents | MTR report 2015- Final |
| | Terminal Report by FAO |
| | CCAAP Mid-Term Report Oct 2015 highlighted |
| | FAO- Needs Assessment-Final Report 2013 |
| | IPAC Minutes |
| | 2013 Annual Report – CCAAP |
| | 2014 Annual Report – CCAAP |
| | 2015 Annual Report- CCAAP |
| | 2015 4th Quarter SET Outcome Board Meeting Minutes |
| | 2015 IAWP Signature Page |
| | 2015 Quarters 1 and 2 project Board Meeting minute |
| | Board Minutes |
| | Budget Revision |
| | CCAAP evaluation plan Report |
| | CCAAP 2016 Atlas Status |
| | CCAAP 2nd QTR signed CDR 2015 |
| | CCAAP 3rd QTR 2015 CDR |
| | CCAAP 4th QTR 2015 CDR |
| | FAO-CCAAP 2016 Third Quarter Progress Report (03 Nov. 2016) |
| | FAO-CCAAP Activity Report for the Month of August 2016 (31 Aug 16) |
| | FAO- CCAAP Activity Report for the Month of March 2016 (05 April 16) |
| | FFS Activities Report for the month of October 2015) - 31 Oct 2015 |
| | FFS/CCAAP Activity Report for the Month of August 2015 for Bong County |

| | |
|---|---|
| | FAO Liberia Monthly Project Update for The Month Of: May, 2015 |
| | CCAAP 2015 Overall CDR |
| | CCAAP BTOR March 8, 2015 |
| | CCAAP BTOR September 20, 2015 |
| | CCAAP FACE Form Feb. 19, 2016 |
| | CCAAP FACE Form Jan 8, 2016 |
| | CCAAP Signature Specimen |
| | CCAAP Vehicle Transfer Document |
| | E and E Integrated Signed 2016 AWP |
| | E-E 2016 1st QTR Signed Project Board Meeting Minutes |
| | Minutes of EE Project Board |
| | Project Board TOR |
| | CCAAP-Handing Over Notes -April 2016 |
| | SET Combined 1st QTR 2016 Project Board Meeting Minutes |
| | |
| 5. Technical reports | CCAAP 2015 Risks and Issues |
| | CCAAP May 3, 2015 Vulnerability Assessment Workshop Report |
| | TREE CROP PRODUCTION and CHANGE ADAPTATION IN LIBERIA Official UNDP-GEF project Document |
| | Mainstreaming_Energy_2015_IWP |
| | Liberia Agricultural Sector Investment Plan (LASIP) |
| | |
| 6. Financial reports and Documents | CCAAP Budget Revision Feb. 18, 2015) |
| | CCAAP Budget Revision March 2, 2015 |
| | CCAAP Budget Revision March 30, 2015 |
| | CCAAP December 24, 2014Budget Revision |
| | CCAAP November 20-21 2015 Workshop Report |
| | CCAAP March 1, 2015 Budget Revision |
| | CCAAP October 20, 2015 Budget Revision |
| | CCAAP March 11, 2016 Budget Revision (2) |
| | Asset Distribution List (MOA 2014) |
| | CCAAP 2015 Assets |
| | CCAAP 1st QTR 2015 CDR |
| | CCAAP 1st QTR 2016 CDR |
| | CCAAP 2016 Procurement Plan |
| | CCAAP April 14, 2015 Budget Revision |
| | CCAAP April 28, 2016 Budget Revision |
| | |

### *6.5. Annex 5: Evaluation Questions matrix*

| Evaluation Criteria Questions | Indicators | Sources | Methodology |
|---|---|---|---|
| **STRATEGIC** | | | |
| • **Did the project's Theory of Change specified how it will contribute to higher level change?** | Reconstructed Theory of Change | • Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports<br>• Data collected throughout evaluation<br>• Project documents | • Desk review<br>• Interviews with UNDP/GEF staff<br>• Interviews with project team/MOA |
| • **Was the project aligned with the thematic focus of the UNDP programming mandate and Strategic Plan?** | Alignment of project objectives with thematic areas of UNDP | | |
| • **Was the project linked with GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund [LDCF] (GEF/LDCF.SCCF.16/03)?** | Alignment of project with GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change | | |
| **Relevance: How does the project relate to the main objectives of the GEF focal area, and to the environment and development priorities at the local and national levels?** | | | |
| • **Was the project document built on and explicitly linked to national and regional development priorities?**<br>• **Was the project aligned with national climate actions and reporting requirements under the UNFCCC? (e.g. NAPA, NC, NAP,)?**<br>• **Were the project strategies aligned with the national policies and priorities (e.g. LASIP, FAPS)? Establish whether or not the design and approach were relevant in addressing the identified needs, issues and challenges?**<br>• **To what extent did the project contribute to mainstreaming CC adaptation into the strategic policies and programmes of Liberia agricultural sector and that of its partners?** | • Different levels of challenges in climate change agreement and environmental protection in Liberia<br>• Consistency with national strategies and policies<br>• Strength and weakness of project design and approach<br>• Consistency with Liberia and partners' strategic objectives | • Project documents<br>• National policies and strategies<br>• Project staff<br>• Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports<br>• Data collected throughout evaluation<br>• Liberia focal areas-strategies and documents | • Desk review<br>• Interviews with project team/MOA/UNDP<br>• Interviews with development partners<br>• Liberia MOA website |

| Evaluation Criteria Questions | Indicators | Sources | Methodology |
|---|---|---|---|
| **• To what extent did the project built on indigenous knowledge of observed climate change impact and attributions in the project catchment to achieve effective dissemination and transfer of CC adaptation knowledge and technologies?** | | | |
| **Effectiveness: To what extent have the expected outcomes and objectives of the project been achieved?** | | | |
| **• To what extent have outcomes been achieved or has progress been made towards their achievement?**<br>**• How have corresponding outputs delivered by UNDP affected the outcomes, and in what ways have they not been effective?**<br>**• What has been the contribution of partners and other organizations to the outcome, and how effective have UNDP partnerships been in contributing to achieving the outcome?**<br>**• What were the positive or negative, intended or unintended, changes brought about by UNDP's work?**<br>**• To what extent did the outcomes achieved, benefited women and men equally?**<br>**• To what extent did the partner organizations work together effectively?**<br>**• Project objectives analyzed the within the context of the main challenges in climate change agreement and environmental protection**<br>**• How did the Co-Financing of Component 2 with FAO investment affect the project delivery and** | • Evidence of activities carried out in project reports<br>• Evidence of projected activities carried out evaluated by Consultant on country travel missions<br>• See indicators in project document results framework<br>• Evidence of outputs in project reports cross-checked with field visits<br>• Types/quality of approaches or methods utilized<br>• Examples of supported partnerships<br>• Evidence that particular partnership/linkages will be sustained<br>• Types/quality of partnership cooperation methods utilized | • Project document<br>• Project team and stakeholders<br>• Data reported in project annual and quarterly reports<br>• Field evaluation data | • Desk review<br>• Interviews with project team and relevant stakeholders |

| Evaluation Criteria Questions | Indicators | Sources | Methodology |
|---|---|---|---|
| **M&E system?** | | | |
| **Efficiency: Was the project implemented efficiently, in-line with international and national norms and standards?** | | | |
| **• To what extent have the programme or project outputs resulted from economic use of resources?**<br><br>**• To what extent were quality outputs delivered on time?**<br><br>**• To what extent were partnership modalities conducive to the delivery of outputs?**<br><br>**• What were effective processes built into the management structure for self-monitoring and assessment, reporting and reflection?** | • Availability and quality of financial and progress reports<br>• Timeliness and adequacy of reporting provided<br>• Level of discrepancy between planned and utilized financial expenditures<br>• Planned vs. actual funds leveraged<br>• Quality of results-based management reporting (progress reporting, monitoring and evaluation)<br>• Evidence of internal project reporting and assessment<br>• Project level planning/strategies | • Project document and evaluations<br>• Project team | • Document analysis<br>• Key informant interviews (KIIs) |
| **Sustainability: To what extent are there financial, institutional, social-economic, and/or environmental risks to sustaining long-term project results** | | | |
| **• To what extent has a sustainability strategy, including capacity development of key national stakeholders, been developed or implemented?**<br>**• What policy and regulatory frameworks were put in place to support the continuation of benefits especially for women?**<br>**• To what extent have partners committed to providing continuing support both men and** | • Effect of approaches used by the project team<br><br>• Level of stakeholder involvement Specific roles assigned to stakeholders especially women<br><br>• Evidence of increased technical | • Project document and evaluations<br>• UNDP/MOA project staff<br>• Interviews | • Key Informant Interviews with experts, implementing partner staff, CSOs and policy makers<br><br>• Secondary data provided by implementing partners |

| Evaluation Criteria Questions | Indicators | Sources | Methodology |
|---|---|---|---|
| **women?**<br>**• What drivers were set in place to ensure that project's sustainability approach is likely to ensure continued benefits and ownership in the future particularly women?** | capacities of county-level and national staff and are likely to be maintained.<br><br>• Evidence of the Sustainability drivers for the project especially Women | | |
| **Impact: Are there indications that the project has contributed to, or enabled progress toward, reduced environmental stress and/or improved ecological status?** | | | |
| **• What desired changes has the project brought about, including benefits to women?**<br><br>**• What have been the unintended positive or negative impacts arising from particular outcomes?**<br><br>**• What could have been the likely situation of Liberia without the project?**<br><br>**• Which project achievements in the project sites have contributed towards the attainment of relevant SDGs in the counties?** | • Evidence of changes brought about by the project with focus on women and the vulnerable in society<br><br>• Evidence of unintended impact in counties (both positive & negative)<br><br>• Likely scenarios had the project not been implemented<br>• Evidence of SDG-related impact on lives and livelihood | • Project reports and evaluations<br>• Project partners and relevant stakeholders<br>• Interviews | • Reports review<br>• Interview with stakeholders and experts |
| **Gender and Women Empowerment:** | | | |
| **• To what extent were gender equality, human rights and human development and women empowerment integrated in the project design?**<br>**• How did the project promote gender equality, human rights and human development of women** | • Evidence of gender and human rights in project document | • Project documents and reports | • Project document review<br>• Interviews with primary stakeholders |

| Evaluation Criteria Questions | Indicators | Sources | Methodology |
|---|---|---|---|
| **in the delivery of outputs?**<br>**• To what extent did the outcomes achieve benefit women and men equally?**<br>**• How will concerns for women empowerment and gender equality forward by primary stakeholders?**<br>**• What real difference have the activities made to women and men?** | • Outcome achieved reported considering gender<br>• Number of women involved in the implementation of project. | • Field data collected<br>• Project team | |
| **Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups:** | | | |
| **• To what extent was human rights principle of Universality and Inalienability, incorporated into the project design?**<br>**• How has the project promoted equality and non-discrimination: Everyone is entitled to their rights without discrimination of any kind, such as race, sex, ethnicity, age, language, religion, opinion, and disability.**<br>**• To what extent did the outcomes achieve benefit the vulnerable in society?**<br>**• How has the project promoted participation and inclusion: Everyone is entitled to meaningful participation in public affairs directly or through freely chosen representatives.**<br>**• What real difference have the activities made to people with disabilities?** | • Evidence of gender and human rights in project document<br><br>• Outcome achieved reported considering human rights and the vulnerable<br>• Level of inclusion in the implementation of project. | • Project documents and reports<br>• Field data collected<br>• Project team | • Project document review<br>• Interviews with primary stakeholders |

## *6.6. Annex 6: Questionnaires Used*

## KII Interview Guide for MOA/UNDP

# Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaption Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development in Liberia.

*Interview Guide for Key Informant Interviews prepared by* ***Philip Acquah -International Consultant***

## Section 1: Introduction and Consent seeking

My name is ……, working for UNDP, Liberia on the Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaption Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development in Liberia. I am here to learn more about the Climate Change project, perceptions/ideas on the implementation of the project and management generally and the role of key stakeholders in the performance (success, challenges, and lessons learned and knowledge generated) of the project.
I would like you to be honest and I would ensure that all your comments and your identity would remain anonymous and confidential. Nothing said in this conversation will be associated with any person by name and to the results. As I ask each question, I encourage you to take your time and reflect on your responses. I imagine there will be examples of particular experiences related to the question that comes to mind. You are encouraged to give specific examples based on your experience with the project.

The interview will take about **an hour** and hope you are comfortable. There is no monetary benefit you may get from this interview but we assure you that your contribution in knowledge will go a long way to impact and benefit the project terminal evaluation (TE).
I will also be recording the interview for my reporting purposes and hope I can do so with your permission.
Thank you for your time and I may like to start with the interview.

## Section 2: Background of Respondent

Please introduce yourself:
Name:
Institution:
Current position and responsibilities
Length of period you have been working in this current capacity

## Section 3: Awareness and Sensitization

i. What material/means did you use in creating awareness including indigenous knowledge of observed CC impacts that form the attributes of vulnerability at the local level?
ii. How intensive was the awareness and sensitization? (on a scale of 1 – 5), What are the evidences?
iii. Were you able to reach the expected audience? (YES / NO)
iv. Would you say the awareness and sensitization was successful? (YES / NO)
v. How many interactive radio or TV discussions have you carried out?

vi. Who was responsible for the awareness creation on the CC impacts, vulnerability and adaptive response/coping mechanisms especially on Component 1?

## Section 4: Adaptation Strategies, Adoption and Intensity

i. How did farmers develop local adaptation strategies/coping response actions and plans?
ii. What were the local coping mechanisms already in the project areas identified by MOA/UNDP?
iii. Were the farmers taught any new farming practices? (YES/NO)
iv. If yes, what are they? (If No, Skip the next question)
v. Did the new practices yield expected results in terms of crop resilience to identified climate impacts, reduced vulnerability (improved productivity, increased income generation, and market access in the value-chain; and un-intended GHG emissions reduction?
vi. What extra step did MOA take to encourage adoption of Adaptation strategies in the project area?
vii. How many FFS have the project carried out as at end of project?
viii. How many farmers participated? (men=? women= ?)
ix. How many exchange visits were organized between FFS and non-FFS farmers?
x. How many farmers have been involved in farmer-to-farmer exchange visits led by project?
xi. What is the adoption rate of the Climate Change adaptation strategies implemented?
xii. Were the local people engaged in developing local language (if applicable) for their observed impacts and vulnerability to CC (rainfall patterns, heat cycles, health and diseases, drought frequency, extreme events) so as to deepen their understanding and responsibilities.

## Section 5: Climate Risk and Vulnerability Status

### *5.1 Vulnerability Status*

i. Have climate impacts vulnerability studies been done in the project catchment area? (YES/NO) (If No, please skip to section 5.2)
ii. What other risk assessments were carried out?
iii. What exactly was done?
iv. How vulnerable were the communities to the impacts of climate change at the onset of the project?
v. What climate risks adaption response strategies were initiated?
vi. How effective have these strategies been?

### *5.2 Adaptation Risks Strategies*

i. Did the project build the capacities of the farmers to manage long term and short-term climate risk losses? (YES/NO) (If No, please skip to the next section 5.3)
ii. How effective were these strategies?

### *5.3 Project impact on natural resource base*

i. What specific strategies were put in place to conserve and/or rehabilitate the natural resource base within project catchment area?
ii. How has the project increased availability and efficient use of water for small holder agricultural production?

## Section 6: Project Effectiveness

i. How many experts were recruited for the execution of the Project?
ii. What expertise did they bring on board?
iii. What inputs (monetary/non-monetary resources) were invested in the project?

iv. What measures were put in place to ensure an effective monitoring and evaluation of the project?
v. From your opinion, how do you assess the overall effectiveness of the project?
vi. Would you recommend the replication/scaling up of the project?

## Section 7: Sustainability (Actions to ensure the project continue as a development measure beyond the project)

***7.1 Social Sustainability***

i. How has the project addressed gender imbalances and promoted people empowerment?
ii. How did the project strengthen commodity chain partnership and market access?
iii. Do you think the project can be up-scaled or replicated in other counties and districts in Liberia? (NO/YES)

***7.2 Economic and Financial Sustainability***

i. Has the financial needs assessment been completed?
ii. What is the exit strategy for the project (sustaining the needed inputs for success)? What is the practicality of the exit strategy?
iii. In what ways has the project built the financial capacities of beneficiaries to withstand shocks?

***7.3 Technical Sustainability***

i. How would you describe the technical delivery of experts?
ii. Were experts able to provide appropriate solutions towards the achievement of project objectives? If experts delivered below expectation, what was missing?

***7.4 Institutional Sustainability***

i. What institutional support did beneficiaries receive from other state and private actors?
ii. Did the project support local institutions within the project areas? What kind of supports were provided?
iii. Have practices emerging from the project been mainstreamed into government policies? Which policies? Per your thoughts how sustainable are they?
iv. How did you engage all relevant stakeholders to ensure maximum participation in the project?
v. Have funds been allocated for operations and maintenance at the end of the project?
vi. What follow-up actions have been planned after project completion?

***7.5 Environmental Sustainability***

i. How did the project contribute to the long-term conservation of soil and water in the project area?

## Section 8: Capacity Needs assessment and Capacity Building Achieved

i. Were stakeholders engaged prior to the capacity development? If yes, who were they? how was this done? and in what form? If no, why was it not done?
ii. What role does the project team plays in the implementation of capacity development by institutions?
iii. What was the general feedback on the implementation of the various capacity buildings?
iv. Whose role/mandate was it to ensure quality of the various capacity building carried out by the project through your outfit?
v. How will you evaluate the performance of the resource person /institutions used in the various capacity building?

## Section 9: Technology Transfer

i. What knowledge and technology transfer were designed to improve agricultural productivity?
ii. Technical challenges encountered with the transfer of technology and knowledge to beneficiaries?
iii. What were some of the success stories in the technology/knowledge transfer process?
iv. What innovations have the project developed?
v. Overall what is your impression of the management of the project?
vi. What are some of the challenges encountered with the project implementers
vii. What were the strengths of the project? What weaknesses come out clearly? What were the clear external threats to the project and What strong project opportunities lie ahead for such projects in Liberia in future.

## Section 10: Local County-level involvement

i. What were the roles of DAEOs, County Agriculture Coordinator, County Development Officers, Communal Farm Coordinators and all others involved at the local level?
ii. How were they managed to provide their responsibilities?
iii. How did the project build their capacities (Financial, Technical and Institutional)?

## Section 11: Matters arising from MTR

i. Were beneficiaries given any equipment? Exactly what equipment were given to them?
ii. Were they given any technical training with regards to operating and maintaining such equipment?
iii. Was due diligence followed when the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) asked FAO to deliver Component 2?
iv. Was the exact assignment to be carried out documented?
v. Per the MTR, the role of FAO and MOA were to redefined as was originally intended in the project document, was there a new and formal engagement arrangement done as recommended by MTR?
vi. Can you speak to the causes of the problem (such as the high component of co-financing from FAO investments under the Food Security through Commercialization of Agriculture (FSCA) (US$ 1.5 Mio) and lack of engagement with implementing partners?
vii. MTR noted that outputs to be delivered by CARI, AEDE and CARE had not even started, did they start? When? What exactly did the do?

***Thank you so much for the time!***

## Moderation Guide for Focus Group Discussions

## Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaption Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development in Liberia.

*Moderation Guide for Focus Group Discussions prepared by* ***Philip Acquah -International Consultant***

## Section 1: Introductions & Purpose of Focus group

Welcome

Thanks for agreeing to be part of the focus group. We appreciate your willingness to participate.

**Introductions**

Moderator; assistant moderator and another key consultant present.

## Purpose of Focus Groups

We have been asked by ***UNDP and Ministry of Agriculture*** to conduct the focus groups. The reason we are having these focus groups is to ***find out or assess Resilience to Climate Change project outcomes and impact.***

We need your input and want you to share your honest and open thoughts with us.

***Ground Rules***

1. This session will last about 1 hour (60 minutes)
2. We want you to do the talking.
   - We would like everyone to participate.
   - I may call on you if I haven't heard from you in a while.
3. There are no right or wrong answers
   - Every person's experiences and opinions are important.
   - Speak up whether you agree or disagree.
   - We are looking for different points of view.
4. What is said in this room stays here
   - We want everyone to feel comfortable sharing when sensitive issues come up.
5. We will be tape recording the group
   - We want to capture everything you have to say.
   - We don't identify anyone by name in our report.

- I will like you to be honest and I will ensure that all your comments and your identity will remain anonymous and confidential. Nothing said in this conversation will be associated with any person by name and to the results.

6. Observers are present and Notes may be sent in.
7. Please turn off all cell phones and pagers.

## Section 2: Ice breaking section

1. What has been your relationship with Ministry of Agriculture? How quick to they attended to your issues?

## Section 3: Main Questions

1. Let us start the discussion by talking about your understanding about ***Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaption Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development in Liberia project***. What are some of the positive aspect of the project that you benefited from?
2. What factors contributed to your decision to join the project
3. **Probes for discussion:**
   - What is your understanding of Climate Change in your own words before the project?
     - Causes
     - Impacts
   - Former agricultural practices/ current agricultural practices due to project
     - What are the clear differences observed between the old and new practices?
   - Productivity before and after the project
   - Adaptation methods
     - Timing of crops cultivation in response to changing patterns of rainfall;
     - Irrigation;
     - Optimization of lowland/swamp farming practices;
     - Pest & Disease control;
     - Improving soil fertilizer.
   - Livelihood and income diversification
   - Sustainable land and water management
   - Capacity building
   - Sustainability of your farms after the project completion
   - Practical lessons learnt from the following during Farmer Field Schools (FFS)
     - Planting time & Methods
     - Soil fertility management
     - Soil water management
     - Productivity
     - Agro-forestry system
4. What is your opinion on the new approaches or methods taught you?
5. Has the project been able to change your perception on these approaches or methods?
6. What significant changes has this project brought into your life?
7. What are some things that were not so good about working with the project as a farmer or participant?

8. Extent of Meeting Sustainable Development Goals at the Local Level (Beneficiaries account): To what extent has the project achieved the following OR not?
   **Goal 1:** changed your income and reduced poverty?
   **Goal 2:** helped in increasing productivity, ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoted sustainable agriculture
   **Goal 4:** helped more girls and boys to go to school (have better education); and promoted lifelong learning opportunities for all;
   **Goal 5:** Attracted the youth (boys as well as girls and women) into farming as income generation activity (Achieving gender equality) with market access for your produce;
   **Goal 6:** Given you the knowledge and tools for sustainable water management and sanitation for all (SLWM)
   **Goal 8:** Driven economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for boys, girls and women (not child labour)
   **Goal 10** Reduced inequality within and among the counties
   **Goal 12:** Reduced harvest losses and ensuring sustainable production patterns
   **Goal 13:** Understanding
   - some of the changes in whether you are experiencing is caused by a changing global climate;
   - and that you need to take urgent cooping actions to reduce the effect it is having now and in the future on your children and grandchildren and posterity,
   - take urgent actions to contribute in a small way to addressing the problem (e.g. wood fuel and deforestation, farming and soil degradation, water catchment deforestation, water pollution, poor sanitation)

   **Goal 15:** Protecting and sustainably managing forests, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;

9. Stories of non-beneficiaries who adopted the method of agricultural practices
10. What suggestion would you give to improve projects like this in future from the government or development agencies?

That concludes our focus group. Thank you so much for coming and sharing your thoughts and opinions with us.
If you have additional information that you did not get to say in the focus group, please feel free to contact the consultant on **philip.acquah@gmail.com**

**Thank you for your time!**

## KII Interview Guide for FAO

# Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaption Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development in Liberia.

*Interview Guide for Key Informant Interviews prepared by* ***Philip Acquah -International Consultant***

## Section 1: Introduction and Consent seeking

My name is ……, working for UNDP, Liberia on the Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaption Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development in Liberia. I am here to learn more about the Climate Change project, perceptions/ideas on the implementation of the project and management generally and the role of key stakeholders in the performance (success, challenges, and lessons learned and knowledge generated) of the project.
I would like you to be honest and I would ensure that all your comments and your identity would remain anonymous and confidential. Nothing said in this conversation will be associated with any person by name and to the results. As I ask each question, I encourage you to take your time and reflect on your responses. I imagine there will be examples of particular experiences related to the question that comes to mind. You are encouraged to give specific examples based on your experience with the project.

The interview will take about **an hour** and hope you are comfortable. There is no monetary benefit you may get from this interview but we assure you that your contribution in knowledge will go a long way to impact and benefit the project terminal evaluation (TE).
I will also be recording the interview for my reporting purposes and hope I can do so with your permission.

Thank you for your time and I may like to start with the interview.

## Section 2: Background of Respondent

Please introduce yourself:
Name:
Institution:
Current position and responsibilities
Length of period you have been working in this current capacity

## Section 3: Awareness and Sensitization

vii. In carrying out Component 2, was awareness created on the non-sustainability issues in farming identified in the ProDoc (see para 76) that exacerbate the farmers vulnerability to CC impacts?

viii. what material/means did you use in creating awareness including indigenous knowledge of observed CC impacts that form the attributes of vulnerability at the local level?

ix. How intensive was the awareness and sensitization? (on a scale of 1 – 5), What are the evidences?
x. Were you able to reach the expected audience? (YES / NO)
xi. Would you say the awareness and sensitization was successful? (YES / NO)
xii. How many interactive radio discussions have you carried out?
xiii. Who was responsible for the awareness creation on the CC impacts, vulnerability and adaptive response/coping mechanisms?

## Section 4: Adaptation Strategies, Adoption and Intensity

xiii. How did farmers develop local adaptation strategies/coping response actions and plans?
xiv. What were the local coping mechanisms already in the project areas identified by FAO.
xv. Were the farmers taught any new farming practices? (YES/NO)
xvi. If yes, what are they? (If No, Skip the next question)
xvii. Did the new practices yield expected results in terms of crop resilience to identified climate impacts, reduced vulnerability (improved productivity, increased income generation, and market access in the value-chain; and un-intended GHG emissions reduction?
xviii. What extra step did FAO take to encourage adoption of Adaptation strategies in the project area?
xix. How many FFS have the FAO carried out as at end of project?
xx. How many farmers participated? (men=? women= ?)
xxi. How many exchange visits were organized between FFS and non-FFS farmers?
xxii. How many farmers have been involved in farmer-to-farmer exchange visits led by FAO?
xxiii. What is the adoption rate of the Climate Change adaptation strategies implemented?
xxiv. Were the local people engaged in developing local language (if applicable) for their observed impacts and vulnerability to CC (rainfall patterns, heat cycles, health and diseases, drought frequency, extreme events) so as to deepen their understanding and responsibilities.

## Section 5: Climate Risk and Vulnerability Status

### *5.1 Vulnerability Status*

vii. Have climate impacts vulnerability studies been done in the project catchment area? (YES/NO) (If No, please skip to section 5.2)
viii. What other risk assessments were carried out?
ix. What exactly was done?
x. How vulnerable were the communities to the impacts of climate change at the onset of the project?
xi. What climate risks adaption response strategies were initiated?
xii. How effective have these strategies been?

### *5.2 Adaptation Risks Strategies*

iii. Did the project build the capacities of the farmers to manage long term and short-term climate risk losses? (YES/NO) (If No, please skip to the next section 5.3)
iv. How effective were these strategies?

### *5.3 Project impact on natural resource base*

iii. What specific strategies were put in place to conserve and/or rehabilitate the natural resource base within project catchment area?

iv. How has the project increased availability and efficient use of water for small holder agricultural production?

## Section 6: Project Effectiveness

vii. How many experts were recruited for the execution of the Project?
viii. What expertise did they bring on board?
ix. What inputs (monetary/non-monetary resources) were invested in the project?
x. What measures were put in place to ensure an effective monitoring and evaluation of the project?
xi. From your opinion, how do you assess the overall effectiveness of the project?
xii. Would you recommend the replication/scaling up of the project?

## Section 7: Sustainability (Actions to ensure the project continue as a development measure beyond the project)

***7.1 Social Sustainability***

iv. How has the project addressed gender imbalances and promoted people empowerment?
v. How did the project strengthen commodity chain partnership and market access?
vi. Do you think the project can be up-scaled or replicated in other counties and districts in Liberia? (NO/YES)

***7.2 Economic and Financial Sustainability***

iv. Has the financial needs assessment been completed?
v. What is the exit strategy for the project (sustaining the needed inputs for success)? What is the practicality of the exit strategy?
vi. In what ways has the project built the financial capacities of beneficiaries to withstand shocks?

***7.3 Technical Sustainability***

iii. How would you describe the technical delivery of experts?
iv. Were experts able to provide appropriate solutions towards the achievement of project objectives? If experts delivered below expectation, what was missing?

***7.4 Institutional Sustainability***

vii. What institutional support did beneficiaries receive from other state and private actors?
viii. Did the project support local institutions within the project areas? What kind of supports were provided?
ix. Have practices emerging from the project been mainstreamed into government policies? Which policies? Per your thoughts how sustainable are they?
x. How did you engage all relevant stakeholders to ensure maximum participation in the project?
xi. Have funds been allocated for operations and maintenance at the end of the project?
xii. What follow-up actions have been planned after project completion?

***7.5 Environmental Sustainability***

ii. How did the project contribute to the long-term conservation of soil and water in the project area?

## Section 8: Capacity Needs assessment and Capacity Building Achieved

vi. Were stakeholders engaged prior to the capacity development? If yes, who were they? how was this done? and in what form? If no, why was it not done?
vii. What role does the project team plays in the implementation of capacity development by institutions?
viii. What was the general feedback on the implementation of the various capacity buildings?
ix. Whose role/mandate was it to ensure quality of the various capacity building carried out by the project through your outfit?
x. How will you evaluate the performance of the resource person /institutions used in the various capacity building?

## Section 9: Technology Transfer

viii. What knowledge and technology transfer were designed to improve agricultural productivity?
ix. Technical challenges encountered with the transfer of technology and knowledge to beneficiaries?
x. What were some of the success stories in the technology/knowledge transfer process?
xi. What innovations have the project developed?
xii. Overall what is your impression of the management of the project?
xiii. What are some of the challenges encountered with the project implementers
xiv. What were the strengths of the project? What weaknesses come out clearly? What were the clear external threats to the project and What strong project opportunities lie ahead for such projects in Liberia in future.

## Section 10: Local County-level involvement

iv. What were the roles of DAEOs, County Agriculture Coordinator, County Development Officers, Communal Farm Coordinators and all others involved at the local level?
v. How were they managed to provide their responsibilities?
vi. How did the project build their capacities (Financial, Technical and Institutional)?

## Section 11: Matter arising from MTR

viii. Were beneficiaries given any equipment? Exactly what equipment were given to them?
ix. Were they given any technical training with regards to operating and maintaining such equipment?
x. Was due diligence followed when the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) asked FAO to deliver Component 2?
xi. Was the exact assignment to be carried out documented?
xii. Per the MTR, the role of FAO and MOA were to redefined as was originally intended in the project document, was there a new and formal engagement arrangement done as recommended by MTR?
xiii. Can you speak to the causes of the problem (such as the high component of co-financing from FAO investments under the Food Security through Commercialization of Agriculture (FSCA) (US$ 1.5 Mio) and lack of engagement with implementing partners?
xiv. MTR noted that outputs to be delivered by CARI, AEDE and CARE had not even started, did they start? When? What exactly did the do?

***Thank you so much for the time!***

### *6.7. Annex 7: Reference documents*

1. Guidance for Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects; Evaluation Office, 2012 United Nations Development Programme

http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/guidance/GEF/UNDP-GEF-TE-Guide.pdf

2. Summary of Document GEF/C.28/18 Programming Paper for Funding the Implementation of NAPAs under the LDC Trust Fund

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF.C.28.18.ExecutiveSummary_2.pdf

3. Principles and Guidelines for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/Indigenous_Peoples_Principle_EN.pdf

4. National Implementation Modality (NIM), Annotated Project Document template for nationally implemented projects financed by the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Funds

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/project_documents/2-6-18_-_REv_ProDoc_0.pdf

5. Ministry of Agriculture Republic of Liberia Monrovia, Liberia Food and Agriculture Policy and Strategy, "From Subsistence to Sufficiency;

http://www.moci.gov.lr/doc/Food%20and%20Agriculture%20Policy%20and%20Strategy.pdf

6. "To advance the National Adaptation Plans (NAP) process for medium-term investment planning in climate-sensitive sectors (i.e. agriculture, energy, waste management, forestry and health) and coastal areas in Liberia Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal, 2016

https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/466992/Readiness_proposals_-_Liberia___UNDP___Adaptation_Planning.pdf/4ea192b2-385c-4a9e-8311-57ca21349b0f

7. Ministry of Agriculture Republic of Liberia Monrovia Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Program (LASIP) Report, March, 2010.
Prepared in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) Compact.
http://www.moa.gov.lr/doc/LASIPJune1st.pdf

8. Gender-Aware Programs and Women's Roles in Agricultural Value Chains A Policy Memorandum; 2010; Prepared by the World Bank's Gender and Development Group (PRMGE) in collaboration with the Ministry of Gender and Development of Liberia (MOGD)
http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTGENDER/Resources/LibGenAgrPolicyMem-Web-fin2.pdf

9. Liberia National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2008) (https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/lbr01.pdf)

10. Liberia's Initial National Communications, 2013; Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia (EPA). https://unfccc.int/documents/124386

11. Updated Results-Based Management Framework for Adaptation to Climate Change Under the Least Developed Countries Fund and The Special Climate Change Fund; GEF/LDCF.SCCF.17/05/Rev.01 October 15, 2014.

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF-LDCF.SCCF_.17-05%2C_Updated_RBM_Framework_for_Adaptation_to_Climate_Change%2C_2014-10-08_4.pdf

12. Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture Project: Implementation Manual for the Capacity Development Plan, May 2013. Ministry of Agriculture, Liberia http://adaptation-undp.org/resources/reports-and-publications-country-teams/climate-change-adaptation-agriculture-project-0

13. Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture Project: Capacity Development Plan, March 2013. Ministry of Agriculture, Liberia http://adaptation-undp.org/resources/reports-and-publications-country-teams/climate-change-adaptation-agriculture-project

## *6.8. Annex 8: Stakeholder Engagement Summary*

| Stakeholder group | Engaged Institutions/MDAs./Beneficiaries | Role and Areas engaged | Training and Capacities developed by Project | REferences |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At the national Level** | | | | |
| Mimistry of Agriculyure | Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) | • Implementing partner of UNDP and FAO<br>• Coordinated Component 1 implementation with UNDP<br>• Coordinated Component 2 implementation with FAO<br>• Climate information and advice on CCA/CSA<br>• Supported FFS<br>• Integrated CCA in NAPA planning process<br>• Website and public information | • Trained in Climate Change, vulnerability and risks assessment and<br>• Trained to provide farmers and other key stakeholders with climate information and advice on climate resilient agriculture practice<br>• Training in tracking and reporting activities at FFS and sharing with other farming communities<br>• Trained to support the local and national CCA planning process | UNDP PIR 2015<br><br>FAO PIR 2014 page 5 |
| Relevant Collaboarating MDAs | MPEA, MIA, EPA, MOT, FDA | • Peer review of CRM strategy and CCA technologies and practice Concept noes<br>• Assessment of progress in testing of adaptive measures and sustainability<br>• Mainstreaming CC in LASIP in NAPA process at the policy | • Trained in Climate Change, vulnerability and risks assessment<br>• Trained in Climate Change adaptation management | UNDP PIR 2014 & 2015 |
| Universities, Research Institutions | • 7 Research institutions (UOL- College of Agriculture in Monrovia<br>CARI)<br>• 5 technical/polytechnic schools | • CARI: Assessment and report of biological and socio- economic impacts of CC on the farming of selected crops in Panta and Gbarzon district<br>• Development of curriculum on CCA/CSA<br>• Drive the CCA Think Thank | • Trained in climate change vulnerability, risks assessments and adaptation<br>• Encouraged to develop and offer graduate studies in CC and related agricultural sciences<br>• On-site and hands-on training in research and assessment of biological and socio-economic impacts of climate change on the farming of selected crops in Panta and Gbarzon district | UNDP-2015<br><br>FAO-2014 |
| **At the County and Demomstration farm level** | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MOA | • MOA extension workers,<br>• 15 County Agriculture Coordinators (CACs) and<br>• 8 District agricultural Officers (DAOs) in Bong and Grand Gedeh<br>• Project extension officers and<br>• technical students in Panta District and in Gbarzon | • Participants in the Liberia CC Think Thank<br>• Integrated CCA/CSA in County Extension work | • trained in tracking and reporting activates at FFS and sharing with other farming communities<br>• Trained to sustain the uptake and replication of projet results | |
| FAO | FFS Field Facilitators | • knowledge transfer at FFS and farm level,<br>• build adaptive capacity<br>• Demonstration of 4 CCA adaptation technologies and practices in 8 Districts (SRI, water management, soil fertility, key integrated pest management) on pilot farms<br>• Replication and upscaling in non-pilot farms in 2 Districts | • Trained to manage the FFS<br>• trained to transfer knowledge and build adaptive capacity of farmers | |
| County Govdrnments | • District Commissioners of the project districts<br>• Assistant superintendents for county development<br>• county planners<br>• Technical schools | • Supported and Participated in workshops<br>• Supported and participated in graduation ceremonies | • trained in tracking and reporting activities at FFS and sharing with other farming communities<br>• selection of non-piloted communities for repliaction and innovation trasfer of CCA measures | APR 2014 |
| NGOs, FBOs & CBOs | 6 local NGOs (3 in Bong and 3 in Grand Gedeh) | • Provided climate information and advocacy on climate resilient agriculture technologies and practices.<br>• Served as implementing partners of the FFS of the FAO | • All trained in CCA/CSA to provide farmers and other key stakeholders with climate information and advice on climate resilient agriculture practices.<br>• Trained to promote FFS concept in local communities.<br>• Trained to conduct community outreaches to non-pilot district to replicate adaptive technologies and practices<br>• Increase adoption intensity | FAO-2014 |
| | CHAP | • Contractor in demo SRI technology and practices transfer in the two pilot counties.<br>• Introduced SRI at 4 pilot sites (2 each in Bong and Grand Gedeh) by CHAP | | |
| | CARE INTERNATIONAL | • Key executing partner in Bong County based | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | on implementing knowledge of conservartion agriculture in the county.<br>• Contractor in demonstration of transfer of CCA technologes and practices to farmers | | |
| | AEDE | • Conducted 3 community outreaches to 3 non-pilot district of each county to apply adaptive to adopt and apply CCA measure<br>• | | CCAAP-APR 2015 |
| | Local FBOs (Farm Life Africa (FLA) – Gbarzon District ; Liberia Agency for National Development (LARO) – Tchien District.; Liberia Agriculture Relief Organization (LAND) – Tchien District. | • | • Trained and streghtened to drive market opportunities for for sustained production above subsistence level | CCAAP-APR 2015 |
| International organizations and Consultants | West Africa Agr)iculture Productivity Project (WAAPP | • Collaborated and introduced System of Rice Intensification (SRI) into the FFS at the pilot sites. | | |
| | FAO/ FAO Office Liberia | • Officially commissioned and contracted by GoL to implement Component 2<br>• Project management Unit (PMU) of Component 2<br>• Implemented FFS,<br>• Managed transfer of CCA knowledge, technologies and practices to pilot and non-pilot communities<br>• Replication and Upscale of technologies and practices to non-pilot sites | • Trained in Climate Change, vulnerability and risks assessment<br>• Trained in Climate Change adaptation management | |
| | UNDP Country office & GEF Focal Point | • Project maangement Unit (PMU) of Componet 1<br>• Manged capacitybdevelopment programs<br>• Project fund management (NIM/DIM) | | |
| Local Community | 200 farmers in 2 counties Bong (100) and Grand Gedeh (100) | • Participated in FFS | • CCA awareness created and sensitized | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| and Beneficiary Farmers in the **piloted communities** | Two districts (Gbarzon and Panta)<br>4 communities in Bong County (Bellemu, Forquelleh, Gbarnga Siah-Quelleh and Garmue)<br>4 communities in Grand Gedeh County. (Tian Town, Gaye Town, Pouh Town and Zleh Town).<br>400 farmers two counties Bong (200) and Grand Gedeh (200) | • Replicated FFS knowledge and adaptation measures on own farms | • Trained in FFS Demonstration/pilot sites<br>• Trained in CC adaptive capacity to reduce vulnerability to CC risks and effects<br>• Trained in 4 adaption technologies and practices ( | |
| Beneficiary Farmers in the **non-piloted communities** | Two districts (Gbarzon and Panta)<br>4 communities in Bong County (Bellemu, Forquelleh, Gbarnga Siah-Quelleh and Garmue)<br>4 communities in Grand Gedeh County (Tian Town, Gaye Town, Pouh Town and Zleh Town). | | • CCA awareness created and sensitized<br>• Replicated FFS knowledge and adaptation innovation technologies and practices on their own farms<br>• CC adaptive capacity built to reduce vulnerability to CC effects | |

### *6.9. Annex 9: Focus Group Mix*

The evaluators carried out 7 focus group discussions (FGDs) as a participatory method of assessment in the two main counties with demonstration sites. Each group discussion comprised about 10-12 beneficiaries randomly selected

Focus Group mix

| **Target segment** | **County** | **Community** | **No. of FGD** | **Group size** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| Farmers | BONG | Foequelleh | 1 | 10-12 farmers per focus group (will include 60-70% female) |
| | | Bellemue | 1 | |
| | | Garmue | 1 | |
| Farmers | GRAND GEDEH | Pouh Town | 1 | 10-12 farmers per focus group (will include 60-70% female) |
| | | Zleh Town | 1 | |
| | | Gaye Town | 1 | |
| | | Tian Town | 1 | |
| | | | | |
| **Total FGDs** | | | **7** | |

***Field Evaluation Visits***

The consultants will take field visits to at least two (2) farms of participant farmers per county in the two main counties (Bong and Grand Gedeh) where the project carried out demonstrations.

## *6.10. Annex 10: Project financial performance and co-funding*

**Table A10a: Summary of financial performance by Financiers**

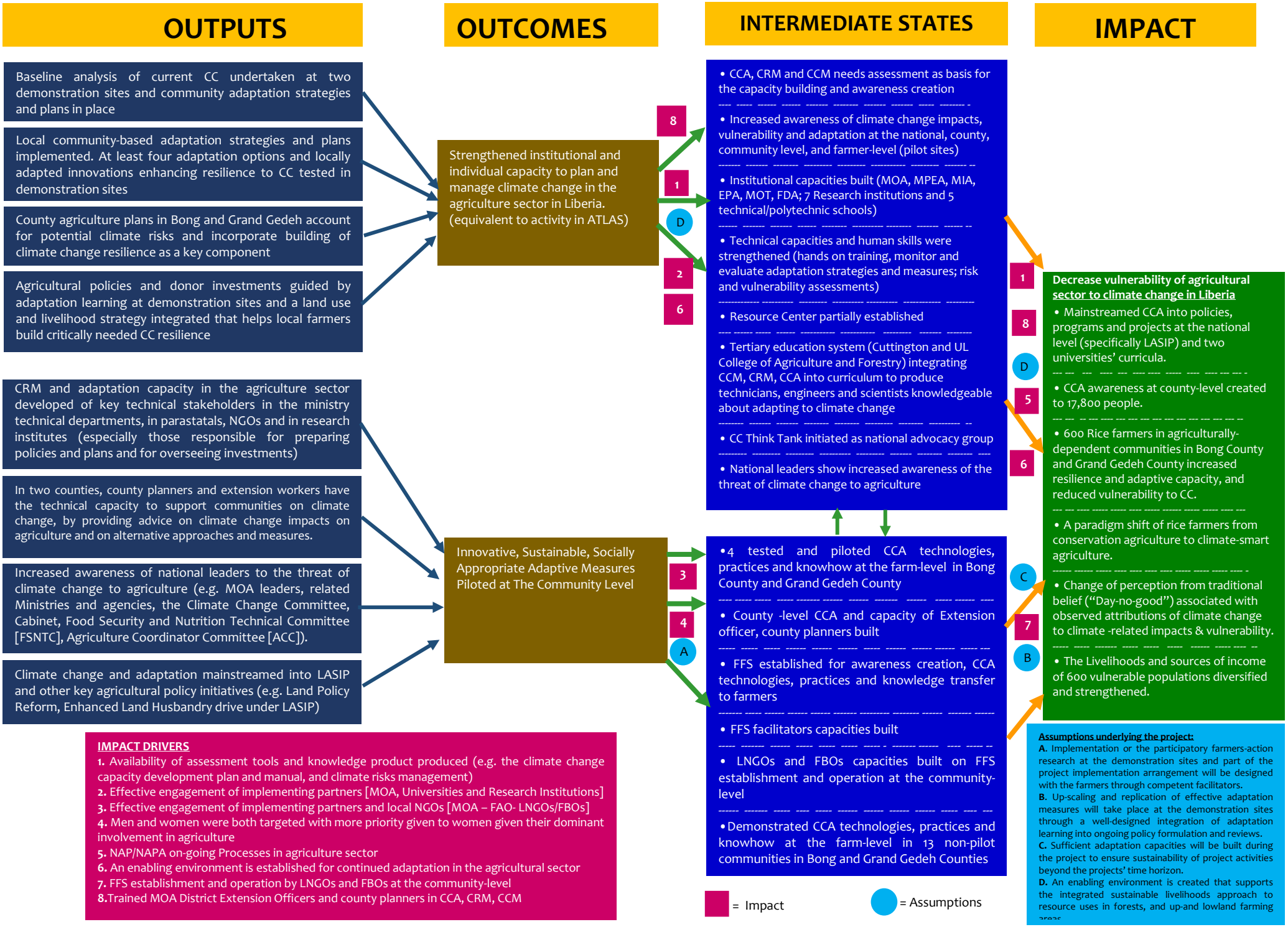
| Financiers | Approved USD | Expenditures USD | Expenditure % |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. GEF Grant | 2,381,400 | 2,381,400 | 100% |
| 2. Co-funding * | 6,345,122 | NA | NA |
| **TOTAL** | **8,726,522.00** | **2,381,400.00** | **100%** |

*Note: * The amount of the approved and actual expenditures of co-funding (in kind and in cash) have not been accounted for.*

**Table A10b: Detailed Information on Co-Funding (USD)**

| Target of Co-funding as in project document | USD 6,345,122.00 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Source/ type of Co-funding (cash)** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **TOTAL** |
| UNDP | $80,400 | $38,200 | $48,200 | $33,200 | - | $200,000 |
| Government of Liberia | $1,300,000 | $1,300,000 | $1,300,000 | $1,200,000 | - | $5,100,000 |
| FAO | $50,000 | $30,000 | $30,000 | $25,490 | - | $135,490 |
| AEDE | $250,000 | $250,000 | $210,000 | $199,632 | - | $909,632 |
| TOTAL | $1,680,400 | $1,618,200 | $1,588,200 | $1,458,322 | - | $6,345,122 |

6.11. Annex 11: Constructed Theory of Change



## *6.12. Annex 12: GEF Adaptation Tracking Tool*

| Project baseline, targets and outcome | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indicator** | **Unit of measurement** | **Baseline at CEO Endorsement (PIF)** | **Target at CEO Endorsement (ProDoc Logframe)** | **Actual at mid-term (PIR-2015** | **Actual at completion (PTR 2016)** | |
| Component 2: Innovative, Sustainable, Socially Appropriate Adaptive Measures piloted at the Community Level | | | | | | |
| Objective 1: Reduced vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change | | | | | | |
| Indicator 1: Number of direct beneficiaries | number of people (pilot and non-pilot sites) | | 200 | 101[58] | 437[59] | |
| | % female | | | 60.4% | 66.4% | |
| | No of people (Bong County) | | 100 | 56 | 291 | |
| | No of people. (Grand Gedeh County) | | 100 | 45 | 146 | |
| | Demo/pilot communities/sites | | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| | Non-pilot communities in 4 Districts | | NE | 13 | 13 | |
| | Total communities | | 8 | 21 | 21 | |
| | No of Appropriate adaptive measures piloted and replicated on non-pilot sites | | | 4 | 4 | |
| | vulnerability assessment (Yes/No) | Literature review | Literature review | YES [60] | ? | No follow-up |
| Outcome 1.1: Vulnerability of physical assets and natural systems reduced | | | | | | |
| Indicator 2: Type and extent of assets strengthened and/or better managed to withstand CC | **ha of land (Pilot sites)** | | | NE | NE | |
| | **ha of land (non-pilot sites)** | | | **52.45** | **23.3 (50.5%)** | |
| | **Total** | | | | | |
| | number of ha (% of targeted area | | | **100** | NE | |

**Note**: Pilot sites are the original project sites selected; Non-pilot sites are sites where the pilot results were demonstrated/replicated

[58] FAO Component 2 PIR-APR October 2015 pg. 1 para 2

[59] **Pilot sites** (101 out of a Target of 200)**; Non-pilot** sites=336 (Out of a Target of 400)

[60] **CCM-CD report; CARI University study; and V&A Needs assessment report-FAO (2013)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Outcome 1.2: Livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable populations diversified and strengthened | | | | | | |
| Indicator 3: Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options | Rice & Aqua Culture (Fisheries) | | NA | NA | | |
| | Piggery | | NA | NA | | |
| | Poultry | | | | | |
| | number of people | | NA | NA | | |
| | % female | | NA | NA | | |
| | % of targeted population | | NA | NA | | |
| Outcome 1.3: Climate-resilient technologies and practices adopted and scaled up | | | | | | |
| Indicator 4: Extent of adoption of climate- resilient technologies/ practices | Number of innovative technologies and practices | | | **4** | **4** | |
| | No of farmers adopted SIR with/without aquaculture | | | **8** | **8** | |
| | No of farmers adopted Water stress management | | | | | |
| | No of farmers adopted IPM | | | | | |
| | No of farmers adopted soil fertility and local manure composting | | | | | |
| | Number of communities | | | **8** | **21** | |
| | Number of famer groups | | | **8** | **21** | |
| | number of people ( | | | **600**[61] | **437** | |
| | % female | | | **68.2%** | **59%** | |
| | % of targeted population | | | **NE** | **NE** | |
| | number of ha in non-pilot sites | | | **52.45 acre** | **23.3** | |
| | number of ha in pilot sites | | | **NE** | **NE** | |
| | Total number of ha | | | **100** | **50.5%** | |
| | % of targeted area | | | **NE** | **NE** | |
| | | | | | | |
| **Objective 2: Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation** | | | | | | |
| Outcome 2.1: Increased awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation | | | | | | |
| Indicator 5: Public awareness activities carried out and population reached | **Direct** | | | | | |
| | (Yes/No) | | **Recommended** | **YES** | | |
| | number of people | | **NE** | **>841** | | |
| | % female (**min**) | | **NE** | **>11.2%** | | |
| | MDAs (national level) | | **NE** | **8 (15) [NA]** | | |
| | MDAs (County level) | | | **5(5) [NA]** | | |
| | MOA (county level technical and admin) | | **X (60) [50%)** | **6(87) [NA]** | | |
| | Universities & Research | | **X (110) [50%]** | **14(188) [43%]** | | |
| | CRM strategies awareness - Think Tank | | | **X (80) [NA]** | | |
| | High Schools (Farmer Advocacy group) | | **NE** | **26 (416) [NA]** | | |
| | NGOs & FBOs | | | **8(29) [NA]** | | |
| | Farmer Field Schools (FFS)-Pilot Sites | | **8(200) [X]** | **8(101) [NA]** | | |
| | % female | | | **>28%** | | |
| | Farmer Field Schools (FFS)-Non-Pilot Sites | | **]** | **8(336) [NA]** | | |
| | % female | | | | | |
| | **Indirect** | | | | | |
| | number of people | | | **17,200** | | |

[61] CCAAP Activity Report March 2016

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % female (**min**) | | | **NA** | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Outcome 2.2: Access to improved climate information, national, sub-national and local levels | | | | | | |
| indicator 6: Risk and vulnerability assessments, and other relevant scientific and technical assessments carried out and updated | **Component 1** | | | | | |
| | number of relevant assessments/ knowledge product | | | **6**[62] | | |
| | **County/Sub-national Level** | | | | | |
| | number of relevant assessments/ knowledge product | | | **5**[63] | | |
| Outcome 2.3: Institutional and technical capacities and human skills strengthened to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures | | | | | | |
| Indicator 9: Number of people trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures | (Yes/No) | | | **Yes** | | |
| | Number of university institutions | | | **7** | | |
| | number of technical/polytechnics schools people | | | **5** | | |
| | Number trained | | | **188** | | |
| | % female | | | **>80** | | |

[62] Reference: Annex 15: List of knowledge products
[63] 62

| Indicator | Unit of measurement | Baseline at CEO Endorsement (PIF) | Target at CEO Endorsement (ProDoc Logframe) | Actual at mid-term (PIR-2015 | Actual at completion (PTR 2016) | At TER 2018 (Field Mission/Focus group REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Objective 3: Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes | | | | | | |
| Outcome 3.1: Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes established and strengthened | | | | | | |
| Indicator 11: Institutional arrangements to lead, coordinate and support the integration of climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes | number of institutions/**National Level**/ [MOA, EPA, MOT, FDA, MPEA, MIA, CSO] | | | **7** | | |
| | number of institutions/**Sub-national /County Level / Agricultural Planners. MOA (AEOs, DEOs, CACs, DAOs, CDOs, CPs** | | | **6** | | |
| | Project initiated Thin Tank Think practitioners | | | **80-85** | | |
| Outcome 3.2: Policies, plans and associated processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures | | | | | | |
| Indicator 12: Regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures | number of policies/ plans/ processes | | | LASIP under the NAPA process/2014 AP pg. 5 | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

## 6.13. *Annex 13: Sample Project Board Minutes*


Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.


Minutes of 1st and 2nd Quarters 2015 Project Board Meeting

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Title: | Mainstreaming Energy and Environment in Development Processes of Liberia |
| Date and Time: | Saturday, August 15, 2015@10am |
| Venue: | Conference Room<br>Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia<br>4th Street Sinkor, Tubman Boulevard, Monrovia, Liberia |
| Chair: | Hon. Varmu Reeves<br>Ministry of Finance and Development Planning (MFDP) |

Attendance:

| No | Name | Institution | Phone | Email |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | P. Emmanuel Munyeneh | EPA | 0886515047 | munyeneh@yahoo.com |
| 2 | Kumeh Assaf | MoT | 0770146800 | kumehassaf@gmail.com |
| 3 | Beatrice Pelenah | UNDP | 0777569375 | Beatrice.pelenah@undp.org |
| 4 | Jeremiah Sokan | EPA | 0880788594 | Jsokansr7@yahoo.com |
| 5 | Robert Dorliae | UNDP | 0886489590 | robertdorliae@undp.org |
| 6 | Amos Borbor | MoT | 0886493611 | felixborbor@gmail.com |
| 7 | Bendu Zaizay | UNDP | 0770003850 | Bendu.zaizay@undp.org |
| 8 | Moses Massah | UNDP | 0770003787 | Moses.massah@undp.org |
| 9 | Anyaa Vohiri | EPA | 0886514013 | vohiri@yahoo.com |
| 10 | Dorsla Farcarthy | UNDP | 0776323955 | Dorsal.farcarthy@undp.org |
| 11 | Darlington Tuagben | FDA | 08866798425 | d.tuagben@gmail.com |
| 12 | Varmu Reeves | MFDP | 0886621148 | vreeves@mfdp.gov.lr |
| 13 | Sidiki A. Quisia | MFDP | 0886756671 | squisia@mfdp.org |
| 14 | Roland Lepol | MoA/CCAAP | 0886568651 | rolandlepol@yahoo.com |
| 15 | Jefferson W. Wylie | MLME/CAP | 0886815802 | Jeffersonw.wylie@yahoo.com |
| 16 | Arthur Garglahn | MoT | 0886565245 | agarglahn@yahoo.com |
| 17 | Konikay A. Nimely | FDA | 0886562134 | Konikaya.nimely@yahoo.com |
| 18 | Cleophas Torori | UNDP | 0880954108 | Cleophas.torori@undp.org |
| 19 | Rose Muchiri | UNDP | 0770003833 | Rose.muchiri@undp.org |
| 20 | Bushuben Keita | MoT | 0888105036 | bkeita@mot.gov.lr |
| 21 | Elijah Whapoe | EPA | 0886524657 | zewhapoe@yahoo.com |



MAM DDF-15/12/15

1. Welcome and Opening Remarks:

The Executive Director of the EPA Hon. Anyaa Vohiri welcomed and thanked participants for taking up their weekend schedule to attend the Board Meeting. She was also hopeful that the essence of the meeting will be accomplished.

2. Opening Statements:

Cleophas Torori, Deputy Country Director of the UNDP noted that Saturday signifies the critical nature of the execution of the project, especially to move the last part of the project faster. He said there was a need to support the full implementation of the project according to plan.

Bushuben Keita, Deputy Minister of Transport said that his Ministry was supportive of the Energy and Environment programs. He noted that as a Responsible Party, the Ministry was hopeful that the meeting will be a successful one that addresses all of the major issues including the Early Warning System (EWS) which is under the auspices of the Ministry of Transport.

Mr. Jefferson Wylie, Director of the Liberia Hydrological Services from the Lands, Mines and Energy Ministry said that the Ministry is grateful for the hosting of the Board Meeting and is of the view that some of the critical issues arising from the various projects will be highlighted.

For his part, Mr. Roland Lepol, National Project Manager of the CCAAP said that the Ministry of Agriculture was delighted to be a part of the Board Meeting. He gave the assurances that issues arising from the meeting will be reported to his bosses for the immediate actions.

3. Presentation of Q1&Q2 Progress Reports

KEY HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE REPORTS:

- COASTAL PROJECT:

✓ The break Water Revetment Project in Buchanan, Grand Bassa County is facing serious implementation challenges

✓ The absence of regular partnership meetings to ensure proper monitoring of the progress on the implementation of the project is lacking;

✓ The Government of Liberia and GEF/UNDP, should endeavor vigorously to fast track implementation activities of the project in a collaborative way

- CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AGRICULTURE PROJECT:

✓ MOU between MOA & FAO for implementation of CCAAP Component 2 not yet consummated and that Component two of the Project is not been fully implemented;



HAH

- ✓ Leaders of the MOA including technical officers are now more aware of CC issues and keen to mainstream CC interventions into their work;
- ✓ Farming practices are changing in the two pilot districts with more and more farmers keen to farm lowland areas due to the increased awareness on CC causes and impacts of shifting cultivation on the upland

- EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (EWS):

- ✓ Limited national programs and trained hydro-met experts to advice on equipment and technical specifications as well as site selection and best practice, is not forth coming;
- ✓ Implementation of the project in a timely manner may not be forthwith if the requisite technical expertise is not hired to guide the Project;
- ✓ There is a need for quick action in getting qualify international firms to render technical services to the Project

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD

| Resolutions | Responsible Party |
|---|---|
| The Board resolved that a high level five person committee comprising of the EPA, MFDP, UNDP, MoA and NCCS to meet with executives of the FAO. The Committee was formed against the back drop that Component 2 of the CCAAP project is not been fully implemented by the FAO;<br>The committee will report back to the Board two weeks from Monday 17 August. | EPA, NCCS, MFDP, MoA and the UNDP. The EPA chairs the Team |
| A three persons/committee to look into outstanding liabilities including coordinators, securities salaries, supplies of equipment, delivery of remaining materials and execution of the Coastal Defense Project. Duration is two weeks. | EPA, UNDP and MoT. The MoT chairs the committee; |
| The Board will convene a Special Board Meeting to look into the outcomes or report from the two committees between the first and second weeks of September 2015; | |
| That Project Managers submit their third quarter AWP by 18 August 2015 by email to the E&E Coordinator for submission to Board Members | All National Project Managers |

NEXT MEETING: Not defined



MAM

Signed:

15/12/15

Mr. Cleophas Torori

Deputy Country Director for Programs

United Nations Development Programs in Liberia

Hon. Anyaa Vohiri/Co-Chair Person

Executive Director/CEO

Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia

Hon.Varmu Reeves

Chair

Ministry of Finance for Development Planning

## 6.14. *Annex 14: Physical Progress Report (PPR)*

Annex 14 a: PPR -Component 1

| **Physical Progress Report of Implementation** | **COMPONENT** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ***COMPONENT/OUTCOME*** | **INDICATORS** | ***UNIT*** | ***BASELINE*** | ***CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE*** | | | ***COMMENTS/Sources of Information*** |
| | | | | ***2011*** | ***PROJECT PERIOD:*** *END* | | | |
| | **Physical implementation** | | | | ***PROJECT TARGET*** | ***ACTUAL*** | ***ACTUAL %*** | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **COMPONENT 1: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT** | | | | | | | | |
| ***Outcome 1: Strengthened institutional and individual capacity to plan and manage climate change in the agriculture sector in Liberia*** | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| *Outcome 1:* | Strengthened institutional and individual capacity to plan and manage climate change in the agriculture sector in Liberia. (equivalent to activity in ATLAS) | No. of staff trained on technical adaptation themes (AMAT indicator 2.2.1.1) | No. | *None* | *MoA-60; Universities: 100; field staff/policy makers: 30* | *MoA-60; Universities: 100; field staff/policy makers: 31* | *100%* | *2013 Annual report, pg. 6* |
| Output 1.1: | CRM and adaptation capacity in the agriculture sector developed of key technical stakeholders in the ministry technical departments, in parastatals, NGOs and in research institutes (especially those responsible for preparing policies and plans and for | 1.1.1 Develop a Climate Change Management (CCM) capacity development plan for technical stakeholders in the agricultural sector, giving specific consideration to women representation. | No. | None | 1 CCMCDP developed | 1 CCMCDP developed | 100% | CCMCDP was developed and rolled out. Source: CCAAP Annual Report 2015. Web link: http://adaptation-undp.org/resources/reports-and-publications-country-teams/climate-change-adaptation-agriculture-project |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | overseeing investments) | | | | | | | |
| | | 1.1.2 Based on the vulnerability assessments and lessons learned under Component 2, develop specific climate risk management strategies for the various actors in the sector, with a special focus on women. | No. | None | 1 CRM developed | 1 CRM developed | 100% | A CRM was developed, validated and finalized with the involvement of key stakeholders. Source: CCAAP 2014 Annual Report |
| | | 1.1.3 Establish a plan of action for the implementation of knowledge transfer strategies on climate change risk management at various levels, including educational institutions, government functionaries, local leaders, communities. | No. | None plan of action existed | 1 | 1 | 100% | one implementation manual developed in 2013, Annual report 2014. web link: https://adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/downloads/ccm_cd_plan_implementation_manual_final.doc and http://moa.gov.lr/doc/CCM%20CD%20Plan%20Implementation%20Manual%20Final.pdf |
| | | 1.1.4 Set up a Monrovia-based think tank on CRM and adaptation (including a self-financing scheme that make the institution sustainable) in the agricultural sector for key stakeholders (government, non-government and donors), facilitating | No. | No Climate Change-related Think tank existed | 1 | 1 | 100% | A Monrovia-based think tank established in 2013 and strengthened through 2015 with a membership of 80-85 persons |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | knowledge exchange among the various interest groups, and learning and up-scaling from the demonstrations. | | | | | | |
| | | 1.1.5 Support relevant (on-site) climate change management research by organizations, institutions and individuals through small research grants. | No. | No support for Climate Change-related research | 1 | 1 | 80% | A CCM research was conducted by Stella Maries Polytechnic on Tree Crop Production and Climate Change Adaptation in 27 towns. There were as at 2015, outstanding activities: incorporation of comments and suggestions; Revise final report for printing and validation workshop. Source: 2015 Annual Report, pg. 3* (* Could not be verified because there is no 2016 report). |
| | | 1.1.6 Develop a strategy to strengthen the technical and financial capacities of the most appropriate private and public local institutions including the NGOs and CBOs to provide farmers and other key stakeholders with climate information and advices for climate resilient agriculture. | No. | No Strategy developed | 1 | 1 | 100% | 2014 targeted and did roll out implementation of a strategy to strengthen the technical and financial capacities (2014 Annual Report). Technical and financial capacities assessment of these institutions was conducted in Bong and Grand Gedeh Counties by a cross sectorial team including the MOA Senior Economist, the PMU, CSO (AEDE) and private sector (Subah-Belleh) see Annex 1-2014 Annual Report. |
| | | 1.1.7 Develop a website on climate change learning: for this purpose, the project will support end-user's surveys and hire developers to design a | No. | No website developed | 1 | 1 | 100% | A webpage on the MoA website was open and dedicated to the CCAAP and updated with some project documents. Some key documents that are to be there are missing. For example, the terminal reports, project proposal, etc. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | cutting edge and modern climate change adaptation website for Liberia with a focus on the agricultural sector. The knowledge management website will be linked to the websites of all relevant institutions including EPA, FDA, UNDP and the climate change secretariat for example. | | | | | | |
| | | 1.1.8 Make website maintenance and updating with key information a key task of a staff member and ensure that regular follow- up is guaranteed. | No. | No website maintained and updated | 4 | 4 | 100% | The task was partly performed with the presence of some documents on the website; however, it lacks some key information that should have been updated, including but not limited to 2015 annual report, end of project report, etc. Weblink: http://moa.gov.lr/content.php?content&sub=206&related=27&third=5&pg=tp |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.2: | In two counties, county planners and extension workers have the technical capacity to support communities on climate change, by providing advice on climate change impacts on agriculture and on alternative approaches and measures. | 1.2.1 Include county level staff in implementation arrangements for site-level initiatives to facilitate hands-on learning with the project team. | No. | None county-level staff included | N/A | 38 | 100% | Staff of relevant government's institutions and parastatals were trained on adaptation planning and disaster management. Source: 2015 M&E annual report |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1.2.2 Develop a CCM capacity development plan for county level technical stakeholders in the agricultural sector. Link to Output 1.1 and specifically address needs and target group profiles for county level staff identified during the baseline assessment planned in the output 2.1. | Plan | No county-level CCM capacity development plan developed | 1 | 1 | 100% | Same as output 1.1. CCMCDP was developed and rolled out. Source: CCAAP Annual Report 2015. Web link: http://adaptation-undp.org/resources/reports-and-publications-country-teams/climate-change-adaptation-agriculture-project |
| | | 1.2.3 Implement county-level CCM capacity development plan on climate risk management, in particular focusing on building the capacity of key actors especially field staff, i.e. extension workers, NGOs, community leaders including those from women's organizations and leading farmers. | No. | No implementation of county-level CCM capacity development plan | N/A | 32 | 100% | Plan rolled out with 32 staff from government's ministries and agencies. |
| | | 1.2.4 Make climate change learning materials accessible to key actors using the newly established climate change web portal. Cater for those who do not have web access by printing hard copies or distributing | No. of knowledge materials | None Climate change learning materials available and accessible | 2 | 2 | 100% | Initial lessons from the Needs Assessment were packaged into brochures and video documentaries. The brochure has been widely circulated among staff of the MOA, FDA, MOT, students from the University of Liberia, Cuttington University, high school students (during the launch of the high school CC clubs) and other local literate |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | CD-ROMs with the learning materials. | | | | | | stakeholders in the two pilot counties. Source: 2013 Annual report, pg. 8 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.3: | Liberian tertiary education system adapted to produce technicians, engineers and scientists knowledgeable about adapting to climate change | 1.3.1 Support tertiary education institutions in the development of technical support that is responsive to the adaptation strategies identified in the demonstration projects. | support | No support for tertiary institution | N/A | 1 | 100% | Cuttington University has developed a short-term program in CC; CC clubs established in 2 colleges and 1 university. support to tertiary institutions was the finalization of the CC research findings by the Agriculture Departments of the University of Liberia and Cuttington University. Source: 2014 Annual report |
| | | 1.3.2 Facilitate on-site analysis of the effectiveness of adaptation measures with local level community participation – and outputs that directly benefit local level application. | No. | No on-site analysis facilitated | 1 | 1 | 100% | Departments of the University of Liberia and Cuttington University carried research analysis on the **An Assessment of Biological and Socio-Economic Impacts of Climate Change on The Farming of Selected Crops in Panta And Gbarzon District, Liberia**. Source: 2014 Annual Report |
| | | 1.3.3 Establish a network of climate change practitioners and support knowledge sharing and communication on managing climate change risks at the farm | No. | None | 4 | 4 | 100% | Two of these include a Monrovia-based Think-Tank on CRM and two county-based Networks of Climate Change Practitioners in Bong and Grand Gedeh Counties comprising professionals from government, civil society, academia and the private sector. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | level. | | | | | | |
| | | 1.3.4 Establish an incentive system to encourage sharing of best practices on assessing climate change risk management practices. | System | None | 4 | 4 | 80% | Learning and knowledge sharing platforms set up in Monrovia and two pilot counties (think-tank on CRM set up in Monrovia bring together more than 100 individuals and interest groups, a five-room climate change resource center being built in Gbarnga that will contain a computer lab, a library for reports and textbooks, and conference, Bong County, two networks of climate change practitioners set up comprising 75 members per county from different sectors and interest groups). Source: Handing Over Notes, 2016-pg. 5. BUT non-institutionalised for the incentives therefore there were not sustained |
| | | 1.3.5 Once identified and validated, new technologies, approaches and associated organizational activities will be promoted through an integrated medium strategy. | Strategy | None | 1 | 1 | 100% | The new innovative technologies, approaches and practices were promoted through 4 Television, 2 community radio talk shows (Smile FM Radio in Zwedru, Grand Gedeh County and Radio Bongees, in Bong County) and 3 On-line (Online sites: 1. GEF Adaptation Learning Module (ALM); 2. UNDP Adaptation website and 3. MOA website |
| | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Output 1.4: | Increased awareness of national leaders to the threat of climate change to agriculture (e.g. MOA leaders, related Ministries and agencies, the Climate Change Committee, Cabinet, Food Security and Nutrition Technical Committee [FSNTC], Agriculture Coordinator Committee [ACC]). | 1.4.1 Develop a detailed knowledge management and communication strategy addressing all intended project outcomes (e.g. website incorporated into MOA's and other related ministries" and agencies" websites). | No. | No strategy developed | 1 | 1 | 100% | Collaboration continued with WAAPP in communications and knowledge management with WAAPP's support in finalizing and arranging airing on four local TV stations of the Video documentary of project lessons in the pilot sites. Communication officers of WAAPP led the planning and compiling of the video including technical editing and production. **Source: 2014 Annual Report pg. 17.** Website is also incorporated into MOA's website |
| | | 1.4.2 Document the local level lessons learned in a systematic manner and develop the validation site capacity to function as local level learning laboratories (linked to Outcome 2). | Doc | None | 1 | 1 | 100% | Lessons learned were documented and used to train FBOs and LNGOs in the non-pilot sites. training workshop was conducted aimed at building the knowledge and skill capacities of FBOs and LNGOs in farmer field school (FFS) establishment and facilitation to ensure that FFS system for farmers training is maintained. As an exit strategy to sustain the FFS System and the replication of the results |
| | | 1.4.3 Implement specific policy outreach activities such as technical seminars, field visits, policy dialogues and regular technical briefing papers for specific target groups. | No. | None | 2 | 2 | 100% | Two local county development steering policy roundtable meetings were facilitated to mainstream climate and lessons learned on climate risk management and adaptation in county-level planning processes for 28 participants (14 in Bong and 14 in Grand Gedeh). Source: FAO Terminal Report 2016; pg. 9 |
| | | 1.4.4 Specifically link project lessons learned to the international peer community through attending conferences, presenting | staff | None | N/A | 2 | 80% | Two staff from the Ministries of Agriculture and the then Planning and Economic Affairs attended international peer training and subsequently rolled out training to 20 government's ministries and agencies |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | papers and linking to the Adaptation Learning mechanism, amongst others. Implement strategy and track impacts. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Output 1.5: | Climate change and adaptation mainstreamed into LASIP and other key agricultural policy initiatives (e.g. Land Policy Reform, Enhanced Land Husbandry drive under LASIP) | 1.5.1 Formally identify and catalogue policy opportunities (such as the upcoming PRS update striving for Liberia to become a Middle-Income Country by 2030), reviews of agricultural sectoral policy but also of donor investment proposals for mainstreaming climate change resilience building opportunities (based on project findings). | policies | No policy opportunities identified | 2 | 2 | 100% | Review of agriculture policies and investment proposals to mainstream climate change adaptation interventions was initiated. Two national consultants hired by the project reviewed the Agenda for Transformation (AFT or PRS2) and the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (LASIP) and have initially identified opportunities for articulating CCA interventions. Source: 2013 Annual Report pg. 11 |
| | | 1.5.2 Together with key stakeholders (MOA, EPA, others), develop joint strategies of mainstreaming climate change concerns into future policy development. | No. | No joint strategies | 1 | 1 | 100% | More than 50 stakeholders from government, civil society, private sector and international development partners reviewed a draft report of the review of the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Plan (LASIP). Source: 2014 Annual Report, pg. 5 |
| | | 1.5.3 If appropriate, develop climate change mainstreaming tools, integrating lessons from the project intervention. | Tools | No climate change mainstreaming tools | NS | 7 | 100% | Knowledge products (CRM; N-A adapted to V&A; CCM Manual; CCAAP Concept notes of Adaptation measures, technologies and Practices, FFS Guidelines for CC Adaptation in Agriculture-CCAAP; MOA website |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | developed | | | | publications and project research reports) were used as mainstreaming tools |
| | | 1.5.4 As part of project review, track and analyse policy impacts. | No. | No policy impacts tracked and analysed | 4 | 4 | 100% | Annually, project impacts and tracked in annual reports and analysed |

**Annex 14 b: PPR -Component 2**

| **Physical Progress Report of Implementation** | | **COMPONENT** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ***COMPONENT/OUTCOME*** | **INDICATORS** | ***UNIT*** | ***BASELINE*** | ***CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE*** | | | ***COMMENTS/Sources of Information*** |
| | | | | ***2011*** | ***PROJECT PERIOD:*** *END* | | | |
| | **Physical implementation** | | | | ***PROJECT TARGET*** | ***ACTUAL*** | ***ACTUAL %*** | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **Enhancing Resilience to Climate Change by Mainstreaming Adaption Concerns into Agricultural Sector Development in Liberia** | | | | | | | | |
| **COMPONENT 2** | | | | | | | | |
| ***Outcome 2: To improve Adaptive capacity of communities and the agricultural production system through farmer field schools approach*** | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| *Outcome 2:* | *To improve Adaptive capacity of communities and the agricultural production system through farmer field schools approach* | | | | | | | |
| Output 2.1: Baseline analysis of current CC undertaken at two demonstration sites and community adaptation | A baseline analysis of current livelihood and natural resource use strategies and their vulnerabilities to climate change undertaken at two 'demonstration sites' and community adaptation strategies and plans in place. | 1.1.1 Conduct baseline survey per pilot community | No. | None conducted | 1 | 1 | 100% | Needs Assessment carried out by FAO in 2012, baseline survey was part of it. This conducted at the two demonstration sites. Sources: Needs Assessment Final Report 2013 and FAO Terminal report 2016 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| strategies and plans in place | | 1.1.2 Document prevailing natural resources use strategies in pilot communities | Doc | None | 1 | 1 | 100% | As part of the Needs Assessment carried out by FAO in 2012, the prevailing natural resources use strategies in two pilot sites were document. Source: Needs Assessment Final Report 2013 |
| | | 1.1.3 Develop analytical report on formal and informal institutional arrangements | No. | None | 1 | 1 | 100% | Though not analytical report was produced, FAO used the FFS guidelines and the Concept notes approach to analyse both the formal & informal institutional arrangements in the two project counties. Source: Needs Assessment Final Report 2013 |
| | | 1.1.4 Conduct vulnerability study and relevant report shared | No. | No vulnerability assessment formulated | 1 | 1 | 100% | Vulnerability Assessment formed part of the Needs Assessment carried out by FAO in 2012. Sources: Needs Assessment Final Report 2013 (see Section 4.1.2, pg. 5) and FAO Terminal report 2016 |
| | | 1.1.5 Review all current FFS curriculum | No. | No FFS curriculum reviewed | 1 | 1 | 100% | FFS curriculum reviewed for adaptation to local CC context. Source: Needs Assessment Final Report 2013 (see pg. 17). |
| | | 1.1.6 Select and train eight FFS facilitator for 14 days | No. | No training organised for FFS facilitators | 1 | 1 | 100% | FFS facilitators' training in FFS facilitation methodology was conducted for a total of 17 persons, including eight FFS facilitators. Source: FAO Terminal report 2016; pg. 8. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1.1.7 Edit the FFS Facilitators' guidelines | No. | None edited | 1 | 1 | 100% | The CC facilitators' guideline was edited to suit the local context for FFS training. Source: FAO Terminal report 2016; pg. 7. |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Output 2.2. Local community-based adaptation strategies and plans implemented. At least four adaptation options and locally adapted innovations enhancing resilience to CC tested in demonstration sites | | 2.2.1 Identify and local coping mechanisms already | Doc | No documented local coping mechanism | 1 | 1 | 100% | 11 Coping Strategies or mechanisms were identified in Bong County (see Section 4.1.3, pg. 10 & Table 13; pg. 11) and 10 Coping Strategies identified in Grand Gedeh county (see Section 4.2.3; pg. 17 & Table 26; pg. 18). Source: Needs Assessment Final Report 2013 |
| | | 2.2.2 Test and adapt innovations to local circumstances | No. | No innovations | 4 | 4 | 100% | Of 20 innovations, four were successfully tested and found to be socially appropriate adaptive measures. These were water stress management, integrated soil fertility management, integrated pest management (IPM) and drought-resistant varieties of food crops (cereal, root and tubers). Source: FAO Terminal report 2016; pg. 2 |
| | | 2.2.3 Implement key adaptive measures from the local adaptation strategies and actions plans | No. | No local adaptation strategies and plans done | 5 | 5 | 100% | 5 adaptation strategies and plans implemented at 8 FFS in 8 communities in two districts/counties These are the 4 innovations plus livelihood strategies. Source: FAO Terminal report 2016 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 2.2.4 Project staff and extension services provide help/ facilitate farmers adoption of local adaptation strategies and plans | No. | No staff support | 7 | 7 | 100% | Four extension officers and other project staff (such as FFS Resource Person, Project Consultant & Field Technician) were involved in project activities; lessons learned regarded flood and water stress management, improvement of soil fertility, integrated pest management and promotion of drought-tolerant crop varieties. Source: FAO Terminal report 2016 |
| | | 2.2.5 identify location specifically suitable adaptation measures | No. | None | 1 | 1 | 100% | In November 2012, the FAO and MOA team carried out a scoping mission to Bong County to identify, review and discuss with local authorities the future project districts, including the most suitable project sites and communities for implementation of FFS model. Source: Needs Assessment Final Report 2013; pg. 3 |
| | | 2.2.6 Identify climate information needs of the farmers and convey to relevant stakeholders the needed climate and weather information | No. | None | 1 | 1 | 100% | As part of the Needs Assessment carried out by FAO in 2012, climate information needs to farmers were identified under Section 8.6. pg. 30 under Conclusions, labelled: Climate information and advisory support to farmers. Source: Needs Assessment Final Report 2013 |
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| Output 2.3. County agriculture plans in Bong and Grand Gedeh account for potential climate risks and incorporate building of climate change resilience as a key component | | 2.3.1 Integrate extension officers in project activities; negotiate time allocation in work plans provide budgetary support | No. | Extension officers not integrated in CC project | NS | 4 | 100% | Four extension officers were involved with project activities. source: FAO Terminal report, 2016 pg. 8 |
| | | 2.3.2 Mainstream climate information and lessons learned on climate risk management and adaptation in county – level planning processes | No. | No participate in county-level planning processes | NS | 2 | 100% | Two local adaptation planning and mainstreaming training workshops took place (one in each county) for extension officers and county development planners involving 28 participants (14 in each county). |
| | | 2.3.3 Organize site visits for relevant county representative and other interested communities | No. | None site visits organized | NS | 0 | 0% | No site visits organized for relevant county representative and other interested communities because of lack of funds. Source: FAO Terminal report 2016 |
| | | 2.3.4 Support the establishment of climate change adaptation interventions | No. | None established | NS | 1 | 100% | 5 adaptation strategies and plans implemented at 8 FFS in 8 communities in two districts/counties These are the 4 innovations plus livelihood strategies. Source: FAO Terminal report 2016 |
| | | 2.3.5 Establish sub county network out of meeting convened with all established FFS within the same sub county | No. | No existing CC network | NS | 2 | 100% | Two CC farmer network set-up workshops held with all FFS participants and a five-person interim leadership in place (one in each county). Source: FAO Terminal report 2016 |

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| | | 2.3.6 Develop sustainability strategies (savings mechanism and market linkages and financing opportunities) | No. | No sustainable strategies developed | NS | 2 | 100% | Two MOI workshops held (one in each county) involving four FBOs as a sustainability strategy to enhance market linkages and develop savings mechanism, and financing opportunities. Source: FAO Terminal report 2016; Appendix 1- pg. 19 |
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| Output 2.4: Agricultural policies and donor investments guided by adaptation learning at demonstration sites and a land use and livelihood strategy integrated that helps local farmers build critically needed CC resilience | Agricultural policies and donor investments are guided by adaptation learning at demonstration sites and a land-use and livelihood strategy integrated that helps local farmers build critically needed CC resilience. | 2.4.1 Conduct specific policy makers round table events and make tangible policy contribution | No. | No roundtable event | NS | 2 | 100% | Two local county development steering policy roundtable meetings were facilitated to mainstream climate and lessons learned on climate risk management and adaptation in county-level planning processes for 28 participants (14 in Bong and 14 in Grand Gedeh). Source: FAO Terminal Report 2016; pg. 9 |
| | | 2.4.2 Discuss the key findings from the demonstration sites | No. | No discussions | NS | 0 | 0% | The key findings of project activities, mainly FFS-tested innovations of CCA measures at demonstration sites involving farmers, were documented and reported, but not disseminated to sector stakeholders. No meetings were held with sector stakeholders to discuss findings. Source: FAO Terminal report 2016 |

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| | | 2.4.3 Promote community management of resources and livelihood diversification | No. | None promoted | NS | 1 | 100% | Land use management strategy was integrated to promote community livelihood strategies and the resilience of farmers in pilot communities against CC was strengthened. Source: FAO Terminal report 2016, pg. 10 |
| | | 2.4.4 Strengthen farmers' organizations and marketing opportunities for farmers sustaining incentives to produce above subsistence levels through offering of enabling environment | No. | None farmers' organizations strengthen | NS | 1 | 100% | A 3-day training in Market Opportunities for Sustained Production for 2 FBOs from Panta District, Bong County which are Panta Farmers' Cooperative Society (PANFAMCO) and Kwapa-Gei Farmers Development Cooperative Society (KGFDCS). A total of 11 persons participated in the training workshop (9 males & 2 females). Source: FAO Third Quarter Progress Report, 2016; pg. 3. |
| | | 2.4.5 Meeting with all the facilitators to review implementation process and identify requirement for implementation adjustments | No. | No implementation process reviewed | NS | 2 | 100% | Two meetings were held with FFS facilitators (one in each county) in order to review project implementation processes. Four requirements were identified for implementation adjustment. Source: FAO Terminal report 2016; pg. 19 |

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| | | 2.4.6 Evaluate the process, share experiences and discuss lessons learned in each session | No. | No experiences shared | NS | 18 | 100% | Twelve community awareness sessions were held (six in Bong and six in Grand Gedeh) and knowledge on successfully tested CC innovations was transferred. **Source: FAO Terminal Report 2016**. Six community outreach sessions were also held to non-pilot districts to apply CC adaptive measures (three in Bong and three in Grand Gedeh), involving 170 farmers (79 in Bong and 91 in Grand Gedeh). |
| | | 2.4.7 Meet with non-participants in the targeted areas and from other villages to share experiences and display study and commercial plots | No. | No meeting | NS | 13 | 100% | Success of the project was shared with 13 non-participant communities in both Bong and Grand Gedeh Counties. Source: FAO Third Quarter Progress Report, 2016. |
| | | 2.4.8 Visit other FFS groups within the same sub counties and from other sub county networks | No. | No visits | NS | 0 | 0% | No site visits were made for relevant county representatives and other interested communities, and no commercial plots were supported by grants. |

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| | | 2.4.9 Organize graduation day for all participants | No. | None graduated | 2 | 1 | 50% | 101 FFS participants were scheduled for graduation (56 in Bong and 45 in Grand Gedeh); owing to time constraint, only participants in Bong graduated. A graduation program was organized in Bellemue Town, Panta District, Bong County on August 29, 2016. A total of 54 farmers graduated; and several dignities from national and county levels witnessed the program among which were Hon. Chea Garley, Assistant Minister/MOA and Mr. Emmanuel Johnson, Acting CCAAP Coordinator/PMU/MOA. Source: FAO Third Quarter Progress Report, 2018; pg. 4. |
| | | 2.4.10 Identify implementing agencies to carry out further establishment of FFS | No. | None | NS | 5 | 100% | Three LNGOs, one from Gbarzon District and two from Tchien District, of Grand Gedeh County participated in the training workshop to establish and facilitate farmer field school (FFS): 1. Farm Life Africa (FLA)- Gbarzon District; 2. Liberia Agency for National Development (LARO)-Tchien District; 3. Liberia Agriculture Relief Organization (LAND)-Tchien District. A total of 9 persons participated in the training workshop (6 males & 3 females). Source: FAO Third Quarter Progress Report, |

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| | | | | | | | | 2018; pg. 6. |
| | | 2.4.11 Promote FFS concept within local community and central government, national and international NGOs, UN Agencies, Donors among others | No. | None promoted | NS | 2 | 100% | Two kinds of FFS concept promotion activities adopted at local community, district and county levels: nature of climate change risks/hazards and its impact on farming, and CCA measures that farmers should practise. Source: FAO Terminal report 2016 Appendix 1, pg. 20 |
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| ***ADDITIONAL OUTPUTS/ NON-PILOT SITES*** | | | | | | | | |
| | | Transfer of 4 successfully tested adaptive innovation to two non-pilot districts in Bong and Grand Gedeh Counties, targeting 400 farmers (200/ county) | No. | None tested CC adaptive innovation transferred | 400 | 336 | 84% | Four successfully tested innovations were transferred to 4 non-pilot districts (Jorquelleh and Kpaii in Bong county; Tchien and Cavalla in Grand Gedeh) and to a total of 13 farmer groups involving 336 farmers in 13 communities in both Bong and Grand Gedeh Counties. Source: FAO Third Quarter Progress Report, 2016; pg. 1 & 5 and CCAAP Activity Report March 2016; pg. 2,3,5 & 6. **Kpaii disrtict**-Palala, Doetain-Ta, Galai; **Jorquelleh district**-Melekie, Kpaiyah, Jennepleta, Gbarnay, Quaryah. **Tchien district**- Zwedru City, Gbargbo Town; **Cavalla District**-Tuzon, Seyjelah Village, Ziway Town |

## 6.15. *Annex 15: List of Knowledge Products*

| ITEM | Knowledge, awareness and capacity building products | Year | STATUS |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **COMPONENT 1** | | |
| 1 | Climate Change Management Capacity needs assessment | 2012 | Published in 2013 at UNDP website [64] |
| 2 | Climate Change Management Capacity Development (CCMCD) Plan | 2012 | Published in 2013 at UNDP website[65] |
| 3 | Climate Change Management Capacity Development (CCMCD) Manual | 2012 | |
| 4 | Climate Change Adaptation in Agriculture Project: Implementation Manual for the Capacity Development Plan, May 2013. Ministry of Agriculture, Liberia | | |
| 5 | Climate Risk Management (CRM) strategies for subsectors of the agriculture sector | 2014 | |
| 6 | knowledge-sharing platforms in Bong and Grand Gedeh counties.<br>• 6.1 climate change clubs in two colleges and eight high schools in Bong County<br>• 6.2 climate change clubs in one community college and eight high schools in Grand Gedeh | | |
| | **COMPONENT 2** | | |
| 7 | V&A Needs assessment for enhancing resilience to climate<br><br>Change by mainstreaming adaptation concerns into agricultural sector development (FAO & MOA, 2013) | 2012/2013 | |
| 8 | V&A Baseline needs assessment for selection of adaptation technologies and analysis conducted in the Bong County and Grand Gedeh County. | | |
| 9 | • FFS curriculum | | |
| 10 | • CC facilitators' guideline | | |
| 11 | • Monitoring reports on community farmers' adoption intensity of the tested innovations. | | |

[64] http://adaptation-undp.org/resources/reports-and-publications-country-teams/climate-change-adaptation-agriculture-project
[65] http://adaptation-undp.org/resources/reports-and-publications-country-teams/climate-change-adaptation-agriculture-project

## 6.16. *Annex 16: Evaluation Rating*

| TER Ratings | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Evaluation Area** | **Criteria** | **Rating** |
| **1. Monitoring & Evaluation** | | |
| | M&E Design at entry | Satisfactory |
| | M&E Plan Implementation | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| | Overall Quality of M&E | Moderately Satisfactory |
| **2. IE & EA Execution** | | |
| | Quality of UNDP Implementation -Implementing Agency (IA) | Satisfactory |
| | Quality of Execution- Executing Agency (EA) | Satisfactory |
| | Overall quality of Implementation /Execution | Satisfactory |
| **3. Assessment of Outcomes** | | |
| | Relevance | Highly Satisfactory |
| | Effectiveness | Satisfactory |
| | Efficiency | Moderately Satisfactory |
| **4. Sustainability** | | |
| | Financial resources | Likely |
| | Socio-political | Highly Likely |
| | Institutional, Technical framework and governance | Likely |
| | Overall likelihood of sustainability | Likely |
| **5. Sustainable Development Impact** | Contribution to Goal 13: Climate Action | Highly Likely |
| | Contribution to other Relevant SDGs (1,2 and 5) | Likely |

## 6.17. *Annex 17: ROtI Rating Results*

| Outcomes/Intermediate States | Outcome Rating | Justification | Rating on progress toward Intermediate States | Justification | RATING | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Strengthened institutional and individual capacity to plan and manage climate change in the agriculture sector in Liberia. | | | | | | |
| **CCA, CRM and CCM needs assessment as basis for the capacity building and awareness creation** | B | Knowledge products were developed for CCA capacity building, CCA knowledge and technology transfer. Designed to feed into the NAP/NAPA process (Agric Sector) | A | Measure-vulnerability and adaptation needs assessment both at the county and community levels conducted. Have produced results (used in the FFS to build farmer capacities and CC awareness created) and led to perception change on observed attributes of CC impacts | BA | HL |
| • **Increased awareness of climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation at the national, county, community level, and farmer-level (pilot sites)** | B | Outcomes were delivered, and were designed to feed into a continuing NAPA/NAP process, but with no prior allocation of responsibilities after project funding | A | Measures-Knowledge products and materials (CRM; N-A adapted to V&A; CCM Manual; CCAAP Concept notes of Adaptation measures, technologies and Practices, FFS Guidelines for CC Adaptation in Agriculture project (CCAAP); MOA website publications and project research reports) were developed to create and increase awareness of CCA; and have produced results. Long-term impacts-Perception change of attribution of observed CC impacts and high adoption intensity of technologies and practices. | BA | HL |
| • **Institutional capacities built (MOA, MPEA, MIA, EPA, MOT, FDA)** | A | Outcomes were delivered, and were designed to feed into a continuing NAPA/NAP process; Under the UNEP/UNDP NAP process, a new proposed structure provides the institutional arrangement with specific allocation of responsibilities after project funding | A | Measure -needs assessment, knowledge products developed and used for capacity building, mainstreamed CCA into LASIP | AA | HL |
| **Institutional capacities built (7 Research institutions and 5 technical/polytechnic schools)** | C | Hands-on training conducted, Institutional capacities were built but the resource center designed to ensure continued process of monitoring and evaluation was not achieved | C | Measure- resource center designed to move towards monitoring and evaluation of the adaptation strategies and measures was started but not completed and have not produced results | CC | MU |
| • **Technical capacities and human skills were strengthened (hands on training, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures; risk and vulnerability assessments)** | C | Hands-on training conducted, Institutional capacities were built but the resource center designed to ensure continued process of monitoring and evaluation was not achieved | C | Measure- resource center designed to move towards monitoring and evaluation of the adaptation strategies and measures was started but not completed and have not produced results | CC | MU |

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| **• Resource Center partially established** | D | Resource center construction started but completed | C | Measures taken to build were but have not produced results | DC | MU |
| **• Tertiary education system (Cuttington and UL College of Agriculture and Forestry) integrating CCM, CRM, CCA into curriculum to produce technicians, engineers and scientists knowledgeable about adapting to climate change** | A | CC-integrated courses started in both UL and CU. | A | Trained in climate change vulnerability, risks assessments and adaptation. Curriculum on CCA/CSA developed. And clearly demonstrates that they can progress towards producing technicians, engineers and scientists knowledgeable about adapting to climate change | AA | HL |
| **• CC Think Tank initiated as national advocacy group** | C | CC Think tank formally organized and launched. But not designed to feed into a continuing process (not institutionalized and not funded) | C | Measures-CC practitioners and professionals trained, organized and networked but have not produced the intended results (CC advocacy) | CC | MU |
| **• National leaders show increased awareness of the threat of climate change to agriculture** | B | CC awareness of national leaders increased (Ministers, Deputy Ministers and leaders of MOA, MPEA, MIA, MOT), Executive Directors and staff (EPA, FDA) | B | Measures -Involvement in the review and CCA integration into LASIP and participation project board | BB | L |
| Innovative, Sustainable, Innovative, Sustainable, Socially Appropriate Adaptive Measures Piloted at The Community Level Socially Appropriate Adaptive Measures Piloted at The Community Level | | | | | | |
| **4 tested and piloted CCA technologies, practices and knowhow at the farm-level in Bong County and Grand Gedeh County** | C | Intended outcome delivered; were designed as pilot to initiate the NAPA project and feed into a NAP as a continuing process under the GEF-LDCF program | B | Demonstrated CCA technologies, practices and knowhow at the farm-level in 13 non-pilot communities in Bong and Grand Gedeh Counties produced results which clearly indicate that they can progress towards the intended long-term if the sustainability measures are implemented under NAP process for agriculture sector/ or a continuing project to scale up the results is developed and implemented | CB | L |
| **• County -level CCA and capacity of Extension officer, county planners built** | C | County -level CCA and capacity of Extension officer, county planners built, but the integration into the county planning system was not delivered as a continuing process to ensure replication of the project in other communities of the pilot counties, and replication in other counties. | B | Knowledge products (CRM; N-A adapted to V&A; CCM Manual; CCAAP Concept notes of Adaptation measures, technologies and Practices, FFS Guidelines for CC Adaptation in Agriculture project (CCAAP); MOA website publications and project research reports) were developed for CCA capacity building; and have produced results. But the design to feed into the county-level planning system but have not achieved as the intended long-term impact | CB | L |

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| **FFS facilitators capacities built ; and FFS established for awareness creation, CCA technologies, practices and knowledge transfer to farmers.** | B | The intended outcomes were well achieved; and exit strategy of LNGOs and FBOs capacities built on FFS establishment and operation at the community-level; but not funded and not sustained to function after the project funding | B | Measures : FFS and farmer capacity building were started, and have produces results ( reduced vulnerability to CC impacts); which clearly demonstrates that they can progress towards the intended long term impact, provided the sustainability measures are implemented under NAP process for agriculture sector/ or a continuing project to scale up the results is developed and implemented | BB | L |

| Highly Likely (HL) | Likely (L) | Moderately Likely (ML) | Moderately Unlikely (MU) | Unlikely (U) | Highly Unlikely (HU) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BA BA AA AA | **BB CB CB BB** | | **CC CC DC CC** | | |

## Overall Rating : Likely