# 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
☐NGI

**Project Title**
Sustainable Management of Drylands in Northern Togo

**Countries**
Togo

**Agency(ies)**
UNDP

**Other Executing Partner(s)**                                          **Executing Partner Type**

**Other Executing Partner(s)**                                                                                                  **Executing Partner Type**

Ministère de l'Environnement, du Développement Durable et de la Protection de Nature (MEDDN) Government

### GEF Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

### Taxonomy

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

### Rio Markers

### Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

### Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

### Duration

60 In Months

### Agency Fee($)

517,576

**Submission Date**

4/16/2020

**A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements**

| Programming Directions | Trust Fund | GEF Amount($) | Co-Fin Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|
| BD-1-1 | GET | 1,435,439 | 4,150,000 |
| LD-1-1 | GET | 2,000,000 | 3,339,230 |
| LD-1-3 | GET | 2,012,734 | 2,000,000 |
| **Total Project Cost ($)** | | **5,448,173** | **9,489,230** |

**B. Indicative 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 | Project Outcomes | Project Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Amount($) | Co-Fin Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| Project Component | Financing Type | Project Outcomes | Project Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Amount($) | Co-Fin Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Enabling Frameworks and Capacity for LDN Implementation and Biodiversity Conservation | Technical Assistance | 1.1. Land use and management decisions are informed by monitoring data and gender-responsive land use plans that promote LDN and biodiversity conservation.<br><br>*Indicators:*<br><br>*(i) Improved land cover in targeted prefectures in northern Togo, covering an area of 1,500,000 ha;*<br><br>*(ii) # Guidelines available to inform inclusion of LDN and biodiversity conservation considerations in relevant sector policies.*<br><br> NB: Baseline values and targets for all outcome indicators will be determined/confirmed during project development. | 1.1.1. 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.<br><br>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.<br><br>1.1.3. Participatory and gender-responsive integrated watershed and landscape management plan developed informing land use planning in the Oti basin in northern Togo.<br><br>1.1.4. Online, open access GIS- and remote sensing-based system for monitoring land use and progress towards achieving LDN established and operational.<br><br>1.2.1. Training and tools provided to Ministry of Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection (MEDDN), Office for Forest Development and Exploitation (ODEF[1]) and Environmental Management Agency (ANGE[2]) staff, local 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.<br><br>1.2.2. Dedicated platform established to enable strategic coordination of Ministries (e.g. MEDDN, Agriculture | GET | 1,009,487 | 2,747,031 |

| Project Component | Financing Type | Project Outcomes | Project Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Amount($) | Co-Fin Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Sustainable land and forest management and biodiversity conservation at site level | Investment | 2.1. Ecosystem services restored and land degradation avoided through SLM and SFM practices in the Savanes and Kara regions in northern Togo, including Oti-Kéran/Oti-Mandouri Biosphere Reserve and Fazao-Malkafassa National Park.<br><br>*Indicators:*<br><br>*(i) Total area of degraded forest undergoing restoration (target ≧ 22,000 ha);*<br><br>*(ii) Total area under sustainable forest management practices (target ≧ 37,000 ha); including 5,000 ha of wildlife corridors;*<br>*(iii) % Increase in LDN metrics: land cover, net primary productivity, soil organic carbon;*<br><br>*(iv)-Threats to wildlife resulting from deforestation and unsustainable* | 2.1.1. Assessment conducted on ecosystem services provided by key landscapes in Savanes and Kara, using natural capital accounting methods.<br><br>2.1.2. Training provided to<br><br>targeted stakeholders on using the outcomes of ecosystem service assessments for informed decision making.<br><br>2.1.3. 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).<br><br>2.1.4: Restoration practices implemented in targeted degraded forest areas covering ≧ 22,000 ha.<br><br>2.1.5: SLM and SFM practices implemented in targeted landscapes covering ≧ 37,000 ha. | GET | 1,712,199 | 2,706,144 |

| Project Component | Financing Type | Project Outcomes | Project Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Amount($) | Co-Fin Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Sustainable nature-based livelihoods | Technical Assistance | 3.1. 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 and LDN<br><br>*Indicators:*<br><br>*(i) Number of land users demonstrating increased knowledge after training (target 5,000 with 60% women, 40% men);*<br><br>(ii) *Number of processing and packaging units operational;*<br><br>*(iii) Number of individuals economically benefitting from project-supported knowledge/skill building on nature-based livelihoods* | 3.1.1. Nature-based livelihood opportunities upscaled/developed to support environmentally sustainable socio-economic development in pilot sites identified under Component 2.<br><br>3.1.2. Value chain analysis conducted for prioritized agricultural / agroforestry commodities, including identification of viable national/international markets and investors.<br><br>3.1.3. Cooperative units established and members[1] trained on climate-smart, environmentally sustainable agricultural entrepreneurship and post-harvest value adding methods.<br><br>3.1.4. Local processing and packaging units built and operational (target: 50 units).<br><br>3.1.5. Bankable public-private partnership investment opportunities developed and submitted to impact funds.<br><br>―――――――<br><br>[1] Land users including farmers, private sector, and communities living in PA buffer zones will be encouraged to join cooperatives. | GET | 2,058,719 | 3,186,465 |

| Project Component | Financing Type | Project Outcomes | Project Outputs | Trust Fund | GEF Amount($) | Co-Fin Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4. Knowledge management, M&E, and gender mainstreaming | Technical Assistance | 4.1. Gender considerations fully integrated in project implementation.<br><br>*Indicator:*<br><br>*Monitoring data demonstrates increase in % of women that are directly benefiting from project activities through educational and socio-economic empowerment.* | 4.1.1. Gender Gap Assessment and Gender Action Plan available; recommendations systematically integrated into project activities; disaggregated monitoring data is collected for relevant indicators. | GET | 408,331 | 799,590 |
| | | 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.<br><br>*Indicators:*<br><br>*(i) Number of solutions / lessons learned transformed* | 4.2.1. Participatory M&E and learning system developed and implemented with inputs from beneficiaries and stakeholders to enable adaptive, results-based project management.<br><br>4.2.2. 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. | | | |

| Project Component | Financing Type | Project Outcomes | Project Outputs | | Trust Fund | GEF Amount($) | Co-Fin Amount($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Sub Total ($) | | 5,188,736 | 9,439,230 |
| **Project Management Cost (PMC)** | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | GET | 259,437 | 50,000 |
| | | | | Sub Total($) | | 259,437 | 50,000 |
| | | | | Total Project Cost($) | | 5,448,173 | 9,489,230 |

**C. Indicative 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($) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government | Ministre de l'Environnement, du Développement durable et de la Protection de Nature | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 300,000 |
| GEF Agency | UNDP | Grant | Investment mobilized | 1,000,000 |
| GEF Agency | UNDP | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 2,000,000 |
| Donor Agency | UNCCD | In-kind | Recurrent expenditures | 189,230 |
| Donor Agency | FAO | Grant | Investment mobilized | 1,000,000 |
| Donor Agency | BOAD West African Development Bank | Grant | Investment mobilized | 5,000,000 |
| | | | **Total Project Cost($)** | **9,489,230** |

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

Investment mobilized: Government contributions of $300,000 from will exist of staff support, extension services, provision of logistic support and office space. UNDP co-financing will include $1,000,000 in cash; and $2,000,000 as part of the Rural Enterprises and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Project in the framework of the Programme d'Urgence de Développement Communautaire (PUDC). UNCCD co-financing will include $189,230 in-kind through dedicated staff providing expert advisory roles on LDN matters and technical backstopping, including on the application of the LDN response hierarchy within integrated land use planning, and monitoring of progress towards achievement of LDN targets. This will also include participation in field missions to support stakeholders in applying the LDN approach and use appropriate tools and methods, as well as facilitation of outreach and knowledge sharing activities. FAO will contribute $1,000,000 through its Non-Timber Forest Products Promotion Project. BOAD co-financing encompasses $5,000,000 as part of the Project on Agricultural Land Planning of the Oti Plain (PATA-Oti; see Table 1 for more details). Investments from the private sector will be further detailed during project preparation and inception phases, based upon a detailed value chain analysis that will identify investors.

**D. Indicative 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($) |
|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|--------|----------|
| UNDP | GET | Togo | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation | 4,012,734 | 381,210 | 4,393,944 |
| UNDP | GET | Togo | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 1,435,439 | 136,366 | 1,571,805 |
| | | | | **Total GEF Resources($)** | **5,448,173** | **517,576** | **5,965,749** |

**E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)**

PPG Required

☐

**PPG Amount ($)**

150,000

**PPG Agency Fee ($)**

14,250

| Agency | Trust Fund | Country | Focal Area | Programming of Funds | Amount($) | Fee($) | Total($) |
|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------------------|-----------|--------|----------|
| UNDP | GET | Togo | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation | 100,000 | 9,500 | **109,500** |
| UNDP | GET | Togo | Biodiversity | BD STAR Allocation | 50,000 | 4,750 | **54,750** |
| | | | | **Total Project Costs($)** | **150,000** | **14,250** | **164,250** |

## 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 | 0.00 | 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 | 0.00 | 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 | | | | | | ☐ |
| **Akula National Park** Oti-Kéran / Oti-Mandouri Complex | **125689** 2339 | **Select**National Park | 179,000.00 | | | | | | ☐ |

**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 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

**Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored**

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

**Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored**

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

**Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored**

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

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

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

**Indicator 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 | 0.00 | 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 | | | |

**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 | | | |

**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) |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| Total Target Benefit | (At PIF) | (At CEO Endorsement) | (Achieved at MTR) | (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Expected metric tons of $CO_2e$ (direct) | 2546742 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Expected metric tons of $CO_2e$ (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 $CO_2e$ (direct) | 2,546,742 | | | |
| Expected metric tons of $CO_2e$ (indirect) | 4,278,908 | | | |
| Anticipated start year of accounting | 2040 | | | |
| Duration of accounting | | | | |

**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 $CO_2e$ (direct) | | | | |
| Expected metric tons of $CO_2e$ (indirect) | | | | |
| Anticipated start year of accounting | | | | |
| 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 | | | |
| Male | 51,200 | | | |

| | Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** | 128000 | 0 | 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. The project will contribute to Core indicator 1 through improved management of terrestrial protected areas for conservation and sustainable use. This includes a target of 371,000 ha based on the following numbers: Oti-Kéran National Park (WDPA ID 2339) and Oti-Mandouri Faunal Reserve complex (OKM) covers a total of 179,000 ha (Oti-Kéran NP 69,000 ha and Oti-Mandouri Reserve 110,000 ha; with a core area of 41,914 ha, buffer zone of 57,386 ha, and transition zone of 49,700 ha; see: https://en.unesco.org/biosphere/africa/oti-keran_oti-mandouri), while Fazao-Malfakassa National Park (WDPA ID 2340) covers 192,000 ha, as reported by the Government of Togo. Note that these numbers differ from those referenced in the WDPA, which reports 163,640 ha for Oti-Kéran NP and 69,000 ha for Fazao-Malfakassa NP. Also note that 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. The project will address the discrepancies in the abovementioned numbers under Component 1. He 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; as well as 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 degraded forest areas (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 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. The land use changes 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). 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 : 1 People are aware of the values of biodiversity [and ecosystems] and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably; 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; 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; 7 Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity; 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 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.

**Part II. Project Justification**

**1a. Project Description**

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

Geography & Socio-Economic Development Context

Togo is one of the smallest countries in Africa, located in West Africa on the Gulf of Guinea, spanning an area of 56,600 km2. The country traversed in the centre from the southwest to the northeast by the Chaîne du Togo, a chain of hills averaging about 700 m in height. To the north and west of the Chaîne du Togo, the Oti River drains in a south-westerly direction into the Volta River. The north of the Oti River Valley is characterized by gently undulating savanna ecosystems. South of the Oti River lies the Ouatchi Plateau (or Terre de Barre), which stretches gradually southward to a coastal plain characterised by extensive lagoons and marshes. The south of the country has a hot and humid tropical climate with two rainy seasons (March-July and September-October), while the north has a Sudano-Sahelian climate with one rainy season (April-August, average 100 cm/y).

Human population increase in Togo is high, with an average annual growth rate of 2.61%. With an estimated total population of 8,176,449 (2018), Togo is one of the most densely populated countries in the world[1][1]. The country is divided into five regions (from north to south): Savanes, Kara, Central, Plateau, and Maritime. The coastal region is the most densely populated area of the country, clustering around the capital Lomé. The Savanes and Kara regions targeted by this project are less densely populated (Savanes 13.4% and Kara 12.4% of total population).

Considered to be one of the poorest countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Togo's average per capita GNI is estimated at US $540[2][2]. An estimated 90% of people in the Savanes region and 75% of people in Kara lives below the poverty line and an estimated 64.2% of the total population of Togo is affected by undernourishment (WB 2018). Gender inequality remains a substantial challenge, and female adult literacy rate is only 51.2%. While approximately 75% of women are income-earners (employed either through the formal or informal sector) they are underpaid compared to men (UNICEF 2019).

While Togo's economy remains weak, its GDP growth rate averaged 5.5% over the past five years, higher than that of most sub-Saharan African countries. Economic growth has been driven mainly by public procurement, as well as agricultural production, extractive industries and trade. Togo's agricultural sector accounts for nearly 40% of its GDP and is the main activity in the Kara and Savanes regions, employing more than 80% of the working population. Most of the rural poor in Togo rely on highly climate sensitive rain-fed subsistence or small-scale farming, pastoral herding and direct harvesting of natural resources for their livelihood and food security. Togo's economically strategic sectors are cocoa, coffee, cotton as well as staple crops (rice, maize, manioc), and phosphate mining. Livestock farming is also an important activity for a large proportion of the population. However, lack of sustainable and profitable production factors in agriculture, including investments, appropriate equipment and inputs, results in low productivity rates.

Key Ecosystems & Biodiversity in Northern Togo

Togo is situated within in the Eastern Guinean forest biome and includes the Dahomey gap savannah corridor, which is a break in the West African tropical forest resulting from dry winds originating in the Sahara Desert. The country harbours 3,085 plant, 196 mammal, 708 bird, 107 reptile, 10 amphibian, 82 fish and 1,300 insect species of which 43 are included in the IUCN Red List of endangered species. Intensive human encroachment and poaching in the 1990's resulted in a decimation of some of the country's most emblematic mammals, including the chimpanzee, red-bellied monkey, Diana monkey, lion and African wild dog.

The Sudano-Sahelian savanna and dry forests (*Anogeissus* spp.) in the northern lowlands and mountain areas of the Savanes and Kara regions are of particular importance to Togo as they include several key sites for biodiversity conservation as well as for provisioning of ecosystem services. The area functions as migratory routes for endangered West African Elephants (*Loxodonta africana*), and harbours populations of lions, leopards, buffalo, as well as other wildlife. Protected areas currently cover approximately 10% of the national territory of Togo, including the Parc National Fosse aux Lions, the Galagashi Wildlife Reserve and the Oti-Kéran 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 is the largest protected area in Togo and is representative of several of the key terrestrial ecosystems found in the country (savanna, forest, woodland, and wetlands), including Sudanese Guinean savanna dominated by *Mytragyna inermis* and *Andropogon gayanus* and savanna forests dominated by *Pterocarpus erinaceus*. Fazao-Malkafassa National Park encompasses a total of 1,920 km2), composed of shrubby savannah, gallery forests, and hills partially covered with forest. It is home to a very small population of the remaining West African elephants (estimated at 50 in 2003). OKM and FMNP are presently managed by the Ministry for the Environment and Forestry Resources (MERF). Surveillance patrols are mainly conducted by ecoguards recruited from the riparian villages[3][3].

The Savanes region forms part of the transboundary catchment of the Oti River[4][4], which flows through Oti-Kéran NP and crosses the savanna ecosystems in the north of Togo where it runs through a 40-50 km wide valley with gallery forests that flood periodically during the rainy season. The floodplains of the Oti river are used for small scale crop growing, game hunting and serve as cattle grazing areas during the dry season. Forests in northern Togo support agroforestry systems of *Vitellaria paradoxa* (shea), *Parkia biglobosa* (néré) and *Adansonia digitata* (baobab), as well as being important local sources of food, fodder, fibre, timber and non-timber forest products with high added value. In addition, the Sudano-Sahelian savannah and dry forests are of value for carbon storage because of the high degree of long or permanent duration during which carbon is stored in the soil, compared to more humid areas.

Threats to Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity

Togo has one of the highest rates of deforestation in the world. The country lost an average of 5% of its forest cover each year between 1990-2015[5][5], with only 3.6% of the country remaining forested at present. Deforestation and resulting land degradation in Togo are of particular concern considering the important role that forests play in providing ecosystem services, as well as subsistence, social and cultural life of local communities[6][6]. 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 Chaîne du Togo. Protected Areas are not clearly demarcated, and buffer zones remain to be legally constituted by governmental authorities, and therefore have no preserved status or management strategy (although patrolling is conducted in some areas where large animals are present)[7][7]. The lack of legal status allows local communities to exercise their rights of use in these areas, resulting in recurring conflicts with park management. Slash-and-burn agriculture, and charcoal/fuel wood collection are main causes of forest depletion, including inside PAs. The most visible manifestations of environmental challenges in the northern and central parts of Togo are progressing land degradation, erosion, sedimentation, and water scarcity[8][8]. The ecosystems most threatened by these pressures are gallery forests, dense dry forests, open forests, wooded savannas and shrubby savannas, resulting in increasing loss of biodiversity and services such as water, soil and nutrient retention, availability of arable land, nutrients, timber, non-timber forest products, etc.

High levels of deforestation and land degradation, including in river catchments, render Togo increasingly vulnerable to desertification and impacts of climate change and variability[9][9]. The dryland ecosystems in the northern region that has a predominantly agriculture-based economy and a Sahelian-Savanna climate are particularly vulnerable to

climate variability and increasing periods of drought. In 2010, the total degraded land area in Togo was between 2,000-2,349 km2 (4.14% of the national territory)[10][10], which is equivalent to an annual national land degradation rate of 23,490 ha. Togo's most degraded areas in the North are the areas of Kabyè, Tamberma and Moba, which combine a high rural population density with a significant change in agricultural practices. 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.

Root Causes and Barriers

The *root causes* of land degradation and biodiversity loss in Togo result from 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 PA system, and insufficient investment (financial resources, knowledge, and skills) in environmentally sustainable natural resource management at national and local level. The *direct causes* of land degradation in Togo that result from these root problems are in increasing demand for resources, leading to environmentally unsustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral practices, overgrazing and deforestation, as well as unsustainable application of herbicides and mineral fertilizers. High levels of forest degradation and deforestation are caused by expansion of land cultivated mainly for cash crops (cocoa, coffee, teak, and oil palm) and food crops (rice, maize, and cassava). The impacts of unsustainable human activities are further intensified by wildfires, drought, torrential rains and floods.

The following key barriers exist to addressing the direct causes of land degradation and biodiversity loss in Togo:

*Barrier 1 – Gaps in institutional capacities hamper progress in adoption of environmentally sustainable land use and management practices.* 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 (e.g. see overview of policies and strategies on p. 19), 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 in many areas in Togo with unclear demarcation (including protected areas) and where land titles are not adequately documented. This hampers investments in sustainable land management practices by the farming community as well as in limited availability of land for reforestation. Methodological gaps exist with regard to integrating remote sensing data with socio-economic survey data to enable evaluation of existing farming and cropping systems and explore patterns related to the adoption of sustainable land management practices.

*Barrier 2 – Limited practical skills, knowledge, financial and technical resources of land users hampering public and private investments in sustainable agriculture, livestock, and land management practices.* Insufficient awareness exists among key stakeholders including farmers and investors on the value of the ==biodiversity and== ecosystems provided by the targeted landscapes in northern Togo, ==including protected areas. Limited awareness and knowledge sharing contributed to insufficient acceptance by local communities of PA boundaries, high levels of encroachment[11][11], and hostility towards park management.== Extension services in Togo are weak, and 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 is analphabetic (MAEP, 2013[12][12]), limiting possibilities for formal knowledge transfer on biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management, reforestation and land degradation neutrality==. Limited knowledge and experience 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. As a result, investment at the political and local level in practices that enable SLM and SFM practices is insufficient.

*Barrier 3 – Underdeveloped value chains for dryland crops and non-timber forest products, and insufficient availability of appropriate post-harvest techniques and marketing channels, leaving dryland products undervalued and underutilized.* While providing key sources of livelihoods for local communities in the Savanes and Kara regions agroforestry products (cashew nuts, shea butter, Néré, Moringa, Baobab) are not fully used according to their commercial potential. Post-harvest processing equipment and materials, which ensure both drying, packaging and/or processing and storage of products, are not accessible to local farmers, and 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.

*Barrier 4 – Insufficient ==fundamental== knowledge management to enable policy linkages, replication and upscaling.* ==In addition to the limited levels skills and awareness that exist among stakeholders as identified in barrier 2, there are insufficient mechanisms to make sure that available data and lessons learned from local initiatives can be used to inform interventions and processes at a larger scale==.  Lessons learned from implementation of donor-funded projects are not systematically collected, documented in knowledge repositories and made available to targeted 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 linkages with the academic community (e.g. University of Lomé) or the region (e.g. WASCAL West African Science Service Centre on Climate Change and Adapted Land Use[13][13]). There is no structured system to enable systematic information on

best practices and facilitate experience sharing among land users and extension services. There is also insufficient investment in adequate outreach and information sharing to enable feedback into policy development, replication and upscaling at the national, regional and global levels.

## 2) Baseline scenario and related projects

The proposed project will build on a solid baseline of national commitments and strategies (also see section 7 on national priorities below), as well as drawing lesson and establishing synergies with past and ongoing interventions aimed at reversing land degradation and biodiversity loss by enabling sustainable land management/use practices and environmental protection in Togo (see Table 1).

Since the socio-economic upheaval that took place in Togo in the 1990's, which lead to the near collapse of Togo's protected areas, the country made substantial progress in peacebuilding, promoting social cohesion, and restoring functional PA management systems, including through implementation of the 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). While the project demonstrated progress towards achieving its two main objectives to strenghten 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. 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 (e.g. see projects listed in Table 1 below). The present GEF-funded project aims to build on the successes of the previous project while integrating lessons learned, in particular those related to the need for: i) substantial emphasis on ensuring adherence to FPIC processes; ii) extensive outreach and awareness raising; iii) facilitating dialogue between community members, local and national government representatives to enable conflict prevention; and iv) active engagement of local communities in sustainable forest/land/PA management activities while demonstrating livelihood benefits, in addition to addressing risks related to increased potential of human wildlife conflicts (see Section 3 below, and Annexed Social & Environmental Screening Report).

In its efforts to combat land degradation and desertification, Togo adopted a National Action Plan to Combat Desertification NAP-CD (2001) to mitigate the adverse effects of drought that are further amplified by climate change, which was reviewed in alignment with new UNCCD directions in 2014. As one of the 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 the amount of land showing negative trends with regard to net productivity with one third (73,260 ha).

Togo furthermore adopted a new land code in 2018, laying the foundation for modernization of the institutional framework for land management and forms 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 GEF-funded project will operate together with partners.

**Table 1**: Recent and ongoing baseline projects relevant to enabling sustainable land management practices and biodiversity conservation in Togo through establishment of synergies, extraction of good practices for subsequent replication or upscaling by the proposed GEF-funded intervention. Upon project development, a more detailed analysis will be done to explore co-financing opportunities and establish collaborative frameworks, for instance through project steering mechanisms, knowledge sharing, and joint activities.

| Title | Amount and source of financing | Time-frame | Components and activities |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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<br>· Creating country-specific conditions for innovative and integrated approaches to dryland management, and for scaling-up |
| Projet d'aménagement des terres agricoles de la plaine de l'Oti (PATA-Oti) | BOAD: $18,492,393 | 2019-2024 | · Hydro-agricultural development of 1,132 ha irrigated agricultural land.<br>· 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. |

| Title | Amount and source of financing | Time-frame | Components and activities |
|---|---|---|---|
| Platforme de dialogue communautaire pour le développement local et la cohesion sociale | UNDP: $ 901,017 | 2019-2021 | · Establishment of platforms to enable inclusive dialogue on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and local sustainable development in targeted communities in each region of Togo. |
| AFR100 African Forest Restoration Initiative<br><br>Mécanisme forêts 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.<br><br>· Concrete support to farmers' and forestry organizations for the implementation of actions and interventions for landscape restoration. |
| Biodiversity Businesses in Fazao-Malfakassa National Park: Poverty Reduction, Biodiversity Conservation & Sustainable Development | India-UN Development Partnership Fund:<br><br>$ 1,000,000<br><br>UNESCO: in-kind | 2019-2021 | · Designation of Fazao-Malfakassa National Park as Biosphere Reserve, and become a model learning site for sustainable development<br><br>· Training and support to create environmentally sustainable businesses in beekeeping/apiculture, snail rearing, mushroom farming, fish farming and eco-tourism. |
| Appui à l'élaboration du programme national de gestion durable des Produits Forestiers Non Ligneux (PFNL) et à la mise en œuvre des actions prioritaires au Togo | FAO: $ 2,820,000 | 2019-2021 | · Develop a national programme for the sustainable management of non-timber forest products in Togo.<br><br>· Strengthen the capacities of actors in the honey and shea sectors.<br><br>· Set up a statistical database on the African locust bean and shea tree. |
| Programme pour le développement rural et l'agriculture au Togo (ProDRA) | GIZ: $ 6,116,103 EU: $ 5,226,488 | Phase II:<br><br>2018-2022 | · Development of agri-food entrepreneurship and strengthen capacities of actors in selected agricultural sectors and the wood energy value chain. |
| 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. |

| Title | Amount and source of financing | Time-frame | Components and activities |
|---|---|---|---|
| Programme d'Urgence de Développement Communautaire (PUDC) | $ 26,290,122<br><br>Government: 18%<br><br>UNDP: in-kind<br><br>JICA: $ 10,167,177 | 2016-2021 | · Development of basic socio-economic infrastructure and facilities.<br><br>· Strengthening institutional capacities of national and local actors.<br><br>· Creation and enhancement of Planned Agricultural Development Zones (ZAAP) of at least 100 ha each, in all regions.<br><br>· Development of rural entrepreneurship, enhancement of agricultural production through access to production and processing techniques, and facilitation of access to financial services. |
| Programme Appui au REDD+ readiness et réhabilitation de forêts au Togo (ProREDD) | GIZ: $ 5,560,094 | 2014-2019 | · Improving technical and institutional framework conditions for the implementation of REDD+ and forest rehabilitation in Togo |
| Soutenir une agriculture familiale durable dans la région des Savanes | FFEM: $ 1,068,188<br><br>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 rôle de conservation du système National d'Aires Protégées du Togo (PRAPT) | GEF: $ 1,210,000<br><br>UNDP: $ 499,750<br><br>UEMOA: $ 5,680 | 2012-2017 | · Improving Protected Area governance, including at national and local level (by engagement of communities in PA management and sustainable income generating activities).<br><br>· Demarcation of >60% of the Oti Kran-Mandouri (OKM) PA complex.<br><br>· Improved management of Fazao Malfakassa PA (with 192,000 ha of protected land) reducing threats to biodiversity caused by poaching, uncontrolled fires and overgrazing.<br><br>· Promotion of tools including co-management agreement protocols, ecological monitoring, management planning, resource mobilisation. |
| Projet de Gestion Intégrée des Catastrophes et des Terres (PGICT) | GEF: $ 9,157,407<br><br>WB: $ 14,790,000<br><br>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).<br><br>· Community activities for climate change adaptation and SLM. |

| Title | Amount and source of financing | Time-frame | Components and activities |
|---|---|---|---|
| Projet d'Adaptation de la Production Agricole au changement Climatique (ADAPT) | GEF $ 5,354,546<br><br>IFAD n.a.<br><br>GEF ID: 4570 | 2013-2017 | · Enabling climate change adaptation in the agricultural sector.<br><br>· Awareness raising and knowledge building on climate change adaptation. |
| Projet d'Appui à la Préservation des Ecosystèmes et de la Biodiversité grâce à 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.<br><br>· Focus on Savanes, Kara, Central and Plateau regions. |

*3. Proposed alternative scenario: sustainable drylands management in Northern Togo*

Due to their pronounced location on the transition between Savanna and Sahelian bioclimatic zones, importance from a national and global biodiversity conservation perspective, pronounced land degradation and high levels of rural poverty, the Savanes and Kara regions in northern Togo were identified as priority areas for this project[14][14]. The area targeted for sustainable land and forest management interventions covers an estimated total of 1,500,000 ha including agricultural land (800,000 ha or 53%), savanna (510,000 ha or 34%) and forest (195,000 ha or 13%). The project aims to restore 22,000 ha of highly degraded forest areas, promote sustainable management of 32,000 ha 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 371,000 ha).

The project objective will be achieved through four interrelated components: By adressing 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 off successful interventions enabled (Component 1). 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 1). Reduction of pressures through SFM/SLM, restoration and interventions aimed at facilitating sustainable alternative livelihood in PAs and buffer zones (Components 2 and 3) will furthermore contribute to improved biodiversity conservation. Good practices in sustainable land and

forest restoration and management (Component 2) through strong linkages with environmentally sustainable livelihood options and improved value chains of agricultural/agroforestry commodities (Component 3), will be communicated to targeted audiences (Component 4) to further enable replication and upscaling.

**Component 1: Strengthening of the enabling environment and capacities for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation**

Support will be provided at the national and local level for informed, data-driven, gender-responsive landuse planning and management towards improved environmental sustainability, LDN, and conservation of biodiversity. The project will assess the status of demarcation of PAs and their buffer zones (also see footnote 4 above), and actively advocate with Government and non-Government actors for adoption of requalification decrees while raising awareness of local stakeholders on PA and buffer zone boundaries (with linkages to Component 4). The project will furthermore support participatory mapping of land tenure arrangements, and how these affect land management in the targeted areas, and incorporate findings in land use planning and sustainable land management activities. Results will subsequently be translated into recommendations to enable appropriate policy revisions. Policy frameworks of sectors related to sustainable land and forest management, including the Agriculture Policy, Forestry Policy, Land use Planning Policy and Energy Policy will be reviewed to identify gaps, weaknesses and strengths. Guidelines will be developed subsequently for policy revisions aimed at enabling integration of data and information for improved land use planning, environmentally sustainable land/forest management, and biodiversity conservation.

Community driven, inclusive and gender responsive consultations on land use, biodiversity conservation, and protected area management will be conducted and local land management action plans developed in targeted prefectures in the Savanes and Kara regions, taking a landscape-scale approach and incorporating high biodiversity value sites, protected areas and wildlife corridors. The plans will be anchored within the administration of each prefecture, and respond to local development plans. The land management action plans will include maps on existing land use, biodiversity, soil and land degradation properties, and provide recommendations for conservation and development of the areas. Through a participatory and gender-responsive process, an integrated watershed and landscape management plan will be developed informing 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 prefecture-level plans. Prioritisation exercises will be conducted, and actions identified for support under Outcome 2.

GIS- and remote sensing-data will be made available centrally for monitoring land use changes[15][15] and progress towards achieving LDN[16][16]. The system will be designed to offset losses with gains and apply the LDN response hierarchy (avoid, reduce and reverse land degradation)[17][17] and 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 implemented to ensure 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[18][18], Trend Earth[19][19] and Collect Earth[20][20].

Training and tools will be provided to the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection (MEDDPN), Office for Forest Development and Exploitation (ODEF) and Environmental Management Agency (ANGE), as well as local land management committees to enhance capacities for implementation of relevant legal frameworks and use 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.

A dedicated platform will be established in order to strengthen strategic coordination of Ministries (e.g. MEDDPN, 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. Government extension service units will be established and supported to become sufficiently operational at both central and decentralised levels. The project will support strengthening of both existing services and, where needed establish additional services to reach farmers. Additional support to increase the scale of extension services (public, private and NGO) will be sought during project implementation. 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.

**Component 2: Implementation of sustainable land management, restoration of degraded land and forests, and biodiversity conservation at site level**

Demonstration of sustainable land and forest management practices will be implemented at site level in targeted landscapes in the Savanes and Kara region to enable replication and upscaling of successful interventions at the local, regional and national scale, with support from extension services.

The ecosystem services provided by key landscapes in the northern Togo regions of Savanes and Kara will be assessed using natural capital accounting methods[21][21]. Stakeholders will be informed on the outcomes of the assessments, and training will be provided to enhance understanding of ecosystem services for informed decision making (with linkages to Components 3 and 4). Possible target sites for SLM/SFM demonstrations were identified as part of the national LDN target setting exercise (see Annex A Table A.1.). However, this list will need to be revised based on participatory prioritization exercises that incorporate criteria based on the outcomes of the natural capital accounting assessments as well as biodiversity criteria[22][22] to select landscapes for appropriate interventions[23][23]. Areas important for biodiversity conservation (e.g. protected areas and their buffer zones, wildlife corridors[24][24], 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, areas will be targeted for restoration (min. 22,000 ha), and implementation of SLM and SFM practices (min. 37,000 ha). 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 through provisioning of incentives (such as seedlings, tools, implements, training) scaled up to the targeted area. The project will pilot participatory management systems[25][25] to foster high levels of community engagement and support for the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable management of natural resources.

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. Tree species selection will be informed by traditional knowledge and preferences, as well as by science-based evidence of good practice[26][26] (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. Simultaneously, the project will work closely together 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 analyse risks of increased human wildlife conflicts[27][27] in PA buffer zones and propose mitigation strategies[28][28] [29][29].

The project will provide cash grants[30][30] and tools (e.g. seedlings, fertilizer, gabions, etc.) to farmers and land users to rehabilitate degraded land and roll out and maintain sustainable land use practices. 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.

**Component 3: Promotion of sustainable nature-based livelihood opportunities**

Support will be provided to enable environmentally sustainable nature-based income-generating options in target intervention areas identified under Component 2, including by improving value chains of agricultural/agroforestry commodities to sustain local livelihoods. Appropriate existing and potential nature-based livelihood opportunities will be identified for upscaling/development to support improved, environmentally sustainable local socio-economic development (e.g. dryland agroforestry products, non-timber forest products, beekeeping, conservation agriculture, etc). Value chain analyses will be conducted for prioritized agricultural/agroforestry commodities, including 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. Land users (farmers, women's groups, private sector, communities living in PA buffer zones) will be supported to implement climate-smart, environmentally sustainable agricultural entrepreneurship and post-harvest value adding methods.

Land users 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, improve services and reduce risks. Income-generating opportunities in targeted rural communities will be increased by promoting the modernization of value chains of selected species and crops (e.g. cashew nuts, shea, neri, 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). Use of blockchain technologies will be explored to foster greater transparency and fairer prices for producer[31][31]. The project will furthermore coordinate with the knowledge management component of the GEF-funded Good Growth Partnership[32][32] initiative to ensure integration of good practices in improving environmental and social sustainability of global commodities and potential access to global markets.

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. Bankable public-private partnership investment opportunities will be developed and submitted to impact funds. 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[33][33], Althelia, LDN Fund).

**Component 4: Knowledge management, M&E processes, and gender equality mainstreaming**

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. As per standard UNDP procedures, a detailed Gender Gap Assessment will be conducted, and a Gender Action Plan will be developed with systematic integration of recommendations into project activities and collection of sex-disaggregated monitoring data for relevant indicators.

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.

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[34][34] 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).

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[35][35]) platform, which facilitates global sharing of information on sustainable land use practise.

*4) Alignment with GEF focal areas*

The project foresees maximum impact through its alignment with GEF7 Focal Areas on land degradation and biodiversity conservation, through interventions aimed at achieving Land Degradation Neutrality, in response to national priorities. The project will integrate ecosystem service considerations into prioritisation of SLM and SFM interventions (Component 1; LD 1-1 and 1-3), and subsequently facilitate site level demonstration of successful practices towards achieving LDN through restoration of degraded forest areas (Component 2; LD 1-3) as well as 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 in landscapes hosting biodiversity of global relevance (Component 1) and mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations in the agricultural sector (Component 1, 2, and 3).

*5) Incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, GEF TF, and co-financing*

Without interventions, 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; (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.

**Table 2**: Overview of incremental cost reasoning and global environmental benefits.

| Baseline practices | Alternatives to be put in place | Global Environmental Benefits |
|---|---|---|

- Insufficient reflection of projections based on GIS and remote sensing-based monitoring data in policy frameworks and tools for landuse 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 landuse planning processes to foster an effective enabling environment for sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation in Togo.

- 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:

- At least 22,000 ha of highly degraded drylands and dryland forests, including in PA buffer zones and wildlife corridors restored.

- SLM and SFM practices implemented in 32,000 ha agro-sylvo-pastoral lands, and 5,000 ha of lands in wildlife corridors.

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- An estimated 6.825.651 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 PA's, their buffer zones and wildlife corridors (total amount of hectares tbd), as well as 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

*6) Global environmental benefits*

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* (Target 15.2)

•*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 the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (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 (Target 15.3).

•*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* (Target 15.4).

*7) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up*

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.

Sustainability: Project development and 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[36][36]. 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.

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] Source: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/print_to.html

[2] Source: World Bank, 2018. World Development Indicators. https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators NB: Low-income countries average US $650 and Sub-Saharan Africa average is US $842.

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

[4] The Oti River has its headwaters in Benin and Burkina Faso and flows through Benin and Togo (with tributaries in the Togo Mountains) to join the Volta River in Ghana.

[5] 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

[6] 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

[7] 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

[8] 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

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

[10] Government of Togo and UNCCD. 2017. Note politique sue les mesures pour attender les cibles nationales de la neutralite en matière de degradation des Terres (NDT) au Togo.

[11] 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

[12] Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et la Pêche (2014). 4 Recensement Nationale de l'Agriculture 2011-2014 Volume Vi: Module Complémentaire Principales caractéristiques de l'Agriculture Togolaise

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

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

[15] See for instance: Dimobe, K., Ouédraogo, 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

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

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

[18] www.geonode.org

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

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

[21] 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 consequences of a project or policy prior to its implementation. For more info see: www.aboutvalues.net

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

[23] 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.

[24] 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).

[25] 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

[26] 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.

[27] 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)

[28] 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

[29] The extent of support for implementation of mitigation strategies will be assessed during project development, based on prioritization exercises.

[30] Cash grants will be issued in line with UNDP's Low Value Grants Policy (2019), and it is anticipated that these will be awarded using UNCDF as a responsible party (tbc during project design). Grant amounts will likely be approximately US$ 50,000 max per grantee (tbd during project design based on needs assessments; not exceeding $150,000 per individual grant). During the project design phase, opportunities for co-financing of cash grants through partnerships will be explored.

[31] Partnership opportunities with FairChain will be explored for commodities such as cashew or shea: https://fairchain.org

[32] http://goodgrowthpartnership.com

[33] 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

[34] 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.

[35] www.wocat.net

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

[1] Source: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/print_to.html

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[6] 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

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[9] Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élévage et la Pêche (2014). 4 Recensement Nationale de l'Agriculture 2011-2014 Volume Vi: Module Complémentaire Principales caractéristiques de l'Agriculture Togolaise

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

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

[12] See for instance: Dimobe, K., Ouédraogo, 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

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

[15] www.geonode.org

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

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

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

[20] 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.

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[22] 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

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[26] The extent of support for implementation of mitigation strategies will be assessed during project development, based on prioritization exercises.

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[30] This should 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 longer term support for project interventions.

[31] www.wocat.net

[32] 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.**

See Annex A for map and coordinates of project targets areas.

**2. Stakeholders**
**Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:**

**Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities** Yes

**Civil Society Organizations** Yes

**Private Sector Entities** Yes

**If none of the above, please explain why:**

**In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.**

The table below lists key stakeholders and their expected role in the project. Extensive stakeholder consultations were conducted during the LDN target setting process[1], which informed the formulation of this PIF. During PIF development, the UNCCD Focal Point and other staff at the Directorate of Forest Resources, Department of Agriculture, Department of Environment, Department of Zoology of the University of Lomé, Department of Geography of the University of Lomé, Regional Directorate of the Savanah Environment, Regional Directorate of the Kara Environment, Head of the Cajou Espoir Society, General Director of the Societé Togolaise de Karité, and market gardening groups of the Kara Region were consulted. It should be noted that the level of engagement with local communities during the design if the PIF itself has been fairly limited, although representatives of local communities in the targeted areas were engaged in discussing the intended outcomes of the proposed project and seeking inputs to inform its design. More detailed stakeholder analysis and engagement will take place during the project preparation phase, when roles and contributions will be further clarified and agreed, FPIC processes will be initiated, and a stakeholder engagement plan will be prepared to guide a participatory process of project development, implementation, lesson learning and knowledge sharing.

**Table 3:** Key stakeholders, roles and responsibilities related to the project and its intended objectives.

| Stakeholders | Roles & Responsibilities |
|---|---|
| Ministere de l'Environnement, du Développement Durable et de la Protection de Nature | · Ensure overall project coordination and reporting. <br> · Coordination of activities related to regulatory and institutional frameworks. <br> · Coordination of land use planning through GIS based platform. <br> · Provision of public financial resources for SLM/SFM and LDN actions. <br> · Environmental monitoring. <br> · Co-financing of activities contributing to the intended outcomes of the GEF-funded project. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Production Animale et Halieutique | · Provision of extension services to land users. <br><br> · Formulation of related policies and guidelines. <br><br> · Support and coordination of land use planning, monitoring and evaluation. <br><br> · Co-financing of activities contributing to the intended outcomes of the GEF-funded project. |
| Ministère du Développement à la Base, l'Artisanat et de la Jeunesse | · Support provision of extension services to land users and support to establishment of value chains. <br><br> · Co-financing of activities contributing to the intended outcomes of the GEF-funded project. |
| Ministère de l'Action Sociale, de la Promotion de la Femme | · Support monitoring and implementation of gender action plan and gender responsive actions. |
| Protected Area Wardens | · Support adoption of SLM/SFM in PA buffer zones. <br><br> · Support stakeholder engagement towards reduction of threats from deforestation and grazing inside PAs. <br><br> · Biodiversity monitoring. |
| Local authorities | · Participation in the financing of SLM and SFM actions. <br><br> · Sensitization and information of land users. <br><br> · Support to extension services and environmental monitoring focused on the degradation of the environment and natural resources. |
| Traditional chiefs and authorities | · Supporting active stakeholder engagement at the local level. <br><br> · Raising awareness and providing information to the population. <br><br> · Ensure compliance with laws and regulations. |
| Local communities, village co-management committees | · Key beneficiaries <br><br> · Active engagement in project implementation and decision-making processes; identification and development of alternative income-generating activities; piloting of SLM and SFM methods; implementation of collaborative sustainable natural resource management systems; participatory M&E processes. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Agricultural cooperatives (e.g. CTOP (Coordination Togolaise des Organisations Paysannes et de Producteurs Agricoles). | · Support to extension services and awareness raising on SLM, SFM, and LDN concepts and promotion of environmentally and socio-economically sustainable technologies and value chains at the national and sub-regional level.<br><br>· Support to processes aimed at achieving solidarity and reducing potential for conflict at the local farming community level.<br><br>· Fostering of consultations, knowledge sharing and cooperation. |
| Private sector (e.g. ALAFIA and NIOTO shea nuts operators/processors; Cajou Espoir cashew nuts processing operator) | · Support to awareness raising and introduction of SLM, SFM, and LDN concepts.<br><br>· Promotion of environmentally and socio-economically sustainable technologies and value chains.<br><br>· Co-financing of activities contributing to the intended outcomes of the GEF-funded project. |
| Academic, research and training institutions | · Contribution of data and scientific information.<br><br>· Development of environmentally sustainable techniques and technologies.<br><br>· Training (development and implementation of modules on SLM, SFM and LDN).<br><br>· Support to knowledge management processes. |
| Development Partners | · Access to global and local networks and technical expertise, including on integrated policy development, institutional strengthening, non-governmental participation, conflict prevention, rural enterprise development and natural resource management (UNDP).<br><br>· Expertise on applying the Scientific Conceptual Framework for LDN and methodologies developed by SPI; monitoring of progress towards achievement of LDN targets; establishment of partnerships, access to WOCAT platform (UNCCD).<br><br>· Co-financing of activities contributing to the intended outcomes of the GEF-funded project. |
| National and international NGOs (e.g. Agronomes and Vétérinaires Sans Frontières (AVSF) Switzerland | · Support to extension services and awareness raising on SLM, SFM, and LDN concepts and promotion of environmentally and socio-economically sustainable technologies and value chains at the national and sub-regional level.<br><br>· Co-financing of activities contributing to the intended outcomes of the GEF-funded project (e.g. through support to smallholder farmers). |
| Media | · Contribution to information campaigns and public awareness events.<br><br>· Sharing of lessons learned and good practices to enable upscaling. |

[1] République du Togo (2017). Note politique sur les mesures pour attender les cibles nationales de la neutralite en matière de degradation des Terres (NDT) au Togo. https://knowledge.unccd.int/sites/default/files/ldn_targets/Togo%20LDN%20Country%20Commitments.pdf
République du Togo (2018). Programme de definition de cibles nationales de la neutralite en matière de degradation des terres (PDC NDT). https://knowledge.unccd.int/sites/default/files/ldn_targets/Togo%20LDN%20TSP%20Country%20Report.pdf

**3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

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

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 will be designed specifically to ensure that it maximises opportunities to contribute to gender equality, including through dedicated activities described under Component 4. In line with UNDP and GEF policies on mainstreaming gender into project design and implementation, a gender gap analysis will be conducted during project preparation, and a detailed, costed action plan with associated indicators developed to ensure that the design takes into full consideration gender-related dynamics and opportunities in the Togo context.

**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; and/or** Yes

**generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.** Yes

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

Yes

**4. Private sector engagement**

**Will there be private sector engagement in the project?**

Yes

**Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.**

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. Several potential private sector partners have already been identified, including for development of products derived from shea nuts and cashew nuts (see Table 3 above), and further efforts will be made during the project development phase to identify partners for investments and potential PPP initiatives. In all cases, during project development, the UNDP Private Sector Risk Assessment Tool will be applied before partnerships are formalized to ensure due diligence in application of UNDPs Private Sector Partnerships Strategy.

**5. Risks**

**Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Project design (table format acceptable)**

The overall risk rating for this project is High, based on the potential for tensions and upheaval among local communities particularly in Protected Area buffer zones. The preliminary UNDP Social & Environmental Screening report, annexed to this PIF, identifies seven social and environmental safeguard risks under Principles 1, 2 and 3 of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards Policy - four of these risks (which relate to human rights, the presence of ethnic groups, potential for conflict, and labour standards), are rated as High (i.e. with a high probability of occurrence, and significant impact should they be triggered). These, along with other institutional, financial, political and environmental risks, and their mitigation and management measures, are summarized in Table 4, below. See the appended SESP for the full list of SES-related risks.

**Table 4**: Overview of potential risks associated with project implementation, and related mitigation/management measures.

| Risk | Rating | Risk Mitigation & Management Measures |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

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|---|---|---|
| Presence of groups with different ethnic backgrounds in the project area ( Risk 2 in the SESP, under UNDP SES Principle 1, Human Rights - Risks 1,2,3,4 & 9; and SES Principle 3, Environmental Sustainability, Standard 6 - Indigenous Peoples - Risk 1 and Risk 2) | I=4<br><br>P=5<br><br>High | An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be developed during the PPG phase. During the first six months of project implementation, the ESMF will be used to guide an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), and development of an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) - which will include a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan (which may include specific measures for addressing the rights and needs of specific ethnic groups, as appropriate) and a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism.<br><br>All applicable rights and claims by these ethnic groups to natural resources will be respected through application of the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), while working closely with targeted communities to implement SLM/SFM and strengthen livelihoods. |
| Social / political upheaval hampering project implementation<br><br>(Risk 3 in the SESP, under SES Principle 1 Human Rights - Risk 9) | I = 5<br><br>P = 3<br><br><br><br>High | The project will be designed and implemented specifically to: i) enhance environmental and socio-economic benefits and minimize risks for vulnerable populations, and ii) ensure that all stakeholders are adequately informed so that they understand and appreciate the intended outcomes of the project. This will involve development and implementation of an Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Environmental & Social Impact Management Plan (ESMP); detailed stakeholder analyses will be undertaken and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be developed, including a Grievance Redress Mechanism. All relevant processes will strictly adhere to Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) principles, starting at the project design phase. |
| Permanent displacement and subsequent loss of assets/ restrictions in access to natural resources<br><br>(SESP Risk 1, under Principle 1 Human Rights, Risks 1, 2 %3; and Principle 3, Environmental Sustainability, Standards 1, 4, 5 and 6) | I = 5<br><br>P = 3<br><br>I<br><br>High | See above. Based on the ESIA findings, the ESMP may include a Livelihood Action Plan to address the impacts of displacement/restrictions of access to natural resources. |
| SLM/SFM activities could potentially involve practices that fail to comply with national and/or international labour standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO conventions), including child labour<br><br>(SESP Risk 4, under Principle 3, Environmental Sustainability, Standard 3, Risk 8) | I = 3<br><br>P = 5<br><br>High | Risks associated with the prevalence of child labour will be reflected in the ESMF to be developed during PPG, will be further assessed during the first 6 months of project implementation as part of the ESIA, and will be addressed through measures included in the ESMP and any other management plans, as indicated by the ESIA. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Increased risks of human-wildlife conflicts | I = 4<br>P = 2<br>Moderate | See above. The project will analyse risks of increased human wildlife conflicts in PA buffer zones and propose mitigation strategies (see Component 2). |
| Fiduciary risks associated with insufficient accountability / transparency in management of project financial resources. | I = 4<br>P = 2<br>Moderate | Implementing partners will undergo a micro-assessment to determine capacities for following the UN harmonized approach for cash transfers (HACT). UNDP and GEF policies will be implemented to reduce fiduciary risks, including close supervision, audits and guidance on performance based public procurement. |
| Stakeholders continue environmentally destructive practices irrespective of availability of alternatives. | I = 4<br>P = 2<br>Moderate | Design and implementation of project activities will be informed by science and national/global examples of good practice, including in terms of environmentally and socio-economically sustainable income generating alternatives. Demonstration of good practices will be accompanied by targeted outreach and awareness raising strategies to ensure that all stakeholders understand and appreciate the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services. |
| Local impacts of global climate change may prolong and extend the severity of droughts and dry spells in northern Togo, worsening land degradation and affecting agroecological productivity as well as biodiversity conservation. | I = 4<br>P = 2<br>Moderate | Climate change impacts will be mitigated by integrating weather variability models into project practices and encouraging the adoption of climate smart agricultural/agroforestry practices, including use of drought tolerant species. |
| Insufficient political commitment to provide support and coordination for project implementation. | I = 3<br>P = 1<br>Low | Project concept was developed at request of Government and further development will take place in highly participatory manner. A detailed stakeholder engagement plan will be developed and implemented, and regular coordination meetings held at national and local levels with Project Board, other Government stakeholders, civil society, development partners, private sector, etc., as deemed relevant and appropriate. |

| | I = 4 | |
|---|---|---|
| Stakeholders have <u>insufficient capacity</u> to meaningfully participate in project design and implementation. | P = 1 <br><br> Low | Activities will be designed and implemented specifically to enable stakeholders to understand the intended outcomes and outputs of the project, and have sufficient knowledge, skills and tools participate actively and meaningfully. |
| <u>Environmental impacts</u> caused by poorly informed practices (e.g. removal of native vegetation or introduction of invasive species). | I = 4 <br><br> P = 1 <br><br> Low | Design and implementation of project activities will be informed by science and national/global examples of good practice. Environmental and social impact assessments will be implemented where relevant, to further reduce risks. |

**6. Coordination**

**Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.**

Project execution will be under the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Nature Protection (Ministère de l'Environnement, du Développement Durable et de la Protection de Nature MEDDN). UNDP will perform the quality assurance role and supports the Project Steering Committee and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be housed within the Forest Resources Department. The project is intended as an integral part of the Ministry's strategic multi-annual investment framework for 2025, and will be included in its overall review and coordination mechanisms. An intersectoral Project Steering Committee (PSC) will provide oversight, policy advise and strategic direction, with guidance from the Technical Committee (see Outcome 4.2). The Project Steering Committee will include representatives of the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Development Planning, Economy and Finance, civil society actors, private sector actors involved in value chains of commodities targeted by the project, protected area managers, and representatives of local populations (e.g. heads of village and communal development committees). In addition to the national committee, two regional technical committees will also be set up to monitor the implementation of activities in the field. The PMU will ensure that M&E (including mandatory reporting processes), knowledge management and communication activities are implemented as outlined under Component 4. The PSC with advice from the TC and support from the PMU will ensure synergies, linkages and cooperation with other ongoing/planned interventions relevant to the intended outcome of the proposed GEF-funded project. This will include all ongoing projects and programs outlined in Table 1 above.

**7. Consistency with National Priorities**

**Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions**

Yes

**If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc**

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 Neutralité en Matière de Dégradation 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, 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.

 Through its participation in the African Forest Restauration 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. 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.

 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).

The project furthermore supports Togo's contribution towards achieving Aichi targets 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**

**Outline the Knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.**

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.

**Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)**

**A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).**

| Name | Position | Ministry | Date |
|------|----------|----------|------|
| Monsieur Comlan AWOUGNON | Directeur des Affaires Administratives et Financières Point focal FEM | Ministère de l'Environnement, du Développement Durable et de la Protection de la Nature | 1/24/2020 |

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place





Fig. 2. a) Proposed locations for site specific interventions under Component 3. Fig. 2.b) Protected areas in Kara and Savanes.



**Table A.1:** Proposed locations for site specific interventions under Component 3. Note that this selection is preliminary, and will need to be further evaluated during project preparation and the initial stages of project implementation, based on agreed criteria, including those related to biodiversity conservation targets.

| Region | Locations | POINT_X | POINT_Y | Potential location specific interventions |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kara | Kikpeou | 248220,1535 | 999979,6834 | ·        Promotion of sustainable land management and agro-forestry practice, rehabilitation of degraded land and pastures with local biodiversity conservation actions. |
| | Timbou | 264174,9112 | 999754,7971 | |
| | Barba | 254804,3454 | 1020948,695 | |
| | Kikpeou | 257117,2065 | 1034155,977 | |
| | Kpewa | 306162,8639 | 1026740,276 | |
| | Atiala | 288522,8509 | 1039200,396 | |
| | Koura | 300847,7306 | 1053473,109 | |
| | Ketao | 287332,3253 | 1062315,274 | |
| | Kara-city (south) | 314360,5025 | 1068284,59 | ·        Sustainable watershed management, including river bank restoration and creation of buffer zones along main water courses, development of small multi-purpose water reservoirs and sustainable irrigation techniques.<br>·        Promotion of adapted agroecological and agro-sylvopastoral techniques (terrace cultivation, composting, legumes, cover crops, fodder, etc.). |

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|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kante | 284769,3904 | 1101004,655 | ·     Restoration of degraded land and ecosystems through the promotion of tree planting (local species). <br> ·     Livelihood development of communities bordering protected areas including capacity building forecological restoration. <br> ·     Promotion of adapted agro-ecological and agro-sylvopastoral techniques (terrace cultivation, composting, legumes, cover crops, fodder, etc.). |
| Savanes | Bogou | 249226,299 | 1132370,866 | ·     Rehabilitation of degraded land and pastures with local biodiversity conservation actions. <br> ·     Sustainable watershed and rivercourse management with reforestationand promotion of bufferzones. |
| | Kpelinga | 252171,9949 | 1116933,189 | |
| | Tchankpere | 239421,615 | 1155687,823 | |
| | Tandjoare | 193050,8885 | 1180815,139 | |
| | Namiele | 222578,9506 | 1175450,13 | ·     Enabling and promoting community based, sustainable pasture management and reforestation(Shea, Néré, Rônier, Marula...). <br> ·     Promotion of adapted agro-ecological and agro-sylvopastoral techniques (composting, leguminous plants, cover crops, fodder). |
| | Biankouri | 176428,908 | 1214481,884 | |
| | Tandjoare | 225885,736 | 1202807,696 | ·     Safeguarding and conservation of forests and sacred sites and ecological restoration of degraded sites. <br> ·     Promotion of community and village reforestation and reforestation(Shea, Néré, Rônier, Marula, fire wood). <br> ·     Promotion of the creation of community pastures. |
| | Natchambonga | 238145,507 | 1199268,793 | ·     Safeguarding and conservation of forests and sacred sites and ecological restoration of degraded sites. <br> ·     Promotion of community and village reforestation and reforestation(fire wood) ; |
| | Cinkasse | 173936,83 | 1229332,339 | ·     Promoting of susinable community pastures and rehabilitation of degraded pastures and ecosystems ; <br> ·     Enabling and promoting community based reforestation(Shea, Néré, Rônier, Marula...). |
| | Nadjoundi | 193453,348 | 1218562,376 | ·     Sustainable watershed management, development of small multi-purpose water reservoirs and sustainable irrigation techniques. |
| | Dapaong | 191189,982 | 1202268,312 | |