Strengthening resilience to climate change of coastal communities in Togo

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10165

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
LDCF

CBIT/NGI
☐CBIT
☐NGI

Project Title
Strengthening resilience to climate change of coastal communities in Togo

Countries
Togo

Agency(ies)
FAO

Other Executing Partner(s)
Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Protection of Nature

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Climate Change

Taxonomy
Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change, Focal Areas, Private sector, Mainstreaming adaptation, Community-based adaptation, Climate resilience, Innovation, Least Developed Countries, Ecosystem-based

Adaptation, Livelihoods, Demonstrate innovative approache, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Communications, Stakeholders, Awareness Raising, Partnership, Type of Engagement, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Civil Society, Academia, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Access to benefits and services, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 1

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 2

Submission Date

12/11/2020

Expected Implementation Start

1/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

1/1/2026

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee($)

848,580.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CCA-1	1.1 Technologies and innovative solutions piloted or deployed to reduce climate-related risks and/or enhance resilience; 1.2 Innovative financial instruments and investment models enabled or introduced to enhance climate resilience.	LDCF	6,632,420.00	30,000,000.00
CCA-2	2.1 Strengthened cross-sectoral mechanisms to mainstream climate adaptation and resilience	LDCF	2,300,000.00	11,000,000.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**8,932,420.00**	**41,000,000.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To strengthen the resilience to climate change of coastal communities in Togo, through an integrated approach focusing on ecosystem-based adaptation and livelihoods

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

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
1. Mainstreaming of CCA into sector policies and programs and capacity development at national and sub-national levels for climate impact and adaptation assessment, monitoring and planning.	Technical Assistance	**1.1** Knowledge about the risks and impacts of climate change is strengthened Indicators: (i) # of climate risks and vulnerability assessments conducted (CCA TT Output 2.1.4) (ii) # of systems and frameworks established (CCA TT 2.1.3) Targets: (i) At least 12 (1 for the lagoon ecosystem, 8 at communal level, and 3 assessments targeting key staple food crops) (ii) 1 system established at national level	**1.1.1** Climate change risk studies of key coastal ecosystems and communes conducted **1.1.2** Information system established for continuous monitoring, review and reporting of climate change resilience indicators	LDCF	1,112,359.00	2,000,000.00
		1.2 Central and decentralize	**1.2.1** Extension workers in forestry, agriculture and fisheries; national and local government officials; and leaders of FFPOs are trained in the mainstreaming of CCA into policies and plans **1.2.2** Communal development plans are developed and/or reviewed to mainstream climate change adaptation approaches (such as EbA) **1.2.3** Prefectoral Sustainable Development			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
2. Integrated coastal management to restore degraded ecosystems and enhance livelihoods of coastal communities	Investment	**2.1** Littoral zones, mangrove, riparian grasslands (lake and lagoons) and sacred forest ecosystems provide increased protection against negative CC effects, reducing coastal erosion and increasing resilience Indicators: (i) Area of land managed for climate resilience Targets: (i) 11 000 ha	**2.1.1** Community based-ecosystem management plans developed and implemented (i.e reforestation of river banks, coastline, mangrove management, management of forest areas) **2.1.2** Community groups are established to facilitate the restoration and management/ erosion of river/sea banks.	LDCF	2,892,072.00	9,000,000.00
		2.2 Coastal and littoral communities benefit from diversified, ecosystem based livelihoods and sources of income Indicators: (i) Total # of direct beneficiaries with diversified ecosystem based	**2.2.1** Women's cooperatives are established and trained to generate income from ecosystems-based activities (including handicrafts). **2.2.2** Vulnerable groups (youth, women) living in targeted fragile ecosystems are capacitated to undertake activities (e.g. ecotourism) that contribute to climate change resilience.			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
3. Enhanced production systems through the deployment of adaptation technologies and innovative practices in vulnerable ecosystems	Investment	**3.1** Coastal and littoral communities have climate change resilient production systems and have enhanced their livelihood assets through technologies and innovative solutions. Indicators: (i) Incubators introduced/ number of entrepreneurs supported (CCA TT output 1.2.1) (ii) Total # of direct beneficiaries from VC activities (contributing to CCA TT outcome 1.1, Output 1.1.2) Target: (i) 2100 (of which 50% are women) (ii) 99,500	**3.1.1** Aquaculture farms are rehabilitated/created and guided towards a more climate change resilient development model **3.1.2** Climate resilient staple food, vegetables and fruit crops chains (production, processing, marketing) including cassava, Rice, Market gardening, small-scale livestock are developed. **3.1.3** Profitable and sustainable forest, agroforestry and non-timber forest product value chains are strengthened and/or developed. **3.1.4** Sustainable fishery value chains are developed **3.1.5** Feasibility study and pilot experience for vulnerable communities to support sustainable agriculture, fishing, livestock and	LDCF	3,798,036.00	27,000,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing ($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
4. Project Monitoring and dissemination of results	Technical Assistance	**4.1** Project implementation based on results based management and application of project lessons learned in future operations facilitated	**4.1.1** Lessons learned and dissemination of good project practices through appropriate targeted knowledge products **4.1.2** Final and mid-term evaluation of the project **4.1.3** Project monitoring and learning system	LDCF	704,600.00	1,000,000.00
				Sub Total ($)	**8,507,067.00**	**39,000,000.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)

LDCF	425,353.00	2,000,000.00
Sub Total($)	**425,353.00**	**2,000,000.00**
Total Project Cost($)	**8,932,420.00**	**41,000,000.00**

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Donor Agency	IFAD	Grant	Investment mobilized	11,000,000.00
Donor Agency	EU	Grant	Investment mobilized	30,000,000.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**41,000,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

IFAD: Risk-Sharing Farming Incentive Facility Project in Agriculture (ProMIFA) European Union: Climate Change Support Programme (PALCC)

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
FAO	LDCF	Togo	Climate Change	NA	8,932,420	848,580
				Total Grant Resources($)	**8,932,420.00**	**848,580.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required

☐

PPG Amount ($)

200,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

19,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
FAO	LDCF	Togo	Climate Change	NA	200,000	19,000
				Total Project Costs($)	**200,000.00**	**19,000.00**

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1.a Project Description

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description).

National Context

Togo has a total land area of about 55,390 km2, of which approximately 69% (38,200 km2) is agricultural land, with another 1,880 km2 of forest area[1][1]. The country has a population of more than 7.8 million, 53.5% of which live below the poverty line[2][2].

The agricultural sector plays a major role in Togo?s economy and employed about 60% of the labor force in 2016. The sector's contribution to national GDP (in value added) increased from 31% in 2010 to 42% in 2012, rising to 41.3% in 2016[3][3]. It represents around 25% of export earnings. Family farms form the basis of Togolese agriculture, with 94% of agricultural households having holdings of less than 10 ha[4][4]. Maize and cassava are by far the most important staple crops produced both at the national level, as well as in the Maritime region, with limited diversity in the crops being produced (e.g. rice, which is the second cereal crop in importance in the Maritime region, had estimated yields of 15,489 tons in 2018-2019, compared to 140,349 tons for maize; similarly, yam, the second tuber crop of importance in the Maritime region, had estimated yields of 17,687 tons compared to 390,212 tons for cassava[5][5]).

The livestock sector is characterized by large numbers of poultry, sheep, and goats (i.e. 23,934,123, 1,552,087, and 3,944,963 respectively in 2019[6][6], compared to only 453,088 bovines). Despite the country?s successful efforts to increase the number of poultry, small ruminants, large livestock, and pigs, national production covers less than 50% of national needs[7][7]. The major problems to be resolved relate to: (i) improving the productivity and competitiveness of animal production; and (ii) strengthening the resilience of the sub-sector to zoo-health risks, climatic shocks, and conflicts linked to transhumance.

As for national fishery production, it is experiencing a downward trend due to the fall in catches from the artisanal maritime fishery, associated with scarcity of fish on the coast ? production went from 32,000tons in 2016 to 24,910 tons in 2018 (fishing and aquaculture combined) [8][8]. Indeed, national production is mainly driven by artisanal maritime fishing (i.e. 72.8% of the 2018 production), the weight of which determines the size of the national structural deficit. Aquaculture, on the other hand, has been steadily increasing between 2014 and 2018, shifting from 25 tons/year to 290 tons/year.

Finally, the forestry sector, which used to be solely the purview of the State, has evolved rapidly over the last two decades with a proliferation of private planters, processing units, plank and perch depots, and the development of the charcoal industry, amongst others. However, sustainable employment opportunities in the sector remain a challenge. According to the National Forestry Action Plan[9][9], local production of lumber has increased moderately over time, from around 14,000 m3 in 2000 to 17,838 m3 in 2010. Consumption of other building materials and firewood from teak plantations and other fast-growing species is estimated at 0.08 m3 per capita. The quantity of fuel wood consumed by households and socio-professional categories is estimated at 7,576,922 m?/year, for a supply estimated at 3,280,706 m?/year (MERF-REDD +Togo 2017) and Self-consumption represents 76% of national production against 24% for marketing. Unlike fuelwood, marketed production of charcoal represents 85.5% of production against 14.5% for self-consumption. The woody biomass destroyed by charcoal production is estimated at 2,799,759 tons per year.

It should therefore be noted that the quantity of wood energy consumed by households and socio-professional categories is estimated at 7,576,922 m? / year, for a supply estimated at 3,280,706 m? / year (MERF-REDD Togo 2017).[10][10]

Despite small individual farm sizes, there are within Togo many agricultural associations and cooperatives that aggregate product, grouped into regional and national forest and farm producer organisations (FFPOs) to improve market access for their members around particular products. At least twenty of these FFPOs are found across Togo and cover commodities such as cereals (CPC), market gardening (FENOMAT), agro-pastoralism (ADEPAP), livestock and meat (FENAPFIBVTO), poultry (ANPAT), cotton (FNGPC), coffee and cocoa (FUPROCAT), maritime fisheries (UNICOOPEMA) and agricultural seed (RNPSCT). The FFPOs also cover regional farmers groupings (FOPAS, MAPTO, RENOP); or other necessary agricultural services such as market information (APCR), car provision (RECAP) youth support (REJEPPAT) Women Agro-Food Promoters (REPROMAT) and Togolese Women Farmers (RENAFAT). All of these groups are federated under one umbrella organization for farmers (CTOP) that already represents in excess of 550,000 members (of which 30% are women). CTOP[11][11] is itself affiliated to the regional West African farmers organization ROPPA that shares experience and best practice across the region.

Notwithstanding these support structures, 71% of rural Togolese are still facing food insecurity[12][12]. This is a result of low agricultural capacities and high reliance on increasingly erratic weather conditions, low productivity stemming from use of inadequate technologies, insufficient access to inputs (i.e. fertilizers) and lack of pest control, and major shortfalls in agricultural processing and in market access.

In terms of other major sources of employment, mining also plays a major role in the country, and contributed 34% to GDP in 2012 to but it only employed 12% of the population. Phosphate mining, in particular, accounts for approximately 20% of the country?s export earnings. While phosphate mining peaked in the 1990s, it has been declining in the past decades due to a number of factors, including lower commodity prices, competition from other countries, and depletion of the most easily accessible reserves.

Institutional framework

As part of the fight against the degradation of the coastal landscape and against climate change impacts, several national level public institutions are involved in the management of coastal ecosystems. These will all be implicated in project activities and are described below:

? At national level

The Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Protection of Nature (MEDDPN) is responsible for the management of the environment and natural resources. and coordination of the development, implementation, permanent revision and dissemination of the national action plan for the management of marine and coastal environmental resources. It is also the institutional framework for the implementation of the UNFCCC through its technical services. As such, the MEDDPN coordinates the preparation of national communications, the biennial reports, the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2009), the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2015), the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA, 2017), and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Country Programme in 2018.

MEDDPN chairs the National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC, formed in 2005), which is the framework for information, consultation and monitoring of the implementation of the national policy on climate change, the UNFCCC and all related instruments including the Kyoto Protocol. In this capacity, it: (i) issues opinions and makes recommendations on the definition and implementation of the national policy on climate change; (ii) monitors the implementation of the UNFCCC and all related instruments; (iii) monitors the implementation of climate change programs and projects; and (iv) makes recommendations and participates, as far as possible, in public awareness, information and education activities on climate change. The committee is made up of representatives of public, private and civil society organizations[13][13].

The MEDDPN also chairs the National Committee for the Green Climate Fund Togo (CN-FVT) whilst its Environment Directorate provides the technical secretariat for each of them. These committees have specific coordination and/or steering or advisory mandates.

MEDDPN is supported by different directorates:

The **Environment Directorate**, is responsible for: (i) Monitoring the implementation of national legislation and regulations on preventing and combating degradation of the marine and coastal environment; (ii) Ensuring the preservation and rational use of the marine and coastal environment; (iii) Ensuring the rational management of the coastline; (iv) Developing strategies to combat marine pollution; (v) Coordinating actions to combat coastal erosion in close cooperation with the competent institutions; and (vi) Monitoring the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements relating to the marine environment and the coastal zone (i.e. the Abidjan Convention, 1981; and the Protocol Concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution in Cases of Emergency).

The Forest Resources Directorate is responsible, among other missions, for ensuring the implementation of policies, strategies, programmes and projects for the protection of forest resources and the management of fragile ecosystems and wetlands. The section in charge of the protection and enhancement of wildlife and wetlands is responsible for: (i) The promotion of eco-tourism development; (ii) The promotion of participatory and integrated wetland management; and (iii) Monitoring wildlife species in wetlands.

MEDDPN is also supported in its daily work by several para-statal institutions including: (i) the Office for Development and Exploitation of Forests (ODEF); (ii) the National Environment Management Agency (ANGE); (iii) the National Environment Fund (FNE), (iv) the National Forest Development Fund; and (v) the National Commission for Sustainable Development. The last latter three are still in the process of being operationalized, while the first two already are.

The National Agency for the Management of the Environment (ANGE). ANGE, created in 2008, is the institutional framework for tackling environmental problems in a comprehensive manner at national and local levels. It is a public establishment with legal personality and financial autonomy placed under the supervision of the MEDDPN. The ANGE works with institutional operators such as the mining and geology services, transport, energy, the Compagnie Energie Electrique du Togo (CEET), mainly through monitoring impact studies as well as the national cartographic institute. The ANGE has also been mandated with the coordination of the National Investment Program for the Environment and Natural Resources in Togo (PNIERN). However, the Agency suffers from a certain isolation and a loss of certain prerogatives in matters of environmental information, prerogatives which it has not been able to defend (such as computer mapping of data for example). This situation therefore leads the ANGE to seek funds to operate since its very reduced budget only allows it to cover essential expenses.

The Office for the Development and Exploitation of Forests (ODEF) is a public establishment of an industrial and commercial nature, created by decree n? 71- 204 of 13 November 1971, and placed under the supervision of the Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Nature Protection (MEDDPN). ODEF has competent technical staff and know-how for the execution of its work; it is in charge of the management of about thirty classified forests in the country. ODEF also

subcontracts work with NGOs. It also benefits from the support of several technical and financial partners for the implementation of its activities. Togo is a signatory of the International Tropical Timber Agreement (ITTA) of 1994 and 2006 and ODEF is the focal point of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) which works for the promotion, sustainable management of forests and free trade of timber.

Monitoring and data collection of environmental management at local and national level is provided by the MEDDPN, organized in central, regional and prefectural directorates, and in sub-branches present in the cantons and sensitive areas ecologically. ANGE and ODEF play a key role in monitoring and data collection, supporting the overarching national environmental M&E framework.

In addition to these institutions, the collection and analysis of ecosystem data involves several other public and private institutions and civil society organizations (DGMN, ITRA, ICAT, Universities). However, the country faces the following problems: (i) the partitioning of decision centers with the fragmentation of roles and responsibilities at the level of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Production and Fisheries (MAPAH) level; (ii) weak intersectoral coordination; (iii) the lack of synergy at the level of sectoral actions and categories of actors of MEDDPN and MAPAH; (iv) the low material, human and financial capacity of the structures of the MEDDPN; and (v) the unavailability of reliable environmental and climate change data.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Production, and Fisheries (MAPAH). The ministry is responsible for the development and implementation of the state?s agriculture, livestock, and fisheries policy. It oversees the development of the agricultural sector, improving productivity and increasing production for the export of fishery and fish-farming products. There are also regional and prefectoral directorates of Agriculture, Animal Production, and Fisheries, which each have a unit responsible for monitoring and controlling fishery and fish production activities.

The **Department of Agriculture**, one of the ten (10) technical departments of said ministry, has the following missions: (i) promote agriculture on the national territory; (ii) intensify agricultural production while preserving the development of production systems and; (iii) develop a coherent management plan for the rational management of agricultural products. It monitors agricultural activities and controls the quality of these products.

The **Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture**, has the following missions: (i) promote sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture and ensure the application of fisheries and aquaculture regulations; (ii) determine the technical and economic conditions for the development of fisheries and aquaculture and monitor their implementation; (iii) promote the processing and enhancement of fishery products; (iv) contribute to the elaboration of Togo's agreements with its partners in fisheries and aquaculture and ensure their respect; and (v) develop and apply, in consultation with the structures responsible for water resources management, the legislative and regulatory texts relating to the management of fishery resources. The Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture has two sections: the Fisheries Promotion Section and the Aquaculture Promotion Section.

Several institutions are also involved in the implementation of fishing regulations. These are the National Navy and the National Gendarmerie, the Police, the Maritime Affairs Services, Customs, the

Ministry of the Environment through the Directorate of Water and Forests and the competent local authorities which all contribute to the control and monitoring fishing activities throughout the national territory.

The High Council for the Sea. It is a central structure for the National Organization in charge of State Action at Sea (ONAEM), and is chaired by the Head of State, the services of the Counsellor for the Sea and the Maritime Prefecture. It is a framework where the orientations of the maritime policy are defined among others: (i) The proposal of priorities for government action in the maritime space, particularly in economic, environmental and security matters; (ii) Coordination of the action of the various ministerial departments; (iii) The determination of master plans; (iv) Assistance in identifying and acquiring the means necessary to achieve the objectives set; (v) The holder of reports on monitoring and evaluation missions in matters of maritime policy; (vi) Ensuring the application by the various ministries and institutions of the guidelines or decisions taken.

Ministry of Development Planning and Cooperation. The Ministry of Development Planning and Cooperation ensures the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of government policy in terms of development planning, state forecasting, regional planning, and contributes to mobilizing external resources to finance development. As such, the ministry: (i) coordinates the implementation of strategic planning studies; (ii) designs, monitors and evaluates the national development strategy, in conjunction with the Minister of the Economy and Finance; (iii) formulates, monitors and evaluates the national population policy; (iv) assesses the coherence and relevance of development projects, sectoral policies and plans with development priorities, in collaboration with the ministers responsible for project implementation and development partners; (v) develops, monitors and evaluates public investment programs; (vi) coordinates and controls the actions of non-governmental organizations, in accordance with the development policy of the State; (vii) participates in the mobilization of external resources for financing development; (viii) ensures the evaluation of public policies conducted by the State, local authorities and public establishments; and (ix) coordinates the implementation of the national strategy for the development of statistics by the actors of the national statistical system and contributes to the application of the relevant texts. The ministry defines, in conjunction with the ministry responsible for territorial administration and the other ministries concerned, the conditions for a better spatial planning and management, in accordance with the national policy of regional planning. It ensures the reduction of regional and local disparities and the emergence of growth poles that promote the harmonious and rational development of the national space. In this capacity, the ministry coordinates the development of studies and tools for regional planning, in particular regional monographs and analyzes, national, regional and local regional planning schemes and ensures their application by the various development players, in accordance with the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) community planning policy. The Ministry implements and coordinates the national program for capacity building and modernization of the state for sustainable development.

The ministry has a key role in supporting and monitoring the National Development Plan (PND), and chairs the National Adaptation Planning Committee which constitute a key entry point to discuss, agree and implement key decision favoring adaptation planning at all levels.

Ministry of Water, Rural Equipment and Village Hydraulics. In terms of water resources management, the State has, among other missions, to: (i) develop an international partnership for their development and exploitation; (ii) cooperate with riparian countries for the management of shared water resources; (iii) protect the country's water resources against pollution and any form of degradation, preserve and restore the aquatic environments and wetlands as well as the ecosystems which depend on them; (iv) combat the harmful effects and risks linked to water, whether of natural origin or caused by human activities; and (v) exercise water policing.

Decentralized state services (e.g. environment, agriculture) are also found at regional/prefectural levels.

The University of Lom? is the main university of the country; it hosts thousands of students and offers different courses on natural resources management, agronomy, sociology. It also does research and could provide to the project some expertise in some key areas (monitoring flora/faune/fishing capture?).

? Sub-national institutions:

Communes. They have been in place for less than a year but do have elected mayors and councilors. Through the decentralization process, communes have been given authority over different areas, including local development and regional planning; sanitation, natural resource management and environmental protection; trade and crafts; as well as sports, leisure, tourism and cultural action. They have different committees, including local development and environmental affairs. Municipalities are autonomous in terms of local/community decision-making. They should work very closely with prefecture levels for strategic or regional policy purposes.

Traditional authorities. Traditional authorities have an important role; they have the mission to look after the population while serving as a transmission belt with the central administration. They also do some law enforcement; as an example, they ensure that bush fires are not caused by the population. In fact it is a mission of control and vigilance. They are therefore very important in raising awareness among the population on sustainable ecosystem management.

Communal/Prefectural/Regional Sustainable Development Commissions (CCDD/CPDD/CRDD). These institutions are the gateways to development projects. The CRDD monitors the activities of the prefectural commissions. Since their inception in 2011, these commissions have not yet been operationalized. The CRDDs should be supported and operationalized by the NAP Readiness project by the GCF, yet to be approved.

Village Management Committees (CVG). The CVGs are locally recognized by their village and their Prefecture, and are involved in activities such as community monitoring. The monitoring body at the level of each CVG works, according to the local conventions, with the prefectural directorates of the ministries of environment, agriculture, fishing and water while taking care of all that relates monitoring natural resources in the maritime region. CVG are also recognized by traditional authorities and can therefore be a key vehicle to support forest restoration including sacred forest.

Several other **community-based organizations**, with specific mandates relating to conservation, also exist in the intervention area. Some of those are, for example, the ACVM (Association for the conservation and enhancement of the hippopotamus pools of Afito), ACPC (Association for conservation and community promotion) and UAVGAP (Union of village associations for the

management of protected areas in Togodo-sud). Other NGOs working on NRM issues in the coastal landscape include: UONGTO, FONGTO, COSCREMA, WEP, AHD, COSPL-PG, GPIB, AVOTOD, AGBOZEGUE, CDAC, CREMA, SYNPA Togo, and EQUINAT.

? Institutions involved in structuring key value chains

In the structuring of agricultural sectors, the primary role falls to the following key actors: i) the supervisory Ministry through the Directorate of training, dissemination of techniques and professional agricultural organizations (DFDTOPA) and its branches at the level of regions; ii) the Institute for Technical Advice and Support (ICAT) through its dismemberments at regional and prefectural level; and iii) the agricultural apex organizations and their professional agricultural organizations (POs) dismemberments at local level.

Directorate of Training, Dissemination of Techniques and Professional Agricultural Organizations (DFDTOPA). This directorate is responsible for organizing and proposing the legal and regulatory framework for the structuring of actors. It communicates and raises awareness about the importance of organization in the life of producers and is responsible for delivering the receipt finalizing the process of structuring POs. It has, to date, formally registered about 3,200 POs/cooperatives.

Institute for Technical Advice and Support (ICAT). ICAT provides the relay for DFDTOPA and supports the actors in the process of their structuring. It plays an important supporting role in the drafting of legal texts for the constitution of cooperative societies (SCOOP), SCOOP unions and national federations. ICAT is the structure of the Ministry of Agriculture with the largest network. In the maritime region, ICAT has seven (7) agencies corresponding to the number of prefectures. In support of the Head of Agency (CAG), half a dozen agricultural business management technical advisers (CTGEA) are deployed at each prefecture with relative mobility. The weaknesses of ICAT stem mainly from the lack of specialists outside the traditional food chains, cotton, coffee, and cocoa. It remains undeniable that ICAT could be a partner of choice in supporting the organization of actors. The institute has already accomplished similar missions concerning the ?Support projects for the structuring and the strengthening of governance capacities of the maize and rice sectors in Togo? financed by UEMOA and PARTAM on awareness raising, organization, close training, advice and support for producers in the project area for the production of irrigated rice.

Togolese Agronomic Research Institute (**ITRA**), whose mandate is (i) to carry out studies deemed necessary (ii) to develop, improve or/and valorise modern and adapted agricultural and food technologies, (iii) to make available to the authorities and users of research results, the decision-making tools, i.e. the data and information enabling them to adapt agricultural or food policies to the new requirements of the socio-economic environment.

Forest and farm producer organizations (FFPO). FFPOs are formal or informal groups of producers that have been created to help their members by sharing knowledge and investment costs, achieving scale efficiencies and using strength in numbers to improve their bargaining power with traders and decision-makers. FFPO members are typically smallholders who own forests and farms and may run businesses, individually or collectively, that source products from diversified production

systems?[14][14]. In Togo, the form which FFPOs most commonly take are SCOOPs (or cooperatives with a board of directors, COOP-CA) at the base which unite to form Cantonal Unions, which also join together to form Prefectural Unions, then Regional Unions, which in turn unite to form National Federations usually based around a particular productive sector. In Togo?s Maritime region, FFPOs are generally weak, and though many have started the legal recognition process, this has yet to be completed in most cases. Most suffer from a lack of technical, business and financial capacity to operate effectively, yet those which are well structured can be effective at adding value to members production processes, plus providing a range of services to its members, and have the potential to help producers organize at landscape scales for climate resilience.

Other producer organizations and cooperatives (e.g. handicrafts). While other sectors are not always well organized, there exists at least one women?s cooperative related to handicrafts in the intervention zone.

Apex level forest and farm producer organizations (Apex-FFPOs). As noted above, these types of organisations federate clusters of local FFPOs that are involved in the same sector. They play a role in the communication and awareness of the actors at the base (i.e. local FFPO) and help incentivize unorganized forest and farm producers to organize themselves in SCOOPs. They also support the dissemination of good agro-ecological practices, and work on enhancing knowledge to facilitate access for organized producers to remunerative and fair markets in Togo. In Togo several Apex-FFPOs have come together to form the Togolese Coordination of Farmers' Organizations (CTOP). Today, the CTOP has 20 apex organizations for different commodity value chains. The degree of dynamism of a commodity value chain depends intimately on the resources available to it. While cotton, cocoa and cashew are being deployed in the field, this is unfortunately not the case for the other commodities. Some, like fruits and vegetables, only started their structuring very recently.

Agropoles. For Togo, "an agropole is a set of companies circumscribed in a given geographical area, which maintain functional relationships in their production, processing, support services and marketing of a given plant, animal, fishery or forestry product ". It is "an area of activities with an agricultural or agroindustrial and logistical vocation, which brings together several players of varying size and technical and technological level, operating in one or more targeted agricultural sectors. Ten (10) agropoles are planned nationwide, three of which are in the start-up phase: Kara, Oti and Haut Mono (though none of these are in our targeted area of intervention) .

Service enterprises and producer organizations (SCFOs). SCFOs are market models that comprise partnerships between service companies and forest and farm producer organizations. The model is built on a contracts between a network of producer organizations (FFPOs) and an aggregator, the service company, that ensures processing and marketing. It is a market access system based on an entrepreneurial approach to agricultural development, developed by CIDR (International Center for Development and Research), which is a French development organization in partnership with the NGO called ?Entreprise Territoire et D?veloppement? (ETD). Specifically, it aims at in: (i) developing family farming by promoting competitive and profitable local food chains for small producers; (ii) developing local agrifood value chains by associating organized producers with processing companies;

(iii) giving small producers sustainable access to urban markets while allowing a fair distribution of the added value between the actors.

The model has the merit of raising the productive capacities of producers as well as the quality and competitiveness of the finished product presented on the market. Originally developed in the rice sector, the model was successful and outscaled to other sectors.

NGOs supporting access to market for farmers. OADEL is an NGO promoting the consumption of food products made locally from raw materials from small scale farmers. OADEL supports agri-food processors in the quality approach and the marketing of their products. It works to promote the right to food in Togo and food sovereignty. They will be engaged in enhancing access to market for targeted crop value chains.

The policy and legal framework

Togo has a fairly comprehensive list of policy and legislative instruments for environmental management generally (see Table 1), although there are important gaps in implementing texts and the country lacks the institutional capacity, nationally and locally to implement these effectively. Further details of national strategies, plans, and programmes addressing these issues are presented in Section 7. Consistency with National Priorities.

Local development plans (including prefectural and communal) play an important role in implementing these environmental policies and legislation, and form a key opportunity to mainstream climate change impacts and adaptation/mitigation measures at local level (hence a way of building the resilience of local stakeholders). There are currently a few prefectural development plans (for example that of Yoto, which has just benefited from three sub-projects in early 2020 with the WACA ResIP project), while **communal development plans are also only beginning to take form. Indeed. e**lections at local level were organized in July 2019 with mayors and local councils being established. There are 32 communes in the coastal landscape, which have their own competences, shared competences and transferred competences. According to the law, the State transfers powers to the territorial authorities, within their respective territorial jurisdiction, in the following matters : i) local development and spatial planning; ii) infrastructure, equipment, transport and communications, iii) energy and hydraulics ; iv) sanitation, natural resource management and environmental protection; v) trade and crafts; vi) education and vocational training; vii) health, population, social action and civil protection; viii) sports, leisure, tourism and cultural action. Some local development plans have already been prepared and even validated[15][15].

Table 1 Main legislation and policies regulating environmental issues in Togo

Theme	Responsible Agency	Main Legislation and Policies

Environment		? Law n ? 2008-005 of May 30, 2008 on the Framework Law on the Environment in Togo. It establishes the legal basis, under the national constitution for all environmental management in Togo and enshrines the right of all citizens to quality of life based on sustainable management of natural resources. ? Decree n ? 2016/058 / PR establishing the list of works, activities and planning documents submitted to an environmental impact study and the main rules of this study. ? Decree No. 2011/041 / PR setting the procedures for implementing the environmental audit.
Fisheries and aquaculture		? ? Law No. 2016-026 of October 11, 2016, regulating fishing and aquaculture in Togo Interministerial Order No. 0069/18 / MAEP / MCPSP, of April 16, 2018, relating to the temporary ban on the importation of tilapia into Togo ? Order No. 18 MAEP / CAB / SG / DEP of January 22, 2007, regulating fishing in continental waters. It regulates fishing gear (article 9) and the use of Acadjas (article 11); ? Order N ? 006/15 / MAEP / Cab / SG / DPA of January 28, 2015 regulating fishing on the lake of the Nangb?to dam. Order No. 13 / MAR of June 15, 1983, regulating the lobster fishery in Togolese territorial waters; ? Decree n? 2006-058 / PR of July 5, 2006, fixing the list of works, activities and planning documents submitted to environmental impact study and the main rules of this study; ? Order No. 013 / MERF of September 1, 2006, regulating the procedure, methodology and content of environmental impact studies; ? Order No. 018 / MERF of October 9, 2006, setting the terms and procedures for information and public participation in the environmental impact study process; ? Order N ? 143/15 / MAEH / Cab / SG / DPA of August 07, 2015 regulating the use of hormones in aquaculture in Togo
Water		? Law n ? 2010/004 of June 14, 2010 relating to the Water Code, with two Water laws and implementing texts. ? National Policy on Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation in Rural and Semi-Urban Areas (2006) ? Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Strategy ? National Action Plan for the Water and Sanitation Sector(PANSEA)
Forestry		? Law n ? 2008-009 of July 19, 2008 relating to the Forest Code, defining in particular the different legal categories of protected areas in Togo. ? National Forest Action Plan (PAFN) (1994, updated in 2011). ? Togo?s Forest Policy (2011)

Marine/maritime		? Ordinance n ? 77-24 of August 16, 1977 delimiting the territorial waters and a protected economic maritime zone. The width of the territorial sea is set at 30 nautical miles from the low-water mark (corrected to 12 miles) and the protected economic zone (corresponding in its definition to a classic EEZ) at a width of 200 nautical miles. ? Order No. 10 / MCPT / MEF of 07 May 1996 establishing the compulsory registration of motorized canoes in the Togolese Republic. ? Law n ? 2016-028 of October 11, 2016 on the merchant marine code. ? Law n ? 2016-007 OF March 30, 2016 delimiting the maritime areas under Togolese jurisdiction. ? Order No. 68/10 / MAEP / Cab / SG / DPA of August 4, 2010 setting the terms for the exploitation of fishery resources in waters under Togolese jurisdiction.
Energy		Strategic plan for the electricity sub-sector (2010); Draft National Energy Policy (POLEN, 2011); Togo?s National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) 2020-2030 (2015); National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP) Togo, 2020-2030 (2015).
Agriculture		? National Policy for the Agricultural Development of Togo (PNDAT) 2013-2022
Land Tenure and Land Use Planning		? Ordinance No. 12 of February 06, 1974 establishing the Land Regime.; ? National Spatial Planning Policy (PONAT, 2009). ? Framework law on spatial planning (2016)

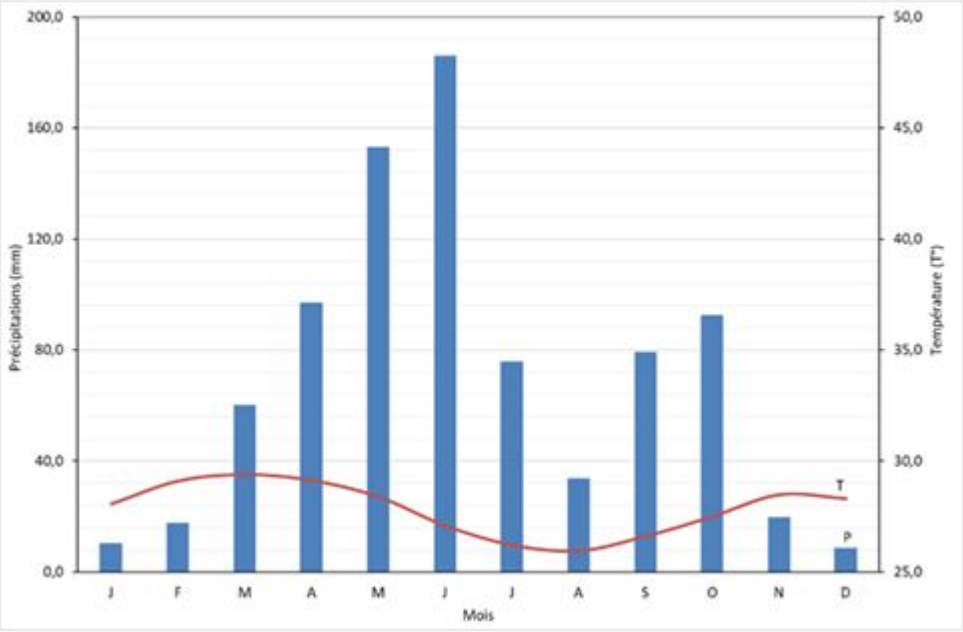
Project intervention areas: The coastal landscape of Togo (R?gion Maritime)

The target coastal landscape comprises the coastal sedimentary basin of Togo, drained by three major rivers (Mono, Zio and Haho), other smaller rivers (Boko, Gbaga and Elia) and three major lagoons: Lake Togo, Lake Boko and Aneho lagoon. It encompasses eight prefectures[16][16], 32 municipalities and covers 11% (6,395 km2) of the national territory. To the South, it opens onto a 50 km coastline that is subject to erosion. It is densely populated and contains 42% of the total population of the country, with a density of 407 inhabitants/km? [17][17]. With an ethnic population composed mainly of Ew?, Ouatchi, and Mina, the region benefits from a cultural diversity which is a source of wealth for the development of economic and tourism activities.

Togo belongs to the hot and humid intertropical domain marked by two main wind currents: the monsoon from the southwest carrying rain, and the trade winds (harmattan) from the northeast which blow in the dry season. Overall, the coastal landscape has four seasons: the long dry season, from mid-November to March, the long rainy season, from March / April to July, the short dry season, from

August to September and the short rainy season, from September to mid-November. The coastal landscape of Togo is the most vulnerable to climate change and climate variability in the country[18][18]. Unlike neighboring countries where the coastal zone receives more than 2000 mm of rainfall per year (i.e. Ivory Coast and Nigeria), the Togolese coastline experiences a climatic anomaly called the Dahomey Gap, which is characterized by low annual rainfall and a savanna type vegetation in the coastal landscape (i.e. ~900 to 1500 mm/year)[19][19]. As for the average temperature, it varies from 26.4 ? C to 27.4?C in the southern regions.

FIGURE 1 : COSTAL LANDSCAPE OMBROTHERMAL DIAGRAM



It also has a rich biodiversity and provides a number of environmental goods and services. This semi-urbanized area is characterized by the presence of ecosystems including mangroves, grasslands and/or riverbanks, lakes, ponds and lagoons as well as small patches of gallery forests. There are also small local ?sacred? forests that do not yet enjoy any official status. These ecosystems provide a wide range of services to Togo, for critical food resources, energy-supply, coastal protection, tourism and biodiversity conservation. However, the socio-economic drivers including coastal erosion in the face of climate change and variability further threatens the already degraded Togo ecosystems and compromise the country?s development. The 2013 ban by the government on the marine sand and gravel extraction[20][20], implemented to prevent coastal erosion but offering no substitute economic activity, has further increased the vulnerability of the communities.

The area is home to the country?s main economic infrastructure (with an industrial zone, port, airport, touristic sites and hotels). Here, natural resource-based activities such as coastal fisheries, aquaculture, forestry and agriculture, are found side by side with industries such as shipping. The area is also

affected by waste generated from domestic sources and by major industrial facilities. Yet overall, the coastal landscape constitutes an attractive center of economic activity. It attracts thousands of individuals in search of employment, especially young people (62% are aged under 25, and 42% are under 15 years old).

However, most households in rural communities continue to rely primarily on subsistence farming and fishing activities. With high population pressure, there is great demand for fertile land, leading to the overexploitation and degradation of soils and natural habitats. This is exacerbated by the impacts of climate change and variability that include more erratic seasonal fluctuations and weather events (unpredictable planting seasons, droughts and floods).

For this project, special attention was given to the four most degraded areas of the region based on field data collection and analysis using the ?Collect Earth? tool[21][21], representing the wider coastal landscape. Four areas were identified based on a set of criteria to conduct more detailed PPG baseline studies, including remote sensing (Collect Earth), field consultations and the Self-evaluation and Holistic Assessment of Resilience of Farmers and Pastoralists (SHARP survey tool). Information on different macro-domains - agronomic, economic, environment, social and government ? and people?s livelihoods - household composition, access to resources, agricultural practices, land/forest/water/pest management practices, climate events, social capital, among others - was collected to better understand the livelihoods, socio-economic characteristics, resource management practices, among others, of the project?s potential beneficiaries in the target coastal areas.

These areas, also referred to Phase I areas, were selected based on the following criteria:

? Areas within the coastal landscape

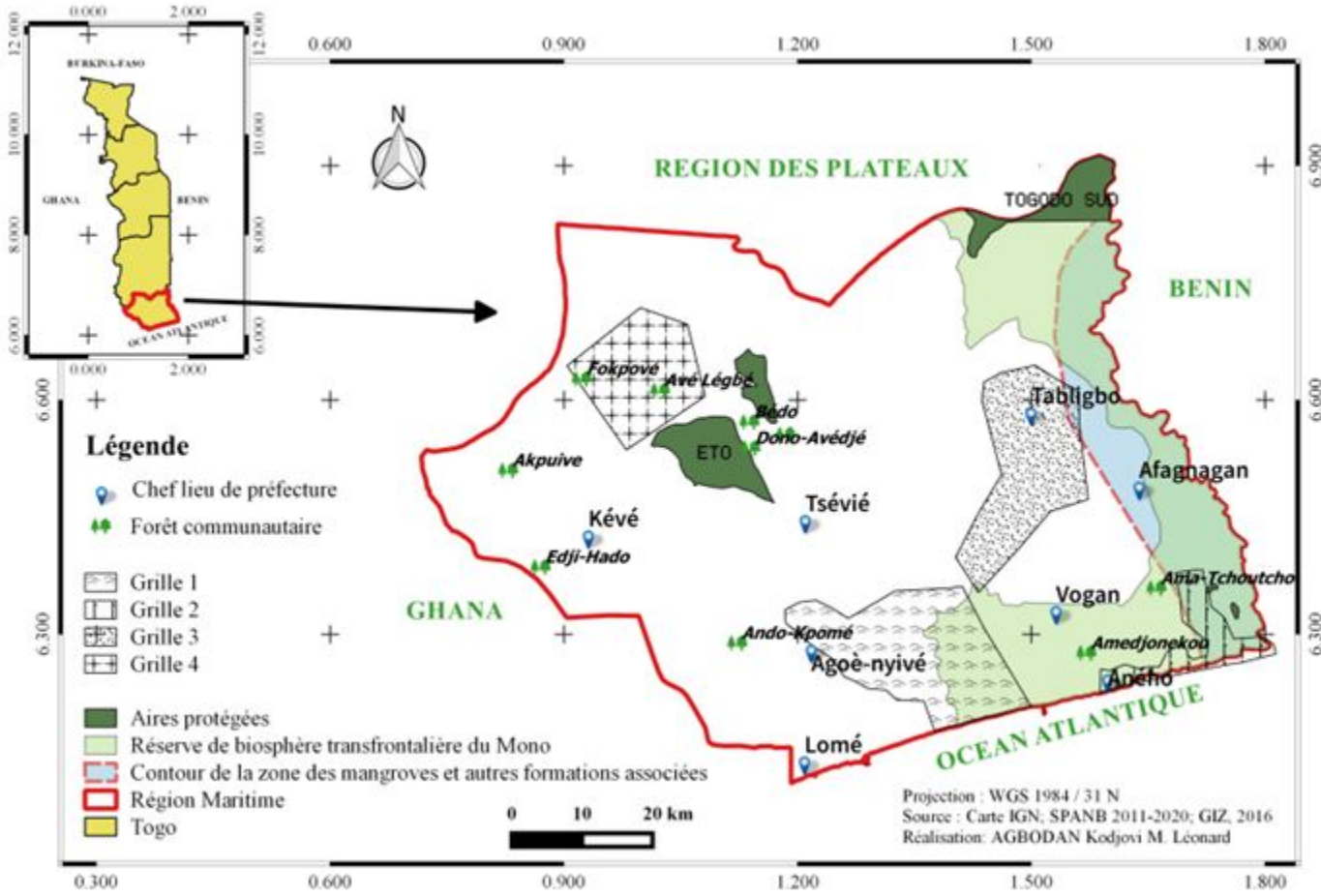
? Landscape approach: areas where there are clear interactions between land uses (forest, cropland, grasslands, etc)

? Areas with potential to avoid, reduce and revert degradation (maps from the UNCCD were used)

? Areas with important wetlands (mangroves, riverbanks)

? Representativeness: areas with conditions common to other parts of the region, where action can be easily adapted/replicated for other similar areas in the region.

Figure 2 Map of the PPG study areas showing the four Phase I areas within the wider coastal landscape



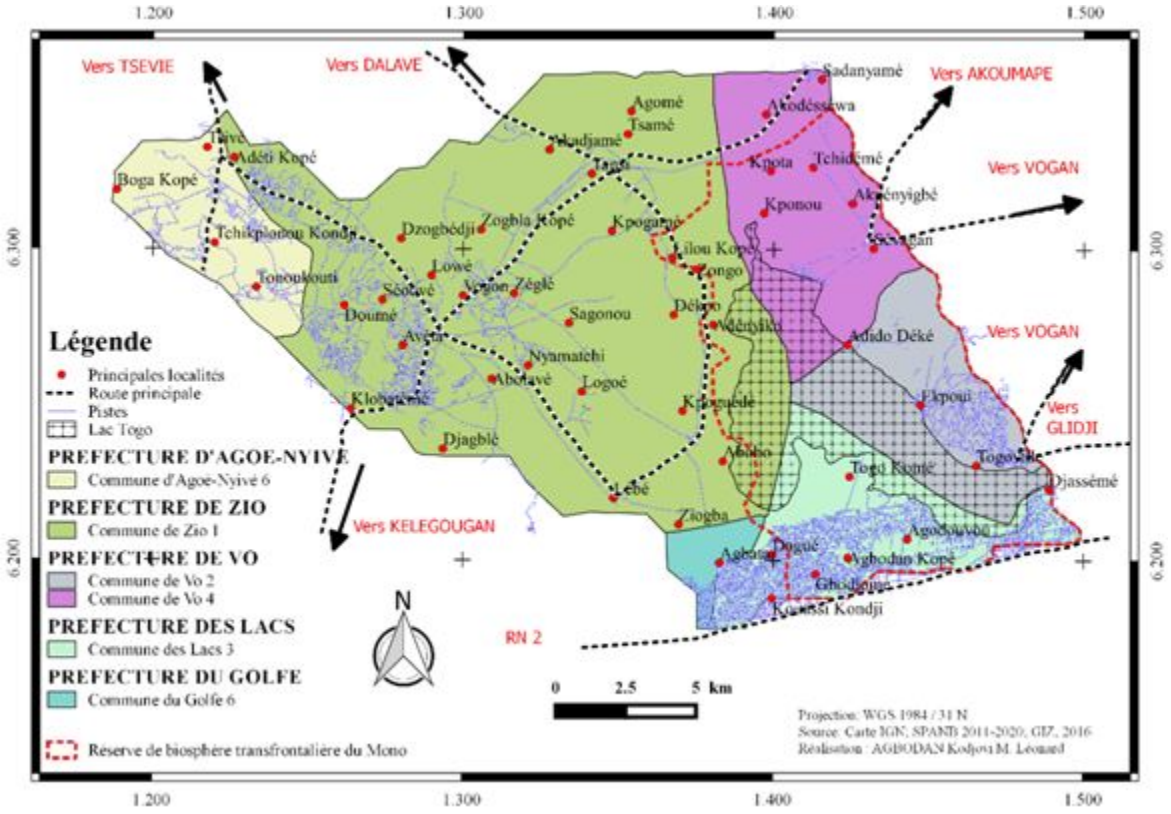
Results of the SHARP surveyfor the Phase I areas are described in detail in the sub-sections below:

Phase I - Area 1:

A) Biophysical characteristics

This area covers eleven cantons distributed in four prefectures, as well as Lake Togo in its entirety. This area is characterized by a large generalized urban expansion constituting the main driver of land degradation and loss of productivity. 25% of households surveyed mentioned deforestation as a driver of land degradation, 22% mentioned water erosion and 21% mentioned no degradation was observed. Overall, there is a conversion of natural land and agricultural fields into housing. 70% of households with forest access mentioned that forest quality has degraded over the past three years, 10% that it improved and 20% that it remained the same. 73% of households mentioned using forest trees for charcoal production, 23% did not use any product (sacred forest area).

Figure 3 Map of Phase 1 - Area 1



B) Socio-economic context

Most households surveyed in this zone are involved in crop production (93%), 39% have animals, and 24% practice fishing. 88% consider themselves subsistence farmers and 76% sell mostly to local markets and customers. 10% of the households did not sell any product at the market in the previous 12 months, 39% sold most or all of the products they wanted to sell while 51% only sold some of them. The main cultivated crops are maize (71% of households consider it the main crop) and cassava (for 12% of households), 4% considers lettuce their main crop and 3% onions.

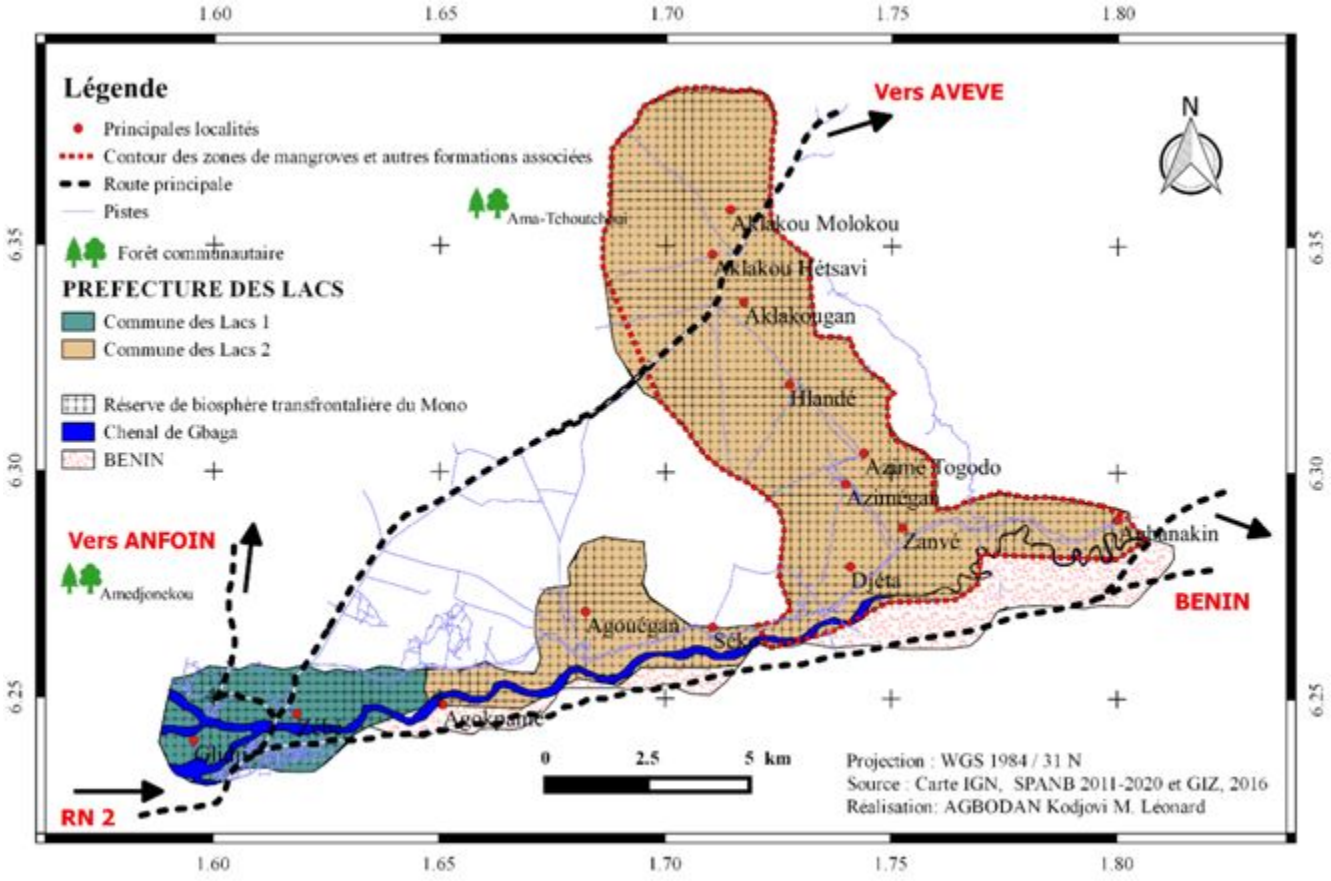
About 50% of households has private land, of which 40% has less than 1 ha, 42% has between 1 and 3ha and 18% has more than 3 ha. 27% of households do not feel secure with their land tenure arrangements. 40% of the households feel that their land is not enough (or barely so) to provide for their household needs. Sustainable land management practices are used by 40% of households. Households mainly use fallowing (43%), manure (23%), minimum tillage (17%) and intercropping (13%).

Phase I - Area 2:

A) Biophysical characteristics

This area covers six communes, and three cantons all belonging to the prefecture of the Lakes. The degradation and loss of productivity of the land is associated with urban expansion, which is mainly concentrated in the city of An?ho. 56% of households mentioned water erosion as the main land degradation problem observed, 12% did not observe any land degradation. 78% of households with forest access mentioned that forest quality has degraded over the past three years, 17% that it improved and 6% that it remained the same. We note the presence of wetlands (Gbaga channel) and important mangrove ecosystems. 78% of households mentioned using forest trees for charcoal production, 11% did not use any product (sacred forest area) while a few households used products for construction and animal feed.

Figure 4 Map of Phase 1 - Area 2



B) Socio-economic context

Most households surveyed in this zone are involved in crop production (98%), 40% also have animals, and 44% practices fishing. Several households in this area have small gardens containing trees: 24% of the households mentioned practicing agroforestry. 86% considers themselves subsistence farmers, 46% sells mostly to local markets and customers. 30% of the households did not sell any product at the market in the last 12 months, 38% sold most or all of the products they wanted to sell while 30% only

sold some of them. The main cultivated crops are maize (57% of households consider it the main crop) and cassava (for 35% of households).

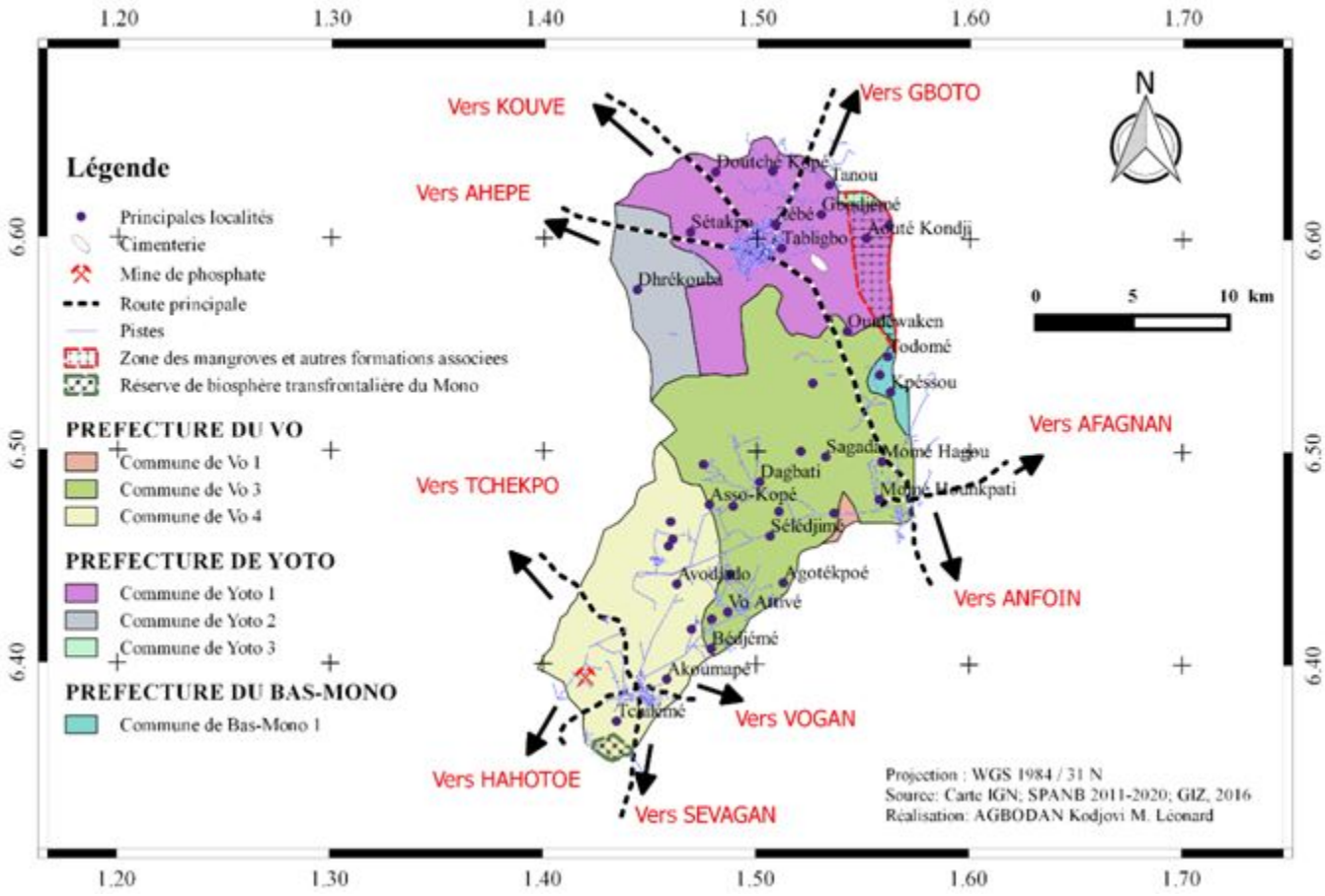
88% of households has private land, of which 51% has less than 1 ha, 38% has between 1 and 3ha and 13% has more than 3 ha. 28% of households do not feel secure with their land tenure arrangements. 52% of the households feel that their land is not enough (or barely so) to provide for their household needs. Sustainable land management practices are used by 60% of households. Households mainly use fallowing (47%), manure (30%), minimum tillage (10%), crop rotation (10%) and mulching (10%).

Phase I - Area 3:

A) Biophysical characteristics

This area covers two communes and fourteen cantons divided into three prefectures. This area is characterized by the large-scale loss of plant cover due to the construction and operation of mining sites. In addition to this activity, the expansion of urbanization and the change in land use largely explain the degradation and loss of productivity observed in this area. 23% of households mentioned water erosion as the main land degradation problem observed, 23% mentioned pest and disease, 13% mentioned diversity decline and 13% mentioned compaction. Only 6% said there was no land degradation. 86% of households with forest access mentioned that forest quality has degraded over the past three years while 14% considered that it improved. 71% of households mentioned using forest trees for charcoal production, 14% used them as construction material and 23% did not use any product (sacred forest area).

Figure 5 Map of Phase 1 - Area 3



B) Socio-economic context

Most households surveyed in this zone are involved in crop production (98%) and about half (49%) also have animals. Households also practice agroforestry (6%) or aquaculture (2%). 87% of households consider themselves subsistence farms, 43% sells mostly to local markets and customers, 2% are fully commercialized. 34% of households did not sell any product at the market in the last 12 months, 53% sold most or all of the products they wanted to sell while 34% only sold some of them. The two main cultivated crops are maize (90% of households consider it the main crop) and cassava (for 8% of households).

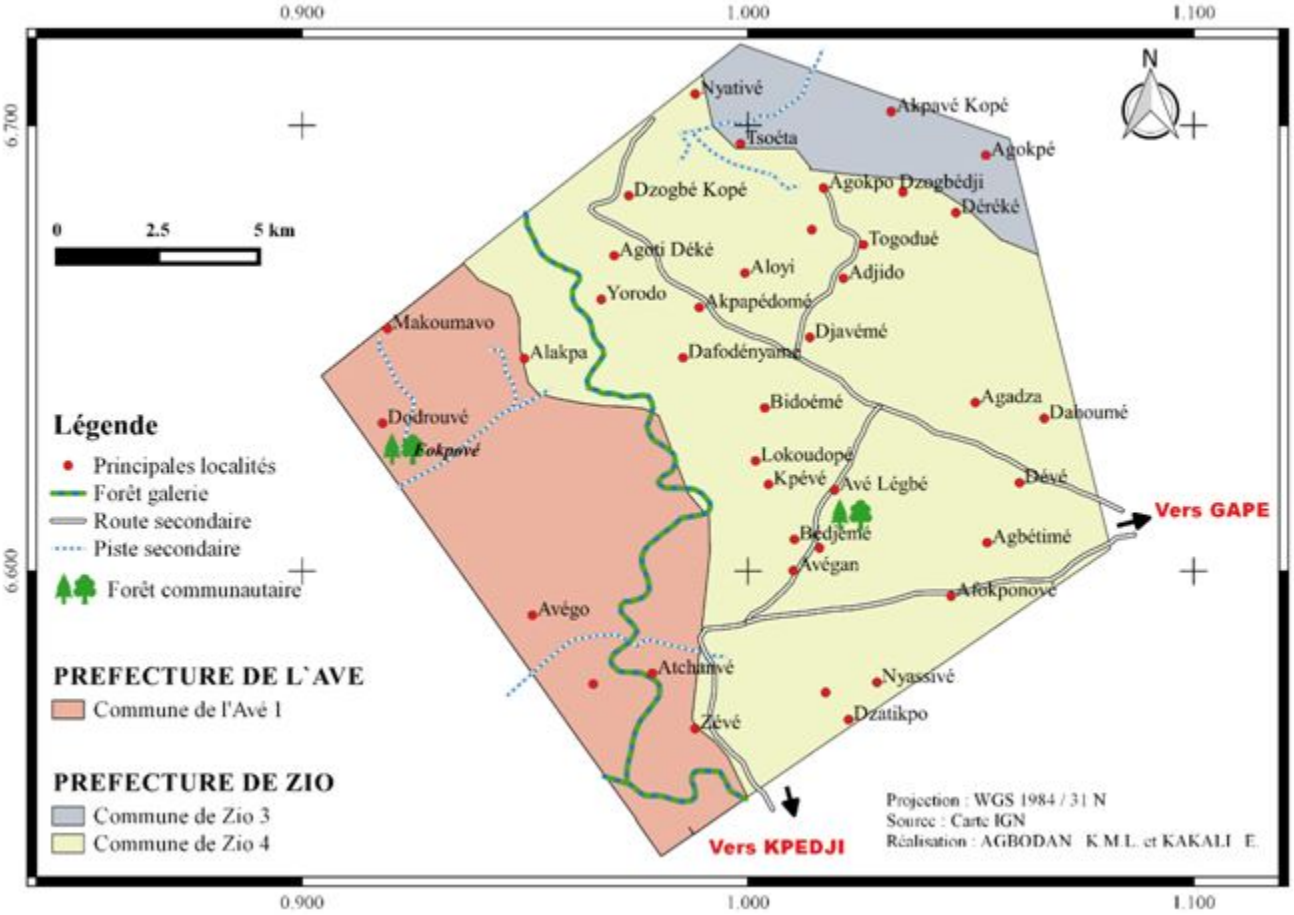
62% of households has private land, of which 57% has less than 1 ha, 30% has between 1 and 3ha and 12% has more than 3 ha. 28% of households do not feel secure with their land tenure arrangements. 36% of the households feel that their land is not enough (or barely so) to provide for their household needs. Sustainable land management practices are used by 53% of households. Households mainly use fallowing (36%), manure (39%), and minimum tillage (11%).

Phase I - Area 4:

A) Biophysical characteristics

This area covers three communes and six cantons belonging to two prefectures. This area includes a gallery forest along the Zio river. It is found at the edge of two classified forests called Eto and Lili. The Phase I ? Area 4 has some degradation and loss of land productivity, but is generally characterized by low anthropogenic pressure. 40% of households mentioned that the deforestation was the main land degradation problem observed, followed by water erosion (17%) and fertility decline (13%). 15% of households did not observe any land degradation. 83% of households with forest access mentioned that forest quality has degraded over the past three years and 17% that it remained the same. 67% of households mentioned using forest trees for charcoal production, 17% used trees for construction, and only 8% did not use any product (sacred forest area).

Figure 6 Map of Phase 1 - Area 4



B) Socio-economic context

All households in this zone grow crops, more than half have animals (55%) and agroforestry is relatively common (17% of households). About 9% also practices fishing. 91% define themselves as subsistence farms, 79% sells mostly to local markets and customers. 15% of the households did not sell

any product at the market in the last 12 months, 21% sold most or all of the products they wanted to sell, while 64% sold few of them only. The main cultivated crops are maize (79% of households consider it the main crop), yam (for 8% of households), and beans (6%).

In this area, 89% of households have private land, of which only 19% has less than 1 ha, 49% has between 1 and 3ha and 32% have more than 3 ha. This is a better land situation than in other areas surveyed, with more access to private land and larger plots on average. Only 8% of households do not feel secure with their land tenure arrangements. 36% of the households feel that their land is not enough (or barely so) to provide for their household needs. Sustainable land management practices are used by 66% of households, the highest level amongst the surveyed areas. Households mainly use intercropping (54%), crop rotation (29%), manure (20%), and minimum tillage (20%).

Overall perceived climate change and other shocks/disturbances in Phase 1 areas

The SHARP survey also investigated local perceptions of climate change, asking households to report on recent climate shocks experienced. All households reported having experienced at least one unexpected climate shock (extreme event) in the past three years. Figure 6 indicates that the main disturbances mentioned by households are flooding (classified as more intense by 66% of households), followed by irregular rainfall (32%), drought (13%), strong winds (11%) and extreme heat (10%) across the four Phase 1 areas. The main impacts of these climatic disturbances (all types combined) were the decrease in agricultural productivity (for 58% of the households surveyed), crop losses (26%), crop damage (18%), food insecurity (5%) and more rarely an increase in pests (3%).

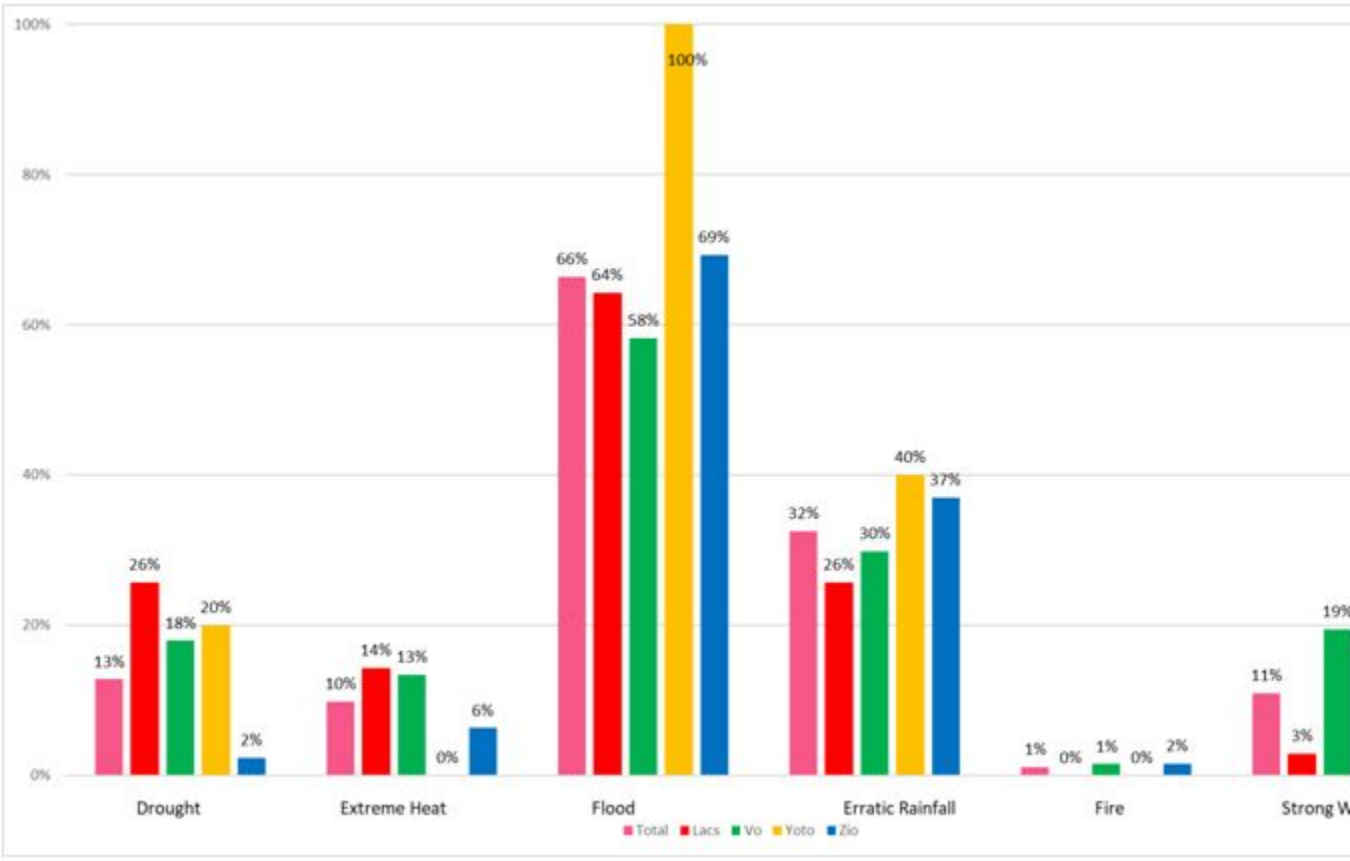
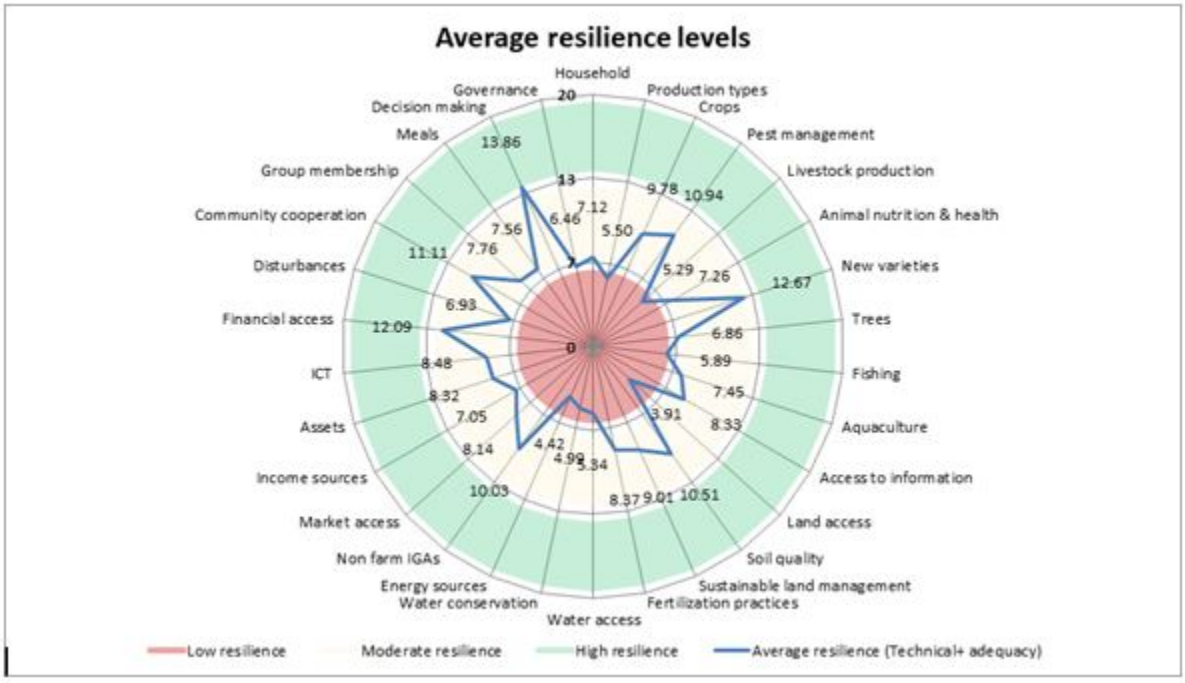


Figure 7 Main disturbances, by prefecture (% of households that reported the disturbance as being the main disturbance experienced in the past three years)

Climate resilience

The results of the SHARP survey show that current resilience to climate change in the area of intervention is low, the overall SHARP resilience score was 8.05 (out of 20)[22][22]. Concerning the different domains of the farm and of the households surveyed, the environmental domain is the one which obtained the lowest score (6.65 out of 20), followed by the agronomic one (7.92) and then by the economic and social ones (9.02 and 9.44 out of 20 respectively). The specific factors affecting overall resilience, and which should be considered as priorities for adaptation interventions, were thoroughly assessed as part of the SHARP survey, and are summarized below.

Figure 8 : Average resilience level



The aspects of farming systems which display the lowest average resilience (i.e. a general score of technical and self-assessed resilience by respondents less than 7 out of 20) are:

? Access to land (3.91 / 20). Overall, the vast majority of respondents have access to land (97% of respondents said they have access to private-67%, rented-42%, or pasture corridors-0.7%), most have access to very small areas of land to ensure household food security (i.e. land accessed per household is 1.88 ha, and the median value is 1.1 ha; in the case of private land it is mainly very small land (less than 0.1 ha) while leased land has an average area between 0.1 and 3 ha). The lack of communal land makes it difficult to cope with the lack of land. As everywhere else in Togo, traditional land practices coexist with modern land regulations, which constitutes a handicap to mastering land management and development in general[23][23]. This situation is a source of land insecurity experienced by the populations in the intervention area.

? Energy sources (4.42 points / 20) Overall, 41% of households use electricity, 27% oil and 5% solar as a source of household energy. Most households do not use energy for agricultural activities, though fuelwood is commonly used to smoke fish. Despite the prevalence of these alternative energy sources, the vast majority of households also continue to rely on fuelwood. This is reflected by a low technical resilience score (1.8 / 10).

? Water management practices (5 points / 20) Water conservation practices are not used frequently by households (about 26%). They are more frequently used in households led by men (37%) than those led by women (19%) or those managed jointly (9%). The most used practices are the establishment of reservoirs and small dams for collecting water (practiced by 75% of those using at least one practice),

followed by the use of water retention pits, stone walls, planting strips, contour lines and gullies (14%) as well as seeding holes and semi-circular protective walls (14%). Only one household uses localized irrigation, and another waters in the morning / late evening. This is reflected by a low technical score (0.64 / 10).

? Animal production practices (5.29 / 20) The 90% of households involved in animal production had animals during the previous year. Little diversity exists as to the species and varieties of animals used. The animals most used by households are goats (46%) and chickens (42%). A small part of households has pigs (6%) and sheep (3%). Generally, households have only one variety of livestock per species. Most households (57%) have 2 to 5 females, the 25% have 6 to 10. This module obtained a low technical score (2.19) and the respondents also consider that the species and varieties they own are not adequate (84% used local breeds; low self-assessment score of 3.10). In addition, respondents believe it is important to improve this aspect.

? Access to water (5.4 points / 20) In general, households have access to a single source of water for each of the main uses. Drilling, wells and rain are the main sources of water for all types of use. The technical score for this aspect is low (2.13) as well as that derived from the respondents' self-assessment of the adequacy of access to water (3.21 / 10). In addition, the respondents consider this aspect as a priority to improve the living conditions of the household.

? Agricultural production systems (5.5 / 20) The agricultural activities practiced in the sample area are not very diverse. Almost all of the households surveyed practice crop production (96%), 44% of households practice animal production, followed by fishing (20%) and agroforestry (9%). Out of a total of 274 households surveyed, only two engaged in aquaculture and one household engaged in beekeeping. Most households produce for the local market (65%) and for self-consumption (88%). Households in Zio prefecture seem to be more market-oriented. The crops mentioned as being the most important are maize (74%) and cassava (48%) with a few exceptions (lettuce, cowpeas, yams, peppers, beans, tomatoes). With regard to secondary crops, 48% of households consider carrots as the second most important crop, followed by maize (17%), chili peppers (5%), tomatoes (5%), beans (4 %) and okra (4%). The most important perennial crops are oil palm (33%), mango (20%), papaya (12%), coconut palm (9%) and banana (7%). Overall, 92% of households use local varieties, 24% use non-local varieties, while all types are perceived as adapted to local conditions. The main sources of seed for the households surveyed are own production (90%), followed by shops and markets (48%), friends and family (19%) and nurseries. With regard to production certification systems, such as fair trade and organic, only 0.7% of households use it (2 households). Most cite as a reason for not using them the fact that they do not exist (74%), that they do not work (10%) or not being aware of them (24%).

Post-harvest processing and transformation practices are limited. In general, the prefectures of Zio and Yoto present a major complexity and frequency of use of post-harvest activities, such as washing, selection of higher quality products, storage (including refrigerated), transport and distribution, processing and drying. This produces a low technical resilience score (1.59 / 10).

? Fishing (5.9 / 20) About 24% of households in the target areas have been fishing during the past 12 months, with the activity being dominated by men. Most households (80%) practice individual fishing, while 20% fish collectively. Trawling is very frequent (61% of households). With regard to the gear

used, households use (in order of frequency): the gill net (64%), the trap (61%), the traps (58%), the line (39%) and the hawks (32%). Fishing is most frequent in the prefecture of Lacs (practiced by 49% of households in the area), followed by Zio (20% of households), and to a lesser extent in the prefecture of Vo (9%), but not practiced in Yoto. With regard to the species caught respondents identified: tilapia (35%), followed by carp, catfish, and crab, with a small percentage of shrimp fishermen. Overall, 64% of households practice at least one form of processing: smoking (85%), followed by frying (68%), salting (26%), fermentation (11%) and freezing (5%, i.e. 3 households). This information is reflected in the technical resilience score of 1.29.

? Policies (6.46 / 20). Generally, the producers surveyed were aware of policies and programs related to sustainable agriculture, though not of sustainable forest management. Only a very small percentage of households were involved in these types of program. This explains a technical score of 1.40 / 10.

? Trees (6.86 / 20) The majority of households surveyed have trees on their land (83% of households), with a diversity of trees medium-high. However, over the past three years, the diversity of trees on farms has most often decreased (80% of households surveyed) or stagnated (14%). For the most part, the trees present on the farms are few and scattered on the land (89% of households). 30% of households also have access to forests outside their farm. Respondents estimate that in the 76% of cases these forests have deteriorated in the last 3 years, the 13% believe that their quality has not changed, and only the 10% that it has improved. The technical resilience score of 2.63 reflects this situation.

? Disturbances (6.93 points / 20): As shown in section 2.2.2, households are affected by several manifestations of climate change, in particular changes in rainfall. Faced with these problems, almost all households mentioned having experienced reductions in the productivity of their crops, without, in the majority of cases, having taken no action to cope with changes in climate trends. Moreover, the 92% of households surveyed with crops reported significant damage from crop pests and diseases. In the prefecture of Lacs, this percentage was 77%, while it was higher than 96% in the other prefectures. The most affected crops were maize (68%) and cassava (20%). Among those who observed these problems, only 40% of households took steps to deal with pests / diseases. The technical score obtained is 2.78 out of 10. This aspect is considered a priority by households.

In terms of self-assessed priorities of households, the most important in order of importance were: animal nutrition and health (0.57 / 10), policies (0.73), water conservation (0.96), access to water (1.02), climatic and other disturbances (1.02), access to weather information and adaptation practices (1.03), agricultural production practices (1.15), diversity of assets (1.16), sources of energy used (1.17), and fishing (1.17).

While most households have access to information on weather conditions (89% of households surveyed), only a minority (around 30%) had access to information on best practices for cropping and livestock, or for NRM (around 20%).

Current resilience strategies at the household level

In terms of current resilience strategies used by households to cope with climatic shocks, the options are very limited. In fact, faced with climatic disturbances, several households did nothing (39%) to cope or adapt. The most common coping strategy was to test land management practices (11% of all respondents), followed by engaging in livestock farming (7%), testing water management practices (6%), and seeking non-agricultural employment (5%). There were no responses on issues such as fire protection.

Overall, 7% of households mentioned having changed their behavior in the face of changes in climate trends (16 households) while 94% of households said that they had not undertaken any changes (199 households). The main changes mentioned by the 16 households included: abandonment of maize for okra; addition of other income-generating activities; association of crops (including with sugar cane); change in the cropping calendar; irrigation; agricultural site transformed into teak plantations; introduction of short growing cycle varieties; transition from agriculture to fishing (2 households); cultivation in bas-fonds (2 households); reinforcement of roofs with straw; and sale of agricultural land for aquaculture though this phenomena remains limited.

Though not necessarily identified as an adaptation strategy by households, it is important to note that migration outside the community is very common, with 67% of households surveyed having at least one member who has migrated.

Overall, households have limited access to financial resources to face shocks (48% of households said they had no access at all). Household expenses, in order of importance, are education, health, and food. This leaves only a minority of households with savings, with 44% in the Lacs prefectures having savings, 35% in Zio, 33% in Vo, and only 10% in Yoto. In fact, on average, a third of households reported needing financial support in the past 12 months.

In general, 80% of households practiced a non-agricultural income-generating activity (IGA). For half of the households these activities were seasonal (52%) while 19% were in practice all year round, 9% occasionally and 20% never. IGA were much more common for women, representing 76% of respondents compared to 23% for men.

Land degradation, deforestation, and biodiversity loss in the coastal landscape

In 2010, Togo had 600,000 ha of tree cover, extending over 11% of its land area. In 2018 alone, it lost 6,780ha of tree cover, equivalent to 1.30Mt of CO? of emissions[24][24]. This amounts to an average annual deforestation rate of 2.91%. Most of the 83 remaining forest reserves are now threatened.

Available official data suggests that Togo?s mangroves have declined by 40% during the period 1999-2012, from about 1000 ha to 550 ha. According to FAO, the area of mangrove may have declined even more quickly and is accompanied by the degradation of the remaining mangrove areas due to anthropogenic pressures with the most recent number of ha of mangrove slightly above 110 ha[25][25].

The major threats to the remaining dense forests in the targeted coastal landscape include: uncontrolled bushfires, excessive fuelwood extraction, shifting cultivation for annual crops, uncontrolled grazing, and illegal cutting of the few remaining commercial tree species (timber). Heavy dependence by rural communities on forests and trees for fuelwood, fodder, construction timber and other forest products has generated great pressure on forests.

The SHARP survey conducted in the target landscape revealed that 97% of households reported using charcoal and firewood, of which 93% on a regular basis. It comes mainly from the pruning of trees (47% of users), followed by their purchase (30% of cases) or the extraction of wood from managed forests (11%). About 73% of respondents reported using forests to source firewood, while another 7% sourced construction wood material.

Excessive cutting and extraction of timber has resulted into severe erosion, leading to turbidity in rivers carrying away the displaced topsoil, and sedimentation of fish habitats, such as seagrass beds degrading and ultimately destroying them. Furthermore, destruction and degradation of mangrove ecosystems results in a loss of significant biodiversity benefits as well as loss of breeding, spawning, nursery and feeding grounds for many marine species, leading to a reduction in fish stocks and other coastal and marine flora and fauna with serious impacts on human well-being[26][26].

Within the Phase 1 areas, the SHARP survey conducted during the PPG phase revealed further land degradation perceptions from household respondents. The trends which were reported to be significantly increasing over the past three years were: water erosion; deforestation (in particular in the Zio prefecture); increased incidence of pests and weeds (in particular in Vo); contaminated soils; soil compaction; and decrease in soil fertility. Only 12% of households did not report any land degradation phenomena.

Coincidentally, while there is widespread degradation across the coastal landscape as shown in the figures below, there is a corresponding high potential for soil recovery and enrichment, natural regeneration or agroforestry planting which enables ecological system to recover. The challenge is to

find ways of making such ?conservation agriculture? and ?agroforestry? technically feasible for farmers (in terms of seed, inputs, know-how) and economically attractive (in terms of product markets, value-addition, scale efficiencies and so on).

In terms of shocks, other than climate shocks, experienced by households, 36% reported having faced some in the past three years. The non-climate shocks reported included: illnesses to the household members (60% of respondents), followed by disease in livestock (39%), the theft of livestock, (31%) and finally crop pests (8%). Households sometimes responded with: change in the agricultural calendar (for pests), construction of granaries, and migration with livestock.

Fires, both wild and anthropogenic, are regular occurrences in the landscape and can cause significant land degradation and contribute to loss of aboveground biomass and loss of carbon. Figure 4 below illustrates the fire incidence in the coastal landscape, occurring mainly outside the coast itself.

Projected climate change

Togo's climate is already experiencing global warming. According to National Meteorological Directorate General (DGMN), Average temperature in Lome has increased by 1,2 degr? between the period (1961 ? 1985) and the period (1986 - 2015). With regards to rainfall, precipitation in the city of Lom? has evolved in a jagged pattern with an overall downward trend.

Future projections:

According to the baseline scenarios carried out as part of Togo's Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC (2019) and included in the Second Biennial Update Report (PRBA, 2019). The climate scenarios developed with the SimCLIM version 4.11 software have shed real light on the phenomenon of climate change in Togo. Among the climate parameters analysed: (i) average rainfall, (ii) average temperature, (iii) minimum temperature, (iv) maximum temperature, at the 2025; 2050, 2075 and 2100 horizons with the 1981-2010 period taken as reference and sea level rise scenarios on the Togolese coast over the 1995-2100 period. The emission scenarios taken into account in SimCLIM are those corresponding to the GHG concentration trajectories, including RCP4.5 and RCP8.5, retained in the fifth IPCC report (AR5) completed in 2014.

The models simulated in SimCLIM allow the following projections :

- In the RCP8.5 scenario, average temperatures will vary from {22.6?C , 29.87?C} in 2025 to {26?C ; 33.73?C} in 2100; while maximum temperatures will vary from {27.53?C ; 37.53?C} in 2025 to levels in the range {30.7?C ; 40.33?C}.
- ? In the RCP4.5 scenario mean temperatures will vary in the range {22.51?C ; 29.77?C} to {23.47?C ; 30.87?C} while maximum temperatures will be {27.45?C ; 36.44?C} to {28.35?C ; 37.52?C}.

Tables 1 and 2 summarize the results of the simulation in 2025 and 2050 with the SimCLIM tool on the basis of the RCP 8.5 scenario.

TABLE 2: RANGE OF VARIATION OF CLIMATE PARAMETERS IN 2025 FOR THE RCP8.5 SCENARIO

RCP8.5 Horizon 2025	Plage de variation	Evolution/sc?nario de base
Average Rainfall	895,14 ? 1714,69 mm	-0,104% ? + 0,43 %
Average Temperature	22,6? ? 29,87?C	+0,73 ? + 0,94 ?C
Minimal Temperature	17,63 ? 24,90?C	0,77 ? 0,95?C
Maximal Temperatures	27,53 ? 36,53?C	0,7 ? 0,92?C

TABLE 3 : RANGE OF VARIATION OF CLIMATE PARAMETERS IN 2050FOR THE RCP8.5 SCENARIO

RCP8.5 Horizon 2050	Plage de variation	Evolution/sc?nario de base
Average Rainfall	895,24 ? 1719,53 mm	-0,22% ? + 0,93 %
Average Temperature	23,54? ? 30,94?C	+1,59 ? + 2 ?C
Minimal Temperature	18,61 ? 25,80?C	1,67 ? 2?C
Maximal Temperatures	28,41 ? 37,59?C	1,5 ? 1,98?C

Source : Direction G?n?rale de la M?t?orologie Nationale (2019)

Overall, at national level, average temperature will strongly increased whilst precipitation patterns will slightly evolved.

However, according to different downscaled models for the costal landscape, precipitation patterns, and intra-seasonal distribution of rainfall events, are both expected to change under RCP4.5 and RCP8.5. Figure 9 and 10 illustrate this for Tabligbo (Yoto prefecture) and Lome (capital) during the 2050s, although there are large model uncertainties (illustrated by the large span of projected changes between the 10-90th percentiles). However, it is clear that the core monsoon months are likely to be affected by significant reductions in rainfall total, in particular May-June. Moreover, changes in patterns could indicate the need to shift agricultural production calendars, as rainfall may shift earlier into the season.At landscape level, With regards to precipitation, scenario shows that precipitations would experience slight variation compared to the average of the reference scenario.

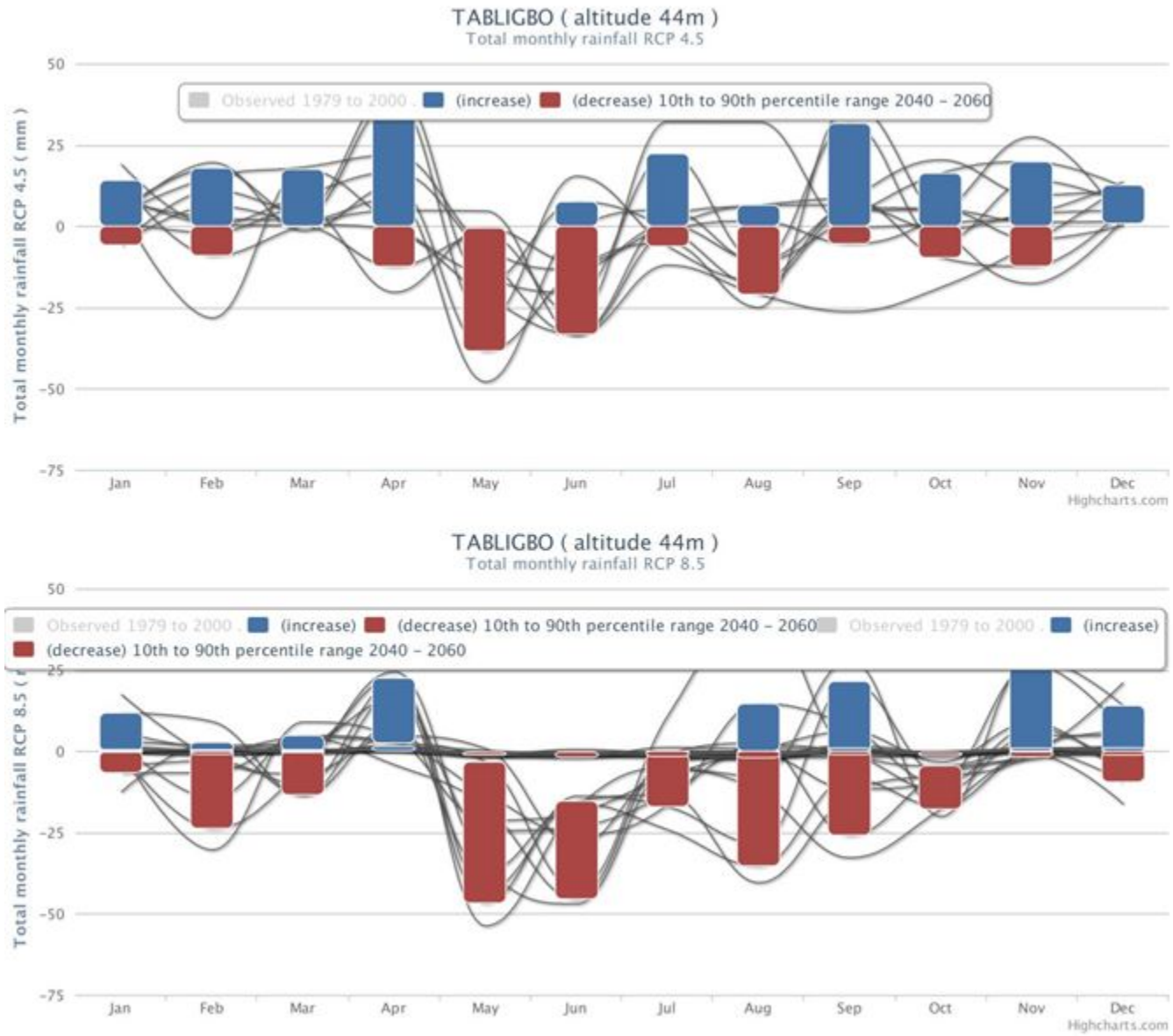


Figure 9 Projected changes in total monthly precipitation at Tabligbo under RCP4.5 (a) and RCP8.5 (b)

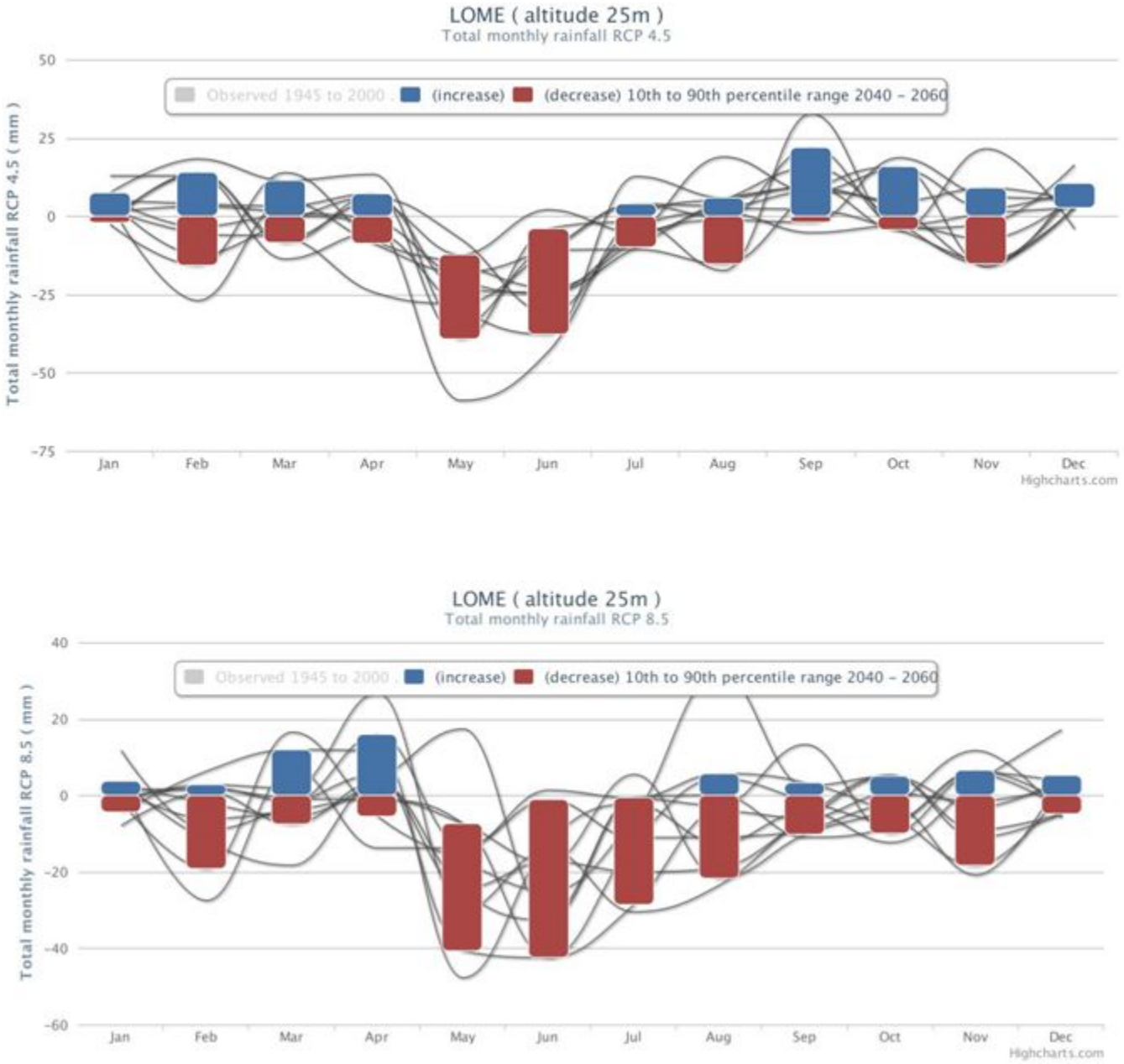


Figure 10 Projected changes in total monthly precipitation at LOME under RCP4.5 (a) and RCP8.5 (b)

For the coastal landscape of Togo, climate models project significant sea level rise in the coming decades. According to RCP 4.5, Togo's coastline will experience a sea level rise of 11.07 cm; 26 cm in 2050 and 59.7 cm in 2100 compared to 1995. According to RCP 8.5 the increase in sea level relative to 1995 levels would be 12 cm in 2025, 29 cm in 2050 and 84 cm in 2100 with maximums up to 111.43 cm in 2100 when the high sensitivity of the CO2 concentration representation profile is taken into account;

Figure 11 Projection of the evolution of the Togo coastline between the horizons 2025 and 2100. Source: MERF, 2015

Projected climate change impacts on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and on livelihoods of the coastal landscape

Significant negative impacts of climate change are expected in the coastal landscape of Togo, with reduced crop yields and impeded ecosystem functions expected. This will necessarily adversely affect livelihoods in the region, increasing vulnerability of communities to climate shocks. The entire diversity of production systems in the coastal landscape could be affected by climate change by 2050.

For terrestrial ecosystems, these impacts would result in the loss or reduction of habitats, the deterioration of the conditions necessary for the survival of certain species, poor connectivity, high human pressures on biodiversity, the emergence and upsurge pests and diseases, etc. The expected rise in temperatures coupled with episodes of strong winds and drought would induce an increase in the frequency of wildfires, thus hampering forest productivity (Table 3). Changes in precipitation and temperature will cause changes in the development cycles of forest species as well as the mechanisms of natural seed proliferation. Potentially, changes in climatic conditions would induce changes in the habitats and distribution areas of species in the protected areas of the region, notably South Togodo.

Table 4 Summary of Horizon 2050 impacts on agricultural sector and ecosystems

Climate variable	**Projected impact on natural ecosystems and agroecosystems**	**Projected impacts on coastal communities and livelihoods**

Climate variable	Projected impact on natural ecosystems and agroecosystems	Projected impacts on coastal communities and livelihoods
Increased temperatures	? Salinization of water bodies unfavorable to mangrove development and fisheries ? Increased evapotranspiration ? Increased crop heat stress, leading to decreased yields ? Increased livestock mortality ? Habitat loss or reduction ? Loss and alteration of fish nursery and breeding areas ? Emergence and recrudescence of pests and diseases ? Increase in the frequency of wildfires ? Drying of wetlands ? Quick drying of water points	? Food insecurity ? Falling income from agricultural production and fisheries ? Rise in the price of food ? Development of pests and diseases
Changes in precipitation patterns (e.g. drought, inundation)	? Degradation of mangroves ? Decrease in agricultural and vegetable production ? Changes in the development cycles of forest species ? Disturbance or shift in cultural calendars ? Emergence of new crop pests ? Biodiversity loss, scarcity of fishery resources ? Disruption or shift in crop calendars ? Scarcity of fodder resources ? Continued reduction in soil quality (e.g. increased erosion)	? Food insecurity ? Unavailability of foodstuffs ? Resurgence of water-borne diseases ? Decreased income ? Increase in farmer-herder conflicts

Climate variable	Projected impact on natural ecosystems and agroecosystems	Projected impacts on coastal communities and livelihoods
Increased wind speeds	? Destruction of crops ? Degradation of young mangrove plants ? Degradation of land/wind erosion ? Decrease in agricultural production ? Exacerbated wildfires	? Food insecurity ? Malnutrition ? Worsening of respiratory illnesses ? Destruction of homes/infrastructure
Sea level rise	? Loss or reduction of coastal habitats ? Salinization of water bodies and land ? Flooding ? Scarcity of fishery resources ? Development of water-borne diseases ? Contamination of drinking water ? Destruction of crops	? Food insecurity ? Forced migration ? Modification of the way of life of local populations dependent on fishing ? Destruction of key infrastructure ? Lower income for natural resource dependent livelihoods

In the agricultural sector, including pastoralism, the following impacts are expected:

? Disturbance or delay in cropping calendars (delay in sowing dates due to delayed rains; loss of production due to early cessation of rains, etc.). These climatic disturbances would result in a reduction in the production of key crops (see Figure 8). Staple food crops, such as maize, cassava, and rice may be particularly affected, with declines of more than 10% projected by the mid- 21st century compared to 2030;

? Low recovery rate and low or failed production associated with droughts;

? The resurgence of pests and the emergence of new crop pests would lead to losses in agricultural and animal yields;

? The drying up of agricultural land and the use of lowland and other marginal lands;

? The scarcity of fodder resources due to increased competition vis-?-vis the low primary productivity of meadows, savannas and other grazed plant formations;

? A rapid drying of water points due to the rise in temperatures favoring strong evapotranspiration, and the low rainfall which would induce the low storage of water in the reservoirs and pastoral watering points;

? An upsurge in conflicts between farmers and herders caused by competition for the most productive agro-pastoral resources which would become increasingly difficult to access in sufficient quantity in time and space.

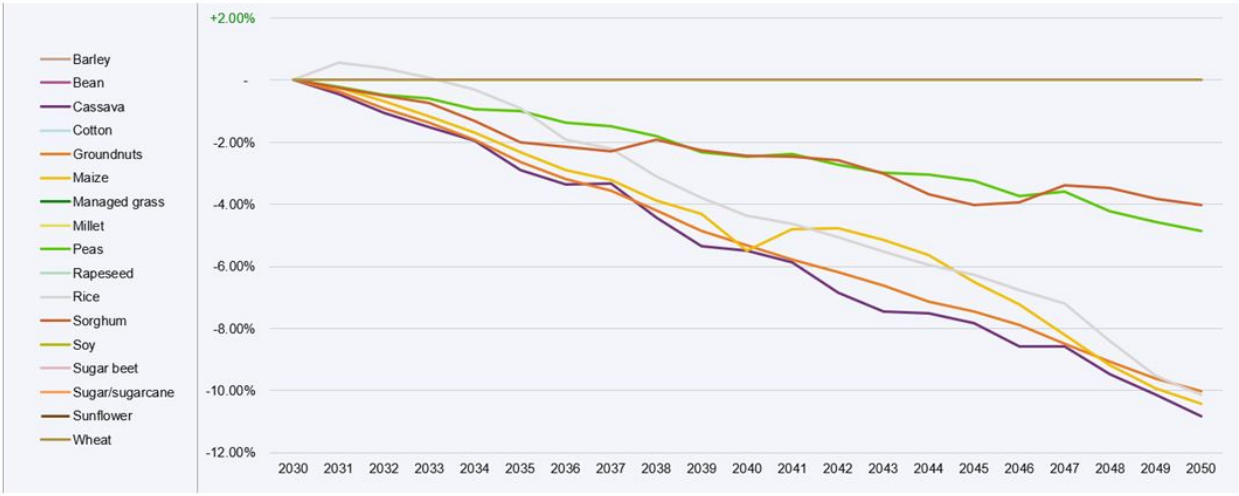


Figure 12 Projected crop yield changes of rainfed crops in the coastal landscape of Togo for 2030-2050, with respect to the 1980-2010 reference period[27][27].

Climate impact models also project a substantial loss of land in the coastal zone as sea levels rise, as well as increased flooding and more frequent strong winds, contributing to the further destruction of mangroves, increased salinization of waters and land, increased storms over fishing areas, less supply of freshwater, and changed composition in near shore coastal waters[28][28]. The rise in sea level, whatever the height, will lead to coastal erosion and the advancement of the sea over land, which will affect infrastructure and physical resources in the most populated region of the country. The rise in sea level will require the displacement of more than 90% of the country's industrial units, currently concentrated in the coastal zone, and will affect the populations and services which constitute the engine of development of the country and would cause a delay in the economic growth. The salt intrusion will have an impact on the populations living near the lagoons, who derive their income from those ecosystems. Vegetable farmers along the coastal area will also be affected by rising sea levels through the loss of their farms, affecting food security.

Remaining Barriers

Communities in the areas of intervention depend mainly on the productivity of ecosystems for their livelihoods. Farmers, fishermen, and other resource users depend directly on soil (fertility), water (water retention, mangrove / lagoon productivity), and forests (wood energy, gathering products, non-wood forest products ?). These ecosystems are heavily degraded, due to a number of factors including: (i) unclear tenure rights/land insecurity; (ii) a lack of law enforcement / institutional weakness with regards to resource governance; (iii) competition over land associated with population growth, urbanization, and industrial development; (iv) unsustainable resource extraction (e.g. timber, sand extraction, phosphate, coal); (v) overexploitation of fishery and land resources; and (vi) extensive use of wood energy for the transformation of agricultural products.

Most farmers operate small plots that are not very productive and ill-suited to cope with current climate variability. Despite the existence of some supportive FFPOs, farmers in general are isolated and insufficiently organized (e.g. only 41% of households surveyed through SHARP had at least one household member who was a member of a group, organization or association), and have little or no safety net (many rely on transfers from families / friends living in the capital Lom?). Moreover, many of the FFPOs that do exist have rudimentary support capability, investment finance, and financial and business management skills.

Some households also find themselves, in order to meet their needs, resorting to resource extraction activities (wood in particular) which only reinforces the degradation of ecosystems and ultimately the vulnerability of ecosystems and of the populations which depend on them. The poorest are therefore very vulnerable to any shock, including the future impacts of climate change.

Despite the baseline programs and projects described above, there are still key barriers that prevent stakeholders from taking adequate action to reduce vulnerability to impacts of climate change and increase resilience in Togo?s coastal area. Below the key barriers preventing stakeholders from adapting to climate change in Togo?s fishery agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors are identified. The main contributing issues and causes related to each barrier are summarized.

Barrier 1: Limited institutional capacity and partnerships, weak governance mechanisms, and limited knowledge on climate risks for resilience planning

Several factors are contributing to the low institutional capacity for climate change resilience in the areas of intervention. For climate change resilience to be successful, the country needs to take a systemic and cross-sectoral approach. Yet, institutional roles and responsibilities related to climate change resilience are currently unclear, and existing laws and policies do not address climate change resilience directly or in an integrated manner.

Despite several policies and strategies aimed at environmental and coastal management, the institutional bases for implementation of environmental management in Togo, nationally and locally are very weak. There is very little synergy or effective cross-sectoral integration of policies and programs which have an impact on environmental management (environment, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism). The regulatory frameworks for environmental management are poorly implemented and the country lacks the institutional capacity, nationally and locally to implement/enforce these

effectively. As an example, as far as monitoring of fisheries is concerned, there has been no real progress in terms of compliance with mesh size regulations. However and as indicated in the following baseline section, ongoing support is provided by the WACA ResIP project to i) support for the revision of Togo's Environment Framework Law; ii) support in developing the attributions of the directorates of Togo's Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Nature Protection; and iii) elaboration/revision of the texts for the application of the Coastal Act.

Moreover, there remains insufficient institutional coordination among agencies across sectors, and insufficient partnership between them, local chiefs and FFPOs on the ground to enable an integrated approach to be implemented. Finally, there is a lack of knowledge on the risks, impacts, and options to build resilience associated with climate change. Indeed, there is no systematic analyses of climate change related vulnerabilities in the agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry sectors, making it more difficult to plan and share options to robustly address climate risks in relevant policies. Options to build climate resilience are not mysterious ? they involve practical things such as fire management, the diversification of economic options on farm (including tree crops), the use of drought resistant varieties, soil erosion control measures such as terracing, contour hedges and green mulching to improve water infiltration, water conservation practices, insurance schemes, economic diversification through value addition to reduce reliance on any one product. Building shared knowledge of these practices between FFPOs and Government support agencies is a high priority.

Barrier 2: Lack of secure tenure and community-based natural resources management capacity leading to unsustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem degradation

At the community level, there is a lack of long-term security over who controls what resources (especially for forests), which demotivates restoration activities. Furthermore, while the implementation of management plans is important for the sustainable management of the ecosystems under consideration, the potential economic benefits from sustainable resource use are not always immediately significant. The implementation of incentive mechanisms for the benefit of the communities living around these ecosystems is not sufficient and therefore limits the commitment of the stakeholders.

Additionally, there is a lack in capacity to ensure the sustainable management of natural resources, the effective management of ecosystems, and their restoration. This is linked below to the lack of knowledge about potential markets for diverse forest and farm products whose sale could drive agronomic diversification and increasing tree cover within agro-ecological systems. For underutilized crops, there is insufficient knowledge on best management practices, and on their means of implementation. Furthermore, community-based organizations (Afito pond for example) currently lack the capacity or incentive to produce effective territorial management plans, to implement them, and to enforce them. Therefore, ecosystems continue to be degraded through the overexploitation of natural resources, and are therefore unable to continue providing the ecosystem services essential for coastal livelihoods.

Barrier 3: Limited access to markets and business opportunities and diversified livelihoods

As confirmed through the SHARP survey during the PPG phase, the communities in the intervention areas of the project rely heavily on a single source of income, generally based on single agricultural products. As a result, households are extremely vulnerable to shocks and unforeseen circumstances resulting in crop or market failures, as they lack alternative sources of income and therefore that added safety net. Moreover, these agricultural products suffer from two handicaps; i) poor processing which limits the numbers of different markets into which a product can be sold and the value added offered on a raw product (this is partly due to insufficient access to equipment for processing the products); ii) access restricted to local markets which operate according to the law of supply and demand ? rather than more stable regional international markets. These two handicaps affect the vulnerability of producers who often have no choice but to sell their harvest at harvest time when the prices offered by buyers are low.

While some farmers are able to process their products, they may have difficulty in selling them because of competition from processed products from outside the country or a lack of knowledge of potential niche markets (especially in the capital). Low membership of FFPOs also explains this situation, with poorly organized farmers having little say in trade negotiations ? without the scale and bargaining power to get fair prices.

There are also few opportunities to diversify livelihoods, due to a number of factors, in particular poorly developed value chains for agricultural, fishery, and NTFP products. First, diversifying agricultural production can be costly, and households have little access to financial support to switch production to different commodities when shocks arise or as a response to long-term climate change. Similarly, this lack of finance can limit the uptake of improved management practices and keep production low. Few of the FFPOs sell collectively or have developed dedicated investment funds mobilized from a percentage deduction from the members sales price ? to allow them to invest in innovative new technologies or products.

Barrier 4: Limited access to evidence-based knowledge and technical and financial support on climate change adaptation strategies

Communities facing unprecedented climate change are faced with a lack of practical experience to handle those changes. Access to an evidence base of adaptation options is extremely poor, as extension services are very limited in resources (human and financial), do not always effectively integrate climate change concerns, and often have limited capacity to carry out their functions. On the other hand, the lack of membership in FFPOs and ultimately in Apex FFPOs[29][29] organizations such as CTOP[30][30] also limits access to information and good adaptation practices. Meetings held during the PPG phase showed the importance of being a member of an FFPO; as an example, a group of women who collect and process palm nuts into palm oil, individually sell their production at prices below cost. Not belonging to a group seriously limits their ability to negotiate and therefore sell their product to traders. There are few organized peer-to-peer farmer exchanges. Therefore, best practices are hardly transferred from pilot sites and scaled out to larger areas. Moreover, lack of sustainable financing to support the

implementation of best practices is a key barrier to their uptake, making coastal communities increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

Barrier 5: Insufficient monitoring of the effectiveness, efficiency and equity of adaptation interventions, and insufficient knowledge sharing on successful approaches to guide the selection of future interventions

There remains very limited knowledge on what works and what doesn?t work in the realm of climate change adaptation. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that monitoring and evaluation systems are not always effectively implemented, and that the timeframe of impacts is usually very long. There is currently inadequate monitoring and reporting systems on climate change impacts on fisheries and aquaculture, agricultural and forestry systems within sector ministries, at local and national level. In practice, adaptation is often done in response to climatic shocks, and long-term planning for robust interventions based on evidence is lacking. Uncertainties in the face of climate change also exacerbates this problem. The lack of reported evidence on the effectiveness of different adaptation interventions, including within the area of interventions, can lead to the reduced effectiveness and impact of interventions. Moreover, as this can lead to difficulties in scaling out best practices beyond the sites of intervention.

The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects.

In the baseline, a range of policy, legal and technical measures, and investments, are being undertaken to support the sustainable management of coastal landscapes, and to increase the resilience to climate change of local communities (see previous section for the details of the institutional and legal frameworks for coastal management in Togo). The Government of Togo has recognized the imminent threats associated with climate change and climate variability, and is taking decisive steps to address climate change adaptation needs in the country. Indeed, some sectoral policies (e.g. aquaculture) as well as the PND mentions climate change as a priority threat to be addressed in key sectors. Moreover, Togo was one of the first developing countries to formulate and submit its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to the UNFCCC, in 2017, identifying Togo?s key priority areas for adaptation.

However, in practice, there is still a need to mainstream climate change into national and local development planning to ensure that sustainable development goals will be reached. In fact, the NAP has yet to be implemented, with a GCF readiness project set to begin by the end of the year with the aim of supporting regional adaptation plans. Moreover, the institutional and policy frameworks for climate change adaptation are still in a nascent phase, and the decentralization process in the country is ongoing with local communes only installed in 2019. There also remains several capacity and knowledge gaps which are preventing the effective mainstreaming of adaptation concerns in sectoral and development plans.

Moreover, a vast number of programmes and projects are still falling short from effectively addressing the adverse impacts of climate change, which are compounding the challenges already facing these communities. Limited coordination among programmes/projects, weak governance mechanisms, lack

of capacity of sub-national authorities and extension services to support communities and to ensure regulation over ecosystem management, low levels of cross-fertilization between stakeholders, as well as the limited knowledge of climate risks and resilience best practices (see Remaining Barriers, described above) are all contributing to the problem.

Baseline initiatives providing co-financing:

Risk-Sharing Farming Incentive Facility Project in Agriculture ? ProMIFA (IFAD, 2019-2024). The Project?s overall objective is to contribute to the reduction of poverty, sustainable and inclusive rural economic growth and the creation of decent jobs in rural areas through successful value chains in Togo. Its development objective is to facilitate organized and efficient value chain actors with sustainable access to appropriate financial and non-financial services. ProMIFA will have a national coverage and its intervention will be focused on a limited number of agricultural sectors namely: rice, market gardening, poultry while remaining open to other sectors including sesame, cassava, etc. ., depending on the economic interest and the evolution of the characterization work. It should be noted that maize will be a support for the poultry sector as it is the main input of the poultry feed. ProMIFA will reach approximately 50,000 households representing 300,000 direct beneficiaries from poor groups, rural family farms, professional organizations (cooperatives, unions, federations) and agricultural microenterprises. Targeting and gender strategies will be highly inclusive and age and gender sensitive so that young people of both sexes make up at least 40% of the beneficiaries and adult women at least 30%.

Climate Change Support Program ? PALCC (EU, 2018-2022). This project aims to reduce Togo's climate vulnerability through forest resource and soil conservation measures and energy efficiency. It will also improve the institutional context related to climate change. The project will make it possible to implement more efficient techniques for the use of the forest resource, particularly in the wood energy sector; capacity building of the different actors in the fight against climate change and integration of climate change into national development policies and strategies.

Other baseline intiatives/investments:

? *Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) comprises a co-management partnerships of FAO, IIED, IUCN, Agricord ? and is funded by the Governments of Sweden, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, the USA and the EU through the FAO-EU FLEGT programme)*. The FFF, is one of the first ?umbrella programmes? within FAO, with its vision being ?Climate resilient landscapes and improved livelihoods?. It provides direct financial support and technical assistance to strengthen forest and farm producer organizations (FFPOs) representing smallholders, rural women?s groups, local communities and indigenous peoples? institutions. This direct funding for FFPOs is perhaps the central element of the approach ? and the trust in local organisations has paid rich dividends in achieving impact. Over the years, FFF has acquired a breadth of experience and developed key resources which will be capitalized for the purpose of this LDCF project. Amongst those, and of particular relevance, are toolkits and training approaches in: market analysis and development (MA&D), FFPO business risk management, and business incubation by and for FFPOs, as well as a new climate resilience training approach under development.

? *WACA ResIP (2019-2023).* WACA ResIP intends to increase the resilience of communities and target zones of the maritime region, focusing on coastal erosion, flooding, and pollution. Several projects are on-going to support ecosystem-based adaptation projects, most of which are medium size (average of $US150,000) and are implemented by local NGOs. One project reaches $US500,000 and intends to support the protected area system of Togodo. In terms of CCA-relevant interventions, WACA-ResIP will be: financing the establishment of forest management plans; financing pilot IGAs (e.g. processing of tomatoes, peanuts, moringa, palm and palm nuts); developing field schools; restoring mangroves and riverbanks (500 ha); restoring the banks of the channel of Gbaga; promoting sustainable forest management for the sacred forest of Akissa; supporting market gardening around Lake Togo; and supporting sub-projects relating to aquaculture. There are therefore several synergies identified during PPG consultations to be exploited between the WACA ResIP initiative and the proposed LDCF project, and close coordination between the two will take place during implementation. Among those, the two initiatives shall build on each other?s interventions to support the restoration and sustainable management of community forest, support market gardening around community forests, strengthen the M&E capacity (e.g. LDCF project Component 1), strengthen aquaculture, and facilitate integrated planning.

? *Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutritional Security Program (PNIASAN, 2017-2026).* The 2017-2026 PNIASAN, which stems from the new agricultural policy adopted in December 2016, is based on the modernization of agriculture, the creation of agropoles and the development of agricultural value chains. It aims to achieve in 2026 a growth rate of agricultural gross domestic product of at least 10%, to improve the agricultural trade balance by 15% and to halve the poverty rate in rural areas by reducing to 27%.

? *National Program of Reforestation of Togo (PNR, 2017-2030).* This Program aims to increase the forest cover up to 30% by 2050 while placing special emphasis on the restoration of mangroves, reforestation for wood energy purposes, the restoration and rehabilitation of forest relics and uncultivated savannahs, the promotion of agroforestry and village forestry, the protection of forest riverbanks and the restoration and protection of community forests and sacred forests.

? *National Programme Against Coastal Erosion (2014).* This Programme aims to strengthen coastal protection and reduce coastal erosion, and to establish a coastal zone monitoring program.

Selected past projects to build on:

The PNIASA has served as a unifying framework for public (internal and external resources) and private investments in the agricultural sector. The implementation rested mainly on about fifteen projects. Those which have intervened in the maritime region are:

? *Togo Agricultural Development Support Project (PADAT)* co-financed by IFAD, GAFSP, BOAD and BID for a total amount of FCFA 38.016293 billion. The duration is 5 years (December 22, 2010 (IFAD and GAFSP) to December 22, 2016; IFAD's investments and achievements have been completed while those of other donors continue). The PADAT is aligned with this LDCF project, in particular its component on the adaptation of agricultural production to climate change (ADAPT). Several interventions of the project, in particular with regards to the training systems put in place to support the adoption of adaptation technologies by agricultural producers (e.g. beekeeping), have been highly successful and could be replicated by the proposed project. Successfully tested adaptation

technologies, including with regards to integrated soil management, could be upscaled by the proposed project as well.

? *Agricultural Sector Support Project (PASA)*, co-financed by the World Bank, GAFSP and GFRP for a total amount of CFAF 25.870 billion. The duration is 5 years (December 14, 2011 to December 15, 2016 (May 31, 2015 for the GFRP donation)); an additional phase has been granted and ends in June 30, 2020. The project aims at rehabilitating and reinforcing productive capacities among targeted beneficiaries across selected value chains, and foster an enabling institutional environment for the development of the agricultural sector. The first component of the project is promotion of strategic food crop, export crop and freshwater fish production. This component is to support three productive sub-sectors through improved productivity and value-added of key commodities chosen for their growth potential and poverty reduction impact. The second component of the project is recovery of the livestock sub-sector. This is to provide emergency short term support to rehabilitate small ruminant and poultry production. The third component of the project is support for capacity building and sector coordination. This is to enable the institutional setup implement sound agricultural investments through National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Program (PNIASA), while preparing for the transition to a sector wide approach in the future. Amongst others, PASA supported the creation of several service companies and farmer organizations (SCFOs) in the central region and in the plateaux region, a model which the proposed LDCF project could learn from and potentially replicate in the maritime region under Component 3. In fact, the SCFO approach contributes to facilitating market access for small producers and their organizations, and is an effective tool for developing value chains. The PASA, with its component 1.3 "Support to continental fishery production", also supported aquaculture and continental fishing, and its lessons shall be taken into consideration in the design of interventions under Outcome 3.1 in particular.

? *The West Africa Agricultural Productivity Program (WAAPP)* financed by the World Bank for a total amount of 9.2 billion FCFA. (December 15, 2011 to June 30, 2016); additional funding allowed the project to continue until the end of 2019. The program aimed to achieve 6% agricultural growth and increased food production and availability in West Africa. To achieve this goal, WAAPP worked with scientists, researchers, extension workers and farmers to: (i) Innovate, generate, disseminate and adopt improved technologies; (ii) Create enabling conditions for regional cooperation; (iii) Build human and institutional capacity across the sub-region; and (iv) Create youth employment, engage women and adapt to climate change. Across West Africa, WAAPP delivered around 160 climate-smart crop varieties, technologies and techniques to approximately 5.7 million farmers covering 3.6 million hectares. These technologies have boosted productivity by up to 150%. The proposed LDCF project will therefore build on the successes of the WAAPP in Togo, in particular support the upscaling of successful adoption of adaptation technologies in the coastal landscape.

? *The Rural and Agricultural Development Program (ProDRA)* in its first phase, it is financed by German cooperation for a total cost of CFA 2,099 billion, for a period of 2 years (2014 to July 2016); the project will finally close at the end of 2020 following an additional phase. The objective of the program was to ensure that the different stakeholders in three selected agricultural value chains (coffee, cashews, pineapple) and the wood energy value chain became more efficient economically and technically as well as in terms of food self-sufficiency. This was a pilot program, from which the

proposed LDCF project will seek to integrate lessons learnt and replicated good practices under Component 3 in particular, though for different value chains.

? *Program for Multisectoral Food Security in Togo (PROSECAL I and II)* funded by German cooperation for a total amount of 3.275 billion, between 2015 and 2020. Its aims is to improve the nutritional status of children (0-23 months) and their mothers (15-49 years). The PROSECAL program consists of two components (agriculture and health), and it develops all of its actions in 20 selected villages in the maritime region. A specific gender diagnosis was also carried out at the start of this project. Both nutritional and economic aspects were addressed during this diagnosis. The program uses a community-based approach to increase the knowledge of the targeted women and put nutrition and food security on the agenda of the local authorities. It is continuing and is active in the prefecture of Yoto, where it promotes the introduction of moringa into the diet of women of childbearing age and children.

2) The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project and the project?s Theory of Change.

The Theory of Change and Objective

This section presents the project's Theory of Change (ToC), which sets out the project's causal logic and relationships between the project's outputs (goods and services delivered by the project) and immediate project outcomes (changes resulting from the use of project outputs by key stakeholders), medium and longer-term changes and states, and the project's ultimate desired impact (fundamental, durable changes in environmental and social benefits).

As described above, the central problem the project seeks to address is the vulnerability to the already observed and expected climate change impacts in the coastal landscape of Togo, with reduced crop yields, impeded ecosystem functions and reduced livelihoods opportunities in the region. Although several initiatives are being implemented in the region as indicated in the previous section, communities in the maritime region are still highly vulnerable to climate or economic shocks. The proposed LDCF project objective is to strengthen the resilience to climate change of coastal communities in Togo, through an integrated approach focusing on ecosystem-based adaptation and livelihoods. It has been designed building on the past and current initiatives, leveraging key knowledge tools, and bridging the geographical, institutional and sectoral gaps not covered by current baseline activities. This will lead to the improvement of the ecosystems? adaptive capacities and of their associated services, hence strenghtenting communities resilience who rely on ecosystem productivity.

The project aims to overcome the following five barriers preventing stakeholders from taking adequate action to reduce vulnerability to impacts of climate change and increase resilience in Togo?s coastal area:

? Limited institutional capacity and partnerships, weak governance mechanisms, and limited knowledge on climate risks for resilience planning

? Lack of secure tenure and community-based natural resources management capacity leading to unsustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem degradation

? Limited access to markets and business opportunities and diversified livelihoods

? Limited access to evidence-based knowledge and technical and financial support on climate change adaptation strategies

? Insufficient monitoring of the effectiveness, efficiency and equity of adaptation interventions, and insufficient knowledge sharing on successful approaches to guide the selection of future interventions

The project will rely on four complementary components to achieve its objective and address these 5 barriers, which are outlined in detail below. Component 1 will address Barrier 1 by mainstreaming climate change adaptation into sector policies and programs and by developing capacities at national and sub-national levels for climate impact and adaptation assessment and planning. Component 1 has two immediate project outcomes:

? Outcome 1.1 Knowledge about the risks and impacts of climate change is strengthened

? Outcome 1.2 Central and decentralized administrations, and communities, identify, prioritize and implement adaptation measures in sectoral plans and policies, and within the most vulnerable ecosystems of the coastal landscape

Component 2 will address Barriers 2 and 3 by restoring degraded ecosystems and enhancing livelihoods through an integrated coastal management approach. It will protect and restore coastal and terrestrial ecosystems, and will promote diversified livelihoods for coastal communities. Component 2 has two immediate project outcomes:
? Outcome 2.1 Littoral zones, mangrove, riparian grasslands (lake and lagoons) and sacred forest ecosystems provide increased protection against negative CC effects, reducing coastal erosion and increasing resilience

? Outcome 2.2 Coastal and littoral communities benefit from diversified, ecosystem based livelihoods and sources of incomes

Component 3 will address Barrier 4 by enhancing production systems through promoting best adaptation practivies and innovative technologies in vulnerable ecosystems. Component 3 has one immediate project outcome:

? Outcome 3.1 Coastal and littoral communities have climate change resilient production systems and have enhanced their livelihood assets through technologies and innovative solutions

Component 4 will address Barrier 5 by developing and implementing a specific project monitoring system aimed at monitoring the effectiveness, efficiency and equity of the proposed adaptation solutions in the different sectors, and by sharing knowledge on successful approaches beyond the project intervention (exchange visits, published guides, vulnerability atlas, other knowledge products). Component 3 has one immediate project outcome:

? Outcome 4.1 Project implementation based on results based management and application of project lessons learned in future operations facilitated

Overall, the project strategy will take an integrated approach at coastal landscape level (i.e. inland and coastline). Capacity-building of producer organizations in Component 1 (better understanding of climate change and resilience issues), is accompanied by measures to support landscape restoration and protect vulnerable ecosystems (Component 2) by communities through FFPO engagement to ensure their sustainability (providing incentives to conserve forest). Communities are further incentivized through livelihood diversification and building capacity (Component 3) for structuring supply chains and creating value for the producers, as well as improving product preservation and processing. Together these actions contribute well to the development of climate-resilient value chains, as these activities reduce post-harvest losses, especially those related to climatic conditions, and overall increase producers' adaptive capacities and enhance food security. Finally, Component 4 aims to encourage knowledge exchanges between actors, to disseminate lessons learnt through a range of tailored knowledge products and encourage learning from the project and across initiatives. Moreover, activities carried out within Components 2 and 3 will support the capacity-building activities carried out within Component 1, allowing to put into practice commitments made by all decision-makers.The integrated approach also takes into account the different levels of actors intervening in the coastal landscape, including the State, its structures at the territorial level, sub-national authorities, local communities, apex organizations, communities, in order to work for a cross-sectoral resilient local development. The project will also go beyond the usual framework with trainings of trainers that will associate producers' organisations and state executives, in particular on EbA measures, the idea being to have a learning process, shared, based on the reality of the field.

In addition, the achievement of the project outcomes and progress towards the project objective and longer-term impacts depends on a number of wider assumptions[1], operating over different scales and at different points along the causal chains being met. Assumptions that directly relate to achievement of the project's immediate outcomes are that:

? Sectoral institutions acknowledge the necessity to strengthen cross-sectoral, regional/local, and FFPOs/private sector collaborations and participate (lead) accordingly and provide necessary human resources

? High level local and national policy support to CCA

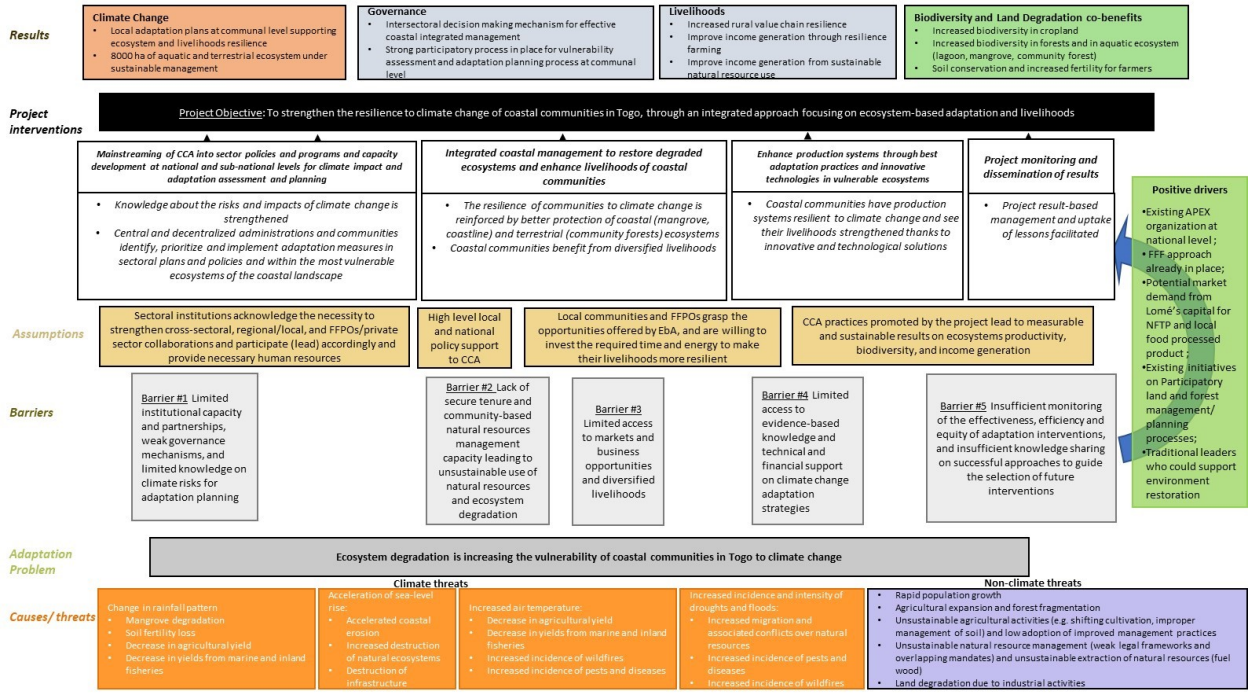
? Local communities and FFPOs grasp the opportunities offered by EbA, and are willing to invest the required time and energy to make their livelihoods more resilient

? CCA practices promoted by the project lead to measurable and sustainable results on ecosystems productivity, biodiversity, and income generation

---

[1] Assumptions are external factors or conditions that need to be present for change to happen, but are beyond the power of the project to influence or address, e.g. turnover of government officials, global financial situation

Figure 1: Theory of Change



Component 1: Mainstreaming of CCA into sector policies and programs and capacity development at national and sub-national levels for climate impact and adaptation assessment and planning

Outcome 1.1 Knowledge about the risks and impacts of climate change is strengthened

Little data is currently available to decision-makers and coastal communities alike regarding the dynamics of coastal ecosystems in the face of climate change. Comprehensive climate change risks assessments have not been undertaken in the intervention areas, especially the Lake Togo ecosystems

and/or the communal land sampled during the PPG phase, and there has been no systematic identification of adaptation options in development plans. Indeed, there is a lack of specific understanding of how climate change/variability may affect coastal ecosystems and livelihoods (e.g. crop value chains), and therefore of their respective vulnerability to climate change. An additional lack of reliable data on stocks and production of coastal natural resources (e.g. unavailability of fishery production statistics at the various landing points, as well as in lagoons/lake) prevents decision-makers from making informed decisions on the sustainable use of such resources, to anticipate the degradation of resources or even strengthen the resilience of communities to the effects of climate change, and would eventually prevent the M&E of the effectiveness of adaptation. Unlike neighboring countries, no climate smart agriculture profiling has been developed in Togo to provide comprehensive baseline information and options for evidence based climate adaptation in agriculture. Combined, these factors are leading to the inability to fully integrate climate change concerns into policies and planning across the country.

ProMIFA (Risk-Sharing Farming Incentive Facility Project in Agriculture) will for instance facilitate organized and efficient value chain actors with sustainable access to appropriate financial and non-financial services. It will support the structuring of value chains (development of financial products/services) including maize, rice, garden marketing, and poultry breeding. However, this support does not plan to undertake any specific vulnerability assessment for the key value chains planned to be supported. The climate change risk and impact analysis conducted as part of this PPG showed that specific vulnerability assessment of key value chains are needed in order to make sure these value chains, and their stakeholders, become resilient to any future CC impacts. These vulnerability assessments would have to be conducted in conjunction with Producer unions and with ProMIFA staff.

On the other hand, while central and decentralized administrations are responsible for establishing the policy and legal frameworks to mainstream climate change adaptation, FFPOs have the potential to reach thousands of members to raise their awareness of climate risks and impacts. However, like the central and decentralized authorities, these organizations also lack knowledge of how climate change can/will affect key value chains and how sustainable ecosystem management is required to build their resilience. Different types/complexity of information are required for these stakeholders, which are woefully lacking in Togo. That being said, climate change training is generally provided to different sets of stakeholders individually (i.e. tailor-made training including climate smart agriculture modules for extension services vs for FFPOs), which takes away an opportunity for different sets of stakeholders to engage and develop common solutions.

Unless these knowledge gaps are addressed, adaptation decision-making risks not being evidence-based, and the effectiveness of adaptation measures not assessed. Therefore, the vulnerability of coastal communities would remain high, and possibly continue to increase over time.

GEF Alternative

Building on previous assessments, where they exist (e.g. prior projects in the coastal landscape), and filling gaps, the project will first assess the vulnerability of coastal landscape communities (including inland communities) to climate change. Using a participatory approach, the project will produce studies

on climate change vulnerability for key ecosystems, communes, and key staple food value chains. Lake Togo ecosystem is singled-out in this project, as it represents an ecosystem of particular significance for the whole coastal landscape, which supports important tourism activity, fisheries, agriculture, and infrastructure. To ensure data is effectively shared and usable, and to promote cross-sectoral adaptation planning, the project will support the establishment of an intersectoral data and information system for the results of the initial vulnerability assessments. This will not only serve government agencies but will also be transcribed outwards through the full range of regional FFPOs to ensure that it reaches as broad a number of farmers as possible.

The climate change assessment process will be linked to existing processes to prepare and implement a system to constantly monitor and report on the impacts of climate change on agricultural, fishery and forestry sectors. This will be pilot tested at both national and local level. The system will report on key indicators, aligned with the needs of the NDC for instance.

Output 1.1.1: Climate change risk studies of key coastal ecosystems and communes conducted

The project proposes to conduct a range of climate hazard, exposure and vulnerability assessments to fill knowledge gaps, namely: (i) a climate change risk assessment for the lagoon system of Togo ; (ii) climate change risk assessments targeting eight communes in the coastal landscape[31][31]; and (iii) a climate change risk assessment for the subsistence agriculture sector specifically (with potential focus on market gardening and maize[32][32]). On the latter, the objective is to assess the risk on the basis of a common approach with the FFPOs and with ProMIFA project, so that they can grasp the issues and implications on the resilience of these commodity chains.

For the first two risk assessment categories, a participatory approach will be piloted, with the use of tools adapted to the local context. The participatory approach will allow the institutionalization of the perspectives and knowledge of local populations with regards to key climate hazards, exposures and vulnerabilities, and increase buy-in of communities for the resilience-building priorities being set by local authorities. First, in multi-stakeholder settings, capacities for all dimensions of climate governance, such as financing, planning, monitoring and evaluation, and gender will be assessed. In addition, a risk matrix will be developed, identifying all of the climatic hazards and other shocks encountered in the locality, as well as the degree of exposure and vulnerability of existing natural resources and livelihoods to climatic extremes. Finally, all stakeholders will be invited to contribute to identifying the categories of interventions capable of improving the resilience of populations and production systems in the face of climatic hazards and other shocks. Local communities will therefore be placed at the heart of the process so that their own resilience strategies are taken into account, a sine qua non condition for making citizen control of public action effective, as set out in the national policy for decentralization.

In addition to these risk assessments, the project will support a study of biological and hydrological processes in the lagoon ecosystem. An additional study will be conducted to measure salt intrusion impacts on aquatic ecosystem. These were identified as a key gaps in knowledge, and are currently

preventing the effective management of these ecosystems. Indeed, there are no studies on the latter, and on the former the last studies date from the 1980s (1984, 1985 and 1986 by Millet et al.). Several developments have occurred since, affecting ecosystem health and functions, though the actual impacts of have not been qualified or quantified. This includes, for instance, the development of the Acadja system, which contributed to the sedimentation and siltation of Lake Togo; the increased pollution due to the discharge of phosphorus in water courses; the permanent opening of the mouth of Aneho Lagoon since 2000; agricultural, nautical and hotel activities developing around the lagoon ecosystem; the ineffective activities for the restoration of mangroves on the banks of the lagoon ecosystem; and the WACA ResIP project which plans to dredge the Gbaga channel. Therefore, to better target this LDCF project?s actions in relation to the lagoon ecosystem, these studies are important.

Output 1.1.2 Information System established for continuous collecting monitoring, and reporting of data on climate change resilience indicators

The project will establish a system for monitoring the impacts of climate change on the main livelihoods (agriculture, fishing, forestry), and will ensure that state, trends, and drivers are well recorded. This will be done in close conjunction with FFPOs (including CTOP, Togo?s main Apex FFPO). It will also integrate the monitoring of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in the coastal zone (ecosystem status, level of degradation, reforestation action) through specific monitoring activities (with University of Lom?) such as supporting continental fish inventory as well as flora/fauna inventory for community forests. This information will be captured, archived and analysed by ODEF and will feed into the adaptation planning processes at national, local and FPPO level, but also to respond to NDC monitoring needs (the project will coordinate with the NDC process to ensure indicators can be aligned). A systematic data collection system will be set up.

Outcome 1.2 Central and decentralized administrations, and communities, identify, prioritize and implement adaptation measures in sectoral plans and policies, and within the most vulnerable ecosystems of the coastal landscape

In addition to the lack of knowledge on climate change risks and impacts, administration and communities/FFPOs are unaware of specific adaptation options/strategies available to them, and how to implement them. This includes a poor understanding of the costs and benefits of adaptation, a lack of understanding of how to make robust decisions in the face of uncertainty, how to prioritize adaptation options including ecosystem-based approaches, and how to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of adaptation interventions. Although it is widely accepted that improved ecosystem management can increase resilience, the knowledge of how to do this, notably on how to sustainably manage mangroves, community forest including sacred forests (including replanting), banks and other terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in the coastal landscape of Togo, is very limited. The concept of Ecosystem-based Adaptation, defined by IUCN as ?the conservation, sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems as cost-effective solutions that can help people adapt to the impacts of climate change?, is not currently widely known or used. Examples of such nature-based solutions to climate change include sustainable agriculture, integrated water resource management and sustainable forest management.

ProMIFA will support the development of key value chains through technical support and capacity building of small producers and technical support to other actors (marketing/processing), but its staff and partners (banks, insurance companies) do not currently have access to specific expertise on CCA and lack experience and tools on CSA and EbA. ProMIFA has a key role to play in spreading out climate change adaptation measures and practices. Strengthening key climate change knowledge of PorMIFA staff, as well of service providers including banks and insurance companies working with ProMIFA will help ensuring CSA and EbA practices and approaches are spread out to local farmers and FFPOs.

Although some cross-sectoral development plans exist at prefectoral level (e.g. in Yoto, through the WACA ResIP project), these are not climate sensitive and the EbA approach is not taken into account in any of the ones elaborated so far. On the other hand, development plans at communal level have yet to be prepared in most of the target areas, given that the decentralization process is still nascent, this offers an opportunity to mainstream upfront climate change adaptation. Working on resilience planning at communal level could also provide an opportunity to ease interactions/cross fertilization between local decision makers, extension services and FFPOs, thus favouring adaptation measures that are owned by all stakeholders for the benefit of the communities.

In addition, PPG studies (institutional and capacity analysis), revealed several administrative dysfunctions in the agricultural and fishing sectors as well as in ecosystem management. Notably, it was found there remains a lack of coordination between the various institutions working in the management, protection and restoration of these coastal ecosystems, and of fishing in particular. The functions of management structures are little known to agents. One significant example of lack of coordination is between the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DPA) and ICAT, whereby the latter is not able to effectively support producers on the ground as it does not have the required coordination mechanisms in place with the former, thus causing difficulty in applying the texts regulating aquaculture.

Furthermore, over the years, there have been numerous attempts to restore critical ecosystems which can bring significant adaptation benefits to coastal communities, especially mangroves. However, these interventions have largely failed, having aimed at restoring about 1647ha over the 1991-2019 period, yet there remains only slightly above 112 ha of mangroves in Togo [33][33], compared to 2,600 ha in 1995[34][34]. This points to a lack of understanding of the requirements for successful restoration efforts, and inadequate policy and legal frameworks supporting mangrove ecosystems.

Finally, concerning fisheries and aquaculture national strategies, they are out dated and need to be reviewed in the light of climate change scenarios and impacts as well as adaptation options to build ecosystem resilience.

Without project interventions, knowledge on good adaptation practices, including the EbA approach, will not be available to centralized and decentralized authorities, as well as FFPOs and their members. Communes will therefore not be able to consider them in their future local planning. Moreover,

restoration efforts of critical ecosystems such as mangroves will continue to be ineffective and waste precious financial resources for adaptation and have no meaningful positive impact on the resilience of local communities to the impacts of climate change.

GEF Alternative

In order to create the enabling environment for the implementation of adaptation measures (including EbA) in sectoral plans and policies, the project will be providing technical assistance and building capacity of local and national government authorities, as well as local FFPOs, regional FFPOs and Apex-FFPOs, on how to plan, implement and mobilize resources to mainstream CCA in policies and programs. Mechanisms for cross-sectoral coordination, at both national and local level (prefectoral) to ensure an effective coordination across ministries and to facilitate the mainstreaming of most effective CCA strategies (including EbA) and practices into policies, strategies and plans will be strengthened using current existing coordination vehicles (including NAP monitoring committee led by the Ministry of Planning).

Output 1.2.1: Extension workers in forestry, agriculture, and fisheries; national and local government officials; and leaders of FFPOs are trained in the mainstreaming of CCA into policies and plans

The project will initially develop guidelines for mainstreaming CCA priorities (including EbA) into existing environmental management processes. It will subsequently provide trainings at three levels on the EbA approach and the restoration of ecosystems for Togo?s coastal zone specifically. The trainings will present the EbA concept, how to implement it, its advantages/cost-effectiveness, and help develop an understanding of the challenges associated with the EBA approach.

The first group of actors will be composed of teams from the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Decentralization, the Ministry of Agriculture (national and decentralized, including ICAT) and the Ministry of Environment, department of meteorology as well as representatives of FFPOs at the national level (including CTOP). The objective is to ensure that the different actors involved in these trainings, coming from different spheres, can share together, and discuss the stakes of the EbA approach and its implementation on the field, in the interest of the grassroots communities. Representatives of FFPOs who have received the training will then be invited to play the role of local trainers during the training sessions planned at the grassroots level with FFPOs (Output 1.2.2) ? in a ?training-of-trainers? approach.

The second group will be made up of agricultural programme teams (including ProMIFA staff and its parners) and micro-credit organizations that support the agricultural sector, within the framework of the EbA approach and ecosystem restoration, and will also include representatives of FFPOs. The project will also conduct awareness raising activities via the regional FFPOs (in agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture sectors), as well as through ICAT.

Finally, the third group will be comprised of the prefectural directorates for the environment, agriculture, the teams of sustainable development commissions at prefectoral level (see below), as well as representatives of FFPOs. Newly elected local officials and their teams will also be trained.

The multi-stakeholder approach to the trainings will ensure that all groups receive the same type of information, and have the same level of understanding of the EbA approach and ecosystem restoration. It is anticipated that the different groups of actors will then integrate the issues of EbA approaches within the realm of their respective responsibilities. For instance, FFPO will review their support / guidelines based on what emerges; communes will integrate this when it is necessary to make their development plan / integration of environmental concerns; the directorates of agriculture will be able to understand the issues better and to provide adequate information to producers, particularly in connection with ZAAPs. Finally the ProMIFA project will integrate this at the level of its project partners (insurance, credit), so that project leaders take these issues into account; this should be an opportunity to ensure that projects supported by ProMIFA mainstream climate change impacts and adaptation measures including EbA.

A specific training activity will also be developed for ICAT staff and the directory of fishery and aquaculture; the objective will be to strengthen their capacities with regards to resilient aquaculture practices, hence being in a position to support resilient farming aquaculture activities on the ground.

Finally, following the different training sessions for their members, a roundtable of FFPOs and umbrella organizations on solutions to address CCs, including EbA, will be organized for policy advocacy support.

Output 1.2.2: Communal development plans are developed and/or reviewed to mainstream climate change adaptation approaches (such as EbA)

Following the institutional trainings on EbA and its implementation, and informed by the climate risk assessments, the project will support the development of a specific resilience plan for the Lagoon ecosystem (with en emphasis on Lake Togo), based on the EbA approach, which will subsequently be integrated into the development plan of four communes from the Phase I Areas. An additional eight adaptation plans integrating the EbA approach will be developed for the eight communes which will have benefited from a vulnerability study.

Output 1.2.3: Prefectoral Sustainable Development Commissions are capacitated to deliver sectoral adaptation planning in coordination with the NAP Committee.

The project will enhance the capacities of the 7 Prefectoral Sustainable Development Commissions in cross-sectoral adaptation planning. Whilst already being in place, these commissions have yet to be operationalized for several reasons (lack of understanding on their role and responsabilities, lack of understanding on climate risks and adaptation options). A capacity needs assessment will be conducted to identify such capacity needs and training will be provided accordingly.Having prefectoral sustainable development commissions with enhanced capacities will be an asset to ensure that future investments at local level in agriculture, forestry, aquaculture support activities aimed at improving resiliency. In addition, these commissions will beenabled to exchange and provide national level advice

(see sub-section below) on programmes and projects (industrial, commercial, etc.) that could have a negative impact on the resilience of FFPOs but also on ecosystems.

Moreover, the project will build synergies with the NAP committee to ensure that it can effectively play its role in monitoring progress regarding the resilience of the country. As such, all studies undertaken under Output 1.1.1 and monitoring mechanisms in place (Output 1.1.2) will feed into the NAP committee discussions to ensure that decision-makers are fully aware of the current and future vulnerability, as well as adaptation solutions that are required to build the resilience of coastal ecosystems and coastal communities. The NAP committee will then be in position to provide ad-hoc recommendations on trade-offs in terms of investments to be made in the coastal landscape. Recommendations shall then feed into the National Development Plan (NDP) to ensure its resilience and sustainability. Recommendations will also feed the High Council for the Sea so that decisions taken build on the outcomes of the LDCF project, hence supporting the resilience of maritime ecosystem and communities living along the coast.

Output 1.2.4 National Strategies for Mangrove conservation and for Aquaculture and Fisheries sector development are updated to integrate climate change resilience

Mangrove ecosystems are both vulnerable to climate change and have the potential to provide substantial adaptation benefits to coastal communities of Togo. Hence, through an EbA approach, mangroves could be better managed to ensure they can continue to provide services such as storm surge protection and be a key habitat for species harvested for food and fuel by local communities. To enable EbA for mangrove ecosystems, the project proposes to first conduct a study of the potential of mangroves and other associated ecosystems for the production, packaging and selling of a range of products (e.g. crabs, sugarcane), as well as how restoration activities in marshes and prairies could enhance the livelihoods of local communities. Subsequently, the project will use this information to guide the review of the national mangrove strategy (2005) and its action plan, and identify the factors having led to effective/ineffective restoration activities, as well as any impacts on livelihoods). It will provide a comprehensive assessment of progress in implementing the action plan, and correspondingly revise the strategy to integrate EbA/adaptation options.

The project intends also to build on output 1.2.1 and gather key stakeholders involved in aquaculture and fisheries sectors to work on revising the aquaculture and fishery national strategy. The objective will be to up date the two strategies, hence making sure that climate change scenarios, impacts and adaptation options are mainstreamed into the two policy documents.

Component 2: Integrated coastal management to restore degraded ecosystems and enhance livelihoods of coastal communities

Outcome 2.1 Littoral zones, mangrove, riparian grasslands (lake and lagoons) and sacred forest ecosystems provide increased protection against negative CC effects, reducing coastal erosion and increasing resilience

Critical ecosystems of Togo?s coastal landscape continue to be threatened by the overexploitation of natural resources and their poor overall management. Despite a complex set of legal instruments guiding environmental management, the application of regulations is weak. For instance, in the various

fisheries of the costal landscape , fishermen continue to use unconventional gear (e.g. Awli net, very reduced mesh nets, light, chemicals). On the lagoon system, the practice of the acadja system[35][35] (a fish aggregation approach) is prohibited by decree n ? 018 / MAEP / CAB / SG / DEP of January 22, 2007, but the populations continue to practice it without worry. The adoption of this system is causing frequent conflicts with other users of these bodies of water, as it entails significant modifications to the ecosystem and high densities of acadjas could contribute to the reduction of the richness of ?sh fauna[36][36]. Moreover, public riverbanks are partly occupied for agricultural and livestock activities, which accentuates the erosion of the banks and the pollution of these waters from the use of pesticides and fertilizers.

In terms of forest management, there are 18 community managed forests according to the Forest Master Plan for the Maritime region; some of which have a proper management plan, but with no resources, unless through a specific donor funding to support their implementation. Others do not have any kind of management plan. WACA ResIP will be supporting several existing management plans of community forests that used to be supported by previous donors. This donor dependency shows how vulnerable community forests are and therefore the need to support community forests with no management plan and with innovative approach (through FFPO engagement and incentives) to sustain them over the long term. Finding ways for communities to generate commercial returns to incentivize tree planting and forest management without drowning in ?management planning? bureaucracy will be key for the longer term success of all such initiatives.

The Climate Change Support Program (PALCC) is supporting community forest restoration and management plan and has started to work with Edzi Hado community forest where a community commitee has been put in place. Further support to the formalization of this community forest (delineation, inventory, governance scheme, supporting commercial adapted timber surrounding the forest?) is however needed.

Contributing to this lack of enforcement of environmental regulations is the limited use of participatory approaches to natural resources management (including participation in commercial forest revenue generatons as noted above). Local communities typically lack knowledge of their rights as defined in regulations, and lack the incentive to respect regulations when they do. This results in a lack ofbureaucratically complex and costly community development and management plans and time intensive community management groups. So in practice valuable local contributions to natural resource management and their on-the-ground capacity to contribute to monitoring their implementation is a missed opportunity. Indeed, in Togo policing approaches to NRM have been traditionally used, with limited success. However, participatory approaches are beginning to be more widely promoted. In terms of policies explicitly mentioning participatory forest management is the National Strategy for the Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Management of Mangroves (2017). Additionally, donor-funded projects have also been promoting participatory approaches. For example, the Integrated Management of Disasters and Lands Project (PGICT, 2012-2017) recently contributed to defining approaches for engaging stakeholders for the participatory management of

protected areas. Overall, this remains a new yet promising NRM approach for Togo, which will require substantial support for its upscaling and structuring of community-based NRM groups.

GEF Alternative

This component will first provide technical assistance to local communities living in fragile terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, to restore, protect and set-up management plans to enhance ecosystem productivity, hence support the resilience of communities. The project will support: i) the enhancement of current community associations in charge of protecting ecosystem assets; and ii) rehabilitate and restore community forest, rehabilitation of degraded areas through reforestation and the stabilization of riverbanks (including rehabilitation of woodlots). This will be addressed by establishing community-based committees/groups and incentive mechanisms for aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems management

Output 2.1.1 Community based- ecosystem management plans developed and implemented (i.e reforestation of river banks, coastline, mangrove management, management of forest areas)

The project will focus on community forest (natural forest) in order to support sustainable forests management, hence ecosystem-based adaptation. It will support the development of four (4) community forest management and development plans, through good practices associated with the principles of participatory forest management built around sustainable commercial revenue streams. This could involve, for instance, establishing or supporting community-level institutions through a process including (1) screening forest users to be included in the new arrangement; (2) delineating the forest boundary to be managed; (3) agreeing the nature of the commercial products to be produced on a sustainable basis and (4) preparing a forest management agreement detailing roles and responsibilities of parties involved in forest management. Support will also be given to the restoration of sacred forests as a pure conservation activity by involving traditional authorities in restoration efforts.

As part of the management plans, incentives for communities to sustainably manage forests will be centre stage with screening of possible sustainable business options, such as sustainable timber and NTFP harvesting in natural forests and support for reinforcing/creating commercially adapted timber activities surrounding natural community forest (e.g. teak/milenia plantations) ? the screening as part of the Market Analysis and Development (MA&D) methodology. This will be done in order to ensure the sustainability of interventions. Moreover, the project will strive to identify business opportunities for communities living around community forest and lagoon ecosystems (Outcome 2.2 and Component 3) to support their resilience.

In terms of concrete conservation and restoration efforts, the project will provide support to restore mangroves in key areas (in close coordination with WACA ResIP project). In addition, it will reinforce restoration efforts and establish restricted use areas (in conjunction with Output 2.1.2) of key aquatic ecosystems the lagoon-lake complex (Lake Togo and beyond). This will be an opportunity to engage lagoon stakeholders to work towards enhanced fisheries management. In addition, the project will provide support for the implementation (adaptation measures favoring ecosystem based adaptation) of the Lake Togo adaptation plan developed under Output 1.2.2.

Moreover, focus will be given to the setup of plantations (wood energy) in specific degraded land, and support for the restoration of areas with a strong potential to support climate resilience of women and young people (e.g. where women access NTFPs for transformation in conjunction with Component 3).

Finally, the project proposes to establish a prize for the best mangrove restoration actions as an incentive for communities to engage with the latter (the incentive mechanism such as money to support the community, in kind money to support schools, or other, will be discussed by the project and the steering committee).

Output 2.1.2 Community groups are established to facilitate the restoration and management / erosion of river / sea banks

Community management of natural resources can be very effective in supporting sustainable restoration efforts, with greater buy-in from the locals. However, these groups often lack capacity to engage in adaptation action. Therefore, the project will support existing and successful FFPOs in the implementation of restoration activities and sustainable ecosystem based adaptation management plans. This will help FFPO to directly benefit from climate change resilience through their activities. Capacity building activities for existing environmental associations and fishermen aimed at better ecosystem management will be conducted. Restoration activities will also involve young people (schoolchildren, high school students) in order to raise their awareness regarding EbA approach, hence enabling restoration/reforestation at household level. In addition, the project will work closely with traditional chiefs, as well as village development committees, and strengthen their capacities to promote the restoration of key ecosystems (including sacred forests). They will also support activities aimed at the protection / restoration of the banks and sacred forests. As an additional incentive, the project will establish a competition to reward the best-preserved sacred forests and the best restored forest areas as part of its communication strategy (the incentive mechanism will be defined by the project in conjunction with the steering committee).

Outcome 2.2 Coastal and littoral communities benefit from diversified, ecosystem based livelihoods and sources of income

The lack of alternative livelihood options increases the vulnerability of local communities to the adverse impacts of climate change. Moreover, the poor resources management practices associated with some traditional livelihoods in the coastal landscape are further contributing to environmental degradation and the vulnerability of coastal communities.

Women and young people are particularly vulnerable, and their needs and wants are often poorly addressed. Access to land for women and young people in rural areas remains difficult. Therefore, many initiatives have been focusing on securing land for women and young people. One of these initiatives is the planned agricultural development zones (ZAAPs), by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Production, and Fisheries. The approach entails developing areas between 50 and 200 ha identified by vulnerable groups, with the government aiming to create 350 at the national scale. It allows women to develop 0.50 to 1 ha each. To date, 32 ZAAPs have been completed for an area of around 3,800 ha, with five in the maritime region.

In addition to land tenure issues, women and youth often lack support for the structuration of groups into POs or cooperatives, and have little access to financial support to develop/adopt more sustainable production systems. The project ?Strengthening income-generating activities of the resilience of women and young people in the coastal area of Togo in the face of climate change? therefore addresses directly the needs of vulnerable groups towards the better structuration of fishermen and aquaculture cooperatives in particular, though it does not contribute to the structuration of women groups or cooperatives.

Without the project interventions, these vulnerable groups will lack the necessary support to get involved in sustainable alternatives income-generating activities (e.g. ecotourism, handicraft) and will be less apt to effectively address climate risks and vulnerabilities.For instance, although the PALCC aims to implement a national response to the challenges posed by climate change and contribute to the emergence of a resilient low-carbon economy, in its support to Edzi Hado community forest in the Maritime region is lacking concrete support on income generating activities.

GEF Alternative

Support for alternative income-generating activities for those whose livelihoods dependent on related coastal-zone activities are urgently needed in combination with rehabilitation efforts in the climate-change affected area. The present project aims to introduce an integrated coastal management approach to reinforce production resilience and to protect and rehabilitate coastal ecosystems. Support to communities will consist in screen the market viability of a range of possible sustainable alternatives (tourism, craft among others) using the Market Analysis and Development (MA&D) approach to existing activities responsible for environmental degradation. By promoting the diversification incomes through climate resilient livelihood strategies, coastal communities will be better placed to manage climate risks and vulnerabilities.

Output 2.2.1 Women's cooperatives are established and trained to generate income from ecosystems-based activities (including handicrafts)

The project will work with communities in areas of high artisanal production and processing of natural resources. It will use participatory MA&D methodologies and business risk management methodologies to identify gaps in capacity within the value chain (including sustainable sourcing product), and establish the value chain as necessary. It will work alongside with stakeholders involved in building capacity from the production (e.g. palm growing) and transformation components (e.g. basketry-pottery-weavers-local cabinetmakers), in order to ensure the sustainable management of the natural resources used in the end products. This will be done in conjunction, where relevant, with Outcome 3.1. To ensure training, the project will support the formal establishment of cooperatives (to date, there is only one existing cooperative) and support peer-to-peer learning for the creation of sustainable business plans. Finally, marketing of the products will also be supported through the development of a sales site and product promotion plan through the cooperative(s).

However, other activities, beyond craft, could also be implemented to support women's resilience (detailed analysis of opportunities to be made during first quarter of project year 1) in targeted

ecosystems supported by the project. linking with business opportunities, a small funding mechanism will be established to support women in building their resilience by diversifying their livelihoods.

Output 2.2.2 Vulnerable groups (youth, women) living in targeted fragile ecosystems are capacitated to undertakeactivities (e.g. ecotourism) that contribute to climate change resilience.

The coastal landscape of Togo has a high tourism potential, yet ecotourism is not yet well established as a sub-sector. The project will support consultations between private actors (travel agencies, hotelier, manager of tourism camps), NGOs carrying out eco-tourism projects, the authorities to promote eco-tourism in the coastal landscape to produce a comprehensive assessment of the existing gaps observed (observation sites, communication, marketing, etc.).

In addition, a specific assessment of ecotourism activities proposed at lagoon system (including Lake Togo) will be conducted, presenting factors such as the level of inclusion of populations living near the lake (and young people in particular). It will help identify the potential additional ecotourism activities benefiting vulnerable groups (i.e. young people / women), such as setting up an eco-tourism circuit for example.

To contribute to kick-starting this newer sector, the project shall support the establishment of a support fund for small equipment facilitating the establishment of eco-tourism activities ? especially in terms of manageable ?tours? packages that can be developed in partnership with existing hotel and travel companies, for the benefit of target groups. In addition, it will support the establishment of a contractual framework between actors from the private sector and actors from target groups. Support will also be provided for the structuring of these target groups / association (by NGOs), and sustainable business plans shall be developed.

Support could also be provided for the implementation of the Lake Togo adaptation plan (component 1) in connection with activities promoting the resilience of ecosystems and communities.

As part of the communication strategy to promote ecotourism, the project will support the edition of an ecotourism guide for the coastal landscape (component 4).

At the same time, the project will seek to identify, through market research, opportunities for young people living in areas where ecosystems are under pressure; the idea being to propose activities that facilitate the resilience of ecosystems and young people. Collaboration with microfinance institutions will be sought to facilitate access to financial mechanisms that enable young people to develop income-generating activities that will have a positive impact on livelihoods and ecosystems. Specific trainings will be provided to young in accessing and managing micro-grant.

Component 3: Enhance production systems through best adaptation practices and innovative technologies in vulnerable ecosystems

Outcome 3.1 Coastal and littoral communities have climate change resilient production systems and have enhanced their livelihood assets through technologies and innovative solutions

Coastal communities continue to rely heavily on fisheries and agriculture for their livelihoods which are increasingly exposed to adverse climate change. There remain low levels of diversification and alternative livelihoods.

Fisheries (fishing and aquaculture) struggle to meet national demand with only about a quarter of the national needs being met (25,000 tons/year produced). Evolution of national fisheries production between 2011 and 2018 show a declining industrial fishery as well as a declining artisanal fishery. This is mainly due to the low fishing potential of Togolese marine waters and the overexploitation of rare demersal stocks. Consequently, fishermen have to travel further out at sea to capture fish, and adversely affecting livelihoods of women processors further down the value chain. Considering human population growth and reduction in the growth of capture fisheries, it is expected that the supply of food fish from aquaculture will be required to increase even further to meet future demand for fish. The development of the national production is therefore a government priority, further incentivized by a ban on the importation of tilapia since April 2018 to support domestic production (Tilapia is the most common breed fish). Togolese aquaculture therefore represents an opportunity to increase national fish production, with several advantages: (i) reduce the pressure on natural fish stocks (e.g. the development of fish farming in floating cages in some lagoons and rivers has enabled the restoration of stocks, the protection of endangered species, and the decrease in fishing pressure); (ii) contribute to the conservation of wetlands (e.g. fish farming in ponds has resulted in the conservation of aquatic areas with several bird species); and (iii) contribute to climate change mitigation efforts (By focusing on herbivorous species aquaculture can provide nutritious food with a low carbon footprint[37][37]).

That being said, there is a need to raise awareness and promote good practices for aquaculture to avoid potential negative impacts on ecosystems. Aquaculture, if done without proper planning, weak infrastructure, and left unregulated, can lead to: (i) deforestation associated with the felling of trees during the establishment of infrastructure; (ii) the rejection of untreated drain water into the natural environment, causing pollution and eutrophication of natural environments; (iii) genetic pollution when farmed species escape into the natural environment; (iv) the degradation of the plant cover in the lagoon system in particular through the use of acadja; and (v) pollution from the leakage of farm-made food into the environment.

Agricultural production, on the other hand, is characterized by small-scale farming systems with low-inputs, comprising mainly of staple and vegetable crops grown for own consumption, and with yields that are increasingly affected by low soil fertility and more frequent and intensifying climate variability. Improved practices are gradually being introduced into the agricultural landscape to provide answers. Agroforestry and agroecology play an important role, with their promotion being carried out by NGOs, some of which are operating in the coastal landscape. Togo, has also benefited from UNDP support for a pilot project of two eco-villages in the coastal landscape: Andokpom? in the prefecture of Ave and Donomad? in Yoto. It supported the creation of the Donomade Model Farm (FeMoDo) was created, including fish ponds and the agroecological cultivation of pineapples, vegetables etc.

Market gardening, cassava and maize remain the three most important crops being produced in the coastal landscape; cassava and maize have very active links to transformation (e.g. gari, tapioca, bread flour, gum, cossettes), with residues and by-products that are used in animal husbandry, yet these are not well structured. Other value chains with potential to increase climate resilience also remain underdeveloped, and not economically viable (e.g. coconut palms, oil palms, moringa). Coconut palm tree along the coast and palm tree are well adapted to the coastal landscape, and they have been found to contribute to reducing the pressure on forests through the combustible residues and by-products that they provide. Indeed, the current use of woodfuel in the target landscape is contributing significantly to deforestation and climate vulnerability. In addition, communities have developed value chains over time (e.g. oil, copra, soaps), but the market is very demanding and prices fail to take into account the production costs. As for moringa, its introduction is recent in the region, encouraged by the fact that it contributes to the improvement of nutrition and health. It is for this reason that ProSECAL (Food and Nutrition Security Support Project) is implemented by the GIZ in the Yoto prefecture for children and women of childbearing age. Moringa is transformed into powder and is sold well in Togo and in the sub-region.As mentioned above, ProMIFA will support the structuring of value chains (development of financial products/services) including maize, rice, garden marketing, and poultry breeding. However, this support will not build upon specific vulnerability assessment and do not include any specific adaptation plan.

Contributing to their vulnerability of coastal communities is the fact that farmers and forest producers are very often not collectively organized into self-help forest and farm producer organisations (FFPOs). This reduces the spread of information, which in turn affects their capacity to adopt resilient practices throughout the value chain (production, processing, marketing). In general, FFPOs in the coastal landscape are also weak, and very few have started their legal recognition process. Key challenges faced by the weakest FFPOs include problems of representativeness, structuring, mobilization of members and governance. The more mature the FFPOs, the more economic-centric challenges they face (e.g. improving the quality of their economic services, access to credit, to the market, to land, expectation of more favorable agricultural policies).

Indeed, on the latter, engagement with the private sector and access to markets remain central challenges for producers. This affects the resilience of farmers as incomes remain low. The private, formal sector involved in the processing and marketing of food products/non-timber forest products, whilst growing, is still limited. Some companies are trying to develop local-based products (e.g. the ?jus delice? produces fresh, certified organic pineapple juice) whilst individual shops, including one set up by FAO, try to promote local products. However, most of the time agricultural products are sold directly on markets or to intermediaries from the private, informal sector. Significant marketing support is also lacking in the sectors targeted by the proposed project, and certification schemes to promote local, processed, and quality products are very limited. There is also a need to structure key sectors and create value for the producer and / or avoid losses in value linked to post-harvest operations. Other ongoing initiatives have had success in facilitating market access for small producers through SCFOs (e.g. Agricultural Sector Support Project), yet there remains significant room for upscaling the approach and helping set up contractual schemes linking producers/FFPOs, processors, and traders. The FFF has significant experience in these area, and several tools and resources are available to support these aspects.

GEF Alternative

The project will promote strategies and activities to diversify and make production systems more climate-resilient. This will be achieved by introducing innovative technologies and climate change resilience best practicies in agricultural, fishing and forestry-based production systems (targeting the whole value chains) together and in addition to ProMIFA. Particular efforts will be made to improve the way in which information and communication technologies can offer weather information, market information, potential sales and delivery systems, and in the future digital banking. The project will build on existing FFS efforts in the southern coastal region, which will ensure a continous process for updating the skills and information base needed for communities to cope with CC. The climate change resilience interventions will be carried out in form of an integrated coastal management approach, taking into account the special adapation needs of farmers, fishermen and forestry dwellers bearing in mind that interventions as needed throughout value chains. Climate change resilience best practices identified and implemented will strenghten and diversify ecosystem services as a strategy to improve both economic and agro-ecological resilience.

Specific support will also be provided to enhance private sector engagment with regards to building the resilience of agricultural value chains. As such, dedicated activities will be promoted to enhance commercial relationships between FFPOs and the private sector.

Output 3.1.1 Aquaculture farms are rehabilitated to become climate change resilient

In a first step towards increasing the resilience of aquaculture operations, the project will support the performance evaluation of the various existing commercial fish farms to identify specific needs to guide rehabilitation and expansion of selected farms with the aim of building their resilience. Support on market analysis/marketing training will also be provided, through the umbrella organization, with the aim of strengthening the sales capacity of fish farmers.

It is expected that the project will support the rehabilitation, expansion and strengthening of 28 fish grow out farms and two hatchery or fingerling production farms. The grow-out farms will include the installation of cage farms to facilitate the conversion of lagoon fishermen. A formal and informal information dissemination system will be developed and implemented, contributing to capacity-building and support for private commercial fish farms for best practices in sustainable management. Existing extension services will be capitalized to provide relevant trainings.

Women are often involved in transformation of fishery products, though more often in the traditional fishery sector. As catches have been declining, women processors have been particularly hit by the loss of income. The project will therefore contribute to the identification and selection of women processors of fishery products, and contribute to their re-training on good techniques for processing and marketing of fishery products from aquaculture. Support will be provided to acquire equipment to improve the processing and marketing of fishery products, such as more efficient kilns for fish smoking and drying such as the FAO Thiaroye Processing Technique (FTT).

Output 3.1.2 Climate resilient staple food, vegetables and fruit crops valuechains (production, processing, marketing) including cassava, Rice, Market gardening, small-scale livestock are developed.

The project will focus on strengthening key value chains (i.e. cassava, rice, market gardening, small breeding) in the agricultural sector of the coastal landscape, complementing the work of ProMIFA and making sure its support promote more resilient value chains. As a first step the project will work closely with producer organizations, in order to improve structuring and the appropriation of cooperative principles.

Adaptation plans for relevant staple food value chains in the costal landscape will be drafted subsequently. These value chains will be selected through a participatory process, involving amongst others CTOP, the Ministry of Agriculture (including ICAT), and the Ministry of Environment. The idea is to facilitate the co-construction of adaptation plans that are appropriate and then implemented by the FFPOs with the support of the authorities.

Sustainable land management practices will be introduced, in particular in the cassava production system. Transformation (e.g. packaging of products, including support for the production, preservation and packaging of Gari, Tapioca and bread flour in the cassava transformation process) will also be provided to the different FFPOs/cooperatives, to ensure better quality products can be produced and markets accessed. The project will also ensure to mainstream energy efficient technologies throughout the targeted value chains, in particular with regards to the transformation of products, enabling cooperatives to minimize and/or sustain their impact on ecosystems. This will be done in close partnership with the FFF mechanism which already support energy efficient technologies of cassava processors.

For market gardening, the project will support a number of carefully selected women producers on innovative water collection and irrigation systems. Indeed, most producers currently rely on erratic rainfall patterns, which can have significant adverse impacts on yields and potential household income. Further support will be provided for efficient irrigation equipment to 235 producers. Training will be provided to horticultural cooperative members to enhance the use of climate-smart agricultural production practices, as well as environmentally friendly management practices (e.g. integrated pest management and promotion of biopesticides) so ecosystem health is maintained/enhanced. This will also include an activity on promoting groundnuts in vegetable crop rotation as an opportunity to enhance soil fertility whilst supporting income diversification.

The project also proposes to support the installation of a garden marketing cooperative targeting young people and women in the ZAAP of Koveto, in order to promote access to jobs within a resilient agriculture (e.g. irrigation, CSA practices).

Other income generating activities, as incentivize mechanisms in and around the community forests of Edzi Hando and Kangbeni Kope (supported within Component 2) will be undertaken. It shall focus on small animal farming and improved poultry farming, and the inclusion of commercial fruit, oils, or timber tree on farm. Furthermore, the project will be supporting the strengthening of the productive

capacities of La Ferme La R?f?rence AgriTech[38][38] for the production of elite broiler breeders for dissemination purposes. Finally, the project will support two women producer unions involved in pig breeding to improve their farming activities (training, supply of breeding stock). Synergies will be made with groups of women involved in coconut oil production (output 3.1.3) so that coconut residues are valorized for pig breeding farming.

In the rice sector, a technical-economic study on the transformation of residues and by-products from rice-growing areas in the coastal landscape (e.g. into compost, energy source) will be conducted.

Finally, in order to increase private sector involvement in the target value chains, the project will:

- Produce a baseline study to inventory commercial structures who promote local and organic products**[39]**[39] in order to reference them;

- Set-up a dialogue between relevant FFPOs and commercial structures interested to identify and prioritize key products from the coastal landscape as well as private sector requirements level (e.g. packaging, quality), thereby enabling commercial contracts to be signed between FFPO and commercial structures.

Significant marketing support will be provided to all the sectors targeted by the project in order to support the establishment of contractual schemes with the approval of the sectors (especially in Lom? or niche markets exist (shopping centers, specialized stores). The project will explore potential partnerships with OADEL, whose mandate includes supporting family farmers in contracting with the private sector, as well as supporting food processors for the quality approach and the marketing of their products. Certification schemes may also be explored.

Output 3.1.3 Profitable and sustainable forest, agroforestry and non-timber forest product value chains are strengthened and/or developed.

Beekeeping is scarcely done in the area of intervention (see SHARP survey results), yet has the potential to provide significant ecosystem services and adaptation benefits. Therefore, the project will focus on strengthening the honey value chain in the landscape. First, an assessment of the current status of the value chain will be done through a study of the honey sector in the coastal area (i.e. production, packaging, marketing). In addition, the project will support capacity development of existing associations, in particular in terms of quality processing techniques and their monitoring for the Union of beekeepers of Av?. To increase productivity and competitiveness, the project will also support the creation of a honey SCFO. Improved packaging will be explored.

The coconut and palm oil value chains, mainly led by women, will also be targeted. Support will be provided for the structuring of producer organizations (FFPOs) and the appropriation of cooperative principles, as well as for the strengthening of transformation and marketing of cooperatives.

Specifically, the project intends to support for the improvement of coconut oil production in the prefecture of the Lakes (Klouvidonou), and the production of palm oil in Yoto, Vo, and Zio. It will provide support for initiatives to renew and create 200 ha of coconut orchards.

Finally, for the moringa value chain, which is very important for nutrition purpose. The objective will be to strengthen productive capacities of soap factories as an alternative to diversify moringa use. Artisanal soaps often benefit from diversifying scents and colours, and therefore opportunities to enrich production through a range of potential sources of scent-making trees and herbs will be explored.

The project will also make sure to mainstream energy efficient technologies throughout the targeted value chain, enabling cooperatives to minimize and/or sustain their impact on ecosystems.

Output 3.1.4 : Sustainable fishery value chains are developed

The project will support the development of sustainable value chains in the fishery sector. In order to select the most promising value chains, an analysis of specific market opportunities for fishery products will first be undertaken. The development of those markets will then be supported, and support will be provided for the organization and structuring of the fish trade across the coastal landscape.

In addition, particular attention will be given to the coastal lagoon ecosystem. While the coastal lagoon ecosystem is considered to be among the most productive ecosystems in the world, supporting important fisheries, it is often difficult to maintain profitable fisheries, in particular in the face of anthropogenic pressures and climate change[40][40]. Moreover, knowledge on lagoon fisheries remain scarce, including ecological processes/target species, etc., gap the project will seek to address here, supported by Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.2.4. Hence, support for the structuring of groups of young people and women involved in the exploitation of crab and oysters in the lagoon system, focusing on resource management and marketing.

Finally, as unsustainable fishing practices remain a central challenge and cause widespread environmental degradation, the project will support the establishment and operation of a committee (fishermen) to control and monitor the mesh size of gear and the catches landing at the Lom? fishing port. In the same line, support will be provided to support for the organisation and structuring of the fish inter-branch organization.

Output 3.1.5 Feasibility study and pilot experience for vulnerable communities to support sustainable agriculture, fishing, livestock and forestry activities

Sustaining restoration efforts and supporting sustainable natural resources management for adaptation purposes requires viable business models that are based on sustainable resource use. Establishing such business models often requires start-up finance, and occasionally ongoing investment finance. However, options for such financing are often scarce, and novel funding mechanisms are required, in particular for the most vulnerable communities.

Therefore, the project proposes, as a first option, to conduct a feasibility study for the establishment of a Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) conditional finance mechanism, potentially focusing on tourism stakeholders/mining/industry operators around Lake Togo. This study could be the basis for the establishment of pilot PES schemes in selected areas of the region. PES transfers payments from ecosystem services users to providers, with payments conditional on an agreed process for managing natural resources. Operationally, PES experts characterize the contracts and agreements by two criteria: the type of ecosystem, or environmental services usually carbon sequestration, biodiversity conservation, watershed protection and landscape beauty[41][41]. Under production-based schemes consumers pay a green-premium on top of the market price for a production scheme that is certified to be environmentally friendly especially biodiversity e.g. ecotourism, certified agricultural products. The institutional arrangement underpinning PES is flexible enough to leverage funding from Clean Development Mechanisms, voluntary contribution mechanism, as well as REDD+ frameworks. However, there is still little experience with PES and Payment for Watershed Services (PWS) in West Africa (e.g. Sourou wetland valuation project in Burkina Faso is one PWS project in West Africa) [42][42]. If implemented under the right circumstances, direct payments and welfare-based programs could be beneficial to both the environment and participating communities. Successful models exist in South America in particular, which have the potential to be replicated in West Africa. For instance, the trust fund arrangement used in Quito, Ecuador (Quito Trust Fund) can be replicated in West Africa, with urban dwellers, public and private utility companies, and mining companies of Togo as primary funding sources[43][43].

Component 4: Project monitoring and dissemination of results

Outcome 4.1 Project implementation based on results based management and application of project lessons learned in future operations facilitated

The knowledge base for EbA, and best practices for climate change adaptation in the coastal landscape of Togo is sparse. Several small grant projects were initiated in the past but the major initiative on addressing climate resilience of the coastal landscape has only been recently launched (e.g. WACA ResIP); therefore mechanisms to share lessons learnt and disseminate that knowledge are only nascent. Without that knowledge, and effective means to capitalize on it for adaptation planning, awareness of EbA will remain low and its adoption by key stakeholders (such as ProMIFA staff, partners and beneficiaries) minimal.

GEF Alternative

A knowledge management strategy will be prepared for the project, and will ensure the lessons learned are effectively disseminated through a range of appropriately targeted knowledge products, and that learning is enhanced at all stages of project implementation. As noted in Output 1.1.2, the project will also be putting in place a comprehensive M&L system, aimed at enhancing learning and contribute to the knowledge management strategy of the project. It will follow the progress of the project, and

evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency, and equity of adaptation interventions. Amongst others, the project will ensure that best climate change adaptation practices are being screened based on the indicators such as: environment friendliness, potential to reduce the impacts of climate risks, economic viability, sustainability, social acceptability, gender sensitivity, income generation, enterprise diversification, seasonal relevance and community?s need. In terms of the main audience for knowledge production, the main knowledge outputs will be geared towards FFPOs and the Government support structures around them. The GEF funds will be used to carry out an independent mid-term and a final evaluation, and to disseminate good practices and lessons-learned for up-scaling by the partners and stakeholders to ensure the project?s sustainability.

Output 4.1.1 Lessons learned and dissemination of good project practices through appropriate targeted knowledge products

The project?s M&E system will be complemented by specific pieces of research that are aimed to inform farmers and their FFPOs of useful information. The project will put in place several dissemination measures in place to ensure lessons learned and best practices are shared amongst farmers across the landscape and beyond. A clear dissemination strategy will be prepared and validated in a participatory manner, in consultation with ProMIFA, CTOP, other FFPOs. Amongst dissemination activities anticipated to take place, exchange visits between producers from different sectors (Component 3) will be supported. Additional exchange visits between the communities, traditional authorities responsible for protecting their natural resources (Component 2) will be conducted (this could include exchanges with Benin experience over mangrove and overall aquatic ecosystem management) . At the regional level, the project will support exchange visits between Togolese and Beninese elected officials (hill region). A field visit could also be organized in Ghana, during the first years of the project, for selected FFPOs to see how FFPOs, private sector, NGOs work together to support the creation of sustainable value chains surrounding ecosystems with the aim of building the resilience of local communities, including women, and the preservation of biodiversity. the French NGO No?[44][44] could be a good vehicle to support this activity.

Exchanges visits will also be organized for aquaculture producers to enhance their skills and knowledge; a potential visit could be organized in the songhai center in Benin whilst another visit could be organized in Ghana to visit a pilot initiative on feeding fishing with insects[45][45].

A number of knowledge products will also be prepared, to enhance the sharing of lessons from the project. Amongst those, the project proposes to integrate its lessons into the development of a Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) profile for the coastal landscape in conjunction with the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and the Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) programme. This work will consist of a stock-taking study of adapted CSA practices and technologies in the project area to develop database for supporting sustainable agriculture and enhance adaptation and resilience to climate change while providing entry points and baseline information for actions.

Moreover, a review of mangrove regeneration projects could be used to support the mangrove action plan. Good practices in terms of ecosystem adaptation / sector resilience would be promoted to communities in the form of an instructional video.

For the lagoon ecosystem, including Lake Togo, the project proposes to edit and publish a Vulnerability Atlas, capitalizing on the vulnerability assessments conducted in Component 1. Further awareness raising activities (in conjunction with output 2.1.2) on the topic of vulnerability at schools and colleges of the levels will be undertaken for the Lake Togo area.

In addition, the project will support the i) edition of an ecotourism guide for the costal landscape, ii) a guide for small scale fishing (including inland fishing), as well as a iii) the development of guide to the recognition of commercial fish species in marine, freshwater and brackish waters of the maritime region.

Finally, the project will also propose to support research on resilient farming practices in the face of climate change and ecosystem based adaptation practices in connection with targeted speculation and targeted ecosystem (terrestrial, aquatic) through research grants / master's. This will be done in conjunction with University of Lom? and the higher school of Agronomy and will be an opportunity to support youth capacities on EbA and climate resilient farming practices. Having these students in place will also be an asset to feed in the comprehensive M&L system (Output 1.1.2), aimed at enhancing learning and contribute to the knowledge management strategy of the project.

Output 4.1.2 Final and mid-term evaluation of the project

In line with GEF M&E requirements, a baseline study will be conducted during the inception phase of the project to review/amend/complete the logframe matrix so that a full-fledge monitoring and learning (M&L) framework can be prepared and implemented. In addition, there shall be independent mid-term and final evaluations of the project. The mid-term evaluation/review will be carefully reviewed by the project team, and adaptive management measures will be promptly implemented as required.

Output 4.1.3 Project monitoring and learning system

The proposed project will develop a performance measurement framework at project level, assessing the effectiveness of adaptation interventions. In order to achieve this, the project will need to be collecting and analyzing data using a number of indicators ? both quantitative, but also qualitative to understand the reason for change. Each of these indicators will be expressed as a simple question that can be understood at all levels from community farmers to national policy makers. This will allow to monitor: perceptions of the impact of climate change (Output 1.1), measures implemented for adaptation to climate change (Output 1.2), efforts to protect production systems (Output 2.1), efforts to diversify production systems (Output 2.2), efforts to implement technological and commercial innovations (Output 3.1) and efforts to disseminate learning (Output 4.1). It will also establish the monitoring and reporting mechanism for the performance measurement framework in conjunction with ODEF.

3) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies;

The proposed project will contribute directly to the first two strategic objectives under the LDCF strategy for 2018-2022, namely: Objective 1) Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation and Objective 2) Mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact. by providing direct support to 100 000 producers in poor, vulnerable communities along the coast, developing alternative livelihoods and developing more climate resilient agricultural, fishing and forestry practices.

Component 1 of the project will be supporting Outcome 2.1 (Strengthened cross-sectoral mechanisms to mainstream climate adaptation and resilience), through its activities relating to climate risk and vulnerability assessments, as well as the development of adaptation plans. In addition, the project will contribute to Outcome 2.3 (Institutional and human capacities strengthened to identify and implement adaptation measures), through the training provided to stakeholders at different levels on CCA.

Component 2 will support Outcome 1.1 (Technologies and innovation solutions piloted or deployed to reduce climate-related risks and/or enhance resilience), by putting in place measures to protect coastal ecosystems against climate change impacts, as well as work towards diversifying livelihoods to increase the resilience of local communities.

Component 3 will be making direct contributions to Outcome 1.2 (Innovative financial instruments and investment models enabled or introduced to enhance climate resilience), through work on strengthening value chains and providing FFPOs with the capacity to develop sustainable business models.

4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;

There are currently a wide range of baseline initiatives in Togo upon which the project will be building on (see Section 1.a - 2), as well as other ongoing GEF projects with which this LDCF project will seek to exploit complementarities (see Section 6.b). During the PPG phase, in-depth consultations were undertaken to establish partnerships and practical modalities for linking and collaborating with these ongoing initiatives, so that duplication is avoided and LDCF resources build on the progress and achievements made to date through such initiatives. A strategy and plan for collaboration with relevant ongoing and planned initiatives is set to be prepared, including defining the roles and responsibilities of critical stakeholders.

Two ongoing baseline projects will be providing co-financing to the proposed LDCF project: ProMIFA for $US 30,000,000, and PALCC with $ 11,000,000US. Details of the incremental cost reasoning for the co-finance is presented in the table below.

Table 5 Co-financing

Donor and project name	**Lead executing agency /total budget (USD M) / timing**	**Baseline project contributions/ Co-financing amounts**	**Additionality**

ProMIFA (Risk-Sharing Farming Incentive Facility Project in Agriculture) Donor: IFAD	Ministry of finance and Economy and MIFA Agency Total : 30 M USD Period : 2019-2024	Total Co- financing: $US 30,000,000 The project objective is to facilitate organized and efficient value chain actors with sustainable access to appropriate financial and non-financial services. It offers a package of support to small individual producers, farmers' organizations, agricultural cooperatives, micro, small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises and other actors on selected value chains to improve their access to financing and market. Promifa will support through component 1 : the development of value chains through technical support and capacity building of small producers and technical support to other actors (marketing/processing). Although capacity building of small producers and technical support to other actors is planned under its component 1, ProMIFA staff does not have access to specific expertise on CCA and lacks experience and tools on CSA and EbA. As part of component 2, ProMIFA will support the structuring of value chains (development of financial products/services) including maize, rice, garden marketing, and poultry breeding. The LDCF project will benefit from the ProMIFA investments in developing and strengthening value chains (maize, garden marketing) as farmers and their cooperative will have a better access to market and financial services.	LDCF funding will bring additionality to ProMIFA by providing tailored CCA technical training(including on CSA and EbA) to ProMIFA staff and its key partners (insurers and bankers) ? LDCF Output 1.2.1. By raising awareness and enhancing climate change related knowledge, CCA priorities will be mainstreamed into ProMIFA?s programme, ensuring CSA and EbA practices and approaches are valued and promoted throughout value chain actors. Although ProMIFA supports the structuring of value chains, this support does not take into consideration climate projections or CCA priorities ? while benefitting from ProMIFA services, the LDCF project will therefore ensure ProMIFA interventions are climate informed and take into account CCA priorities. ProMIFA staff will be briefed on the outcomes of the vulnerability assessments (output 1.1.1) and on the content of the adaptation plans for the targeted staple crops, to ensure that ProMIFA?s technical support is well aligned to CCA priorites.

Climate Change Support Program (PALCC) Donor : European Union	Office of Forest Development and Exploitation (ODEF) Various NGOs and CSOs Total : 11 M Euros Period: 2018-2022	Total Co- financing: $US 11,000,000 The project aims to implement a national response to the challenges posed by climate change and contribute to the emergence of a resilient low-carbon economy. The programme covers three components (C1: Sustainable forest and land management; C2: Energy efficiency (biomass and energy); C3: Capacity building of stakeholders). The PALCC focus its intervention in different regions of Togo, including in the Maritime Region (herein called the coastal landscape). As such, PALCC is supporting community forest restoration and management plan and has started to work with Edzi Hado community forest where a community commitee has been put in place. The PALCC will bring its experience on forest management (including community engagement, forest management, delineation of forestetc.) to the LDCF project. Lessons learnt from the current existing PALCC project will feed into the LDCF strategy for component 2, 3 and 4.	LDCF funds will finance the development of an ecosystem based adaptation management plan for the Edzi Hado community forest in complemtarity to the work initiated by the PALCC. It will include activities related to the formalization of the community forest (delineation, inventory, governance scheme, supporting commercial adapted timber surrounding the forest?) that could further be supported by the PALCC. Furthermore, the PALCC is lacking concrete support on income generating activities. The LDCF project will support the communities of Edzi Hado will also be engaged in income generating activities to support their long term resilience. An opportunity analysis will be carried out with LDCF resources for the creation and structuring of a honey producer group and a honey service enterprise and producer organization (SCFO ? See above). Furthermore, in addition to PALCC's baseline support, other income generating activities, as incentive mechanisms in and around the community forests of Edzi Hando and Kangbeni Kope (supported within Component 2) will be promoted.

5) Adaptation benefits (LDCF);

The overall aim of the project falls within the overarching goal of the GEF Programming strategy on adaptation to climate change for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund for the period 2018-2022.

The project focuses on diversifying livelihood options, and scaling-up implementation of national policy that are relevant to climate adaptation in the forestry, fisheries and agricultural sectors, with an emphasis on building the resilience of natural resources in the face of climate change.

The project will draw lessons from the projects and programs described in the ?baseline? including actions that have been demonstrated to reduce the vulnerability of fragile ecosystems through EbA and CSA and improve the livelihoods of vulnerable communities.

The project will contribute to the following objectives of the Least Developed Countries Fund:

CCA-1: Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation.

In support of CCA-1, LDCF investment in Component 1 of the proposed project will provide support to create an enabling environment for integrated coastal management planning and implementation of Ecosystem Based Adaptation and CSA to support CCA aims.

It will support the government at the central and decentralized level to strengthen capacities to improve and accelerate implementation of the community forestry and CSA programmes at district level (Components 1, 2 and 3).

At landscape level, the LDCF investment will support community based organizations and communal and prefactural level government agencies to apply integrated landscape level planning for climate change adaptation (Component 1 and Component 2). It will also build the capacity of district level extension services to engage local communities more effectively and encourage them to adopt innovation and appropriate climate smart technologies. As mentioned previously, the integrated coastal management and EbA approach to planning will promote improved management of coastal ecosystems, and community based natural resources management will enable local communities to identify and respond to climate change impacts.

At local level, LDCF investment will build the capacity of communities to reduce vulnerability by supporting local communities and FFPOs to identify climate smart forest and farm value chains and technologies (e.g. processing, packaging, quality control, aggregating and marketing), and to develop these into small-scale forest, farm and fisheries enterprises to improve resilience. The focus will be on the effective engagement of communities, and the FFPOs within them, to generate sustainable revenues that remunerate the costs of sustainable natural resources management (Component 2 and Component 3).

CCA-2: Mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact.

Under Component 1 of this proposal, LDCF investment will provide support to the work of Central and Decentralized sectoral departments and services as well as the national NAP Committee, by on one

one, increasing the knowledge on climate change vulnerability and impacts on coastal ecosystems (terrestrial and aquatic) and production systems for evidence-based adaptation decisions, while on the other, promoting more integrated approaches by the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Fisheries and the Department of Forestry to the delivery of relevant aspects of the NAPA and the NDC, as well as mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the extension activities of these departments at district level and into local development plans.

Under Compoent 2 and 3, LDCF investment will enable community based organizations and FFPOs to engage with the broader private sector to mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience into forest, farm and fisheries value chains and community action plans. It will also support district extension services to promote climate smart approaches that support adaptation and reduce vulnerability. This will allow vulnerable ecosystems to enhance their provision of key ecosystem services and reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to climate change impacts. This could include, for instance, the protection of coastal areas and mangrove forests from storm surges made more frequent due to climate change.

Under Component 4, LDCF investment will support the development and scaling up of systems for effective and continuous monitoring, reporting and review of adaptation efforts, support the identification and dissemination of policy relevant lessons for cross sectoral action and enable the establishment of cross sectoral institutional partnerships (e.g. between the Forestry Department and Department of Agriculture and between national, provincial, district and local levels).

6) Innovativeness, sustainability, potential for scaling up and capacity development[46][46] . ?

Innovativeness: The project is innovative in the first place because it puts organizational innovations at the heart of future resilience thinking (i.e. the direct engagement and funding of member-based forest and farm producer organisations (FFPOs)). Smallholder farmers make up the mainstay of the Togolese economy, and it is impossible to conceive of how climate change resilience will be possible unless they are engaged on a massive scale. And it is impossible to conceive of how they will be engaged unless they are organized into strong FFPOs ? who reduce the transaction costs of reaching smallholders and can spread best practice through institutional structures that are financed by production (and therefore not project dependent). This organizational innovation and sustainability is key.

The project is also innovative in that it will promote an integrated and EbA approach to climate resilience, designed to enable local communities and local stakeholders to strengthen their livelihoods as well as the resilience of vulnerable coastal ecosystems upon which their livelihoods depend. The project will strategically focus its investment in vulnerable and disaster-prone ecosystems which also significantly contribute to climate resilience of threatened biodiversity (e.g. mangroves, community forests). The ecosystem approach will be applied to coastal production systems to render agricultural production resilient to climate change and to mitigate the impact of climate change on food production in the coastal landscape through an integrated approach based on ecosystems and livelihoods.

Innovation will also come through the focus on participatory approaches (e.g. Participatory Forest Management -PFM), which are only just beginning to take form in the fields of natural resources management in the country (e.g. explicitly mentioned in the National Mangrove Strategy, yet sparsely applied in practice). The approach, as opposed to traditional policing approaches to enforcement of environmental laws, has the potential to enhance compliance to the existing and revised legal frameworks.

Innovation also comes from the fact that the project will target actors in across agricultural value chains that are key to the livelihoods of local communities (staple food products, forest and non-forest timber products), ensuring that all these actors (producers, processors, traders) integrate the EbA approach at all levels in order to restore and maintain ecosystem services.

Sustainability: The sustainability of the project interventions, as well as the project?s exit strategy, are underpinned by a number of design considerations integrated into this project. First, the project will also be building upon existing policies and planning processes, and enhancing those to achieve adaptation benefits by mainstreaming climate change concerns.

Secondly, the proposed project intends to build on revenue generating forest and farm producer organisations (FFPOs) whose financial independence will ensure climate resilient capabilities are sustained beyond the project end. The project will do this through a cross-scales and cross-sectoral approach, involving not only local, regional and Apex level FFPOs but also linked actors from the private sector, as well as national authorities, regional bodies, and NGOs, to ensure that all perspectives can be considered holistically, a more complete consideration of the system can be made, and conflicts over land can be reduced. This approach could also lead to resilient planning development within the coastal landscape.

Sustainability is indeed highly dependent on the ability of the project to develop ownership of the interventions. The focus on participatory approaches to natural resources management and on supporting revenue generation for communities managing natural resources has significant implications for stakeholder buy-in and long-term sustainability of the interventions. It will be a key tool in the project planning process, and be used to facilitate the development of community-led innovation to adapt to climate change, bringing in local knowledge and devolving responsibility amongst coastal communities.

Moreover, awareness raising at local level will be carried out through seminars and workshops adopting a community-based approach, and with targeted inclusion of women and youth, as well as by producing and disseminating learning material. Information and education are essential components to empower farmers, as they are central tools to adapt to climate change. Seminars and workshops for farmers will be conducted by Farmer Apex Organizations to ensure a better understanding, ownership and will ease the adoption of adaptation strategies (including EbA approach).

In addition, and as indicated above, the project will focus on developing a range of new or otherwise underdeveloped income generating activities, such as handicrafts and ecotourism, Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) production, and small livestock. Other income generating activities with potential benefits for ecosystems could also be identified. This will increase and diversify stakeholder revenue,

thereby enhancing the financial sustainability and acceptance of proposed methods over the long term. Similarly, the project will be strengthening a number of value chains, thereby increasing the financial security of households involved in those value chains as they become more formally established. The preparation of robust business plans for those value chains will entail that they should become self-sustained beyond the implementation period of the project

Finally, the enhanced environmental resilience to climate shocks, associated with the increased adoption of adaptation strategies at the coastal landscape level, will result in the capacity of the ecosystems to continue providing essential services in the future.

Potential for scaling up: The project will support replication and scaling up by building the institutional capacity of FFPOs at regional and Apex level to mainstream climate change adaptation into their policies and plans. It is these organisations that have vast collective reach into the rural areas through member-based producer organisations. Indeed, through its first component, the project will strengthen the capacity of individuals and institutions at national and landscape level to enhance climate change resilience. Moreover, the focus on training for FFPOs means that the project will be able to potentially reach members well beyond the intervention sites.

The project will also ensure that good practices and lessons learned are disseminated beyond the intervention areas, and therefore enable the upscaling of the project?s interventions.

Capacity development: The project is incorporating a system-wide capacity development approach, focusing on empowering people, strengthening organizations and institutions as well as enhancing the enabling policy environment interdependently and based on inclusive assessment of country needs and priorities. Key capacity gaps identified during the PPG phase include, but are not limited to: the lack of skills and limited human resources of local government staff for adequate community engagement; weak governance and lack of strategic planning of FFPOs; limited technical capacities of farmers for SLM/SFM/CC resilience; limited knowledge and capacity of FFPOs and their members on climate change resilience (and EbA more specifically); and insufficient knowledge on climate change impacts and adaptation to effectively conduct adaptation planning at local level. By creating strong awareness, capacity building, as well as inter-institutional and local dialogue on climate change adaptation, the project aims at ensuring that the process of adaptation to climate change will persist beyond project duration.

7) Summary of changes in alignment with the project design with the original PIF

There has not been significant restructuring of the project outcomes or outputs during the PPG phase, and the new outcomes and outputs all continue to contribute to the overall objective of the project. Overall, wording of the Outputs has been refined to better reflect the associated activities and intended contributions to the Outcomes. Notably, the development of communal development plans has been added under Outcome 1.2, to take advantage of the opportunity in the current country context to mainstream CCA into current planning processes . Outputs under Component 3 have also been more significantly revised, to consolidate interventions in a way that addresses value chains more holistically. The following summarizes the changes made as a result of the consultations organised during the PPG phase, in terms of the project?s outputs:

Output as written in the PIF	Output revised or added during PPG
1.1.1 Assessment of the vulnerability of coastal zone communities and their agroecosystems to CC and of the potential socio-economic impacts updated (including assessment of mangrove, riparian grasslands and forest ecosystems).	1.1.1: Climate change risk studies of key coastal ecosystems and communes conducted
1.1.2 Establishment of a cross-sectoral data and information system to translate findings from assessments into decision?making processes, policy and planning.	1.1.2: Information system established for continuous monitoring, review and reporting of climate change resilience indicators
1.2.1 Government staff trained in ecosystem-based approaches and coastal habitat restoration and management at municipal, district and national level.	1.2.1: Extension workers in forestry, agriculture and fisheries; national and local government officials; and leaders of FFPOs are trained in the mainstreaming of CCA into policies and plans
1.2.2 Capacity of local communities strengthened in the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) and aquaculture (EAA).	Output removed. New Output added as follow: 1.2.2: Communal development plans are developed and/or reviewed to mainstream climate change adaptation approaches (such as EbA)
1.2.3 Mechanisms for cross-sectorial coordination for addressing CCA strategies and practices established (including Fisheries, Agriculture and Forestry Department)	1.2.3: Prefectoral Sustainable Development Commissions are capacitated to deliver cross-sectoral adaptation planning in coordination with the NAP Committee
1.2.4 CCA priorities and practices are mainstreamed into an updated fisheries and aquaculture sector policy.	1.2.4: National Strategies for Mangrove conservation and for Aquaculture and Fisheries sector development are updated to integrate climate change resilience
1.2.5 Updating of the national mangrove strategy to include CCA measures	Output merged with Output 1.2.4 above.
2.1.1 Local communities implement community management and action plans for ecosystem management along the littoral and coastal areas (including afforestation along stream banks and coastline; sustainable management of mangroves; community forest management).	2.1.1 Community based- ecosystem management plans developed and implemented (i.e reforestation of river banks, coastline, mangrove management, management of forest areas)
2.2.1 A community-based group is established for the restoration and management of sea/river/stream banks	2.1.2 Community groups are established to facilitate the restoration and management / erosion of river / sea banks.
2.2.2 (5) Women Artisan Cooperatives are established and trained in ecosystem based income generating activities	2.2.1: Women's cooperatives are established and trained to generate income from ecosystems-based activities (including handicrafts).

Output as written in the PIF	Output revised or added during PPG
2.2.3 (5) Ecotourism units led by youth groups are established along mangrove and coastal areas.	2.2.2: Vulnerable groups (youth, women) living in targeted fragile ecosystems are capacitated to undertake activities (e.g. ecotourism) that contribute to climate change resilience.
3.1.1 Rehabilitation and expansion of an aquaculture park consisting of 25 private commercial farms (climate resilient cages and ponds) producing at least 3tonnes/6months/farm.	3.1.1: Aquaculture farms are rehabilitated to become climate change resilient
3.1.2 25 Private commercial fish farms adopt best practices (i.e fish cage floating), farmed species are adapted to physicochemical factors and to climate change, and farmers trained on the use of innovative technologies for processing, marketing of fishery and aquaculture products (handling, drying, smoking and storage - Thiaroye Processing Technique, FTT) and for food processing (i.e energy saving stoves)	This Output was merged with Output 3.1.1 above.
3.1.3 30 Farmers cooperatives (with at least 30% of female members in each cooperative) will be equipped and trained through the FFS approach on: i) sustainable intensification and diversification by including climate resilient crops; ii) innovative water management and irrigation systems; iii) a suit of CCA good practices (enclosure, crops and fodder banks, silage, water management, use of leguminous cover crops) ; iv) Integrated Food and Energy Systems (IFES) including agro-forestry; vi) Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM); vii) innovative crop processing technologies (i.e fonio husking machine)	3.1.2: climate resilient staple food, vegetables and fruit crops value chains (production, processing, marketing) including cassava, Rice, Market gardening, small-scale livestock are developed.
3.1.4. 100 horticulture producers are trained on innovative water harvesting and irrigation systems	This Output was merged with Output 3.1.2 above.
3.1.5 Sustainable crops protection systems favorable to the environment and climate change are promoted among horticulture cooperatives.	This Output was merged with Output 3.1.2 above.
3.1.6 Efficient storage, processing and packaging technologies for selected NTFP (shea butter, mustard, honey, coconut, moringa and medicinal plants) introduced and producer organization trained.	This Output was integrated into the new, and broader, Output 3.1.3 below.
3.1.7 Charcoal producer organizations trained in the use of efficient wood to charcoal conversion technologies	Output removed. Wood energy concerns have rather been mainstreamed throughout the Component 3 activities.

Output as written in the PIF	Output revised or added during PPG
	NEW Output: 3.1.3: Profitable and sustainable forest, agroforestry and non-timber forest product value chains are strengthened and/or developed.
	NEW Output: 3.1.4: Sustainable fishery value chains are developed
3.1.8 A vulnerable communities funding mechanism is in place to support sustainable farming, fisheries, livestock and forestry activities.	3.1.5: Feasibility study and pilot experience for vulnerable communities to support sustainable agriculture, fishing, livestock and forestry activities
4.1.1. System for collection of field based data to monitor project outcome indicators operational.	4.1.3 Project monitoring and learning system
4.1.2 Midterm and final evaluation conducted	4.1.2 Final and mid-term evaluation of the project
4.1.3: Project-related ?best-practices? and ?lessons-learned? disseminated via publications, project website and other means.	4.1.1 Lessons learned and dissemination of good project practices through appropriate targeted knowledge products

The changes in the Output plan have also resulted in changes to the amount of budget allocated to the project?s four Outcomes. These are displayed in the table below.

Outcome	Amount budgeted in PIF	Amount budgeted in PPG phase
Outcome 1	1,307,067	1,112,359
Outcome 2	2,700,000	2,892,072
Outcome 3	4,000,000	3,798,036
Outcome 4	500,000	704,600

In terms of co-financing, since the project was initially prepared at PIF stage significant changes have taken place. The original and new co-financing amounts are displayed in the table below:

Co-financing source	Amount budgeted in PIF	Amount budgeted in PPG phase

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	6,432,000	0
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries production	20,000,000	0
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) through the ProMIFA (Project for Incentive Facility Support for Risk-Sharing in agriculture)	20,000,000	30,000,000
Climate Change Support Program ? PALCC (EU, 2018-2022)	0	11,500,000
TOTAL	**46,432,000**	41,500,000

[1] FAOSTAT. 2016 estimate.

[2] National institute of statistics, economic and demographic studies (INSEED). 2018. 2017 Poverty cartography.

[3] IFAD. 2018. Togo: Note de Strat?gie de Pays Rapport principal et appendices. https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711644/40077965/Note+Strat?gie+Pays+CSN/91912190-9e9f-4172-9ecf-03a32a239d02

[4] Government of Togo. 2012. Fourth National Agricultural Census

[5] DSID. 2019. ?valuation de la campagne agricole 2018-2019.

[6] Direction de l??levage. 2019.

[7] Government of Togo. 2018. PLAN NATIONAL DE DEVELOPPEMENT (PND) 2018-2022.

[8] Direction des p?ches et de l?aquaculture. 2018.

[9] Government of Togo. 2011. Plan d?Action Forestier National du Togo ? Phase 1 (PAFN1-Togo), 2011-2019.

[10] MERF/REDD+ Togo, 2017. Etude approfondie sur la dynamique de l?utilisation du bois-?nergie au Togo, Lom?-Togo, 108pp.

[11] ADEPAP, ANPAT, APCR, CPC Togo, FENOMAT, FNGPC, FOPAS, FUPROCAT, MAPTO, RENOP, UNICOOPEMA, REJEPPAT, FENAPFIBVTO, FEPROMAT, RNPSCT, RENAFAT, FENUCOOPETO, FNCPA, FNCPS, RECAP

[12] WFP. 2019. Projet de plan strat?gique de pays ? Togo (2019-2023)

[13] GIZ. 2017. Republique Togolaise Plan National d?Adaption aux Changements Climatiques du Togo (PNACC)

[14] IIED. 2019. Thriving in diversity: smallholders organizing for climate resilience

[15] http://www.savoirnews.net/le-plan-de-developpement-communal-pdc1-datakpame-2020-2024-valide/

[16] The 8 prefectures are : Agoe-Nyiv? ; Av? ; Bas-Mono ; Golfe ; Lacs ; Yoto ; Vo ; Zio

[17] Goverment of Togo. 2010. Recensement g?n?ral de la population et de l?habitat

[18] Government of Togo. 2009. NAPA

[19] DNMN, 2019.

[20] West Africa Coastal Areas Management Program. What can be done about West Africa?s Disappearing Sand? http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/501101527764779933/pdf/KS-What-can-be-done-about-West-Africas-disappearing-sand.pdf

[21] http://www.fao.org/land-water/land/land-governance/land-resources-planning-toolbox/category/details/en/c/1026549/

[22] Resilience is defined in SHARP as the ability of social, economic and environmental systems to respond to an event, trend or disturbance presenting a danger, by responding or reorganizing in order to maintain their function, identity and structure. essential while maintaining their capacity for adaptation, learning and transformation.

SHARP works on the basis of a survey questionnaire integrated into an Android application for tablets. Each group of survey questions is used to calculate the relative resilience of a specific aspect of the farming system. Resilience in SHARP is measured using three scoring components included in each group of questions: a) Technical resilience score: gives an objective indication of the level of resources in the agricultural system, namely the number and varieties of plants cultivated, climatic disturbances suffered (direct scale from 0 to 10); b) Assessment of adequacy: based on qualitative questions which give information on the perception that the populations have of the availability of a specific resource, e.g. the extent to which the resource is sufficient to meet the needs of the farm (direct scale from 0 to 10); and c) Importance assessment: based on subjective statements of the relative importance of a resource for the functioning of the system (inverted scale from 10 to 0).

[23] OLADOKOUN W.,(2000) : Dynamique fonci?re et d?veloppement rural en pays Ouatchi au Togo :questions et opportunit?s, Annales de l?Universit? de Lom?, pp.75-116.

[24] Global Forest Watch Dashboard. 2020. https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/TGO

[25] FAO. 2019

[26] Polidoro BA, Carpenter KE, Collins L, Duke NC, Ellison AM, Ellison JC, et al. (2010) The Loss of Species: Mangrove Extinction Risk and Geographic Areas of Global Concern. PLoS ONE 5(4): e10095. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0010095

[27] IFAD. 2019. Climate Adaptation in Rural Development Assessment Tool for West and Central Africa.

[28] Government of Togo. 2009. NAPA

[29] Apex FFPOs :Umbrella of farmer organizations

[30] CTOP : Coordination togolaise des organisations paysannes et de producteurs agricoles

[31] The final selection of the communes will be done during the inception phase of the project; they will be related to the more vulnerable areas as indicated under the SHARP survey.

38 These value chains will be selected through a participatory process, involving amongst others CTOP, the Ministry of Agriculture (including ICAT), and the Ministry of Environment

[33] FAO. 2019.

[34] Saenger, P. and Bellan, M.F. 1995. The Mangrove vegetation of the Atlantic coast of Africa. Universit? de Toulouse Press, Toulouse 96 pp.

[35] Acadja is a traditional aquaculture system of fish rearing in natural lagoons. Both the branches of shrubs and trees cut and used for placement in lagoons, as well as the fish rearing itself, are called acadja. Artificial habitats for certain types of fish are created with branches placed into the water of the lagoon at a depth of about one or two meters. This provides an artificial habitat distinct of the surrounding lagoon. Source: https://projekte.uni-hohenheim.de/atlas308/c_benin/projects/c3_3/html/english/btext_en_c3_3.htm

[36] Niyonkuru, C. and Lal?y?, P.A., 2010. Impact of acadja fisheries on fish assemblages in Lake Nokou?, Benin, West Africa. Knowledge and Management of Aquatic Ecosystems, (399), p.05.

[37] http://www.fao.org/fishery/topic/166280/en

[38] La Ferme La R?f?rence AgriTech is a small-scale farm (5 ha) developped by a young agri-business farmer who intends to be also a training center on poultry for small scale farmers located in the same area. The farm was visited during the PPG phase.

[39] https://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2020/04/15/au-togo-la-boutique-de-produits-bio-et-locaux-de-lucia-allah-assogba-ne-connait-pas-la-crise_6036707_3212.html

[40] P?rez-Ruzafa, A. and Marcos, C., 2012. Fisheries in coastal lagoons: An assumed but poorly researched aspect of the ecology and functioning of coastal lagoons. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science, 110, pp.15-31.

[41] Masiga, M., 2011. Payments for Environmental Services in Sub-Saharan Africa: Taking stock and generating evidence for increased investment and development of PES. Towards Implementation of Payment for Environmental Services (PES): a collection of findings linked to the ASARECA funded research activities, pp.83-105.

[42] Ola, O. and Benjamin, E., 2019. Preserving Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in West African Forest, Watersheds, and Wetlands: A Review of Incentives. Forests, 10(6), p.479.

[43] Ibidem.

[44] http://noe.org/

[45] https://www.cyclefarms.com/?lang=en

[46] System-wide capacity development (CD) is essential to achieve more sustainable, country-driven and transformational results at scale as deepening country ownership, commitment and mutually accountability. Incoporating system-wide CD means empowering people, strengthening organizations and institutions as well as enhancing the enabling policy environment interdependently and based on inclusive assessment of country needs and priorities.

- Country ownership, commitment and mutual accountability: Explain how the policy environment and the capacities of organizations, institutions and individuals involved will contribute to an enabling environment to achieve sustainable change
- Based on a participatory capacity assessment across people, organizations, institutions and the enabling polivy environment, describe what system-wide capacities are likely to exist (within project, project partners and project context) to implement the project and contribute to effective management for results and mitigation of risks.
- Describe the project?s exit / sustainability strategy and related handover mechanism as appropriate.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

1.b Project Map and Geo-Coordinates.

The project will have interventions in the whole coastal landscape, in close coordination with the WACA ResIP project. It will of course implement relevant activites in the four most degraded aread visited during the PPG (SHARP) but it will outscale to other areas of intervention as supporting value chains go beyond administrative borders.

A table is annexed (Annex E) ; it summarizes the project interventions per activity, per commune and per prefecture. It also indicated the linkages with the SHARP sample areas (1 to 4) visited during the PPG.

1c. Child Project?

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

2. Stakeholders

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

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

A wide array of stakeholders were consulted during the PPG phase from September 2019 to March 2020 through one-on-one meetings, focus group meetings as well as workshops, both in Lom??s capital and in the costal landscape. The purpose of the PPG consultations was to i) conduct studies, undertake analyses and gather data in order to design the Project document in a manner that is consistent, detailed, with expected and measurable outcomes and outputs, ii) ensure a participatory approach throughout the project design.

PPG consultations have included an inception workshop in Lom? held in September 2019, comprising mainly of national level public (Ministries, Para-Statal organizations), Ngos, sub-national authorities, as well as representatives from other related projects and initiatives. During this workshop, data?s from collect earth tool were presented to highlight areas considered as the most degraded and where PPG baseline studies (including remote sensing, field consultations and household survey) were held.

Subsequently, in November 2019, a first set of consultations took place in the Coastal landscape in the four targeted area but also in the rest of the landscape to ensure that the project interventions tackle critical ecosystems and agricultural value chains. It involved local authorities, extension services, co-financing project, community-based organizations, women groups, producer unions and the private sector.

A second set of consultations took place in January 2020 with the involvement of additional expert (including the gender expert as well as an IIED expert specialized in FFPO value chains). More information on the outcomes of the consultations is presented in Annex I2.

A validation workshop was conducted in May 2020 to further discuss and validate with key stakeholders the proposed project framework, indicators, targets and the project strategy.

It is also envisioned that stakeholders will continue to be engaged throughout project implementation. Indeed, the implementation strategy for the proposed project includes extensive stakeholder participation, and a stakeholder engagement plan to be used during the implementation phase will be developed at the project inception workshop. Stakeholders will be consulted throughout the implementation phase to: i) promote understanding of the project?s outcomes; ii) promote ownership of the project through engaging in planning, implementing and monitoring of the interventions; iii) communicate to the public in a consistent, supportive and effective manner; iv) ensure gender equality; and v) maximize complementarity with other ongoing projects. In particular, careful inclusion of women, and other vulnerable groups who will bring essential inputs to decision-making processes, and enable them to be agents of change rather than only beneficiaries of the project interventions.

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder Engagement Matrix

1) Stakeholder Consultation in project formulation

Stakeholder Name	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder profile	Consultation Methodology	Consultation Findings	Date	Comments
Extension services	*Other*	*Local Government Institution/body*	*Meeting with Agricultural/ Environmental extension services and a CBO In Yoto Prefecture*	*Only one staff per perfecture* *Low level of coordination between agriculture/environment* *Misuse of pesticides leading to ecosystem pollution (soil, water)* *Lack of knowledge on Climate change adaptation measures (including EbA)* *Lack of resources to carry out their activities*	*26/09/2019*	*Extension services are very important as they are on the ground. But they lack knowledge, information on Climate Change and the need for coordinate activities between agriculture/environment.* *Need to involve them in the project as beneficiaries of specific trainings.* *Need to engage them in all restoration activities/stakeholder engagement purpose*

Extension services	*Other*	*Local Government/body*	*Meeting with Environmental extension services in Aneho (Prefecture des Lacs)*	*Lack of knowledge on climate change adaptation measures* *Lack of resources to carry out their activities* *Area where there?s mangrove restoration but mainly supported by NGO through specific projet* *Lack of law enforcement*		*Extension services are very important as they are on the ground. But they lack knowledge, information on Climate Change and the need for coordinate activities between agriculture/environment.* *Need to involve them in the project as beneficiaries of specific trainings.* *Need to engage them in all restoration activities/stakeholder engagement purpose*
Extension Service	*Indirect beneficiary*	*Local Government Body*	*Working session*	*Institute for consulting and technical support with a very wide network throughout the national territory.* *Accompanies the structuring and organization of the actors of the agricultural sector*	*30/01/2020*	*Can be requested in the form of a convention to support the structuring and organisation of POs and communities and capacity building on cooperative principles.*
Extension Service	*Indirect Beneficiary*	*Local Government Institution/body*	*Working session*	*State institute with the mission of agricultural research.* *Has a laboratory for quality control* *Assists the agri-food industry to improve product quality*	*13/02/2020*	*Can support processing units to improve product quality (through an agreement with the project)*
Women Palm Oil Processors	*Indirect Beneficiary*	*Local community*	*Field visit*	*Important sector employing many women in processing and marketing* *Residues and by-products are used extensively in combustion (fire production), thus reducing pressure on forests.* *Under-equipped to better transform and present on the market* *Weak organisation of processors to better defend market prices*	*28/11/2019*	*Support for the organisation of actors and training of actors* *Support for more efficient processing equipment (crusher/press) capable of multiplying oil production capacity by 5* *Support for soap production to better absorb oil as a raw material*

APEF	*Indirect Beneficiary*	*Civil Society Organization*	*Field visit*	*Aggregator and transformer dealing with a network of 500 producers Under-equipped to increase the transformation level*	*26/11/2019*	*Need for a more suitable dryer to broaden and enlarge the network of partner producers and increase the level of production, which is currently 5 kg of powder per day.*
women market gardeners	*Other*	*Local community*	*Field visit*	*The number of market gardeners in the coastal zone includes 52% women in the production link, while the marketing link is almost exclusively held by them. It is a very resilient sector which is carried out on small areas but which requires a lot of investment. The stakeholders are aware of the need to save water and to defend cultures by appropriate means but lack training and access to new alternatives.*	*23/01/2020*	*Training support on water saving methods and rational use of pesticides* *Water-saving sprinkler equipment support*
SEDZRO/ Farm developer ?The Agritech reference?	**Direct beneficiary**	*Other*	*Field assessment in Av?* *Visit of the Farm ? La r?f?rence Agritech ?*	*Well-trained staff; Land tenure security; Presence of an integrated production system allowing production under construction; Infrastructure that can serve as an incubator in the agroecological field; Weak policy of involvement of neighboring farms following the new approach; Low marketing capacity in favor of production;*	*30/11/2019*	*Support for capacity building in agroecology/poultry breeding selection and dissemination*

ONG WEP/ Women for REDD+	**Direct Beneficiary**	*Local community*	*Field assessment and group meeting in Vo (Peda condji)* *Assessment of Women for REDD+ organizational capacities*	*Spread best practices related to REDD+ via songs and theater* *Promoting energy efficiency use* *Promoting improve cook stove ?atsuto?* *Land security issues for vegetables grows* *Low level organization of Women association*	*26/11/2019*	*Support for capacity building in environmental best practise* *Support in creation and diversification of songs*
Local Chief/women group	**Indirect Beneficiary**	*Local community*	*Field assessment and group meeting in Vo (Anyroncop?i)* *Assessment of Women potentialities in favour to lacs bank restoration for responsible exploitation*	*Land tenure security;* *Poor agricultural practice on the banks;* *Mostly fishermen.* *Management Plan in place supporting a sustainable use of resources (fishing)* *Low diversification of IGAs.*	*27/11/2019*	*Within the WACA project intervention area but: .* *Need support for banks conservation, restoration and women organisation formalization* *Support for agroforestry promotion wih palms and coconut tree* *Support for aquaculture in cage*
GIZ/Region Maritime	**Partner**	*Local community*	*Field assessment and group meeting in Zio* *Assessment of GIZ achievements and learnt lesson in Region maritime*	*Support to local administration NGOs for restoring community forests and designing its management plans*	*20/11/2019*	*Need support for management plan achievement* *Need support to build a sustainable tourism circuit within the GIZ project intervention area connect to other potentialities*

ACMH/CDAC d?Affito	**Other**	*Local community*	*Field assessment and group meeting* *Assessment of CDAC's organizational capacities*	*Functional and well-structured conservation association; Management Plan in place supporting a sustainable use of resources (fishing) Ecological monitoring respected; Tourism activity as a complementary source of income for the association the carrying capacity of ponds; Difficult access to site Lack of visitor reception infrastructure;*	*27/11/2019*	*Within the WACA project intervention area.* *No support needed but could be a very good organization to engage for cross fertilization purpose. Visits to CDAC could be organized with local communities targeted by the project.*
WACA / PALCC	**Partner**	*Resource Partner*	*Join meeting with both project unit teams*	*Assess the current progresses of the two projects and identify entry point of the FAO LDF project (additionality)*	*12/11/2019*	*Clarification on the FAO LDCF project intervention. Additionality of the project clarified*

(+) Add stakeholders as necessary

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

Stakeholder Consultation in project Implementation[2]

Stakeholder Name	Stakeholder Type	Stakeholder profile	Consultation Methodology	Expected timing	Comments

OADEL	Partner	*Civil Society Organization*	*Participation to the inception workshop, Meeting to discuss a potential LoA*	*First year of the project and during the course of the project*	*OADEL is an NGO promoting the consumption of food products made locally from raw materials from small scale farmers They will be engaged in enhancing access to market for targeted crop value chains.*
UONGTO, FONGTO, COSCREMA, WEP, AHD, COSPL-PG, GPIB, AVOTOD, AGBOZEGUE, CDAC, CREMA, SYNPA Togo, and EQUINAT.	*Partner*	*Civil Society Organization*	*Participate to the inception workshop, specific meeting for NGOs, call for proposal to select NGOs to support project activities (LoA, contract..)*	*First year of the project and during the course of the project*	*UONGTO, FONGTO, COSCREMA, WEP, AHD, COSPL-PG, GPIB, AVOTOD, AGBOZEGUE, CDAC, CREMA, SYNPA Togo, and EQUINAT NGOs working on NRM issues in the coastal landscape with experience in supporting ecosystem management/empowering communities toward conservation stewardship*
Village Management Committees (CVG)	*Indirect Beneficiary*	*Local community*	*Meeting in the selected site intervention proposed by the project*	*First and second year of the project, then during the course of the project*	*CVG will be involved mainly in component 2 of the project to support sacred forest, support forest community demarcation/management, lagoon and mangrove restauration. CVG will be involved in such project activity mainly as representative of the communities.*

Traditional authorities	*Indirect Beneficiary*	*Local community*	*Engaged during specific meeting organized in project site intervention. Meeting with traditional authority is mandatory to engage them in the process. Potential common meetings could be organised with traditional authorities involved in restoration activities to facilitate exchanges and enhance cross-fertilization*	*Engaged during the inception phase, and then during the course of the project (second/3rd year)*	*Tradtionnal authority will have a key role especially on component 2, they will be engage to restore ecosystem. Incentive mechanisms will target traditional chieftaincies*
Communes	*Indirect Beneficiary*	*Local Government Institution/body*	*Engaged during specific meetings (a common one to be organized for communes surrounding lake togo) to present the project. Some communes representatives may also be Invited to the inception workshop*	*Engaged during the inception phase, a then during the course of the project (mainly second and third year of the project).*	*8 communes will be targeted by the project in component 1 (vulnerability assessment, mainstream adaptation plan into local development plan) and 4 communes bordering lake togo will be also supported to mainstream lake toga adaptation measures into their own development plan.*
Prefectoral Sustainable Development Commissions	*Other*	*Local Government Institution/body*	*Engaged during several workshops (training, support to better local planning)*	*Inception phase and then during the course of the project*	*CPDD will be direct beneficiary (component 1). They will receive training, and will be invited to enhance coordination mechanisms for a better development plan at prefectoral level; they will also work with communal level and with national level.*

ICAT	*Other*	*Local Government Institution/body*	*Engaged during several workshops (training)*	*Inception phase and then during the course of the project*	*ICAT will receive training support and then will provide support to communities*
University of Lom?	*Partner*	*National Government Institution body*	*Meeting with University to be planned*	*Inception Phase*	*University of Lom? will be invited to respond to specific tenders (under component 1 and 2). Students from university will be also benefiting from the project (scholarships).*
Apex level forest and farm producer organizations (Apex-FFPOs).	*Other*	*Civil Society Organization*	*Meeting with CETOP*	*Invited to the inception workshop and then involved during the course of the project (all component)*	*CETOP has a key role to play in engaging FFPOs in sustainable and resilient value chains as well in restoring ecosystems*
FFPOs	*Other*	*Local community*	*Meeting with the FFPOs to be engaged during the project in collaboration with CTOP*	*Informed during the inception workshop; potential targeted FFPOs by the project invited to the inception workshop*	*FFPO will be key beneficiaries of the project*
Private sector engaged in agroprocessing	*Other*	*Other*	*Meeting with representatives of agroprocessing private sector*	*Engagement will come in second year*	*Private sector will be key to support resilience of value chains.*
Private sector engage in tourism activities	*Other*	*Other*	*Meeting with tourism (presentation of the project, interest in being part of it?)*	*Engagement will come in the second year*	*Private sector will be key to support eco-tourism activities*
Private sector (International and national consulting services, individual and firm)	*Other*	*Other*	*Call for tenders to recruit consultants*	*Engagement during the inception phase throughout the course of the project*	*Consulting services will bring key expertise to support specific activities. Call for tenders will strive to associate national and international consulting services*
Ministry of Environment	*Indirect Beneficiary*	*National Government Institution body*	*Direction of the project/steering committee member*	*Engagement throughout the project*	

Ministry of Agriculture	*Indirect Beneficiary*	*National Government Institution body*	*Steering committee member*	*Engagement throughout the project*	
Promifa	*Partner*	*Resource Partner/Donor*	*Co-financer of the project, will be part of the steering committee*	*Engagement throughout the project*	
Ministry of planning and local development	*Indirect Beneficiary*	*National Government Institution body*	*Part of the steering committee, also benefiting from activities relating to component 1*	*Engagement throughout the project*	*Minister in charge of monitoring the NDP, very important for the ministry to be involved in the project, hence be able to better understand climate change impacts and adaptation options including EbAs*

(+) Add stakeholders as necessary

---

[1] See FAO Operational Guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement

[2] Please include identification and consultations of disadvantage and vulnerable groups/individuals in line with the GEF policy on Stakeholder Engagement and GEF Environmental and Social Safeguard.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Several factors affecting the vulnerability of women in the face of climate change have been identified. In the coastal landscape, the main factors negatively impacting women and girls often relate to their access to, and use of, natural resources, as well as their involvement in unpaid work limiting their ability to otherwise engage IGAs and leadership functions. Therefore, to allow the project to optimize the achievement of its expected results, it is important to analyze these factors, with a view of proposing corrective or mitigating actions.

? ***Access to land***

The project target areas of the coastal landscape are governed by a patriarchal custom, where women have no inheritance rights over the land. Therefore, to a large extent, the agricultural land belongs to men, despite the fact that agricultural production activities employs 46% of women aged 16 to 45, and 71% of women aged 46 and over. Indeed, women are often used as workers or contract exploiters (serfdoms), yet they constitute the linchpin of agricultural value chains (at least the non-motorized or non-industrialized part of these chains). Decision-making power to combat climate change (e.g. adapting crops, planting trees to protect the soil, setting the land fallow) remains outside of the realm of influence of most women, thereby exacerbating their vulnerability to climate change.

Deforestation of mangroves and other forests

Mangroves are the natural habitat of fish, and host fish nurseries. They are also sources of energy for the population in general, and in particular the women who use its firewood. The significant reduction in the extent of mangroves, reduces or endangers fishery production, thus making fishing unproductive, which impacts on the processing and marketing of fishery products whose main actors are women, girls and young people. In addition, the use of firewood and charcoal as an energy source contributes to the destruction of forests in the coastal landscape. Women, the main contributors to this driver of deforestation, are at the same time victims of this deforestation as they look for domestic energy for private or commercial purposes.

? Erosion of the coasts and banks

The exploitation of marine and river sands and gravel is an activity which enables women in the target areas of the project to generate income. The cessation of these activities reduces or even jeopardizes the sources of income of these women. However, the activity contributes significantly to coastal erosion, which in turn destroys families' homesteads and increases their vulnerability.

Climate hazards and loss of soil productivity

Women and girls are heavily involved in market gardening, which occurs on land also used to produce crops in the second crop growing season. However, with the lack of water availability for these otherwise fertile soils, production of market gardening and off-season crops has been significantly

reduced or halted altogether. Floods and drought have been known to affect vegetable crops more harshly than other crops, including due to the fact that they are often produced in lower-lying areas. This reduces the income of the producers and exposes them to food insecurity.

On the other hand, agricultural land is often overexploited, is impoverished, and no longer produces the yields of yesteryear. This situation naturally impacts the incomes of many households in the project area who rely on crop production (96%). Faced with this situation, the most exposed people are women and children. This situation creates massive migrations of young people from these areas to the capital Lom?, where girls find employment as maids, or become homeless, fates which are not very enviable.

Unpaid work and time poverty of women

Women suffer from what can be termed ?time poverty?, in the sense that they are spending a significant amount of time doing unpaid work (e.g. childcare, household tasks, fetching water). This entails that they oftentimes have less time to dedicate to income generating activities, as well as participate in meetings and leadership functions. This has repercussions on the levels of engagement in project activities, and the achievement of project outcomes.

COVID-19

The loss of income sources associated with climate change make the coastal populations more vulnerable, by accentuating poverty, in particular that of women, girls and children. Compounding this central issue, while the development of this project is being finalized, the whole world is experiencing a crisis linked to the COVID 19 coronavirus pandemic, having disastrous socio-economic consequences. As always in situations of humanitarian crises, women are the first to bear the multifaceted consequences, contributing in the medium and long term to accentuating the inequalities between women and men.

Indeed, women are the main actors in the informal sector, across all categories of activities, where they contribute significantly to trade and services (60% of informal production units). However, their production units are small and barely cover the food, health, and education needs of children of the family. The majority of them have no social security coverage (e.g. health insurance, family allowance, unemployment benefit). Women in these sectors are therefore the first immediately negatively impacted by this pandemic, according to the "Gender regional thematic group" of the global initiative Equality Generation. The slowdown in activities and the economy at the national level in general, has already lowered the purchasing power of the family economy. This situation adds an additional responsibility to the woman in her social role as mother responsible for the education and health of children and the family.

Proposed solutions

To reduce the vulnerability of women, and to increase their resilience to the effects of climate change, several actions are being proposed by the project. These actions are sufficient and relevant, and concern: governance, leadership, and increasing economic capacity. A gender action plan is proposed to ensure the implementation and monitoring of gender indicators. It will aim at the appropriation,

participation and involvement of women, alongside men, throughout the implementation of the project. While this project cannot tackle the full socio-economic consequences of COVID-19, it will integrate actions aimed at increasing the resilience of women in the face of the unexpected shocks, based on a participatory and organizational diagnosis of the communities in the project area. The process will be dedicated to ensuring that the gender needs of women?s empowerment are identified in a context of sustainable development.

By positioning women in decision-making bodies (consultation frameworks, studies, management groups or committees, etc.), not only will the project seek to balance gender disparities, but also allow women to take ownership of the challenges of resilience to climate change, gain an understanding of the relevance of adaptation action, and develop their full support for the implementation of the proposed actions.

A priori, the women met during the PPG phase field visits showed great interest in initiating income-generating activities such as poultry and pig farming, which are practiced in a family setting but which may have commercial potential should there be sufficient financial and technical support. As in the case of market gardening in the coastal area, these activities can help build the resilience of young people and women.

It is known that women and their micro businesses are excluded from the traditional bank financing network. This has enabled the emergence of microfinance and credit systems. The women and men encountered in the project areas are aware of these opportunities but confide that they are not suited to the realities of the activities carried out by the beneficiaries. Ultimately, microfinance systems are found to be a vicious circle of impoverishment of populations in certain cases. Hence, an approach of the Village Savings and Loan Association (AVEC) [1] type could be the subject of attention. The AVEC approach was implemented by Resilience Funds in communities in the savannah region of Togo. In addition to the solidarity fund dimension, it includes a technical dimension which consists of supporting agricultural inputs and the social dimension which consists of community outreach and feedback. This innovative approach is a successful experience of inclusive finance.

An in-depth study will be conducted during the project by a gender expert, taking stock of the situation in terms of perception, attitude and practice with micro credit. Notwithstanding, it is suggested to invest in zero-rate credits so as not to add to the state of poverty and stress linked to this state of vulnerability. Beneficiaries will be able, through networks, to exchange skills and open up to new markets. However, the low participation of women in the region has been noted in associations/cooperative, which leads to a very weak organization of actors along the agro-sylvo-pastoral value chains. Strengthening rural women's organizations and networks can serve as a multidimensional tool to promote their empowerment. Moreover, the project will make every effort to ensure that capacity is built across the women?s organizations, through an information-sharing mechanism involving the training of a leaders team, who can inform the rest of the members or the community, rather than a single individual who might otherwise attend all the trainings and project activities but may not have any incentive to share the acquired knowledge with the rest of the members or the community.

[1] The AVEC approach is like an improved tontine offering financial services to the poorest, excluded from traditional systems. The AVEC group is made up of 15 to 30 people who put money aside and make small loans from these savings.

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;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

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

The PPG consultations identified the limited access to markets and business as a key barrier that prevent stakeholders involved in agricultural practices (including farming, forestry or fishing) from taking adequate action to reduce their vulnerability to impacts of climate change and increase their resilience (see section on Barriers).

Specific support will there be provided to enhance private sector engagement with regards to building the resilience of agricultural value chains. As such, decicated activities will be promoted to enhance commercial relationships between FFPO and private sector.

The project will work hands-in-hands with the ProMIFA project (see section baseline and incremental cost reasoning) which intends to boost key relevant value chains by enhancing contractual agreements between farmers and private sector (?aggregators?) to secure product selling?s, hence supporting resilience of farmers.

The project will strive to follow and enhance the SCFO model (see section baseline) which works for rice and honey. On the basis of a sustainable win-win contract, producers provide the raw material and ?aggregators? add value (processing, packaging), guarantee the market and provide services ranging from the supply of inputs to campaign credit according to capacity and contract terms.

The project will also support technology transfer to enhance farming and processing activities, hence adding value on raw product will in return the resilience of producer. As such:

- Irrigation systems will be promoted for women groups involved in garden marketing to secure their activities, hence their livelihoods;

- Access to dryers will also be facilitated to strengthen processing capacities of key value chains including moringa;

- Capacity of cassava processors will be enhanced through access to technologies such as roasters and press mobile;

- Shredders and grinders will be provided for women engaged in processing palm tree for oil;

- Material for bee-keeping will be provided to support honey production.

By enhancing awareness of adaptation needs and solutions to build resilience of agricultural activities throughout value chains, the project will also contribute to the development of a demand for adaptation services and technologies (processing, dryers, roasters?), and could boost future private sector investments in adaptation for the agricultural sector (lessons learnt from the project will be shared especially with the Promifa Project).

The project will dedicate specific activities to promote relationships between FFPO and private sectors; it will include i) a baseline study to inventory commercial structures who promote local and organic products***[1]*** in order to reference them; ii) Set-up a dialogue between relevant FFPOs and commercial structures interested to identify and prioritize key food and non-food products from the coastal landscape as well as private sector requirements level (packaging, quality?); iii) support marketing activities for small scale commercial structures to facilitate the sale of their local products, hence the sale for FFPOs.

Finally, the project will also work with private tourism operators working in the coastal landscape. Lake Togo is a key hot spot for recreative tourism activities in Togo, located nearby Lom??s Capital, hence able to attract residents. However, the lake is being impacted by increasing human activities (overfishing, increasing human settlements, destruction of natural banks, waste mismanagement?) affecting the ecosystem, hence potentially altering tourism activities. The project, under component 1, will undertake a vulnerability assessment to climate change of the lake so that future scenarios and impacts are better known whilst the roots cause of lake degradation are also understood. An adaptation plan will be then developed with actions (including ecosystem-based adaptation options) leading to reducing the negative anthropic impacts on the lake, hence supporting ecosystem restoration and resilience. This should provide positive benefits to private tourism operators. The adaptation plan will also make sure to include a strong inclusiveness social plan to involve local communities into restoration activities, ecosystem management and on eco-tourism activities. Private tourism operators will be involved during the assessment and the development of the adaptation plan to ensure their buy-in. Furthermore, support will be provided, under component 2, to implement the adaptation plan. As such, eco-tourism activities will be promoted to engage local communities, including youth, into resilient ecosystems and livelihoods activities. Private sector will be encouraged to work closely with local communities into eco-tourism activities as a win-win strategy; it will offer opportunity to support local employment whilst it will increase site potential tourism attractivity (there is a growing demand for a sustainable and responsible tourism, to which ecotourism responds). A specific guide for eco-tourism activities will also be funded by the project to market attractive ecotourism hot-spot activities.

[1] https://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2020/04/15/au-togo-la-boutique-de-produits-bio-et-locaux-de-lucia-allah-assogba-ne-connait-pas-la-crise_6036707_3212.html

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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

? Risk management is a structured, methodical approach to identifying and managing risks for the achievement of project objectives.The risk management plan will allows stakeholders to manage risks by specifying and monitoring mitigation actions throughout implementation. Part A of this section focuses on external risks to the project and Part B on the identified environmental and social risks from the project.

Section A: Risks <u>to the project</u>

#	Description of risk	Potential consequences	Mitigation measures	Risk rating	Probability and impact (1?5)
Risks at the national level					

#	Description of risk	Potential consequences	Mitigation measures	Risk rating	Probability and impact (1?5)
1	High turnover of staff in the project team or on the project steering committee.	Frequent changes in government agencies and key individuals, and the consequent limited institutional memory, result in disruptions and/or delays in project implementation and may compromise the effectiveness and sustainability of the project.	The project will be housed in 2 distinct implementing agencies (AVSF, ODEF) with one agency being the lead. Each agency will recruit its own staff (1 project manager and 1 financial officer) and will be responsible for project implementation. Having 3 operational agencies with experiences in project implementation under the oversight of FAO will minimize the risks of delays/disruption in the project. An operational committee with the 3 agencies, FAO, and under the Ministry of Environment will be set-up and shall meet every quarter to ensure that the project implementation is on track. This will also ease the communication lines, synergies and emulation between agencies, leading to provide effectiveness and sustainability of the project	Low	P = 2 I = 2

#	Description of risk	Potential consequences	Mitigation measures	Risk rating	Probability and impact (1?5)
2	Unwillingness to collaborate or to share information, and disagreement among stakeholders on the distribution of roles in the proposed project.	Project interventions are delayed or duplicated due to uncertain allocation of roles and responsibilities. The effectiveness of project management is reduced.	The roles, responsibilities and priorities of each participating actor will be further discussed and validated with the concerned institutions at the project inception phase. Synergies and collaboration between all project stakeholders will be facilitated by the respective IA in charge of the intervention.	Medium	P = 2 I = 4
3	Limited technical capacity to develop and implement the project interventions.	Delayed and/or poorly designed project interventions, and insufficient capacity to address potential implementation challenges.	The capacity of national and local administration (extension services), local authorities, FFPO will be significantly strengthened to enable the planning and implementation of adaptation measures including EbA through the capacity building and training activities under project component 1	Medium	P=2 I=3

#	Description of risk	Potential consequences	Mitigation measures	Risk rating	Probability and impact (1?5)
4	Procurement delays due to inefficient or overly complex administrative procedures.	Procurement delays have a negative impact on the timely delivery of project activities.	Each Implementing Agency will be responsible for its own procurement process but with a common procedure manual developed and validated. The 3 selected agencies already have experiences in public procurement. This should minimize the risks. Strict deadlines will be set for each stage of the procurement process, and progress will be closely monitored by the IA and by the operational committee.	Medium	P=2 I=4
5	Climate change adaptation priorities undermined by political events, national emergencies or civil unrest.	Changes in government and project staff, or issues related to safety and security, lead to a delay in the implementation of the project activities. Natural and financial capital is lost.	Implementing agencies and FAO will keep abreast of national events and politics to plan contingency activities when/if necessary.	Low	P=2 I=3

#	Description of risk	Potential consequences	Mitigation measures	Risk rating	Probability and impact (1?5)
	The COVID-19 crisis	The ciris extends over time and has operational impacts on the implementation and institutional/governance arrangements of the project.	Mitigate social distancing requirements by enhancing IT support and funding. Review and adjust implementation and stakeholder engagement arrangements to compensate staff shortages, reorientation of institutional priorities and social distancing. Adjust stakeholders? engagement plans, adopt higher flexibility and adaptive management and use remote communication whenever possible	Medium	P=3 I=3
Risks at the local level					

#	Description of risk	Potential consequences	Mitigation measures	Risk rating	Probability and impact (1?5)
1	Lack of commitments from recently established local communes in developing their local adaptation/mainstreaming lake Togo adaptation plan, into their own development plan.	Lack of commitments could lead to a delay in some project activities implementation. It could also hamper the long-term development of local communes leading to less resilience and more vulnerability of ecosystems and livelihoods.	Newly elected local council members will be engaged at the beginning of the project with regards to raising awareness on climate change impacts, adaptation measures (including EbA), and the importance of having a local development plan that mainstream adaptation needs. Local communes bordering lake togo will also be engaged in the ecosystem vulnerability assessment so that they can fully understand the need to restore ecosystems to build local communal resilience. Finally, adaptation plan will be prepared alongside with local development plans to that adaptation needs are mainstreamed.	Medium	P=2 I=3

#	Description of risk	Potential consequences	Mitigation measures	Risk rating	Probability and impact (1?5)
2	Limited acceptance and/or adoption of adaptation interventions by local communities.	Local communities/FFPOs may not adopt identified adaptation interventions during or after the proposed project, resulting in the continued unsustainable use of resources. Moreover, interventions will not be sustainable once the project is completed.	Local communities/FFPOs will be involved in all component of the project. Raising awareness trainings on climate change and ecosystem-based adaptation measures will be then followed by concrete on the ground support (component 2 and 3). This strategy should minimize limited acceptance of adoption adaptation interventions, as local communities/FFPOs will see the concrete benefits from the project. Furthermore, by working on the whole value chains of 6 key food and non-food products, the project will build the resilience of farmers/local communities.	Medium	P = 1 I = 4

#	Description of risk	Potential consequences	Mitigation measures	Risk rating	Probability and impact (1?5)
3	Lack of funds available for ensuring the sustainability of certain activities (ecosystem restoration, sustain forest management plan?) beyond the duration of the project.	The project achievements and results will not be maintained after the project finishes.	The project proposed approach should reduce the risks of outcomes being not sustained on the long term. First it will seek to link conservation purpose (community forests, mangroves, river banks, lagoon restoration) and local development to make sure that incentives for conservation (diversification of livelihoods, support to adapted commercial timber, access to market) are provided to communities living around key targeted ecosystems supported by the project. FFPOs will also be engaged in restoration activities as a sustainable long-term strategy to rehabilitate key ecosystems. FFPOs will also receive training on equipment maintenance, to ensure that technologies transfer done during the project are sustained. Finally, traditional leaders will be engaged to support sacred forest restoration/expansion in their respective land, making sure that law enforcement is implemented. For the specific Lake Togo ecosystem, a study on the	High	P=3 I=4

#	Description of risk	Potential consequences	Mitigation measures	Risk rating	Probability and impact (1?5)
4	Natural hazards and climate shocks.	Limited access to project sites or damage to infrastructure hinders the implementation and monitoring of project interventions, and compromises achievement of objectives. Success of EbA interventions may be compromised (e.g. damages to restored ecosystems).	Activities will take into account and integrate climate and early warning information. EbA interventions will be designed to withstand the climate (for example, best practices will be followed in terms of climate-resilient planting operations, species selection, etc.).	Medium	P=3 I=3

How the project will take into account any risks to implementation posed by Covid-19 and assist the target beneficiary communities during the Covid-19 situation:

Togo?s officially confirmed/ reported COVID-19 cases as on November 03rd, 2020 is 2381 persons, which is extremely low compared to other parts of the world. However the impact of the pandemic on the local and national economy has been significant.

UNDP, CCIT and University of Lom?[1] have assessed the effects of the COVID-19 crisis on the activities of private sector companies in Togo. The results showed that many companies operating in the accommodation and catering sector lost more than 75% of their turnover. As for companies operating in agricultural sector, access to finance, supply problems and transport of goods were the major difficulties encountered. GDP growth is expected to decline from 5.1% to 1% in 2020.

Despite very low levels of COVID-19 recorded in Togo, the collapse of tourism, the losses to the hospitality industry and factory shutdowns had deepening impact on the economy as a whole. Border closures, travel restrictions, school closures and business shutdowns have negative short- and long-term effects on national economic growth and national revenues.

The analysis of the harmonized framework (for October-December 2020) also showed that nearly 766,282 people are under pressure (phase 2 of the harmonized framework) and 104,177 people in crisis (phase 3 of the harmonized framework), with 04 prefectures in phase 2. A recent assessment of COVID-19 implications in Togo that was jointly done by UNDP, WFP and FAO, has noted a negative effect of the

pandemic on people's livelihoods, key food sources and household survival. In addition, internal and external factors associated with COVID-19 hit the complex web of agricultural supply chains, affecting input suppliers, producers, collectors, processors and consumers. Food supply and demand disruptions and market and business uncertainties put a strain on the supply chains while posing multiple threats to food systems. Vulnerable groups, including the poor, mothers and children, the elderly, the unemployed and returning migrant workers, face real food security issues.?

COVID-19 has also disrupted fishing activities and the daily lives of its actors..

Whilst there are still risks of COVID-19 infections increasing in the country, most implications on this project are likely to be from the economic fallout, especially on cofinance.

Category	*Risks*	*Measures*
Implications at national level		
Short to medium term	? Reduced financial (co-financing) support from Government, development partners, and private sector, due to limited overall funding availability resulting from the COVID-19-related economic downturn, and/or the reorientation of available funding to actions directly related to COVID-19 ? Government expenditure and prioritization of different programs and sectors, including agriculture, food security and natural resources might change.	? If there are changes in cofinance, then partners to work closely to seek alternative options for co-financing and ensure continuity of resource allocation to ongoing initiatives in project target areas. ? It is anticipated that the project scope will help to support the Government?s response to COVID-19 through its focus on food security and livelihoods diversification of vulnerable communities in coastal areas already impacted by climate risks and hazards. However, project activities will be further discussed with the Government to ensure that emerging priorities and responses, as a result of the pandemic, are well reflected in the project?s target areas during implementation.
Implications for project activities (on the ground)		
Short to medium term	? Potential or partial disruption of food system supply chains, such as logistics ? Increased losses and spoilage in high value commodities/perishables (vegetables and fish) ? Disruption of demand for products and markets, due to temporary closure of hotels and restaurants	? Provide advice to farmers and government to meet immediate food needs ? Conduct socio-economic impact assessment (as part of baseline assessment) to inform the project design and implementation ? Ensure close collaboration with private sector entities and logistic companies to understand emerging barriers related to the pandemic and establish feasible options ? Support producer organizations in linking with export markets and encourage use of online markets where possible

Short to medium term	? Higher dependence on natural ecosystems and marine resources, as people who lose employment and income from other sectors depend more on coastal and other ecosystems for their livelihoods, thereby increasing pressures on these systems	? FAO is planning to undertake more detailed analysis on the impacts of COVID-19. Based on this findings, the project will prioritize work in more impacted areas of the project sites to strengthen community management and alternative livelihoods. ? FAO-Togo carried out a study on the fisheries sector. The results will be useful in the elaboration of a key roadmap for the COVID-19 response and recovery in the coastal communities. The LDCF project is also expected to contribute to the strategy.

The LDCF project provides a critical opportunity to support vulnerable coastal communities in building a livelihood foundation that not only enhances climate resilience but also provides a response and recovery plan to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The project will directly and indirectly support communities so that they continue to undertake preventive behavior to stop COVID-19 infection and spread.

•This will include the project staff/ consultants observing recommended practices ? such as not organizing in-person meetings or big gatherings if recommended; minimizing travel between sites
•Project staff and consultants will also be asked to reinforce government and international best practice behaviours in communities where they are working through direct communication, and disseminating government and other produced information/ posters etc.

Support to strengthening local food systems and livelihoods: The project?s Outputs 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.3 and 3.1.4, 3.1.5 for example, are going to be supporting livelihoods and income diversification options for communities, and priority will also be based on how impacted communities are from COVID-19.

In addition, the project will provide support to facilitate community-level access to social protection mechanisms and other government, donor, private sector and NGO programmes that are currently being designed and implemented .

[1] PNUD, CCIT, UL and INSEED, 2020 : Effet de la crise sanitaire li?e au COVID-19 sur les activit?s des entreprises du secteur priv? Togolais.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

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

6.a Institutional arrangements for project implementation.

? The project will be implemented through the direct partnership with National Institutions. For this purpose, one Government Institutions and one non-Government Institution with administrative and financial autonomy have been identified to act as main implementation partners. They are the Office for Development and Exploitation of Forests (ODEF) and Agronomes et V?t?rinaires Sans Fronti?re (AVSF). These two structures were subject to a micro-assessment to identify their strengths and weaknesses and determine their level of risk with a view to corrective measures to be taken prior the contractualization with FAO.

? Following discussions with the government, ODEF was selected to host the project coordination unit.

? With FAO providing oversight as GEF Agency as described below, ODEF will have the overall executing and technical responsibility for project component 1 (outcome 1.1 & 1.2) and component 2 (outcome 2.1), whilst AVSF will have the executing and technical responsibility for some project component in particular a part of component 2 (outcome 2.2) and component 3. As for component 4, ODEF and AVSF will share the overall executive and technical responsibilities in conjunction with activities derivated from component 1,2 and 3. Regarding their respective responsibilities, ODEF will act as the lead executing agency and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project results entrusted to it in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the Partnership signed with FAO. As partners of the project, ODEF and AVSF are responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements.

? Apart from these two structures (ODEF and AVSF), Civil Society Organizations already working in the project area on the themes addressed by the present project will be selected on a competitive basis and will sign funding agreements to directly carry out operations in the field.

? In addition, farmers' and forestry organizations could also benefit from relevant procurement as an incentive to carry out field actions that will directly benefit women and youth in the villages targeted by the project.

? The government will designate a National Project Director (NPD). Located in ODEF, the NPD will be responsible for coordinating the activities with all the national bodies related to the different project components (including AVSF), as well as with the project partners. He will also be responsible for supervising and guiding the Project Coordinator, located in ODEF, (see below) and the rest of the team (including staff from AVSF recruited for this specific project) on the government policies and priorities (Figure 2).

? The NPD (or designated person from lead national institution) will chair the Project Steering Committee which will be the main governing body of the project. The PSC will approve Annual Work

Plans and Budgets on an yearly basis and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team and to all executing partners.

? The PSC will be comprised of representatives from different institutions presented below. The members of the PSC will each assure the role of a Focal Point for the project in their respective agencies. Hence, the project will have a Focal Point in each concerned institution. As Focal Points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

No	**Project Steering Committee**
1	Minist?re de l?environnement, du d?veloppement durable et de la protection de la nature (Secr?tariat g?n?ral)
2	Minist?re de l?agriculture, de la production animale et halieutique (Secr?tariat g?n?ral)
3	Minist?re de la Planification du d?veloppement et de la coop?ration
4	Minist?re de l??conomie et des finances
5	Minist?re de l?action sociale, de la promotion de la femme et de l?Alphab?tisation
6	Minist?re de l?eau, de l??quipement rural et de l?hydraulique villageoise
7	Organisation des Nations Unies pour l?alimentation et l?agriculture.
8	Minist?re Ministre de la Culture, du Tourisme et des Loisirs
9	Minist?re de l?Administration Territoriale, de la D?centralisation et des Collectivit?s Locales
10	Minist?re du Commerce, des Transports, de l?Industrie, du D?veloppement du secteur priv? et de la Promotion de la consommation locale (M?t?o)
111	Minist?re du D?veloppement ? la base, de l?Artisanat et de la Jeunesse
12	Secr?tariat d??tat aupr?s de la pr?sidence de la R?publique charg?e de l?inclusion financi?re et du secteur informel
13	Repr?sentants des b?n?ficiaires (CTOP, autres)
14	Point focal op?rationnel du Fonds pour l?Environnement Mondial (FEM)
15	Minist?re de l?enseignement sup?rieur et de la recherche
16	Faiti?re d?ONG/consortium de la r?gion maritime

? The National Project Coordinator (see below) will be the Secretary to the PSC. The PSC will meet at least once a year to ensure: i) Oversight and assurance of technical quality of outputs; ii) Close linkages between the project and other ongoing projects and programmes relevant to the project; iii) Timely availability and effectiveness of co-financing support; iv) Sustainability of key project outcomes, including up-scaling and replication; v) Effective coordination of government partner work under this project; vi) Approval of annual Project Progress and Financial Reports, the Annual Work Plan and Budget; vii) Making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the National Project Coordinator of the PMU, vii) Reporting annually to the Minister in charge of the environment.

? A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) will be established. It will meet at list twice a year. The TAC is the technical body of the Steering Committee. As such, its main tasks are as follows:

- to examine the annual work plans and budget, the periodic implementation reports, the mid-term review reports, the evaluation reports;
- review and approve project implementation documents;
- ensure the transfer of competencies to the project implementation structures in the perspective of a "make-do and buy" approach;
- ensure the implementation of the recommendations of the steering committee, supervision and audit missions;
- evaluate the performance of the project coordination team;
- to verify the synergies and complementarities between the project components and their conformity with the orientations of the steering committee and the government as well as FAO and GEF;
- to verify the coherence of the project strategies and actions and their articulation with the work plan and budget;
- to prepare the sessions of the steering committee and to formulate argued technical opinions for the steering committee.

? A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be co-funded by the GEF and established within ODEF.

? The main functions of the PMU, following the guidance of the Project Steering Committee, are to ensure overall efficient management, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets (AWP/Bs).

? The PMU will be composed of several staff from ODEF (lead OP). ODEF will recruit and host the overall management unit including i) a full time National Coordinator, ii) a part time Chief Advisor, iii) a full time Procurement Officer, iv) a full time admin/financial officer, v) a part time M&E officer. Outside the PMU, AVSF will recruit a full time finance/accountant officer to support the execution of activities under AVSF responsibilities. TORs of PMU staff are available in Annex M.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivery of the results. In the IA role, FAO will utilize the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project (see Annex J for details):

? the Budget Holder, which is usually the most decentralized FAO office, will provide oversight of day to day project execution;

? the Lead Technical Officer(s), drawn from across FAO will provide oversight/support to the projects technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee;

? the Funding Liaision Officer(s) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being carried out and reporting done in accordance with agreed standards and requirements.

? FAO responsibilities, as GEF agency, will include:

- Administrate funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;

- Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, Partners Agreement(s)and other rules and procedures of FAO

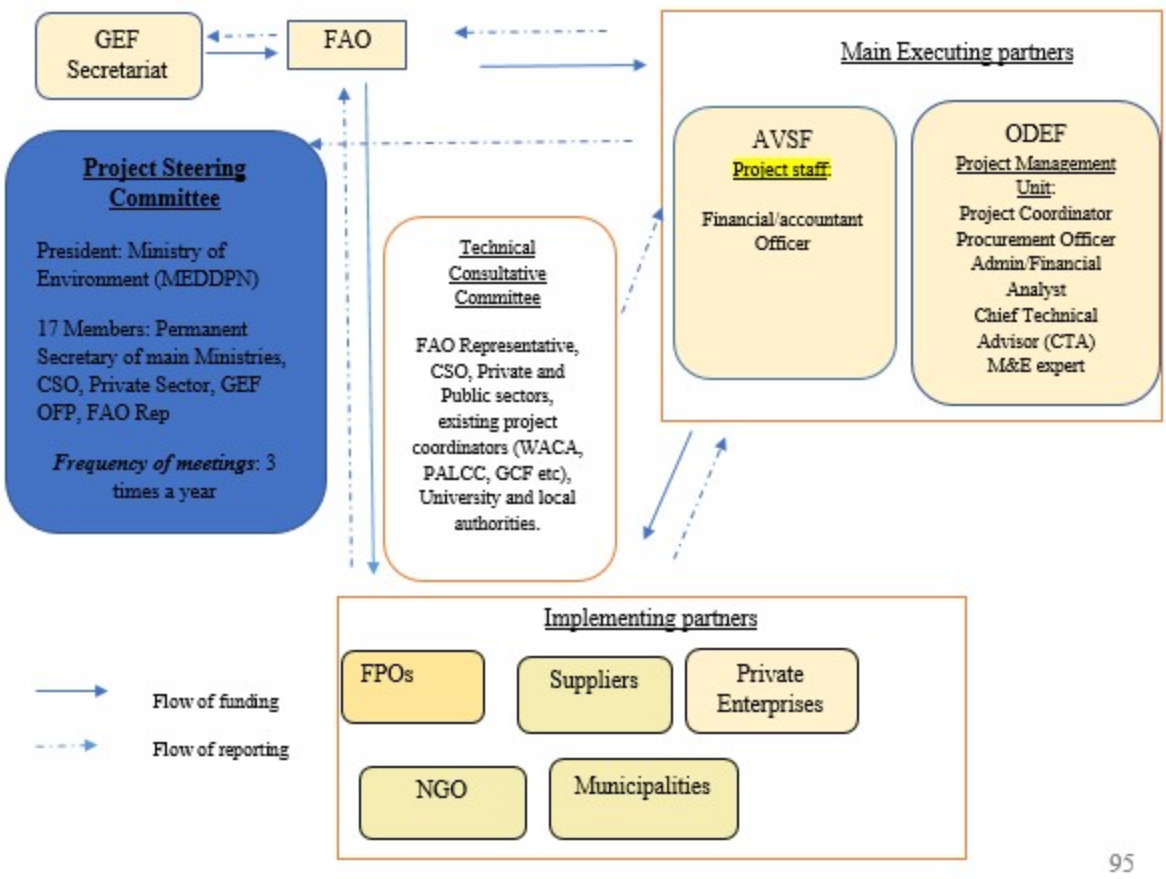
- Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;

- Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and

- Reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation and the Project Closure Report on project progress;

? Financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.

Below a diagram illustrating the institutional arrangements:



6.b Coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

In order to effectively exploit synergies and complementarities with other initiatives, the proposed LDCF project will be coordinating with the following initiatives:

Complementary GEF-funded projects :

? *The Investments Towards Resilient Management of Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystems Project (World Bank/IW, BD, LD).* This GEF financed project targets three landscapes: the transboundary ecosystem of Chenal de Gbaga at the border with Togo and Benin, off-shore Benin and Sao Tome and Principe islands. It is fully blended with the World Bank?s baseline West Africa Coastal Areas Management Investment Program (WACA) covering six countries (C?te d?Ivoire, Mauritania, Senegal, Benin, Togo and Sao Tome and Principe). While the WACA baseline project provides green/grey infrastructure, particularly in the most populated/urbanized centers along the coast, the GEF project complements this by covering green infrastructure measures in rural areas adjoining the centers targeted by the baseline. In Togo-Benin, the GEF project focuses on the trans-boundary Chenal de Gbaga located in Benin?s Western zone around Grand Popo city and Togo?s coastal zone East of An?ho. The project intends

to strengthen the capacity of government institutions at the local level to deal with trans-boundary management of shared ecosystems (e.g. through training, provision of equipment); review and update the regulatory framework for management of shared natural resources; develop management options and co-management plans for better management of trans-boundary coastal natural resources; and hold consultations with local actors related to relevant issues (e.g. control invasive species, preparation of documents for the designation of Chenal de Gbaga as a Ramsar site). These will directly complement WACA-financed investments, which target institutional strengthening related to other major coastal risks (e.g. erosion and floods) in the larger urban landscape.

? Strengthening income-generating activities of the resilience of women and young people in the coastal area of Togo in the face of climate change (AfDB, FAO ? 614M FCFA, 2018-2021). The project seeks to strengthen the resilience of the coastal populations and the coastal ecosystem of Togo in the face of climate change. It will achieve this through increasing fishery and vegetable production in order to strengthen food security and improve the income of beneficiaries. It will work towards the following outputs: (i) The capacities of eight (08) fishermen and aquaculture cooperatives are strengthened; (ii) Three (03) hectares of mangroves are restored in the project area; (iii) The processed and marketed fishery products are of better quality; (iv) Post-catch losses are reduced; (v) Twenty (20) hectares of land are developed and used for market gardening; (vi) The capacities of 250 women market gardeners are strengthened; and (vii) Project management and communication are better ensured. The LDCF project will be closely aligned with this project, and complement its interventions, in particular by scaling up activities relating to strengthening producer organizations and cooperatives, mangrove restoration, and developing the value chains around the activities of women. The projects will coordinate to ensure the LDCF project can contribute to the provision of relevant climate change vulnerability, impacts, and adaptation information to support decision-making.

Other ongoing projects of relevance :

? *The National Reforestation Program* (NRP, 2017-2030). The Togo vision for 2030 gives a strong emphasis on green economy, land management and ecosystems. The National Reforestation Program (NRP), reorients all major current and future afforestation and forest restoration programs, in a first five-year phase (2017-2021). This program, supported by the FAO addresses the forest resource concerns in the country through several actions. Communication and advocacy activities aimed at increasing community awareness about sustainable forest management principles. Therefore, six potential sites being mapped and potential partners identified for joint implementation of the project. This project is also serving to promote a participatory approach to forest management, ensuring close involvement of beneficiaries in all stages of activity. The capacities of stakeholders, particularly women in processing and transforming non-timber forest products are also involved. The capacity building takes into account the support in adequate equipment for transformation and conditioning in other to enable the modernization of processing and to enhance the value of non-timber forest products that play an important role in the socio-economic life of populations.

? *Employment promotion and vocational training* (2012-2022). This initiative by GIZ aims at introducing quality assurance measures in vocational education and employment promotion. The capacity and abilities of vocational schools, trade associations and the Togolese employment agency will be improved so that they can help small and medium-sized enterprises in rural areas to meet their needs for properly trained workers.

? *RPP-REDD + Project* (2016-2021). Togo participates in the definition and implementation of the REDD process with dual support from FCPF and GIZ. In this context, Togo proposes to develop and implement five (05) strategies. These are following: (i) efficient agriculture adapted to climate change and low carbon emission, (ii) sustainable management of existing forests and growth forest heritage, (iii) control of traditional energies and development of renewable energies, (iv) spatial planning and land reform, (v) intersectorial coordination and good governance in the forestry sector. The main actors identified and actively participating in the RPP-REDD + process in Togo are: (i) the state represented by the government and the administrative services; (ii) civil society organizations, traditional chieftaincies, local communities, local elected officials, decentralized communities (iii) the private sector, (iv) women and youth, and (v) technical and financial partners (TFP).

? *ECOWAS / Expertise France support for the revision of the NDC within the framework of COP 26 (2020)*. ECOWAS will accompany the assessment of the NDC its revision towards greater ambition. The proposed LDCF project, through its proposed monitoring system (output 1.1.2) for adaptation indicators, will be aligned with the indicator monitoring needs of the revised NDC.

? *Lom?-Cotonou Road Rehabilitation (Phase 2) and Coastal Protection (Benin-Togo) Project* (2017-2021). This project, financed through AfDB, aims to contribute to strengthening regional integration, intra-regional trade growth as well as protecting the Togolese and Beninese coastlines. Specifically, the project aims to: (i) improve the level of service of the transport logistics chain and traffic flow on the Abidjan-Lagos Corridor as well as improve the living conditions of the populations in the PIA; and (ii) strengthen the climate resilience of infrastructure in coastal areas in both Togo and Benin. The project began with various studies, in particular on the protection works, but also on the establishment of a management structure for the protection of the coastal zone in Togo. This project aims to create a governance framework for shared and concerted decision-making. It consists in defining the administrative, legal and scientific boundaries and aspects of the composite structure that must take care of the problem of integrated, efficient and sustainable management of the Togolese coast, in the short term, and which, in the medium and long term, will have to build and consolidate the foundations of inclusive cooperation with all parts of the sub-regional scientific community. The LDCF project will benefit from the coastal protection interventions of this project, and further support the integrated management of the coast through its restoration interventions under Component 2.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

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

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

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

? National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA) under LDCF/UNFCCC

? National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD

? ASGM NAP (Artisanal and Small-scale Gold Mining) under Mercury

? Minamata Initial Assessment (MIA) under Minamata Convention

? National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) under UNCBD

? National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC

? Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC

? National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNCBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD

? National Implementation Plan (NIP) under POPs

? Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)

? National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE) under GEFSEC

? Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC

? National Legislation, Governance and provisions for Environmental and Social Risk Management

Others

The LDCF project is consistent with government priorities and national plans set out in key documents including inter alia:

The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2009). NAPA?s vision is to improve the adaptation capacity in the communities that are faced with the negative impact of climate change, by identifying the immediate and urgent adaptation needs and the response options, as well as developing strategies aimed to build capacities of actors and local authorities. More precisely, NAPA identifies the following major strategic axes, which are: the building of capacities of rural farmers and producers exposed to climate change through support to production and diversification; the rational management of the threatened natural resources; the protection and securing of infrastructures and structuring equipment at risk; and finally, early warning on climate disasters. The adaptation priorities as shown in project profiles of Annex F of Togo?s NAPA served as a basis for developing this proposal. Indeed, the proposed project is divided into four components integrating different NAPA priorities of Togo such as: (1) promotion of income-generating activities for communities of farmers and fishermen in coastal areas with the objective of building capacity to manage the adverse effects of climate change; (2) adaptation of agricultural production systems through techniques integrating climate change.

The First, Second and Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (2001, 2010, 2015) highlight that environmental issues affecting the coastal zone of Togo are many, diverse, deriving from multiple causes, and severely affecting coastal communities. They identify the coastal zone of Togo as being amongst the most vulnerable in the country and urge for efforts to improve its management. The following recommendations can be summarized from the three National Communications: (i) major efforts should be made in protecting the coastal area; (ii) activities that contribute to the degradation of the coastline should be prohibited; (iii) awareness raising amongst the mostly affected stakeholders should be promoted; (iv) support should be provided to boost alternative income generating activities that do have detrimental impacts along the coast.

Togo?s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2015). The proposed project intends to contribute to the adaptation needs and priorities identified in Togo's NDC, by directly targeting three of the six identified priority sectors, namely: agricultural production and forestry. More specifically, project activities will address identified adaptation needs and will support the implementation of proposed adaptation measures, in particular: (i) promoting integrated, sustainable water resources management; (ii) strengthening the resilience of production systems and means in the agricultural sector; and (iii) protecting the coastal zone. The proposed project will contribute to all three dimensions of the NDC Adaptation Goal: (i) the protection of human lives and livelihoods, resources, infrastructure and the environment; (ii) the identification of grassroots communities? urgent, immediate needs for adaptation to the harmful impacts of climate change and variability; and (iii) the incorporation of adaptation measures and objectives into sectoral policies and national planning (laid out in NAPA).

The project will mainly focus on Togo?s proposed adaptation actions related to sustainable agriculture, food security, and forestry, in particular: (i) Promotion of climate smart agriculture with the aim of supporting soil fertility and water resources management; (ii) Support for the mapping of areas vulnerable to climate change; (iii) Support for the dissemination of good agro-ecological practices; (iv) Study of the potential of the coastal sedimentary basin, and of its resilience to climate change; (v) Mapping and orientation towards areas of human activity adapted to each environment; (vi) Reforestation and protection of zones with fragile ecosystems (river banks) in the fight against floods, violent winds and erosion, and (vii) Preparation of the national regional development plan and implementation of pilot operations.

In terms of climate change mitigation, the intended project wishes to contribute to reversing the trend of deforestation in coastal forests, by supporting the following NDC identified mitigation actions: i) the promotion of private, community and state reforestation through the promotion of agroforestry on cultivated land; (ii) sustainable forest planning and protection by managing brush fires, regenerating degraded sites.

National Adaptation Plan under UNFCCC (NAP, 2017). The overall objective of the NAP is to contribute to inclusive and sustainable growth in Togo through the reduction of vulnerabilities, the strengthening of adaptive capacities and the increase of resilience to climate change. Specifically, the implementation of the PNACC aims to: (i) ensure the systematic integration of CCA into planning and budgeting; (ii) build the capacity of stakeholders; (iii) raise awareness among decision-makers on the need to take CCA into account in planning documents; (iv) raise awareness among the population in order to prepare it to build its resilience to climate change; (v) improve local knowledge and know-how and

endogenous best practices related to climate change; and (vi) strengthen the framework for dialogue among all national stakeholders for a coordinated response to climate change.

The priority sectors identified under the NAP are, in descending order (i) Agriculture; (ii) Water resources; (iii) Coastal erosion; (iv) Human settlements and health; (v) Land use, land use change and forestry; and (vi) Energy. For each of these sectors, a list of concrete adaptation measures has been defined, the following of which this LDCF project will be directly supporting:

? Agriculture sector:

o Combating land degradation by strengthening integrated soil fertility management (ISFM)

? Water resources sector:

o Improving water management in the agricultural sector

o Improving knowledge of water resources

? Land use, land-use change and forestry sector:

o Reforestation and protection of areas with fragile ecosystems (mountain slopes, river banks) to combat floods, high winds and erosion

? Energy sector:

o Sustainable management of traditional energies (firewood and charcoal)

This LDCF project will be making important contributions to these areas, including through its focus on supporting the development of climate-resilient value chains. The approach taken to increase resilience of coastal communities in Togo will include (amongst others, and as proposed in the NAP): support for knowledge management on CC and NRM in coastal zones; the capacity-building of ICAT and POs for improved SLM, NRM and CCA; and the focus on creating IGAs for resource-dependent coastal communities.

National Action Program under UNCCD (NAP, 2002). The NAP aims to provide acceptable and sustainable living conditions that avoid land abandonment and mass migration resulting from ecological crises, and is intended to be achieved through the implementation of appropriate strategies based on five main principles: the participatory approach, decentralization, the integrated and multisectoral approach, the bottom-up ecosystem approach and partnership. Overall, this LDCF project will support the NAP?s following key objectives: (i) to promote rational management of natural resources and (ii) to implement community self-promotion measures that promote poverty reduction.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for 2011-2020 (NBSAP, submitted 2015). Togo?s NBSAP vision is that by 2025, the biological diversity of Togo's terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems is enhanced, conserved, restored, sustainably used by stakeholders, and is resilient to all forms of threats, including the negative effects of climate change, in order to achieve a new balance between economic, social and environmental development for the benefit of present and future generations. To achieve this, the country developed a set of objectives, which this LDCF project also supports in a number of ways, including its focus on identifying key ecosystem services, and enhancing their resilience to climate change. The NBSAP objectives most closely aligned with this LDCF project are: Objective 5: To develop

innovations so that by 2020, 50% of Togolese farmers adopt sustainable and environmentally friendly agricultural practices; Objective 10: Increase research to improve, share and disseminate knowledge on biodiversity by 2018; Objective 12: To reduce significantly by 2018 the genetic erosion of the genetic diversity of crops, farm animals and wild relatives, species of socio-economic or cultural value; and Objective 16: Establish by 2018 an MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification) reference system to enhance the resilience of ecosystems and biodiversity to climate change.

National Development Plan (PND, 2018-2022). The PND is the central planning document for development in Togo, and provides the key guiding principles for how to bring transformational change to the country?s economy. This plan has three strategic axes, namely: Strategic axis 1: Establish a logistics hub of excellence and a first-class business centre in the sub-region; Strategic Axis 2: develop poles of agricultural processing, manufacturing and extractive industries; and Strategic Axis 3: consolidate social development and strengthen inclusion mechanisms. The second and third axes are well aligned with this project, which will support the following intended impacts of the Plan: (2.1) Value chains of promising sectors are developed, agropoles and competitiveness clusters for agricultural transformation are set up and agricultural jobs are massively created; (2.4) Handicraft businesses are competitive, create wealth and jobs and participate in industrial and tourist development; (3.3) People, especially young people and women, have access to productive, decent and sustainable employment; (3.12) Sustainable management of natural resources and resilience to the effects of climate change are ensured. Moreover, it identifies key challenges the country needs to address to achieve transformational change. This LDCF project intends to make significant contributions to the following key challenge in particular: The development of value chains in the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector by setting up agropoles federating several activities (food production, aquaculture, processing and research) including land reform.

The National Strategy for the Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Management of Mangroves (2017). This Strategy establishes a framework to manage, protect, conserve and use mangrove ecosystems and associated wetlands formations to ensure the long-term sustainability and environmental, social and economic benefits. This strategy is part of the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The objective sought by this strategy is to achieve a gradual improvement of the ecological situation of mangrove ecosystems in Togo, a reduction in the erosion of its genetic heritage, a collective awareness on the challenges of the loss of its biodiversity, and a continuous improvement of the living conditions and environment of local populations. The strategic orientations for the conservation and sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems focus on the following points: (i) Strengthening the capacities of all stakeholders in the management of the biodiversity of mangrove ecosystems; (ii) Promoting national ecological awareness through information and sensitization; (iii) To preserve in a participative way representative areas of mangrove protection in order to ensure their sustainability and conserve their constituent elements; (iv) Promote the sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems and the equitable sharing of roles, responsibilities and benefits; (v) Strengthen sub-regional and international cooperation for a concerted management of mangroves.

Moreover, the Strategy is accompanied by an Action Plan, which is structured around 5 priority programmes: (a) Legal and institutional capacity building programme for the sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems and associated wetlands; (b) Programme for the participatory management of community forests owned by local communities for the conservation and sustainable use of non-degraded

and partially degraded mangrove relics; (c) Programme for the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded mangroves and associated wetlands; (d) Programme to support the sustainable use and equitable sharing of income from the biological resources of mangrove ecosystems and associated wetlands; (e) Programme for the Transboundary Conservation of Mangrove and Associated Wetland Ecosystems.

The responsibility for the implementation of the Action Plan rests on all the various local (farmers' organizations, local elected officials, local populations), national (State, technical services, civil society), non-governmental (NGOs) and international (cooperation partners, donors, international NGOs) stakeholders. The operational coordination of the implementation of the Action Plan is ensured by MERF and will have to involve all the actors of the other departments directly or indirectly concerned by the implementation of this plan.

The Action Plan covers a period of 9 years divided into 3 operational three-year phases. At the end of each phase, the Action Plan will have to be evaluated and updated. The implementation of the Action Plan will be monitored and evaluated annually by the Wildlife and Hunting Directorate on the basis of the indicators that will be defined later during the implementation of the Action Plan. In practice, it is clear that the implementation of this plan has not been successful.

The LDCF project will provide an analysis of reforestation efforts and the existing potential of mangroves, choices of reforestation sites as well as in-depth knowledge of the ecology of mangrove species to allow to mitigate the shortcomings of some restoration attempts. The loss of soil and water quality as well as the choice of non-adapted species to reconstitute the mangroves, and the lack of control of the Nangbeto dam water release schedule are important aspects not to be ignored in a possible attempt to restore the mangrove relics. Based on these analyses, this LDCF project proposes to revise the national strategy for the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangroves in Togo for the next 9 years.

The Forest Master Plan (2018 ? 2022) Within the framework of the Program "Support to REDD+-Readiness and forest rehabilitation in Togo (ProREDD)" supported by the GIZ, Togo carried out its first National Forest Inventory (NFI) between 2015 and 2016. It also developed a master plan as a key planning tool in which authorities define their intention with regard to the region's forest policy. It lays down general guidelines (principles) and sets. This tool is designed to stimulate an increase in forestry initiatives (State, Private, Communities, etc.) based on precise data from the NFI and observing innovative silvicultural initiatives that respect environmental standards.

The LDCF will support, through Component 2, the implementation of the Forest Master Plan in the Maritime Region, striving to boost community forests as well as rehabilitating and restoring sacred forest in conjunction with traditional leaders.

Strategies and plans specifically related to the sustainable management of coastal areas include:

The National Action Plan for the Sustainable Management of Marine and Coastal Ecosystems (2014). This Plan aims at: (i) supporting the introduction of low cost technologies for the reduction of coastal pollution and eliminating discharges of liquid and solid wastes from phosphate mining in nearshore marine waters, (ii) evaluating the biological and ecological status of marine and coastal flora and fauna (iii) enhancing the sustainability of fishing activities.

The Lagoon System Management Plan. This plan was developed with the financial support of the World Bank and aims at collective and sustainable management of the lagoon system in order to make it a development pole for SMEs and SMIs in the fields of fisheries and aquaculture, and related services. Local communities are the main actors in the implementation and control of this body of water, but it is clear that this management plan is not applied, which generates conflicts between users.

The National Sustainable Aquaculture Development Strategy and the National Action Plan for Sustainable Development of Aquaculture (2014-2018): This Strategy seeks to (i) improve aquaculture?s contribution to cover national needs for fish products and food safety; (ii) increase its contribution to the country's economic growth and (iii) enhance its contribution to poverty reduction.

This LDCF project responds directly to the objectives of others important policies and strategies that call for the pursuit of environmentally friendly development, where the effective management of natural resources, the environment, and the human environment must be simultaneously integrated with the socio-economic development. These other strategies and plans include: i) the National Strategy of Sustainable Development (SNDD, 2010); ii) the National Strategy for Reduction of Risks and Natural Disasters Management (2009); iii) the National Forest Action Plan (PAFN, 2011) for the protection and development of forest resources; iv) the National Wildland Fire Management Strategy (2010) which aims at monitoring and reporting annually on the impacts of forest fires.

8. Knowledge Management

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

In line with GEF Knowledge Management Guidelines , knowledge generation and management will be an essential component of the project . The project will develop a systematic knowledge management process to capture and exchange lessons learned and best practices on CCA, CSA, Eba (amongst others) and will support knowledge development and communication activities to systematize and disseminate them in Togo. It will be structured under a knowledge management and communication strategy (KMCS) for the project that will address the needs of practitioners, decision-makers and local stakeholders, making use of both traditional and new communication media and networks. Materials and tools will be produced and disseminated to relevant stakeholders using the most appropriate means to the target audience while learning will be maximized.

The knowledge management strategy of the project, which is central to ensure its sustainability and its complementarity with other initiatives, will rely on the following building blocks: (i) identifying and using the lessons learnt from previous initiatives to inform project interventions; (ii) the generation of new knowledge where gaps have been identified (e.g. good EbA practices for the coastal landscape, ecosystem functioning and health, vulnerability and impacts); (iii) communication/awareness raising of climate change issues and adaptation solutions/EbA approach; and (v) knowledge sharing/dissemination of the lessons learnt through the implementation of the project.

Both Components 1 and 4 will be making direct contributions to knowledge generation and dissemination, while capitalizing on the lessons being generated through Components 2 and 3. Moreover, the latter two

Components will involve significant outreach and training elements, where new knowledge acquired through Component 1 capacity-building activities at institutional and FFPO levels will be effectively applied in the field and contribute to strengthening value chains, inform decision-making, and enhance livelihoods across the coastal landscape.

In general, knowledge sharing will be done through training, technical workshops as well as through the dissemination of information via websites, video reports, production of leaflets etc.

The communication device will be based on the 5W ?What, Who, Where, When and Why? technique.This technique makes it possible to design, adapt and deliver the message to the appropriate target, when it is needed, where it is needed and for what purpose. The technique allows to get straight to the point and effective in communication. In addition, various internal and external means of communication will be used, in particular: mail, phone, physical mail, meeting, social networks, reports, etc.

All outputs relevant to knowledge management are listed in Table 12 below, along with allocated budget and an expected timeline.

Table 12. Knowledge management outputs.

Output	**Budget (US$)**	**Expected timeline**
Output 1.1.1 Studies of climate change vulnerabilities of key coastal ecosystems and certain communes	348.147	The vulnerability assessments are anticipated to be completed in the first year of project implementation, to allow the project to build on that knowledge to better target its interventions.
Output 1.1.2 System for collecting data in the field for monitoring indicators of adaptation to CC and the health of ecosystems	231.047	The system for monitoring ecosystem health and adaptation to climate change will be developed in the first year, and implementation will begin in the second year. Monitoring will continue throughout project implementation, and beyond, as it will be integrated with NDC monitoring requirements.

Output 4.1.1 Lessons learned and dissemination of good project practices	355.600	Knowledge dissemination activities will be planned in the first year, and implemented throughout the remainder of the project. The Vulnerability Atlas for Lake Togo will be prepared in the second year, based on assessments conducted in Output 1.1.1. Finally, research on resilient agriculture and EbA will be supported starting in the second year of the project, and will capitalize on the results generated under Components 2 and 3, as well as lessons learnt from other ongoing projects in Togo and West Africa.
Output 4.1.3 Project monitoring and learning system & M&E	142.820	The project monitoring and learning system will be developed in the first year of the project, and data will be collected/monitoring undertaken throughout implementation.

In terms of communication strategy, the project will be using a series of tools to develop key messages to target communities, FFPOs, and institutional stakeholders at national and local levels to support the attainment of project objectives and ensure its visibility at all levels.

First, the project will be linking its work with existing processes at the national and local levels (e.g. NDC indicator monitoring), ensuring that knowledge being generated and lessons learnt can be directly integrated into decision-making processes. Moreover, a number of knowledge products will be generated to share lessons from the project, including but not limited to: a Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) profile for the coastal landscape; a review of mangrove regeneration projects for policy-makers; an instructional video on good practices for EbA; a Vulnerability Atlas for Lake Togo; as well as a number of peer-reviewed publications/theses/reports capturing lessons learnt from the project. Where relevant, the project will be exploring other tools not mentioned above through its communication strategy, which could include: participatory rural radio programmes; participatory videos; local newspaper coverage; a project website; presentations at conferences; national TV coverage; and more.

The KM strategy will ensure to capitalize on traditional knowledge, and in particular the specific skills and capacities of women and other vulnerable groups, to ensure they can also be agents of change in decision-making processes. This will be enabled through participatory approaches and continued engagement with the communities and vulnerable groups throughout project implementation.

Awareness-raising activities will be taking place at different levels, and with a range of different stakeholders. The project will build on existing FFS efforts in the landscape, which will ensure a continous process for updating the skills and information base needed for communities to cope with CC. Another approach to be used is exchange visits between communities, to share both good production practices and approaches to restoration, potentially extending across nations of the region (e.g. Benin). The particular topic of vulnerability in the Lake Togo ecosystem will also be presented at schools and colleges. Results from the project will be also disseminated beyond the project intervention zone through several existing information sharing networks and forums.

AVSF will organize a knowledge management and communication training exercise for the PMU and Implementing Partners, to develop their capacity on effective information and knowledge management. The aim of this exercise will be to underline that KM and effective communication should be viewed as a fundamental part of each team members? job, and not as an ?extra effort?. This will allow the project staff at national and landscape level to disseminate the project to targeted stakeholders through communication events with beneficiaries (e.g. information days, on-farm demonstrations, local fairs, brief radio programs, information vans and community announcers) and national audiences (e.g. organization of workshops and conferences, web dissemination).

Finally, the project will specifically ensure coordination with other initiatives in terms of avoiding overlap, sharing best practices and generating knowledge products of good practices. Particular focus will be given to the WACA ResIP project, which has several complementarities with this LDCF project, and may warrant the implementation of a specific coordination mechanism.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Monitoring Arrangements

Project oversight will be carried out by the PSC, the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and relevant Technical Units in HQ. Oversight will ensure that: (i) project outputs are produced in accordance with the project results framework and leading to the achievement of project outcomes; (ii) project outcomes are leading to the achievement of the project objective; (iii) risks are continuously identified and monitored and appropriate mitigation strategies are applied; and (iv) agreed project global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits are being delivered.

The FAO GEF Unit and HQ Technical Units will provide oversight of GEF financed activities, outputs and outcomes largely through the annual PIRs, periodic backstopping and supervision missions.

Project monitoring will be carried out by the three respective implement agencies through their respective office in charge and the FAO budget holder. Project performance will be monitored using the project results matrix, including indicators (baseline and targets) and annual work plans and budgets. At inception the results matrix will be reviewed to finalize identification of: i) outputs ii) indicators; and iii) missing baseline information and targets. A detailed M&E plan, which builds on the results matrix and defines specific requirements for each indicator (data collection methods, frequency, responsibilities for data collection and analysis, etc.) will also be developed during project inception by the M&E specialist.

Table 6: Summary of M&E related costs

Type of M&E Activity	Responsible Parties	Time-frame	Budget

Inception Workshop	PMU, FAO Country Office (Support from Lead Technical Officer -LTO and FAO-GEF Coordination Unit)	Within two months of project document signature	USD 10,000
Project Inception Report	Project Coordinator and FAO Country Office with clearance by LTO, and FAOR	Within two weeks of inception workshop	PMU time covered by the project. *Staff time for Project Coordinator : USD 37,500 (in total under M&E)
Supervision visits	FAO country office, LTO and HQ officer. FAO-GEF Coordination Unit may participate in the visits if needed	Annually or as needed	The visits of the LTO and the HQ officer(s) will be paid by GEF agency fee. Visits from PMU will be paid from the project travel budget: USD 25,000
Project Progress Reports (PPR)	Project coordinator, M&E officer with stakeholder contributions and other participating institutions	Six-monthly	PMU time covered by the project *Staff time for Project Coordinator : USD 37,500 (in total under M&E)
Project Implementation Review report (PIR)	Drafted by Project Coordinator with supervision of the LTO and FAO Togo. Approved and submitted to GEF by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit	Annually	FAO staff time financed though GEF agency fees. PMU time covered by the project *Staff time for Project Coordinator : USD 37,500 (in total under M&E).
Co-financing Reports	PMU with input from other co-financier	Annually	PMU time covered by the project budget.
CCA TT	Project Coordinator, M&E officer with LTO support	Mid term and end of project	PMU staff covered by the project

Mid-term review	FAO country office, external consultant in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and others	Project mi-term	USD 40,000
Final evaluation	External consultant, FAO Office of Evaluation (OED) in consultation with the project team, including the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit and others	At least three months before operational closure	USD 40,000
Terminal Report	Project Coordinator and PMU	Within two months of project closure	USD 7,000
Terminal workshop	PMU, FAO country office	Immediately after the Final Evaluation	USD 10,000
M&E part time staff and travel costs	PMU, ODEF.	As soon as the project starts	USD 48,000
Total Budget			USD 217,500

Reporting

Specific reports that will be prepared under the M&E program are: (i) Project inception report; (ii) Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B); (iii) PPRs; (iv) annual PIR; (v) Technical Reports; (vi) co-financing reports; and (vii) Terminal Report. In addition, assessment of the GEF M&E Tracking Tools against the baseline (completed during project preparation) will be required at midterm and final project evaluation.

Project Inception Report. The PMU will prepare a draft project inception report in consultation with the LTO, BH and other project partners. Elements of this report should be discussed during the Project Inception Workshop and the report subsequently finalized. The report will include a narrative on the institutional roles and responsibilities and coordinating action of project partners, progress to date on project establishment and start-up activities and an update of any changed external conditions that may affect project implementation. It will also include a detailed first year AWP/B, a detailed project monitoring plan. The draft inception report will be circulated to the PSC for review and comments before its finalization, no later than one month after project start-up. The report should be cleared by the FAO BH, LTO and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and uploaded in FPMIS by the BH.

Results-based Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP/B). The draft of the first AWP/B will be prepared by the PMU in consultation with the FAO Project Task Force and reviewed at the project Inception Workshop. The Inception Workshop (IW) inputs will be incorporated and the PMU will submit a final draft AWP/B within two weeks of the IW to the BH. For subsequent AWP/B, the PMU will organize a project progress review and planning meeting for its review. Once comments have been incorporated, the BH will circulate the AWP/B to the LTO and the FAO GEF Coordination Unit for comments/clearance prior to uploading in FPMIS by the BH. The AWP/B must be linked to the project?s Results Framework indicators so that the project?s work is contributing to the achievement of the indicators. The AWP/B should include detailed activities to be implemented to achieve the project outputs and output targets and divided into monthly timeframes and targets and milestone dates for output indicators to be achieved during the year. A detailed project budget for the activities to be implemented during the year should also be included together with all monitoring and supervision activities required during the year. The AWP/B should be approved by the Project Steering Committee and uploaded on the FPMIS by the BH.

Project Progress Reports (PPR): PPRs will be prepared by the PMU based on the systematic monitoring of output and outcome indicators identified in the project?s Results Framework (Annex 1). The purpose of the PPR is to identify constraints, problems or bottlenecks that impede timely implementation and to take appropriate remedial action in a timely manner. They will also report on projects risks and implementation of the risk mitigation plan. The Budget Holder has the responsibility to coordinate the preparation and finalization of the PPR, in consultation with the PMU, LTO and the FLO. After LTO, BH and FLO clearance, the FLO will ensure that project progress reports are uploaded in FPMIS in a timely manner.

Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR): The BH (in collaboration with the PMU and the LTO) will prepare an annual PIR covering the period July (the previous year) through June (current year) to be submitted to the FAO GEF Coordination Unit Funding Liaison Officer (FLO) for review and approval no later than (check each year with GEF Unit but roughly end June/early July each year). The FAO GEF Coordination Unit will submit the PIR to the GEF Secretariat and GEF Evaluation Office as part of the Annual Monitoring Review report of the FAO-GEF portfolio. PIRs will be uploaded on the FPMIS by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit.

Key milestones for the PIR process:

Early July: the LTOs submit the draft PIRs (after consultations with BHs, project teams) to the GEF Coordination Unit (faogef@fao.org , copying respective GEF Unit officer) for initial review;

Mid July: FAO GEF Coordination Unit responsible officers review main elements of PIR and discuss with LTO as required;

Early/mid-August: the FAO GEF Coordination Unit prepares and finalizes the FAO Summary Tables and sends to the GEF Secretariat by (date is communicated each year by the GEF Secretariat through the FAO GEF Coordination Unit;

September/October: PIRs are finalized. PIRs carefully and thoroughly reviewed by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit and discussed with the LTOs for final review and clearance;

Mid November: (date to be confirmed by the GEF): the FAO GEF Coordination Unit submits the final PIR reports -cleared by the LTU and approved by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit - to the GEF Secretariat and the GEF Independent Evaluation Office.

Technical Reports: Technical reports will be prepared by national, international consultants (partner organizations under LOAs) as part of project outputs and to document and share project outcomes and lessons learned. The drafts of any technical reports must be submitted by the PCU to the BH who will share it with the LTO. The LTO will be responsible for ensuring appropriate technical review and clearance of said report. The BH will upload the final cleared reports onto the FPMIS. Copies of the technical reports will be distributed to project partners and the Project Steering Committee as appropriate.

Co-financing Reports: The BH, with support from the PMU, will be responsible for collecting the required information and reporting on co-financing as indicated in the Project Document/CEO Request. The PMU will compile the information received from the executing partners and transmit it in a timely manner to the LTO and BH. The report, which covers the period 1 July through 30 June, is to be submitted on or before 31 July and will be incorporated into the annual PIR. The format and tables to report on co-financing can be found in the PIR.

GEF Tracking Tools: Following the GEF policies and procedures, the relevant tracking tools will be submitted at two moments: (i) with the project document at CEO endorsement and (ii) with the project?s terminal evaluation or final completion report. The TT will be uploaded in FPMIS by the FAO GEF Coordination Unit. The TT are developed by the Project Design Specialist, in close collaboration with the FAO Project Task Force. They are filled in by the PMU and made available for the final evaluation.

Terminal Report: Within two months before the end date of the project, and one month before the Final Evaluation, the PMU will submit to the BH and LTO a draft Terminal Report. The main purpose of the Terminal Report is to give guidance at ministerial or senior government level on the policy decisions required for the follow-up of the project, and to provide the donor with information on how the funds were utilized. The Terminal Report is accordingly a concise account of the main products, results, conclusions and recommendations of the project, without unnecessary background, narrative or technical details. The target readership consists of persons who are not necessarily technical specialists but who need to understand the policy implications of technical findings and needs for insuring sustainability of project results.

10. Benefits

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

The project will generate socio-economic benefits and will increase resilience of local communities by maintaining and enhancing the resource base on which the local communities rely for their livelihoods. This includes, but it not limited to: i) increased financial security through diversified livelihoods; ii) increased food security, associated with adaptation practices, rehabilitated and restored ecosystem services of economic value, and strengthened food value chains; iii) enhanced/ecologically sensitive aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems governance; and v) women and youth empowerment.

In order to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities and to promote incentives to local communities living around targeted aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, the project will also work towards livelihood diversification, strengthening value chains, and promoting climate resilient land and water management practices. For example, sustainable aquaculture, agroforestry, and eco-tourism will all be promoted.

There are indeed quantifiable impacts expected from income generation and livelihood diversification strategies. However, the exact figures for percentage income generation gains per household depend on the particular value chain in question, and the importance of that value chain to the household overall portfolio of activities (and there are many combinations in the proposed work in Togo). Careful screening of income generating options and consequently developing sustainable business options (through methodologies such as Market Analysis and Development ? MA&D) is one way to ensure higher percentage increases. While percentage income generation gains per household vary enormously, in work of this kind it is not unusual to see average 20-50% increases ? and indeed this is the working target for programmes such as the Forest and Farm Facility ? FFF- (although in practice ranges of increase from as low as 10% to as high as 150% or more).

Resilience in the target areas is affected by a wide range of hazards (market fluctuations, variable weather patterns, political upheavals and so on), the specific vulnerabilities of particular groups (e.g. their dependence on particular crops), and their exposure to those hazards (e.g. are they in flood prone areas that would suffer in increasing rainfall events). Greater income allows people to invest in livelihood diversification. And livelihood diversification is built on: agro-ecological diversification (e.g. increasing the numbers of productive species, finding more robust varieties of each species, planting crop and tree species in arrangements that improve soil fertility etc.), economic diversification (e.g. cultivating various products, developing new markets to sell those products, installing new processing and packaging options to increase market niches and sales prices etc.), social diversification (e.g. new networks and partnerships to achieve the above, new organisations to aggregate and represent producers etc) and physical infrastructure diversification (e.g. various sources of water for crops such as rainwater harvesting, various physical protection measures such as drainage, various means of transport to market, various social media marketing options etc). Livelihood diversification does not necessarily supplement incomes (although it often does) ? but rather it makes income more resilient against the range of anticipated hazards. Greater income does not necessarily lead to greater diversification and resilience (although it often does) ? but it does increase investment options. This project concept deliberately aims to enhance the mutually beneficial links between the two.

Morevoer, the project will promote full and productive employment and decent work in the rural areas of the coastal landscape. The project will contribute to the following Pillars of Decent Work: (i) Pillar I - Employment creation and enterprise development, through its Components 2 and 3 targeting value chain development, with a focus on the needs and wants of women and youth among others; and (ii) Pillar IV ? Governance and social dialogue, through working directly with FFPOs to enhance participation in agriculture and rural development processes, and streghtening decision-making capacity for climate change adaptation

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Medium/Moderate		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

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

The project was reclassified from low to moderate risk mostly because although the foreseen environmental and social impacts of project are likely to be positive considering the nature of the interventions, the project includes the following risks factors under the Environmental and Social Risk Identification Screening Checklist:

(i)**ESS 5 ? Pest and Pesticide Management**: The project will support farming communities to increase vegetable and fruit crop production. Although the project has a strong focus on agro-ecological approaches and safeguarding the environment, farming communities will be supported to increase vegetable and fruit production. This may result in the direct or indirect use of pesticides which triggers ESS 5.

(ii) **ESS 9 ?Indigenous People and Cultural Heritage**: under activities inherent to Outcome 2.1, the project may be implemented in area of sacred forest, which triggers ESS 9.

The risks to the project have been identified and analysed during the project preparation phase and an Environmental and Social Impact Analysis (ESIA) including a Pest Management Plan will be conducted during project inception. In relation to ESS 5, the ESIA will need to demonstrate how Integrated Pest Management (IPM) foreseen as part of the suit of best practices promoted under Output 3.1.2, will be promoted to reduce reliance on pesticides and what measures are taken to minimize risks of pesticide use. Likewise, the ESIA will determine whether ESS 9 is actually triggered and if so, identify measures that will ensure that the cultural heritage is protected whether or not it has been legally protected or previously disturbed With the support and oversight of FAO, the Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be responsible for managing the risks identified in the ESIA as well as the effective implementation of mitigation measures. The ESIA will further inform the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system, that will serve to monitor outcome and output indicators, risks to the project and mitigation measures. The PSC will also be responsible for monitoring the effectiveness of mitigation measures and adjusting mitigation strategies accordingly, as well as identifying and managing any new risks that have not been identified during Project preparation, in collaboration with Project partners.

The six-monthly Project Progress Reports (PPR) are the main tool for risk monitoring and management. The PPRs include a section covering the systematic monitoring of risks and mitigation actions that were identified in the previous PPRs. The PPRs also include a section for the identification of possible new risks or risks that still need to be addressed, risk rating and mitigation actions, as well as those responsible for monitoring such actions and estimated timeframes. FAO will closely monitor project risk management and will support the adjustment and implementation of mitigation strategies. The preparation of risk monitoring reports and their rating will also be part of the Annual Project Implementation Review Report (PIR) prepared by FAO and submitted to the GEF Secretariat.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
FAO ES Screening Checklist	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	

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

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term milestone	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Objective: To strengthen the resilience to climate change of coastal communities and ecosystems in the Maritime region of Togo							
Component 1: Mainstreaming of CCA into sector policies and programs and capacity development at national and sub-national levels for climate impact and adaptation assessment, monitoring and planning.							
1.1 Knowledge about the risks and impacts of climate change is strengthened	(i) # of climate risks and vulnerability assessments conducted (CCA TT Outcome 2.1, output 2.1.4)	0 at communal level in project area: Vulnerability to CC of Lake Togo ecosystem is not known; Vulnerability to CC for key staple food value chains is not known	(i) At least 3: (1 vulnerability and restoration opportunity assessment for Lake Togo; plus vulnerability assessment for 2 staple food completed)	(i) At least 12 (1 for the lagoon ecosystem, 8 at communal level, and 3 assessments targeting key staple food crops)	Progress reports Vulnerability studies available	Community participation to studies Local councillors highly committed Commitment from producer unions Targeted crops will be identified during the course of the project in a participatory manner (with APEX organizations including CTOP) and in conjunction with Promifa Project	Project Coordination Unit
	(ii) # of systems and frameworks established CCA TT 2.1.3	0		(ii) 1 system established at national leve	System reporting		PMU
Output 1.1.1 Climate change risk studies of key coastal ecosystems and communes conducted **Output 1.1.2** Information system established for continuous monitoring, review and reporting of climate change resilience indicators							

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term milestone	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
1.2 Central and decentralized administration, and communities, identify, prioritize and implement adaptation measures in sectoral plans, policies, and communal development plans	(i) # of people trained on CC impact (on coastal ecosystems) and appropriate adaption responses (including EbA) *(CCA TT Output 2.3.1)*	Elected mayor and councellors have yet to be trained as elections were carried out in July 2019; 0 staff from extension services (agriculture, environment) on EbA; Several producer unions (cassava and cereals) were sensitized to climate change but not on EbA	(i) Representatives of the producers' umbrella organisations grouped around CTOP[1] are trained in EbA practices	(i) 2482 people in total (including 32 mayors, 100 council reps from local development and environment, 200 staff members from MAPAH and MEDDPN, Para Statal Organization, 30 Extension service staff from Environment, Agriculture, ICAT, 120 members of the sustainable commission at communal and prefectoral level, 2000 members of producer organizations)	Training evaluation forms Progress reports Tools available on CTOP website	Strong commitment from targeted actors	Project Coordination Unit

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term milestone	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
	(ii) Cross-sectotal polices and plans incorporate adaptation consideration(CCA TT Output 2.1.1)	Adaptation measures taken at communal land are led by NGOs on an ad-hoc basis	(ii) At least 2	(ii) 12 (8 communal development plans, Lagoon Ecosystem Adaptation plan, 3 adaptation plans for key staple food)	Communal development plans; Adaptation plans	Local development plans in selected communes are prepared with the support of donors; Communes targeted are selected by the project in a participatory manner based a different criteria (including SHARP survey); Commitment from producer unions to engaged in an adaptation plan for key staple food crops	Project Coordination Unit
Output 1.2.1: Extension workers in forestry, agriculture, and fisheries; national and local government officials; and leaders of FFPOs are trained in the mainstreaming of CCA into policies and plans **Output 1.2.2**: Communal development plans are developed and/or reviewed to mainstream climate change adaptation approaches (such as EbA) **Output 1.2.3:** Prefectoral Sustainable Development Commissions are capacitated to deliver sectoral adaptation planning in coordination with the NAP Committee **Output 1.2.4:** National Strategies for Mangrove conservation and for Aquaculture and Fisheries sector development are updated to integrate climate change resilience							
Component 2: Integrated coastal management to restore degraded ecosystems and enhance livelihoods of coastal communities.							

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term milestone	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
2.1 Littoral zones, mangrove, riparian grasslands (lake and lagoons) and sacred forest ecosystems provide increased protection against negative CC effects, reducing coastal erosion and increasing resilience	(i) Area (hectares) of land managed for climate resilience (CCA TT Core indicator 2)	Lack of appropriate management for Lake Togo Existing community forests within the maritime region have few management plans in place and lack funding to implement them Existence of unrecorded/abandoned sacred forests	(i) TBD a) Vulnerability assessment for Lake Togo available b) 4 community forests have a sustainable and climate sensible management plan in place c) 200 ha of lagoon banks restored d) 100 ha of degraded community forests (including sacred) Identified e) 20 degraded community forests mapped and restraured	(i) 11,000 ha in total including: a) 1 adaptation plan for Lake Togo including zoning with no go zones (5% of the total territory, approx 5000 ha) b) 450 ha of community managed forest under a sustanaible and climate sensible management plan c) 1000 ha of lagoon banks restored d) 500 ha of degraded land restored (wood energy plantations) e) 100 ha of degraded community forests (include sacred forest) mapped	Collect earth; Fauna and flora inventory in targeted community forests; Lake Togo biodiversity assessment; Mapping of sacred forest site; Progress report	Community committed to participate /support/implement management plans Commitments from traditionnal leaders Commitments from FFPO (incentive to engage FFPO in restoration/conservation activities)	

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term milestone	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Output 2.1.1 Community based- ecosystem management plans developed and implemented (i.e reforestation of river banks, coastline, mangrove management, management of forest areas) **Output 2.1.2** Community groups are established to facilitate the restoration and management / erosion of river / sea banks							
2.2 Coastal and littoral communities benefit from diversified, ecosystem based livelihoods and sources of income	(i) Total # of direct beneficiaries with diversified and stengthen livelihoods (contributing to CCA TT Output 1.1.2)	Existence of informal groups working on craft activities; Existence of informal groups of youth involved in tourism; Lack of opportunities for communities living within and around key ecosystems targeted by the project	(i) TBD. Market studies for opportunities targeting women and young people	(i) 500 people (50% women, 30% youth) living around key targeted ecosystems supported with diversified and strenghtened livelihoods	Number of cooperatives/ groups officially registred; Survey available to assess level of resilience of peoples supported; Evaluation report	Market study provides opportunities for key vulnerable people living around key targeted ecosystems	Project Coordination Unit
Output 2.2.1 Women's cooperatives are established and trained to generate income from ecosystems-based activities (including handicrafts). **Output 2.2.2** Vulnerable groups (youth, women) living in targeted fragile ecosystems are capacitated to undertake activities (e.g. ecotourism) that contribute to climate change resilience.							
Component 3: Enhanced production systems through the deployment of adaptation technologies and innovative practices in vulnerable ecosystems							

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term milestone	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
3.1 Coastal and littoral communities have climate resilient production systems and have enhanced their livelihood assets through technologies and innovative solutions.	(i) Incubators introduced/ Number of entrepreneurs supported (CCATT output 1.2.1)	None		(i) 2100 entrepreneurs supported (of which 50% are women), from 78 cooperatives (including cocoa, palm tree, moringa)	Survey; Progress reports; Existence of contracts signed between FFPOs and private sector; Survey to measure adoption of climate smart agriculture by producer unions	Stable market conditions and political situation; Marketing campaigns promoted by the project to ease access to niche markets;	Project Coordination Unit
	(ii) Total # of direct beneficiaries from VC support activities	0	50,000	99,500	Survey; Progress reports;		Project Coordination Unit
Output 3.1.1: Aquaculture farms are rehabilitated to become climate change resilient **Output 3.1.2:** Climate resilient staple food, vegetables and fruit crops value chains (production, processing, marketing) including cassava, Rice, Market gardening, small-scale livestock are developed **Output 3.1.3:** Profitable and sustainable forest and non-timber forest product value chains are strengthened and/or developed. **Output 3.1.4***:* Sustainable fishery value chains are developed **Output 3.1.5***:* Feasibility study and pilot experience for vulnerable communities to support sustainable agriculture, fishing, livestock and forestry activities							
Component 4: Project monitoring and dissemination of results							

	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term milestone	Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
4.1 Project implementation based on results based management and application of project lessons learned in future operations facilitated	(i) # and types of documents and tools developed to monitor and evaluate the project and share knowledge	None	(i) M&E framework developed; mid-term evaluation conducted	M&E framework developed Final evaluation conducted Collect-Earth assessment conducted in key targeted ecosystem Document on project best practices and lessons learned developed	Reporting documents. Publications on Best practices		Project Coordination Unit
Output 4.1.1 Lessons learned and dissemination of good project practices through appropriate targeted knowledge products **Output 4.1.2** Final and mid-term evaluation of the project **Output 4.1.3** Project monitoring and learning system							

[1] CTOP : Coordination Togolaise des Organisations Paysannes et des Producteurs Agricoles

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

Response to comments are in red.

Togo: Strengthening resilience to climate change of coastal communities in Togo, (FAO) GEF ID = 10165

Germany Comments

Germany welcomes the proposal aiming to support mainstreaming of adaptation across sustainable production systems and livelihood generation in the maritime area of Togo. Germany appreciates that the project intends to ensure the sustainability of on-going interventions in the agriculture and fisheries sectors by increasing knowledge and consideration of climate change adaptation. Furthermore, Germany welcomes the thorough consultation of German Development agencies, ensuring complementarity and additionality with ongoing activities. At the same time, Germany has the following comments that should be addressed:

Suggestions for improvements to be made during the drafting of the final project proposal:

? As the PIF outlines, the institutional basis for environmental management in Togo is weak and there is little cross-sectoral integration of policies and programs. Germany considers it important to describe in more detail the set-up and functioning of the ?mechanisms for cross-sectorial coordination for addressing CCA strategies and practices established?. It shall be illustrated how to ensure effectiveness of such mechanisms in an environment where cross-sectoral collaboration is generally weak.

Indeed the cross-sectoral coordination is quite weak and this was mentioned as one key barrier to be addressed to overcome climate change impacts. As stated in the barrier analysis, despite several policies and strategies aimed at environmental and coastal management, the institutional bases for implementation of environmental management in Togo, nationally and locally are very weak. There is very little synergy or effective cross-sectoral integration of policies and programs which have an impact on environmental management (environment, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism). The regulatory frameworks for environmental management are poorly implemented and the country lacks the institutional capacity, nationally and locally to implement/enforce these effectively. As an example, as far as monitoring of fisheries is concerned, there has been no real progress in terms of compliance with mesh size regulations. There?s also a lack of coordination between the various institutions working in the management, protection and restoration of these coastal ecosystems, and of fishing in particular. The functions of management structures are little known to agents. One significant example of lack of coordination is between the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DPA) and ICAT, whereby the latter is not able to effectively support producers on the ground as it does not have the required coordination mechanisms in place with the former, and causing difficulty in applying the texts regulating aquaculture.

As mentioned in the PRODOC, there?s an ongoing support which is provided by the WACA ResIP to i) support for the revision of Togo's Environment Framework Law; ii) support in developing the attributions of the directorates of Togo's Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Nature Protection; and iii) elaborate/revise the texts for the application of the Coastal Act.There?s also an ongoing support under the GCF readiness.

The LDCF project will make sure to anchor its strategies to the aforementioned initiatives so that it brings value added on the ground, both at local and national level. It will work at the prefectoral level and will enhance the capacities of the 7 Prefectoral Sustainable Development Commissions in cross-sectoral adaptation planning. Having prefectoral sustainable development commissions with enhanced capacities will make sure that future investments at local level in agriculture, forestry, aquaculture

support resilient activities. The project will also build synergies with the NAP committee to ensure that it can effectively play its role in monitoring progress regarding the resilience of the country.

? In line with the previous point, Germany would consider it helpful to add a more detailed description of the set-up and functioning of and success factors for the foreseen ?cross-sectoral data and information system to translate findings from assessments into decision-making processes, policy and planning?.

This information is provided under component 1, output 1.1.2. The project will establish a system for monitoring the impacts of climate change on the main livelihoods (agriculture, fishing, forestry), as well as monitoring of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in the coastal zone, and will ensure that state, trends, and drivers are well recorded. This information will be captured, archived and analysed by ODEF and will feed into the adaptation planning processes at national, local and FPPO level, but also to respond to NDC monitoring needs.

? Germany would also strongly suggest to add a description of the set-up, functioning, success factors and funding sources of the foreseen ?vulnerable communities funding mechanism? for sustainable farming, fisheries, livestock and forestry activities.

Discussions with stakeholders during the PPG phase have shown that there are current mechanisms that exist for disaster risk management (such mechanism was implemented during the last floods and drought in the north where cash for food/support to small livelihoods to recover was distributed).

In the LDCF proposed approach, the project will undertake one or 2 feasability studies, as indicated in outcome 3.5: i) The project proposes, as a first option, to conduct a feasibility study for the establishment of a Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) conditional finance mechanism, potentially focusing on tourism stakeholders/mining/industry operators around Lake Togo. ii) Another option to be considered would be to conduct a pilot experience by using existing community Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLAs) and top up those funds conditional on the loans achieving particular sustainable practices ? that could be monitored by mobile phone photos. A new app based VSLA loan monitoring technology of this sort has been developed by GreenFi ? F3Life in Kenya. This option could be pilot in a couple of villages surrounding key critical ecosystems. This activity could be confirmed or not during the inception phase.

? Finally, Germany would appreciate clarification on the number of small farmers to benefit from the project: While section f) refers to ?the provision of tools and training for 10,000 small farmers and 2,000 fishermen?, the indicative targets for indicators 1.1.ii and 3.1.i are ?5,000 people [with enhanced capacity to identify climate risk and/or engage in adaptation measures]? (1.1.ii) and ?5,000 small farmers and 2,000 fishermen [adopt climate resilient technologies/practices]? (3.1.i). It should be clarified how these numbers relate to each other and how they add up to 10,000 people.

The results framework of the project clarifies these numbers, and targets are also presented in the CCA tracking tool prepared for the project M&E.

United States Comments

Thank you for the opportunity to review the PIF.

As FAO prepares the draft final project document for CEO endorsement, we urge FAO to:

? Include references to the source material for statistics and scenario projections;

Extensive sources for statistics and scenario projections have been added in the Project Document.

? Consult with relevant stakeholders regarding the cultural significant of the sacred forests in Togo;

Interviews were conducted with key stakeholders (especially local decision makers/traditional chiefs) regarding sacred forest. Sacred forest is one of the focus of this project (see the sacred forest restoration objective under component 2).

? Expand on proposals for how to gain needed expertise for data collection to better inform vulnerability of the coastal community to climate change;

Vulnerability assessments will be conducted under component 1, working with national and international expertise and involving several key actors in data collection to enhance access to information. See outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2

? Provide detailed plans for how adaptation measures will be included in plans for the new modern fishing port in the city of Lom?;

The idea at the PIF stage was to build on JICA co-financing for the construction of a fishing port and to ensure that the LDCF project provides adaptation options to the fishing port. However given the delays experienced between the PIF initial stage (2016) and the PIF approval stage (2019), the JICA financing support to the port was already completed and couldn?t be considered as cofinancing for this project.

? Expand on the particulars of stakeholder consultations planned, including how FAO will work at the community level to mitigate issues between any dissenting groups; and,

A comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been prepared and is presented in the Project Document. Furthermore, details of the consultations having taken place during the PPG phase are presented (it has included traditional authorities who are involved in sacred forest management).

? Expand on ways in which Ministries involved in this project will coordinate with each other, including through planned institutional arrangements between Ministries.

Institutional arrangements have been detailed in the project document, and a section has been dedicated to describing current institutional framework in Togo for NRM and CCA.

In addition, we expect that FAO in the development of its full proposal will:

? Provide more information on how beneficiaries, including women, have been involved in the development of the project proposal and will benefit from this project;

This has been done. See response above on stakeholder engagement during the PPG.

? Engage local stakeholders, including community-based organizations, environmental non-governmental organizations and the private sector in both the development and implementation of the program; and,

This has been done. See response above on stakeholder engagement during the PPG.

? Clarify on how the implementing agency and its partners will communicate results, lessons learned and best practices identified throughout the project to the various stakeholders both during and after the project.

This has been detailed in the Knowledge Management section of the Project Document.

STAP Screen

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID 10165

Project Title Strengthening resilience to climate change of coastal communities in Togo

Date of Screening May 21st, 2019

STAP member Screener Toth,F.

STAP secretariat screener Zommers, Z.

STAP Overall Assessment Minor issues.

The Togolese coastal zone suffers from a combination of socioeconomic and climate pressures, and management problems with natural resources. Efforts to mend one or the other problem separately is likely to fail because individual improvements could easily be undermined by the remaining poor conditions in other areas. Hence the STAP welcomes the integrated approach to tackling pervasive challenges in a coordinated manner.

This PIF presents a good problem statement. However, the project would benefit from a detailed Theory of Change and further evaluation of whether or not the activities proposed will address the drivers of risk. For example, marine sand and gravel extraction is listed as a principal risk to coastal ecosystems and form of economic income. The substitute economic activity proposed by the project includes developing handicrafts, medicinal plant production, or tourism. A detailed evaluation is needed to confirm whether or not such activities represent viable livelihood alternatives. If not, sand mining is likely to continue. Torres et al (2017) note that demand for sand is likely to only increase and illegal extraction is rampant. STAP recommends that the proponents improve the following items: theory of change with the related contingency planning, specifying the project?s results in the form of more quantitative indicators, innovations (their nature, sources, complementarity), risk assessment and management, and knowledge management.

Part I: Project Information

B. Indicative Project Description Summary

Project Objective: Is the objective clearly defined, and consistently related to the problem diagnosis? **Yes**

Project components: A brief description of the planned activities. Do these support the project?s objectives? **Yes**

Outcomes: A description of the expected short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention **Yes**

Do the planned outcomes encompass important global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits? **Properly described**

Are the global environmental benefits/adaptation benefits likely to be generated? **Yes**

Outputs: A description of the products and services which are expected to result from the project. Is the sum of the outputs likely to contribute to the outcomes? **Clearly described.**

Part II: Project justification A simple narrative explaining the project?s logic, i.e. a theory of change. **No formal theory of change presented.**

A ToC has been developed and is presented in the Project Document. It outlines the barriers, climate and non-climate drivers, enablers, etc and how they relate to project outcomes and overall objective.

1. Project description. Briefly describe:

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description) Is the problem statement well-defined? **Yes**

Are the barriers and threats well described, and substantiated by data and references? **Yes**

For multiple focal area projects: does the problem statement and analysis identify the drivers of environmental degradation which need to be addressed through multiple focal areas; and is the objective welldefined, and can it only be supported by integrating two, or more focal areas objectives or programs? **Yes**

2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Is the baseline identified clearly? **Yes**

Does it provide a feasible basis for quantifying the project?s benefits?

The baseline is an adequate support for the proposed project but no data are presented for quantifying its benefits.

Is the baseline sufficiently robust to support the incremental (additional cost) reasoning for the project?

For multiple focal area projects: are the multiple baseline analyses presented (supported by data and references), and the multiple benefits specified, including the proposed indicators;

are the lessons learned from similar or related past GEF and non-GEF interventions described; and how did these lessons inform the design of this project?

3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project What is the theory of change? **Regrettably, no formal theory of change is presented.**

See response above.

What is the sequence of events (required or expected) that will lead to the desired outcomes?

What is the set of linked activities, outputs, and outcomes to address the project?s objectives?

Are the mechanisms of change plausible, and is there a well-informed identification of the underlying assumptions? **It is unclear if the indicated outputs in Component 2 will be sufficient to address drivers of degradation and provide sufficiently large economic incentives to stop degradation. Sustainability of the proposed community CCA action plans are unclear given increasing population and economic pressures. Land management plans and enforcement of regulations will be critical to ensure long term protection of coastal ecosystems. STAP suggests the development of a plausible logical framework, and further refinement of proposed activities, during the next phase of project development.**

A plausible logical framework, and detailed activities have been proposed in the PPG phase. The focus on participatory approaches will support the long-term sustainability of CCA interventions through the project.

Is there a recognition of what adaptations may be required during project implementation to respond to changing conditions in pursuit of the targeted outcomes?

No such concerns are presented. They should be considered and proper fallbacks developed. Tying the specified sequence of actions and events together in a theory of change would also enable this kind of contingency planning.

5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEF trust fund, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing;

GEF trust fund: will the proposed incremental activities lead to the delivery of global environmental benefits? **Yes**

LDCF/SCCF: will the proposed incremental activities lead to adaptation which reduces vulnerability, builds adaptive capacity, and increases resilience to climate change? **Yes**

6) global environmental benefits (GEF trust fund) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

Are the benefits truly global environmental benefits, and are they measurable? **Yes**

Is the scale of projected benefits both plausible and compelling in relation to the proposed investment?

Benefits are plausible, but not a single core indicator is quantified. The STAP recommends that the proponents make an effort to produce a few quantified core indicators to allow better understanding of the expected GEBs.

Are the global environmental benefits explicitly defined?

Are indicators, or methodologies, provided to demonstrate how the global environmental benefits will be measured and monitored during project implementation? **No, see above**

See response above.

What activities will be implemented to increase the project?s resilience to climate change? **The project itself revolves around increasing resilience to climate change.**

7) innovative, sustainability and potential for scaling-up Is the project innovative, for example, in its design, method of financing, technology, business model, policy, monitoring and evaluation, or learning?

The integrated treatment of various aspects of climate resilience in coastal communities is novel in this region. A few examples of information systems, product and process innovations are mentioned, but a lot more (e.g. business mode, financing, institutions) would be possible and needed. Their coordinated implementation would also foster spreading and scaling up efforts to enhance climate resilience.

Is there a clearly-articulated vision of how the innovation will be scaled-up, for example, over time, across geographies, among institutional actors?

Will incremental adaptation be required, or more fundamental transformational change to achieve long term sustainability?

Given the multiplicity of socioeconomic and environmental challenges in the Togolese coastal zone, deep transformational change would be required to achieve long-term durable reduction of climate exposure and sensitivity. It is unclear that this project will be able to achieve that as it currently stands.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates. Please provide georeferenced information and map where the project interventions will take place. **Provided**

2. Stakeholders. Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase: Indigenous people and local communities; Civil society organizations; Private sector entities.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.

Have all the key relevant stakeholders been identified to cover the complexity of the problem, and project implementation barriers? **Yes**

What are the stakeholders? roles, and how will their combined roles contribute to robust project design, to achieving global environmental outcomes, and to lessons learned and knowledge? **Stakeholders? roles are properly assigned and consistent with their real life positions and responsibilities.**

3. Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment. Please briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis). Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment? Yes/no/ tbd. If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality: access to and control over resources; participation and decision-making; and/or economic benefits or services. Will the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? yes/no /tbd

Have gender differentiated risks and opportunities been identified, and were preliminary response measures described that would address these differences? **Only vaguely. Some explicit response measures are mentioned, e.g. Women Artisan Cooperatives.**

A comprehensive Gender Action Plan, aligned with the GEF three gender result areas, has been developed and is presented in the Project Document.

Do gender considerations hinder full participation of an important stakeholder group (or groups)? If so, how will these obstacles be addressed? **No such hindrances are mentioned.**

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

Are the identified risks valid and comprehensive? Are the risks specifically for things outside the project?s control?

The identified risks are valid but their scope is rather limited; most are outside the project?s control. If aquaculture is promoted by the project further risk assessment may be needed. Pollutants from aquaculture include nitrogen-based waste which causes oxygen depletion in coastal environments, additionally use of antibiotics, antifoulants, and pesticides are all harmful to the marine environment.

Well noted. A comprehensive review of risks to the project, were prepared and mitigation actions identified in the Project Document. As for Aquaculture, the project intends to rehabilitate aquaculture farms and to support a few additional extensive farms (cage farming).

Are there social and environmental risks which could affect the project? **Yes**

For climate risk, and climate resilience measures: How will the project?s objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately? **Climate risks are severe, and the central objective is to reduce vulnerability to them.**

? Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed? **Yes, a sensible initial impact assessment is presented, but more would be desirable in the next project development step.**

Done in the project document

? Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with?

Information required is available in the project document

? What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures?

Information required is available in the project document

6. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other related initiatives

Are the project proponents tapping into relevant knowledge and learning generated by other projects, including GEF projects? **Yes**

Is there adequate recognition of previous projects and the learning derived from them? **Yes**

Have specific lessons learned from previous projects been cited? **Yes**

How have these lessons informed the project?s formulation?

Is there an adequate mechanism to feed the lessons learned from earlier projects into this project, and to share lessons learned from it into future projects? **Yes**

8. Knowledge management. Outline the ?Knowledge Management Approach? for the project, and how it will contribute to the project?s overall impact, including plans to learn from relevant projects, initiatives and evaluations.

What overall approach will be taken, and what knowledge management indicators and metrics will be used?

Some elements of KM appear in several components (e.g. project monitoring and dissemination of results in Component 4), but the overall KM plan under Point 8 is rather poor and needs substantial improvement to allow all results and benefits of the project to spread and scale up.

A comprehensive Knowledge Management approach to the project has been outlined in the Project Document.

What plans are proposed for sharing, disseminating and scaling-up results, lessons and experience?

Component 4 details the plan for sharing, disseminating and scaling-up results

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

* the remaining balance will be used to translate the final document into french

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: **200,000** **Symbol: tog/019/ldf**			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent Todate***	***Amount Committed***
(5011) Salaries Professional	8,491.00	.00	0
(5013) Consultants	133,450.00	96.071,18	0
(5014) Contracts	4,300.00	10.862,07	0
(5021) Travel	32,719.00	25.788,86	0
(5023) Training	18,000.00	17.102,06	0
(5024) Expendable Procurement	3,040.00	1.178,77	0
(5028) General Operating Expenses	.00	.00	0
Total	**200,000**	151.002,94	48,997.06*

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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

Table of project interventions in the Maritime Landscape

Activité Composante 2			
Output 2.1.1 Plans de gestion des écosystèmes forestiers communautaires au niveau du littoral et de la zone côtière élaboré et mis en œuvre			
Elaboration de quatre (4) plans de gestion et d'aménagement des Forêts communautaires ; Et appui à la matérialisation (bornage), et appui à la conservation/restauration et à la protection des FC	Avé et Bas-Mono	Avé 1 et Bas-Mono 1	Zone 1 et Zone 4
Renforcement des efforts de restauration (zone de mise en défens, reboisement de zones de mangrove) des écosystèmes autour du complexe laguno-lacustre	Lacs, Vo et Zio	Lacs 1, Lacs2, Lacs 3, Zio 1, V	Zone 1
Création de plantations/restauration des espaces à fort impact de résilience sur les femmes et les jeunes	Vo, Zio, Agoé Nyivé et G	Toutes les communes	Zone 1 et Zone 3
Appui aux écoles/ collèges/lycée de la région du Lac pour la mise en place d'un programme de reboisement des structures scolaires/sensibilisation au maintien des écosystèmes (forêts sacrées) et aux pratiques agricoles résilientes aux changements climatiques (en lien avec output 2.1.1)	Lacs, Yoto, Vo, Zio, Ag	Toutes les communes	Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3, Zone 4
Formation des pêcheurs à la gestion durable des pêcheries en milieu lacustre	Lacs, Vo et Zio	Lacs 1, Lacs2, Lacs 3, Zio 1, V	Zone 1 et Zone 2
Appui à la mise en œuvre du plan d'adaptation du Lac Togo (en lien avec la composante 1)	Lacs, Vo et Zio	Lacs 3, Zio 1, Vo 2	Zone 1 et Zone 2
Identification des opportunités de business pour les communautés vivant autour des écosystèmes appuyés par le projet	Lacs, Vo, Avé, Yoto, Bas	Lacs 1, Lacs2, Lacs 3, Zio 1, A	Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3, Zone 4
Output 2.1.2 Des groupes communautaires sont établis pour faciliter la restauration et la gestion des herbes de rivières/mer			
Appui à l'engagement et à l'implication des FFPOs dans la gestion durable des écosystèmes (en lien avec la composante 1)	Lacs, Vo, Avé, Yoto et Z	Lacs 1, Lacs 2, Lacs 3, Zio 1,	Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3, Zone 4
Mise en place d'un concours pour récompenser les forêts sacrés les mieux conservés et les espaces forestiers les mieux restaurés	Lacs, Yoto, Vo, Zio, Ag	Toutes les communes	Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3, Zone 4
Identification des chefs coutumiers et renforcement de capacités de ceux-ci à favoriser la restauration des écosystèmes clés (inclus des forêts sacrées)	Lacs, Yoto, Vo, Zio, Ag	Toutes les communes	Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3, Zone 4
Renforcement des capacités des associations environnementales et de pêcheurs pour une meilleure gestion des écosystèmes	Lacs, Vo, Avé, Yoto et Z	Lacs 1, Lacs2, Lacs 3, Zio 1, A	Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3, Zone 4
Appui à la mise en œuvre de certaines activités liées au plan d'adaptation du lac Togo (création de zone tampon/zone centrale) en lien avec la composante 1	Lacs, Vo et Zio	Lacs 3, Zio 1, Vo 2	Zone 1
Output 2.2.1 Des coopératives artisanales de femmes sont créées et formées pour générer des revenus à partir des écosystèmes			
Analyse de marché pour appuyer la résilience des femmes à travers l'artisanat mais aussi via d'autres activités (dont artisanat, NTFP, autres)	Lacs, Avé et Zio	Lacs2, Ave 1, et Zio 1	Zone 1, Zone 3, Zone 4
Etude d'identification des bassins de forte production artisanale et de transformation des ressources naturelles	Lacs, Avé et Zio	Lacs2, Ave 1, et Zio 1	Zone 1, Zone 3, Zone 4
Renforcement des capacités des acteurs de la filière artisanale, de la production (palmeraie, gîte d'argile…) et du maillon de la transformation (Vannerie-poterie-tissenands- ébéniste locale) afin de mettre en place une gestion durable des ressources prélevées	Lacs, Avé, Yoto et Zio	Lacs2, Ave 1, et Zio 1, Yoto 1	Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3, Zone 4
Mise en place de coopératives (sur toute la filière) et soutien à leur opérationnalisation (formalisation, aménagement de site de vente et promotion des produits)	Lacs, Avé et Zio	Lacs2, Ave 1, et Zio 1,	Zone 1, Zone 3, Zone 4
Fonds d'appui pour d'autres coopératives dans le but de mettre en place des activités génératrices de revenus au profit des femmes et contribuant à la gestion durable des écosystèmes	Lacs, Vo, Avé, Yoto et Z	Lacs 1, Lacs2, Lacs 3, Zio 1, A	Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3, Zone 4
Output 2.2.2 Communities established in fragile ecosystems targeted by the project (mangroves, community forests, etc.) are accompanied in activities (including tourism) that contribute to the resilience of ecosystems.			
Appui à la mise en place d'une concertation/feuille de route entre acteurs privés du secteur du tourisme, Etat, ONGs porteurs de projets d'éco-tourisme pour valoriser l'éco-tourisme dans la région maritime au profit des populations et en particulier des jeunes	Lacs, Zio, Vo, Ave, Yoto	Ave 1, Yoto 3, Vo 2, Lacs 1, Lacs 2, Lacs 3, Lacs 4, Zio 1	Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3, Zone 4
Evaluation actuelle des activités écotouristiques du Lac Togo (niveau d'inclusion des communautés locales, état des sites visitées) et identification de potentielles activités/circuit écotouristique	Lacs, Vo et Zio	Lacs 3, Zio 1, Vo 2	Zone 1
Mise en place d'un fonds d'appui pour des petits équipements facilitant la mise en place d'activités écotouristiques au profit des groupes cibles	Lacs, Vo et Zio	Lacs 1, Lacs 2, Lacs 3, Zio 1, Vo 2	Zone 1, Zone 2
Appui à la structuration de ces groupes cibles/association (par des ONGs) qui proposent des activités écotouristiques	Lacs, Vo et Zio	Lacs 1, Lacs 2, Lacs 3, Zio 1, V	Zone 1, Zone 2
Mise en place de schémas contractuels entre le secteur privé et les groupes cibles/association proposant des activités éco-touristiques	Lacs, Vo et Zio	Lacs 1, Lacs 2, Lacs 3, Zio 1, V	Zone 1, Zone 2
Appui à la mise en œuvre du plan d'adaptation du Lac Togo (appui aux activités éco-touristiques)	Lacs et Zio	Lacs 1, Lacs 2, Lacs 3, Zio 1, V	Zone 1, Zone 2
Edition d'un guide faisant la promotion de l'éco-tourisme dans le paysage côtier	Lacs, Vo, Zio, Ave, Yoto	Ave 1, Bas-Mono 1, Yoto 3, V	Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3, Zone 4
Etude d'opportunité pour les jeunes vivant autour d'écosystèmes vulnérables	Lacs, Ave et Zio	Lacs 1, Lacs 2, Lacs 3, Zio 1, V	Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 4
Formation des jeunes au micro-crédit	Lacs, Ave et Zio	Lacs 1, Lacs 2, Lacs 3, Zio 1, V	Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 4

Activités - Composante 3			
Output 3.1.1 Les exploitants pêcheurs sont réhabilités / créés et soutenus en vue d'un modèle de développement pérenne			
Analyse et développement du marché/formation commerciale en lien avec la filière	Toutes les préfectures de la Région Maritime	Toutes les communes de ces préfectures	Zones 1 à 4 et leurs extensions
Evaluation des performances des différentes fermes piscicoles commerciales existantes et identification des besoins (analyse SWOT)	Agoé-Nyivé, Avé, Golfe, Lacs, Vo, Yoto	Com 1 de l'Avé; com 2 et 6 d'Agoé-Nyivé; com 2 du	Zones 1 à 4 et leurs extensions
Réhabilitation, agrandissement et renforcement de 28 fermes de grossissement et 2 fermes de production d'alevins.	Agoé-Nyivé, Avé, Golfe, Lacs, Vo, Yoto	Com 1 de l'Avé; com 2 et 6 d'Agoé-Nyivé; com 2 du	Zones 1 à 4 et leurs extensions
Renforcement de capacités et accompagnement des exploitations piscicoles commerciales dans les meilleures pratiques pour une meilleure gestion durable et un meilleur fonctionnement de la filière	Agoé-Nyivé, Avé, Golfe, Lacs, Vo, Yoto et Zio	Com 1 de l'Avé; com 2 et 6 d'Agoé-Nyivé; com 2 du Golfe; com 2, 3 et 4 des Lacs; com 1 de Vo; com 1 et 2 de Yoto; com 2 et 3 de Zio	Zones 1 à 4 et leurs extensions
Renforcement de la garantie de la durabilité environnementale de la production	Agoé-Nyivé, Avé, Golfe, Lacs, Vo, Yoto et Zio	Com 1 de l'Avé; com 2 et 6 d'Agoé-Nyivé; com 2 du Golfe; com 2, 3 et 4 des Lacs;	Zones 1 à 4 et leurs extensions
Mise en place d'un dispositif de diffusion de l'information avec la faitière	Agoé-Nyivé, Avé, Golfe, Lacs, Vo, Yoto et Zio	Com 1 de l'Avé; com 2 et 6 d'Agoé-Nyivé; com 2 du Golfe; com 2, 3 et 4 des Lacs; com 1 de Vo; com 1 et 2 de Yoto; com 2 et 3 de Zio	Zones 1 à 4 et leurs extensions
Identification et sélection des femmes transformatrices de produits halieutiques	Toutes les préfectures de la Région Maritime	Toutes les communes de ces préfectures	Zones 1 à 4 et leurs extensions
Formation des femmes transformatrices sur les bonnes techniques de transformation et de commercialisation des produits halieutiques	Toutes les préfectures de la Région Maritime	Toutes les communes de ces préfectures	Zones 1 à 4 et leurs extensions
Appuis en équipements pour l'amélioration de la transformation et la commercialisation des produits halieutiques	Toutes les préfectures de la Région Maritime	Toutes les communes de ces préfectures	Zones 1 à 4 et leurs extensions
Output 3.1.2 Les OPs et les communautés agricoles améliorent leurs moyens de subsistance en soutenant la résilience climatique des filières alimentaires (manioc, riz, maraîchage, petit élevage) et des chaînes de valeur (production, transformation, commercialisation)			
Appui au conditionnement des produits: en particulier, appui à la production, à la conservation et au conditionnement du Gari, du Tapioca et de la farine panifiée dans un processus de transformation de manioc par les OP de Yoto, Vo et Zio	Yoto, Vo et Zio	Toutes communes de Yoto et Vo, Commune 1 de Zio	Zones 1 et 3
Promotion de l'agro foresterie et de la gestion durable des terres auprès de 60 producteurs de manioc, 2 ans	Yoto, Vo et Zio	Yoto, Vo et Zio	Yoto, Vo et Zio
Appui au renforcement des capacités de marketing des produits (formation à l'analyse et le développement de marché)	Lacs, Yoto, Vo et Zio	Toutes com de Lacs, Yoto et Vo, Com 1 du Zio	Zones 2, 3 et 1
Identification sélection et Formation des producteurs horticoles sur des systèmes innovants de collecte/mobilisation de l'eau et d'irrigation, et de pratiques AIC	Golfe, Agoenyévé, Lacs et Vo	Com 6 du Golfe, com 4 d'Agoe, com 3 des Lacs, com	Zones 1, 2 et 3
Appui en matériel d'irrigation économique à 235 producteurs/trices horticoles (10 bandes perforées de 100m par producteur)	Golfe, Lacs et Vo	Com 6 du Golfe, com 3 des Lacs, com 2 de Vo	Zones 1, 2 et 3
Appui aux pratiques d'AIC au niveau du maraichage incluant une utilisation rationnelles des pesticides	Golfe, Agoenyévé, Lacs et Vo	Com 6 du Golfe, com 4 d'Agoe, com 3 des Lacs, com 2 de Vo	Zones 1, 2 et 3
Appui l'installation et la mise en place d'une coopérative horticole, en faveur des jeunes et des femmes, sur la ZAAP de Koveto	Vo	Commune 4	Zone 3
Etude technico-économique sur la transformation des résidus et sous-produits des périmètres rizicoles de la région maritime en compost ou autre matière organique	Zio et Bas Mono	Com 1 et 2 de Zio et com 1 de Bas Mono	Extension des Zones 3 et 2
Activité de diversification des revenus (petit élevage) pour les communautés locales des forêts de EDZI HANDO et KANGBENI KOPE par l'élevage amélioré de poulet de ferme	Avé	Commune 1	Zone 4
Renforcement des capacités productives de la Ferme La Référence AgriTech pour la production de géniteurs élites de poulets fermiers à des fins de diffusion	Avé	Commune 1	Zone 4
Appui à la recherche sur les pratiques d'agriculture résiliente face au changement climatique en lien avec les spéculation ciblées (bourses de recherche/master)	Toutes préfectures	Toutes communes	Toutes zones
Appui à la révision de l'intégration des CC des projets sélectionnées dans le cadre du projet PaoMifa	Toutes préfectures	Toutes communes	Toutes zones
Appui à la structuration des organisations de producteurs (OP) et à l'appropriation des principes coopératifs	Lacs, Vo, Zio, Yoto et Avé	Toutes communes de Vo, Yoto et Avé, com 1 de Zio	Zones 2, 3, 1 et 4
Appui au renforcement des capacités de marketing des produits (formation à l'analyse et le développement de marché)	Lacs, Yoto, Vo, Zio et Avé	Com 2 et 4 de Lacs, toutes com de Yoto, Vo et Avé, Com	Zones 2, 3, 1 et 4
Appui à l'optimisation des ressources en bois-énergie pour la transformation des produits	Toutes préfectures	Toutes communes	Toutes zones

Output 3.3.: Les OPs et les communautés agricoles renforcent leurs moyens de subsistance par le renforcement et/ou le développement de chaînes de valeur rentables et durables de produits forestiers et non ligneux			
Appui au conditionnement des produits: appui à la production, à la conservation et au conditionnement de l'huile de coco et de l'huile palmiste	Lacs, Yoto, Vo et Zio	Com 2 de Lacs, toutes com de Yoto et Vo, com 1 de Zio	Zones 2, 3 et 1
Appui aux initiatives de renouvellement et de création de vergers de cocotier sur 200 ha	Lacs et Bas Mono	Toutes communes	Zones 2 et extension
Appui à la valorisation des sous produits d'huilerie par l'élevage de porcs dans la préfecture des Lacs	Lacs	Commune 2	Zone 2
Appui à la diversification (renforcement des capacités des unités de savonnerie utilisant l'huile palmiste comme matière première)	Yoto, Vo et Zio	Toutes communes	Zones 3 et 1
Appui à la production et à la transformation du moringa dans la préfecture de Yoto	Yoto	Toutes communes	Zone 3
Appui à l'amélioration de la production et de la compétitivité du miel dans la préfecture de l'Avé	Avé	Toutes communes	Zone 4
Etude de la filière Miel dans la zone littorale : production, conditionnement, commercialisation	Toutes préfectures	Toutes communes	Toutes zones
Suivi et formation des OP d'huile de coco, palmiste, gari, tapioca, farine panifiée et miel sur la démarche qualité et la certification	Lacs, Yoto, Vo, Zio et Avé	Toutes communes	Zones 2, 3, 1 et 4
Appui à la recherche sur les pratiques d'agriculture résiliente (PFNL, Produits forestiers) face au changement climatique, la protection de l'environnement et la préservation des écosystèmes	Toutes préfectures	Toutes communes	Toutes zones
Output 3.4: Des filières de pêches durables sont mises en place			
Analyse des possibilités de marché spécifiques durable pour les produits de la pêche	Golf, Lac	Toutes communes	Zone 2
Appui au développement de marchés durables	Golf, Lac	Toutes communes	Zone 2
Soutien à la structuration des groupes de jeunes et de femmes impliqués dans l'exploitation du crabe et des huîtres dans le système lagunaire, en mettant l'accent sur la gestion et la commercialisation de la ressource	Golf, Lac	Toutes communes	Zone 2
Mise en place et le fonctionnement d'un comité (des pêcheurs) pour le contrôle et la surveillance du maillage des engins et des captures débarquées au port de pêche de Lomé	Golf, Lac	Toutes communes	Zone 2
Appui à l'organisation et à la structuration de l'interprofession poisson	Golf, Lac	Toutes communes	Zone 2
Output 3.5.: Un mécanisme de financement des collectivités vulnérables est en place pour soutenir l'agriculture durable, la pêche, l'élevage et les activités forestières			
Etude de faisabilité pour la mise en place d'un PES			
Appui à l'opérationnalisation d'un PES (si la faisabilité est confirmée)			
Activités Composante 4	Toutes préfectures	Toutes communes	Toutes zones

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

The full budget is available in Prodoc Annex A2 and as a separate Excel file in the RoadMap section of the Portal.

FAO Cost Categories	C 1	C 2	C 3	C 4	M&E	PMC	Total GEF
	Total	Total	Total	Total			
5011 Salaries professionals							
Chief Technical Advisor (ODEF)	72,000	48,000	60,000	36,000			216,000
Project Coordinator (ODEF)	24,058.8	16,039.2	20,049.0	0	37,500	52,353	150,000
Procurement officer (ODEF)	0	0	0	0		72,000	72,000
M&E specialist (ODEF, part time)	0	0	0	0	48,000		48,000
1 Administrative/Financial officer (ODEF)	0	0	0	0		78,000	78,000
1 expert to develop and operationalise impact monitoring system on adaptation	67,200						67,200
Financial officer (AVSF)	0	0		0		78,000	78,000
5011 Sub-total salaries professionals	**163,259**	**64,039**	**80,049**	**36,000**	85,500	280,353	**709,200**
5012 GS Salaries							

5012 Sub-total GS salaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5013 Consultants							
Consultant to support fauna and flora inventory in targeted ecosystems (ODEF)	16,500.00	0	0	0			16,500
Consultant to support an enhanced coordination mechanism at prefectural level and national level (ODEF)	44,000.00	0	0				44,000
Consultant to support commercial timber activities surrounding the 4 community forest targeted (ODEF)		27,500	0				27,500
Consultant to design a specific program to raise awareness on climate change/EbA Solutions for schools (ODEF)		18,000	0				18,000
Consultant to design a specific program to engage FFPOs into restoration activities/Eba (ODEF)		18,000	0				18,000
Consultant to identify market opportunities for craft activities (AVSF)		27,500	0				27,500
Consultant to identify current status of eco-tourism and new opportunitie, and support eco-tourism activities (set-up a road map for eco-tourims within the lagoon system) (ODEF)		27,500	0				27,500
Consultant to support the M&E framework of the project (ODEF)			0	24000			24,000
Vulnerability assessment and adaptation plan for 3 relevant value chain (ODEF)			60,000				60,000
Consultant to study the impact of climate change on aquaculture farming/adaption options to support Eba measures (ODEF)			18000				18,000

Consultant to support for capacity building in product marketing (training in market analysis and development) (AVSF)			24000				24,000
Consultant to support Promifa's climate proofing project (ODEF)			24000				24,000
PES feasabillity study and support to a pilot initiative on village loan saving (ODEF)			135,000				135,000
Sub-total international Consultants	**60,500.00**	**118500**	**261000**	**24000**	**0**	**0**	**464,000**
Climate change vulnerability study of the lagoon system (ODEF)	40,000	0	0	0			40,000
Climate change vulnerability study of 8 communes in the Maritime Region (20 000 USD/Commune) (ODEF)	160,000						160,000
Ecological survey (flora/fauna) in the targeted ecosystems (ODEF)	70,000						70,000
Gender consultant to support the review gender activity (ODEF)				17500			17500
consultant to support an enhanced coordination mechanism at prefectoral level and national level (ODEF)	16,000.00	0	0	0			16,000.00
Delineation of 4 community forest limits and support to restoration/conservation activities (ODEF)		400,000					400,000
Commercial timber activities surrounding the 4 community forest targeted (ODEF)		100,000					100,000.00
Consultant to design a program to support existing environmental association in the lagoon ecosystem (ODEF)		5,000.00					5,000.00

Develop training material on Eba and conduct training to a wide range of actors on Eba (ODEF)	80,000						80,000
Training on Eba for FFPOs and to prepare a round table to support policy advocacy (ODEF)	30,000	0	0	0			30,000
Development of an adaptation plan for the lagoon ecosystem (emphasis on lake togo) in conjunction with output 1.1.1 (ODEF)	40,000						40,000
Development of an adaptation plan for 8 communes (in conjunction with output 1.1.1) (ODEF)	120,000						120,000
Development of market opportunities regarding mangrove ecosystems (ODEF)	50,000						50,000
Development of 4 management plans in 4 community forests (ODEF)		85,000					85,000
Mangrove restoration and organization of a competition to provide a prize for the best mangrove restoration actions (ODEF)		200,000					200,000
Support to fishery management activity in the lagoon ecosystem (ODEF)		100,000					100,000
Work with traditionnal authorities in restoring and supporting EbA (including sacred forest) (ODEF)		100,000					100,000
Consultant to identify current status of eco-tourism and new opportunities (ODEF)		20,000					20,000.00
Consultant to identify craft basin, assess craft value chain and support cooperative structuration (AVSF)		100,000					100,000

Consultant to support the development and sales site for the production of handicrafts (AVSF)		50,000					50,000
Consultant to support eco-tourism activities owned by communities (set up cooperative, structuration) (ODEF)		20,000					20,000
Consultant to conduct a market opportunities for youth located around key targeted ecosystem (AVSF)		20,000					20,000
Consultant for a feasability study to create 5 processing sites (AVSF)			10,000.00				10,000.00
Consultant to organize a bi-monthly marketing campaign for black catfish in order to find niche markets (AVSF)			25,000				25,000
Identification, selection and support to women processors of fishery products (including monitoring) (AVSF)			25,000				25,000
Consultant to support for capacity building in product marketing (training in market analysis and development (AVSF)			8,000.00				8,000.00
Consultant to prepare and support a training program on water management for horticulture practices (AVSF)			8,000.00				8,000.00
Support cassava processing organization (AVSF)			25,000				25,000
Consultant to prepare and support a training on biopesticides (AVSF)			8,000.00				8,000.00

Consultant to conduct a Technico-economic study on the transformation of residues and by-products of the rice-growing perimeters of the maritime region into compost or other organic matter (AVSF)			8,000.00				8,000.00
Creation of an ESOP for honey (AVSF)			120,000				120,000
Study on honey opportunities within the coastal landscape and support to the value chain (AVSF)			28,000				28,000
Market study for the development of sustainable value chains in the fisheries sector, & setting up a committee of small-scale fishermen responsible for controlling and monitoring the mesh size of fishing gear and the fishing techniques used in Lom? fishing port (AVSF)			40,000				40,000
Veterinary to support aviculture and porciculture activities including vaccination campaign (AVSF)			20,000.00				20,000.00
Sub-total national Consultants	**606,000**	**1,200,000**	**325,000**	17,500	0	0	**2,148,500**
5013 Sub-total consultants	**666,500**	**1,318,500**	**586,000**	**41,500**	**0**	**0**	**2,612,500**
5650 Contracts							
OADEL to support local marketing of products (OADEL)			210,000				210,000
NGO (CREDA, CREMA, AVOTODE) for the Promotion of agro-forestry and sustainable land management among 60 cassava farmers (CREDA, CREMA, AVOTODE)			140,000				140,000

NGO (AGBOZOGUE and AVOTODE) to structure and traingroup of young people and women working in the exploitation of crabs and oysters in the lagoon system (AGBOZOGUE and AVOTODE)			70,000				70,000
ICRISAT/reseach organization to develop and produce a CSA profile for the coastal landscape (ICRISA)				140,000			140,000
AVOTODE to provide cocoa seeds and support to coconut groves (200ha)			245,000				245,000
Biological and hydrological study of the lagoon ecosystem (FAO)	40,000						40,000
Study on current and future salt intrusion impact for the lagoon ecosystem and at the level of the water table at the level of market gardening agro-ecosystems (FAO)	40,000	0	0	0			40,000
M&E Costs (baseline study (30 000), Mid-term Review (40,000) + Final Evaluation (40,000) + Terminal Report (7,000) (FAO)				30,000	87,000		117,000
Spot checks (approx $ 4275)						42,750	42,750
Audit (approx $9025)						90,250	90,250
5650 Sub-total Contracts	80,000	0	665,000	170,000	87,000	133,000	1,135,000
5021 Travel							
(Lump sum) International travel							0
CTA	10,000	6,667	8333.333333				25,000
Expert output 1.1.1 (ODEF)	2,800	0					2,800
Expert output 1.1.2 (inventory) (FAO)	7,000	0					7,000
international expert (coordination mechanism) (ODEF)	14,000	0					14,000

Expert (support commercial timber activities surrounding forest communities) (ODEF)	0	9,600					9,600
Expert (raising awareness on climate change/Eba for shools) (ODEF)	0	3,200					3,200
Expert in design a specific program to engage FFPOs into restoration activities/Eba (ODEF)	0	3,200					3,200
Consultant for expert in charge of market opportunities for craft (AVSF)	0	6,400					6,400
Consultant on eco-tourism activities (ODEF)	0	9,600					9,600
Consultant to support the M&E framework (ODEF)	0	0		9,600			9,600
Expert to study impact of climate change on aquaculture (ODEF)	0	0	3,200				3,200
Expert to support capacity buidling on market opportunities for union of producers (AVSF)	0	0	6,400				6,400
international consultant to support promifa climate proofing projects (ODEF)	0	0	6,400				6,400
Exchange visits on aquaculture farm in Benin (including songhai center) (AVSF)	0	0	0	10,000			10,000
Exchange visits on aquaculture farm in Ghana (see aquaculture based on insect feeding) (AVSF)	0	0	0	10,000			10,000

Exchange field trips for component 1, 2 and 3 (including field visit to Ghana on aquaculture/forest restoration and field visit to Benin on mangrove/local communes) (ODEF & AVSF)	0	0	0	30,000			30,000
Field visits	25,000						25,000
Travel for M&E data collection (ODEF)	0			0	25000		25,000
(Lump sum) National travel for national consultants (ODEF & AVSF)	40,000	26,667	33,333	0			100,000
Travel for work supervision (PCU) (ODEF & AVSF)	28,800	19,200	24,000	0			72,000
5021 Sub-total travel	127,600	84,533	81,667	59,600	25,000	0	378,400
5023 Training							
Training workshops for output 1.1.2 (FAO), including on fauna and flora inventory	10,000			0			10,000
Training workshops for output 1.1.1 (FAO) on CCVA	10,000			0			10,000
Training on adaptation indicators (FAO)	5,000						5,000
Workshop to validate guidelines on Eba (output 1.1.3) (ODEF)	5,000			0			5,000
Workshop at prefectoral level (ODEF)	12,000			0			12,000
Workshop at national level (ODEF)	18,000			0			18,000
National workshops to revise strategic document (mangrove, aquaculture, fishery) (ODEF)	15,000			0			15,000
Raising awareness program within scools (including producing and planting tree) (ODEF)	0	200,000		0			200,000
Workshop for eco-tourism activities (road map, opportunities) (ODEF)	0	10,000		0			10,000

Workshop on fishing market at national and regional level (AVSF)	0		15,000	0			15,000
Workshop on good environmental practices for aquaculture farming (AVSF)	0		25,000	0			25,000
Workshop to support aquaculture chain value governance (AVSF)	0		20,000	0			20,000
Training on resilient aquaculture (AVSF)	0		15,000				15,000
Workshop for union of producers on product marketing (training in market analysis and development) (AVSF)	0		25,000	0			25,000
Workshop to train women association on water management for horticulture (AVSF)	0		21,000	0			21,000
Workshop to train women association on the use of biopesticides (AVSF)	0		25,000	0			25,000
Workshop to present the result of the feasibility study for a Technico-economic study on the transformation of residues and by-products of the rice-growing perimeters of the maritime region into compost or other organic matter (AVSF)	0		5,000	0			5,000
Training 40 market gardeners (AVSF)	0		25,000				25,000
Training 38 OP (structuration/agr?ment) (AVSF)	0		40,000				40,000
Training and exchange visit on aviculture with women (training, exchange visit) (AVSF)	0		25,000				25,000
Train 60 promoters in optimal production techniques and product presentation (capacity building for soap factories using palm kernel oil as a raw material) (AVSF)	0		10,000				10,000

Support to 15 master/thesis research (university of Lom?/Ecole d'agronomie) (ODEF)	0		0	22,500			22,500
Workshop on sustainable fishing/presentation of the market study (AVSF)	0		25,000	0			25,000
Inception and termination workshop (ODEF)	0			0	20000		20,000
Steering commitee workshops (3 * year) (ODEF)	0			37,500			37,500
5023 Sub-total training	**75,000**	**210,000**	**276,000**	**60,000**	20,000	0	**641,000**
5024 Expendable procurement							
(Lump Sum) main items							
Adaptation measures from Lagoon Adaptation Plan (with a focus on Lake Togo ecosystem) - Component 1 (ODEF)		200,000					200,000
Material and input for ecosystem restoration in lagoon ecosystem (ODEF)		350,000					350,000
Material and input for timber trees for wood energy (ODEF)		275,000					275,000
Material and input for restoring and implementing EbA (including sacred forests) (ODEF)		200,000					200,000
Development and sales site for the production of handicrafts (AVSF)		145,000					145,000
Small equipment for eco-tourism activities (ODEF)		25,000					25,000
Development of equipped space for the sale of fresh and/or live farmed fish in the Maritime Region (ODEF)			250,000	0			250,000
Rehabilitation, expansion and reinforcement of 28 grow-out farms and 2 fry farms (construction) (ODEF)			275,000				275,000

Supply of material to run aquaculture farms (ODEF)			220,000				220,000
Supply of kits for cassava processing and for soap factories (with forge sans fronti?re) (AVSF)			73,160				73,160
Supply of kits for cassava /labelling and sealing equipment (AVSF)			25,000				25,000
Construction of sheds for cassava processing (ODEF)			144,000				144,000
Supply for irrigation for horticulture (AVSF)			60,000				60,000
Supply for 2 greenhouses for horticulture producers (pilot initiative) (AVSF)			10,000				10,000
Supply for ZAAP de Koveto (water tank, develpment of land plot, solar pumping) (ODEF)			225,000				225,000
Construction of a saling point for horticulture producers (ODEF)			51,160				51,160
Design and realisation of a suitable improved traditional chicken house model (ODEF)			126,000				126,000
Strengthening the Productive Capacity of La Ferme La R?f?rence AgriTech for the Production of Elite Broiler Breeders for Dissemination Purposes (Drilling to support water access and Poultry house) (AVSF)			16,000				16,000
Supply for aviculture activities (supply of progenitors, supply of feeders) (AVSF)			5,000				5,000
Supply of 35 kits of 1 feeder + 1 drinker for avilculture (AVSF)			15,000				15,000

design and construction of a 36 m? shed model with concrete floor for 10OP involved in cocoa and palm kernel oil (AVSF)			110,000				110,000
Supply and installation of 10 shredders/pressers for cocoa and palm kernel oil (AVSF)			60,000				60,000
Packaging + labelling equipment for cocoa and palm kernel oil (AVSF)			25,000				25,000
Supply and installation of a dryer model " CD1500, CONTAINER DRYER (GAS) Type 2 (moringa production) (ODEF)			80,000				80,000
Equipment of 35 neo-beekeepers from the Edzi Hando and Kangbeni Cop? forests (280 hives, 35 suits) (ODEF)			22,000				22,000
Reinforcement of the productive capacities of 3 cooperatives (350 beehives, 5 extractors, 30 combinations) (AVSF)			36,000				36,000
Design and construction of a model of a traditional pigsty improved in cement, concrete floor (3 compartments of 3 x 3m) for the benefit of 30 women. (ODEF)			180,000				180,000
Pig breeding for women (including visit to glidji farm) (AVSF)			25,000				25,000
Supply 30 selected boars to breeders (AVSF)			6,000				6,000
Equipment to support fishing controlling and monitoring the mesh size of fishing gear and the fishing techniques used in Lom? fishing port (pirogue, engine, bou?es de sauvetage) (AVSF)			40,000				40,000
Small equipment for harvesting skulls and oysters (AVSF)			10,000				10,000

Knowledge product including i) edition of an ecotourism guide for the costal landscape, ii) a guide for small scale fishing (including inland fishing), as well as a iii) the development of guide to the recognition of commercial fish species in marine, freshwater and brackish waters of the maritime region, iv) Eba guidelines, v) guidelines on resilient aquaculture (ODEF)				80,000			80,000
Knowledge product: atlas of vulnerability of the lagoon ecosystem (ODEF)				25,000			25,000
Knowledge product: produce a video on good practices in terms of ecosystem adaptation / sector resilience (including on mangrove) (ODEF)				15,000			15,000
5024 Sub-total expendable procurement	0	**1,195,000**	**2,089,320**	**120,000**	**0**	**0**	**3,404,320**
6100 Non-expendable procurement							
1 4*4 vehicle (ODEF)		20,000	20000			0	40000
Computer, equipment and consumables (AVSF & ODEF)				0		12000	12,000
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement	**0**	**20000**	**20000**	**0**	0	**12000**	**52000**
5028 GOE budget							
6300 Sub-total GOE budget	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	**0**	**0**
TOTAL	1,112,359	2,892,073	3,798,036	487,100	**217,500**	**425,353**	**8,932,420**

SUBTOTAL Comp 1	**1,112,359**
SUBTOTAL Comp 2	**2,892,073**
SUBTOTAL Comp 3	**3,798,036**
SUBTOTAL Comp 4	**487,100**
M&E	**217,500**
Subtotal	**8,507,067**
Project Management Cost (PMC)	**425,353**
TOTAL GEF	**8,932,420**

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

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

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

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

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

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