GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Project Information

Project Title	
Towards a climate-resilient family farming model in Togo	
Region	GEF Project ID
Togo	11549
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Togo	MSP
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency ID
IFAD	
Executing Partner	Executing Partner Type
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Rural Development (MAEDR)	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Climate Change	3/20/2024
Project Sector (CCM Only)	
Climate Change Adaptation Sector	
Taxonomy	
Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change, Focal Areas, Least Developed Countries, Climate resilience, Mainstreaming adaptation, Livelihoods, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approache, Private Sector, Stakeholders, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Consultation, Participation, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Innovation, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Enabling Activities, Knowledge Exchange	
Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
LDCF	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
4,416,210.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)
419,540.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
4,835,750.00	49,089,500.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
150,000.00	14,250.00

PPG total amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
164,250.00	5,000,000.00

Project Tags

CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B "project description".(max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Togo's climate is characterized by an overall trend towards climate warming, estimated at 0.24°C per decade over the last six decades, and high spatial-temporal rainfall variability across inter-decadal, inter-annual, and intra-annual time scales. The impacts of these variabilities have resulted, over the last decade, in yields drops estimated between 30% and 51% for the main food crops. Climate impact is more accentuated on vulnerable households, in particular women-headed households, more present in food crops and market gardening, while people with disabilities are more likely to be disabled in poultry farming. Among young people, this impact results in significant rural out migration. According to existing projections, climate variations will increase in the medium (2050) and long term (2100) in the country, becoming worse on ecosystems and vulnerable groups, if appropriate adaptation measures are not timely taken. The objective of this project is to enhance the productive capacities of vulnerable communities, with a focus on women, young people, and people with disabilities to better adapt to climate shocks.

To achieve this objective, a series of outcomes have been proposed, ensuring that these interventions and investments work in all possible futures: (i) Scaling climate-resilient practices in agricultural and animal value chains through improved access to production inputs and know-how for smallholder farmers, in particular women, young people, and people with disabilities; (ii) The capacities on land-water resources bases for improved adaptation options, are increased to support ecosystem and community's resilience in target sites; (iii) Knowledge and access to business opportunities for smallholder farmers, particularly women, young people, and people with disabilities is improved in high-value agricultural and livestock value chains; (iv) Improved planning tools and frameworks, and implementation of local adaptation measures, are strengthened for the benefit of smallholder farmers, in particular women, young people, and people with disabilities. An integrated and value chain-based approach is adopted, including a diverse range of socio-economic options, environmental conservation, and capacity and policy enhancement, considering more severe impact likely to come. Investments made are expected to generate in the 5 Togo's agroecological regions covered by the project (Savane, Kara, Centre, Plateaux, Maritime) the following agrosylvopastoral adaptation benefits: improved livelihood of 15,000 beneficiaries: 40% of women, 40% of young people, including people with disabilities; 500 ha of land managed for climate resilience, with an expected yield increase of 30%; 5 regional plans for adaptation to climate change will be developed, to support the establishment of new regional councils which will be set up in 2024, as part of the decentralization process in Togo; 4 000 people trained on gender-sensitive sustainable adaptation practices, including climate-resilient agriculture, sustainable co-management of ecosystems, and value chain management. The project aligns with the food security and agriculture theme of the GEF programming strategy on adaptation to climate change for the LDCF and will support two priority areas by Strengthening innovation and private sector engagement, while fostering partnership for inclusion and applying a whole of society approach. The project is designed to catalyze investments from the Regional Agricultural Market Integration Program (PRIMA) program, towards the transformation of family farming adapted to climate change, taking full advantage of IFAD and Government larger investment and co-financing as part of PRIMA project. Specific linkages will be established with the

UNDP-LDCF project under development “Strengthen and implement systems for integrated landscape management and restoration, biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience in Togo’s Central Region”, to build on specific achievements, exchange relevant lessons/best practices/tools, and avoid duplication.

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

Enhancing the productive capacities of vulnerable communities, with a focus on women, young people, and people with disabilities to better adapt to climate shocks, by promoting climate resilient agriculture, natural capital management, rural entrepreneurship, and an improved enabling environment.

Project Components

1. Productive and climate-resilient family farming development model

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
2,335,000.00	12,800,000.00

Outcome:

1.1: Scaling climate-resilient practices in agricultural and animal value chains through improved access to production inputs and know-how for smallholder farmers, in particular women, young people, and people with disabilities.

Output:

1.1.1. A pilot model for a climate-resilient ZAAP (CR-ZAAP), ensuring land security and water control for cooperatives of women, young people, and people with disabilities, is developed, tested, and evaluated, to reduce climate vulnerability.

1.2.1 Promotion of job skills for target communities (women, young people, and people with disabilities) in sustainable agricultural practices are strengthened, in support to the operationalization and scaling-up of the CR-ZAAPs.

2. Climate Resilient community management of natural capital

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
500,000.00	12,631,900.00

Outcome:

2.1 The capacities on land-water resources bases for improved adaptation options, are increased to support ecosystem and community’s climate resilience in target sites

Output:

2.1.1 Climate and Gender-sensitive SLM practices are developed, implemented, and documented in target sites, to maintain and consolidate sustainable livelihoods of vulnerable communities, in particular women, young people, and people with disabilities.

2.1.2 Co-management models of community forests, rangelands and transhumance corridors are established to improve ecosystems resilience.

3.Entrepreneurship and financing

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,000,000.00	15,172,000.00

Outcome:

3.1 Knowledge and access to business opportunities for smallholder farmers, particularly women, young people, and people with disabilities is improved in high-value agricultural and livestock value chains

Output:

3.1.1 Increased capacities of micro and very small enterprises (MTPEs) in business development and in value chain management, in the upstream (supply of inputs) and downstream segments of production (processing and marketing).

3.1.2 Facilitated access for micro and very small enterprises (MTPEs) of women, young people, and people with disabilities, to financial mechanisms and services.

4. Enabling environment for family farming to adapt to climate change

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
260,514.00	5,085,600.00

Outcome:

4.1 Improved planning tools and frameworks, and implementation of local adaptation measures, are strengthened for the benefit of smallholder farmers, in particular women, young people, and people with disabilities.

Output:

4.1.1 The technical capacities of government agencies and NGOs are strengthened on land governance and climate-resilient technologies, to ensure the effective application of gender-sensitive sustainable adaptation practices.

4.1.2 The mainstreaming of adaptation to climate change into regional and local planning is supported, to integrate the vulnerable communities' agendas.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
110,400.00	1,000,000.00

Outcome:

Output:

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1. Productive and climate-resilient family farming development model	2,335,000.00	12,800,000.00
2. Climate Resilient community management of natural capital	500,000.00	12,631,900.00
3.Entrepreneurship and financing	1,000,000.00	15,172,000.00
4. Enabling environment for family farming to adapt to climate change	260,514.00	5,085,600.00
M&E	110,400.00	1,000,000.00
Subtotal	**4,205,914.00**	**46,689,500.00**
Project Management Cost	210,296.00	2,400,000.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**4,416,210.00**	**49,089,500.00**

Please provide justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

1. Global environmental issues and climate vulnerabilities.

Climate-induced disruption of agricultural ecosystems - There are many routes by which climate change can impact agricultural ecosystems: rainfall and/or temperature variabilities, extreme climatic events are drivers of disruption of agricultural cycles, yield and asset losses. The indirect impacts are unexpected food price variations and market supplies vagaries. Any variations in temperature and precipitation result to a deep change in environmental conditions, with subsequent biotic and abiotic stresses, engendering losses of the magnitude of 30 to 50% of global

agricultural yield[1]. It is estimated that the world's top six crops (wheat, rice, corn, soybeans, barley, and sorghum), account for 40% of the world's cultivated land area, 55% of non-meat calories and more than 70% of animal feed, experienced significant climate-related yield reductions of 40 Mt year^{-1} between 1981 and 2002 globally. Although these losses were offset by technological improvements [2], impacts on livestock systems such as reduced rangelands, reduced numbers of livestock, overgrazing, reduced access to water, and increased farmer-herder conflicts[3] are far reaching in arid and semi-arid region such as in Togo. Decline in agricultural and animal yields, means increased gaps in food crops and animal product supplies, where we account most of the jobs for smallholder farmers, with negative impacts on global agricultural and animal production, and consequently on food security. On a global scale, these negative impacts could undermine efforts to ensure food security, particularly in arid and semi-arid areas, among the most vulnerable areas.

2. Togo's climate vulnerabilities and impacts on agriculture. The climate of Togo is tropical with two variants. The alternation of the Saint Helena anticyclone and the harmattan is at the origin of the two climatic regimes that the country experiences, on either side of the 8th parallel. South of the 8th parallel, the climate regime is characterized by a long rainy season (March/April to July) and a short rainy season (September to November). Average annual rainfall totals are between 850- and 1800-mm. North of the 8th parallel, the climate regime consists of a single rainy season from April to October with average annual rainfall totals between 850 and 1350 mm [4]. The average annual temperature is 27.1°C. Temperatures vary depending on altitude, latitude, and land use. Thus, in the plains, temperatures are between 19°C and 34°C while they oscillate between 18°C and 29°C in the forest and mountainous areas.

The country extends over an area of 54,600 km2, divided, from North to South, into five agroecological regions (see Figure 1): (i) the **Savane Region** with one season corresponding to the northern part of the country. The main type of vegetation is the Sudanian wooded savannah where dry forests remain in places around temporary or permanent ponds; (ii) the **Kara Region** under two-season sudanian climate; domain of dense dry forest and light forests; (iii) the **Central region,** under the Guinean climate. The dominant vegetation is the Guinean savannah interspersed by vast expanses of dry forests; (iv) the **Plateaux Region: i**t constitutes the current area of real dense semi-deciduous forests, (v) the **Southern Maritime Zone** where Lomé is located: it corresponds to the coastline and presents very degraded plant formations. It is a mosaic of disparate forest islands, relics of gallery forests, highly anthropized savannahs, coastal thickets, salt-water or marshy meadows, mangroves, fallows, and crops.

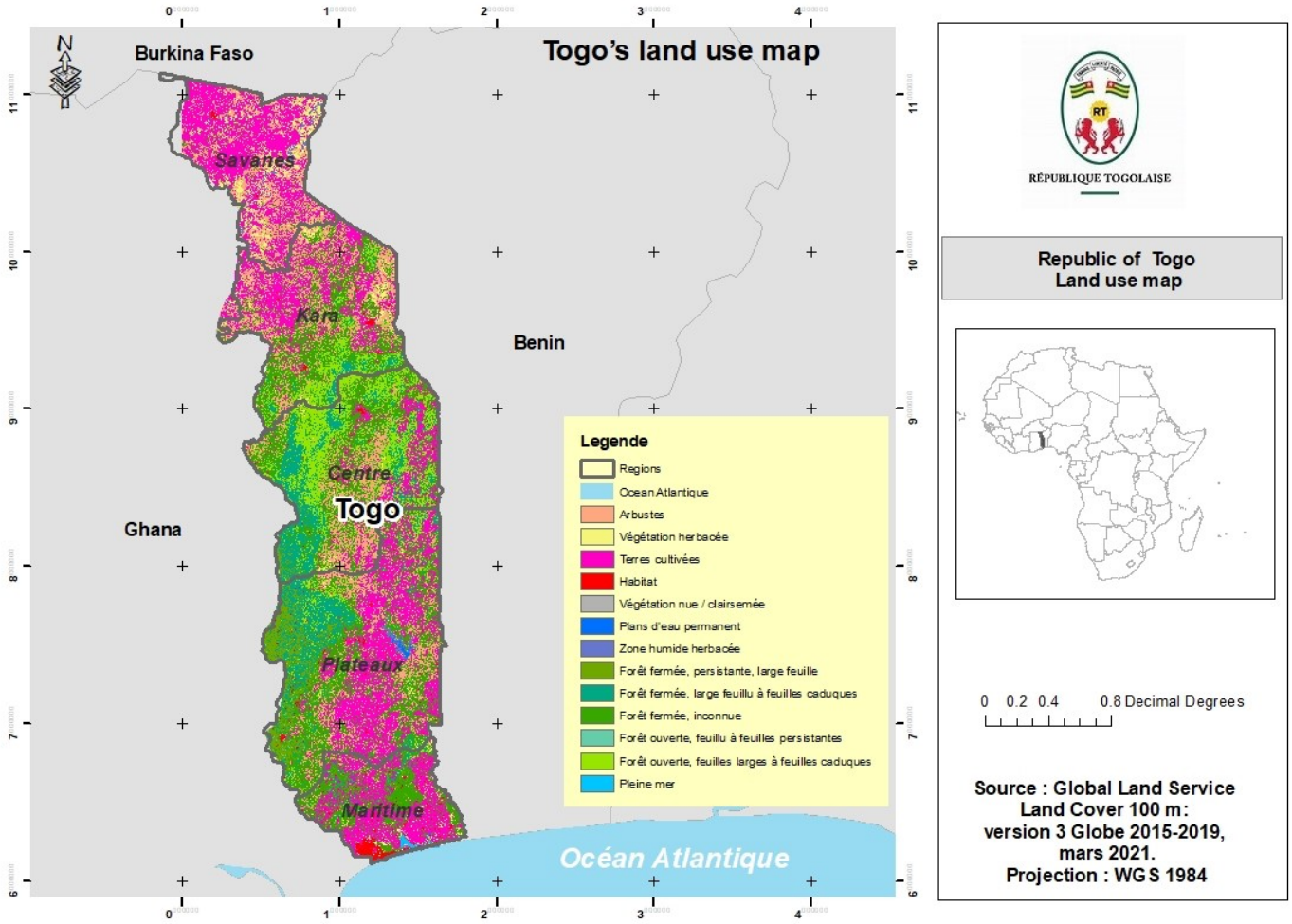

Figure 1: Land usemap of Togo (Source: CSE, 2024)

Country's vulnerability to climate change: Togo, ranked 49th most vulnerable country (out of 185 countries) by the ND Gain index [1][1], is recognized as particularly vulnerable to climate change. Analysis of meteorological data reveals an overall trend towards climate warming, and very high spatial-temporal rainfall variability. An increase in the average annual temperature of 1.1°C between 1960 and 2020 is noted, and at an average rate of 0.24°C per decade[2][2]. Figure 2 (see PIF template in RoadMap documents) is illustrative of such an increase across the entire country. Table 1 presents the evolution of temperature averages per region, between 1961-1985 and between 1986-2018, characterized by an increase in all regions, with a faster rate of increase in the Northern regions than in the Southern regions.

Table 1 : Evolution of average temperatures observed in the different climatic zones of Togo (Source: MEFR, 2022)

Stations synoptics _			

	Average _ of T(°C) 1961-198 5	Average _ of T(°C) 1986-2018	Differences T(°C)
Lomé: 0 6° 10' N – 01°15' E	26.8	28	+1.2
Atakpamé: 07°35' N – 01°07 E	25.8	27	+1.2
Sokodé: 0 8°59'N – 01° 0 7' E	26.2	2 7	+0.8
Mango: 1 0° 22' N – 00° 28' E	27.9	29	+1, 1

Regarding annual rainfall, it is highly variable across inter-decadal and inter-annual time scales (see figure 3). It was high in the 1960s and declined to particularly low levels in the late 1970s and early 1980s [1]. Over the period 1971-2020, the trend is generally downward. At the local scale, interannual rainfall variability, as reflected by the relative rainfall anomalies below, compared to the climatological reference period (see figures 4), are remarkable in the north and south of the country, over the last 40 years. According to Togo's fourth communication, variations in rainfall averages over the period 1961-2018 range from -15.4 to -97.8 mm [2], depending on the region (see table 2). This variability is also intra-annual (see figure 5), with major climatic risks including extreme drought or, paradoxically, flooding, a reduction in the number of rainy days [3][3], and the shift in seasons.

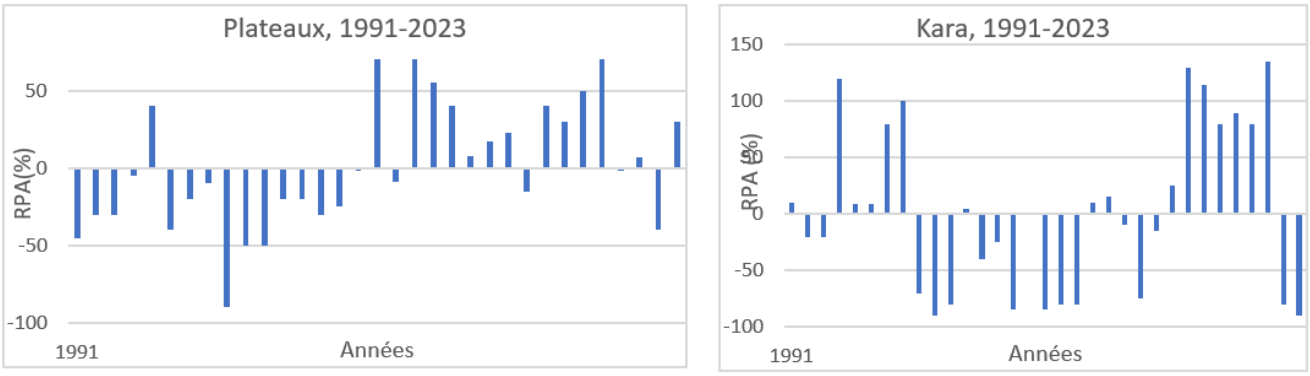

Figure 4: Relative precipitation anomalies (RPA) in the South (Plateaux) and the North (Kara) between 1991 and 2023 (Source: CSE, 2024))

Table 2 : Evolution of average rainfall observed in the different climatic zones of Togo (Source: MERF, 2022)

Regions	Average rainfall (mm) 1961-198 5	Average Rainfall (mm) 1986-2018	Differences (mm)
Lomé: 0 6° 10' N – 01°15' E	876.0	816.2	- 59.8
Atakpame: 0 7°35' N – 0 1°07 E	1,363.3	1347.9	- 1 5, 4
Sokode: 08°59'N – 01° 07' E	1,380.7	1282.9	- 97.8
Mango: 10° 22' – 00° 28' E	1085.1	1,038.3	-46.8

Country's agricultural sector under the socio-economic system.

Togo's population depends largely on the agricultural sector, characterized by the predominance of food crops (corn, sorghum, paddy rice, yams, cassava, soya, peanuts), market garden products, and cash crops (coffee, cocoa, and cotton). Livestock production is dominated by poultry. Togolese agriculture remains one of the major sources of economic growth: nearly 20.2% of GDP in 2021 [1]. Its performance is, however, characterized by the asymmetry between its contribution to GDP and the significant share of the active population it occupies, more than 60% [2]. This asymmetry reflects the low productivity of the sector, which has a negative impact on food security: 62.5% of the Togolese population was in a situation of acute or moderate food insecurity over the period 2019-2021 (FAO, 2022). This leads to significant imports of rice (275,000 tons in 2022-2023 [3]), meat and livestock products, causing high currency costs. In 2021, imports of food products were estimated at 212.61 billion in CIF value[4][4]. This situation risks being further compromised by the impacts of climate change, with major implications for the country's livelihoods and sustainable development. **Women** - In the agricultural sector, women represent more than half of the workers (53.5% [5][5]) in all production processes and are increasingly investing in economic activities of processing and marketing agricultural products, to diversify their sources of income. Gender disparities in access to land and credit affect the ability of women farmers and entrepreneurs to invest, operate at scale and benefit from new economic opportunities. According to the SIGI Index [6][6], Togo has a high level of discrimination regarding access to productive and financial resources, and despite policies and laws developed to reduce discrimination and promote gender equality, such as the new code land adopted in 2018. **Young people** –The participation of young people in organized agriculture remains quite limited, in particular because of the difficulties linked to access to land and the very hierarchical relations between generations. Young people are poorly represented in the decision-making bodies of producer organizations. The lack of employment opportunities in rural areas and the arduousness of certain agricultural activities, coupled with the lack of mechanization, encourage young people to abandon agricultural activities. Youth

unemployment and underemployment results in migratory flows towards the cities and an increasingly "early" migration of young people of both sexes and working women towards the capital and the cities of the interior. **Disabled** - In Togo, according to Humanity and Inclusion, the number of disabled people is estimated at nearly 620,000. Countr's law prohibits discrimination against people suffering from physical, mental, intellectual, and sensory disabilities in employment, education, access to health care, transportation, agriculture, or the provision of other government services. However, these provisions have not been effectively enforced.

Impacts of climate change on the agricultural sector. The changes described above, linked to floods, drought, extreme heat, shifting seasons, spatial temporal distribution of rain, have impacts on all socio-economic sectors. The 2010 floods affected 83,000 people and caused more than $38 million in damage and losses [7][7]. Floods previously localized in maritime and savannah regions have become widespread in recent years across the country. Agriculture being essentially rain-fed in Togo, climate variability negatively impacts the performance of the sector. Consequently, the overall vulnerability index of the agricultural sector is estimated at 0.70 on a scale of 0 to 1 [8][8], the highest index of all socio-economic sectors. Within the country, all regions present "high" agricultural vulnerability indices (see table 3).

Table 3 : Current vulnerability indices of the agriculture subsector (Source: 4th national communication, 2022)

Region	Current Vulnerability Index
Savannas	0.8
Kara	0.78
Central	0.72
Plateaux	0.6
Maritime	0.67
Country	0.7

Indeed, the increase in temperature associated with inter- and intra-seasonal droughts, water shortage thus reduces the stocks available in surface reservoirs and aquifers [1], pest attacks, make the sector vulnerable, with significant repercussions on food availability. According to Togo's nationally determined contribution (NDC), the impacts of these variabilities have resulted, over the last decade, in yields drops estimated between 30% and 51% for the main food crops[2]. The most affected regions are the northern regions (Savanes and Kara) and the Plateaux region. In the northern zone, an increase in unit of intra-seasonal rainfall variability has a potential to reduce maize yield by an average of 0.906 tons/ha in this area [3]. In the Plateaux region, yield losses caused by dry spells are estimated in 2015 at 1.3 t/ha, 1.0 t/ha respectively for corn and rice[4]. The early drying up of wells and watercourses leads to a shortening of the period of water availability, which has a negative impact on off-season market gardening activities. The same applies for land degradation, which is widespread across the entire country, with a rate of degradation equivalent to 4.14% [5] per year, over the period 2000-2010. In the field of **livestock breeding,** the fodder deficit induced by climate variability and change are, among other things, at the origin of the anarchic exploitation of natural pastures and the non-respect of transhumance corridors by breeders. Breeders have difficulty finding pastures or water points in sufficient quantities, in a context of annual growth in the cattle herd of 0.36% per year[6], and an increase in

water needs for agriculture. On **forest ecosystems,** the impacts of climate change result in the intensification and increase in the frequency of vegetation fires leading to open woodland of ecosystems, the loss of biodiversity, a reduction of forest productivity and the loss of forest cover. Togo had a forest cover rate estimated at 25.30% of national surface between 1976 - 1985. This rate of forest cover changed to 24.39% between 2013 –2014[7], attributable to forests conversion into agricultural land and wood extraction. These climate change impacts on the agro- sylvo -pastoral area are differentiated according to socio-groups: impact is more accentuated on vulnerable households, in particular women-headed households[8], more present in food crops and market gardening, while people with disabilities are more likely to be disabled in poultry farming. Among young people, this impact results in significant migration. This differentiated impact between groups demonstrate that women, young people, and people with disabilities would gain more than men, thanks to adaptation, but would lose compared to other groups if no adaptation measures are taken.

Projected climate change: Projections developed as part of the fourth national communication have demonstrated that regardless of the scenarios (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5), climate variations will increase in the medium (2050) and long term (2100) in the country - see table 4. Climate risks described above will therefore become worse if appropriate adaptation measures are not timely taken.

Table 4 : Range of variations of climate parameters in 2050 and 2100 for the RCP4.5 and RCP8.5 scenarios (source: MERF, 2022)

Scenario	Horizon 2050		Horizon 2100	
	Evolution of Average Precipitation compared to the base Scenario (mm)	Evolution of Average Temperature compared to the base scenario (°C)	Evolution of Average Precipitation compared to the base Scenario (mm)	Evolution of Average Temperature compared to the base scenario (°C)
RCP4.5	-0.16% to +0.67%	+1.15 to +1.48°C	-0.21% to +0.89%	+1.53 to +1.96°C
RCP 8.5	-0.22% to +0.93%	+1.59 to +2°C	-0.54% to +2.22%	+3.8 to +4.8°C

Projected impacts of climate change on agriculture: Currently assessed at 0.70, the vulnerability index of agriculture subsector will remain high with a slight increase to reach the value of 0.74 by 2050 [1]. The vulnerability of this sector should reach the “very high” level in the Savanes and Kara regions. All other regions will maintain “high” vulnerability but a little more pronounced compared to the present (see table 5). Indeed, the accentuation of dry spell phenomena throughout the country, coupled with the disruption/shift of the seasons, the risk of flooding and the variability of rains in a context of continuous land degradation, suggests vulnerability growth in this vital sector for the country. Analysis of variations simulated average future yields of the six most used crops, according to climate scenarios (yam, cassava, corn, rice, millet, sorghum) shows that they will all be negatively affected by climate change in the future, under the RCP 8.5 scenario [2]. The impacts will be more harmful for rice, millet, and cassava, with yield reductions of between 19 and 34%.

Thus, in line with IFAD's programmatic approach, and considering the priorities defined by the government, the current and future vulnerability of the country, the project will intervene in the 5 agroecological regions. During the full proposal formulation phase, the target areas within the regions will be further determined, considering specific climatic variabilities and opportunities for synergy of interventions with other projects and programs.

Underlying drivers of environmental change due to climate change:

The field mission carried out during the PIF formulation phase and discussions held with farmers, support services, NGOs, the private sector, made it possible to identify the most important and uncertain factors likely to influence the evolution of the vulnerability of agricultural communities, in particular women, young people, and people with disabilities in Togo, as well as their potential future trends. These factors are presented below, according to their degree of influence:

Rainfall variability (date of onset of rains and duration of the season): According to the communities encountered during the formulation phase, there is, increasingly, a large inter-seasonal and intra-seasonal variability in rainfall which manifests itself by uncertainty about the date of onset of rains and the duration of the season. However, these parameters are essential for farmers, because they determine on the one hand, the sowing date and, on the other hand, the selection of seeds. Indeed, by comparing the periods 1950-1969 and 1970-2000, we observe a delay of approximately one month in the average start dates of useful rains, and an earlier end of at least two weeks since the 1970s in North Togo [1]. This variability has impacts on agricultural calendars, the premature drying up of rivers and the low filling of aquifers, which considerably limits the capacity of smallholder farmers who depend on agriculture to carry out an activity all year round.

Rural migration: Togolese population increased by more than 50% between 1981 and 2010 (from 2.7 million inhabitants to 5.7 million), and by more than 25% between 2010 and 2022 (8,095,498 inhabitants in 2022 [2]). During the last decade, average population growth is 2.3% per year. At this rate, the Togolese population will double in three decades. At a time when this increase is accompanied by an increase in food demand, Togo is experiencing a significant rural out migration, attributable, in part, to climate variability, deterioration of land quality, and their negative impacts on crop yields[3]. Therefore, a reduction in the labor force in rural areas, has become a major trend in the demographic trends at the national scale. While the rural population represented 74.8% of the total population in 1981, it decreased up to 62.3% in 2010, and 57% in 2022 [4]. This internal migration from rural to urban areas concerns both men and women, particularly young people.

Land pressure: Despite its modest surface area, Togo has considerable agricultural potential. The country has nearly 3.4 million hectares, of which only 45% are currently cultivated [5]. Land suitable for irrigation is estimated at 86,000 hectares and the area of exploitable lowlands at 175,000 hectares. However, these areas are subject to strong land pressures. Competition for access to land is increasing under the combined effects of climate change[6], the increase in population, the extension of cultivable areas and the transfer of large agricultural areas over long periods for speculative purposes for the benefit of wealthy actors. The duality of land tenure characterized by both customary law and written law remains, despite the adoption of a new land code in 2018. Thus, the problem of rural land in Togo is one of the main development challenges of family farming.

Future narratives

Considering the drivers of change presented above, several scenarios with maintaining the status quo without intervention from the GEF could arise (see figure 6). In the description below, we consider that, the main areas of uncertainty regarding the drivers of change are rainfall variability and rural migration. These factors go beyond the project, but robust actions can be taken to strengthen the resilience of the agricultural system and stakeholders, for the benefit of smallholder farmers, in particular women, young people, and people with disabilities.

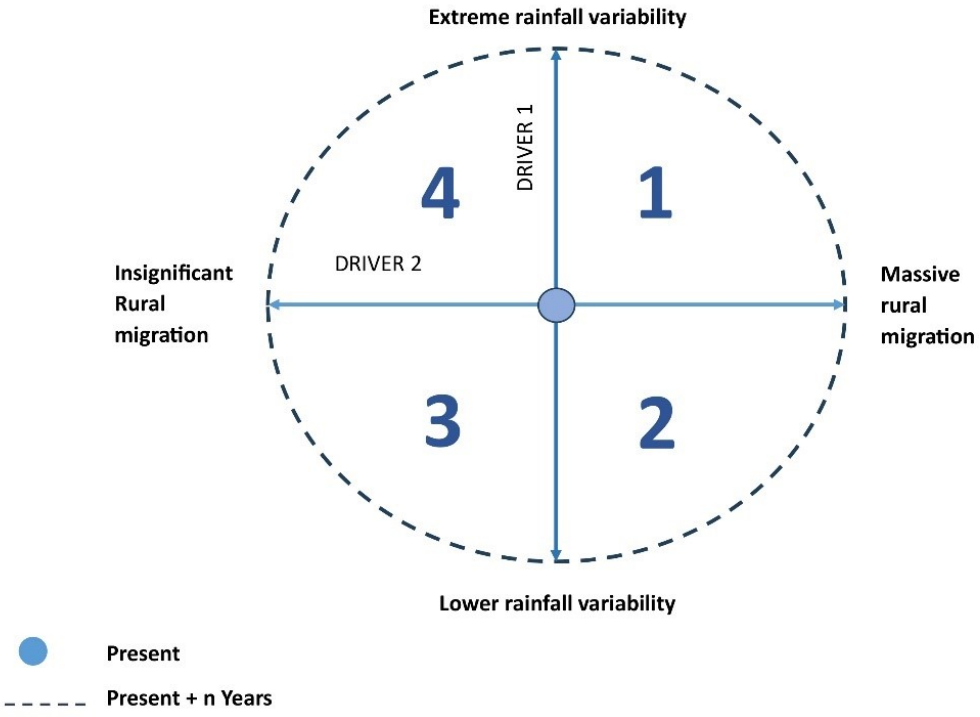

Figure 6: Drivers of environmental change and exploratory scenarios.

Narrative 1- A reference scenario with extreme rainfall variability associated with a massive rural migration of young people (men and women), will lead to a disruption of agricultural calendars and a loss of labor force, with resulting in a significant reduction in productivity and production of the country's main food crops (corn, sorghum, rice). Its consequences on food insecurity and rising prices will be more pronounced among poor households, particularly women-headed households and people with disabilities, whose incomes will decline.

Narrative 2: Under a reference scenario with lower rainfall variability and massive rural migration of young people (men and women), the positive impacts of climate change will benefit large landowners, with a high level of mechanization to compensate for losses in labor force, which will amplify the gaps between the latter and vulnerable communities, with social conflicts risks.

Narrative 3: A reference scenario with lower rainfall variability and insignificant rural migration, offers opportunities for improving productivity and production, which would rely on the predictability of climatic conditions and the reduction of cost of production factors, in particular labor force.

Narrative 4: Under a reference scenario with extreme rainfall vulnerability associated with an insignificant rural migration, the disruption of agricultural calendars will have negative consequences on the performance of family farming. During dry years, the shortening of seasons will have negative impacts on the availability of water resources, in a context of increased surface water withdrawals. Consequently, the opportunities to carry out off-season agriculture and support the improvement of income of vulnerable communities, outside of rainy seasons, risk being compromised.

Alternative scenario

The reference scenarios, without urgent and sustainable intervention, describe a future in which the combined impacts of climate change and rural migration will lead the country towards increasing food insecurity, if adaptation actions are not taken to curb these trends. Inaction could worsen the situation and lead to socio-economic crises in overcrowded cities and villages without a workforce. Hence the need to support Togo in the implementation of an alternative scenario which would reduce the expected negative impacts. In narratives 1 and 4, the project should mobilize climate-resilient production factors to enable smallholder farmers to absorb part of climate shocks. Support for the development of alternative activities (example: processing and marketing) could offer greater adaptive capacity to smallholders. To maintain the capacity of agricultural ecosystems to provide appropriate services in the event of shocks, the project should support actions to strengthen the resilience of ecosystems (example: Sustainable Land Management). In narratives 1 and 2, alternative production factors to rural migration (equipment) which are adapted to the economic capacities of smallholder farmers, will be necessary, to reduce the gaps which could arise from this scenario. In narrative 3, the project will be able to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the situation, by relying on local adaptation planning, the implementation of which is supported by technical support structures at the local level.

The narratives, associated with these scenarios, will be a valuable tool for stakeholder engagement, during the full project formulation (PPG) phase. During this stage, they will be made quantitative and detailed.

3. Baseline projects

The Government of Togo, with the support of its partners, has carried out several initiatives to enhance the resilience of communities and agricultural systems, in a context of climate variability and change (figure 7). Among these initiatives, we can note, among others: *Project to Support the Financial Inclusion of Vulnerable Women (PAIFFV)* which aimed, *inter alia,* at strengthening the resilience and empowerment of vulnerable women, through the establishment of an inclusive financing system for vulnerable women, and the creation of functional and profitable Micro and Very Small Enterprises (MTPE), in the production, processing and marketing of agricultural products; *Project Support to the Employability and Integration of Young People in Growth Sectors (PAEIJ-SP*): the objective is to contribute to creating the conditions for inclusive economic growth through self-employment and integration of young people into the formal economy in Togo. This specifically involves: (i) promoting contract farming, (ii) developing industrial entrepreneurship and (iii) offering more favorable employment conditions to young people; the *Agricultural Productivity Program in West Africa (PPAAO*- Togo *)*: the objective of which is to generate and accelerate the adoption of improved technologies in priority agricultural sectors in Togo (rice, corn, poultry and small ruminants) ; the *Project Digital soil mapping and the establishment of a national soil information system in Togo* aimed to support the carrying out of an assessment of Togo's soils, the establishment digital maps of soil suitability and fertility and the establishment of an efficient management and regular monitoring system using geographic information systems (GIS) tools and associated software.

Significant actions to support production, post-production (processing and marketing), and capacity building of smallholder farmers were carried out by these initiatives in the five regions of the country, in improving the resilience of farmers to cope with climate variability and climate change. One of the most remarkable actions in this area, is the establishment *of planned agricultural development zones (ZAAP):* A ZAAP is an area of at least 100 hectares, secure, developed and operated with modern means, for vulnerable smallholder farmers with difficult access to production factors. The ZAAP aims to: (i) facilitate farmers' access to production factors (land, water, mechanization, financing); (ii) improve their resilience; (iii) develop value chains; and (iv) preserve/restore the natural capital. Their implementation, facilitated by the Directorate of Development, Equipment and Agricultural Mechanization (DAEMA), and the Agricultural Processing Agency (ATA), are based on eight key principles: land security; establishment of a water control system; access to mechanization; promoting agricultural financing through access to financial services; emergence of private businesses and industries in villages; improving marketing conditions for agricultural products, by consolidating production in stores; promoting effective environmental management; promoting cooperatives. 231 sites are developed across the country.

In terms of policy planning, Togo, after developing its National Adaptation Action Plan (NAPA) in 2009, evolved in 2018, to a NAP, to take adaptation into account in national planning, prevent and limit the negative impacts of climate change on its development in the medium and long term. In 2021, a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) was developed, to communicate country's efforts to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. At the local level, an initial experience of integrating climate change into municipal development plans was initiated in the Atakpamé region (Plateaux), with the development of a guide to integrating climate change into municipal development planning. In the field of agriculture, Togo initiated and implemented the 2010-2015 National Agricultural Investment and Food Security Program (PNIASA). The 2nd generation of the National Agricultural Program (PNIASAN) 2017-2026 is being implemented. To give new impetus to the Togolese economy, the government adopted, in October 2020, "Togo 2025" roadmap. Its vision is "a peaceful Togo, a modern nation with inclusive and sustainable economic growth". For the agricultural sector, the vision is to make Togolese agriculture "a productive agriculture, with high added value, an engine of economic value for farmers and growth". The country applies, as well, a national policy for gender equity and equality (PNEEG) which integrates a gender-sensitive diagnosis in the agricultural field, while providing a strategic direction for gender consideration into agricultural sector.

At institutional level, the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MERF) is the main institution in charge of forest resources management and environment. However, management of environment and climate change involves sectoral ministries, research and advisory institutes, civil society organizations (CBOs, NGOs), private sector, technical and financial partners. In the field of agriculture, several key players intervene, including the ministry of agriculture (MAEDR), the Directorate for Vegetable Production (DFV), the Togolese Institute of Agronomic Research (ITRA), the extension service Institute (ICAT), the Directorate of Agricultural Seeds and Plants (DSP), the Directorate of Development, Equipment and Agricultural Mechanization (DAEMA), the Agricultural Processing Agency (ATA) and their decentralized structures. At the local level, the country should be equipped for the first time, in April 2024, with regional councils as part of a decentralization process initiated in 2019 by the government. Farmers' organizations, women's organizations, people with disabilities, and civil society actors have set up platforms that enable them to carry out concerted and coordinated actions and participate effectively in the formulation and implementation of policies at the national level: the Togolese Coordination of Peasant Organizations and Agricultural Farmers (CTOP), National Network of Women Farmers of Togo (RENAFAT), Network of Young Agricultural Farmers and Professionals (REJEPPAT),

Togolese Federation of Disabled People (FETAPH), the community forest network of Togo (RFCT), the National Federation of Livestock and Meat Industry Professionals of Togo (FENAPFIBVTO), etc.

Financial sector- The financial sector in Togo is made up of commercial banks, decentralized financial systems and mutual and mortgage loan establishments. However, this sector is vulnerable and undercapitalized. The agricultural/rural sector is poorly financed by banks and decentralized financing systems (DFS). Indeed, in 2017, only 0.2% of bank loans and 10% of those from DFSs were granted to the agricultural sector. This situation is mainly due to the perception of high risk by the banking system and the low capacity of borrowers. Access to financial services in Togo shows that the financially excluded, particularly women, the illiterate and young adults, are mainly in rural areas.

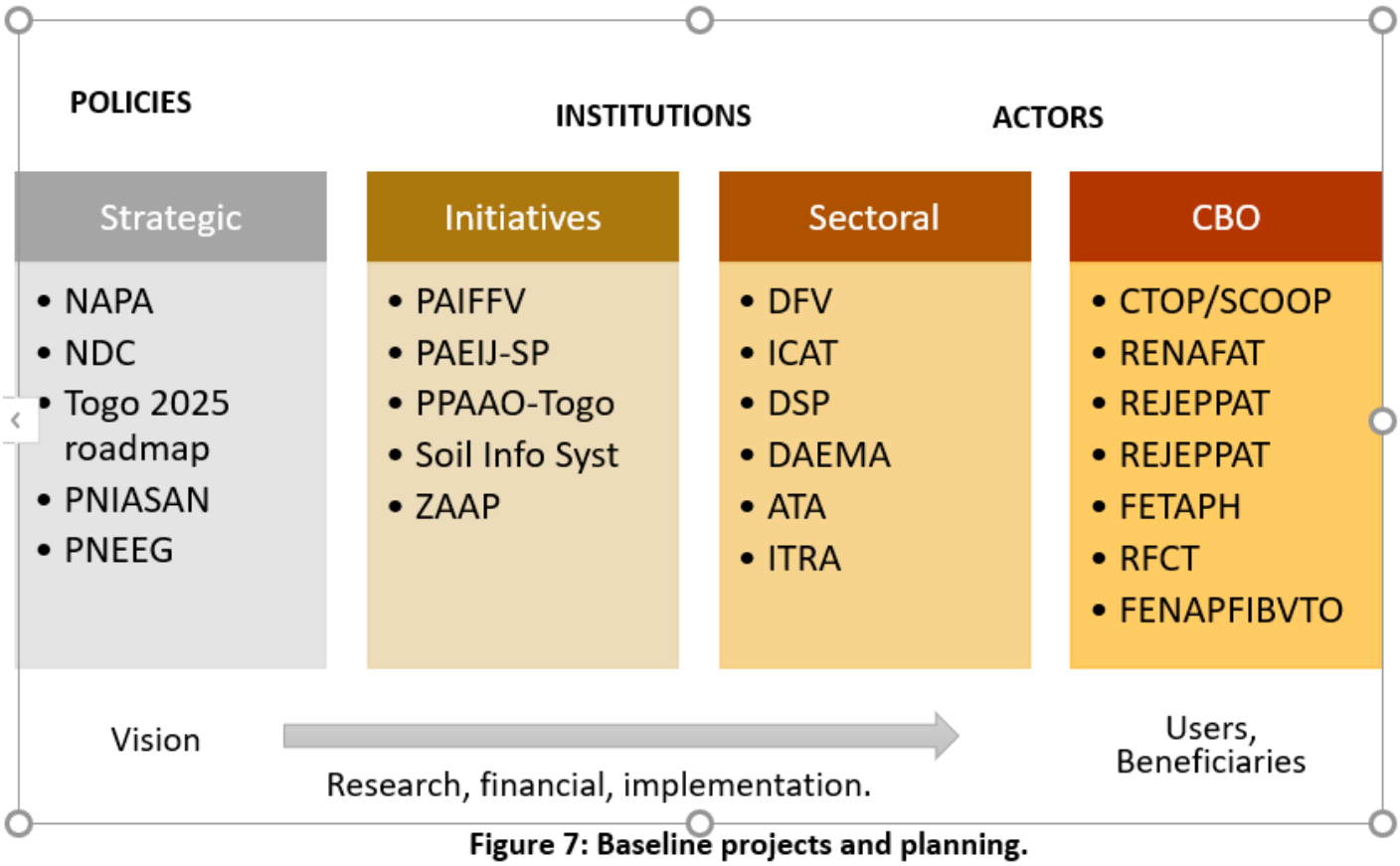

Figure 7: Baseline projects and planning.

Lessons learned from the implementation of policies, projects/programs, and mechanisms and frameworks established, highlight the following:

- Efforts to improve BAU yield crops during the PNIASA implementation period (2010-2015), resulted in an almost stagnation of productivity at the national level for maize, paddy rice, millet, beans, sorghum, and peanuts. These crops experienced a variation in their yield of between -0.33% and +0.09% [1]. In 2021, average corn and rice yields were 1,230 kg/ha and 1,687 kg/ha, respectively, compared to 5,878 and 4,764 kg/ha globally. They represent respectively 21% and 35% of the global average [2]. However, an upward trend is noted in cases, where a package of technologies is part of the cropping system, including improved seeds, adoption of agroecology, use of certified pesticides, mechanization, and support of extension services: this is the case of PPAAO-Togo interventions

which led to an increase in average yields of maize and rice among beneficiaries of +291.26 kg/ha and +303.31 kg/ha respectively ha [3]. However, the high cost of certain technologies and the lack of a climate risk management approach have reduced the potential for optimal yield improvement, particularly for maize. Thus, the project will draw on lessons learnt from the PPAAO-Togo, to propose an approach that combines the provision of technological packages and the use of climate services, to anticipate climate risks, and consider integration of future uncertainties into planning.

- The Planned Agricultural Development Zones (ZAAP) set up as part of the implementation of the PNIASA, under the coordination of DAEMA and ATA, made it possible to support the cooperative societies of farmers' organizations (SCOOP), to improve their yields, turnover, and livelihood. As part of challenges to address, is access of women, young people, and people with disabilities to land, adapted equipment and financing, and technical training. The project will seek to promote and capitalize on these experiences, by integrating technical packages that facilitate access for vulnerable communities to production factors and the strengthening of their capacities on value chains, in a logic of sustainable and climatic resilient agriculture.
- Even if the value chain approach is a relevant approach to rural development and poverty reduction for vulnerable communities, women, young people and people with disabilities, farmers and entrepreneurs must overcome higher obstacles than the other groups. To integrate into agricultural value chains, women have less access than men to assets, credit, services, and markets. To this end, it is necessary to diversify the promising sectors and value chains with particular emphasis on those dominated by vulnerable people in situations. The project will capitalize on these lessons learned, focusing its interventions on cereal crops and market garden crops, where women are more present[4]. In the field of breeding, people with disabilities are mostly present in poultry farming.
- Providing credit, strengthening capacities, and increasing the participation of vulnerable women in economic activities remain relevant as a response to the social and economic empowerment of vulnerable communities. However, training granting credit, and post-financing support and monitoring are critical, to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of actions. Thus, the provision to NGOs and financial service providers (example: the National Fund for Inclusive Finance) of financial and technical resources for institutional support must be encouraged. The project will rely on NGOs and financial service providers to channel resources towards financial institutions, but also to support Micro and Very Small Enterprises (MTPE) in pre-credit training and post-financing support and monitoring.
- For smallholder farmers, the existence of a credible market is a condition for the development and building of sustainable value chains, and therefore for diversification of sources of income, and building resilience. Therefore, the project will rely on physical infrastructures built by PRIMA project which will ensure the institutional anchoring of this LDCF project (see section Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project).
- The cooperative model (Cooperative Societies of Farmers' Organizations-SCOOP) is a powerful tool of economic and social inclusion for smallholder farmers. Strong actions are being deployed by the Togolese Government for the complete formalization of all cooperative groups. The project will support the ongoing dynamic of structuring and formalization farmers' organizations into cooperatives, associations, and federations, to coordinate and make actions more effective, through the synergy of resources and the design of joint initiatives.
- The territorial approach of climate change adaptation initiated in the Atakpame area (Plateaux Region), deserves to be strengthened at the national level, to facilitate awareness and sensitization of populations on climate change. For local development and the usefulness of mainstreaming

adaptation into local planning. The project will support such an approach, facilitating the integration of adaptation to climate change into regional planning.

- Emerging and innovative digital technologies and the rapid growth in the use of mobile phones in Togo are insufficiently leveraged, to facilitate digital agricultural advisory deployment, for crisis prevention and management, while ensuring inclusive access. Also, as part of the deployment of sustainable adaptation practices at the local level by government agencies and NGOs, this project will favor digital advisory services.

With the support of the GEF, and in close collaboration with ongoing projects and programs, intervening in strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers, *the overall objective of the project is to enhance the productive capacities of vulnerable communities, with a focus on women, young people, and people with disabilities to better adapt to climate shocks, by promoting climate resilient agriculture, natural capital management, rural entrepreneurship, and an improved enabling environment.* This is a robust and flexible solution, considering the underlying drivers of environmental change, such as rainfall variability, rural migration, and land pressure. An integrated and value chain-based approach is adopted, including a diverse range of socio-economic options, environmental conservation, and capacity and policy enhancement, considering more severe impact likely to come.

However, the **barriers** below have been identified, as potentially hindering the achievement of such objective:

Barrier #1: Limited access of smallholder farmers to production factors for adoption and implementation of productive and climate-resilient agriculture: Despite the existence of non-discriminatory language and the adoption of a new land code in 2018, a large gap exists between what the policies provide and the reality on the ground, marked by the marginalization of vulnerable communities. Indeed, land tenure systems in rural areas does not promote access for women, young people, and people with disabilities, nor their security. As a result, smallholder farmers adopt unsuitable practices, such as the absence of fallows for land regeneration. The consequences are overexploitation of land and a drop in agricultural productivity, which increase their vulnerability. Regarding water resources, the exploitation of surface water for irrigation purposes is made difficult by seasonality and irregularity of flow rates which are sometimes very low or even zero. Water reservoirs, considered by vulnerable communities as viable solutions to mobilizing water resources for agricultural operations throughout the year, are few or not very functional.

Barrier #2: Insufficient capacity of the resource base (land, water) to support sustainable and climate-resilient family farming, for the benefit of smallholder farmers and breeders in the intervention areas: The soil fertility map in Togo reveals lack of organic matter and soil acidity, due to the increasing use of mineral fertilizers, without addition of organic fertilizer [1]. The proportion of soils with lower organic matter (< 2% OM) is respectively 84% in the Savanes region, 43% in the Kara region, 60% in the central region, 25% in the Plateaux and 30% in the Maritime region (ITRA, 2019). For the entire country, the total change in soil organic carbon was -0.02% over the period 2000-2010 [2]. Without any action, these lands will no longer have the potential to deliver services provide smallholder farmers with the productivity they hope for to improve their income and livelihood, especially in a context of climate variability and change. Regarding water management, despite the density of the country's surface water, their mobilization to ensure agricultural exploitation throughout the year remains low. Indeed, the share of irrigation across the country was, in 2015, 0.17% of the total area of cultivated land [3]. In certain ZAAPs where off-season irrigation is provided by drilling (example: the ZAAP

of Ketao), low flow rates do not allow farmers to farm their fields in the off-season, in a context marked by an alternation of rainy season and dry season (5 months of dry season per year north and south of the 8th parallel).

Barrier #3: Limited access of smallholder farmers, women, young people, and people with disabilities, to the assets and know-how necessary for the economic valorization of agricultural and animal products: In Togo, the *local processing and marketing* of agricultural value chains are carried out mainly by women (more than 80% [4]). These segments of the value chains are credible alternatives for diversifying sources of income for vulnerable communities, in a context of climate uncertainty. In the field of animal production, women and young people are particularly active in the poultry value chain. The latter, however, encounter difficulties in accessing processing, conservation, storage, and marketing equipment. This situation is explained by the insufficiency of infrastructure and technologies, and by the lack of financial means required to access them. Regarding *equipment*, the agricultural mechanization rate in the country was 6% in 2017 [5]. The mill is the most common equipment in most villages in Togo. Other equipment is found in an insufficient and disparate manner. In 2018, only 9.3% of villages had agricultural warehouses, and 1.7% conservation units [6]; marketing units which serve for collecting, centralizing and selling agricultural products are almost non-existent (3.3% of villages have them), despite the growing needs for processed products in urban centers, the diversification of demand and the emergence of new opportunities on the sub-regional market: this is the case of the "organic fertilizers" sector characterized by a lack of structuring, despite the existence of needs estimated in 2020 at 3,071,908 tons of compost, compared to an offer of 2,111 tons [7]. Regarding *financing,* existing instruments to support the financial inclusion of vulnerable populations (example: the National Inclusive Finance Fund) allow small allocations of credits which only serve the basic needs of households, and do not enable their economic empowerment. Small agricultural businesses in the development phase, whose financing needs are greater than those offered by microfinance, struggle to find financing from existing systems, due to their weak capacity to prepare business plans and bankable projects. In addition, the weak technical capacity of women and young agricultural entrepreneurs in management/entrepreneurship, methods of negotiation and market prospecting, hygiene practices in processing/conservation, do not facilitate economic valorization of agricultural products.

Barrier #4: Limited enabling institutional environment to sustainably support the planning and implementation of local adaptation solutions: the lack of local planning for adaptation to climate change is at the origin of the fragmentation of initiatives and lack of ownership, detrimental to the optimization of existing resources. Despite the existence of a NAPA and a NAP at the national level, local planning instruments do not exist, apart from a timid attempt in the Atakpame area (Plateaux). The same applies to supporting agencies to smallholder farmers (extension services, research, NGOs) which face capacity deficits in the field of climate-resilient agricultural technologies, which does not promote optimal support for community actions: high-performance varieties of short-cycle seeds, varieties tolerant to water stress and diseases, agroecology and agroforestry techniques, management of agro-hydro-meteorological information, etc. As a result, the vulnerable communities' needs cannot be considered, in an appropriate manner in local agendas.

During the initial development phase of this project, a field mission was carried out, from January 15 to 24, 2024 in Togo. It was an opportunity for broad consultations and discussions with key stakeholders from the country's 5 agroecological regions. These actors include government authorities; organizations representing vulnerable communities (women's, young people, and disabled organizations); support organizations to smallholder farmers, including civil society, extension, and research services at national and local level; the

private sector; technical and financial partners; current projects and programs. Broad representation of vulnerable communities during public consultations made it possible to identify needs and reflect them in the PIF. Further information on the consultations that took place to inform the project design is presented in the sections on stakeholder engagement

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B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Theory of change

The country's baseline situation is characterized by an overall trend of climate warming and rainfall variability, which exacerbate the vulnerabilities of agricultural communities and ecosystems, already influenced by rural migration and land pressure. The most significant impacts of these vulnerabilities are a stagnation of crops yields, in a context of population doubling every three decades, widespread land degradation across the entire national territory, and food insecurity which significantly impacts vulnerable populations, particularly women, young people and people with disabilities.

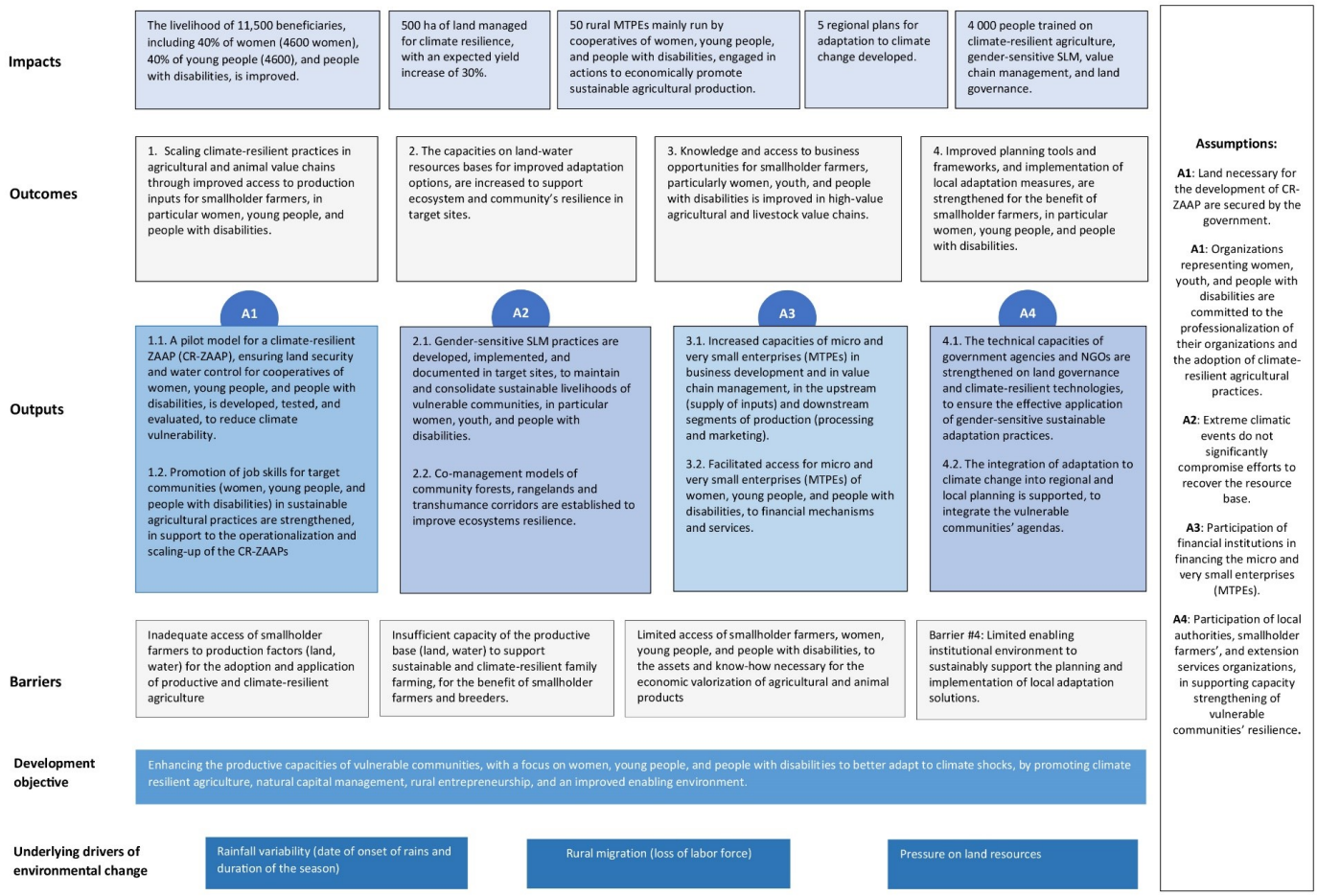
Several barriers stand in the way of resolving these challenges, including limited access of smallholder farmers to production inputs for the adoption and application of productive climate-resilient agriculture; the insufficient capacity of the resource base (land, water) to support sustainable and climate-resilient family farming, for the benefit of smallholders; their limited access, in particular women, young people, and people with disabilities, to the assets and know-how, necessary for the economic valorization of agricultural and animal products, and finally; the limited enabling institutional environment (capacities and policies), to sustainably support the planning and implementation of local adaptation solutions.

To overcome these barriers, a series of outcomes have been proposed, ensuring that these interventions and investments work in all possible futures, as described in the future narratives section. These include: the development and implementation of a productive and climate-resilient family farming model, targeting women, young people, and people with disabilities. Then, increased capacities on land-water resources bases will support the resilience of agro- sylvo -pastoral ecosystems. To facilitate diversification and economic valorization of agricultural products, knowledge, and access to business opportunities for smallholder farmers, particularly women, young people, and people with disabilities will be improved in high-value agricultural and livestock value chains. Finally, to guarantee the effective application of local adaptation practices in a sustainable manner, improved planning tools and frameworks, and implementation of local adaptation measures, are strengthened for the benefit of targeted groups (smallholder farmers, in particular women, young people, and people with disabilities).

The sustainable and long-term results of the project will be to enhance the productive capacities of vulnerable communities, with a focus on women, young people, and people with disabilities, to better adapt to climate shocks, by promoting climate resilient agriculture, natural capital management, rural entrepreneurship associated with an improved enabling environment.

The project operates according to several assumptions: land necessary for the development of ZAAP are secured by the government (A1); Organizations representing women, young people, and people with disabilities are committed to the professionalization of their organizations and the adoption of climate-

resilient agricultural practices (A1); extreme climatic events do not significantly compromise efforts to recover the resource base (A2); participation of financial institutions in supporting the micro and very small enterprises (MTPEs) (A3); active participation of local authorities and smallholder farmers' supporting organizations, in supporting the strengthening of the resilience of vulnerable communities (A4).



Project Components

Based on the theory of change described above, the project is designed around four interrelated components:

Component 1 will address barrier 1, by scaling climate-resilient practices in agricultural and animal value chains through improved access to production inputs and know-how for smallholder farmers, in particular women, young people, and people with disabilities.

This component will facilitate access to the production factors and knowledge, to conduct of sustainable and environmentally friendly agriculture, with a view to conducting a productive, sustainable, and environmentally friendly agriculture. By targeting planned agricultural development zones (ZAAP), the project provides vulnerable communities with land security, that enable them to confidently carry out productive agricultural activity, based on the assumption that climate change increases pressure on the availability of land and natural resources, but land tenure could also limit the options of vulnerable communities to adapt to changing

environmental conditions [1][9]. This land security is combined with the mobilization of inputs necessary to improve productivity, considering that, a lack of climate-resilient inputs and equipment adapted to capacity of smallholder farmers would have a negative impact on agricultural performance, in a context of rural migration[2][10]. To support the sustainability of actions thus carried out, and to avoid unsuitable agricultural practices (lack of rotation, extension of agricultural land onto forest areas) which degrade ecosystems and create a cycle of vulnerability and poverty, exacerbated by climate shocks, this component will strengthen the organizational and technical capacities of farmers, as well as their practical application in the field.

Component 1 will be implemented through two outputs:

Output 1.1 *: The development and implementation of a pilot model for a climate-resilient development zone (CR-ZAAP), ensuring land security and water control for cooperatives of women, young people, and people with disabilities* , to improve productivity and production, and strengthen the resilience of communities and agricultural ecosystems: under this output , a climate-resilient ZAAP model will be conceptualized at the starting phase of the project, in close collaboration with farmers and target groups organizations (CTOP, RENAFAT, REJEPPAT, FAPH), relevant sectoral ministries (agriculture, water, equipment), extension services and research organizations (DAEMA, ATA, ICAT, ITRA), civil society (NGOs), and private sector (distributors and value chain traders). It will capitalize on the existing ZAAP model, while integrating technical packages on climate-resilient practices (improved seeds/breeds, mixed inputs) and small agricultural equipment (motor cultivators, threshers, ginners, shellers). This model will be operationalized, through the upgrade of 5 existing ZAAPs, covering the 5 agroecological regions of the country, for an area of 500 ha. The ZAAPs covered will primarily target women, young people, and people with disabilities. The targeted crops are crops with high productive value, in which vulnerable communities are most active: corn, soybeans, rice, and poultry farming. The upgrade consists of support for development with total or partial water control, support for the sustainable exploitation of the 500 ha (agriculture and livestock), using improved seeds/breeds, mixed inputs (organic and mineral fertilizers and pesticides), and equipment for production, under the technical support of DAEMA, ATA, ICAT and ITRA. To ensure the adoption of sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices, the project will use the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) approach[3][11] as the main method of agricultural extension. The implementation of the pilot model for an integrated climate-resilient development zone will be subject to an annual participatory evaluation. Lessons learned will be documented and shared.

Output 1.2: *Promotion of job skills for target communities (women, young people, and people with disabilities) in sustainable agricultural practices are strengthened, in support to the operationalization and scaling-up of the CR-ZAAPs:* support for the mobilization of production inputs will not be enough to empower groups of women, young people, and people with disabilities. This support will, thus, be combined with the strengthening of *organizational and technical capacities,* to lay the foundations for the empowerment of these groups. ICAT will be called upon to support, in each site, actors of the value chains in their structuring and the strengthening of their managerial capacities for the professional conduct of CR-ZAAP production activities. Indeed, CR-ZAAP management committees and subcommittees will be set up and supported by ICAT in the development and implementation of site management procedures (organization of activities, management of works, materials/equipment, water, group sales, fees, etc.). At the *farmers' group level,* NGOs will be called upon to provide support to organizations, in accordance with existing organizational forms at the national level and appropriate legal statutes. Ultimately, it will be a matter of supporting them towards the constitution

and registration of farmers' cooperative organizations (SCOOP), according to the country's regulatory provisions in this area. The emphasis will be putted primarily, on development of legal texts and registration, and the establishment of professional links with the value chains actors (contractualization). The project will establish partnerships with ITRA, the national network of certified seed producers of Togo (RNPSC-Togo), and the Directorate of Agricultural Seeds and Plants (DSP), to ensure the supply of improved seeds adapted to climate variability and lay the foundations for a sustainable institutional partnership between these entities and cooperatives of women, young people, and people with disabilities. The same type of partnership will be established with groups of young agri-entrepreneurs specializing in the organic fertilizer sector (component 3) and those specializing in agricultural equipment. On the *technical capacity building side,* in collaboration with ICAT, actions will be focused on climate-resilient agricultural practices in target value chains: use of improved seeds/breeds, mixed inputs (organic and mineral fertilizers and pesticides), use of climate services, modification of planting dates, integrated fertility management, water and soil, etc.

The activities planned under this component are presented in annex H.

Component 2 will address barrier 2, by increasing the capacities on land-water resources bases for improved adaptation options, to support ecosystem and community's resilience in target sites.

Land and forests provide vital environmental functions and ecosystem services to communities. These ecosystem services, in turn, support agroforestry production and regulate natural risks. There is growing scientific evidence of the potential benefits of adopting sustainable land management technologies and practices to simultaneously address land degradation and climate variability-induced drought, while achieving co -benefits related to protecting biodiversity, securing the quantity and quality of soil and water resources [4][12], and increasing farmers' income [5][13]. The same applies for sustainable forest management practices, which play an important role in reducing the risks and impacts of climate change, through the protection of soils and lands against extreme climatic events (example: flooding). These benefits, associated with forestry and agroforestry systems, improve the capacity of upstream and downstream communities to reduce the impacts of climate change [6][14]. Also, under this component, the project will support the development and implementation of practices for recovery and improvement of the declining resource base, by promoting sustainable gender-sensitive land management, considering that a gender-neutral approach has reduced potential for impact and adoption, and could even reinforce existing inequalities[7][15]. Sustainable co-management practices of community forests, pastures and transhumance corridors will also be strengthened.

This component will be implemented, through the 2 outputs below:

Output 2.1: *Gender-sensitive SLM practices are developed, implemented, and documented in target sites, to maintain and consolidate sustainable livelihoods of vulnerable communities, in particular women, young people, and people with disabilities:* the project will support, through a partnership with decentralized research centers (ITRA), the ZAAPs covered in: (i) the establishment of anti-erosion systems in areas demonstrating signs of significant soil degradation and erosion. These anti-erosion actions will be carried out by rural communities; (i) reforestation, to stabilize sensitive areas and optimize their sediment retention capacity, as well as rainwater infiltration for improvement of the recharge capacity of underground water

resources and therefore the preservation of sources; (ii) the development of agroforestry, through the combination of interplanted perennial and annual crops, thus aiming for better integration of trees (fruit and legumes) into agricultural production systems, better soil structure, on-site contributions of organic matter easily usable in the form of mulching and composting. The species and varieties of fruit trees will be selected by the populations, based on their utilities and technical advice from the extension services (DRAPAH/ICAT in Togo).

This work will be carried out by the communities, through the recruitment of groups of young people and women benefiting from remuneration in the logic of monetary transfer against asset rehabilitation (approach promoted by the WFP), and the provision of means, transport and materials necessary for the construction of bunds and stone barriers, to ensure that the arduousness of the work is not an additional burden for women and people with disabilities.

Output 2.2: *Co-management models of community forests, rangelands and transhumance corridors are established to improve ecosystems resilience:* the participatory development of village land development plans (one in each region) supported by the projet at the initial phase of its implementation, will make it possible to precisely identify and locate existing areas forest and/or wooded areas, transhumance corridors, and community pastures in the project intervention areas which host the CR-ZAAP. The planning process will be led by NGOs /Private experts, under the supervision of extension services, the Regional Directorates of Agriculture and Animal Production (DRAPAH) and ICAT, which will ensure that the process be truly participatory and inclusive. In collaboration with the network of community forests of Togo (RFCT), the National Federation of Livestock and Meat Industry Professionals of Togo (FENAPFIBVTO) and the CTOP, innovative experiences of community and sustainable management of forests and transhumance corridors will be valued and shared with rural populations in the project intervention areas, to arouse their interest in these sustainable management approaches for their natural resources. The project will provide technical assistance (NGOs /consulting offices) to support communities in setting up sustainable and community management systems for these forests (example: marking). Regarding *pastures and transhumance corridors,* the project will support, through planting, improvement of natural pastures with high productivity species, to reduce the impact of livestock on natural resource degradation and the risks of pastoralists-farmers conflicts. The rational and sustainable exploitation of these resources will be the subject of community management charters co-developed with the communities who will be their guarantors. Local sustainable resource management committees will be set up to define and formalize the rules of use, as well as the methods of implementing these rules.

The activities planned under this component are presented in annex H.

Component 3 will address barrier 3, by improving knowledge and access to business opportunities for women, young people, and people with disabilities in high-value agricultural and livestock value chains.

Due to the inherent nature and size of their business, micro and very small enterprises (MTPEs) established by smallholder farmers have the flexibility and potential to respond relatively quickly to the variabilities posed by a changing environment [8][16]. This gives them a unique advantage. These initiatives may, however, require a higher initial investment, which is difficult for a small business. Indeed, inadequate access to financial services limits the ability of vulnerable households to cope with and recover from negative shocks, particularly those caused by devastating natural disasters [9][17]. This is particularly true for rural households who depend

on agriculture for their livelihoods, and even more so for young people and women who use rural migration as an alternative [10][18]. Also, this component will support women, young people, and people with disabilities to strengthen their entrepreneurial capacities, and will facilitate access to financial mechanisms, particularly in processing and marketing. Based on the project learning, existing taxonomies of climate adaptation businesses [11]will be provided with the project perspectives, to consider possible refinement of the taxonomy for micro-enterprises consideration[12].

This component will be implemented, through the 2 outputs below:

Output 3.1: *Output 3.1. Increased capacities of micro and very small enterprises (MTPEs) in business development and in value chain management, in the upstream (supply of inputs) and downstream segments of production (processing and marketing): a* study on opportunities for promising businesses in the target value chain segments of the intervention areas, will enable prior and precise identification of promising niches. It will be followed by the implementation of a training plan, covering business plans development, post-training advisory support (coaching) for agro-MTPEs for women, young people, and people with disabilities. The *training* focuses on entrepreneurship, value chain management, quality standards and good practices in the production of organic inputs, processing, certification, and marketing. Depending on the case, the training will take place in the form of incubation, coaching or tutoring, following a dynamic and tailor-made approach. The project will establish partnerships with specialized entities with skills and experience to develop curricula adapted to the types of initiatives promoted. These entities can be training centers, resource centers, incubation structures or even professional organizations having developed a specialized training-support offer, as the supporting economic initiatives of smallholder farmers designed and developed by the CTOP. Following that, support will be provided by the project, for the preparation of *business plans, aligned to the objectives of* the young promoter, the woman, or the person with a disability. The preparation of the business plan will be facilitated by the entity that provided the training (or, where applicable, by an external service provider mandated for this purpose). The organic fertilizer production sector, identified by communities as one of the most promising niches during the preparation of the PIF, will be supported by the structuring of the value chain actors: producer, supply, and distribution organizations. To share the learning on adaptation MTPEs in Togo and provide country's perspective on ongoing work on adaptation businesses, the project will engage with Global Adaptation and Resilience Investment (GARI)[13] working group, ASAP[14] and partners, through forums, cased studies, etc.

Output 3.2: *Facilitated access for micro and very small enterprises (MTPEs) of women, young people, and people with disabilities, to financial mechanisms and services:* In this area, co-financing collaboration with promoters, PROMIFA and financial institutions will be established. Financial institutions will be provided by PROMIFA and LDCF project with technical assistance to support the establishment of a financing facility and a risk mitigation system: sectoral studies, capacity building of selected FIs, development of tools and procedures for managing the financing and risk coverage mechanism. For the financing facility, the contribution of PROMIFA and LDCF project will be in the form of a term deposit, while the risk mitigation system will involve offering partial coverage of the risks of credits granted by FIs partners. It will aim to co-finance business plans in the agricultural segments: climate resilient agriculture targeting ZAAP stallholder farmers (output 1.1), support for agroforestry (output 2.1), production and supply of organic inputs and seeds, production equipment, storage, packaging, and marketing (output 3.1). The financing modalities will make it mandatory for the promoter to link with the financial institutions which will be the channels for setting up and administering the subsidy co-granted by the program and PROMIFA, for sustainability. The entities that have previously supported promoters in the preparation of business plans and training (see output 3.1) will also provide post-financing monitoring and

support. The objective of this *monitoring-support* is to provide financial skills to SF, management advice and evaluate progress of indicators relating to the turnover, operational autonomy, financial viability, etc. This monitoring is essential for capitalization.

The activities planned under this component are presented in annex H:

Component 4 will address barrier 4, by improving planning tools and frameworks, and implementation of local adaptation measures, for the benefit of smallholder farmers, in particular women, young people, and people with disabilities.

Capacity building and training are important components of effective adaptation to climate change at local government level, ensuring that beyond the project life cycle, adaptation options deemed effective will not be discontinued. For this, the integration of adaptation into development planning is considered an effective way to respond to climate change[15][19], considering the underlying drivers of environmental change in Togo: climate variability, rural migration, and land pressure. The expected benefits of such integration include greater efficiency, compared to managing adaptation separately, improved sustainability, and the mobilization of much higher financial flows into sectors affected by climate risks than amounts available to finance adaptation separately. To this end, this component will facilitate the establishment of skills to local organization in the field of adaptation, so that they can support efforts and initiatives of smallholder farmers to adapt to climate change. This result will be achieved, through the 2 outputs below:

Output 4.1: Strengthening *the technical capacities of government agencies and NGOs on land governance and climate-resilient technologies, to ensure the effective deployment of gender-sensitive sustainable adaptation practices and improve their application:* This involves training on the land governance, particularly the new land code, with a view of influencing locally its implementation, in favor of vulnerable communities. Then, its popularization will be supported, in collaboration with local NGOs, traditional chiefs, Local Committees for Monitoring Women's Land issues (CLSPFF), for implementation for the benefit of women, young people, and people with disabilities On the technical side, the aim is to strengthen the capacities of agricultural extension services, on high-performance varieties, short-cycle seeds tolerant to water stress and diseases, improvement of animal breeds, agroecology techniques, and the integration of climate information into technical itineraries. In this regard, agricultural advisors will be exposed to digital agricultural advisory tools and platforms considering climate services (example: https://www.accessagriculture.org/fr).

Output 4.2 : The *integration of adaptation to climate change into regional and local planning* , to ensure the consideration of vulnerable communities in local agendas, in particular women, young people, and people with disabilities: this will be done by supporting regional councils, currently being set up, in the formulation of regional plans for adaptation to climate change, and strengthening the capacities of local actors on climate finance, to facilitate implementation. of those regional adaptation plans.

The activities planned under this component are presented in annex H.

The 4 components of the project are interrelated and inform each other. For example, support for access to financing (output 3.2) and capacity building in business development plans and value chain management complement actions to support climate-resilient agriculture (output 1.1 and output 1.2), to make them sustainable in the long term. By supporting innovative practices of sustainable land management (output 2.1) and co-management of natural resources (output 2.2 and 2.3), the project enables communities to rely on a resilient resource base capable of providing sustainably the livelihood they need. Integrating adaptation into

regional and local planning (output 4.2) is a way of ensuring that, at the community level, actions carried out under the other three components (1, 2, and 3) are considered in local agendas, which would facilitate appropriation and sustainable financing.

The proposed components are *necessary,* but not *sufficient*, to sustainably increase production and to enhance the capacity of vulnerable communities to adapt to climate shocks in Togo. They are *necessary,* since current and projected climate variabilities, combined with ongoing interventions, do not make it possible to create the conditions for a transformation of Togolese agriculture towards climate-resilient agriculture, for the benefit of women, young people, and people with disabilities. Current practices lead to stagnation in crop yields and degradation of the resource base (water, land), detrimental to the well-being of ecosystems and vulnerable communities. They are, however, not *sufficient,* unless additional efforts to support access to markets (infrastructural and economic) and co-financing activities are undertaken. Indeed, investments in economic infrastructure (rural roads) will promote the opening of agricultural production areas and reduce the arduousness of work for women and people with disabilities. The delivery of agricultural surpluses and processed products to markets, thanks to improved production capacities, will also be facilitated. The establishment of financial incentive mechanisms and the co-financing of activities by similar initiatives are also necessary for optimal coverage of investment needs of communities.

Thus, this project is designed to catalyze investments from the *Regional Agricultural Market Integration Program (PRIMA),* towards the transformation of family farming adapted to climate change, taking full advantage of IFAD and Government co-financing as part of PRIMA project. PRIMA is part of a regional programming covering Togo and Benin. PRIMA-Togo project operates in the 5 regions of the country. It is organized around three components: (1) market integration and rural entrepreneurship (Component 1); (ii) the transformation of family farming adapted to climate change (Component 2); (iii) contribution to sectoral political dialogue for regional integration and citizen engagement (Component 3). The program should achieve the following results, at the end of its implementation: 80% of farmers will have increased their income by at least 30% (of the net margin of their agricultural activities); 200 km of rural roads will be rehabilitated to allow a 30% increase in commercial transactions of agricultural products; Around 550 rural micro-enterprises (MERs) mainly run by cooperatives , women and young people, are supported around markets (including 30% involved in high nutritional value production) to improve women's income and resilience capacities, young people and vulnerable farmers; commercial transactions of agricultural products between Togo and Benin increase by 30%; 3,400 hectares of irrigated land (including 1,000 hectares in ZAAP) and 13,000 hectares of upstream sub-watersheds will apply climate-sensitive agriculture models generating a 30% increase in productivity. PRIMA offers the LDCF project, the opportunity to complete its interventions framework, by supporting infrastructure building, access to market, and co-financing of activities in the same areas of intervention. PRIMA will also amplify *impacts* and scaling opportunities at the regional level, due to its regional scale (Togo and Benin).

Apart from these projects, the LDCF project will work in close collaboration with current initiatives operating in the field of agricultural resilience, some of which contribute to co-financing (ProMIFA and FSRP). For further details, see section “Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Knowledge management, monitoring, and evaluation

The project will develop a knowledge management and communication strategy. Lessons learned from the implementation of each component will be documented, and the retroactions will feed into the implementation cycle, and the knowledge management system established by the project. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. Given the innovative nature of the project in different areas, thematic analysis and specific case studies will be carried out, to evaluate the approach, the

implementation mechanisms and changes occurred (or not). They will focus on i) social inclusion mechanisms for young people, women, and people with disabilities in agricultural value chains; (ii) innovations in agroecology and sustainable practices that are resilient to climate change; (iii) innovative practices in social entrepreneurship. Results will be presented in the form of policy briefs, case studies, and videos.

Regarding the monitoring of outputs and outcomes, data collection tools will be developed, under the responsibility of the monitoring and evaluation specialist, based on gender-disaggregated indicators from the logical framework, the results measurement framework (CMR) and the beneficiary monitoring table. The periodic reports and surveys carried out, will inform the adaptive management of the project, drawing on successes, difficulties encountered, and lessons learned.

At mid-term and before the completion of the project, self-assessment workshops with the project stakeholders, will be organized, followed by the evaluation reports: at mid-term, and at the end of the project before the completion date.

Specific studies will be also carried out: a reference study to complete the baseline, a socio-economic study in the project area to highlight the socio-economic characteristics of households at the start of the project (it will be carried out at the same time as the baseline study), mid-term and before the end of the project. The socio-economic study will make it possible to evaluate the progress of income, and to characterize the grassroots/cooperative organizations. This characterization provides basic information about the organizations, being a useful tool for targeting, as well as basic information necessary for the intervention of implementing partners. Other specific studies could be carried out, depending on needs.

A possible list of reports is presented in the table below, with their objectives:

Reports to submit	Frequency	Objective
Baseline study report	1 time, in the first 5 months	Set the baseline
Household survey report	At the beginning, halfway and before the end of the project.	Monitoring of outcomes and outputs of logical framework and Results framework
Annual activity report	Annual	Monitoring of activities
Mid-term evaluation	Mid term	Overall evaluation of the performance of the sub-components and the project, based on the analysis of the results of the outputs and certain outcomes which may already be measured.
Final evaluation	Before project completion, final year	Assessment of the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability of interventions. Direct impacts: long-term impacts, compared to the baseline situation and at mid-term; lessons learned and possible scale-ups, including innovations in the country

Social targeting approach.

The project will rely on different approaches to ensure that the identified target groups benefit from the project and participate in the activities. These measures include: i) self-targeting by selecting activities that respond to the specific context and priorities of different target groups; ii) training actions that increase their technical, economic, management and leadership capacities; iii) direct targeting measures to ensure that certain households benefit from specific support; as well as iv) the application of quotas, accompanied by social engineering targeting, ensuring the active participation of women and young people in decision-making. Regarding the ZAPP, an *inclusive parcellation* approach will be applied in favor of women, young people, and people with disabilities. In the Zaaps which will be supported by the project, the subdivision (which is done annually) will be governed by fair and inclusive distribution rules. Specific support measures for this category of operators will be introduced to strengthen their production capacity (for example support focused on access to financing).

Critical assumptions and risks associated.

Achieving project results depends on several assumptions. The hypotheses for achieving the results are presented below, by outcome category:

A1: The land necessary for the development of ZAAPs are secured by the government; Farmers organizations representing women, young people, and people with disabilities are committed to the professionalization of their organizations and the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices.

A2: Extreme climatic events do not significantly compromise efforts to recover the resource base.

A3: The participation of financial institutions in financing micro and very small enterprises (MTPEs)

A4: The active participation of supporting organization, local authorities, and civil society in supporting the strengthening of the resilience of vulnerable communities.

The risks associated to the realization of these assumptions are: land necessary for the development of ZAAP are secured by the government; Organizations representing women, young people, and people with disabilities are committed to the professionalization of their organizations and the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices; extreme climatic events do not significantly compromise efforts to recover the resource base; participation of financial institutions in financing the micro and very small enterprises (MTPEs); active participation of local authorities and smallholder farmers' supporting organizations, in supporting the strengthening of the resilience of vulnerable communities .

Innovation and progress towards broader transformation

The innovations introduced by the project are of several types. They relate to technologies, sectors, and approaches.

Technologies - Collaborations will be established with research centers (ITRA), to promote climate-resilient agriculture innovations, and mechanization adapted to the long-term economic capacities of smallholder farmers (costs/benefits): improved seeds/breeds, mixed fertilizers (organic and mineral), agricultural equipment. The technical itineraries will include innovative themes: integrated management of fertility, water and soil, the intensive rice growing system (SRI), the transition from mineral fertilizers to organic fertilizers (gradual reduction in the use of mineral fertilizers), the introduction of legumes in rotation or intercropping for nitrogen supply, use of climate services, crop diversification, modification of planting dates, planting of early maturing crops and mechanization for production. Farmers' innovations will also be capitalized on and shared with the beneficiary communities, within the framework of farmer field schools (CEP). The use of

climate-friendly digital agricultural advisory tools and platforms will be promoted (example: https://www.accessagriculture.org/fr).

Value chain – One of the most important innovations introduced by the project is the structuring of the organic fertilizer value chain. This support will capitalize on the diagnostic study of the organic fertilizer sector in Togo, carried out in 2021 by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development, with the support of GIZ. The value chain structuring should lay the foundations for professionalization and better organization of actors still in low level, to facilitate the establishment of a competitive, inclusive sector that generates decent jobs, contributing to the development of sustainable and environmentally friendly agriculture in Togo. In this specific innovative area, private sector engagement in the value chain will be promoted, through a better understanding of climate-related risks, identification of emerging market opportunities and community needs throughout the value chain, training, development of plans, with a potential to receive support from financial institutions.

Approach - The proposed activities are based on an integrated and participatory approach to skills transfer, capacity building and participatory research to ensure, on the one hand, the adoption of sustainable agricultural technologies and practices and on the other, diffusion of adapted technologies. To ensure the adoption of sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices, the project will support the establishment of Farmer Field Schools (CEP) as the main approach, giving priority to food crops (corn, rice, poultry), and crops with high added value (soy) capable of generating income for women, young people, and people with disabilities. The CEP approach used will be participatory and will emphasize self-directed learning, placing the trainer in the role of a facilitator. The goal is to make farmers better decision-makers on their own farms, businesses and within their own ecosystem. Inter-group exchange visits will be organized, once tangible results have been obtained on the first developed sites and the CEPs set up. In addition, the research center test plots could also serve, as a gateway for the dissemination and replication of innovations, to test different agricultural technologies and practices resilient to climate change. These will in turn be used to carry out visits and exchanges with farmers and CEP facilitators, to promote the participatory adaptation and dissemination of these technologies.

Replication and scaling-up potential – In developing and implementing a pilot model of an integrated climate-resilient development zone in each agroecological zone of the country (CR-ZAAP), the project offers the opportunity, through good practices which will have been capitalized and shared, to replicate and scale up the model in all regions of Togo. In addition, by favoring institutional anchoring within the PRIMA-Togo PMU, a regional program shared by Togo and Benin, the project amplifies replication opportunities both at the national and sub-regional level. By supporting the business plans around climate adaptation and resilience, through micro and very small enterprises (MTPEs), the project promotes Togo's private sector engagement in addressing climate change adaptation challenges, as well as potential for replicating and scaling up such business models over the country.

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[2]O Kirui - ZEF-Discussion Papers on Development Policy, 2019 - papers.ssrn.com.

[3]The Farmer Field School (CEP) approach is a learning approach that differs from traditional extension approaches which focus on teaching through the “train and visit” approach. The CEP approach is participatory and emphasizes self-directed learning and places the trainer in the role of a facilitator.

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[10]Alda, Erik. 2014. Rising Tempers, Rising Temperatures: A Look at Climate Change, Migration and Conflict and the Implications for Youth in the Sahel Region. © World Bank, Washington, DC.

[11] https://climateasap.org/the-asap-taxonomy

[12] The current ASAP taxonomy covers small and medium adaptation enterprises (SMEs), starting from 10 employees, while micro-enterprises (less than 10 persons) are instrumental in sub-Saharan countries, as Togo.

[13] https://garigroup.com/

[14] https://climateasap.org/the-asap-taxonomy

[15]Lebel, L., L. Li, C. Krittasudthacheewa , et al., 2012. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development planning. Bangkok: Adaptation Knowledge Platform and Stockholm Environment Institute. 32pp

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing

The LDCF project has been designed to complement the PRIMA’s project, by promoting the transformation of family farming adapted to climate change. The proposed project has been designed to fully leverage the IFAD co-financing. Thus, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development (MAEDR) of Togo will be the Project Executing Agency and will assign project management responsibilities to the PRIMA’s PMU, where the project will be housed (see section project components). Strategic management and supervision of the program will be ensured by a National Steering Committee (NSC). The NSC will be

chaired by the ministry acting as representative of the government, and will include key stakeholders in particular sectoral ministries, organizations representing women, young people, and people with disabilities, farmers' organizations, local authorities' representatives, civil society, private sector, etc. The project will also benefit from the achievements of previous IFAD projects regarding (i) programming and results-based management, (ii) implementation manuals, including administration and financial management. Coordination and management arrangements will be finalized during the project preparation phase (PPG).

In addition, the LDCF project will actively seek to build synergies with core agriculture and climate-related initiatives, including projects financed by the GEF in Togo. The following interventions have been identified, to complement the proposed project's activities:

Supporting agricultural financing incentive mechanism based on risk sharing-ProMIFA (Budget: 35.07 million USD; Implementation period: 2023-2028): funded by IFAD, and implemented by the MAEDR, the project aims to contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable and inclusive rural economic growth, and creation of sustainable decent jobs in rural areas through organized and efficient value chains in Togo. ProMIFA operates in almost the same value chains (rice, corn, market gardening, poultry farming) and the same areas (5 regions). Thus, the LDCF project and ProMIFA will sign partnership agreements, to support smallholder farmers, through joint co-financing activities (Outcome 1), and access to financial mechanism (Outcome 3).

West Africa Food System Resilience Program-FSRP-Togo (Budget: 90 million USD; Implementation period: 2022-2026): funded by World Bank, and implemented by the MAEDR, the project aims to increase preparedness to face food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in Togo. The project is organized around 4 components, including: (C1) Digital services for the prevention and management of agricultural food crises, (C2) Sustainability and adaptive capacity of food system resource base. FSRP's component 2 aims to strengthening the resilience of ecological and food systems, through investments on land and watersheds restoration, agroforestry, restoration of floodplains, rehabilitation irrigation systems. The objective of component 1 is, inter alia, to build decision support systems to prevent, manage and respond more effectively to agricultural and food crises and manage hydrometeorological and climatic risks by integrating data, considering innovations and advanced technologies. Lessons learnt from the project intervention in the five regions, will be used by the LDCF project, to guide its intervention under Outcome 2 and Output 4.1. Partnership agreements will be signed between the two projects, and Joint activities will be planned and implemented.

Strengthen resilience to food insecurity in the Sahel-P2-P2RS (Implementation period: 2023-2027): co-funded by AfdB, BOAD, and the government, and implemented by the MAEDR, the project overall objective is to contribute to improving the livelihood, food, and nutritional security of Sahel communities. Specific objectives are: (i) increase, on a sustainable and resilient manner, productivity, and agro-sylvo-pastoral production; (ii) increase income from agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries value chains; And (iii) strengthen the adaptive capacities of populations through better control of climate risks. P2RS plans, during its intervention, to support development and implementation of municipal land use and allotment plans, development of 500 km of firewalls, and water reservoirs building. The LDCF project will build close collaboration with the P2RS, to ensure that targeted areas benefit from a LDCF-P2RS joint package of interventions, for better impacts on vulnerable communities. For the LDCF project, activities under Outcome 1 and Outcome 2 are concerned.

Strengthening the resilience of natural and agro-ecosystems and communities to climate change in Central Togo (Budget: 7.5 million USD; Implementation period: project under development): expected to be co-funded by GEF-LDCF

and UNDP, and implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources, the project aims to strengthen and implement integrated systems for sustainable landscape management and restoration, biodiversity conservation and climate change resilience in Togo's Central Region. While IFAD-LDCF project covers the 5 regions, the UNDP-LDCF initiative covers the Central region. To complement, in this region, the Outcome 1 related to scaling climate-resilient practices in agricultural and animal value chains, and Outcome 2 related to increasing the capacities on land-water resources bases for improved adaptation options, the project will coordinate with UNDP-LDCF project interventions aiming at adopting climate-resilient agro-ecological intensification, diversification and other regenerative practices in agriculture, agro-forestry and forest management (component 3), and restoring ecosystem in degraded natural landscapes and protected landscapes (Component 2). Indeed, the two initiatives do not overlap, but rather offer complementary approaches to reducing climate risk and increasing resilience in the Central Region.

Overall, collaboration between the LDCF project and current initiatives will be operationalized, through: signature of partnership agreements to implement joint activities and maximize synergies; joint missions in the field; participation to planning workshops and steering committees, etc.

Core Indicators

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

META INFORMATION – LDCF

LDCF **true**	SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer **false**	SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation **false**

Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program? **false**
This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS). **false**
This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state. **false**
This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector. **false**
This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs). **false**
This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below

Green Climate Fund **false**	Adaptation Fund **false**	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) **false**

This Project has an urban focus. **false**
This project will directly engage local communities in project design and implementation **true**
This project will support South-South knowledge exchange **false**
This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]: *

Agriculture	70.00%

Nature-based management	30.00%
Climate information services	0.00%
Coastal zone management	0.00%
Water resources management	0.00%
Disaster risk management	0.00%
Other infrastructure	0.00%
Tourism	0.00%
Health	0.00%
Other (Please specify comments)	0.00%
Total	100.00%

This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:*

Sea level rise **false**	Change in mean temperature **false**	Increased climatic variability **true**	Natural hazards **false**
Land degradation **true**	Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation **false**	Groundwater quality/quantity **false**	

CORE INDICATORS – LDCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
CORE INDICATOR 1 Total number of direct beneficiaries	15,000	7,500.00	7,500.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 2 (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) (b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	500.00 0.00			
CORE INDICATOR 3 Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	5.00			
CORE INDICATOR 4 Number of people trained or with awareness raised	4,000	2,000.00	2,000.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 5 Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	50.00			

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Substantial	The project proposes a robust and flexible approach, considering the underlying drivers of environmental change, such as rainfall variability, rural migration, and land pressure. Diversification of farmers' activities will be used by the project, as a way of coping with uncertainty. In addition, climate-resilient practices are promoted by the project

		throughout its implementation. A detailed climate risk assessment, to be completed during the PPG stage, will further define the risks and budget for appropriate mitigation measures.
Environmental and Social	High	A detailed Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will further define, during the PPG stage, environmental and socials risks, mitigation measures, and budget.
Political and Governance	Low	The country is experiencing a relative political stability, following the disruptions related to the 2020 presidential elections.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	The environment and climate change framework consists of several documents, which are relevant for climate change adaptation planning and reflect the government's commitment to tackle climate change and improve the resilience of vulnerable communities: NAPA, NAP, NDC, national policy for gender equity and equality (PNEEG), etc. Their implementation is hindered by many constraints, including the lack of resources. The current LDCF project is contributing to fill the gap.
Technological	Low	Collaborations will be established with research centers (ITRA), to promote climate-resilient agriculture innovations, and mechanization adapted to the long-term economic capacities of smallholder farmers (costs/benefits): improved seeds/breeds, mixed fertilizers (organic and mineral), agricultural equipment. The technical itineraries will include innovative themes: integrated management of fertility, water and soil, the intensive rice growing system (SRI), the transition from mineral fertilizers to organic fertilizers (gradual reduction in the use of mineral fertilizers), the introduction of legumes in rotation or intercropping for nitrogen supply, use of climate services, crop diversification, modification of planting dates, planting of early maturing crops and mechanization for production. Farmers' innovations will also be capitalized on and shared with the beneficiary communities, within the framework of farmer field schools (CEP).
Financial and Business Model	Low	The PMU financial management system will be built, to provide exhaustive and reliable financial information on financial execution and facilitate the monitoring of recurring costs and productive investments. Disbursements of funds to implementing partners indexed on outcomes/outputs to be delivered, defined within the framework of a budgeted quarterly action plan, instead of lump sum amounts. The provision of funds will be made based on renewed up to the amount of the advance justified by the Partner. The justification of funds consumed, and the transmission of expenditure documents can be done monthly. Procurement procedures have already been established by IFAD for PRIMA's PMU which will host the LDCF project. These same procurement procedures will be used for the PPG phase and for project implementation. Training will be provided for this purpose to the PMU

		staff and its implementing partners, to avoid delays in the execution of contracts
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	The project will be run by a Project Management Unit, under the coordination of an expert and his support staff. The PMU is already in place. Interventions will be institutionalized within the ministry (MAEDR) to ensure sustainable delivery post project implementation.
Fiduciary	Moderate	The PMU financial management system will be built, to provide exhaustive and reliable financial information on financial execution and facilitate the monitoring of recurring costs and productive investments. Disbursements of funds to implementing partners indexed on outcomes/outputs to be delivered, defined within the framework of a budgeted quarterly action plan, instead of lump sum amounts. The provision of funds will be made based on renewed up to the amount of the advance justified by the Partner. The justification of funds consumed, and the transmission of expenditure documents can be done monthly. Procurement procedures have already been established by IFAD for PRIMA's PMU which will host the LDCF project. These same procurement procedures will be used for the PPG phase and for project implementation. Training will be provided for this purpose to the PMU staff and its implementing partners, to avoid delays in the execution of contracts.
Stakeholder	Moderate	The project has been built, based on large consultations with key actors in the 5 regions of the country. Operational partnership agreements will be signed between key partners and the project. The project's implementation arrangements, to be developed during the PPG phase, will also consider vulnerable communities and key actors, as part of the project steering committee and sub-committees to be established at local level (outputs 1.1, 2.2, 3.1). CTOP will be considered, as well, as an operational partner.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Alignment with GEF strategies and programming:

The proposed interventions are aligned with the programming strategies of the LDCF-GEF-8, particularly in its priority areas and entry points, as reflected below:

Priority area 2: Strengthening innovation and private sector engagement.

Enabling the Conditions for Private Sector Action

By supporting the identification of the most promising business opportunities in target value chain segments, and by supporting the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of business plans for micro and very small enterprises (MTPEs) of young people, women and people in situation of disability, active in the production of organic fertilizers, the processing and marketing of agricultural products, the project contributes to priority area 2 of the LDCF, and to the entry point indicated above.

Priority area 3: Fostering Partnership for Inclusion and Whole-of-Society Approach

Focusing on Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building Efforts at All Levels

Support for the development of regional climate change adaptation plans (output 4.2) is a unique opportunity to highlight climate risks and uncertainties at the local level. Consequently, it enables to generate long-term solutions, based on the needs of local communities, that are integrated into planning, programming, and local budgeting, and therefore not depending on projects for their implementation. The same objective is pursued by strengthening capacities of farmers' organizations actions (output 1.2, 3.1) and support to extension services actions (output 4.1). with the aim of building adaptation plans and solutions. In this regard, the project is aligned to priority area 3 of the LDCF, and to the entry point indicated above.

Partner with local organizations and systems to address social equity.

By primarily targeting young people, women and people with disabilities (80% of targets) considered to be one the most vulnerable groups to climate variability and climate change in Togo, and by improving their livelihood and resilience to climate shocks through all interventions (Outcomes 1, 2; 3; 4), the project reduces gaps between these groups and other categories of actors, and creates the conditions for a better social inclusion. It is, therefore, aligned to priority area 3 of the LDCF, and to the entry point indicated above.

Alignment with national priorities:

The project is aligned to the priorities set by the government, under the main climate change and agricultural policy planning and frameworks: the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the Togo 2025 roadmap, the National Policy document for Gender Equity and Equality (PNEEG).

Under the NAP, Togo has identified three adaptation priority areas, including: *the* systematic integration of adaptation into planning documents, the mobilization of climate finance for adaptation. By supporting the territorial approach to climate change, through development of regional adaptation plans, and by strengthening the capacities of local actors in mobilizing the resources necessary for the implementation of these plans, the project contributes to the operationalization of the NAP.

As part of its contribution to the global efforts set out in the Paris Agreement, the *NDC* of Togo has identified 5 adaptation priority sectors, including Agriculture and other land use. In this area, NDC's objective is to strengthen the resilience of crop systems, the sustainable management of forest ecosystems and the restoration of ecosystem services. By developing a climate resilient ZAAP model (outcome 1), and by strengthening the capacities of the resource base to support the implementation of sustainable adaptation solutions in the field of agriculture (outcome 2), the project contributes the objectives set by the government under this priority axis.

Under the Togo 2025 roadmap, the government aims to support agricultural production and ensure food self-sufficiency, through improving crop yields: by implementing a set of interventions mainly focused on improving crop yield in a sustainable manner (objective: +30%), as a means of strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities in a context of climate variability, the project contributes to this major objective of the government from Togo. The same applies with the National Policy document for Gender Equity and Equality (PNEEG) whose purpose is to promote, in the medium and long term, equity and gender equality, the empowerment of women and their effective participation in decision-making at all levels of Togo's development process. Strategic orientation 2 of this policy aims at advancing the economic capacities of women, through broadening the scope of women's economic intervention; ensure women have equitable access to and control over the means of production and economic opportunities; improve the technical intervention capacities of women in all sectors of economic activity, including the agricultural sector. These orientations are consistent with the interventions proposed by the project, through better access to agricultural production factors (outcome 1) and economic opportunities (outcome 2), as a mean to cope with climate shocks and reduce their vulnerability.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PIF development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

In January 2024, a field mission was undertaken in Togo's five regions, with the support of IFAD and the Government. In-depth consultations were held with national and local stakeholders, including: Municipalities, Organizations representing farmers, women, people with disabilities (CTOP, RENAFAT, REJEPPAT, FETAPH) and their local representatives, civil society actors, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Rural development (MAEDR) and its directorates (DFV, DSP, DAEMA, ATA, etc), the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MERF)/GEF focal point, sectoral ministries, National Meteorological Agency; research and advisory institutes (ITRA, ICAT), civil society organizations (CBOs, NGOs), private sector, technical and financial partners. During the mission, 243 people were consulted.

These consultations were an opportunity to:

- Collect data and information for the development of the PIF, to be submitted to the GEF.
- Review existing initiatives relevant to the LDCF project.
- Identify priority actions and areas that require capacity building.
- Engage stakeholders.

The list below is a summary of consultations, including locations visited, organizations met, and dates.

Date	Site	Prefecture	Town	Participants
01/15/2024	Lomé			9 a.m.-12 p.m.: Briefing with IFAD, MAEDR Directorates and PRIMA PMU
01/16/2024 **8 a.m.-9 a.m.**	Kpalimé	Kloto Prefecture	Kpalimé	Regional Directorate of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development (DRAEDR); the Togolese Institute of Agronomic Research (ITRA); the Extension Service Institute (ICAT); the National Agricultural Training Institute (INFA),
01/16/2024 **10 a.m. - 1 p.m.**	Kpalimé	Kloto Prefecture	Kpalimé	Kloto prefectural agricultural directorate; Kloto Prefectural Environmental Directorate; the Extension Service Institute (ICAT) (head of agency), Municipalities (Kloto 1, Avé1, Agou 1, Agou 2, Amou 1, Amou 3, Kpélé 1, Kpélé 2 , Akébou 1, Akébou 2 and Wawa 2); Youth organizations; National Coalition for Youth Employment (CNEJ); Women's organizations; farmers' organizations; breeders' associations; associations of people living with disabilities; indigenous peoples (canton chie); private sector (agro-SMEs); Network of young farmers and agricultural professionals (REJEPPAT) of Togo ;

				National Network of Women Farmers of Togo (RENAFAT); young agricultural service providers; , NGOs
01/17/2024 8am-10am	Atakpame	Ogou Prefecture	Atakpame	Regional Directorate of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development (DRAEDR), Regional Directorate of the Environment; NGOs; the Togolese Institute of Agronomic Research (ITRA); the Extension Service Institute (ICAT) (DR ICAT, Ogou agency heads); Network of young farmers and agricultural professionals (REJEPPAT) of Togo ; National Network of Women Farmers of Togo (RENAFAT)
01/17/2024 1 p.m.-4 p.m.	Notsè	Haho Prefecture	Notsè	Notsè prefectural agricultural directorate; Notsè Prefectural Environmental Directorate; Extension Service Institute (ICAT) (head of agency, CTGEA of the locality), Municipalities (Yoto 2, Yoto 3, Zio1, Zio 3 Zio 4, Haho 1, Haho 3, Haho 4, Ogou 1, Ogou 2, Ogou 3, Ogou 4, Medium mono 1, medium mono 2); Youth organizations; National Coalition for Youth Employment (CNEJ); Women's organizations; Farmers' organizations; breeders' associations; associations of people living with disabilities; indigenous peoples (canton chief, CCD of Notsè); private sector (agro-SMEs); Network of young farmers and agricultural professionals (REJEPPAT) of Togo ; National Network of Women Farmers of Togo (RENAFAT); young agricultural service providers;
01/18/2024 8 a.m.-11 a.m.	Anié	Anié Prefecture	Anié	Anié prefectural agricultural directorate; Anié Prefectural Environmental Directorate; the Institute of Consulting and Technical Support (CAG and CTGEA of the locality), Municipalities (Anié 1, Est mono 1, Est mono 2, Est mono 3); Youth organizations: National Coalition for Youth Employment (CNEJ); Women's organizations; Farmers' organizations; breeders' associations; associations of people living with disabilities; indigenous peoples (canton chief, CCD of Anié); private sector (agro-SMEs); Network of young farmers' and agricultural professionals (REJEPPAT) of Togo ; National Network of Women Farmers of Togo (RENAFAT);
01/19/2024 8am-10am	Sokode	Tchaoudjo Prefecture	Sokode	Regional Directorate of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development

				(DRAEDR), Regional Directorate of the Environment; NGOs; the Togolese Institute of Agronomic Research (ITRA); the Extension Service Institute (ICAT) (DR ICAT, head of the Tchaoudjo agency); Network of young farmers' and agricultural professionals (REJEPPAT) of Togo; National Network of Seed Producers, National Network of Women Farmers of Togo (RENAFAT)

Date	Site	Prefecture	Town	Participants
01/19/2024 **1 p.m.-4 p.m.**	Kaboli	Tchamba Prefecture	Tchamba	Kaboli prefectural agriculture directorate; Kaboli Prefectural Environment Directorate; the Institute of Consulting and Technical Support (ICAT) (heads of agencies and CTGEA of the locality), Municipalities (Tchaoudjo 1, Tchamba 1, Tchamba 2, Blitta 2, Sotouboua 1); Youth organizations: National Coalition for Youth Employment (CNEJ); Women's organizations; Producer organizations; breeders' associations; associations of people living with disabilities; indigenous peoples (Chief canton and CCD of Kaboli); private sector (agro-SMEs); Network of young farmers and agricultural professionals (REJEPPAT) of Togo ; National Network of Women Farmers of Togo (RENAFAT)
01/20/2024 **9am-12pm**	Kara	Kozah Prefecture	Kara	Regional Directorate of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development (DRAEDR), Regional Directorate of the Environment; NGOs; the Togolese Institute of Agronomic Research (ITRA) (agronomic research center); the Extension Service Institute (ICAT) (DR ICAT, head of Kozah agency); Municipalities (Kozah 1, Kozah 2, Kozah 3, Assoli 1, Assoli 2, Kéran 1, Kéran 2, Kéran 3, Dankpen 2) Network of young agricultural farmers and professionals (REJEPPAT) of Togo ; National Network of Women Farmers of Togo (RENAFAT); Kara University (UK): ISMA
01/20/2024 **2 p.m.-5 p.m.**	Ketao	Binah Prefecture	Pagouda	Ketao Prefectural Agriculture Directorate; Ketao Prefectural Environment Directorate; the Extension Service Institute (ICAT) (Binah agency heads), Municipalities (Binah 1, Binah 2, Doufelgou 1); Youth organizations: National Coalition for Youth

				Employment (CNEJ); Women's organizations; Producer organizations; breeders' associations; associations of people living with disabilities; indigenous peoples (canton chief and CCD of Kétao); private sector (agro-SMEs); Network of young farmers and agricultural professionals (REJEPPAT) of Togo ; National Network of Women Farmers of Togo (RENAFAT)
01/22/2024 **8am-10am**	Dapaong	Tone Prefecture	Dapaong	Regional Directorate of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development (DRAEDR), Regional Directorate of the Environment; NGOs; the Togolese Institute of Agronomic Research (ITRA); the Extension Service Institute (ICAT) (DR ICAT and CAG Tone); Network of young farmers and agricultural professionals (REJEPPAT) of Togo ; National Network of Women Farmers of Togo (RENAFAT); municipalities (Tone 1, Tandjouaré 1, Kpendjal 1, Kpendjal Ouest 1)
01/22/2024 **1 p.m.-4 p.m.**	Gando	Oti-Sud Prefecture	Mango located about 40 km from the capital Gando	Prefectural agriculture directorates of Oti and Oti south; Prefectural directorates of the environment Oti and Oti south; the Extension Service Institute (heads of Oti and Oti South agencies and CTGEA of Mango and Gando), Youth organizations: National Coalition for Youth Employment (CNEJ); Women's organizations; Producer organizations; breeders' associations; associations of people living with disabilities; indigenous peoples (Canton Chief and CCD of Mango and Gando); private sector (agro-SMEs); Network of young farmers and agricultural professionals (REJEPPAT) of Togo ; National Network of Women Farmers of Togo (RENAFAT); municipalities (Oti 1, Oti 2, Oti south 1, Oti south 2);

Date	Site	Prefecture	Town	Participants
01/24/2024 **9 a.m.-1 p.m.**	Lomé			MAEDR (technical and project departments – ProMIFA & PRIMA); Ministry of Planning, Directorate of Environment; CPES (Presidential Unit for Execution and Monitoring of Priority Projects); GEF Focal Point; ARAA ; National platform of producer

				organizations (CTOP) ; Directorate of Forest Resources (DRF); General Directorate of Water and Sanitation of the Ministry in charge of water; National Directorate in charge of Gender; Network of young farmers and agricultural professionals (REJEPPAT) of Togo; National Network of Women Farmers of Togo (RENAFAT); Togolese Federation of Associations of Disabled People (FETAPH); Chamber of Agriculture ; University of Lomé; Higher School of Agronomy (ÉSA); Agricultural financing incentive mechanism (MIFA SA); IFAD; ANGE (National Environmental Management Agency); National Meteorology Agency (ANAMET).

Some of the pictures taken during the stakeholder consultations, are presented below, as well as a sample of attendance list

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
IFAD	LDCF	Togo	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	Grant	4,416,210.00	419,540.00	4,835,750.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**4,416,210.00**	**419,540.00**	**4,835,750.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

150000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

14250

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
IFAD	LDCF	Togo	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	Grant	150,000.00	14,250.00	164,250.00
Total PPG Amount ($)						**150,000.00**	**14,250.00**	**164,250.00**

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
Total GEF Resources					**0.00**

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CCA-1-3	LDCF	2,208,105.00	24544750
CCA-1-4	LDCF	2,208,105.00	24544750
Total Project Cost		**4,416,210.00**	**49,089,500.00**

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	MAEDR	Grant	Investment mobilized	43003900
GEF Agency	IFAD	Grant	Investment mobilized	1000000

Donor Agency	World Bank	Grant	Investment mobilized	5085600
Total Co-financing				**49,089,500.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Investment mobilized: (i) IFAD's cofinancing amount ($1,000,000) derives from the "Regional Agricultural Market Integration Program (PRIMA)" which will run from 2023 to 2028; (ii) MAEDR's cofinancing amount ($43,003,900) derives from PROMIFA ($27,972,000) and FSRP ($15,031,900) which will run respectively from 2023 to 2026, and from 2022 to 2026; and World Bank's co-financing amount ($5,085,600) from FSRP.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator		3/19/2024	Juan Carlos Mendoza Casadiegos		Juancarlos.mendoza@ifad.org
GEF Agency Coordinator		3/19/2024	Janie Rioux		j.rioux@ifad.org
Project Coordinator		3/19/2024	Pascale Kabore		p.kabore@ifad.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Comlan Awougnon	Directeur des Affaires Administratives et Financiers	Ministere de l"Environnement et des Ressources Forestieres	3/19/2024

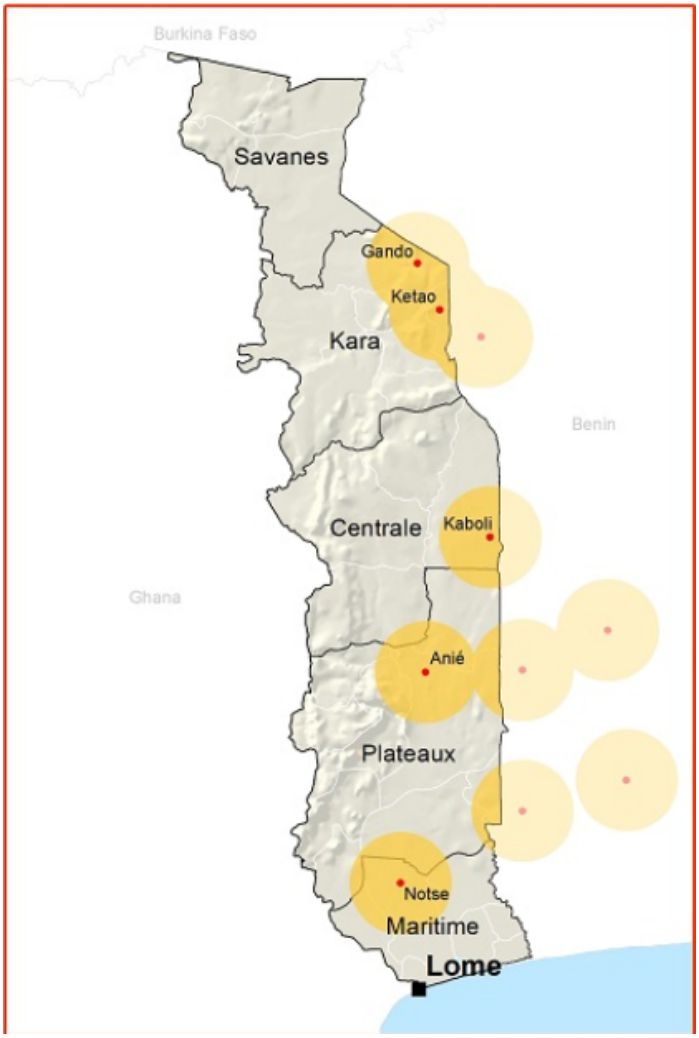
ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

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

The project will be implemented in the five ecological regions of Togo. Precise localization will be provided during the PPG phase. Selection criteria include: the specific climate variability of the sites, opportunities to reach vulnerable communities, in particular women, young people, and people with disabilities, and potential of synergies with other initiatives.

The ecological regions will be located within PRIMA's target landscapes namely around the three main cross borders corridors serving the ports of Lomé and the countries of the sub-region: i) the RN1 National Road, Lomé-Cinkansé, connecting Togo with the Burkina Faso, part of the Lomé-Ouagadougou corridorii) the Lomé-Hillacondji corridor to Benin and to Ghana, part of the Abidjan-Lagos inter-state corridor (which drains more than 65% of trade in West Africa); iii) UEMOA community corridor CU19, Nyamassila-Bagou -Goubi-Kambolé -Balanka - Benin border.

Project Maps with centroids of project area:



Name	Longitude	Latitude
Kaboli	1.53953741	8.556943
Gando	1.204992556	9.887343
Notse	1.103851088	6.697496
Ketao	1.282793684	9.622819
Anie	1.222713522	7.850144

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

SECAP ESC Screening_GEF8__Togo_EN_PP

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2	No Contribution 0	Significant Objective 1

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET