Sustainable Management of Drylands in Northern Togo

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10416

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **No**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Sustainable Management of Drylands in Northern Togo

Countries
Togo

Agency(ies)
UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)
Minist?re de l?Environnement, du D?veloppement Durable et de la Protection de Nature (MEDDN)

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Multi Focal Area

Taxonomy
Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Climate Change Adaptation, Least Developed Countries, Climate resilience, Forest, Drylands, Forest and Landscape

Restoration, Biodiversity, Biomes, Tropical Dry Forests, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Land Degradation, Land Degradation Neutrality, Carbon stocks above or below ground, Land Productivity, Land Cover and Land cover change, Food Security, Sustainable Land Management, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Sustainable Forest, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Pasture Management, Sustainable Livelihoods, Sustainable Agriculture, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Demonstrate innovative approache, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Indigenous Peoples, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Participation, Private Sector, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Beneficiaries, Communications, Awareness Raising, Local Communities, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Women groups, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Innovation, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change, Knowledge Exchange

Sector
Mixed & Others

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation
Climate Change Adaptation 0

Submission Date
4/29/2022

Expected Implementation Start
7/1/2022

Expected Completion Date
6/30/2027

Duration
60In Months

Agency Fee($)
517,576.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
LD-1-1	Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem services to sustain food production and livelihoods through Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	GET	2,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
LD-1-3	Maintain or improve flows of ecosystem services, including sustaining livelihoods of forest-dependent people through Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR)	GET	2,012,734.00	5,268,686.00
BD-1-1	Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes through biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors.	GET	1,435,439.00	4,601,314.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**5,448,173.00**	**14,870,000.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To accelerate sustainable land management and restoration for achieving land degradation neutrality while benefitting agro-pastoral livelihoods and globally significant biodiversity in Savanes and Kara Regions of Togo.

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

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
1. Enabling Frameworks and Capacity for LDN Implementation and Biodiversity Conservation	Investment	1A: Land use and management decisions are informed by monitoring data and gender-responsive land use plans that promote LDN and biodiversity conservation 1B: Increased institutional and local-level capacities for gender-sensitive implementation of sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation practices	1.1 Policies[1] reviewed to identify gaps, weaknesses and strengths, and corresponding guidelines produced to enable spatial data-driven planning and sustainable land management with incorporation of LDN and biodiversity conservation considerations 1.2 Regional land management action plans for the Savanes and Kara regions, based on community-driven, inclusive and gender responsive consultations on land use, biodiversity conservation and protected area management. 1.3 Participatory and gender-responsive integrated watershed and landscape management plan developed informing land use planning in the Oti basin in northern Togo. 1.4 Online, open access GIS- and remote sensing-based system for monitoring land use and progress towards achieving LDN established and operational. 1.5 Training and tools provided to MERF, Office for Forest Development and Exploitation (ODEF[2]) and Environmental Management Agency (ANGE[3]) staff, regional land management committees and other targeted stakeholders to implement planning, management, and monitoring processes relevant to achieving LDN and, improved PA management, and biodiversity conservation 1.6 Regional and prefect-level Commissions for Sustainable Development are	GET	916,488.00	2,001,314.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
2. Sustainable land and forest management and biodiversity conservation at site level	Investment	**2:** Ecosystem services restored and land degradation avoided through SLM and SFM practices in the Savanes and Kara regions in northern Togo, including Oti-K?ran/Oti-Mandouri Biosphere Reserve and Fazao-Malkafassa National Park.	2.1 Assessment of ecosystem services provided by key landscapes in Savanes and Kara, using natural capital accounting methods 2.2 Training provided to targeted stakeholders on using the findings of ecosystem service assessments for informed decision making 2.3 Participatory prioritization exercises conducted to select target landscapes for project-supported restoration and SLM/SFM interventions, based on agreed criteria including those relevant to ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation values (e.g. presence of endangered species, wildlife corridors) 2.4: Restoration practices implemented in targeted degraded forest areas covering ? 22,000 ha of highly degraded forest areas, 20,000 ha of highly degraded crop land and 17,000 ha of highly degraded pasture land 2.5: SLM and SFM practices implemented in targeted landscapes covering ? 37,000 ha	GET	2,002,199.00	5,400,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
3. Sustainable nature-based livelihoods	Technical Assistance	3: Increased capacity for biodiversity and LDN-compatible land uses, value chains and production practices within the project landscapes	3.1. Nature-based livelihood opportunities upscaled/developed to support environmentally sustainable socio-economic development in pilot sites identified under Component 2 3.2. Value chain analysis conducted for prioritized agricultural / agroforestry commodities, including identification of viable national/international markets and investors 3.3. Cooperative units established and/or strengthened and members[1] trained on climate-smart, environmentally sustainable agricultural entrepreneurship and post-harvest value adding methods 3.4. Local processing and packaging units built and operational (target: 50 units) 3.5. Bankable public-private partnership investment opportunities developed and submitted to impact funds	GET	1,779,720.00	5,700,000.00

[1] Land users including farmers, private sector, and communities living in PA buffer zones will be encouraged to join cooperatives.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
4. Knowledge management, M&E, and gender mainstreaming	Technical Assistance	**4A:** Full integration of gender, knowledge management and communication strategies ensures widespread and gender-balanced diffusion	4.1. Gender Gap Assessment and Gender Action Plan available; recommendations systematically integrated into project activities; disaggregated monitoring data is collected for relevant indicators 4.2 Participatory monitoring and learning system developed and implemented with inputs from beneficiaries and stakeholders to enable adaptive, results-based project management. 4.3 A learning and diffusion network developed and implemented in each of the project landscapes 4.4 Communication & Outreach Strategy developed and implemented, with clear linkages to the M&E system to enable knowledge management, as well as dissemination of project lessons learned, good practices and successes to enable policy linkages, replication and upscaling. 4.5 Project monitoring and evaluation are ensured	GET	490,330.00	895,251.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing ($)
				Sub Total ($)	**5,188,737.00**	**13,996,565.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	259,436.00	873,435.00
				Sub Total($)	**259,436.00**	**873,435.00**
				Total Project Cost($)	**5,448,173.00**	**14,870,000.00**

Please provide justification

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,000,000.00
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
Donor Agency	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,820,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of Togo	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Government of Togo	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	6,550,000.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**14,870,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

The following investments have been mobilized as co-financing for the GEF grant: ? UNDP ($3 million grant) Cash cofinancing is fully integrated with the GEF funding and is supporting all of the project?s components. The project budget, included in the UNDP project document, provides details at the level of components, outputs and budget lines. ? FAO ($2,820,000 grant) FAO resources will allow the restoration of 3,239 ha of degraded land already mapped, i.e., 987 ha in the Kara region and 2,252 ha in the Savanes region. They will also enable the development of 504 community forest plots, including 268 in the Kara region and 236 in the Savanes region. To achieve this, 100,000 seedlings will be produced in these two regions by 11 cooperatives (4 in the Kara region and 7 in the Savanes region), whose capacities will also be strengthened. Capacities of local populations in highly degraded areas will be strengthened in terms of good practices for sustainable land management. Income-generating activities will be initiated for the benefit of these populations. Activities will include market gardening, small family livestock, beekeeping and the processing of agricultural products and non-timber forest products. These income-generating activities will help diversify the population's sources of income and reduce pressure on already weakened soils. ? Ministry of Economy and Finance of Togo ($6,550,000 grant; $500,000 in kind) The contribution of the Togolese Government will allow the creation of 23 community forests with a surface area of 12,197 ha, the increase of the surface area of State forests by 738.87 ha and the creation of 21 community forests, together representing 13,009 ha for securing the buffer zones of the protected areas. It also involves reforestation of 239 ha for wood energy and the provision of 67,439 cook stoves and 22,444 kits for the use of butane gas, aimed at reducing the pressure on natural forest resources. In addition, high-yield carbonization techniques will be disseminated with the construction of 500 Casamance kilns for cooperatives and the training of 1,500 individuals, including 200 sheet metal workers. Income generating

activities will create more than 1000 jobs for 758 women in the fields of market gardening, beekeeping, small-scale livestock farming, etc. The project will also strengthen research through the financing of studies (Master, Doctorate in the field of sustainable land and forest management) and the construction and equipment of research infrastructures (research centers, laboratories etc.). These funds will also support the assessment of land use, the causes of land use change, the proposal of REDD+ strategy options, the REDD+ implementation framework and the assessment of social and environmental impacts of the REDD+ preparation process and its implementation. It also addresses the development and implementation of a national MRV system for monitoring emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (GHG) associated with deforestation and forest degradation, enhancement of forest carbon stocks, conservation and sustainable management of forests, and aspects related to governance, benefits, and distribution. The consultation framework on REDD+ will be strengthened through the facilitation of consultation platforms on REDD+ in Togo, such as - The National REDD+ Committee (regional REDD+ committees at the regional level), which is made up of representatives of State institutions, civil society organizations, the private sector, traditional chiefs, and research institutions - The National REDD+ Working Group: This is a technical support body for the National REDD+ Committee. It is a multidisciplinary team composed of 13 institutions from the State, Civil Society Organizations, and technical and financial partners. Finally, the government's contribution will strengthen the project's coordination in terms of personnel and equipment as well as the acquisition of goods and services for this coordination.

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNDP	GET	Togo	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	4,012,734	381,209.5	4,393,943.50
UNDP	GET	Togo	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,435,439	136,366.5	1,571,805.50
				Total Grant Resources($)	**5,448,173.00**	**517,576.00**	**5,965,749.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount ($)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

14,250

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNDP	GET	Togo	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	100,000	9,500	**109,500.00**
UNDP	GET	Togo	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	50,000	4,750	**54,750.00**
				Total Project Costs($)	**150,000.00**	**14,250.00**	**164,250.00**

Core Indicators

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
371,000.00	429,000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

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

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

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
371,000.00	429,000.00	0.00	0.00

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

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park Fazao-Malkafassa NP	**125689** 2340	**Select** National Park	192,000.00	250,000.00			54.00		
Akula National Park Oti-K?ran / Oti-Mandouri Complex	**125689** 2339	**Select** National Park	179,000.00	69,000.00			25.00		
Akula National Park Oti-Mandouri Wildlife Reserve	**125689** 5557034001	**Select** Habitat/Species Management Area		110,000.00			20.00		

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
22000.00	59000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	30,000.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
22,000.00	12,000.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	17,000.00		

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

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

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
37000.00	37000.00	0.00	0.00

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
5,000.00	5,000.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

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

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
32,000.00	32,000.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

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

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)	2546742	13216197	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)	4278908	0	0	0

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO?e (direct)	2,546,742	13,216,197		
Expected metric tons of CO?e (indirect)	4,278,908			
Anticipated start year of accounting	2040	2022		
Duration of accounting		20		

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

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

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Duration of accounting				

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

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

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

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

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

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	76,800	76,800		
Male	51,200	51,200		
Total	128000	128000	0	0

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

The project will contribute to multiple GEF7 core indicators. It will contribute to achievement of Core indicator 1 through improved management of terrestrial protected areas for conservation and sustainable use. This includes a target of 429,000 ha, as follows: ? Oti-K?ran National Park (WDPA ID 2339) and Oti-Mandouri Faunal Reserve complex (OKM) covers a total of 179,000 ha (Oti-K?ran NP 69,000 ha and Oti-Mandouri Reserve 110,000 ha, including a core area of 41,914 ha, buffer zone of 57,386 ha, and transition zone of 49,700 ha , ? Fazao-Malfakassa National Park (WDPA ID 2340) covers 250,000 ha according to its management plan (PAG 2018-2027). The project will contribute to achievement of Core indicator 3, Area of land restored, by restoring 22,000 ha of highly degraded forest areas, 20,000 ha of highly degraded crop land and 17,000 ha of highly degraded pasture land (Indicator 3). This is expected to include 20,000 ha of degraded agricultural land (Indicator 3.1), 22,000 ha of forest and forest land (Indicator 3.2) 17,000 ha

of natural grass and shrublands (Indicator 3.3). The project will contribute to achievement of Core Indicator 4, Area of landscape under improved practices, by ensuring that 37,000 ha within four priority landscapes are under improved practices. This will include 5,000 ha under management to benefit biodiversity (Indicator 4.1) and 32,000 ha under sustainable land management in production systems (Indicator 4.3), including agriculture and agroforestry. The project will contribute to achievement of Core Indicator 6, Greenhouse gas emission mitigated, by ensuring that 13,216,197 tons of CO2e of emissions will be avoided in the AFOLU sector against a no-project baseline over a period of 20 years (Indicator 6.1). Of these, 4,903,685 tons of CO2e will result from direct project impacts through the restoration of forest cover on 12,000 ha of riparian forest and forest corridors, the rehabilitation of 10,000 ha of degraded land (including slopes) with tree crops and agroforestry, and the improved management of 20,000 ha of degraded crop land and 17,000 ha of degraded pasture land, respectively. In addition, the project interventions is expected to bring benefits in terms of avoided GHG emissions, including through reduced forest loss and forest degradation as well as reduced frequency of wildfires resulting from increased awareness about their negative implications for ecosystem services and better land use planning. However, these effects are very difficult to predict quantitatively. We have conservatively assumed that the main indirect effects on GHG emissions attributable to this project will result from reduced frequency of wildfires in the Kara and Savane Regions. According to the National Forest Inventory (MERF/DFS/GIZ 2016), the Kara and Savane Regions have 276,448 ha of forest (mostly open and gallery forest) and 684 486 ha of savanna. Konko, Afelu and Kokou (2021) found through the analysis of satellite imagery that on average, 33% of the savannas and 14% of the forests burn in every single year, and that in the Savane and Kara provinces 80-90% of those fires are unintentional wildfires. Moreover, the burned area is highly variable from year to year (e.g., 5.65% in 2013/14 vs. 19.70% in 2016/17). Considering the high inter-annual variability and the high percentage of unintentional fires in the northern Regions, we assume that fire frequency (or the area burned in every single year) is subject to management decisions (e.g., the decision to control the spreading of fires set for a specific purpose into adjacent areas of forest and savanna) and will significantly decrease as a result of the awareness building and improved land use planning promoted by this project. We assume conservatively that over a 20-year time horizon, annual fire incidence in the Savane and Kara Regions will progressively decrease by 20%, i.e. from 33% to 26.4% in the savanna and from 14% to 11.2% in forest ecosystems. This decrease would result in reduced GHG emissions of 8,312,512 t CO2eq, additional to the afore-mentioned project effects of 4,903,685 t CO2eq in reduced GHG emissions. Any reduced emissions through avoided deforestation and forest degradation outside the project intervention areas would be additional to these estimates. Estimates have been made with the Ex-Act tool version 9.2 of 2021. The project will contribute to achievement of Core Indicator 11, Number of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (co-benefit) by reaching an expected 128,000 direct beneficiaries, including 51,200 men and 76,800 women. The target number of beneficiaries is based on an average household size of 8.6 persons, with an

average land size of 4.08 ha per household. Project interventions will be designed to particularly support women headed households (on average 17.7% of agricultural households are headed by women) ensuring that 60% of targeted beneficiaries will be women. A more exact estimation of the number of beneficiaries will be determined through a detailed baseline survey during the first six months of project preparation. The project will furthermore contribute to UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework Strategic Objective 1: improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality. The project will likewise contribute to achieving Togo?s voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality targets through its focus on restoring degraded landscapes and facilitation of sustainable land and forest management. By restoring 22,000 ha of highly degraded forest areas, 20,000 ha of highly degraded crop land and 17,000 ha of highly degraded pasture land (11% of the national target) and ensuring SLM over 37,000 ha (34% of the national target of 108,802 ha), the project will contribute substantially to achieving the national LDN targets. LDN is recognized as an accelerator and integrator for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and for playing a critical role in carbon sequestration and the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

• 1a. *Project Description*?

The following, relatively minor changes have been made to the project framework (outcomes and outputs) since the approval of the PIF:

PIF Outcomes / Outputs that have been revised	Final project Outcomes / Outputs	Notes on changes
Outcome 1 *Output 1.1.2: Community driven, inclusive and gender responsive consultations on land use, biodiversity conservation and protected area management conducted, and local land management action plans developed in targeted prefectures in the Savanes and Kara regions*.	*Output 1.2: Regional land management action plans for the Savanes and Kara regions, based on community-driven, inclusive and gender responsive consultations on land use, biodiversity conservation and protected area management*.	Output title changed to better convey final deliverable (plans)
Outcome 2: No changes		
Outcome 3: Increased capacity for sustainable agricultural/agroforestry production and post-harvest management in a climate smart manner for farmers (men, women) in the project area for products promoting biodiversity conservation and LDN.	Increased capacity for biodiversity and LDN-compatible land uses, value chains and production practices within the project landscapes	Wording changed to enhance clarity

Outcome 4.1: Gender considerations fully integrated in project implementation **Outcome 4.2**: Lesson learning and identification of good practices is consistently integrated into project implementation and outreach to inform and enable adaptive management, replication and upscaling.	**Outcome 4A:** Full integration of gender, knowledge management and communication strategies ensures widespread and gender-balanced diffusion **Outcome 4B:** Project-level monitoring and evaluation New output added 4.3 A learning and diffusion network developed and implemented in each of the project landscapes	Gender, knowledge management and communication integrated into one outcome M&E separated in line with UNDP guidance The PIF was found to be lacking in focus on actions needed to ensure diffusion, uptake and replication of demonstrated techniques and solutions within the project landscapes. Work under this output will support these efforts.

In addition, the area coverage under Core Indicator 1 was increased from 371,000 ha in the PIF to 429,000 ha in the project document. This change reflects an increase in the size of Fazao-Malfakassa National Park from 192,000 ha to its present area of 250,000 ha.

Finally, under Core Indicator 6, the project?s greenhouse gas emissions mitigation target has been increased from 6,825,651 to 13,216,197 metric tons of CO2e. The differences from GHG emissions reductions estimated at PIF stage (6,825,651 t CO2eq) are due to minor adjustments in project design and calculation, the use of a more recent version of the Ex-Act tool (9.2), and the inclusion of indirect project benefits in the calculation.

1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers

1. A variety of negative environmental changes are taking place in Togo, leading to loss of natural capital, biodiversity and the ability of lands and ecosystems to support existing, not to mention growing, populations. This environmental degradation takes a variety of forms.

2. Togo has one of the highest deforestation rates in the world. The country lost an average of 5% of its forest cover each year between 1990-2015[1], with only 3.6% of Togo still forested. Deforestation and associated land degradation are of particular concern given the important role that forests play in providing ecosystem services, as well as in supporting the subsistence, social and cultural life of local communities[2]. The dense tropical rain forests that once covered much of the country are now found only along river valleys and in isolated pockets of the Cha?ne du Togo.

3. In addition to the loss of forest habitat, the degradation of land and ecosystems leads to their dysfunction and to loss of biodiversity.[3] The most visible and serious manifestations of environmental challenges in the northern and central parts of Togo are worsening land degradation, soil erosion, declining soil quality (leaching, acidification and compaction), sedimentation, and water scarcity[4]. The ecosystems most threatened by these pressures are gallery forests, dense dry forests, open forests, wooded savannas and shrubby savannas. Impacts include increasing loss of biodiversity and of ecosystem services such as water supply, soil and nutrient retention, availability of arable land, nutrients, timber, non-timber forest products, etc. Degraded environments may show a combination of lower vegetative cover as well as lower *quality* cover, as beneficial species are replaced by weedy ones.

4. High levels of deforestation and land degradation, including in river catchments, are also leaving Togo increasingly vulnerable to desertification and the impacts of climate change and variability[5]. The semi-arid ecosystems in the northern region are particularly vulnerable to climate variability and increasing periods of drought. The area is already witnessing changes in the seasonal calendar, including precipitation patterns?late and heavy rains?that are contributing to increased flooding, landslides and streambank erosion; at other times and in other locations, periods of drought are becoming more common and waterbodies are drying up. Wind erosion is increasing as are, of course, temperatures. There is evidence too of increased pest incursions as some unwanted species thrive on the changed circumstances.

5. In 2010, the total area of land actually degraded in Togo was estimated at 2,349 km? or 234,900 ha, or 4.14% of the national territory for a period of 10 years (2000 to 2010). This is equivalent to degradation of 23,490 ha / year at the national level. Togo's most degraded areas in the North are the areas which combine a high rural population density with a sharp reduction in fallow times. Approximately 5.8% of the land area in Savanes and 2.3% in Kara region is considered highly degraded. The Savanes region is furthermore characterised by particularly high rates of soil erosion, up to an estimated rate of 2-3 tons/km2/year.

6. As a result of degradation, habitat loss and other factors, several taxa are threatened with extinction and several priority habitats for the conservation of flora and fauna are partially or totally invaded, with an occupancy rate ranging from 10 to 100%[6]. Anthropogenic pressures on Togo's protected areas are contributing to the degradation of remaining areas where habitat for biodiversity is still to be found. the Togolese fauna has experienced a sharp reduction in the population of several species, especially among large mammals, over the past twenty years. Several species of vertebrates once common and very abundant in Togo have become very rare or are extirpated due to their overexploitation; for example, the elephant population which was 250 individuals in 1990[7] is now reduced to nearly 150 individuals (Franz Weber, 2013). Elephants have completely disappeared from the ?Fosses aux Lions? National Park. Some species of large predators (*Panthera leo*, *P. pardus*, etc.) have completely disappeared from protected areas in Togo.

7. The environmental changes being seen in the region are paralleled by a range of economic and socio-economic impacts associated with the reduced flows of ecosystem services. Depending on location, agricultural productivity is either declining outright or at a minimum is failing to increase in line with increased investment and inputs. This leads directly to income losses and increased food insecurity and vulnerability to famine. For example, longer dry seasons, such as in 2021, mean that

food stocks from the previous season?s harvest need to last longer (?periode de soudure?), in some cases running out before new harvests can be made. Finally, these multiple elements of resource scarcity (land, food, water, etc.) are due to growing populations have long been shown to be causal elements in social conflict which, when it eventually erupts, can only make matters worse for local populations.

8. Finally, according to the African Development Bank[8], despite its not being heavily impacted by COVID-19 infections, the pandemic had a significant effect on Togo?s formerly dynamic economic growth. While growth rates surpassed 5% in 2018 and 2019, the economy grew by a mere 0.$% in 2020. Meanwhile, inflation and budget deficits grew. Economic growth is projected to recover to 4.3% in 2021 and 5.6% in 2022.

9. Despite the projected recovery in economic growth, COVID-19 continues to weigh as an element of the development challenge being targeted by the present project. Agricultural production, employment and investment have all been hindered by the pandemic. Several project risks associated with the pandemic have also been identified.

Causes

10. As seen in Figure 1, the *direct* or *proximate causes* of land degradation and associated loss of biodiversity in northern Togo include the following:

- ? Encroachment into protected areas and classified forests for agriculture and gathering of wood products,
- ? Inappropriate agricultural cultivation practices (e.g. slash and burn, shortened fallow)
- ? Expansion of agricultural area onto environmentally fragile, less productive lands?including protected lands?for cash crops (cotton) and /or food crops (maize, sorghum and cassava),
- ? Overgrazing, uncontrolled foraging and trampling by livestock, sometimes associated with transhumant communities,
- ? Inappropriate and illegal use of certain fertilizers and pesticides, with effects on both land and aquatic resources,
- ? Uncontrolled burning (bush fires) set by herders, farmers and hunters,
- ? Overexploitation of renewable and on-renewable resources, including fuelwood, timber, wildlife and non-timber forest products.

The root causes of land degradation and biodiversity loss in northern Togo include:

- ? Demographic pressures caused by high population growth rates[9]

- ? Market failures and other economic drivers, including: (i) increasing demand for resources and agricultural products, (ii) poverty, (iii) economic inequality, (iv) poorly developed value chains, (v) failure to assign value to natural capital, including biodiversity and ecosystem services, and (vi) limited availability of economic alternatives
- ? National and local land management systems, including land tenure systems that incentivize short-term profit over long-term investment
- ? Historical legacy of local exclusion in decision making regarding conservation and protected areas, with links to political and economic conflict
- ? Tendency to continue using land use management techniques that have been successful or profitable in the past, despite changing environmental circumstances
- ? Politicization of natural resource decision making.

11. Root causes consist of demographic pressures caused by high population growth rates, poverty and inequality, inappropriate land governance at the national and local levels (including inadequate legal frameworks and tenure systems), as well as socio-political upheavals in the 1990s that lead to the near total collapse of Togo's protected area (PA) system, and insufficient investment (financial resources, knowledge, and skills) in environmentally sustainable natural resource management at national and local level.

12. The environmental changes being seen in the region are paralleled by a range of economic and socio-economic impacts associated with the reduced flows of ecosystem services. Depending on location, agricultural productivity is either declining outright or at a minimum is failing to increase in line with increased investment and inputs. This leads directly to income losses and increased food insecurity and vulnerability to famine. For example, longer dry seasons, such as in 2021, mean that food stocks from the previous season?s harvest need to last longer (?periode de soudure?), in some cases running out before new harvests can be made. Finally, these multiple elements of resource scarcity (land, food, water, etc.) are due to growing populations have long been shown to be causal elements in social conflict which, when it eventually erupts, can only make matters worse for local populations.

Barriers

13. Despite the above baseline efforts, under the baseline scenario, the following groups of barriers will continue to stand in the way of efforts to address land degradation and biodiversity loss in Togo:

14. *Group 1 ? Political, financial, institutional, technical and regulatory barriers to LDN and conservation (Enabling environment)*: While Togo has made substantial progress in strengthening policies and developing strategies relevant to sustainable land and forest resources management, biodiversity conservation and Land Degradation Neutrality, operational tools for policy implementation at site level remains unavailable. Lack of land use planning guidance and insufficient availability of data on land use and land cover hampers adequate land management at both national and local levels.

Land use planning processes lack cross-sectoral coordination at the national and local level, and are not inclusive, insufficiently engaging stakeholders at the community level, resulting in missed opportunities in terms of local buy-in and support, as well as in ensuring mainstreaming actions to enable gender equality. In addition, there are many areas in Togo with unclear demarcation (including protected areas) and where land titles are not adequately documented. These factors tend to constrain the amount and effectiveness of investment in sustainable land management practices by the farming community as well as limiting the availability of land for reforestation, despite potentially strong returns. Technical barriers limit capacities to integrate remote sensing data with socio-economic survey data in order to enable assessments of existing farming and cropping systems and identify patterns related to the adoption of sustainable land management practices. Extension capacities are also limited.

15. *Group 2 ? Site-level barriers to sustainable use of land and forests, and restoration*: There is insufficient awareness among key local stakeholders, including farmers and investors, regarding the value of the biodiversity and ecosystem services found in northern Togo, including protected areas. Limited awareness and knowledge sharing contribute to a lack of full acceptance by local communities of PA boundaries, high levels of encroachment[10], and hostility towards park management. Extension services in Togo are weak, and are not informed by state-of-the-art GIS and remote sensing information required to establish, inform and monitor land degradation neutrality (LDN) practices. Only an estimated < 3% of farmers in Togo have access to agricultural extension services, which could otherwise play a critical role in supporting action-oriented land use planning, sustainable land management practices and income-generation opportunities. Approximately 40% of the rural population lacks literacy[11], limiting options for formal knowledge transfer on biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, reforestation and land degradation neutrality. Limited direct experience or knowledge of successful models hampers adoption of sustainable land management practices such as conservation / regenerative agriculture, climate-smart agriculture and agroforestry, short rotations, management of soil organic matter as well as livestock management, optimal grazing and pasture management. These shortcomings contribute to underinvestment, and thus slow adoption, of innovative practices needed to enable SLM and SFM.

16. *Group 3 ? Barriers to sustainable, nature-based livelihoods*: Value chains for dryland crops and non-timber forest products are currently poorly developed. There is insufficient knowledge of appropriate post-harvest techniques, and marketing channels are inadequate, leave dryland products undervalued and underutilized. While providing key sources of livelihoods for local communities in the Savanes and Kara regions, existing opportunities to produce agroforestry products (cashew nuts, shea butter, N?r?, Moringa, Baobab) are not being fully exploited. Equipment and materials for post-harvest processing?which ensure drying, packaging and/or processing and storage of products?are not accessible to local farmers. As a result many local products are exported in their raw state and undervalued, resulting in a loss of opportunities for local economic growth and sustainable development. Finally, support mechanisms, such as cooperatives or technical and financial partnerships, are lacking.

17. *Group 4 ? Barriers to gender equality and diffusion of innovations and knowledge*: In addition to the limited levels of knowledge, skills and awareness that exist among stakeholders as identified under barrier 2, there are insufficient mechanisms to ensure that available data and lessons learned from local

initiatives are used to inform similar interventions and processes elsewhere in the country. Lessons learned from implementation of donor-funded projects are not systematically collected, documented in knowledge repositories and made available to?and absorbed by?target stakeholders. While local and indigenous knowledge is being synthesized and made accessible to farmers by the Togo Institute for Agricultural Research (ITRA), this information often does not trickle down sufficiently, and there are no (few?) linkages with the academic community (e.g. University of Lom?) or the region (e.g. WASCAL West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use[12]). There is no structured system to enable systematic sharing of information on best practices or to facilitate experience sharing among land users and extension services. There is also insufficient investment in outreach and information sharing to enable feedback into policy development, replication and upscaling at the national, regional and global levels.

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

18. A variety of actions have been taken and /or are underway to address the factors that are causing land degradation and loss of biodiversity in Togo, including its northern regions. The project thus builds on a solid baseline of national commitments, strategies and actions. It draws lessons from, and identifies synergies with, past and ongoing interventions aimed at reversing land degradation and biodiversity loss by enabling sustainable land management/use and environmental protection practices in Togo (see **Table 1** below). Several of these initiatives serve as co-financing for the present project.

19. In 2001, as part of its efforts to combat land degradation and desertification, Togo adopted a National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (NAP-CD) to mitigate the adverse effects of drought that are further amplified by climate change. This plan was later reviewed and aligned with new, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) guidance in 2014. As one of 122 countries which set voluntary LDN targets during UNCCD COP 13, and in compliance with the UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework, Togo aims to: (i) avoid degradation of productive land; (ii) curb biodiversity loss; and (iii) effectively fight against change climate. By 2030, Togo aims to restore at least 80% of degraded lands (187,920 ha) and limit degradation of presently non-degraded land to 2% (108,802 ha) with reference to the 2010 baseline. The country furthermore aims to increase its forest cover by 3% (43,557 ha) and reduce by one third (73,260 ha) the area of land showing negative trends with regard to net productivity.

20. In 2018, Togo adopted a new land code, which lays the foundation for modernization of the institutional framework for land management. The land code offers a comprehensive response to issues related to land tenure security and land speculation. In addition, Togo adopted an ambitious National Program for Agricultural Investment, Food Security and Nutrition (PNIASAN 2017-2022), which aims to: i) build a modern, environmentally sustainable, and high value-added agricultural sector to enable food- and nutritional security; ii) establish a strong, inclusive and competitive economy; iii) generate decent and stable jobs by 2030, and; iv) reduce poverty and rural vulnerability. PNIASAN will form an important framework within which the present project will operate, together with partners.

21. Since the socio-economic upheaval that took place in Togo in the 1990s, which led to the near collapse of Togo?s protected areas, the country has made substantial progress in peacebuilding, promoting social cohesion and restoring functional PA management systems. Support for this recovery has included a GEF-funded project on ?Strengthening the Conservation Role of Togo's National System of Protected Areas? (GEF ID 4026; PIMS 4420), which was implemented from 2012-2018 (see **Table 1** below). While the project demonstrated progress towards achieving its two main objectives to strengthen legal and institutional frameworks and increase the effectiveness of PA management, it was rated moderately satisfactory due to a one-year suspension related to socio-political upheaval, and focus on a different PA than initialy identified, interrupting on-going efforts in the OKM complex and allowing insufficient time to undertake required collaboration, planning and on-site implementation in the Fazao-Malfakassa NP.

22. While PA demarcation remains weak, the Government of Togo, with support from development partners, has since increased its efforts to improve socio-economic development of rural communities, raise awareness on the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and engage local actors in dialogues aimed at facilitating conflict prevention, including in the areas targeted by the present project (see, e.g., projects listed in **Table 1**).

23. Protected areas (PAs) represent one tool that the Government of Togo has tried to employ to ensure, in this case, conservation of remaining biodiversity. Protected areas currently cover approximately 10% of the national territory, or 793,289 ha. In percentage terms and on paper, the northern regions are well protected, with Savanes having 166,906 ha of PAs (21% of total area) and Kara region having 198,143 ha (25% of total area). Among the individual PAs are the Parc National Fosse aux Lions, the Galagashi Wildlife Reserve, the Oti-K?ran National Park and the Oti-Mandouri Faunal Reserve, which together form the OKM complex and Biosphere Reserve in the Savanes region, and Fazao-Malkafassa National Park in the Kara and Central region. The OKM complex represents the largest area of protected lands in Togo and is representative of several of the key terrestrial ecosystems found in the country (savanna, forest, woodland, and wetlands), including *Mytragyna inermis* and *Andropogon gayanus* savanna and *Pterocarpus erinaceus* woodlands. Fazao-Malkafassa National Park encompasses a total of 1,920 km2), and is composed of shrubby savannah, gallery forests, and hills partially covered with forest. It is home to a very small remaining population of West African elephants (estimated at 50 in 2003). OKM and FMNP are managed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Resources (MERF). Surveillance patrols are mainly conducted by ecoguards recruited from the riparian villages[13]. Overall, protected areas are poorly demarcated and buffer zones are not legally constituted by governmental authorities and therefore have no protection status or management strategy (although patrolling is conducted in some areas where large animals are present)[14].

24. In the productive landscape, extension for agriculture and sustainable land management is mainly provided by the Institute of Advice and Technical Support (ICAT), whose responsibilities include: (i) provision of technical support to farmers and producer organizations to improve productivity and increase production, while conserving the environment; (ii) developing and offering training through various technical services and via studies, analyses and expert support; (iii) supporting the establishment of cooperatives to enable greater participation in the definition and monitoring of

agricultural policies, and; (iv) contributing to agricultural research, with particular emphasis on development research.

25. ICAT is represented in the project area by its regional offices:

- The Kara Regional Directorate is administered by a regional director who is supported by 3 department heads and assistants, 7 agency heads (One agency per prefecture) and 96 technical advisors in agricultural business management (CTGEA), who are the technical extension agents.

- The Savanes Regional Directorate is headed by a regional director who works with 3 department heads and assistants, 7 agency heads (one agency head per prefecture) and 82 technical advisors in agricultural business management (CTGEA), who are the technical extension agents.

26. In both regions, the technical advisors in agricultural business management are field agents who are either agricultural engineers or senior agricultural technicians.

27. The Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources also operates decentralized services in the two regions, with staff numbers and capacities similar to those of ICAT. Their skills will also contribute to the dissemination of good practices in sustainable forest management under the project baseline.

28. In addition to the above government services, several civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and associations present in the two regions covered by the project are active in the area of the environment and agriculture. These NGOs and associations provide SLM/SFM extension and advisory support to agricultural cooperatives. As part of the support to extension activities, several of these NGOs will be selected on a competitive basis to work with the government services to strengthen systems of support to producers related to good agricultural practices, SLM, SFM, IWRM, etc. Among the most active are: **SOUNGOU MAN**, Action R?elle sur l'Environnement, l'enfance et la Jeunesse (**AREJ**), Recherche, Appui et Formation aux Initiatives d'Auto-d?velopp?rent (**RAFIA**), Gestion de L'environnement et Valorisation des Produits Agropastoraux et Forestiers (**GEVAPAF**), Complexe Agro-Pastoral Echo des Jeunes Ruraux (**CAP-EJR**), Programme d'Aide pour le D?veloppement ?conomique et Social (**PADES**), Organisation pour le D?veloppement et l'Incitation ? l'Auto Emploi (**ODIAE**), Agronomes et V?t?rinaires Sans Fronti?res (**AVSF**).

29. All of the entities described above, including ICAT, the decentralized services of the Ministry of the Environment, NGOs and associations, have some experience in SLM/SFM and in providing advisory support to cooperatives producing and marketing agricultural products. Together, these structures will provide sufficient staff to carry out the necessary extension and capacity building work during and after the project. Within the framework of this project, their technical and operational capacities will be strengthened in terms of training (i.e. training of trainers) and equipment in order to enable them to carry out their activities while focusing on SLM/SFM, restoration and support to agricultural cooperatives.

30. With regards to baseline coordination platforms, the National Commission for Sustainable Development (CNDD) was created by decree N?2011-016/PR of January 12, 2011. The CNDD is composed of representatives of public and private institutions, local authorities, and civil society. It is placed under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources and is headed by a Permanent Secretary. CNDD is a consultation body responsible for, among other things (i) monitoring the integration of the environmental dimension into development policies and strategies; (ii) ensuring compliance, synergy and implementation of international conventions relating to the environment ratified by Togo and producing a report every year; (iii) proposing policy guidelines for sustainable development; (iv) issuing opinions on any policy or development strategy likely to affect the environment, natural resources, social equity and economic efficiency; (v) ensure the promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns and (vi) ensure the involvement of all stakeholders in the sustainable development process. CNDD is represented at regional level by the Regional Commissions for Sustainable Development (CRDD), in the prefectures by Prefectural Commissions for Sustainable Development (CPDD) and in the communes by the Communal Commissions for Sustainable Development (CCDD). The composition of the commissions at sub-national levels is aligned with the model of the national commission, while considering particularities at each level.

Projects

31. Early in 2021, the Togolese Government adopted a Roadmap (?Feuille de route?) in connection with the National Development Program (PND) and the general policy program of the government. The Roadmap was organized around the following strategic axes: (1) strengthening of social inclusion and harmony, (2) revitalization of the labor market by relying on the strengths of the economy, and (3) the modernization of the country by strengthening its structures. Each Ministry was assigned specific responsibilities in terms of implementing the Roadmap. The responsibilities of MERF, which is the lead agency responsible for implementation of the present project, are in the area of sustainable development and crisis prevention, and include two key underlying objectives:

? Commit Togo to a path of sustainable development that respects nature and natural resources;

? Protect the people of Togo from future climate risks, including coastal erosion, floods, desertification and pollution risks.

32. To achieve its objectives, MERF is working on a number of development projects and reforms?in addition to the present project?including the following areas of specific relevance to the GEF project:

- Response to major climate risks (Project 35)
- Reform of environmental legislation (Reform 6), which includes strengthening of key environmental legislation and associated regulations designed, inter alia, to attract investors and incentivize entrepreneurs.

33. **Table 1** below describes recently completed projects which have been taken into account in assessing the baseline situation and lessons learned for the present GEF project.

Table 1: Recently completed baseline projects

Title	Amount and source of financing	Time-frame	Components and activities
Programme Appui au REDD+ readiness et r?habilitation de for?ts au Togo (ProREDD)	GIZ: $ 5,560,094	2014-2019[15][1]	? Improving technical and institutional framework conditions for the implementation of REDD+ and forest rehabilitation in Togo
Soutenir une agriculture familiale durable dans la r?gion des Savanes	FFEM: $ 1,068,188 Co-financing: IFAD, EU, WB	2014-2018	? Improving the resilience of farms through soil improvement, diversification of production and capacity building, with focus on Savanes region.
Projet de Renforcement du r?le de conservation du syst?me National d?Aires Prot?g?es du Togo (PRAPT)	GEF: $ 1,210,000 UNDP: $ 499,750 UEMOA: $ 500,000	2012-2017	? Improving Protected Area governance, including at national and local level (by engagement of communities in PA management and sustainable income generating activities). ? Demarcation of >60% of the Oti Kran-Mandouri (OKM) PA complex. ? Improved management of Fazao Malfakassa PA (with 192,000 ha of protected land) reducing threats to biodiversity caused by poaching, uncontrolled fires and overgrazing. ? Promotion of tools including co-management agreement protocols, ecological monitoring, management planning, resource mobilisation.
Projet de Gestion Int?gr?e des Catastrophes et des Terres (PGICT)	GEF: $ 9,157,407 WB: $ 14,790,000 Govt: $ 500,000	2011-2017	? Institutional strengthening of MERF, ANPC, prefectures, and other key stakeholders on land use management, watershed management and disaster risk management (i.e. flood risk reduction). ? Community activities for climate change adaptation and SLM.
Projet d?Adaptation de la Production Agricole au changement Climatique (ADAPT)	GEF $ 5,354,546 IFAD n.a. GEF ID: 4570	2013-2017	? Enabling climate change adaptation in the agricultural sector. ? Awareness raising and knowledge building on climate change adaptation.

Title	Amount and source of financing	Time-frame	Components and activities
Projet d'Appui ? la Pr?servation des Ecosyst?mes et de la Biodiversit? gr?ce ? l'Agropastoralisme (PAPEBA)	EU: $782,703	2013-2016	? Contribution to the sustainable management of protected areas and classified forests, while developing a strategic sector for the national market and for export. ? Focus on Savanes, Kara, Central and Plateau regions.
Programme d'Urgence de D?veloppement Communautaire (PUDC)	$ 26,290,122 Government: 18% UNDP: in-kind JICA: $ 10,167,177	2016-2021	? Development of basic socio-economic infrastructure and facilities. ? Strengthening institutional capacities of national and local actors. ? Creation and enhancement of Planned Agricultural Development Zones (ZAAP) of at least 100 ha each, in all regions. ? Development of rural entrepreneurship, enhancement of agricultural production through access to production and processing techniques, and facilitation of access to financial services.

34. **Table 2** below describes projects which will be ongoing during the course of the GEF project. Coordination with these projects is discussed below in Section 6, Institutional arrangements and coordination.

Table 2: Ongoing baseline projects for coordination

Title	Amount and source of financing	Time-frame	Components and activities
(1) Sustainable Forest Management Impact Program: Sustainable management of dryland landscapes in Burkina Faso	GEF: $ 6,680,734 IUCN	2020-2025	? Strengthening the enabling environment for the sustainable and inclusive management of drylands ? Creating country-specific conditions for innovative and integrated approaches to dryland management, and for scaling-up

Title	Amount and source of financing	Time-frame	Components and activities
(2) Projet d?am?nagement des terres agricoles de la plaine de l?Oti (PATA-Oti)	BOAD[16]: $ 39,516,364 BADEA[17]: $ 8,181,818 OFID[18]: $ 9,090,909 Togo Government: $14,185,455	2019-2025	? Hydro-agricultural development of 1,132 ha irrigated agricultural land. ? Development of 2,000 ha for rainfed agriculture; provision of agricultural inputs and equipment; support to the livestock keeping and aquaculture sectors; development of marketing infrastructure; extension services and awareness-raising.
(3) Platforme de dialogue communautaire pour le d?veloppement local et la cohesion sociale	UNDP: $ 901,017	2019-2022	? Establishment of platforms to enable inclusive dialogue on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and local sustainable development in targeted communities in each region of Togo.
(4) Programme Impact Communautaire 2030	UNDP: $3 000 000 USD	2021-2023	? Creation of innovative infrastructures and services improving the living conditions of the populations, ? Improved access of populations to sustainable energy in target localities is improved, ? Development of rural and agricultural entrepreneurship for the economic empowerment of women and youth and ? Identification and implementation of innovative initiatives and solutions for the digitalization of social services.
(5) Ecovillage Development Project	UNDP: $ 2,500,000	2019-2023	? Development of the transformation of agricultural products from access to energy in rural areas ? Strengthening access to drinking water through the construction of boreholes with solar pumps ? promotion of community forests and agricultural techniques respecting the sustainable management of natural resources ? improving the income of rural populations by developing market gardening activities and diversifying sources of income

Title	Amount and source of financing	Time-frame	Components and activities
(6) AFR100 African Forest Restoration Initiative M?canisme for?ts paysans / Forest Farm Facility (FFF)	FAO, GIZ, IUCN	2018-2022	? Restoration of 1,400,000 ha of landscapes by 2030 with farmers organizations as part of the AFR100 initiative, including around PAs. ? Concrete support to farmers' and forestry organizations for the implementation of actions and interventions for landscape restoration.
(7) Biodiversity Businesses in Fazao-Malfakassa National Park: Poverty Reduction, Biodiversity Conservation & Sustainable Development	India-UN Development Partnership Fund: $ 1,000,000 UNESCO: in-kind	2019-2022	? Designation of Fazao-Malfakassa National Park as Biosphere Reserve, and become a model learning site for sustainable development ? Training and support to create environmentally sustainable businesses in beekeeping/apiculture, snail rearing, mushroom farming, fish farming and eco-tourism.
(8) Appui ? l??laboration du programme national de gestion durable des Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux (PFNL) et ? la mise en ?uvre des actions prioritaires au Togo	FAO: $ 2,820,000	2019-2026	? Develop a national programme for the sustainable management of non-timber forest products in Togo ? Strengthen the capacities of actors in the honey and shea sectors ? Set up a statistical database on the African locust bean and shea tree
(9) Programme pour le d?veloppement rural et l?agriculture au Togo (ProDRA)	GIZ: $ 6,116,103 EU: $ 5,226,488	Phase II: 2018-2022	? Development of agri-food entrepreneurship and strengthen capacities of actors in selected agricultural sectors and the wood energy value chain.
(10) Programme Centre d?Innovations Vertes (ProCIV)	GIZ: $ 14,456,244	2016-2022	? Improve small holder incomes, create employment in rural areas, and improve soy, groundnut and cashew nut sectors.
(11) Programme d?Appui ? la Lutte contre le Changement Climatique (PALCC)	EU: ? 10,600,000 (1st phase) EU: ? 30,000,000 (2nd phase)	1)2017-2022 2)2022-2025	? The resilience of populations is increased through sustainable management, rehabilitation and preservation of soils and forest cover ? The use of biomass resources and the wood-energy sector is made more efficient to support a transition to a low-carbon economy ? The capacities of the main actors in the fight against CC are strengthened, climate change is better integrated into national strategies and public policies.

3) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

35. Due to their location on the transition between Savanna and Sahelian bioclimatic zones, which are important from a national and global biodiversity conservation perspective, significant land degradation and high levels of rural poverty, the Savanes and Kara regions in northern Togo were identified as priority areas for this project[19][2]. Together these regions cover just over two million ha, with Kara region covering an area of 1,173,800 ha and Savanes region covering 853,300 ha. This *project area* represents about 36% of the national territory of Togo. Profiles of these two regions are presented in Annex 14. Project activities at the regional level will mainly focus on regional-level planning related to LDN, as well as related strengthening of regional-level administration.

36. Analysis of land degradation processes completed during the LDN process, together with detailed analysis of satellite imagery conducted by the project team during the PPG, has enabled further specification of areas within Kara and Savanes regions where integrated efforts for restoration, sustainable forest management, sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation would be prioritized. In particular, based on this work, four *site landscape areas*, together covering a total of 1,140,000 ha, have been identified. The site landscape areas are:

? *The complex of protected areas of the dry savannas of northern Togo*: Covering approximately 540,000 ha of the Savanes region, this landscape includes ecosystems located around the complex of the Oti- K?ran - Mandouri (OKM) protected area and other protected areas such as Barkoissi and Galagachi listed in the area of P?nil Yagou, Naki East, East Mandouri, West Mandouri, West Kindohou and South Kindohou.

? *The degraded land zone of the extreme north-west of Togo*: Covering some 180,000 ha, this portion of the Savanes region includes agricultural land and ecosystems in the areas of Cincasse, Nadjoudi and North Tandjouare. It also includes Fosse aux Lions protected area and a number of community and sacred forests.

? *The high summits of the eastern Kara region*: This area, encompassing some 280,000 ha, is organized around the complex of hilly terrain surrounding the Kaby? Mountains. It includes the protected areas of Sirka, the classified forest of Mount Kindja, ecosystems around the Kara River and its tributaries, community forests supported by the PALCC program and a number of sacred forests. The area also includes substantial charcoal production areas, such as at the level of Kpessid? antenna (Kant?).

? *Fazao-Malfakassa National Park and adjacent landscapes*: This includes landscapes and ecosystems within, and in the periphery of, the national park, including protected habitats, agricultural

and agroforestry areas, and community and sacred forests. Together, this site landscape area covers some 140,000 ha.

37. The above-defined site landscape areas will host the project?s on-the-ground restoration / SLM / SFM management actions, as well as representing core zones for replication and dissemination of project innovations and lessons.

38. A process of prioritizing exact locations within these landscapes for project-financed investment has advanced significantly during the PPG and will continue during the first year of the full project. Building on specifications presented in the PIF (see Annex A, Table A-1 of PIF), a combination of desk studies and field visits?which included consultations with communities located within each of the site landscape areas?has helped to identify both the kinds of activities and the specific locations where restoration, SLM and SFM actions would take place (see **Annex 14**). An overview of the conclusions of this work is presented in **Table 3** below, with additional details to be found in the regional profiles mentioned above (see **Annex 13**).

39. A final round of defining locations for restoration and other investments will take place during the first year of the project and will be based on a combination of participatory mapping, natural capital accounting and a call for proposals from local communities and NGOs (see Outputs 2.1 and 2.3 below) covering the above-defined landscape areas. These *landscape area assessments* will identify specific on-the ground locations, as well as ground-level partnerships, for restoration, SFM and SLM actions. They will also identify the exact type of restoration that will take place in each location, in line with the restoration typology shown in **Table 3**. An analogous and parallel effort will identify value chains and locations for complementary support under Component 3. Importantly, since the assessments will cover the four landscapes in their entirety, they will also serve as *SLM/SFM/restoration action plans* for these areas, enabling rapid identification of within-landscape replication opportunities, e.g. by leveraged co-financing and other potential investments. These landscapes areas will also be closely monitored for evidence that innovations and other practices being promoted and demonstrated by the project are disseminating and being replicated actively and, hopefully to some extent, spontaneously.

Table 3: Typology of restoration actions - Synthesis of SLM practices addressing DLDD, climate change mitigation and adaptation

Croplands	
SLM Technology group	**Land based mitigation options (Cropland management)**
Soil erosion control	Plant management and water management
Minimum soil disturbance	Tillage/residues management
Integrated soil fertility management	Nutrient, rice and water management, and bio-solid and biochar application

Vegetation management	Plant management and water management
Pest and diseases control	Plant management
Water harvesting	Water management
Grazing lands	
Grazing pressure management	Animal management
Integrated soil fertility management	Plant and soil management
Vegetation management	Plant and fire management
Animal waste management	Animal management

Table 4: The Forest Landscape Restoration Options Framework[21]

Land use	Land sub-type	General category of restauration option	Description
Forest land Land where forest is, or is planned to become the dominant land use	If the land is without trees, there are two options	1. Planted forests and woodlots	Planting of trees on formerly forested land. Native species or exotics and for various purposes, fuelwood, timber, building, poles, fruit production, etc.
		2. Natural regeneration	Natural regeneration of formerly forested land. Often the site is highly degraded and no longer able to ful?l its past function ? e.g. agriculture. If the site is heavily degraded and no longer has seed sources, some planting will probably be required.
	If the land is degraded forests	3. Silviculture	Enhancement of existing forests and woodlands of diminished quality and stocking, e.g., by reducing ?re and grazing and by liberation thinning, enrichment planting etc.

Land use	Land sub-type	General category of restauration option	Description
Agricultural land Land which is being managed to produce food > Suitable for mosaic restoration	If the land is under permanent management	4. Agroforestry	Establishment and management of trees on active agricultural land (under shifting agriculture), either through planting or regeneration, to improve crop productivity, provide dry season fodder, increase soil fertility, enhance water retention, etc.
	If it is under intermittent management	5. Improved fallow	Establishment and management of trees on fallow agricultural land to improve productivity, e.g. through ?re control, extending the fallow period, etc., with the knowledge and intention that eventually this land will revert back to active agriculture.
Protective land and buffers Land that is vulnerable to, or critical in safeguarding against, catastrophic events > Suitable for mangrove restoration, watershed protection and erosion control	If degraded mangrove[22]	6. Mangrove restoration	Establishment or enhancement of mangroves along coastal areas and in estuaries.
	If other protective land or buffer:	7. Watershed protection and erosion control	Establishment and enhancement of forests on very steep sloping land, along water courses, in areas that naturally ?ood and around critical water bodies.

40. Taken together, project efforts within the four landscapes will restore 22,000 ha of highly degraded forest areas, 20,000 ha of highly degraded crop land and 17,000 ha of highly degraded pasture land, promote sustainable management of 32,000 ha of agro-sylvo-pastoral lands and 5,000 ha of lands in wildlife corridors (total 37,000 ha equivalent to about 2.5% of the total degraded area of Togo), and contribute to improved management of Protected Areas (total of 210,450 ha).

41. The project will deliver a wide range of training and extension services, including activities under each project component. An overview of these activities, including their scope and volume is available in the document "Training and extension services details"(uploaded to Portal Roadmap).

42. The project objective will be achieved through four inter-related components. Component 1 will address gaps in national-level capacities and policy frameworks. The enabling environment for sustainable management of land and forest resources and biodiversity conservation will be strengthened and effective upscaling of successful interventions enabled. In addition, participatory processes for land and and water planning in surrounding landscapes, including planning for habitat conservation and corridors, will contribute to mobilising stakeholder support and improving PA management. Component 2 will reduce pressures through SFM/SLM, restoration. Component 3 will support environmentally sustainable, nature-based income-generating options in target areas identified under Component 2, including by improving value chains of agricultural/agroforestry commodities to sustain local livelihoods. Component 4 will support gender-related actions, lesson learning and knowledge management in order to ensure a wide range of project benefits.

43. **Figure 1** below presents the project?s theory of change, building on discussions presented above regarding a chain of causality spanning root, underlying and direct / proximate causes. The theory of change may be summarized as follows:

? The project?s theory of change incorporates a brief summary of problems and barriers (Columns A and B respectively), which is essential to understanding the intervention logic.

? An interlinked set of environmental problems faces Togo as a whole and the target PDAs) in particular (see ToC diagram, A.1), constituting a loss of natural capital. These problems are due to a set of *direct and proximate causes*, which themselves are resulting from *root / underlying causes* (neither shown in diagram; see discussion in UNDP project document).

? The above environmental problems are having a set of environmental and socio-economic impacts on local populations (see ToC diagram, A.2), associate with reduced flows of various environmental services.

? A project intervention designed to address this situation requires four interlinked solution areas, a.k.a. components. These are summarized in column C and represent the anchors for four solution pathways that together will deliver the project objective. These solution areas work synergistically to address environmental and socio-economic impacts in highly complex ways which cannot be captured in the simplified ToC diagram.

? Assumptions are made connecting various levels of the analysis: (1) outputs to outcomes, (2) outcomes to medium-term impacts, (3) medium-term impacts to objective. The project?s ability to fully achieve its objective thus depends to a significant extent on the validity of these assumptions. For this reason, assumptions will be re-examined periodically and the theory of change updated / adapted as needed.

? Among the important assumptions made within the theory of change are the following: ?Nature-based value chains and land use practices are successfully adopted by a significant percentage of the

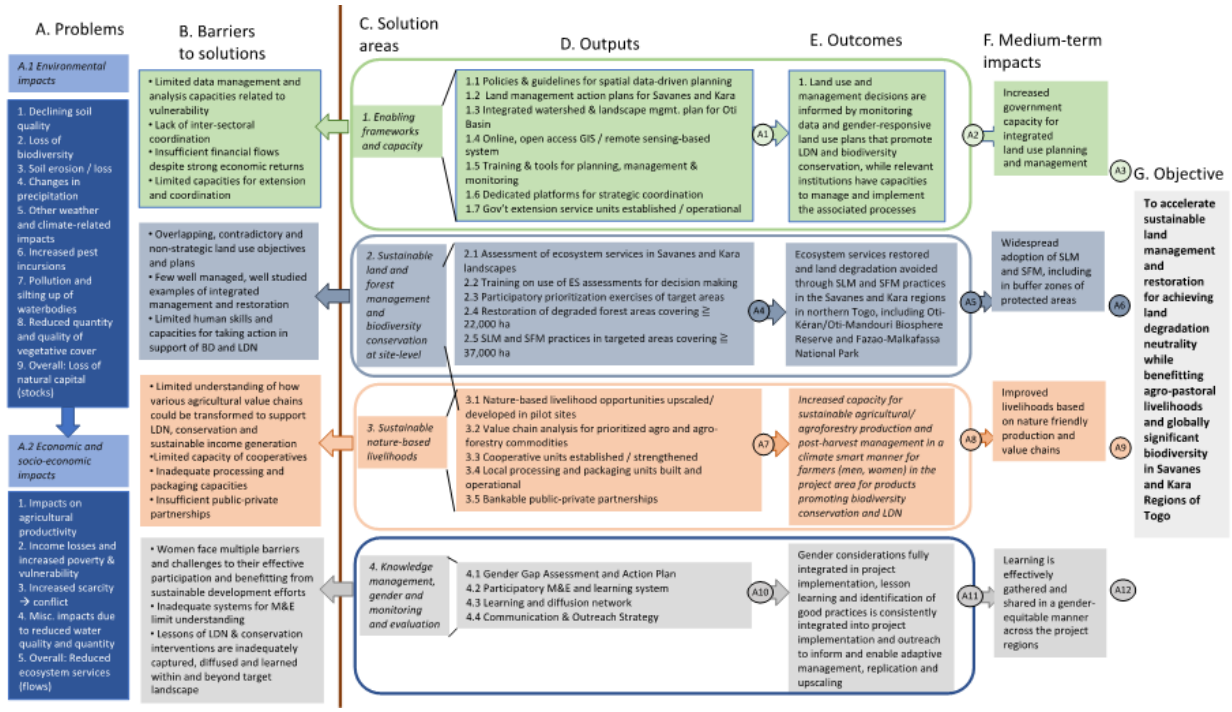
local population? (A7), ?The adoption of nature-based value chains and land use practices results in more resilient livelihoods for local communities? (A8) and ?Local economic development and livelihoods improvement is compatible with, and contributes to, sustainable ecosystems and resilient development in the northern provinces? (A9). The underlying assumption of Component 3 is thus that project support to value chains based on tree and agroforestry products, such as n?r?, karit?, baobab, honey, etc, will directly contribute to the conservation of existing tree cover and the re-agro-forestation of degraded lands by making these trees more valuable to the local land users. Mechanisms to increase valuable tree cover in the landscape to be promoted by the project will include their direct planting in certain cases, as well as the more judicious management of fire and livestock (to avoid regenerating trees being destroyed). Increasing the value of useful, native trees in the landscape through a value chain approach will also be a key mechanism for ensuring the sustainability of investments in landscape restoration under Component 2 since trees that are not valued can easily be lost through the careless use of fire, uncontrolled grazing of livestock, or even direct clearing for slash-and-burn plots. Component 3 is therefore designed to generate global environmental benefits on its own and to safeguard the global environmental benefits generated under Component 2. The project will also include a dedicated impact evaluation designed to demonstrate the effectiveness of these causal mechanisms. These impact evaluation studies will test the following hypotheses and quantify the respective impacts:

a. Individuals participating in nature-based livelihoods and businesses, such as beekeeping and agroforestry, are more likely to adopt reduced fire management, controlled grazing and other SLM/SFM practices, compared to control groups that do not participate in nature-based income opportunities.

b. The adoption of nature-based livelihood activities by some individuals in a community can have a scaling-up effect by incentivizing other individuals in the same and nearby communities to engage in such practices without external support.

These hypotheses will be tested by randomly identifying and monitoring control groups both within the communities participating in the project and in control communities at sufficient distance to not be directly influenced by project activities. Survey activities will be undertaken at the beginning of the project (baseline), at mid-term and towards the end of the project. Costs will be kept low by combining a professional consultant with university students for support. Methods will be used as outlined in https://stapgef.org/sites/default/files/stap/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Experimental-Design.pdf

Figure 1: Theory of change



Theory of change assumptions A1 - A12

A1: Policy and institutional tools and plans are effectively integrated to result in improved landscape planning and decision-making

A2: Strengthened landscape planning and decision-making methodologies are effectively absorbed into government at various levels and implemented beyond the duration of the project

A3: The long-term, systematic application of improved landscape planning and governance results in LDN, biodiversity conservation and improved livelihoods in the northern provinces

A4: The restoration of agricultural and forest ecosystems with appropriate methods and in strategic locations result in improved ecosystem service delivery, including from National Parks

A5: Sensibly improved ecosystem services delivery result in larger-scale adoption of ecosystem restoration across the region

A6: Enhanced ecosystem integrity and services contribute to LDN, biodiversity conservation and improved livelihoods in the northern provinces

A7: Nature-based value chains and land use practices are successfully adopted by a significant percentage of the local population

A8: The adoption of nature-based value chains and land use practices results in more resilient livelihoods for local communities

A9: Local economic development and livelihoods improvement is compatible with and contributes to sustainable ecosystems and resilient development in the northern provinces

A10: Learning, knowledge-sharing and gender sensitive approaches are effectively mainstreamed throughout the project

A11: Knowledge-sharing and gender sensitive development are adopted at a large scale and mainstreamed into government and non-government organizations across the region

A12: A learning and knowledge-sharing culture and gender mainstreaming contribute to long-term sustainable development in the region

44. Project components, results / outcomes and outputs are described below. Details regarding indicative activities are presented in **Annex 2**, Multi-year workplan, of the UNDP project document.

Component 1: Strengthening of the enabling environment and capacities for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation ($491,000 LD; $518,000 BD)

45. This component aims to improve land management capacities through the development of a monitoring system and land use plans, while taking into account the aspect of gender.

Outcome 1A: Land use and management decisions are informed by monitoring data and gender-responsive land use plans that promote LDN and biodiversity conservation

46. The project aims to plan sustainable use and management of land, biodiversity and protected areas on the basis of a diagnostic analysis of the policy framework, community and gender-sensitive consultations and an online access system. The project will provide support at national and local levels for informed, data-driven, gender-responsive land use planning and management towards improved environmental sustainability, LDN, and conservation of biodiversity.

47. The project will also help to build national-level capacities needed to implement NDT and biodiversity conservation through the training and equipment of the staff of the MERF, the Forest Management and Exploitation Office (ODEF) and the Environmental Management Agency (ANGE), local land management committees and other stakeholders targeted to implement planning, management and monitoring processes to achieve LDN, improved PA management and biodiversity conservation. It will also support the creation of platforms for strategic coordination amongst ministries, agencies, institutions and the private sector.

48. Outputs needed to deliver Outcome 1 are described below, together with associated indicative activities.

Output 1.1: Policies[23] *reviewed to identify gaps, weaknesses and strengths, and corresponding guidelines produced, to enable spatial-data-driven planning and sustainable land management, with incorporation of LDN and biodiversity conservation considerations*

49. In order to strengthen the legal framework necessary to enable progress in the areas of SLM, SFM and restoration, the project will help to strengthen policy frameworks related to agriculture, forest management, land use and energy. In particular, guidelines will be developed for policy revisions aimed at integrating data and information for improved land use planning, environmentally sustainable land / forest management, and biodiversity conservation. This work will directly contribute to achievement of the Government?s Roadmap under the National Development Program (PND).

50. Key aspects of policy to be addressed include the following:

? **Demarcation of PAs and their buffer zones:** This will involve assessing the status of individual PA and buffer zone boundaries in the project landscapes, actively advocating with Government and non-Governmental actors for adoption of requalification decrees and raising awareness of local stakeholders on PA and buffer zone boundaries (with linkages to Component 4).

? **Land use planning and tenure issues**: Building on activities initiated during the PPG, the project will support continued participatory mapping of land tenure arrangements and assess how these affect land management in the target areas. Findings will be incorporated into land use planning and sustainable land management activities. Results will also be used to prepare recommendations for related policy revisions.

Output 1.2: Regional land management action plans for the Savanes and Kara regions, based on community-driven, inclusive and gender responsive consultations on land use, biodiversity conservation and protected area management

51. Community-driven, inclusive and gender responsive consultations will be conducted on land use, biodiversity conservation, and protected area management, leading to the adoption of two land management action plans?one each for the Savanes and Kara regions. This work will follow a landscape-level approach and will include both productive landscape as well as high biodiversity value sites, protected areas and wildlife corridors. The resulting plans will be anchored within the administration of each region and will respond to local development plans. The land management action plans will include maps of existing land uses, biodiversity, soil and land degradation status, and will provide guidelines for conservation and sustainable land use in both regions, including identifying specific priority actions and locations for SLM, SFM and restoration within the regions.

Output 1.3: Participatory and gender-responsive integrated watershed and landscape management plan to inform land use planning in the Oti basin

52. Through a participatory and gender-responsive process, an integrated watershed and landscape management plan will be developed to inform land use planning in the Oti River basin, which includes the Oti-Keran /Oti-Mandouri Biosphere Reserve. This plan will be overarching, with integration of the regional-level plans being developed under Output 1.2. Prioritisation exercises will be conducted, and actions identified for support under Outcome 2.

Output 1.4: Online, open access GIS- and remote sensing-based system for monitoring land use and progress towards achieving LDN established and operational

53. GIS and remote sensing-data will be made available for use by the cartographic database management unit of MERF for monitoring land use changes[24] and progress towards achieving LDN[25] . The system will be designed to offset losses with gains while applying the LDN response hierarchy (avoid, reduce and reverse land degradation)[26] . It will integrate biodiversity indicators, as well as socio-economic data, to enable assessments of uptake of sustainable livelihood-generating alternatives. Assessments will be conducted to determine capacity gaps, and learning activities will be implemented to ensure that stakeholders have sufficient skills to effectively operate the system. With support from UNCCD, the system will be linked to open source and open data platforms for sharing and publishing georeferenced information such as geonode[27] , Trend Earth[28] and Collect Earth[29] . Recently updated Good Practice Guidance on monitoring of SDG 15.3.1[30] will help to guide this process.

Outcome 1B: Increased institutional and local-level capacities for gender-sensitive implementation of sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation practices.

Output 1.5: Training and tools provided to MERF, Office for Forest Development and Exploitation (ODEF[31]) and Environmental Management Agency (ANGE[32]) staff, regional land management committees and other targeted stakeholders to implement planning, management, and monitoring processes relevant to achieving LDN, improved PA management and biodiversity conservation

54. Training and tools will be provided to the MERF?s Office for Forest Development and Exploitation (ODEF) and the Environmental Management Agency (ANGE) to enhance capacities for implementation of relevant legal frameworks and land planning processes. This will include skill building on aspects related to LDN and biodiversity conservation, including through improved protected area management, as well as monitoring. Assessments will be conducted prior to training, in order to determine gaps in knowledge/ skills/resources, and targeted strategies implemented to increase capacities. Increased capacities related to monitoring will build on, and contribute to, implementation of REDD+, in coordination with the National Monitoring system (?SNSF?) being developed in the context of REDD+.

55. Overall, the project will have a strong focus on enhancing capacity of relevant authorities and targeted communities to ensure that they have the required knowledge and skills to actively participate in project interventions, incorporate lessons learned, and uptake good practices. The training will also include modules on UNDP Environmental and Social Safeguards (see above Outcome 1 description)

Output 1.6: Regional and prefect-level Commissions for Sustainable Development are strengthened in Kara and Savanes to enable strategic coordination between Ministries (e.g. MERF, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Finance, Tourism, Infrastructure), Agencies (e.g. ANGE, ANPC, etc), institutions, and private sector for inclusive land use planning and policy coordination.

56. As described in the baseline section (see above, para. 39), Togo?s National Commission for Sustainable Development (CNDD) is represented at regional level by Regional Commissions for Sustainable Development (CRDD) and in the prefectures by Prefectural Commissions for Sustainable Development (CPDD). The project will support the relevant regional and prefectural commissions in order to strengthen strategic coordination of Ministries (e.g. MERF, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Finance, Tourism, Infrastructure), Agencies (e.g. ANGE, ANPC), institutions, and private sector for effective collaboration and implementation of land use plans and for coordination of policies, in particular between agriculture and conservation.

Output 1.7: Government and NGO extension services reinforced at regional and local levels

57. Government extension service units will be supported to become increasingly operational at both central and decentralised levels. The project will support strengthening of both existing services and, where needed, establish additional services to reach more farmers. Particular attention will be given to gender sensitive and inclusive approaches in capacity enhancement and extension services, while ensuring mainstreaming of practices and approaches aimed at biodiversity conservation. Extension

work will be conducted in close coordination with co-financing partners, including existing projects at national (REDD +, AMCC) and local levels (several NGOs are active in the field of SLM / SFM).

Component 2: Implementation of sustainable land management, restoration of degraded land and forests, and biodiversity conservation at site level ($1,130,000 LD; $583,000 BD)

58. In parallel with the planning activities being implemented under Component 1, the project will implement a series of on-the-ground actions aimed at demonstrating, and encouraging uptake of, sustainable land management, land and forest restoration and biodiversity conservation at selected locations across the Kara and Savanes regions. Careful monitoring of these actions, including their environmental economic benefits, will be used to provide additional weight and justification for the full range of actions being contemplated under the Component 1 plans. These actions will also demonstrate the most effective and cost-effective methods for the actions in question. Once plans have been finalized, and initial results assessed, additional prioritization and targeting will help to guide a follow-up set of on-the-ground actions. At this point, efforts will also be made to encourage additional, leveraged co-financing for plan implementation.

Outcome 2: Ecosystem services restored and land degradation avoided through SLM and SFM practices in the Savanes and Kara regions in northern Togo, including Oti-K?ran / Oti-Mandouri Biosphere Reserve and Fazao-Malkafassa National Park.

59. This outcome entails the demonstration of sustainable land and forest management practices to be implemented at site level in targeted landscapes in the Savanes and Kara region. In addition, these actions will enable replication and upscaling of successful interventions at the local, regional and national scale, with support from strengthened extension services.

60. While possible target sites for SLM/SFM demonstrations were previously identified as part of the national LDN target setting exercise, this list will be refined based on participatory prioritization exercises that incorporate criteria based on the outcomes of the above natural capital accounting assessments, participatory mapping and use of biodiversity criteria[33] to select locations for appropriate interventions[34]. These exercises were initiated during the PPG. Areas considered important for biodiversity conservation (e.g. protected areas and their buffer zones, wildlife corridors[35], classified forests), will be given extra weight in prioritisation exercises. Based on the outcomes of these exercises, which will aim to engage all relevant local and national-level stakeholders, specific locations will be identified for restoration (22,000 ha of highly degraded forest areas, 20,000 ha of highly degraded crop land and 17,000 ha of highly degraded pasture land), and implementation of SLM and SFM practices (min. 37,000 ha).

61. The implementation of sustainable land and forest management practices will be rolled out using a staged approach starting with pilot sites and farmer champions, followed by a second stage involving the provision of incentives (such as seedlings, tools, implements, training) scaled up to the targeted area. The project will pilot participatory management systems[36] to foster high levels of community engagement and support for the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of natural resources.

Output 2.1: Assessment of ecosystem services provided by key landscapes in Savanes and Kara, using natural capital accounting methods.

62. Ecosystem services provided by key landscapes in the northern Togo regions of Savanes and Kara will be assessed using participatory mapping and natural capital accounting methods[37]. Stakeholders?including the local beneficiaries of ecosystem services provided by key landscapes in the northern Togo regions of Savanes and Kara?will be fully involved in the process and informed on the outcomes of the assessments.

Output 2.2: Training provided to targeted stakeholders on using the findings of ecosystem service assessments for informed decision making

63. Under this output, training will be provided to enhance understanding of ecosystem services for informed decision making (with linkages to Components 3 and 4).

64. *Output 2.3: Participatory prioritization exercises conducted to select target landscapes for project-supported restoration and SLM/SFM interventions, based on agreed criteria including those relevant to ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation values (e.g. presence of endangered species, wildlife corridors)*

65. Possible target sites for SLM/SFM demonstrations were identified as part of the national LDN target setting exercise (see Annex 14). However, this list needs to be revised based on participatory mapping and prioritization exercises that incorporate criteria based on the outcomes of the natural capital accounting assessments (see Output 2.1) as well as biodiversity criteria[38] to select landscapes for appropriate interventions[39]. Areas important for biodiversity conservation (e.g. protected areas and their buffer zones, wildlife corridors[40], classified forests), will be given extra weight in prioritisation exercises.

Output 2.4: Restoration practices implemented in targeted degraded forest areas covering ? 22,000 ha of highly degraded forest areas, 20,000 ha of highly degraded crop land and 17,000 ha of highly degraded pasture land

66. Based on the outcomes of the above prioritization exercises, which will aim to engage all relevant local and national-level stakeholders, and in line with planning taking place under Component 1, specific areas within the project landscapes will be targeted for implementation of restoration practices (22,000 ha of highly degraded forest areas, 20,000 ha of highly degraded crop land and 17,000 ha of highly degraded pasture land). Efforts to restore degraded landscapes will be designed to improve productivity and deliver crucial services to support local livelihoods and national priorities, including water and soil retention. Nurseries and tree plantations will be established in partnership with community-based cooperatives and private sector. Selection of tree and other species?only native species will be planted?will be informed by traditional knowledge and preferences, as well as by science-based evidence of good practice[41] (e.g. in terms of improved species, climate resilience, etc.). Sustainable grazing and pasture management will be introduced to protect dryland biodiversity, especially also in PA buffer zones. The project will also work closely with park management and local communities to discourage grazing inside PAs while providing alternatives and enhancing awareness of

the longer-term benefits associated with biodiversity conservation and environmental sustainability through extension services and outreach strategies (also see Component 4). The Project will develop and implement a human-wildlife conflict mitigation program, following widely-recognized IUCN Best Practices guidelines or similar, to ensure that efforts to manage human?wildlife conflicts[42] are pursued through well-informed, holistic and collaborative processes that take into account underlying social, cultural and economic contexts[43].

67. Within the production landscape, the project will provide technical support and tools (e.g., seedlings, fertilizer, gabions,[44] etc.) to farmers and land users to rehabilitate degraded land. Criteria for selection of beneficiaries will include location within prioritised target sites, presence of/potential for successful local cooperative structures, etc (with linkages to Component 3). Special attention will be paid to ensuring appropriate gender balance.

Output 2.5: SLM and SFM practices implemented in targeted landscapes covering ? 37,000 ha.

68. The project will support implementation of SLM and SFM actions on a total of 37,000 ha across the four project landscapes. Specific locations will be strategically selected based on opportunities for demonstration, uptake, partnership opportunities, etc, and in line with regional and other management plans and participatory mapping being developed under Component 1. Actions will occur across three main land categories: (i) productive landscape, (ii) protected areas and (iii) community and sacred forests. Capacity building efforts will both precede, and later continue in parallel with, on-the-ground actions.

69. The implementation of sustainable land and forest management practices will be rolled out using a staged approach starting with pilot sites and farmer champions, followed by a second stage which will involve the provision of incentives (such as seedlings, tools, implements, training) scaled up to the target area. The project will pilot participatory management systems[45] to foster high levels of community engagement and support for the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of natural resources.

70. The SLM/SFM activities could be subject to hazards such as severe winds, storms and floods, etc. These and other project interventions could also be impacted by disasters, with resulting negative social and environmental impacts. For this reason, the Project will integrate disaster risk reduction measures into the detailed design and implementation of all SLM/SFM interventions. In particular, a Disaster/Emergency Preparedness Plan will be prepared as part of the ESMPs for on-the-ground (downstream) activities.

Component 3: Promotion of sustainable nature-based livelihood opportunities ($1,900,000 LD; $125,000 BD)

71. The project will support environmentally sustainable, nature-based income-generating options in target areas identified under Component 2, including by improving value chains of agricultural/agroforestry commodities to sustain local livelihoods.

Outcome 3. Increased capacity for biodiversity and LDN-compatible land uses, value chains and production practices within the project landscapes

72. By achieving this outcome, the project will ensure that, in selected target areas of the project landscapes, LDN-related activities being supported under Component 2 will be complemented by efforts to strengthen corresponding or related aspects of agricultural and agroforestry production and processing. This dual track approach will be essential to demonstrate a wide range of sustainable, nature-based livelihoods, thereby serving as a model for replication and uptake throughout the project landscapes and beyond. Significant progress has been made during the PPG in identifying specific locations and products / value chains for support, in full consultation with local communities. This participatory process will continue during the first year of the project, in conjunction with participatory dialogues taking place under Component 2 and in line with all relevant UNDP safeguards.

73. The following outputs are needed to achieve the above outcome:

Output 3.1: Nature-based livelihood opportunities upscaled/developed to support environmentally sustainable socio-economic development in pilot sites identified under Component 2

74. Appropriate existing and new (to the region) nature-based livelihood opportunities will be upscaled and developed to support improved, environmentally sustainable local socio-economic development. Examples identified through consultations undertaken during the PPG are described in **Table 5** below, with notes and indicative targets by region. As was the case with restoration actions under Component 2, support for nature-based livelihoods will be rolled out using a staged approach starting with pilot sites and champions, followed by a second stage involving the provision of incentives scaled up within the target area(s). The project will ensure that its support is fully gender balanced.

Table 5: Indicative targets[46] for support to nature-based livelihoods, by region

Type of income-generating activity	**Products and indicative targets by region**	
	Kara	**Savanes**
Dryland agroforestry products	- Mango trees (??200 - 300 ha) - Orange trees (300 - 500 ha) - Oil palm (150 - 200 ha) - Other palm trees (300 to 500 ha) - Lemon trees (100 - 200 ha) - Moringa (??300 - 500 ha)	- Mango trees (300-800 ha) - R?nier (500-1,000 ha) - Lemon trees (50 - 100 ha) - Moringa (300 - 600 ha)
Non-timber forest products	- Shea (200 - 300 ha) - N?r? (300 - 600 ha)	- Shea (200 - 300 ha) - N?r? (300 - 600 ha)

Beekeeping	Support 10 - 15 cooperatives to develop beekeeping	Support 10 - 15 cooperatives to develop beekeeping
Conservation agriculture	Support improved use of stone bunds and crop rotation practices on 100 - 200 ha	Support improved use of stone bunds and crop rotation practices on 100 - 200 ha

Output 3.2: Value chain analysis conducted for prioritized agricultural and agroforestry commodities, including identification of viable national/international markets and investors

75. Initial activities under this output will involve the selection of five climate-resilient agricultural and agroforestry value chains, from the short list presented in Table 6, which was developed based on analysis and consultations during the PPG.

76. Once the final list of five value chains has been agreed, a detailed analysis will be made of the entire value chain for each potential product. Value chain analyses will include identification of viable national/ international markets and investors. Analysis will take into account issues related to the level of investment required, existing and emerging markets, transport and access to national and international markets, etc. Action plans will be developed for strengthening of five selected value chains. Implementation of these action plans will take place under Outputs 3.3-3.5.

Table 6: Short list of agricultural and agroforestry value chains for possible in-depth analysis and support, by landscape

Landscape	Agricultural value chain	Agroforestry value chain
Complex of protected areas of the dry savannah of northern Togo	?Valorise mangoes, ginger for the manufacture of natural juices ?Transform and process tomatoes, peppers and onions ?Improve the production of peanut oil and process this oil according to hygienic standards ?deshell and package cashews.	?valorise the shea fruit for the manufacture of shea butter and soap ?valorise n?r? fruits for making traditional mustard, ?press and condition honey with improved equipment and sanitary conditions and process further into honey, wax, royal jelly and bee charm
Degraded land in the extreme northwest of Togo	?Valorise mangoes, ginger for the manufacture of natural juices ?Transform and process tomatoes, peppers and onions ?Improve the production of peanut oil and process this oil according to hygienic standards	?valorise the shea fruit for the manufacture of shea butter and soap ?valorise n?r? fruits for making traditional mustard, ?press and condition honey with improved equipment and sanitary conditions and process further into honey, wax, royal jelly and bee charm

Landscape	Agricultural value chain	Agroforestry value chain
Landscapes of the high peaks in the East of the Kara region	?valorise mangoes, oranges, pineapple, ginger and palm fruit for the manufacture of natural juices ?Transform and process tomatoes, peppers and onions ?Improve the production of peanut oil and process this oil according to hygienic standards ?deshell and package cashews.	?valorise the shea fruit for the manufacture of shea butter and soap ?valorise n?r? fruits for making traditional mustard, ?press and condition honey with improved equipment and sanitary conditions and process further into honey, wax, royal jelly and bee charm
Landscapes along the PA Fazao-Malfakassa	No livelihood activity	No livelihood activity

Output 3.3: Cooperative units established and/or strengthened and members[47] *trained on climate-smart, environmentally sustainable agricultural entrepreneurship and post-harvest, value-adding methods*

77. Land users, including farmers, women?s groups, private sector and communities living in PA buffer zones, will be supported to implement climate-smart, environmentally sustainable agricultural entrepreneurship and post-harvest value-adding methods, particularly within value chains analysed under Output 3.2 above. Land users at community level will be supported to organise themselves into gender-sensitive cooperative units (groups/platforms), in order to improve their abilities to benefit from economies of scale, provide services and reduce risks. Income-generating opportunities in target rural communities will be increased by promoting the modernization of value chains of selected species and crops (e.g. cashew nuts, shea, ner?, moringa), including by using appropriate techniques for collection, conservation, storage, transport and processing. Support will be provided through extension services for labelling, standardization and certification (e.g. for ecological production) and for the potential use of traceability systems to foster greater transparency and fairer prices for producers. The project will furthermore coordinate with the knowledge management component of the GEF-funded Good Growth Partnership[48] initiative to ensure integration of good practices in improving environmental and social sustainability of global commodities and potential access to global markets. Modules on environmental and social safeguarding and women?s empowerment will be included in the training package provided.

Output 3.4: Local processing and packaging units built and operational (target: 50 units)

78. In line with the conclusions of value chain analyses conducted under Output 3.2 above, a total of 50 small processing and packaging units will be built, and their operationalisation supported through training, with a focus on adding value to local dryland products.

Output 3.5: Bankable public-private partnership investment opportunities developed and submitted to impact funds

79. Bankable public-private partnership investment opportunities will be developed and submitted to impact funds, with particular emphasis on products and value chains prioritised under Output 3.2 above. The project will assess mechanisms favourable to the development of PPPs and prepare bankable projects with interested and demonstrably reliable private sector investors to access impact funds (e.g. Moringa Fund[49], Althelia, LDN Fund).

Component 4: Gender equality mainstreaming, knowledge management and M&E

Processes aimed at enabling adaptive management, learning and communication for replication and upscaling of good practices will be integrated in all project activities, including mainstreaming of opportunities to promote gender equality.

Outcome 4A: Full integration of gender, knowledge management and communication strategies ensures widespread and gender-balanced diffusion and uptake of project lessons and innovations ($200,000 LD; $210,000 BD)

80. This outcome will be achieved, first, through the implementation of the gender action plan and the gender strategy. This will also be done by setting up a gender information and management system which will provide data for the evaluation of gender-related indicators. Also under this outcome, the project will collect information on lessons learned and good SLM / SFM practices through the establishment and operationalization of a participatory monitoring and evaluation system. Knowledge management and the dissemination of lessons learned and good practices will be achieved through an effective communication strategy designed to facilitate replication and scaling up. This will require strengthening the capacities of data collection and management structures in cection with SLM / SFM.

Output 4.1: Gender Gap Assessment and Gender Action Plan available; recommendations systematically integrated into project activities; disaggregated monitoring data is collected for relevant indicators.

81. This output will establish the gender-based parameters and goals of the project, and in particular its learning and replication efforts, by coordinating and monitoring a gender action plan that was developed during the PPG (see Annex 8). The action plan will ensure that activities under Components 1-3, as well as learning, dissemination and replication efforts under the remainder of Component 4, are designed to leverage women?s strategic role in natural resource management in order to effect desired change, while simultaneously enhancing that role and ensuring that important project benefits accrue to women.

Output 4.2: Participatory M&E and learning system developed and implemented with inputs from beneficiaries and stakeholders to enable adaptive, results-based project management.

82. M&E and learning processes will take place in a participatory manner with inputs from beneficiaries and stakeholders to enable adaptive, results-based project management from design to implementation. Baseline indicators will be developed in line with the land use planning system under

Component 1, including key LDN performance indicators (e.g. SDG 15.3.1 indicators on land cover, net primary productivity (NPP), and soil organic carbon (SOC) stock). Training and tools will be provided to ensure sufficient capacities for active M&E engagement by relevant institutions and communities. A project Technical Committee will be established to provide project coordination and oversight, ensure linkages and synergies with other ongoing/planned interventions, and guide participatory M&E.

Output 4.3: A learning and diffusion network developed and implemented in each of the project landscapes

83. On-the-ground actions and investments made by the project under Components 2 and 3 will be periodically assessed from the point of impact, innovativeness, application of best practices and other factors in order to generate lessons that can be captured, learned and disseminated. An initial priority target for dissemination will be the remaining areas within the four project landscapes. Landscape-level monitoring will assess the degree to which lessons / methods are being diffused and adopted throughout these areas. Awareness raising / training activities will be organized to disseminate technical aspects of the demonstrations. Behavioral and other barriers to diffusion of successful practices, and ways to overcome such barriers, will be identified as part of an iterative process aiming at stimulating broader landscape-wide transformations.

Output 4.4: Communication & outreach strategy developed and implemented, with clear linkages to the M&E system to enable knowledge management, as well as dissemination of project lessons learned, good practices and successes to enable policy linkages, replication and upscaling.

84. The project will develop a strong Knowledge Management, Communication & Outreach Strategy, with linkages to M&E processes. The strategy will include: i) clear definition of target audiences; ii) specific actions per project component to ensure appropriate levels of stakeholder engagement, conflict prevention and awareness raising[50] as well as institutional uptake of tools and innovations; iii) promotion of gender mainstreaming and championing women as change agents; iv) extraction of lessons learned and good practices including from baseline projects, and packaging information to feed into extension services, policy advice; v) outreach and information sharing at local, regional and global levels using platforms and media that are appropriate for the targeted audiences (e.g. meetings, skits, posters, brochures, social media, photoblogs, etc).

85. UNCCD will support outreach and knowledge sharing with the broader UNCCD constituency, including for example through its knowledge hub, website and social media, as well as reporting on lessons learned about LDN implementation during UNCCD COP15 (as outlined in Decision 13/COP14 ? paragraph 12). In addition, best practices will be shared through the World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT[51]) platform, which facilitates global sharing of information on sustainable land use practise.

Outcome 4b: Project level monitoring and evaluation

86. The above outcome will be delivered through the following output:

Output 4.5: Project monitoring and evaluation is ensured

87. This output will ensure that project results are properly monitored throughout implementation through a performance framework, regular monitoring activities and evaluations.

4) Alignment with GEF focal Area and/or Impact Program Strategies

88. The project is closely aligned with GEF7 Focal Areas on land degradation and biodiversity conservation, including interventions aimed at achieving Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) in response to identified national priorities.[52] The project will integrate ecosystem service considerations into prioritisation and planning of SLM and SFM interventions (Component 1; LD 1-1 and 1-3), and will facilitate site-level demonstration of successful practices towards achieving LDN through restoration of degraded forest areas (Component 2; LD 1-3), along with sustainable agricultural / agroforestry production and post-harvest management (Component 3; LD 1-1 and 1-3). The project furthermore aims to mainstream biodiversity conservation across sectors as well as landscapes (BD-1-1) by enabling informed spatial and land-use planning within landscapes hosting biodiversity of global significance (Component 1) and mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations in the agricultural sector (Component 1, 2, and 3).

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LCDF, SCCF and co-financing

89. Without the present intervention, high rates of land degradation in Togo resulting from the identified root and immediate causes will lead to accelerated loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services while human populations grow and the need for access to natural resources to support livelihoods increases. Environmentally unsustainable land/forest use and management practices will subsequently increase, resulting in a vicious cycle of poverty and land degradation. The project seeks to address these challenges by taking an incremental approach aimed at: (i) enhancing the national enabling environment for SLM and SFM and PA management to achieve LDN and biodiversity conservation objectives; (ii) facilitating implementation of sustainable land and forest management practices at site level through improved capacities, knowledge, skills, tools and investments, and; (iii) enabling replication and upscaling of good practices at local, national, and global level through participatory M&E, lesson learning, and targeted stakeholder engagement and communication strategies.

90. Global environmental benefits will emerge from direct efforts to conserve, restore and rehabilitate land resources and biodiversity under component 2. However, these efforts are likely to prove unsustainable in the absence of parallel support to livelihoods. As outlined above in the project?s theory of change, support to livelihoods is expected to safeguard, and enhance the sustainability of, global environmental benefits generated under Component 2. Indeed, simlar arguments could be made

for support under Components 1 and 4. In the case of liveliohoods suport, incremental benefits are expected to emerge and be sustained via the following causal mechanisms:

? Viable nature-based livelihoods will create incentives for changing behaviour in ways that encourage soil, land and forest conservation. Individuals and communities will have an increasing stake in the effective management of environmental resources on which their livelihoods depend. This includes enhanced incentives to reduce deleterious impacts of poor livestock and fire management.

? Support for enhanced value chains can further increase incentives, while creating important demonstrations capable of stimulating scaling up. Investments in processing and packaging units, are seen in this light.

? Infrastructure, including water supply infrastructure, is needed in many cases to ensure the economic viability of nature-based livelihoods.

? Some livelihoods, such as livestock rearing, can be both more profitable, as well as more sustainable with reduced environmental footprint, if effectively managed (eg rotational grazing to avoid degradation of pasture lands and soil erosion, not allowing livestock to roam into farmlands while there are crops, use of fire only as last resort to rejuvenate pasture, etc).

? Causal connections appear to exist between specific interventions, e.g. beekeeping, and corresponding good practice land use management techniques, e.g. controlled use of fire to avoid the burning of trees and bee hives typically set up in forests. Such connections may have significant potential to deliver global benefits.

Table 7: Overview of incremental cost reasoning and global environmental benefits.

Baseline practices	Alternatives to be put in place	Global Environmental Benefits

Baseline practices	Alternatives to be put in place	Global Environmental Benefits
- Projections and scenarios based on GIS and remote sensing-based monitoring data are not sufficiently reflected in policy frameworks and /or tools for land use planning. - Lack of cross-sectoral coordination at the national and local level, and insufficient inclusiveness at the community level, hampering progress in adoption of environmentally sustainable land use and management practices. - Limited practical skills, knowledge, financial and technical resources of land users hampering investments in sustainable agriculture, livestock, and land management practices. - Underdeveloped value chains and insufficient availability of appropriate post-harvest techniques and marketing channels, leaving dryland products undervalued and underutilized, limiting opportunities for environmentally sustainable local development. - Insufficient structural knowledge management to enable policy linkages, replication and upscaling of good practices. - Continuation of environmentally unsustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral practices, overgrazing and deforestation, application of herbicides and mineral fertilizers, in combination with wildfires, drought, torrential rains and floods, resulting in high levels of land degradation particularly in drylands. - Increased rates of deforestation, erosion, loss of soil fertility, loss of biodiversity and ecosystem functioning.	- National capacities strengthened, including updated policy frameworks, and improved coordination, knowledge and tools for data-driven land use planning processes aimed at fostering an effective enabling environment for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation - Capacities strengthened at local level to understand the value of biodiversity ecosystem services, and enable demonstration of SLM and SFM practices (including erosion control, conservation agriculture, improved livestock keeping techniques, agroforestry systems, water harvesting techniques, etc.) at site-level in targeted landscapes in the Savanes and Kara region, which are characterised by particularly high rates of deforestation, land degradation, and rural poverty. - Environmentally sustainable nature-based livelihood options supported, including by improving value chains of agricultural/agroforestry commodities. Successful enterprises identified and upscaling supported to demonstrate potential for sustainable development while reducing environmental pressures. - Knowledge management and communication processes facilitated to enable replication and upscaling of good practices, including mainstreaming of opportunities to promote gender equality.	- Environmentally sustainable land and forest management practices implemented in a total of 59,000 ha, including: ●At least 22,000 ha of highly degraded forest areas, 20,000 ha of highly degraded crop land and 17,000 ha of highly degraded pasture land, including restoration of areas within PA buffer zones and wildlife corridors. ●SLM and SFM practices implemented in 32,000 ha of agro-sylvo-pastoral lands, and 5,000 ha in wildlife corridors. - An estimated 13,216,197 tons of CO_2e mitigated over a total accounting period of 20 years (6 years implementation, plus 14 capitalisation). - Improved ecosystem services delivered by drylands and forests under SLM/SFM practices, including water and soil retention. - Reduction of deforestation and land degradation in PAs, their buffer zones and wildlife corridors - Participatory planning for habitat conservation and corridors and stakeholder engagement to foster local support for PA management contributing to improved conservation of globally significant biodiversity, including endangered West African elephants, lions, leopards and other wildlife. - Local socio-economic development benefits delivered while reducing environmental pressures through sustainable production and value adding of agricultural/agroforestry commodities. - Good practices in environmentally sustainable land and forest management while promoting gender equality and delivering socio-economic development opportunities translated into appropriate format to enable replication and upscaling at the local, national, regional and global levels.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits

91. As summarized in the table above, the project aims to achieve multiple global environmental benefits. The project is designed to specifically contribute to SDG 15 in its aim to:

? *Achieve sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase reforestation globally*
? *Combat desertification, restore degraded lands and soils, including those affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a neutral world on land degradation*, as also highlighted in the thirteenth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 13) to UNCCD, which emphasised the crucial role of land degradation neutrality (LDN) transformative projects and programmes in the implementation of the Convention. As per LDN definition, the project contributes to reaching "*a state in which the quantity and quality of land resources required to support ecosystem functions and services and improve food security remain stable or increase within specified temporal and spatial scales and given ecosystems*" (Decision 3/COP.12, UNCCD, 2015a). The project takes the conceptual framework of LDN forward in: (i) avoiding land degradation before it occurs; (ii) reducing land degradation and its effects, and; (iii) reversing land degradation by restoring ecosystem services.
? *Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species*

92. The project will contribute to multiple GEF7 core indicators. It will contribute to achievement of **Core indicator 1** through **improved management of terrestrial protected areas for conservation and sustainable use.** This includes a target of 429,000 ha, as follows:[53]

? Oti-K?ran National Park (WDPA ID 2339) and Oti-Mandouri Faunal Reserve complex (OKM) covers a total of 179,000 ha (Oti-K?ran NP 69,000 ha and Oti-Mandouri Reserve 110,000 ha, including a core area of 41,914 ha, buffer zone of 57,386 ha, and transition zone of 49,700 ha[54],

? Fazao-Malfakassa National Park (WDPA ID 2340) covers an area of 250,000 ha as per its current management plan (PAG 2018-2027).[55]

93. The project will contribute to achievement of **Core indicator 3, Area of land restored**, by restoring 22,000 ha of highly degraded forest areas, 20,000 ha of highly degraded crop land and 17,000 ha of highly degraded pasture land (Indicator 3.1-3.3).

94. The project will contribute to achievement of **Core Indicator 4, Area of landscape under improved practices**, by ensuring that 5,000 ha are under management to benefit biodiversity (Indicator 4.1) and 32,000 ha are under sustainable land management in production systems (Indicator 4.3).

95. The project will contribute to achievement of Core Indicator 6, Greenhouse gas emission mitigated, by ensuring that 13,216,197 tons of CO2e of emissions will be avoided in the AFOLU sector against a no-project baseline over a period of 20 years (Indicator 6.1), of which 4,903,685 tons of CO2e will result from direct project impacts through the restoration of forest cover on 12,000 ha of riparian forest and forest corridors, the rehabilitation of 10,000 ha of degraded land (including slopes) with tree crops and agroforestry, and the improved management of 20,000 ha of degraded crop land and 17,000 ha of degraded pasture land, respectively, and 8,312,512 t CO2eq will result from indirect project

benefits through reduced use of fire in forest and savanna lands. The Ex-Act calculations file is embedded at p.6 above. The differences from GHG emissions reductions estimated at PIF stage (6,825,651 t CO2eq) are due to minor adjustments in project design and calculation, the use of a more recent version of the Ex-Act tool (9.2), and the inclusion of project benefits related to fire use in the calculation.

96. The project will contribute to achievement of **Core Indicator 11, Number of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender** (co-benefit) by reaching an expected 128,000 direct beneficiaries, including 51,200 men and 76,800 women. The target number of beneficiaries is based on an average household size of 8.6 persons, with an average land size of 4.08 ha per household.[56] Project interventions will be designed to particularly support women headed households (on average 17.7% of agricultural households are headed by women) ensuring that 60% of targeted beneficiaries will be women. A more exact estimation of the number of beneficiaries will be determined through a detailed baseline survey during the first six months of project preparation.

97. The project will furthermore contribute to **UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework** Strategic Objective 1: improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality.

98. The project will likewise contribute to achieving Togo?s voluntary **Land Degradation Neutrality**[57] targets through its focus on restoring degraded landscapes and facilitation of sustainable land and forest management. By restoring restoring 22,000 ha of highly degraded forest areas, 20,000 ha of highly degraded crop land and 17,000 ha of highly degraded pasture land (11% of the national target) and ensuring SLM over 37,000 ha (34% of the national target of 108,802 ha), the project will contribute substantially to achieving the national LDN targets. LDN is recognized as an accelerator and integrator for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and for playing a critical role in carbon sequestration and the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

99. The reductions in land degradations that the project intends to achieve will contribute to achieving **UNFCC emission reduction targets** by reducing release of greenhouse gasses while increasing the ability of ecosystems to act as GHG sinks (for calculations, see Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool results annexed to this PIF).

100. By focusing restoration and sustainable land/forest management interventions on areas prioritised based on ecosystem and biodiversity values, as well as through its targeted outreach, knowledge management and capacity enhancement activities, the project will contribute to achieving the following **Aichi Targets**[58]:

? **Target 1:** People are aware of the values of biodiversity [and ecosystems] and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably;

? **Target 4:** Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits;

? **Target 5:** The rate of loss of all-natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced;

? **Target 7:** Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity;

? **Target 14:** Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable; and

? **Target 15:** Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

101. **Innovation:** The project design is based on a vision of transformative change to achieve LDN, sustain biodiversity in drylands in northern Togo, and facilitate climate smart agriculture by addressing the entire value chain (from polices and land use planning to investments in land rehabilitation and sustainable land management to the development of production value chains for dryland products). The project will seek to apply innovative locally adapted technologies, tools, and techniques that consider context and target group specificities including local and indigenous knowledge and traditional practices as well as current scientific insights on appropriate agroforestry/agricultural methods and species selection.

102. **Sustainability:** The project has been designed with sustainability in mind. This includes an emphasis on closely linking project efforts within existing structures and institutions, rather than attempting to create new ones. This is an important feature of the project?s support to extension and capacity building / training (see para. 40 and embedded table above). It is also evident in the project?s use of existing mechanisms to supporting networking and exchange through existing sustainability committees. The project?s theory of change also emphasises the importance of livelihoods improvement as a factor in determining the sustainability of SFM, SLM and restoration efforts.

103. Sustainability will be further enhanced by the fact that project implementation will take place in a highly participatory manner, engaging stakeholders at all levels to ensure that the project reflects their interests and needs in the best possible way. This will facilitate ownership, and contribute to longer-term sustainability of the investments made. The development of land management action plans will be done in line with local development plans, and in close collaboration with the administration of the targeted prefectures, to ensure that they are institutionally anchored at the appropriate level. The project will facilitate systems to enable widespread adoption of tools and innovations, and encourage institutionalisation. This will include embedding knowledge into institutional memories by depositing information in appropriate form, and by engaging relevant actors in training and learning opportunities[59]. Appropriate forms of information dissemination to encourage learning and institutional uptake will depend on the targeted audience (for instance, and will be further explored

under each project component, with linkages to knowledge management and communication strategies designed under Component 4. Extension services will play a critical role in sharing knowledge, connecting farmers to facilities providing post-harvest services and access to tools, subsidizes and inputs for land users, in a gender-informed manner. Support from the private sector is envisaged for partnerships related to sustainable value chains and product development (e.g. moringa, shea butter, cashew nuts, baobab) and bankable land management investment cases will submitted to private impact funds (e.g. Althelia, LDN Fund, Moringa Fund) to enable longer-term financial viability of initiatives that demonstrate potential for replication at scale.

104. **Replication & Upscaling**: Potential for replication and scaling up of successful practices that contribute to multiple environmental benefits will be increased through implementation of project Component 4 by ensuring a strong knowledge management system with linkages at local, national, regional and global levels. Extension services will play an important role in enabling replication and upscaling at the local and national level (Component 1 and 2). Linkages with open data platforms for sharing and publishing georeferenced information (Component 1), and coordination with the knowledge management component of the Good Growth Partnership (Component 3) will contribute to enabling upscaling at the global level.

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[1] FAO Food and Agriculture Organization. (2015). Global Resources Assessment 2015: How are the world?s forests changing?

http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4793e.pdf

[2] Lynch, L., Kokou, K. and Todd, S. (2018) Comparison of the Ecological Value of Sacred and Non-sacred Community Forests in Kaboli, Togo. Tropical Conservation Science 11: 1?11

[3] MERF, 2018

[4] E.g: Diwediga, B., Wala,K., Folega, F., Dourm, M., Woegan, Y.A., Akpagana, K., Le, Q.B. (2015) Biophysical and anthropogenous determinants of landscape patterns and degradation of plant communities in Mo hilly basin (Togo), Ecological Engineering 85:132?143

[5] See USAID (2018) Climate Risk Profile: West Africa Fact Sheet 27 pp.

[6] MERF, 2013

[7] IUCN / GSEAF, 1995

[8] See https://www.afdb.org/en/countries-west-africa-togo/togo-economic-outlook

[9] It?s worth noting that increasing population may also be beneficial in certain respects, e.g. to stimulate innovation

[10] A recent study on Oti-Keran reserve indicated that while 80% of local respondents agreed with the existing regulatory structure, many farmers continue to grow crops and graze domestic animals inside

the PA. Fandijinou, K, et al. (2020) Assessment of the Protected Areas Strategy in Togo under Sustainable Management: The Case Study of Oti-Keran, Togodo, and Abdoulaye Faunal Reserve. OJE 10:141-159 https://www.scirp.org/journal/oje

[11] Minist?re de l?Agriculture, de l??levage et la P?che (2014). 4 Recensement Nationale de l?Agriculture 2011-2014 Volume Vi: Module Compl?mentaire Principales caract?ristiques de l?Agriculture Togolaise

[12] See: https://wascal.org

[13] While local communities are informed about management decisions, they do not participate in decision-making mechanisms and are rarely consulted formally. However, since 2013, village associations of participatory management of protected areas (AVGAP) have been organized in many villages and are legally recognized by the national territorial administration.

[14] E.g: Atrsi, K.H. et al. (2019) Ecological challenges for the buffer zone management of a West African National Park. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management. https://doi.org/10.1080/09640568.2019.1603844

[15] Negotiations for a second phase of this project are in an advanced stage, offering opportunities for collaboration and mutual learning during the implementation of the present project, as well as cofinance.

[16] West African Development Bank

[17] Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa

[18] OPEC Fund for International Development

[19] This is in line with the outcomes of the national LDN target setting process, which prioritized Savanes and Kara regions as hotspots of land degradation.

[20] Source: Sustainable Land Management contribution to successful land-based climate change adaptation and mitigation, SPI, UNCCD

[21] Source: Bonn Challenge Barometer of Progress: Spotlight Report 2017

[22] Not applicable to this project

[23] This will include the Agriculture Policy, Forestry Policy, Land use Planning Policy and Energy Policy.

[24] See for instance: Dimobe, K., Ou?draogo, A., Soma, S., Goetze, D., Porembski, S., Thiombiano, A. (2015). Identification of driving factors of land degradation and deforestation in the Wildlife Reserve of Bontioli (Burkina Faso), Global Ecology and Conservation 4:559?571

[25] Linkages will be established with the UN Biodiversity Lab: https://www.unbiodiversitylab.org/about.html

[26] See: https://knowledge.unccd.int/knowledge-products-and-pillars/access-capacity-policy-support-technology-tools/decision-trees-soc

[27] www.geonode.org

[28] http://trends.earth/docs/en

[29] www.openforis.org/tools/collect-earth.html

[30] Sims, N.C., Newnham, G.J., England, J.R., Guerschman, J., Cox, S.J.D., Roxburgh, S.H., Viscarra Rossel, R.A., Fritz, S. and Wheeler, I. 2021. Good Practice Guidance. SDG Indicator 15.3.1, Proportion of Land That Is Degraded Over Total Land Area. Version 2.0. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Bonn, Germany.

[31] Office de D?veloppement et d?Exploitation des For?ts

[32] Agence National de Gestion de l?Environnement

[33] E.g.: restoration potential, habitat cover, species occurrence, species richness, levels of endemicity, presence of endangered species.

[34] The selection of appropriate restoration SLM and SFM practices and approaches will take place upon site prioritization. Options that may be considered may include improved agronomic practices that incorporate organic fertilization, minimum soil disturbance, terracing, water harvesting, agroforestry systems, and conservation agriculture.

[35] The project will incorporate results obtained from mapping the vital wildlife migration corridor between OKM and the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) complex that was undertaken as part of the GEF-funded project on Strengthening the Conservation Role of Togo's National System of Protected Areas (GEF ID 4026; PIMS 4420).

[36] E.g.: Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs): https://www.gh.undp.org/content/ghana/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/CREMA_Communique.html
Or village associations: https://www.equatorinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/case_1466460318.pdf

[37] The project will explore the use of the Co$ting Nature tool, which assesses the impact of human interventions on ecosystem services and provides information for assessing the consequences of a project or policy prior to its implementation. For more info see: www.aboutvalues.net

[38] E.g.: restoration potential, habitat cover, species occurrence, species richness, levels of endemicity, presence of endangered species.

[39] The selection of appropriate restoration SLM and SFM practices and approaches will take place upon site prioritization. Options that may be considered may include improved agronomic practices that incorporate organic fertilization, minimum soil disturbance, terracing, water harvesting, agroforestry systems, and conservation agriculture. Also see Annex A, Table A.1.

[40] The project will incorporate results obtained from mapping the vital wildlife migration corridor between OKM and the W-Arly-Pendjari (WAP) complex that was undertaken as part of the GEF-funded project on Strengthening the Conservation Role of Togo's National System of Protected Areas (GEF ID 4026; PIMS 4420).

[41] The project will promote only native species, or species that have been demonstrated to be non-invasive and not pose any threats to local biodiversity.

[42] The project will assess all major HWC risks, however, human-elephant conflict in particular was identified as a substantial risk in the targeted areas (e.g. see https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/9636)

[43] E.g. see Shaffer et al. (2019) Human-Elephant Conflict: A Review of Current Management Strategies and Future Directions. Front. Ecol. Evol. https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fevo.2018.00235/full

[44] Wirework containers filled with rock, broken concrete, or other material, used in the construction of dams, retaining walls, etc.

[45] E.g.: Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs): https://www.gh.undp.org/content/ghana/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2018/CREMA_Communique.html
Or village associations: https://www.equatorinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/case_1466460318.pdf

[46] Areas shown are as part of mixed agroforestry systems and not as monocultures.

[47] Land users including farmers, private sector, and communities living in PA buffer zones will be encouraged to join cooperatives.

[48] http://goodgrowthpartnership.com

[49] The project will draw lessons learned from equity investments in neighboring Benin: www.thegef.org/news/gef-supported-fund-invests-benin-based-sustainable-cashew-processing-company

[50] This will include mechanisms to enable Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), particularly related to participatory site selection activities implemented under Components 1 and 2. The strategy should also ensure that stakeholders have sufficient understanding of the local and global benefits of biodiversity conservation and sustainable land/forest management approaches, to enable buy-in and support for project interventions.

[51] www.wocat.net

[52] See https://knowledge.unccd.int/sites/default/files/ldn_targets/Togo%20LDN%20Country%20Commitments.pdf

[53] The following figures differ from those referenced in the WDPA, which reports 163,640 ha for Oti-K?ran NP and 69,000 ha for Fazao-Malfakassa NP. In addition, the terminal evaluation of the previous GEF-funded project on Strengthening the conservation role of Togo?s national System of Protected Areas (PIMS 4220, GEF ID 4026) reported that 114,560 ha of the OKM PA could be considered secured while requalification decree had been drafted, while 153,600 ha could be considered secured for the FM NP with the requalification decree yet to be adopted. At present, there are four decrees awaiting adoption with the Government including Fazao-Malfakassa NP (192,000 ha), while there is no requalification decree for OKM.

[54] See: https://en.unesco.org/biosphere/africa/oti-keran_oti-mandouri)

[55] Minist?re de l?environnement et des ressources foresti?res (MERF). 2018. Plan d?amenagement et de gestion du parc national Fazao Malfakassa P?riode : 2018 ? 2027

[56] Ministere de l?Agriculture, de l?Elevage et de la P?che. 2013. 4eme Rencensement National de l?Agriculture 2011 ? 2014

[57] Togo endorsed its voluntary LDN targets in December 2017.

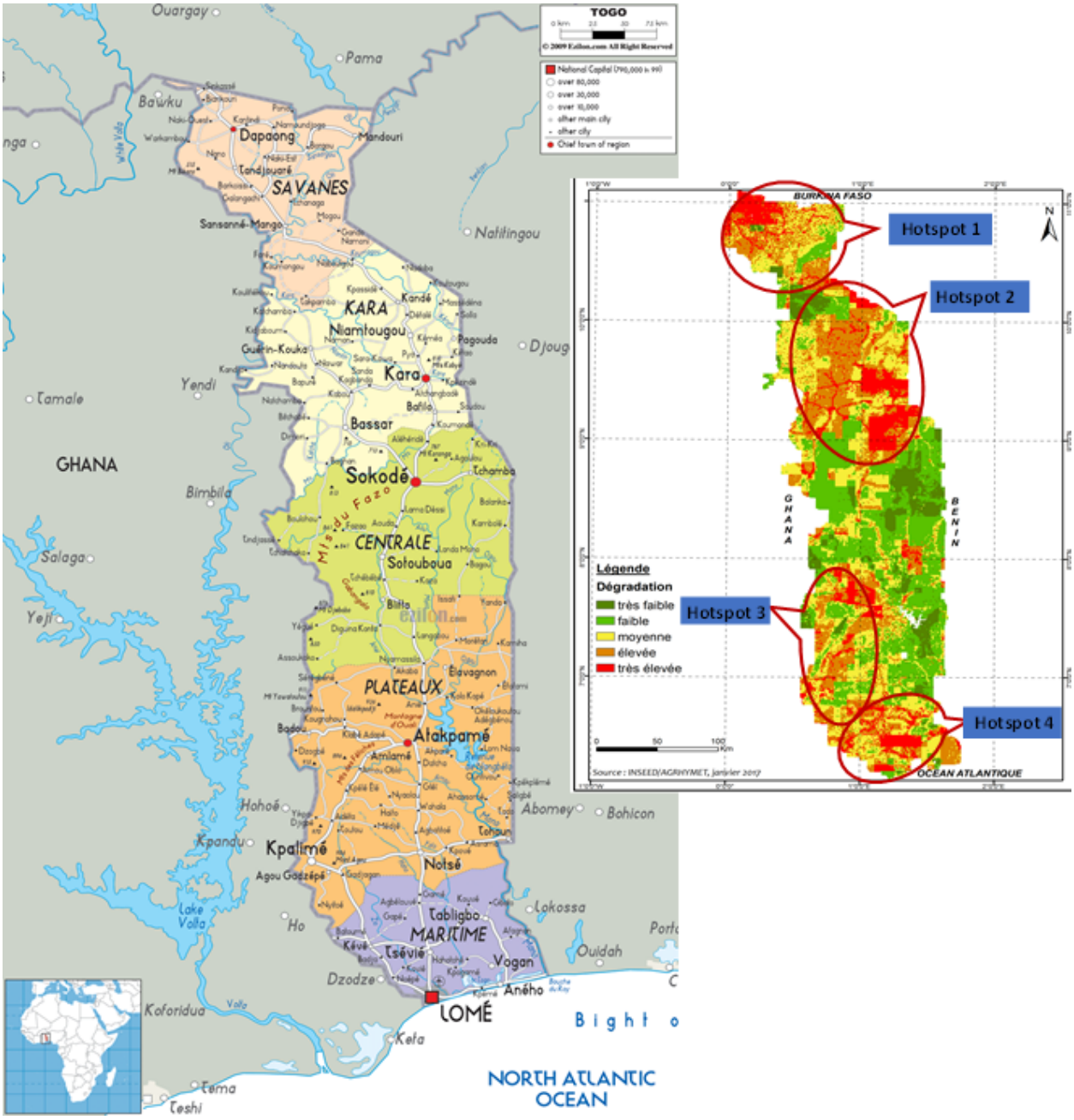
[58] https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets

[59]See for instance: Wiseman, E. (2007). The institutionalization of organizational learning. OLKC Proceedings 2007. pp. 112-1136

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

Map 1: Land degradation hotspots in Togo. The project will focus on Hotspot 1 (Savanes region) and Hotspot 2 (Kara region).


TOGO
Ouargay
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Dapaong
Mandouri
SAVANES
Sansanné-Mango
Natitingou
KARA
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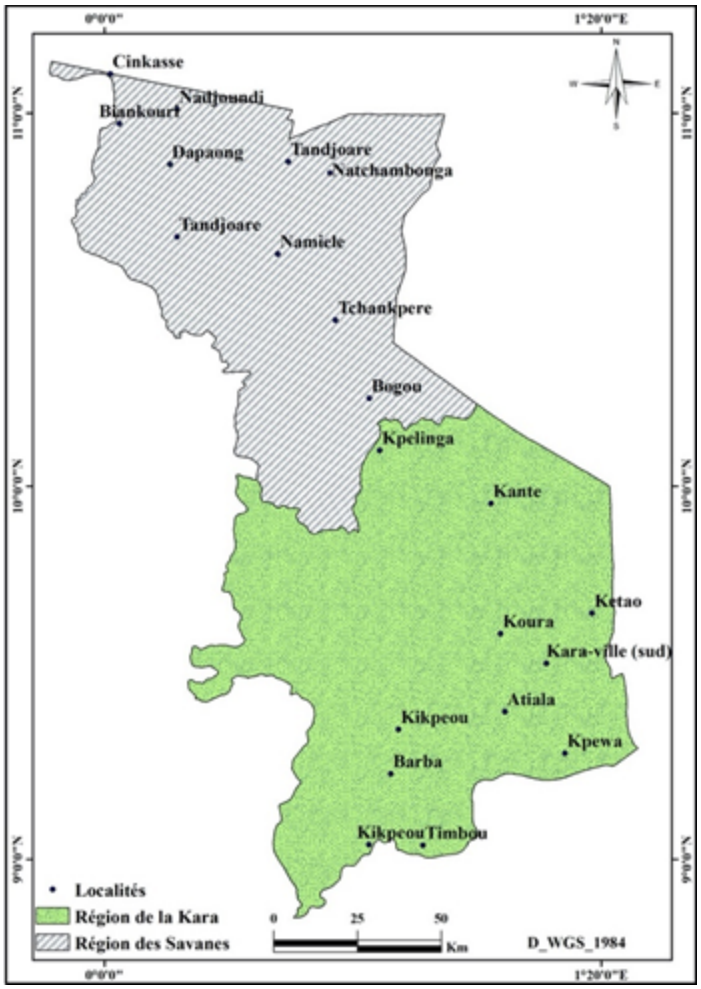
Kandé
Pagouda
Djoug
Guérin-Kouka
Kara
Yendi
Tamale
Bassar
GHANA
Sokodé
Tchamba
Bimbila
CENTRALE
Sotouboua
Salaga
Yeji
Bitta
PLATEAUX
Elavagnon
Atakpamé
Amlamé
Hohoé
Abomey
Bohicon
Kpandu
Kpalimé
Notsé
Agou Gazzépé
Lake Volta
Ho
Tabligbo
MARITIME
Lokossa
Kévé
Tsévié
Vogan
Ouidah
Dzodze
Aného
LOMÉ
Koforidua
Keta
Bight o
Tema
Teshi
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
BURKINA FASO
Hotspot 1
Hotspot 2
Hotspot 3
Hotspot 4
GHANA
BENIN
OCEAN ATLANTIQUE
Légende
Dégradation
très faible
faible
moyenne
élevée
très élevée
Source : INSEED/AGRHYMET, janvier 2017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Ketao
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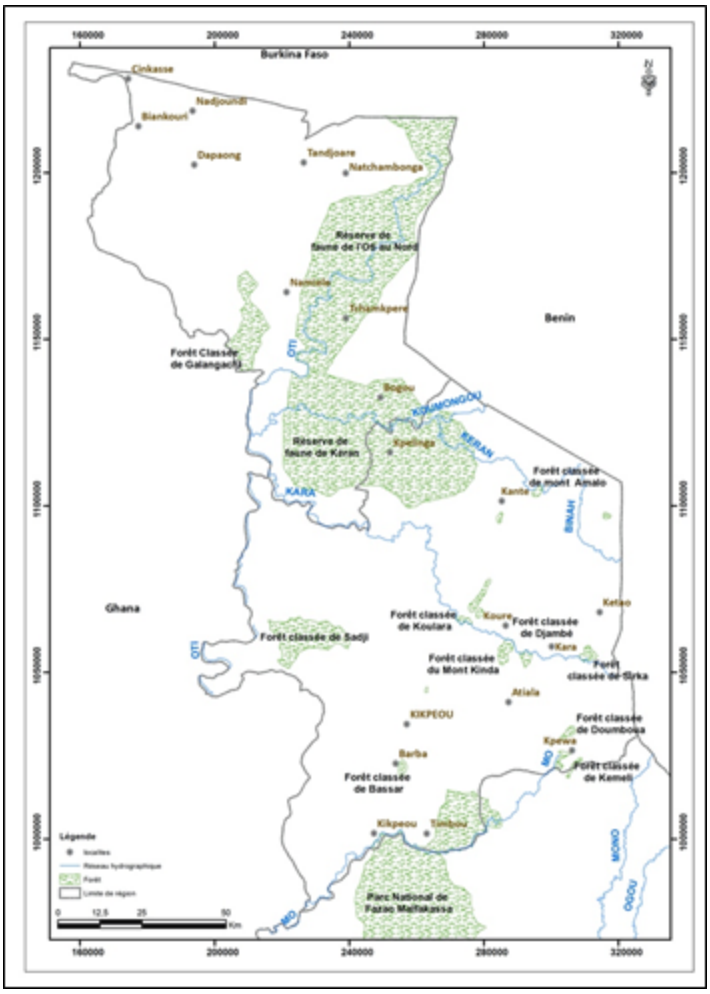


Map 2: Proposed locations for site specific interventions under Component 3.

Map 3: Protected areas in Kara and Savanes.

Geospatial coordinates of project landscapes are as follows:

? The complex of protected areas of the dry savannas of northern Togo: Lat. 10.706881?/ Long. 0.680593?

? The degraded land zone of the extreme north-west of Togo: Lat. 10.927965?/Long. 0.106558?

? The high summits of the eastern Kara region: Lat. 10.122169?/ Long. 0.808407?

? Fazao-Malfakassa National Park and adjacent landscapes: Lat. 9.162958?/ Long. 0.828233?

1c. Child Project?

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

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above, please explain why:

1. The project put a strong focus on community and stakeholder engagement throughout project design, and this will continue throughout implementation.

2. Engagement with project stakeholders, including ethnic groups at project sites, commenced during the project development phase. In addition to consultations conducted with Lom?-based stakeholders, meaningful, effective and informed consultations, following FPIC approach, were conducted in the project landscapes. These activities were led by an Environmental and Social Safeguards Expert and by a Stakeholder Engagement professional with a deep understanding of local contexts and profound knowledge of consultation with local communities, to both gather views and concerns of stakeholders and facilitate their full contribution to project design. The consultations carried out during the PPG enabled active local community engagement and participation in decision-making.

3. Communities were consulted during the PPG phase using a Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) approach. Such meaningful engagement will continue during the implementation phase. The engagement process will take into consideration the rights of Ethnic Groups and the disadvantages faced by them, linked to vulnerabilities, such as limited access to education, low literacy levels, negative stereo-typing and inadequate understanding of national or site-specific policy and programming processes. Where necessary, civil society organizations representing and deemed acceptable by Ethnic Groups will also be engaged to provide additional support.

4. Based on the detailed stakeholder analyses that took place during project design, a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) (see Annex 8) has been developed and will be implemented during the full project, aimed at actively involving all relevant groups through targeted communication and outreach efforts with the aim to increase awareness about the intended project outcomes and benefits, and to mobilize buy-in and support for project implementation. The SEP includes a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that will be activated in case any concerns are raised by partners or beneficiaries about human rights infringements, adverse socio-economic or environmental impacts directly or indirectly attributed to project implementation. All concerns will be assessed, documented, and followed up with appropriate responses in order to address the issue.

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Please find the Stakeholder Engagement Plan attached as Annex 8.

Summary of the stakeholder engagement plan (Annex 8):

The stakeholder engagement strategy of the project is based on both national requirements (e.g. Framework Law on the Environment) and UNDP requirements (e.g. meaningful, effective and informed consultation; stakeholder engagement throughout implementation of the project; ongoing reporting to affected communities and individuals). Discussions of the project have taken place with project stakeholders, including representatives from Indigenous Groups and both women and men, during the field missions in the project preparation phase (PPG) and at the Inception Workshop. The stakeholder engagement plan provides guidance and methodology for the continued engagement with stakeholders throughout the project implementation (e.g. meetings, workshops, interviews, electronic media, etc). It also provides guidance on the engagement with specific groups (indigenous groups, older people, young people, people with disabilities, women). A timetable and budget for the stakeholder engagement are included in the plan. It also lays out a Grievance Redress Mechanism and a monitoring and reporting plan for the stakeholder engagement plan.

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

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

1. In line with UNDP and GEF policies on mainstreaming gender into project design and implementation, a gender gap analysis has been conducted during project preparation, and a detailed, costed action plan with associated indicators was developed to ensure that the design

takes into full consideration gender-related dynamics and opportunities in the Togolese context. The resulting Gender Analysis and Action Plan are available as Annex 10 of the UNDP project document.

2. The project takes into account the fact that despite improvement in the political and strategic framework for mainstreaming gender-related issues into development decisions and actions in Togo, women's unequal access to land, inputs, equipment, and credit, economic and social opportunities remain limited compared to men. The project has been designed specifically to ensure that it maximises opportunities to contribute to gender equality, including through dedicated activities described under Component 4.
3. Key conclusions and recommendations of the gender analysis include that there is a need for capacity building of women on improved conservation and sustainable land use practices, including agro-ecological practices; that the process of acquiring land titles is still difficult for women and would benefit from project support; and that the project will therefore include a dedicated Gender and social inclusion expert with a livelihood profile whose main task will be to ensure the gender mainstreaming and social inclusion in the implementation of the project, supported by consultants for specific studies and training activities.
4. The implementation of the gender action plan requires the inclusion in the project team of a gender and social inclusion expert with a livelihood profile, whose main task will be to ensure gender mainstreaming and social inclusion in the implementation of the project. The expert?s main task will be to ensure the gender mainstreaming and social inclusion in the implementation of the project.
5. As seen in the table embedded below, gender is mainstreamed in all project interventions (planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation). In addition, a number of specific actions are called for in the Gender Action Plan. These include gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women?s empowerment and state in the following areas: (i) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; (ii) improving women?s participation and decision making, and; (iii) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women. The table identifies specific outputs and activities aimed at supporting gender empowerment and equality. Monitoring of the implementation and impact of these activities, based on SMART indicators and targets included in the project results framework, has been incorporated directly into the overall project monitoring plan, together with a table highlighting gender-sensitive elements of project indicators (see UNDP project document, Annex 10).

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

Yes

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

Private sector engagement will be key to the success and longer-term sustainability of this project, especially given the role of the sector in enabling investments in agricultural and agroforestry value chains, and upscaling of successful interventions. The project will work closely with the private sector and will seek to establish partnerships with them. Preliminary discussions were held during the project formulation phase with private sector actors such as CAJOU ESPORT (involved in cashew nut processing), ALAFIA (operator and exporter of shea products), NOTO (a company based in the port area of Lom?, specializing in the transportation and processing of shea nuts) and many others. During implementation, partnerships will be established with these private sector structures to support and sell the products produced by the GEF project beneficiaries. Based on these partnerships, private sector entities will be invited to contribute to the establishment of post-harvest processing facilities and to partner with local companies in the GEF project. In addition, bankable micro-projects will be developed that will combine crop production and product marketing.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

1. A total of 28 risks have been identified and are presented in the project?s Risk Register (see UNDP project document, Annex 6). These risks fall into three relatively distinct categories, as follows:

? *Social and environmental risks (#1-16 in risk register)*: 16 social and environmental risks have been identified and assessed through UNDP?s Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) (see Annex 5). The following risks have been rated as ?Substantial?:

- Risk 02 ? Presence of various ethnic groups in the project landscape
- Risk 04 - Risk of community protests

The above risks, along with 14 additional ?Moderate risks? have been assessed, with appropriate management measures designed and risk owner identified (see Annexes 5 and 6).

? *Miscellaneous risks associated with theory of change assumptions (#17-23 in risk register)*: Seven moderate risks to effective project implementation have been identified, deriving from assumptions presented in the project?s theory of change. These include one risk associated with enhanced risk of natural disaster associated with climate change. Risk owners and management measures are indicated.

? *Risks associated with COVID-19 (#24-28 in risk register)*: Finally, five moderate risks associated with COVID-19 have been identified, together with management measures and risk owners.

2. Overall, the project builds on the lessons and the processes of recent similar projects. Project development has been informed through consultations with a broad cross section of national stakeholders and thorough analysis of national and local circumstances. Project developers have also elaborated three action plans to manage and mitigate the cumulative nature of the risks and/or the complexity of assessing and managing the moderate risks identified in the SESP. These action plans are: (1) Stakeholder Engagement Plan, (2) Ethnic Groups Plan (EGP) and (3) Gender Action Plan. The EGP for example, outlines key activities designed to obtain the FPIC of local communities during the project?s inception phase.

3. Finally, the Project will develop a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that is proportional, culturally appropriate, accessible, and transparent, and that ensures appropriate protection for claimants, and the Project also will inform the stakeholders about the existence of the mechanism and how to use it. The GRM will include an early warning system, helping to identify problems and close gaps in a timely and cost-effective manner, avoiding escalation into more entrenched or complex disputes. The GRM will be executed through the implementing partner. As needed or as requested, UNDP will be available to help the implementing partner to address project-related grievances as part of its oversight and assurance roles.

COVID-19 risks and opportunities

1. According to the African Development Bank[1], despite its not being heavily impacted by COVID-19 infections, the pandemic had a significant effect on Togo?s formerly dynamic economic growth. From a real GDP growth rate of 5.5% in 2019, growth slowed to 0.7% in 2020. As in virtually all countries in the world, this decline in the rate of real GDP growth recorded in 2020 is attributed to the negative impact of Covid-19, which disrupted the implementation of the various projects and programs of the PND 2018-2022. The real GDP economic growth rate is expected to reach 4.7% in 2021, has been revised upwards and stand at 5.3% in 2021.

2. Despite the projected recovery in economic growth, COVID-19 continues to weigh as an element of the development challenge being targeted by the present project. Agricultural production, employment and investment have all been hindered by the pandemic. Several project risks associated with the pandemic have also been identified.

3. In Togo, although statistics are not available, the COVID-19 pandemic has led to increased deforestation and associated biodiversity loss. Indeed, in rural areas, poor populations turn to forests and forest products for their subsistence, especially plants and wildlife for food, which can lead to overexploitation of natural resources. This is the case for the production of charcoal, the conversion of forests to agriculture lands and other informal and sometimes illegal economic activities. Forest sector recovery programs and projects are also delayed by the pandemic.

4. Togo presented its post-Covid-19 recovery strategy to the international actors of the LDC (Least Developed Countries) Group, during a ministerial meeting in September 2021.[2][3] In response to the

crisis, Togo adjusted its national development plan (2018-2022)?adopting a new government roadmap covering the 2020-2025 period and launching a Response-Resilience-Recovery strategy to contain the virus and ensure growth.

5. To support the Government Response Plan, the UN Country Team developed an inter-agency support plan on COVID-19, and UNDP Togo, because of its integrator role, has been as asked to lead on the implementation of that plan. In coordination and partnership with relevant actors at national level, UNDP is contributing to the overall objective of the COVID-19 National Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan to halt further transmission of COVID-19, and mitigate the impact of the outbreak, including its social and economic impacts. In this regard, UNDP?s support to the Togolese National Response Plan and the UN Interagency Support Plan focuses on three pillars of the corporate offer. The approach ensures that the current response and recovery work enables the country to recover better from crises, accelerate the transition from resilience & long-term development efforts, better manage, anticipate & reduce risks, and support a rapid return to sustainable development pathways.[3][4]

6. Emergent COVID-related risks affecting the project are summarized in Table 8 below.[4][5]

Table 8: COVID-related risks

#	*Description*	*Risk category*	*Impact and Probability (1-5)*	*Risk treatment / management measures*	*Risk owner*

#	*Description*	*Risk cate-gory*	*Impact and Probability (1-5)*	*Risk treatment / management measures*	*Risk owner*
13	**Exposing communities to COVID-19 and other disease outbreaks** The COVID-19 and other potential disease outbreaks could pose serious difficulties for effective project implementation and benefit sharing. The project activities (e.g. frequent meetings, field visits, travelling, etc.) could inadvertently cause significant spread of the COVID-19 virus.	Social and environ-mental	I = 4 L = 2 **Moderate**	Mask wearing and usage of hand sanitizers were adopted during the meetings and consultation events by the PPG by Project Team and community. To manage potential risks and vulnerabilities related to Covid-19, during the implementation, the project team will continue applying the Covid-19 prevention protocols in effect in Togo. In addition, awareness will be promoted to ensure that people (project staff and stakeholders) are aware of the risks and undertake mitigation measures.	MERF
24	Continued or renewed efforts in COVID-19 containment are likely over the course of project development and possibly into implementation	Health and safety	I = 3 L = 3 **Moderate**	The project development work plan and team will be built with this in mind, for example, maximizing experts in country. However, if the number of COVID19 cases increases beyond the currently low numbers and is not effectively contained, project start-up and implementation could be delayed. Methods for bio-secure implementation will be needed, such as increased use of remote communication, use of PPE, etc.	MERF

#	*Description*	*Risk category*	*Impact and Probability (1-5)*	*Risk treatment / management measures*	*Risk owner*
25	Limited capacity for remote work and interactions in Togo	Health and safety	I = 3 L = 3 **Moderate**	The rural areas of Togo are not well equipped for remote work, in terms of wi-fi availability. The project will attempt to hold consultations in halls or open spaces, while observing government and UNDP safety protocols. Availability of international personnel on-site will depend on working in a post-pandemic scenario. However, if the pandemic persists, experience in Togo and elsewhere to date indicates that remote training and consultation methods can be developed and that planning work can be accommodated in this manner at halls and offices where Wi-Fi is available.	MERF
26	Depending on the development of the pandemic in-country, it may be difficult to do community-level consultations	Health and safety	I = 3 L = 3 **Moderate**	Availability of international personnel on-site will depend on working in a post-pandemic scenario. However, if the pandemic persists, experience in Togo and elsewhere to date indicates that remote training and consultation methods can be developed and that planning work can be accommodated in this manner at halls and offices where Wi-Fi is available.	MERF

#	*Description*	*Risk category*	*Impact and Probability (1-5)*	*Risk treatment / management measures*	*Risk owner*
27	Government may be too occupied with COVID issues to deal with regular business	Health and safety	I = 3 L = 3 **Moderate**	At the national level, Government has its protocols in place for staff, and is requiring a full normal workload. Meetings are being conducted in small groups and via video. Unless there is a major increase in the pandemic, the risk is considered low.	MERF
28	Impacts on co-financing could result	Health and safety	I = 3 L = 3 **Moderate**	The availability of co-financing could be affected by changes in government fiscal priorities and exchange rates. Methods for safe implementation will be needed, such as increased use of remote communication, use of PPE, limited meetings. Government is, however, fully supportive of the project.	MERF

Opportunities associated with the COVID-19 pandemic are described in Table 9 below.

Table 9: COVID-related opportunities

Opportunity Category	Potential	Project Plans
Can the project help to protect and restore natural systems and their ecological functionality?	High	The project has been designed to ensure the long-term integrity, conservation and sustainable use of its target landscape and its ecosystem functions. Reducing encroachment of human land uses and fragmentation of ecosystems will also contribute to reducing the risk of future zoonosis.
Can the project regulate the consumption and trade of wildlife?	Medium	Hunting is not a major activity in the area. However, the project will attempt to reduce unregulated hunting and trade of wildlife / wild meat in the target area by strengthening the management of protected areas

Opportunity Category	Potential	Project Plans
Can the project include a focus on production landscapes and land use practices within them to decrease the risk of human/nature conflicts?	High	The project focuses on the rural landscape of Togo as a mosaic of protected areas and adjacent production landscape. Its objective is to ensure the sustainable management of both protected and agricultural areas. A key objective is to reduce or prevent the encroachment of human land uses (agriculture, pastoralism) into protected areas and remnant forests which results in their fragmentation and increased risk of human-wildlife conflicts with increased risk of disease exposure.
Can the project promote circular solutions to reduce unsustainable resource extraction and environmental degradation?	High	The project will ensure sustainable procurement, careful waste management, avoidance of contribution to POPs and GHG emissions. Landscape planning will contribute to recovery of the natural vegetation and enhanced landscape connectivity.
Short-term opportunity to support Covid economic recovery	High	The promotion of sustainable agriculture, agroforestry and use of non-timber forest products within the target landscapes will all contribute to income generation and the recovery of the local economy. All alternative livelihoods activities are intended towards green growth models and a circular economy by focusing on business models and land uses that incorporate LDN, biodiversity conservation and sustainability.

[1] See https://www.afdb.org/en/countries-west-africa-togo/togo-economic-outlook

[2] See https://www.togofirst.com/en/public-management/2109-8521-togo-shares-its-post-covid-recovery-strategy-during-a-forum-that-regrouped-least-developed-countries

[3] https://www.africa.undp.org/content/dam/rba/docs/COVID-19-CO-Response/undp-rba-covid-togo-apr2020.pdf

[4] Numbering is taken from the Annex 6 Risk register.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

General roles and responsibilities in the projects? governance mechanism

1. Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF).

2. The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document. The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

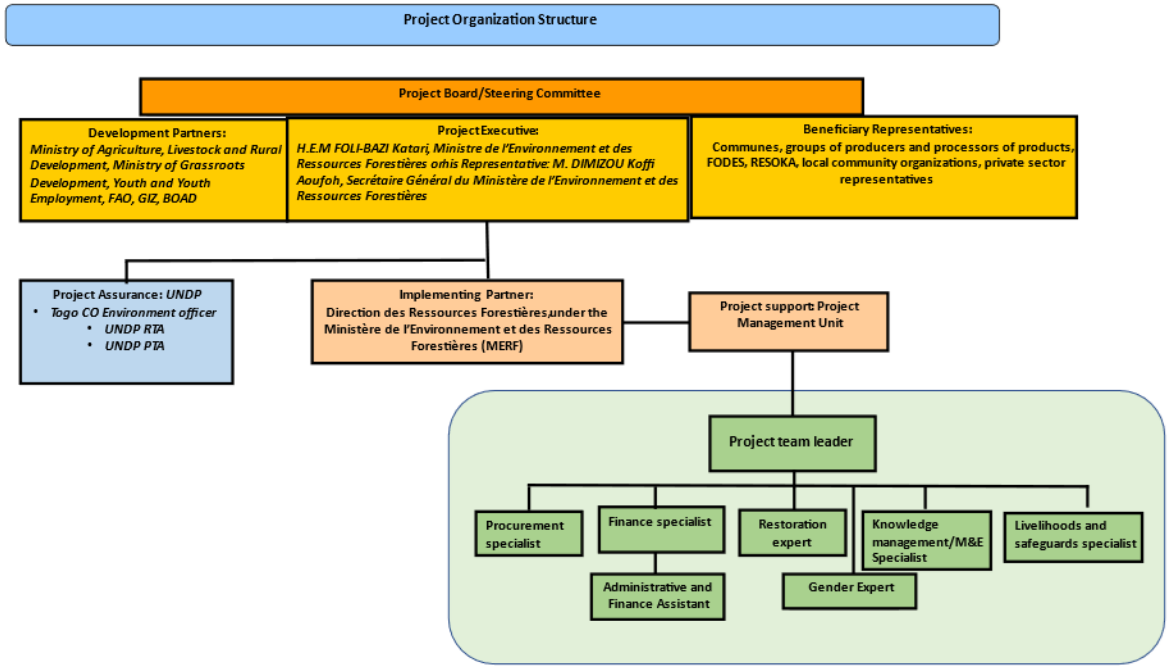
- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

3. UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

4. The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP?s Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

5. Figure 2 below describes the present project?s governance as a project fully implemented in accordance with National Implementation Modality (NIM).

Figure 2: Project Governance Arrangements



Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-?-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

1. As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.
2. In this case, UNDP is only performing an implementation oversight role in the project vis-?-vis our role in the project board and in the project assurance function and therefore a full separation of project implementation oversight and execution duties has been assured.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Project Organization Structure

a) Project Board: All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the ?Provide Oversight? section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the ?Manage Change? section of the POPP).

6. Additional details concerning the project board?including requirements to serve on the board and responsibilities and composition of the board?are available in the UNDP project document.

b) **Project Assurance**: Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

7. A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP?s project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function is Abiziou TCHINGUILOU.

c) **Project Management ? Execution of the Project**: The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

Coordination with ongoing projects and initiatives

8. Togo is currently implementing several projects in the agricultural and sustainable land and forest management sectors with which the GEF project will establish partnerships to create synergies and complementarities (see UNDP project document, Table 2). These include Oti Basin Agricultural Land Management Project (PATA-OTI), REDD+ Support Program and the Togo Forest Readiness and Rehabilitation Project (ProREDD), Program for Rural Development and Agriculture in Togo (ProDRA), Green Innovation Center Program (ProCIV), the Mono Transboundary Biosphere Reserve Project (ProMono), the Support Project for the Preservation of Ecosystems and Biodiversity through Agropastoralism (PAPEBA), the Support Program for the Fight against Climate Change (PALCC). The GEF project will build on the lessons being learned by these projects. It will also use the frameworks established by these projects and reach out to actors already trained in land and ecosystem management by these projects.

9. The project will aim to create strong linkages between these different initiatives at the national and local levels and ensure that project interventions complement the ongoing work of these partners. Organized actors in the project intervention landscapes will contribute to implementation of project activities. These organizations include platforms for exchange and collaboration for the implementation of the project. For example, exchange platforms created under the REDD+ project will be capitalized on and used for the implementation of the GEF project.

10. The network of civil society organizations used for the implementation of field actions in community forest development, income-generating activities and the use of non-timber forest products will also serve as a basis for the deployment of GEF project activities.

11. Lessons learned such as: (1) consultation with other ministries implementing other projects related to the concerns of the populations and SLM/SFM, (ii) strengthening follow-up activities for capacity building initiatives to ensure the sustainability of actions and equipment made available to communities and (iii) strengthening the involvement of communes/municipalities for the sustainability of actions to be implemented in the GEF project intervention zones, will enhance the effectiveness of project implementation

12. Study and learning trips will be organized to the sites of the Program for Rural Development and Agriculture (ProDRA) and the GIZ Forest for the Future (F4F) Project to help with the selection of promising value chains and to master techniques that have already proven themselves in the field. Where appropriate, specialists from these projects will be provided with additional, targeted training.

13. The project will also exchange experiences and lessons learned and, where possible, coordinate activities, with related projects in the region, including the GEF ID 10688 project ?Land degradation and protecting forested ecosystems in Benin?, implemented by UNDP, and the GEF ID 10291 project ?Sustainable management of dryland landscapes in Burkina Faso?, implemented by IUCN. Both projects share with the present project a focus on participatory landscape planning for greater resilience to climate change, land degradation neutrality and ecosystem conservation, as well as the identification and promotion of resilient value chains based on local agricultural and agroforestry species such as baobab, n?r?, karit? etc. In addition, climatic and soil conditions in northern Togo are very similar to those in northern Benin and the southern parts of Burkina Faso. Since the three projects will be implemented to a large extent over the same time period, there will be ample opportunities for the exchange of information, exchange visits and joint workshops about key topics of interest to the three projects, which could take place alternately in one of the three neighboring countries. Where physical visits and meetings are being planned, the Covid situation will be carefully analysed and risks will be minimized by following carefully relevant government and UN regulations.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

1. The project is consistent and fully in line with national plans, priorities and policies, and follows recommendations resulting from stakeholder consultations for GEF7 programming as agreed by MERF in November 2018. The project is in line with the National Action Programme to Combat Desertification under the UNCCD as well as with its political commitment to achieve LDN: ?Note Politique sur les Mesures pour Atteindre les Cibles Nationales de la Neutralit? en Mati?re de D?gradation des Terres au Togo? (December 2017), in supporting sustainable development by reversing the trend of land degradation. The project will contribute substantially to the implementation of the UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework and its Strategic Objective 1: To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality. By 2030 Togo aims to restore at least 80% of degraded lands (187,920 ha) and limit to 2% (108,802 ha) the degradation of non-degraded land, with the aim of reinforcing terrestrial ecosystem preservation with reference to the baseline (2010). By restoring 22,000 ha of highly degraded forest areas, 20,000 ha of highly degraded crop land and 17,000 ha of highly degraded pasture land, the project will contribute to achieving 11% of the national target for land restoration, and by facilitating sustainable land management in over 37,000 ha the project will contribute to an estimated 34% of the national target.

2. Through its participation in the African Forest Restoration Initiative (AFR100), Togo is committed to restoring 1.4 million hectares of landscapes and degraded land by 2030, to which the project will contribute. The project will contribute to the implementation of the National Strategy for the Sustainable Management of Protected Areas (2019-2029), which was adopted in 2018 and prioritises: i) improved PA governance by strengthening legal frameworks and increased community engagement in PA management; ii) restoration of protected areas by increasing knowledge of ecosystem services, strengthening ecological monitoring systems and ensuring viability and connectivity; and iii) strengthening the contribution of protected areas to sustainable development by supporting local development efforts, and improving production capacity of neighbouring communities.

3. The project is furthermore in line with Togo's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (SPANB 2010-2020) which aims, by 2050, to achieve a new balance between economic, social and environmental development through the enhancement, conservation, restoration and sustainable use of the biological diversity of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems as well as their resilience to all forms of threats, including the negative effects of climate change for the benefit of present and future generations. The project will contribute to the target of reducing the rate of degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats to 2% and reducing the area burned by 2020. The project will furthermore contribute directly to Strategic Directions B, C, D and E of the NBSAP, relating to enhancing the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services for all, improving the legal, institutional and governance framework, developing knowledge of national biological resources and building technical and human capacity.

4. The project contributes to the achievement of Axis 3 of the National Development Programme 2018-2022 (2018), which focuses on sustainable management of natural resources and climate change resilience. Axis 1 of the Strategic Investment Framework for the Management of the

Environment and Natural Resources (CSIGERN) focuses on development and implementation of the land degradation impact programme. The project is furthermore in line with the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (2017); National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2010-2020 (2014); National Environmental Policy (2012) with focus on sustainable use of natural resources and sound environmental management; Forest Policy (2011) with the aim to extend Togo's forest cover to 20% in 2035, protect biodiversity and wildlife habitats; National Land Use Planning Policy (2009) with focus on improvement of environmental governance and restoration of degraded natural resources; Land and State Code Act (2018) on modernization of the institutional land management framework; and the Water Code Act (2010).

5. Togo's National Determined Contributions (CDN): Togo's contribution to overall mitigation efforts is characterized as follows: In the BAU scenario (implementation of measures already programmed), the overall reduction rate in 2030 s rises to 11.14% compared to the total emissions of Togo in 2030 from the reference year 2010. This reduction in emissions is attributed to the implementation of sectoral efforts. The conditional objective of further reduction of GHG emissions according to the ambitious scenario is estimated at 20% compared to the dynamic BAU. In this regard, Togo's total reduction target would be 31.14% in 2030 compared to SAM projections. Thus Togo, in its NDCs, has opted for an approach allowing to highlight the opportunities for co-benefits in terms of reducing GHG emissions, which result from synergies between adaptation and mitigation. The priority sectors identified are: energy; agriculture; human settlements and health; water resources; coastal erosion and land use, land use change and forestry.

6. The project furthermore supports Togo?s contribution towards achieving Aichi targets (see section above) as well as the following Sustainable Development Goals: 1 No Poverty; 2 Zero Hunger; 5 Gender Equality; 6 Clean Water & Sanitation; 8 Decent Work & Economic growth; 12 Responsible Consumption & Production; 13 Climate Action; and SDG 15.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Knowledge management will be an integral part of the project, promoting learning and continuous improvement, enabling institutional memory, and extracting lessons and good practices to enable replication and up-scaling. Specific knowledge management activities are incorporated under Component 4 and will be integrated in support of capacity enhancement and training actions throughout project implementation. Broader dissemination of knowledge generated by the project will be pursued by development and implementation of a targeted stakeholder engagement and communication strategy. The project will furthermore explore opportunities to benefit from South-South and triangular cooperation mechanisms and build on existing national networks for agricultural research and regional initiatives such as WASCAL

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

1. Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy **The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.**

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

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

4. Finally, the UNDP project document includes a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (Section 5).

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

5. Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the first disbursement date.

6. GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) will be completed for each year of project implementation. UNDP will undertake quality assurance of the PIR before submission to the GEF. The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. UNDP will conduct a quality review of the PIR, and this quality review and feedback will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent annual PIR.

GEF Core Indicators:

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

8. *Independent Mid-term Review (MTR):* An Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) will be completed no later than 3 June 2025 and no more than 36 months after CEO Endorsement. The terms of reference, the review process and the final MTR report will follow the standard UNDP templates and UNDP guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

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

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

11. The final MTR report and MTR TOR will be publicly available in English and will be posted on the UNDP ERC by 3 June 2025 and no more than 36 months after CEO Endorsement. A management response to MTR recommendations will be posted in the ERC within six weeks of the MTR report?s completion.

Terminal Evaluation (TE):

12. An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance for GEF-financed projects available on the UNDP Evaluation Resource Center. TE should be completed 3 months before the estimated operational closure date, set from the signature of the ProDoc and according to the duration of the project. Provisions should be taken to complete the TE in due time to avoid delay in project closure. Therefore, TE must start no later than 6 months to the expected date of completion of the TE (or 9 months prior to the estimated operational closure date).

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

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

15. The final TE report and TE TOR will be publicly available in English and posted on the UNDP ERC by January 2028. A management response to the TE recommendations will be posted to the ERC within six weeks of the TE report?s completion.

Final Report:

16. The project?s terminal GEF PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final

project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

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

Monitoring and Evaluation Budget for project execution: *The following M&E budget provides a breakdown of costs for M&E activities to be led by the Project Management Unit during project implementation. These costs are equivalent to those of the M&E Component of the Results Framework and TBWP. Other project M&E activities can be added to this budget if they are included under the M&E component of the results framework. The oversight and participation of the UNDP Country Office/Regional technical advisors/HQ Units in these M&E activities and in performing standard UNDP M&E requirements are not included as these are covered by the GEF Fee.*		
GEF M&E requirements to be undertaken by Project Management Unit (PMU)	**Indicative costs (US$)**	**Time frame**
Inception Workshop and Report	$12,000	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement
M&E required to report on progress made in reaching GEF core indicators and project results included in the project results framework	Staff time	Annually and at mid-point and closure.
Preparation of the annual GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Staff time	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring of project safeguards, including SESP, ESMF, stakeholder participation plan, gender action plan	$90,000*	On-going.
Supervision missions	$25,000	Annually
Learning missions	$30,000	As needed
Impact evaluations	$50,000*	Years 4-5
Independent Mid-term Review (MTR): ***costs associated with conducting the independent review/evaluation to be commissioned by UNDP not the Implementing Partner or PMU.***	$28,000	No later than 3 June 2025
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE): ***costs associated with conducting the independent evaluation to be commissioned by UNDP not the Implementing Partner or the PMU.***	$37,000	No later than 31 March 2027
TOTAL indicative COST	$ 132,000 (GEF) $ 140,000 (UNDP)	*Equivalent to TBWP component (M&E)*

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

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

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

10. Benefits

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

1. The project will strengthen the capacities of the local populations of the Kara and Savanes regions on land restoration practices and the establishment of anti-erosion infrastructure, which will contribute to land restoration and increase the yield of agricultural production. Likewise, the project will develop nature-based alternative livelihoods such as beekeeping, off-season crops, market gardening as well as the improvement of animal husbandry and will contribute to the diversification of the sources of income of the populations of the project area. It will support local populations in the processing of their agricultural and non-timber forest products.

2. The above support will lead to an improvement in the income of the populations, with a reduction in poverty. The diversification of income sources as well as the improvement of yields will reduce the pressure on arable land and thus reduce conflicts related to access to agricultural land. Increased vegetation cover will also help reduce flooding as well as loss of human life, loss of homes, loss of crops and crops. This situation will improve the living conditions of the populations of the Kara and Savanes regions.

3. Finally, support to groups and / or cooperatives of women and young people will increase these groups? incomes as well as the standard of living of households, with a significant positive impact on education.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Please see the attached:

- SESP (Social and Environmental Screening Plan)
- ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
6425 ESMF_6425 Togo_01Nov2021	CEO Endorsement ESS	
6425 SESP_6425 Togo_01Nov2021	CEO Endorsement ESS	

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

	This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 17			
	This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): **NATIONAL PRIORITY** **GSDS CSF3** **UN MSDF Outcome 8:** **UNDP CPD Outcome 2:**			
	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 21 indicators)	**Baseline**	**Mid-term**	**End of Project Target**
Project Objective: To accelerate sustainable land management and restoration for achieving land degradation neutrality while benefitting agro-pastoral livelihoods and globally significant biodiversity in Savanes and Kara Regions of Togo.	**Mandatory** Indicator #1: **Terrestrial protected areas** created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	0	100,000 ha	429,000 ha

	Mandatory Indicator #2: Area of land restored (Hectares)	0	8,000 ha	22,000 ha of highly degraded forest areas, 20,000 ha of highly degraded crop land and 17,000 ha of highly degraded pasture land
	Mandatory Indicator #3: Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	0	15,000 ha	37,000 ha
	Mandatory Indicator #4: **Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated** (metric tons of CO2e) -	0	5,000,000 tons of CO_2e	13,216,197 tons of CO_2e
	Mandatory Indicator #5: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	0	20,000 men 30,000 women	51,200 men 76,800 women
Component 1	**Strengthening of the enabling environment and capacities for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation**			

Outcome 1A: Land use and management decisions are informed by monitoring data and gender-responsive land use plans that promote LDN and biodiversity conservation	Indicator #6: # ha covered by participatory, gender-responsive SLM /SFM plans that (1) are developed and approved, (2) are being implemented by capacitated and coordinated institutions, and (3) are subject to effective, science-based M&E, in targeted prefectures in northern Togo	0	30,000 ha	50,000 ha
	Indicator #7: # changes in local policies / plans due to project recommendations & guidelines	Guidelines are available to policy makers	At least three documented examples where guidelines have led directly to changes in local land use policies or plans within project landscapes	At least five documented examples
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1A	1.1 Policies[1] reviewed to identify gaps, weaknesses and strengths, and corresponding guidelines produced to enable spatial data-driven planning and sustainable land management with incorporation of LDN and biodiversity conservation considerations 1.2 Regional land management action plans for the Savanes and Kara regions, based on community-driven, inclusive and gender responsive consultations on land use, biodiversity conservation and protected area management. 1.3 Participatory and gender-responsive integrated watershed and landscape management plan developed informing land use planning in the Oti basin in northern Togo. 1.4 Online, open access GIS- and remote sensing-based system for monitoring land use and progress towards achieving LDN established and operational.			

Outcome 1B: Increased institutional and local-level capacities for gender-sensitive implementation of sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation practices	Indicator #8: Number of males and females in targeted communities with capacity to implement land use plans thanks to training and extension services received	0	600 men 600 women 1.200 total	1,250 men 1,250 women 2,500 total
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1B	1.5 Training and tools provided to MERF, Office for Forest Development and Exploitation (ODEF[2]) and Environmental Management Agency (ANGE[3]) staff, regional land management committees and other targeted stakeholders to implement planning, management, and monitoring processes relevant to achieving LDN and, improved PA management, and biodiversity conservation 1.6 Regional and prefect-level Commissions for Sustainable Development are strengthened in Kara and Savanes to enable strategic coordination between Ministries (e.g. MERF, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Finance, Tourism, Infrastructure), Agencies (e.g. ANGE, ANPC, etc), institutions, and private sector for inclusive land use planning and policy coordination 1.7 Government and NGO extension service services reinforced at regional and local levels			
Project component 2	**Implementation of sustainable land management, restoration of degraded land and forests, and biodiversity conservation at site level**			
Outcome 2: Ecosystem services restored and land degradation avoided through SLM and SFM practices in the Savanes and Kara regions in northern Togo, including Oti-K?ran/Oti-Mandouri Biosphere Reserve and Fazao-Malkafassa National Park.	Indicator #9: % Increase in LDN metrics: land cover, net primary productivity, soil organic carbon	TBD in Year 1 as part of M&E design	TBD as part of M&E design	TBD as part of M&E design
	Indicator #10: Reduced threats to wildlife in targeted PAs and their buffer zones (covering 210,450 ha), as evidenced by increase in METT scores	Oti Mandouri wildlife reserve - 20 Oti-Keran National Park - 25 Fazao-Malfakassa National Park - 54	Increase of all METT scores by 10 points	Increase of all METT scores by 20 points

Outputs to achieve Outcome 2	2.1 Assessment of ecosystem services provided by key landscapes in Savanes and Kara, using natural capital accounting methods 2.2 Training provided to targeted stakeholders on using the findings of ecosystem service assessments for informed decision making 2.3 Participatory prioritization exercises conducted to select target landscapes for project-supported restoration and SLM/SFM interventions, based on agreed criteria including those relevant to ecosystem services and biodiversity conservation values (e.g. presence of endangered species, wildlife corridors) 2.4. Restoration practices implemented in targeted degraded forest, crop and pasture areas covering ? 59,000 ha 2.5. SLM and SFM practices implemented in targeted landscapes covering ? 37,000 ha
Project component 3	**Promotion of sustainable nature-based livelihood opportunities**

Outcome 3: Increased capacity for biodiversity and LDN-compatible land uses, value chains and production practices within the project landscapes	Indicator #11: Increases in operational capacity of processing and packaging units for five target products / value chains within or nearby project landscapes	To be determined through value chain selection process	30% over baseline	100% over baseline
	Indicator #12: Number of direct beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) with at least 25% income gains from targeted climate risk informed value chains	To be determined based on survey of selected beneficiaries	1,500 including: 500 men 500 women 500 youth	4,000, including: 1,000 men 1,000 women 2,000 youth

Outputs to achieve Outcome 3	3.1.1. Nature-based livelihood opportunities upscaled/developed to support environmentally sustainable socio-economic development in pilot sites identified under Component 2 3.1.2. Value chain analysis conducted for prioritized agricultural / agroforestry commodities, including identification of viable national/international markets and investors 3.1.3. Cooperative units established and/or strengthened and members[4] trained on climate-smart, environmentally sustainable agricultural entrepreneurship and post-harvest value adding methods 3.1.4. Local processing and packaging units built and operational (target: 50 units) 3.1.5. Bankable public-private partnership investment opportunities developed and submitted to impact funds			
Project component 4	**Gender equality mainstreaming, knowledge management and M&E**			
Outcome 4A: Full integration of gender, knowledge management and communication strategies ensures widespread and gender-balanced diffusion and uptake of project lessons and innovations	Indicator #13: % of individuals directly benefiting from project activities through educational and socio-economic empowerment that are women	0	50%	50%
	Indicator #14: Number of solutions / lessons learned transformed into knowledge sharing products	0	3	8
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4A	4.1. Gender Gap Assessment and Gender Action Plan available; recommendations systematically integrated into project activities; disaggregated monitoring data is collected for relevant indicators 4.2 Participatory M&E and learning system developed and implemented with inputs from beneficiaries and stakeholders to enable adaptive, results-based project management. 4.3 A learning and diffusion network developed and implemented in each of the project landscapes 4.4 Communication & Outreach Strategy developed and implemented, with clear linkages to the M&E system to enable knowledge management, as well as dissemination of project lessons learned, good practices and successes to enable policy linkages, replication and upscaling.			

Outcome 4B: Project-level monitoring and evaluation	Indicator #15: Timeliness and quality of M&E	M&E plan established	MTR and management response produced on-time and of high quality	TE and management response produced on-time and of high quality
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4B	4.5: Project monitoring and evaluation is ensured			

[1] This will include the Agriculture Policy, Forestry Policy, Land use Planning Policy and Energy Policy.

[2] Office de D?veloppement et d?Exploitation des For?ts

[3] Agence National de Gestion de l?Environnement

[4] Land users including farmers, private sector, and communities living in PA buffer zones will be encouraged to join cooperatives.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

STAP comments on PIF, 23 May 2020

STAP comment	UNDP response

STAP comment	UNDP response
General comments 1. Despite a thorough problem analysis (i.e. clear identification of drivers of land degradation and biodiversity loss), the project fails to identify what activities and outputs will be different from efforts that have been implemented by the baseline projects (Table 1). Information describing what inputs come from baseline projects like PRAPT ? and what will be novel and exclusive of this project? is unclear. As a result, STAP is concerned this project may duplicate activities from the GEF PRAPT project (page 29 of PIF).	? The present project fully intends to avoid duplication and build on lessons learned from the implementation of PRAPT and other baseline interventions, as is also described in the project document. ? The project distinctly differs from baseline interventions in taking a land degradation-focused approach and placing emphasis on addressing unsustainable land use issues in areas adjacent to protected areas and their buffer zones. ? The PRAPT project demarcated 80% of Fazao-Malfakassa NP. Local communities around Fazao-Malfakassa NP have been requesting the further demarcation of the PA, offering opportunities for the present project. ? Final METT scores prepared during the PPG (see Tracking tool embedded) identify gaps remain in achieving effective management of the targeted PAs. The present project will have an effect on improving PA management by: i) reducing pressure on PAs thanks to SLM/SFM and livelihood interventions facilitating sustainable resource use in buffer zones and landscapes in the vicinity of PAs (Component 2 and 3); ii) training and tools (output 1.2); iii) participatory land and water planning processes in surrounding landscapes; and iv) enhanced connectivity through restoration of 5,000 ha of wildlife corridors. ? The project aims to become a model in ensuring high levels of stakeholder engagement and empowerment based on updated UNDP and GEF safeguards, standards and guidelines, including stakeholder engagement and grievance mechanisms, and taking into account the needs of buffer zone communities, in synergy with the Emergency Programme for Community Development (PUDC) that is currently being implemented with support from UNDP. The use of Local Peace Committees, social cohesion strategies, and early warning systems for conflict prevention and resolution at the community level that is being piloted by the PUDC in the Oti-K?ran Mandouri complex has been analysed during project development (PPG phase) and will be adapted for replication / upscaling by the present project.

STAP comment	UNDP response
2. ??the PIF appears to over-estimate the global benefits of biodiversity to be delivered by this project. Core indicator #1 claims the project will achieve 371,000 ha (expected at PIF) of terrestrial protected areas under improved management for conservation and sustainable use. That area corresponds to the Oti-Keran/Oti Mandouri National Park with 179,000 ha, and the Fazao- Malkafassa National Park with 192,000ha. The map of intervention areas (Savane and Kara) and ancillary information STAP gathered shows that only about a third of the Fazao-Malkafassa National Park is located within the Kara region (most of the Park area is within the Centrale region). Of further concern is the fact that the buffer zones and transition areas of the OK/O-M biosphere amount to approximately 105,000 ha. Thus, it is STAP?s view that about half of the expected benefits for this indicator are to be achieved if the tasks and actions are successfully implemented.?	The text and indicator have been revised as follows: The project?will contribute to achievement of **Core indicator 1** through **improved management of terrestrial protected areas for conservation and sustainable use.** This includes a target of 429,000 ha, as follows: ? Oti-K?ran National Park (WDPA ID 2339) and Oti-Mandouri Faunal Reserve complex (OKM) covers a total of 179,000 ha (Oti-K?ran NP 69,000 ha and Oti-Mandouri Reserve 110,000 ha, including a core area of 41,914 ha, buffer zone of 57,386 ha, and transition zone of 49,700 ha[1]), ? Fazao-Malfakassa National Park (WDPA ID 2340) covers 250,000 ha, as per its current management plan (PAG 2018-2027).[2]

STAP comment	UNDP response
3. ??the project mentions that a large majority of the stakeholders are illiterate (female adult literacy is 52% in the country) and that only 3% of the farmers have access to extension services. Capacity building and training (e.g. outputs 2.1.2, 2.1.3) along with gender empowerment activities need to consider illiteracy (and other socio-economic factors) to achieve the desired outcomes (e.g. 5,000 land users demonstrate increase knowledge after training; 128,000 individuals are direct beneficiaries from project supported knowledge/skill buildings).?	For the most part, consultations and innovations will rely not on written communications and materials but rather on the spoken word, which in any case is the usual form of extension services. The project will also use radio programs for communications, which also do not require literacy.

STAP comment	UNDP response
4. STAP further recommends the adoption of principles of SMART indicators, and to consider LDN indicators at national level. National-level LDN indicators will assist in complementing the three LDN global indicators, and enable the monitoring of locally-relevant ecosystem services.	As mentioned in the LDN target setting final report (2018 see https://knowledge.unccd.int/home/country-information/countries-having-set-voluntary-ldn-targets/togo), the three LDN indicators of land cover, net land productivity and soil organic carbon stock are the main basic elements to assess the state of land degradation. Unfortunately, Togo presently has insufficient national standardized data sets on each of these three indicators, and the country therefore adopted the use of default data made available by the Global Mechanism (GM). Targets will be updated as new national data becomes available. - As such, the project offers a strategic opportunity to collect key data at national / sub-national level to enable monitoring of ecosystem services at project / landscape level (e.g. using http://trends.earth/docs/en/documentation/calculate.html) and documentation from UNCCD SPI including its report on Realising the Carbon Benefits of Sustainable Land Management Practices and Decision trees for SOC estimation and management to achieve LDN (see https://knowledge.unccd.int/science-policy-interface/spi-publications). Additional on the ground measurements could be done for ground truthing purpose and Trends.Earth information validation. National-level LDN indicators will assist in complementing the three LDN global indicators, and enable the monitoring of locally-relevant ecosystem services. SMART indicators are therefore being developed in line with the land use planning system under Component 1, including key LDN performance indicators (e.g. SDG 15.3.1 indicators on land cover, net primary productivity (NPP), and soil organic carbon (SOC) stock). Training and tools will be provided to ensure sufficient capacities for active M&E engagement by relevant institutions and communities.

STAP comment	UNDP response
CONCLUSION For these reasons described above, STAP concludes these issues need to be explicitly addressed during project design. Particular attention should be paid to: i) specifying the techniques and approaches that will be applied to achieve the global environmental benefits; and, ii) consider training and participatory approaches that empower stakeholders. ?Informing? stakeholders (pg 50) is the first step of any participatory process, and falls short of empowering.	See responses above
6. ?STAP?provides a list resources that can assist the project team in improving the theory of change, approaches (including assessments and activities), and indicators to plan, implement and monitor sustainable land management of drylands in northern Togo.	- UNDP appreciates the guidance and list of resources presented by the STAP to help enhance the theory of change, approaches, and indicators to plan, implement and monitor sustainable land management of drylands in northern Togo. - UNDP has shared the draft project document and had a very useful Zoom call between the project and STAP teams.

STAP comment	UNDP response
Specific comments by section	A theory of change has been developed and is presented on p. 23 of the project document.
1. Project components A theory of change connecting desired vision with inputs, activities (including tasks and processes), outputs and their connection with expected outcomes, measured by SMART indicators would benefit project design. STAP provides a list of relevant literature on LDN Conceptual Framework, on theory of change, on guidelines for implementation of LDN and scaling for durability at the end of this document. STAP recommends reading the recent paper "Assessment of Habitat Change Processes within the Oti-Keran-Mandouri Network of Protected Areas in Togo (West Africa) from 1987 to 2013 Using Decision Tree Analysis? (see reference at the end of this document)	The referenced document, and others shared by STAP, have been reviewed during preparation of the project document.

STAP comment	UNDP response
2. Outcomes The current PIF seems to over-estimate the global environmental benefits The link between tasks/activities/processes and the translation of those things into appropriate format to enable replication and upscaling at the local national, regional, and global levels is not clear (page 36 reference). The project needs to strengthen the link between expected outcomes of global benefit and planned tasks and activities. The project needs to develop further locally relevant indicators to monitor the delivery of the expected benefits.	See response to General Comment #2 above As noted above, the appropriate format to enable replication and upscaling is not generally the written word. The project design places great significance in communicating with local stakeholders, partly in the context of provision of extension services but also in other situations (e.g. locally organized informal workshops, etc). Specific forms of communication may include: ? regular information campaigns to accompany the visits of the team leader on the ground; ? photo sharing to materialize the project achievements; ? joint actions between project leaders and the media to show the impact of activities ongoing in the field; ? skits, theater, traditional song and dance competitions, storytelling (adapted from the project activities); ? associating academia to some key activities for student internships and publication of research results in the scientific journal and on website; ? organizing regular radio broadcasts in local languages to disseminate the stakes and challenges of SFM / SLM. Detailed M&E processes have been defined and associated resources allocated (see M&E sections of CEO ER and prodoc).

STAP comment	UNDP response
3. Outputs Components 2,3 and 4 would benefit from a good theory of change. The project should consider specific techniques for effective capacity building, training and provision of advisory services to low-literacy stakeholders and those with different ethnic backgrounds.	Theory of change has been provided (see p. 23 of prodoc) In light of the high number of illiterate individuals in the rural population, and especially its female members, the project will emphasize face-to-face meetings as well as radio programs as extension techniques, as opposed to the distribution of written materials, social media, etc.
The project lacks a theory of change (elements could be extracted from table 2)	Theory of change has been provided (see p. 23 of prodoc)
Project Description. The project lacks specificity on the approach and thinking that have led to the quantification of benefits (while there is a baseline of land degradation, it cross references the LDN TSP of Togo as one of the aspirational baselines aimed to advance).	See above section on global environmental benefits

STAP comment	UNDP response
6) global environmental benefits (GEF trust fund) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) Information on indicators and methodologies that demonstrate how global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits will be measured and monitored.	Global environmental benefits in terms of land restoration will be measured through field surveys in the communities where the project will actuate, complemented by periodic assessments on the basis of satellite imagery. GHG emissions benefits will be estimated at MTR and TE using field surveys in combination with the Ex-Act tool.
List of activities will be implemented to increase the project?s resilience to climate change ? STAP notes that the project needs further thinking on how proposed activities and asks will enhance resilience to climate change of the socio-ecological system of the Kara and Savane regions. Of concern is the lack of evidence of whether, and how, resilience practices and measures to address projected climate change and its impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with?	Nowhere is climate change fully predictable; this is particularly true in the case of arid zones of West Africa. The project therefore intends to promote land use systems that are adaptable and resilient to a wide range of climate scenarios through methods including agroforestry, local tree species, reduced use of fire, techniques improving soil fertility in crop and pasture areas, etc. (see Component 2 of the project). A detailed climate change analysis has been added to the project description.

STAP comment	UNDP response
7) Innovative, sustainability and potential for scaling-up Project developers may want to consider how ICT could be used to facilitate extension services to reach more farmers and those with low literacy. Also, it is unclear how ?informing? stakeholders of the outcomes of assessments of ecosystems service will provide an enhanced understanding of ecosystem services to inform decision making. Is there a clearly-articulated vision of how the innovation will be scaled up? This needs to be better elicited.	See above responses, including use of radio and other techniques to reach illiterate populations Agreed. It is not about *informing* stakeholders. Rather, the emphasis will be on the participatory assessment and mapping of ecosystems services ? things that the local stakeholders themselves see as important, as opposed to some abstract ecosystem services accounting that few will understand. Strategies for scaling up have been further elaborated and are discussed in Section on ?Replicaton and Scaling? of the PRODOC (page 51) and in the section on ?Innovativeness, sustainabilty and potential for scaling up? of the CEO ER (page 36-7).
3. Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment Regarding gender differentiated risks and opportunities: STAP recommends that training and extension services be tailored to women of the area and recommends reviewing recent literature and reports that can be adapted to the project.	The project?s gender action plan and associated allocation of resources, including engagement of a gender specialist in the project team, will ensure that the project activities target and benefit women especially in rural communities (see component 4). The extension strategy of the project (Component 3) will use techniques adapted to a large percentage of illiterate people in the target population, which is especially the case among women in the communities. Therefore, face-to-face meetings and radio programs will be given preference over the use of printed materials and social media..

STAP comment	UNDP response
5. Risks While the risk of increased climatic extremes and way to address it are valid, the responses will need to consider the aspects of exposure, sensitivity and adapative capacity to a changing climate. The project design will benefits from applying frameworks like RAPTA (he Resilience, Adaptation Pathways and Transformation Approach that STAP developed to help GEF projects to design, implement and evaluate interventions for achieving sustainability goals within highly uncertain and rapidly changing decision contexts). While the PIF draws attention on how the targeted project components (e.g. drylands) will be impacted by climate change and *the level of severity*; specific information on how projected climate change impacts, including climate variability, in the project location can affect the efficacy of proposed GEF interventions. Information *on how* the proposed interventions may contribute to reducing the vulnerability to climate risks is essential, as it is an evaluation of the possibility that the proposed interventions increase vulnerability to climate risks or lead to maladaptation, and measures for preventing this.	The climate projections for Togo and implications for climate vulnerability of the country and especially its rural population have been elaborated in the PRODOC section on Climate Risk (p. 10 of the PRODOC). The high uncertainty of future climate developments, especially with regard to rainfall, which is typical for large parts of West Africa, implies that land use interventions need to focus on increasing the resilience of the population and ecosystems to a range of climate change scenarios, which may range from drier to wetter future conditions. This is different from regions where future climate developments are more predictable. This general strategy also needs to take into account the interaction of climate with trends in land use and vegetation cover (e.g., high risk of flooding through the degradation of hill slopes and the occupation of lowlands by permanent agriculture). Moreover, it needs to consider the uncertainty even of current climate data, which in part results from the pronounced local variability of rainfall that is characteristic for the West African savanna regions. Local stakeholder consultations in Togo and neighbouring Benin with its very similar climate during two parallel PPG projects have shown that local people already observe an increase in rainfall intensity and resulting flood risks. This project will therefore prioritize interventions that increase the resilience of natural and agricultural ecosystems to a range of climate hazards, and that are identified in consultation with the local population. This will include an emphasis on the restoration of tree cover (including of useful species such as n?r?, karit? (shea), baobab, as well as fuelwood species) especially on hill slopes and erosion-sensitive sites; the management of pasture areas and corridors (for seasonal migration) to conserve a sufficient vegetation cover, e.g. by reducing the use of fire; and the management of agricultural fields for increased water infiltration and storage, e.g. by maintaining soil cover, increasing soil organic matter content and improving soil structure through multiple cropping, the avoidance of fire and the strategic use of trees (agroforestry). These measures are very unlikely to increase the vulnerability of communities to climate risks and lead to maladaptation, and are highly likely to reduce this vulnerability.

STAP comment	UNDP response
6. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other related initiatives Regarding project proponents tapping into relevant knowledge and learning generated by other projects ? this PIF is weak on specifying what good practices for subsequent replication or upscaling. Note that this project acknowledges the PRAPT project but should be kept in mind to avoid duplication.	Togo is a relatively small country, therefore the coordination with other ongoing projects will not pose as significant a problem as it may sometimes do in larger countries. The Ministries of Environment and Forests and of Agriculture will play a key role in this coordination tasks, as will ? at provincial levels ? the provincial governments. Coordination meetings with relevant projects (with GEF and other funding) will be organized at suitable intervals (e.g. 6 months) and representatives of related projects will be invited to Steering Committee meetings, Inception meeting, and other suitable events. Exchange visits will also be organized as appropriate, especially during the start-up phase. In addition to identifying ongoing projects with which co-financing, partnerships and learning exchanges will be made, the project document provides information on six recently completed projects, of which PRAPT is one. These projects, with which several members of the project development team were familiar, provided significant guidance on relevant experience, including with respect to good practices.
8. Knowledge management Regarding sharing, dissemination, and scaling up results, lessons, and experience, STAP recommends that the dissemination plan be prepared taking into account that some key stakeholders of this project are said to be women and farmers with low literacy levels. Mechanisms and actions need to address this factor to ensure the highly aspirational targets are met.	The project includes support for the development and dissemination of radio programming designed to reach illiterate populations. These programs will, inter alia, profile local ?early adopters? to encourage a process of widespread diffusion of innovations. Experts will be engaged to monitor and further define and optimize this approach.

2. Germany Council comments

Comment	UNDP response

Comment	UNDP response
? To ensure local ownership Germany suggests reviewing collaboration with existing initiatives, reviewing indicators based on updated data and experience with corresponding interventions, clear elaboration of interventions in the context of decentralization, involvement of municipalities (land management) and cooperation or sustainability aspects at municipal level.	From its conception, the approach proposed by the project has been one that relies on local structures. Actors in the field have been clearly identified to be associated during the implementation. During the PPG, the project team visited NGOs in the field and considered how actions carried out or underway could be amplified and scaled up. Baseline projects have been identified and tentative partnerships elaborated (see Coordination with Existing Initiatives, p. 47-48 above). This approach will itself be amplified during project implementation.
? Provide details on synergies with existing approaches from other donors and partners, especially regarding data bases (remote sensing, etc.); planning tools, organizational development, regulatory framework, etc.) in component 1, involving esp. the national REDD+ efforts (readiness phase - FCPF/WB) and ?Programme Restauration de paysages forestiers et bonne gouvernance dans le secteur forestier? (GIZ/Forests4Future).	See above, Coordination with Existing Initiatives (p. 47-48). The project design team has met with representatives of other ongoing projects, especially the closely related Forests4Future project focusing on the Central Region. Experiences of that project have informed the project design and the projects will collaborate also during implementation, with complementarity being assured by the fact that the Forests4Future project focuses on the Central Region while the GEF project focuses on the Kara and Savanna Region. However, since these regions have clear similarities, there will be much opportunity for exchange and collaboration. The project will also work closely with other projects and actors in the fields of institutional development, planning etc. and will ensure that data will be shared.
? Consider possible budget reduction for component 1 resulting from the above-mentioned synergies and collaboration, which will allow for a budget increase in component 2 to raise the ambition regrading implementation efforts and number of ha under sustainable land management.	As compared with the PIF, the budget for Component 1 has been reduced by approximately $93,000, while the Component 2 budget has been increased by $290,000. In addition, UNDP has made available an additional 3 million USD in TRAC funds that will benefit all components and should allow to increase project impacts. However, rather than increasing targets at approval stage, we consider it more prudent to review the targets at MTR stage and increase them then if this appears feasible.
? Consider an intensified coordination and cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture in component 3 taking into account its orientation towards economic sustainable agriculture including forestry and agroforestry value chains from mid-2020 as well as existing related studies/analyses, partly by the same ministry.	The project will work closely with the Ministry of Agriculture especially in components 2 (restoration/rehabilitation) and 3 (value chain development), but also component 1 (institutional strengthening) and component 4 (knowledge management). Strengthening collaboration among ministries and with decentralized government structures will be a main objective of the project (eg Output 1.6).

Comment	UNDP response
? Stronger focus on training and implementation, especially in the decentralized structures of the MEDPPN and the newly established municipalities.	The project emphasizes training and capacity building both at central and local levels (see Outputs 1.5, 1.7, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.3, 4.2 and 4.3), including the strengthening of government and non-governmental extension services (Output 1.7). Local government agencies will also participate and/or lead at all stages of the participatory identification and implementation of project activities in the field, thereby benefiting from a ?learning by doing? approach. An overview of baseline capacities is available in the CEO ER (see above, paras. 24-29), as well as output-level details of scope and volume of training to be delivered (see para. 40, including embedded table) and the involvement of local structures).

[1] See: https://en.unesco.org/biosphere/africa/oti-keran_oti-mandouri)

[2]

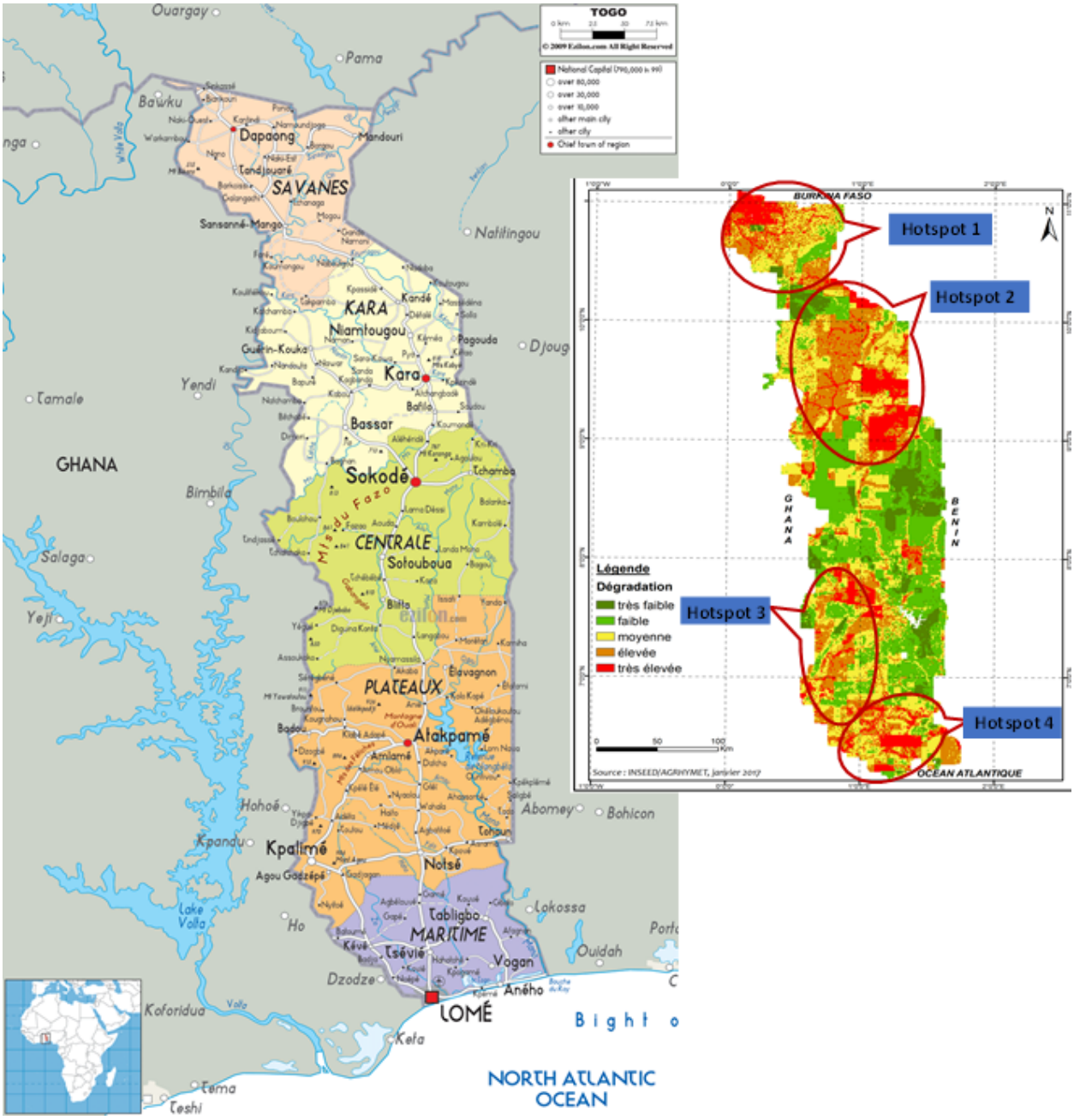
ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

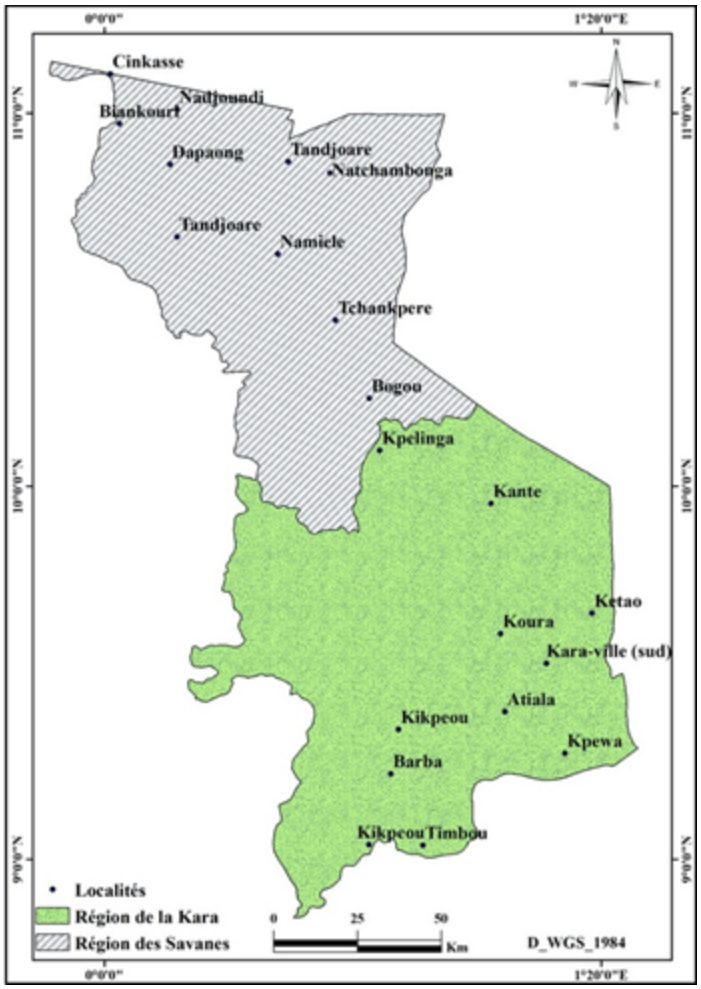
N?	*Project Preparation Activities Implemented*	*GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)*		
		Budgeted Amount	*Amount Spent To date*	*Amount Committed*
1.	Preparatory Technical Studies and Reviews	**72,000**	66,485	5,515
2.	Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes	**65,200**	61,920	3,280
3.	Training, Workshops and Conferences	**12,800**	10,800	2,000
Total		**150,000**	**139,205**	**10,795**

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

Map 1: Land degradation hotspots in Togo. The project will focus on Hotspot 1 (Savanes region) and Hotspot 2 (Kara region).


TOGO
Ouargay
Pama
Bawku
Dapaong
Mandouri
SAVANES
Sansanné-Mango
Natitingou
KARA
Niamtougou
Kandé
Pagouda
Djoug
Guérin-Kouka
Kara
Yendi
Tamale
Bassar
GHANA
Sokodé
Tchamba
Bimbila
CENTRALE
Sotouboua
Salaga
Yeji
Bitta
PLATEAUX
Elavagnon
Atakpamé
Amlamé
Hohoé
Abomey
Bohicon
Kpandu
Kpalimé
Notsé
Agou Gazzépé
Lake Volta
Ho
Tabligbo
MARITIME
Lokossa
Kévé
Tsévié
Vogan
Ouidah
Dzodze
Aného
LOMÉ
Koforidua
Keta
Bight o
Tema
Teshi
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
BURKINA FASO
Hotspot 1
Hotspot 2
Hotspot 3
Hotspot 4
GHANA
BENIN
OCEAN ATLANTIQUE
Légende
Dégradation
très faible
faible
moyenne
élevée
très élevée
Source : INSEED/AGRHYMET, janvier 2017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Kpelinga
Kante
Ketao
Koura
Kara-ville (sud)
Atiala
Kikpeou
Kpewa
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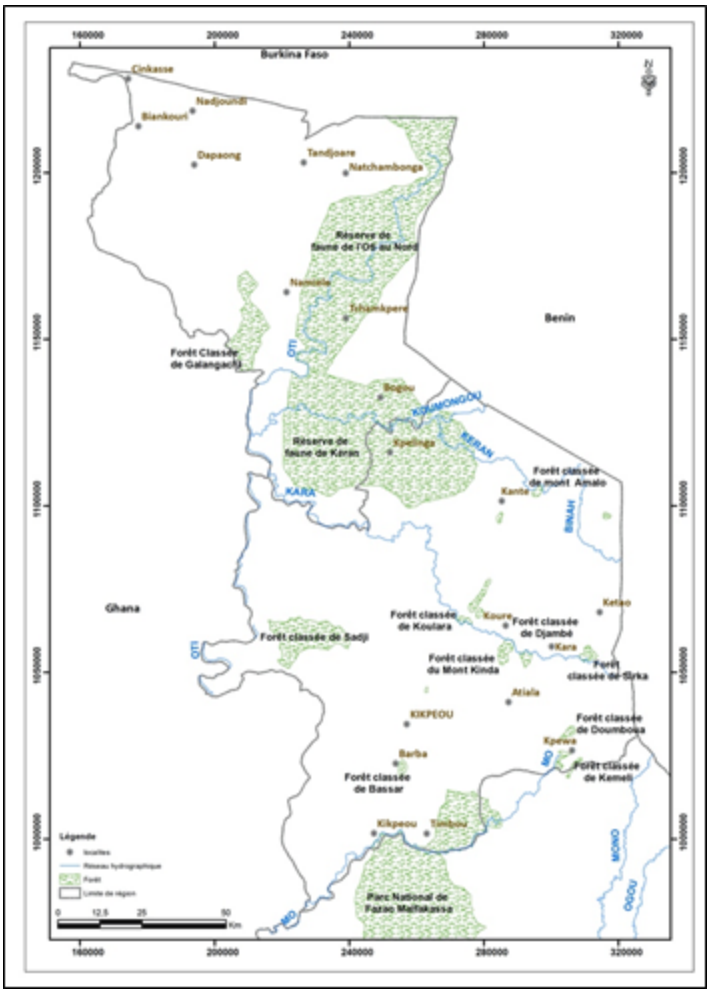

Map 2: Proposed locations for site specific interventions under Component 3.

Map 3: Protected areas in Kara and Savanes.

Geospatial coordinates of project landscapes are as follows:

? The complex of protected areas of the dry savannas of northern Togo: Lat. 10.706881?/ Long. 0.680593?

? The degraded land zone of the extreme north-west of Togo: Lat. 10.927965?/Long. 0.106558?

? The high summits of the eastern Kara region: Lat. 10.122169?/ Long. 0.808407?

? Fazao-Malfakassa National Park and adjacent landscapes: Lat. 9.162958?/ Long. 0.828233?

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	*Component 2*	*Component 3*	*Component 4*	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
Equipment	Equipment & furniture: PMU computer equipment and furnishings					-		20,000.00	20,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)
Equipment	Equipment and furniture: Material support for regional-level extension services, including 4 laptops and printers for the design and preparation of extension materials	25,488.00				25,488.00			25,488.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

Equipment	Equipment and furniture: Material support to community forest organizations, including small scale irrigation equipment, tools and equipment for tree planting and mechanized weed control including for the establishment of fire control strips, basic firefighting equipment		50,000.00			50,000.00			50,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

Equipment	Equipment and furniture: Material support to cooperatives, especially the processing, storage and packaging of local agroforestry products such as cashew kernels, shea, n?r? and baobab fruit etc.			120,000.00		120,000.00			120,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)
Equipment	Communications and audio equip.: Communications and audio equipment for PMU staff					-		7,500.00	7,500.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

Contractual services - Individual	Component 1 Contractual services individual: This budget is reserved to cover the cost of contractual appointment of an enabling environment expert - 30 months @ $3,500 / month. The work will focus on technical aspects of support to enabling environment associated with implementation of Component 1, especially Activities 1.1.3.-1.1.5, 1.2.2, 1.2.5, 1.3.2 and 1.5.3. Annex 7 (p. 158-59) provides details of these activities. An additional 30 months of this individual ?s time, covering team leader activities	105,000.00				105,000.00			105,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

Contractual services - Individual	Component 2 Contractual services individual: This budget is reserved to cover the cost of contractual appointment of an SLM /SFM / Restoration expert - 30 months @ $3,500 / month. The work will focus on technical aspects of support to implementation of Component 2, including Activities 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3, 2.2.1-2.2.4, 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.3, 2.4.1-2.4.10. Annex 7 (p. 162) provides details of these activities. (Note: An additional 30 months of this expert?s time will be funded by UNDP cash co-financing; see		105,000.00			105,000.00			105,000.00		Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

Contractual services - Individual	Component 3 Contractual services individual: This budget is reserved to cover the costs of contractual appointment of a Livelihoods & social safeguards specialist- 30 months @ $3,000 / month. The work will focus on technical aspects of implementation of livelihoods and social safeguards elements of component 3, including implementation of the following: (i) SESA action matrix, (ii) Engagement Plan, (iii) Ethnic Groups Plan; (iv) Environmental and Social Impact Management Plan			90,000.00		90,000.00			90,000.00		Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

Contractual services - Individual	Component 4 Contractual services individual: This budget is reserved to cover the costs of contractual appointment of:(1) Gender specialist- 30 months @ $3,000 / month. The work will focus on technical aspects of implementation of the project?s gender action plan (see Annex 10); (Note: An additional 30 months of this individual ?s time will be funded by UNDP cash co-financing; see budget notes 40 and 43). (2) Knowledge management / M&E specialist - 30 months @ $3,500 / month				195,000.00	195,000.00			195,000.00		Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

Contractual services - Individual	PMC: Contractual services individuals: This budget is reserved to cover the costs of contractual appointment of: (1) Procurement specialist - 30 months @ 2,000 / month = $60,000. Annex 7 (p. 156-57) presents the terms of reference for this position. (Note: An additional 30 months of this individual ?s time will be funded by UNDP cash co-financing; see Budget note 48).(2) Finance specialist - 30 months @ 2,000 / month = 60,000. Annex 7 (p. 156-57) presents the terms of reference for this						-		120,000.00	120,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

Contractual services - Company	Component 1 Contractual services companies: (1) Development of Master Plans (1.2.3) and Oti watershed plan (1.3.1 - 1.3.2) - $ 90,000; (2) Development of GIS and remote-sensing based system and associated activities (Output 1.4) - $150,000; (3) Development of radio programming to disseminate plans and associated news, particularly to illiterate community members (1.3.3) - $75,000; (4) Training in plan implementation (1.5.1) - $50,000.	365,000.00				365,000.00			365,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

Contractual services - Company	Component 2 Contractual services companies: (1) Restoration (Output 2.4) = $865,000 for the restoration of 22,000 ha of forest; (2) SFM / SLM practices (Output 2.5) = $750,000 for the implementation of SFM/SLM practices on 37,000 ha. See also BL 42		1,615,000.00			1,615,000.00			1,615,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

Contractual services - Company	Component 3 Contractual services companies: (1) Support to nature-based livelihood opportunities (Output 3.1) ($575,000); (2) Strengthening of selected value chains (Output 3.2) ($300,000); (3) Capacity-building of cooperatives (Output 3.3) ($90,000); (4) Development of local processing and packaging units (Output 3.4) ($215,000); (5) Establishment of community plant and tree nurseries (3.1.8) ($90,000).			1,270,000.00		1,270,000.00			1,270,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

International Consultants	Component 1 International consultants: (1) IC1 - Platform development and operations specialist (1.6.1 - 1.6.3), 110 days @ 500 = 55,000.	55,000.00				55,000.00			55,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)
International Consultants	Component 2 International consultants: (1) Short-term consultants for effective implementation of project safeguards, including preparation of ESIA and related management plans (50 days @ 500 / day = 25,000); (2) Restoration specialist for support to plan development (100 days @ 500 / day = 50,000)		75,000.00			75,000.00			75,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

International Consultants	Component 3 International consultants: (1) Short-term consultants for effective implementation of project safeguards (50 days @ 500 / day = 25,000); (2) Value chains specialist for support to plan development and implementation (Output 3.2) (100 days @ 500 / day = 50,000); (3) Development of bankable public-private partnerships (Output 3.5) (100 days @ 500 / day = 50,000)			125,000.00		125,000.00			125,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

International Consultants	Component 4 KM international consultants: Project evaluation specialists for mid-term review and final evaluation (90 days @ 500 / day).					-	45,000.00		45,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

Local Consultants	Component 1 Local consultants: (1) LC1 - Sustainable land use management: policy and planning specialist(s) (1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.2.4), 80 days @ 200 / day = 16,000; (2) LC2- Protected areas management specialist (1.1.2), 50 days @ 200 / day = 10,000; (3) LC3 - Stakeholder consultation & networking specialist (1.6.1 - 1.6.3), 125 days @ 200 / day = 25,000; (4) LC4- Agricultural extension / training specialist (1.7.1), 180 days @ $200 / day = 36,000.	87,000.00				87,000.00			87,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

Local Consultants	Component 2 Local consultants: (1) Short-term consultants for effective implementation of project safeguards, including preparation of ESIA and related management plans (150 days @ 200 / day = 30,000); (2) Short-term technical support to individual restoration actions (225 days @ 200 / day = 45,000)		75,000.00			75,000.00			75,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

Local Consultants	Component 3 Local consultants: (1) Short-term consultants for effective implementation of project safeguards (Component 3) (100 days @ 200 / day = 20,000); (2) Short-term technical support to prioritized value chains (Output 3.2) (200 days @ 200 / day = 40,000); (3) Short-term support to development of nature-based livelihood opportunities (Output 3.1) (300 days @ 200 / day = 60,000); Development of bankable public-private partnerships (Output 3.5) (100 days @ 200 / day = 20,000).			140,000.00		140,000.00			140,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

Local Consultants	Component 4 Local consultants: (2) Local consultant support for tracking and monitoring of diffusion and related surveys (Output 4.3) (225 days @ 200 / day = 45,000)				45,000.00	45,000.00			45,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)
Local Consultants	Local consultants: (1) Project evaluation specialists for mid-term review and final evaluation (100 days at 200 / day).					-	20,000.00		20,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)
Local Consultants	Local consultants: Short-term support services to PMU in finance and/or admin (e.g. audits) (60 days @ 200).					-		12,000.00	12,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Component 1 workshops: Workshops for training / capacity building, safeguards and stakeholder consultation under activities 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.2.2, 1.2.3, 1.3.11.5.3 and 1.7.1	247,000.00				247,000.00			247,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Component 2 workshops: (1) Workshops for training / capacity building and stakeholder consultation under multiple activities; (2) Workshops and meetings to implement safeguard protocols		70,699.00			70,699.00			70,699.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

Training, Workshops, Meetings	Component 3 workshops: Workshops for development of bankable public-private partnership opportunities; workshops and meetings to implement safeguard protocols			12,720.00		12,720.00			12,720.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Component 4 workshops: Inception workshop; workshops on gender, M&E and learning				38,000.00	38,000.00			38,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops: workshops related to discussion and findings of project M&E					-	12,000.00		12,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

Travel	Travel: Domestic missions by project team members related to project managem ent					-		75,00 0.00	75,000. 00	Direction des Ressource s Foresti?re s, under the Minist?re de l?Environ nement et des Ressource s Foresti?re s (MERF)
Travel	Travel: Mission travel to and from PMU, project sites and Lom?		6,500.0 0	12,000. 00		18,500. 00			18,500. 00	Direction des Ressource s Foresti?re s, under the Minist?re de l?Environ nement et des Ressource s Foresti?re s (MERF)
Travel	Travel: Mission travel to and from PMU, project sites and Lom? associated with developm ent of land use plans and GIS under Compone nt 1	17,000 .00				17,000. 00			17,000. 00	Direction des Ressource s Foresti?re s, under the Minist?re de l?Environ nement et des Ressource s Foresti?re s (MERF)

Travel	Travel: Mission travel to and from PMU, project sites and Lom?; national and international travel related to knowledge management				48,000.00	48,000.00			48,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)
Travel	Travel: Supervision missions and learning missions					-	55,000.00		55,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)
Other Operating Costs	Audio-visual and print production costs: Materials for use in training workshops		5,000.00			5,000.00			5,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

Other Operating Costs	Audio-visual and print production costs: Materials for use in training workshops, including 2 projectors			10,000.00		10,000.00			10,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)
Other Operating Costs	Audio-visual and print production costs: Printing and distribution of learning materials and publications				32,330.00	32,330.00			32,330.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)
Other Operating Costs	Audio-visual and print production costs: Printing and distribution of master plans, policy documents	15,000.00				15,000.00			15,000.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)

Other Operating Costs	Office supplies and consumables for PMU					-		24,936.00	24,936.00	Direction des Ressources Foresti?res, under the Minist?re de l?Environnement et des Ressources Foresti?res (MERF)
	Project Total	**916,488.00**	**2,002,199.00**	**1,779,720.00**	**358,330.00**	**5,056,737.00**	**132,000.00**	**259,436.00**	**5,448,173.00**	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).