

GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

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General Project Information

Project Title

Enhancing climate change adaptation of local communities in the Plateaux region of Togo through climate-resilient integrated landscape management

Region	GEF Project ID
Togo	11819
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Togo	MSP
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency ID
FAO	750969
Executing Partner	Executing Partner Type
	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Climate Change	10/9/2024

Project Sector (CCM Only)

AFOLU

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Mainstreaming, Biodiversity, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Land Degradation, Food Security, Sustainable Land Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Ecosystem Approach, Sustainable Forest, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Sustainable Livelihoods, Sustainable Agriculture, Income Generating Activities, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Adaptation Tech Transfer, Climate resilience, Private sector, Community-based adaptation, Innovation, Climate finance, Complementarity, Livelihoods, Least Developed Countries, Climate information, Mainstreaming adaptation, Influencing models, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Beneficiaries, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Communications, Education, Awareness Raising, Strategic Communications, Public Campaigns, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Peer-to-Peer, Field Visit, Conference, Targeted Research, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Training, Learning, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change

Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
LDCF	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
3,893,997.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)
369,930.00	0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
4,263,927.00	14,469,985.00
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	4,428,177.00

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)

1. Togo’s Plateaux region is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including increased temperatures, reduced rainfall, shifting seasonality and more frequent and severe floods and droughts. These impacts have serious implications for the food security and the livelihoods of local communities who depend on rain-fed agriculture and on the natural resources supplied by local ecosystems. These continue to be threatened by both anthropomorphic and climatic drivers. Consequently, the viability of agricultural livelihoods in the area are under pressure, increasing their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, and forcing them to further rely on and reinforcing unsustainable practices that result in further ecosystem degradation.
2. The eastern part of the Plateaux region has the largest fertile lands in Togo and vast expanses of forest, Guinean savannah and wetlands providing a variety of ecosystem services to local communities. The western part of the region is mountainous and includes the majority of the remaining Guinean forest ecosystems in the country. However, these ecosystems are degrading rapidly. The Plateaux region lost over 42,300 ha of tree cover between 2001 and 2022, representing 59% of all tree cover loss in the country^[1]. Forests, wooded savannahs and swamp vegetation experienced an annual spatial regression of -3.47%, -4.72% and -4.02% respectively between 2000 and 2017^[2]. Main drivers include unsustainable agricultural practices, woodfuel harvesting and charcoal production. Together with the impacts of climate change, this has contributed to soil erosion, drying of perennial rivers and biodiversity loss, which compromises natural resource-based livelihoods of local communities, especially for women and youth.
3. In this context, the project’s objective is to enhance climate change adaptation of local communities in the eastern part of the Plateaux region through a climate-resilient integrated landscape management approach, complementing the GEF project ‘Strengthening conservation and resilience of forest landscapes in the sub-humid mountainous zone of Togo’ in the western part of the Plateaux region (under the Critical Forest Biomes Integrated Program). This will be achieved through three interrelated components. These include: i) Enabling environment for climate-resilient integrated landscape management; 2) Adaptation of local livelihoods to climate change; and 3) Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL). The project will support a shift away from over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture that is environmentally degradative, to climate-resilient practices that are inclusive and ensure ecosystem health at landscape level. This will be achieved through a gender-responsive approach that focuses on women and Youth as key agents of climate change adaptation by supporting them in the uptake of climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods.

4. Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) that will be delivered through the project include:
- Improved provision of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem goods and services;
 - Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in productive landscapes; and
 - Enhanced sustainable livelihoods for local communities and forest-dependent peoples.

^[1] Source: <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/TGO/?category=forest-change>

^[2] Source: Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Nature Protection (MEDDPN), 2019. Study of cartographic analysis of the occupation of agroecological zones and population concentration basins in Togo. Final report, 59 p.

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

The main objective of the proposed project is to enhance climate change adaptation of local communities in the eastern part of the Plateaux region in Togo through a climate-resilient integrated landscape management approach.

Project Components

Component 1: Enabling environment for climate-resilient integrated landscape management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
584,100.00	2,170,499.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1: Strengthened enabling environment for climate change adaptation in the agriculture sector that also supports reduced ecosystem degradation

Output:

Output 1.1.1: Operational and technical capacity of local institutions strengthened for climate-resilient natural resource governance

Output 1.1.2: A regional climate-resilient integrated landscape management plan developed including improved management of 47,000 ha of forest and 18,000 ha of wetlands

Component 2: Adaptation of local livelihoods to climate change

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,813,875.00	10,456,282.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1: Conditions enabled for the private sector to finance and insure agricultural resilience

Outcome 2.2: Strengthened resilience of local communities through uptake of gender-responsive and climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods

Output:

- Output 2.1.1: Eleven Village Savings & Loan Associations established and connected to 5 microfinance institutions trained on integrating climate risks into agricultural finance services and products
- Output 2.1.2: Conditions enabled for climate insurance to reach small-scale farmers
- Output 2.2.1: Climate information systems and EWS improved for the agricultural sector
- Output 2.2.2: 50,000 small-scale farmers supported for the adoption of climate-resilient agriculture practices
- Output 2.2.3: Livelihood diversified with gender-responsive and climate-resilient natural resource-based activities
- Output 2.2.4: Small-scale fisheries livelihoods supported with training and equipment for sustainable and climate-resilient value-chains

Component 3: Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
115,894.00	430,659.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1: Adaptive management, scaling up and replication of integrated approaches to improve landscape resilience

Output:

- Output 3.1.1: Long-term research programme to assess the project's impact implemented
- Output 3.1.2: Knowledge and lessons learned generated and communicated to decision-makers to support scaling up

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
194,700.00	723,500.00

Outcome:

Outcome: Lessons and learning from the project is captured, developed, reported and disseminated

Output:

Output : Effective and participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) implemented

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)

Component 1: Enabling environment for climate-resilient integrated landscape management	584,100.00	2,170,499.00
Component 2: Adaptation of local livelihoods to climate change	2,813,875.00	10,456,282.00
Component 3: Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)	115,894.00	430,659.00
M&E	194,700.00	723,500.00
Subtotal	3,708,569.00	13,780,940.00
Project Management Cost	185,428.00	689,045.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	3,893,997.00	14,469,985.00

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

Climate change

1. Togo has a climate that varies from tropical to savannah. The southern part of the country is humid, with an average annual temperature of **27°C** and the northern part of the country is drier with temperature fluctuations ranging from 17°C to 41°C^[1]. The first rainfall season is between mid-March to late July and the second between early September to mid-November. The average annual precipitation is **1,217.05 mm** with monthly rainfall ranging from 7 mm (January) to 196 mm (September)^[2]. A summary of climate risk and vulnerability relevant to the project is presented below and a detailed climate risk screening report is available in Annex H.
2. Extreme climate hazards such as floods and droughts have increased in intensity and frequency in the country since 1980. These have resulted in considerable economic losses for Togo's agricultural sector. It is expected that the intensity and frequency of climate hazards such as floods and droughts will increase under future climate scenarios (summarised in Table 1)^[3].

Table 1: Summary of CMIP5 future climate scenarios for Togo^[4]

Year	Scenario	Mean annual temperature	Mean annual rainfall	Key anticipated climate impacts
2040	RCP4.5	28.11°C	1,334.96 mm	Medium and high emission scenarios for 2040 and 2080 show increases in mean annual temperatures and rainfall in Togo

2080	RCP8.5	28.55°C	1,252.06 mm	which will likely lead to increased frequency and intensity of floods, droughts, heat waves, strong winds and shifts in rainfall seasons.
	RCP4.5	29.12°C	1,294.09 mm	
	RCP8.5	30.81°C	1,326.49 mm	

Temperature

3. Average annual, as well as monthly minimum and maximum temperatures have shown an increasing trend since 1901. Since 1960, an average increase of 1.1°C has been recorded, with the mean temperatures from April to June showing the greatest increase. In addition, from 1960 to 2003, a 15.5% increase in the number of hot days and nights was recorded. Under the CMIP5 high-emission scenario, mean annual temperatures are expected to increase by ~1.5°C by 2040 (baseline period 1986-2005), with the central regions of the country being worst affected. The number of days above 35°C are expected to rise significantly across the seasonal cycle, with the most pronounced changes occurring during September-October and March to May^[5]. Such temperature increases will contribute to more intensified and frequent droughts and heat waves in the country.

Precipitations

4. Average monthly precipitation has shown a decreasing trend since 1960 of an average of 2.4% per decade. However, most scenarios point to an average projected increase in annual precipitation and seasonal changes to rainfall patterns by 2100. Decreases are expected during January to March and April to June rainfall periods and increases during the October to December rainfall period. The number of days with at least 20 mm of rainfall is expected to increase, leading to more frequent and intense floods.

Climate change vulnerabilities and impacts in the eastern part of the Plateaux region

5. The occurrence of climate hazards in the Plateaux region is predominated by **floods**. The frequency and intensity of floods has increased in Togo since 1980 affecting up to 185,000 people per event^[6]. Almost 65% of the Plateaux region is highly vulnerable to flooding, especially in the eastern part along the Mono river, where most crops are grown^[7] (Figure 1). Floods affect the agricultural sector by destroying livestock, fodder, crops and equipment, spreading diseases and pests, and waterlogging the soil^[8].

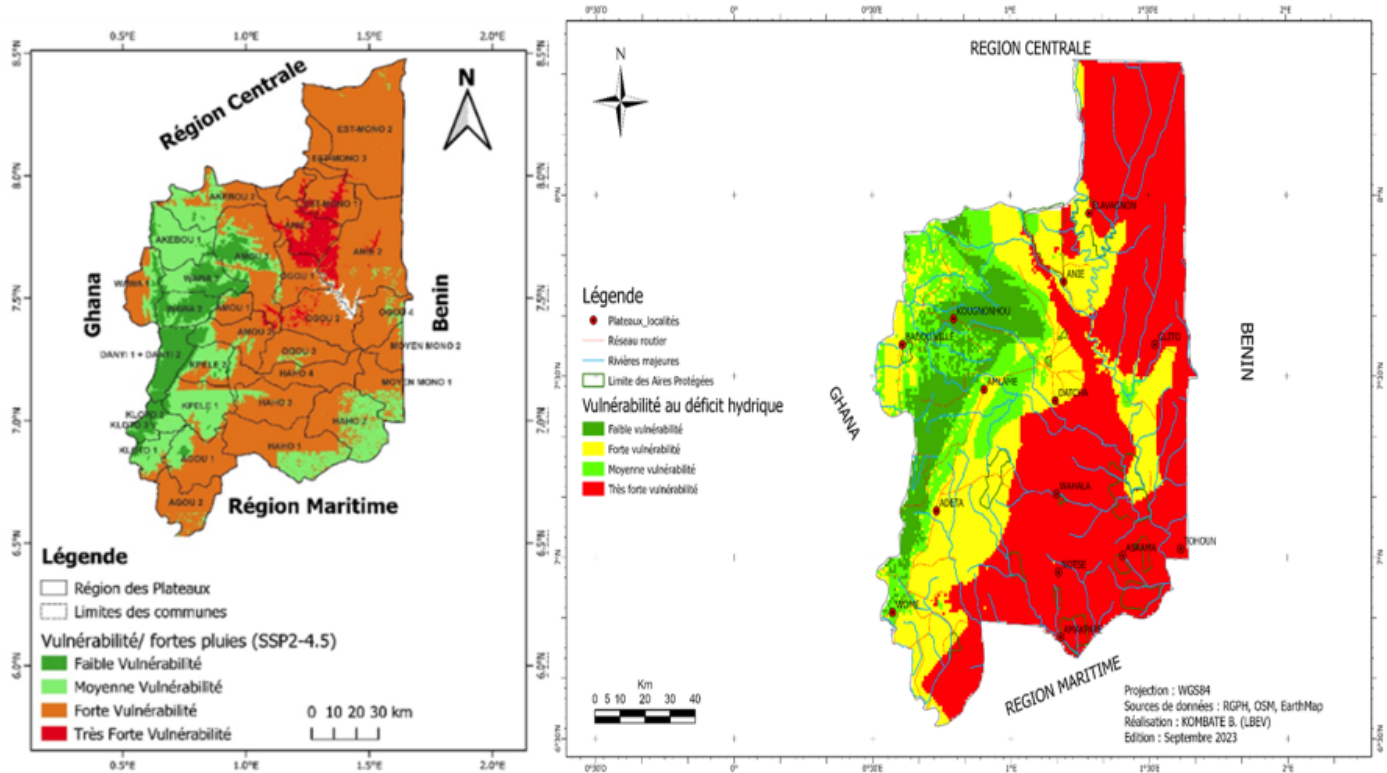


Figure 1: Vulnerability map of the Plateaux region: (left: vulnerability due to heavy rainfall); right: vulnerability due to water deficit in the Plateaux region

6. Three severe **droughts** caused famine in Togo in 1942/43, 1976/77 and 1982/83 through the loss of agricultural yields, livestock deaths and drying of important water bodies^[9]. In the Plateaux region, droughts lead to the drying up of wells and watercourses (Mono River, Eké River, Anié River), the decline of Lake Nangbéto, low yield of crops and fishery resources. Droughts also contribute to increased wildfires and the presence of pests such as the fall armyworm.
7. **Strong winds** have become increasingly recurrent in the Plateaux region in recent years and are particularly affecting small-scale farming. These winds are occurring at the beginning and the end of the rainy season and remove roofs, destroy fish farming equipment such as canoes, and cause crops yield losses including fruit crops due to the fall of flowers^[10].
8. **Heat waves** frequency and intensity have also increased in the Plateaux region. Heat waves lead to an increase in diseases among animals, the disappearance of certain species and crops' thermic stress and yield losses^[11].
9. For the past fifteen years, **shifts in rainfall seasons** have increased, with the main rainy season sometimes starting as late as May instead of March and the smaller rainy season disappearing in the Plateaux region^[12]. These shifts disrupt the sowing schedule and causes important crop yield losses, as only 2% of the total cultivated land in the country is irrigated^[13].
10. **Increasing temperatures and erratic rainfall are likely to exacerbate the incidence of these climate hazards and their impacts.** Climate change is likely to lead to an increase in extreme heat, water scarce conditions and floods by 2050 (Figure 2), which is of particular relevance for the Plateaux region and its agricultural sector. The resultant impacts will include agricultural yield losses, changes in the extent and composition of ecosystems, a decline in the provision of ecosystem services, biodiversity loss and decreases in the productivity of natural resource-based livelihoods^[14].

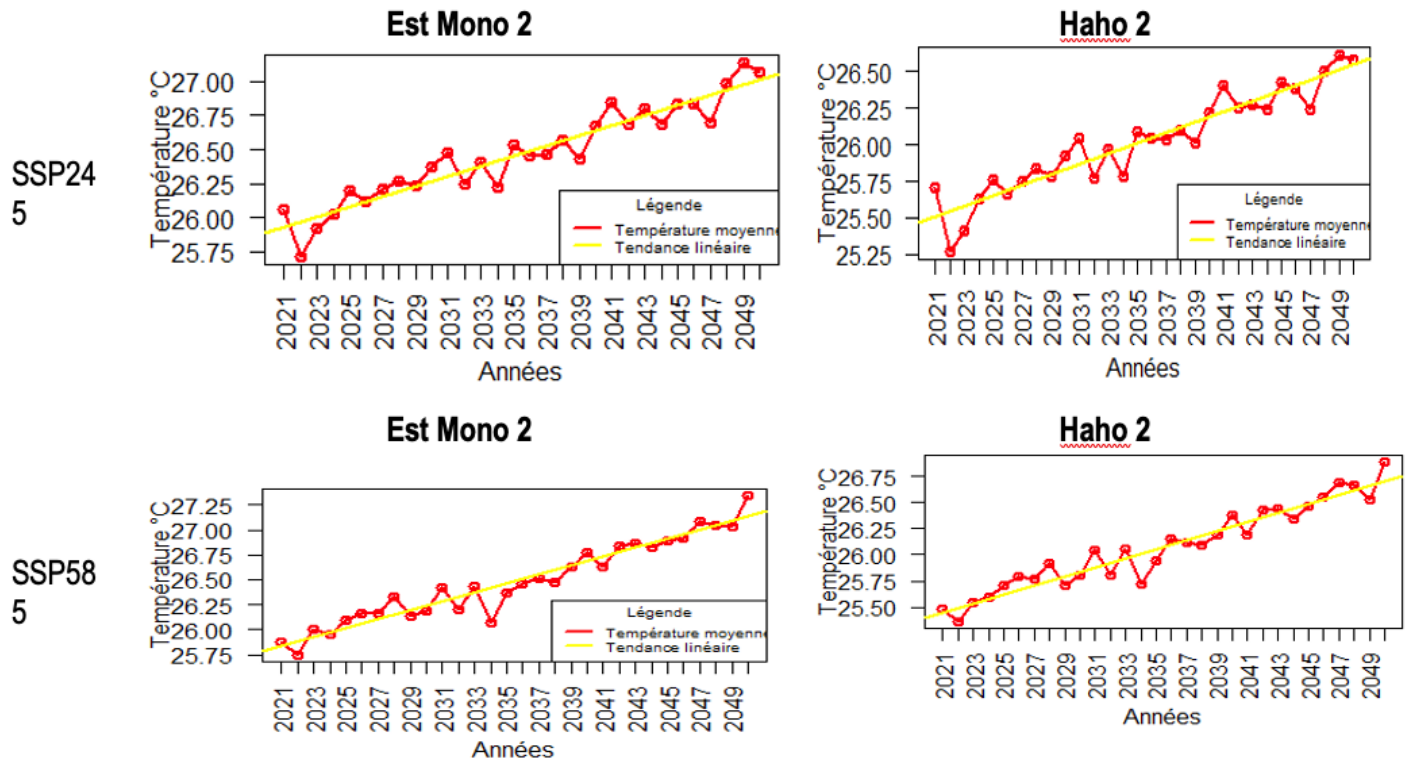


Figure 2: Trend in mean annual temperature in the near future

11. **Most affected population groups to these increasing climate hazards** are small-scale farming communities who are mostly practising rain-fed subsistence farming. Women and youth are particularly vulnerable as they are often excluded from decision-making in this sector and lack access to land and capital^[15]. For example, women represent 48% of the total agricultural working force in the country but do not have the right to own land under customary law^[16]. Gender inequality coupled with persistent poverty, a fragile local economy, poor access to mechanisation, irrigation technologies, skills training in sustainable agriculture techniques, weather monitoring data, early warning systems (EWS), credit financing and insurance reduces small-scale farmers capacity to adapt to climate change impacts.
12. In recent years, the fisheries sector has seen increased investment in aquaculture development. Inland fishing and fish farming produced 6,734t and 1,568t respectively in 2023, with aquaculture being the fastest growing sub-sector^[17]. Despite their high contribution to food security and livelihood diversification, aquaculture and artisanal fisheries are vulnerable to climate change impacts such as floods and droughts, and to unsustainable water resource management, water pollution, unsustainable fishing practices and aquatic ecosystem degradation. This particularly affects women being predominantly active in the fish processing and distribution systems.

Ecosystem degradation and its drivers

13. The climate change vulnerability of local communities in the eastern part of the Plateaux region is further compounded by the degradation of ecosystems and landscapes, and unsustainable livelihood and natural resource management practices. As such, the natural resource base is becoming increasingly depleted as rural communities rely on them to support their climate resilience.
14. While 22% of Togo is still covered by forest, the country has one of the highest rates of forest cover loss in the world. From 2002 to 2022, Togo lost 20% of its humid primary forest. The Plateaux region is particularly affected with over 42,300 ha of tree cover loss between 2001 and 2022, representing 59% of all tree cover loss in the country over that period^[18]. The western part of the region is mountainous and includes the majority of the remaining biodiversity-rich Guinean forest ecosystems in the country, while the eastern part of the region is a plateau and has the largest fertile lands in Togo

and vast expanses of forest, Guinean savannah and wetlands. Together, these linked agro-ecological zones are providing a variety of ecosystem services to the regions' local communities. Forests, wooded savannahs and swamp vegetation in the region experienced an annual spatial regression of -3.47%, -4.72% and -4.02% respectively between 2000 and 2017^[19]. Main drivers include unsustainable agricultural practices, woodfuel harvesting and charcoal production. Together with the impacts of climate change, this has contributed to soil erosion, drying of perennial rivers and biodiversity loss, which compromises natural resource-based livelihoods of local communities, especially for women and Youth. The continued loss of these ecosystems can only be addressed through improved management, behaviour changes, and the availability of technical alternatives that are accessible and practical to implement by small-scale farmers. Recognising the alarming rate of ecosystem degradation, the government of Togo has recently launched its Forest Policy (2023). However, there are currently no formal land management or natural resource use plans in the eastern part of the Plateaux region. The GEF project 'Strengthening conservation and resilience of forest landscapes in the sub-humid mountainous zone of Togo'^[20] focuses on restoring and improving management of forest landscapes in the western part of the Plateaux region, and sharing knowledge at regional, national and international scales. In line with Togo's climate change, agriculture and natural resources management objectives (see Table 3) and to complement the upcoming GEF project activities in the western part of the Plateaux region, the proposed project focuses on enhancing climate change adaptation of local communities in the eastern part of the Plateaux region through a climate-resilient integrated landscape management approach.

Project intervention area

15. The five prefectures of Anié, Est-Mono, Moyen Mono, Haho and Ogou in the eastern part of the Plateaux Region were selected as the sites for project activities (Annex C). The total population of these five prefectures in 2022 is 993,686 people, 49.3% of which are women. These five prefectures were prioritised as having the greatest immediate need to enhance the climate resilience of local communities and restore the degraded agro-ecological landscapes. The landscape management for increased resilience of the agricultural sector in the eastern part of the Plateaux region will help Togo advance a nationwide agenda for climate-resilient farming and sustainable ecosystem management in a critical part of the country for livelihood and food security. The selection of the specific prefectures within the region took into consideration the important conditioning influence of connected agro-ecosystems. This includes important ecosystem connectivity between the prefectures' farming lands, forests, wetlands, water sources and the negative impacts of land degradation on downstream areas.
16. The eastern part of the Plateaux region is part of agro-ecological zone III, also called the Central Plains Zone. It is made up of vast expanses of dry *Anogeissus leiocarpus* forest and Guinean savannah with relatively varied flora dominated by *Combretaceae*. Due to the diversity of plant formations and the density of the hydrographic network, the fauna of the region is rich and diverse. The Mono river is the longest river in Togo and crosses the five prefectures of the eastern part of the Plateaux region with an average flow rate of 90 m³/s^[21]. A large water reservoir that supplies the Nangbéto hydroelectric dam lies at the center of the Mono watershed. Lowlands constitute the upstream portions of the hydrographic networks, and are submerged part of the year. These are often multi-use spaces that mainly serve as dry season grazing areas with portions devoted to rice cultivation (often by women), and market gardening.
17. The main livelihood practised in the area is small-scale rain-fed agriculture. Crops grown are mainly cereals such as maize, sorghum and rice. Root and tuber crops including cassava, and legumes such as beans, groundnuts and soybeans are also largely grown in the area. Crop production is primarily based on rain-fed monoculture leaving crops highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Fishing remains a very important activity at Lake Nangbéto with around 470 small operational canoes, with an annual production of 2,834 tonnes in 2018^[22]. The water from the lake is also used for irrigation but also for human and livestock consumption.
18. The project intervention area lies within significant inter-connected ecosystems that play important roles in the livelihoods and climate resilience of the local communities. Communities in the project intervention area continue to be affected by increased agricultural land degradation because of poor

water catchment management, ecosystem degradation, overgrazing, poor land use planning and unsustainable natural resource management.

Without- and with-project scenarios

19. **Without the proposed project**, livelihoods of local communities in the eastern part of the Plateaux region will become increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of floods, droughts and rainfall variability. Land degradation will be amplified through climate change, deforestation and unsustainable farming practices, contributing to reducing crops, biodiversity, ecosystem service and natural resource supplies critical to the climate resilience of local communities. This will contribute to increased poverty, loss of livelihoods, food and water insecurity, health problems, and increased vulnerability of local communities to climate hazards.
20. **With the proposed project**, livelihoods of local communities in the eastern part of the Plateaux region will be diversified and more resilient to increasing climate hazards and variability. The uptake of gender-responsive and climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods along with the sustainable management of the surrounding agro-ecological landscapes will contribute to enhancing the climate resilience of local communities. The climate risk within the project area is moderate with project intervention (see Annex H). The attainment of this scenario will be supported through the demonstration of a gender-responsive approach that includes: i) Strengthened enabling environment for climate change adaptation in the agriculture sector that also supports reduced ecosystem degradation; ii) Conditions enabled for the private sector to finance agricultural resilience; iii) Strengthened resilience of local communities through uptake of gender-responsive and climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods; and iv) Adaptive management, scaling up and replication of integrated approaches to improve landscape resilience.

Barriers to the achievement of the with-project scenario

- **Limited natural resources governance at the local levels (Barrier 1):** Government institutions charged with the legal responsibilities of managing natural resources in the Plateaux region have a very low capacity to enforce the law, implement policy and provide technical support to local communities for natural resources management. This is aggravated by limited or non-existent community-level natural resource management groups. Communities own 80% of land under the customary land tenure system in Togo. However, this system co-exists with the individual land titling system and can lead to confusion and conflicts on farming lands, putting additional pressure over resources management.
- **Lack of integration of climate change considerations into local and regional planning documents (Barrier 2):** Togo committed to promote a better integration of climate change risk into territorial planning through its updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC; 2021). The government aims at mobilising institutions at regional and local levels to progressively integrate national climate objectives into their plans and budgets in line with the ongoing decentralisation process. However, the Plateaux region does not yet have a climate-sensitive land-use plan and most municipal development plans do not consider climate change adaptation measures aligned with national adaptation objectives.
- **Lack of access to private finance for climate resilient and sustainable agriculture (Barrier 3):** Many microfinance institutions (MFIs) exist in the project area and offer financial products and services to farmers. However, due to a limited understanding of climate change risks for the agricultural sector, these MFIs do not offer financial service products that are appropriate to the evolving needs of small-scale farmers and enabling them to adapt to the impacts of climate change.
- **Limited capacity of communities to implement climate-resilient practices (Barrier 4):** Climate-resilient agricultural practices have been promoted in Togo including in the Plateaux region for several years. However, the adoption of these practices has been limited by several factors including the lack of local expertise for technology transfer, unavailability of biopesticides, improved seedlings and other sustainable intrants, low knowledge, skills, and government support for climate-resilient training and equipment adapted to the context.
- **Limited diversified livelihoods opportunities in rural areas (Barrier 5):** In Togo, rural areas offer few opportunities for communities to develop sources of income and means of subsistence outside of agriculture. This makes communities and particularly women and youth overly dependent on

forest, water, land and other natural resources available in the surroundings. In the eastern part of the Plateaux region, the exploitation of forests for firewood and the manufacture of charcoal involves a large proportion of rural women and youth, particularly during the dry season when agricultural activities are slower (between October to March).

- **Lack of meteorological and hydrological equipment and lack of EWS tailored to farming communities' needs (Barrier 6):** Meteorological and hydrological data relevant to agriculture is: i) insufficiently collected because of a lack of equipment adapted to the local context; ii) insufficiently processed because of the ageing of hydro-met services tools; and iii) limited in uptake because of insufficient tailoring of climate services to users' needs and preferences. The existing early warning system in the region is rudimentary and limited to the Mono River basin, without protocols in place to ensure rapid dissemination of warnings adapted to small-scale farming communities.
- **Limited climate knowledge, data and information to inform decision-makers on climate resilient agriculture and natural resources management (Barrier 7):** Although numerous studies have been carried out on vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in the region, there is no appropriate mechanism for exchanging this knowledge and well as local knowledge on climate change with communities and decision-makers in the areas.

Enablers and assumptions to support the achievement of the with-project scenario

- Capacity strengthening activities improve institutional, technical and coordination capacity
- Local governments, traditional leaders and communities actively support the project and interventions
- Diversified livelihoods are taken up by women and Youth and women groups
- Meteorological services support project interventions relating to agrometeorological advisories
- Knowledge and lessons learned are generated by the project and inform decision-makers
- Political support for the project remains consistent throughout its implementation.

[1] Source: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/togo/climate-data-historical>

[2] Source: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/togo/climate-data-historical>

[3] Source: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/15859-WB_Togo%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf

[4] Source: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/togo/vulnerability>

[5] Source: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/15859-WB_Togo%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf

[6] Source: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/togo/vulnerability>

[7] FAO, 2023. Economic analysis of the agriculture, forestry and water resources sectors for improved adaptation to climate change planning in the Plateaux region. Interim report; 89 p + Annexes

[8] For example, in 2020, 6,902 ha of crop land was flooded with production losses estimated at almost 9,000 tons.

Source: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/CDN%20Revis%C3%A9es_Togo_Document%20int%C3%A9rimaire_rv_11%2010%2021.pdf

[9] Source: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/15859-WB_Togo%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf

[10] FAO, 2023. Economic analysis of the agriculture, forestry and water resources sectors for improved adaptation to climate change planning in the Plateaux region. Interim report; 89 p + Annexes

[11] FAO, 2023. Economic analysis of the agriculture, forestry and water resources sectors for improved adaptation to climate change planning in the Plateaux region. Interim report; 89 p + Annexes

[12] Source: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/ACR/2023-08/togo-ad-comm-fr.pdf>

[13] Source: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/15859-WB_Togo%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf

[14] Source: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/15859-WB_Togo%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf

[15] Source: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23311932.2020.1743625>

[16] Source: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099527109292258758/pdf/IDU0294c15ca02d3a04a8f08846021668035ffc8.pdf>

[17] Source:

https://ecowap.ecowas.int/media/ecowap/file_document/2020_Statistical_factsheets_on_fishery_and_aquaculture_in_West_Africa_EN.pdf

[18] Source: <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/dashboards/country/TGO/?category=forest-change>

[19] Source: Ministry of the Environment, Sustainable Development and Nature Protection (MEDDPN), 2019. Study of cartographic analysis of the occupation of agroecological zones and population concentration basins in Togo. Final report, 59 p.

[20] Currently at PPG stage.

[21] FAO, 2023. Economic analysis of the agriculture, forestry and water resources sectors for improved adaptation to climate change planning in the Plateaux region. Interim report; 89 p + Annexes

[22] FAO, 2023. Economic analysis of the agriculture, forestry and water resources sectors for improved adaptation to climate change planning in the Plateaux region. Interim report; 89 p + Annexes

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

25. The main objective of the proposed project is to enhance climate change adaptation of local communities in the eastern part of the Plateaux region in Togo through a climate-resilient integrated landscape management approach. This will be achieved by addressing the global environmental problems and climate vulnerabilities described in Section A through three interrelated components. These include: i) Enabling environment for climate-resilient integrated landscape management; 2) Adaptation of local livelihoods to climate change; and 3) Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning. Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs) that will be delivered through the project include:

- Improved provision of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem goods and services;
- Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in productive landscapes; and

Enhanced sustainable livelihoods for local communities and forest-dependent peoples.

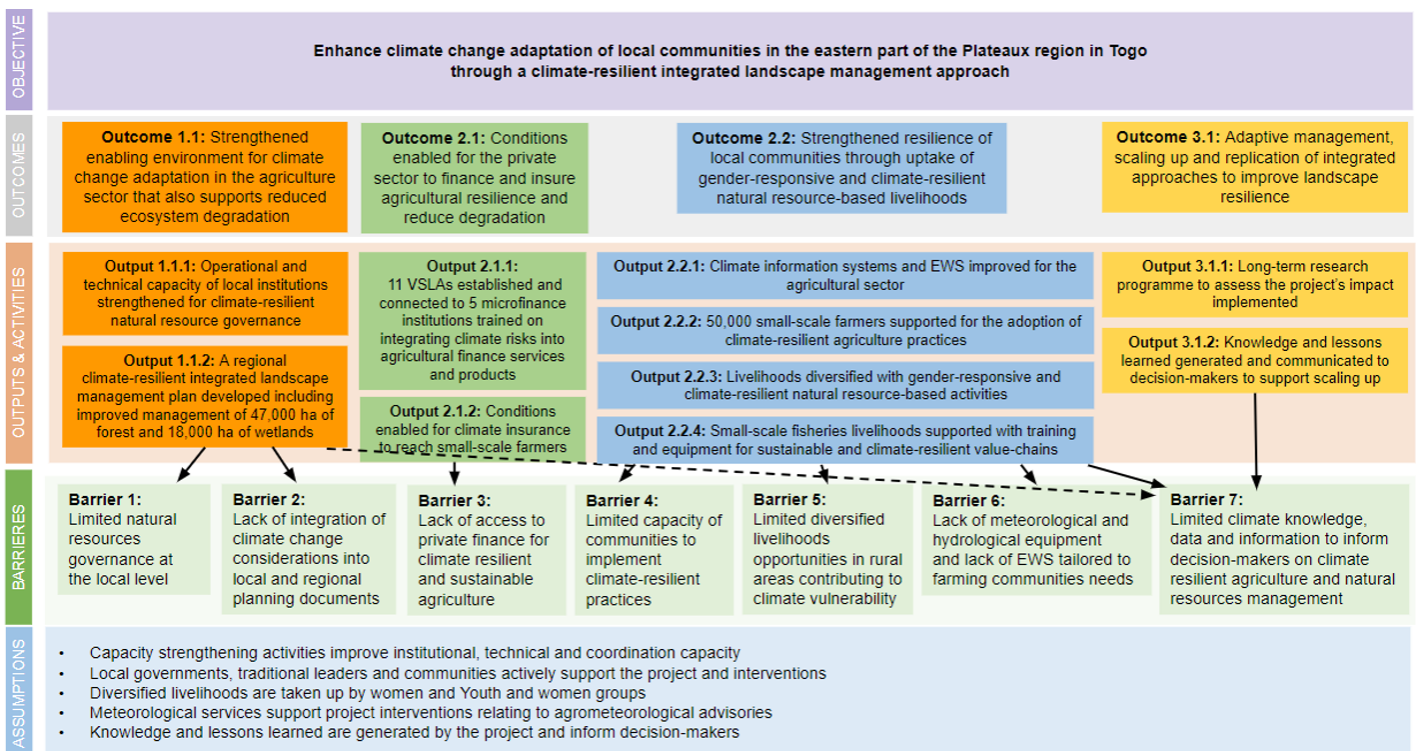


Figure 3: Theory of change diagram.

Detailed project description

25. The overall aim of the project is to enhance climate change adaptation of local communities in the eastern part of the Plateaux region in Togo through a climate-resilient integrated landscape management approach. The project is organised into three components as follows:

Component 1: Enabling environment for climate-resilient integrated landscape management

Outcome 1.1: Strengthened enabling environment for climate change adaptation in the agriculture sector that also supports reduced ecosystem degradation

Output 1.1.1: Operational and technical capacity of local institutions strengthened for climate-resilient natural resource governance

26. Local institutions such as decentralised institutions (e.g. regional directorate for territorial planning, regional directorate of environment and forest resources, regional directorate of agriculture, livestock and rural development), municipalities and socio-professional organisations (farmers, fisherfolks, processors) have a key role to play in local natural resources governance and the implementation of regional plans. In response to Barriers 1, 2 and 7, the proposed project will build the operational and technical capacity of local institutions to manage resources with an integrated climate-resilient approach. This will include gender-inclusive training on: i) climate change's impact on natural resources; ii) fire, forest, land and water resources management; iii) natural resource management law enforcement; iv) using climate information and vulnerability and risk assessments to inform natural resources management; and iv) providing technical support to communities related to the local-level and climate-resilient management of natural resources. Cross-sectoral gender-inclusive training on the development and implementation of a landscape-level land use and water resources plan will be undertaken, including training on the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into the plan. This will support an integrated approach to reducing land degradation and enhancing the climate resilience of local communities.
27. To foster an integrated and a whole-of-society approach to community-level natural resources management and improve coordination with local governmental institutions, collaborative forums will be set up in the project target area amongst all relevant community-level groups (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, forests). The forums will also serve as platforms to communicate and coordinate with traditional leadership on local-level climate change adaptation and natural resources management. This will contribute to a coordinated approach to addressing land degradation and climate vulnerabilities, ensuring that relevant actions are integrated into the mandates and responsibilities of each group. The forums will serve as entry points for all of the community-level groups, including women's groups, to participate in the capacity building activities.

Output 1.1.2: A regional climate-resilient integrated landscape management plan developed including improved management of 47,000 ha of forest and 18,000 ha of wetlands

28. In response to Barriers 1, 2 and 7, climate-resilient planning documents will be developed. These include a regional integrated landscape management plan for the Plateaux region, individual management plans for 3 state and 10 community forests (together representing 47,000 ha), and a management plan for the wetland around Lake Nangbeto (18,000 ha). A landscape-level approach will contribute to preventing the leakage of environmental problems across the project target areas. The plans will also be integrated into municipal development plans to ensure alignment and uptake at the municipal level. During project development (PPG phase) a needs assessment and detailed approach for the development of the plans will be developed together with the key stakeholders identified above. These plans will be developed through a gender-inclusive participatory approach involving local stakeholders. To ensure that climate change adaptation is integrated into the plans, local-level climate vulnerability and risk assessments will be used to inform their development, with support provided by the National Meteorology Agency (ANAMET) and the Water Resources Directorate (DRE).
29. Output 1.1.2 will also include the establishment of Local Forest Management Committees (LFMC)^[1], ^[2], ^[3] in localities bordering state and community forests. In particular, LFMCs will be strengthened to work with and support government institutions (such as the Regional Forestry Directory) with natural resources governance, biodiversity, fire, forest, land tenure and water resources management — and law enforcement (contributing to addressing Barriers 1 and 2). This will include working with ongoing initiatives, such as the Forest Farm Facility (FFF), which provides direct financial support and technical assistance to strengthen forest management by collaborating with farm producer organisations. Climate change considerations will also be integrated into the strengthening of LFMCs through training on the use of climate data to better understand climate change impacts and the identification of adaptation solutions. This will be carried out through FAO Climate Field Schools. In addition, because of the importance of domestic fuelwood consumption contributing to forest degradation in the project area, the LFMCs activities may include conducting training and awareness raising for the adoption of improved stoves and other fuelwood efficient practices.

Component 2: Adaptation of local livelihoods to climate change

Outcome 2.1: Conditions enabled for the private sector to finance and insure agricultural resilience and reduce degradation

Output 2.1.1: Eleven Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) established and connected to five microfinance institutions trained on integrating climate risks into agricultural finance services and products

30. Access to financial products and services that integrate climate change considerations is a key factor in strengthening the resilience of small-scale farming and fisheries. The majority of financial products and services granted by microfinance institutions (MFIs) in the Plateaux region are short-term loans that are unsuitable to a rapidly changing climate and the evolving needs of small-scale farmers and fishers. This situation is partly explained by the lack of training of MFIs on climate change risk in the region and the low amount of finance requested by small-scale farmers and fishers. Based on the successes of VSLAs in other regions of Togo^[4], Output 2.1.1 will introduce and train eleven VSLAs in the eastern part of the Plateaux region targeted at women's groups in the fisheries sector. By saving in a group, members can get quicker access to a larger amount of pooled resources than they would if they saved on their own, including from MFIs^[5]. Group lending also enables to mitigate risks through collective responsibility. Training will be provided to further mitigate risk-based on best practices from tailored financial literacy programs to sensitise small-scale farmers and fishers to just and equitable loan terms, group savings, climate-index insurance to de-risk loans, and digital banking tools to lower transaction costs and increase financial inclusion. Output 2.1.1 will also strengthen the technical capacities of five MFIs in the Plateaux region on aspects of "green microfinance" and the concepts of climate change, risks, impacts and adaptation measures (addressing Barrier 3). This will enable MFIs to better understand the risks and impacts of climate change and tailor their products and services to small-scale farmers' needs. The training modules will be guided by best practices to strengthen the efficiency of the financial intermediaries and VSLAs through digitalisation and derisking of credit processes, including lessons from IFAD's ProMIFA and climate-resilient family farming initiatives establishing a farmer's financing facility and risk mitigation system in Togo. The modules will be defined and their content will be developed during the PPG phase of the project.

Output 2.1.2: Conditions enabled for climate insurance to insure small-scale farmers

31. New financial instruments such as insurance and micro-insurance products based on climatic indices can have a strong potential for managing climate risks faced by small-scale farmers. To address these concerns, Output 2.1.2 will include conducting an analysis on barriers and enablers for small-scale farmers' access to climate insurance in the eastern part of the Plateaux region. This will involve documenting different approaches to risk management associated with agricultural insurance in order to recommend insurance models most adapted to the communities needs in the project area (addressing Barrier 3). Based on this analysis, an insurance scheme tailored to the agricultural context will be developed and tested in the form of a pilot project. This output will also include analysing challenges associated with the regulation of agricultural insurance and making recommendations for improving the integration of climate change in these regulations.

Outcome 2.2: Strengthened resilience of local communities through uptake of gender-responsive and climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods

Output 2.2.1: Climate information systems and EWS improved for the agricultural sector

32. Access to reliable meteorological and climatic information in real time allows better programming of agricultural activities and enhances agricultural productivity and production. It considerably reduces the risk of agricultural investments loss due to climate hazards. Output 2.2.1 will improve climate information and early warning systems to reduce the impact of floods, droughts and heat waves in targeted project areas. This action will specifically improve timely, reliable and actionable climate and weather information and warnings tailored to the farming communities (addressing Barriers 6 and 7). Output 2.2.1 will include: i) modernising the climate observation and monitoring network; ii) installing meteorological and

piezometer stations on strategic agricultural land in the project areas; iii) upgrading data collection and reporting equipment; iv) improving data storage and management systems; v) tailoring the user interface for climate information and early warning systems; and vi) training local Disaster Risk Reduction platforms on the use of agrometeorological advisories and targeted early warning alerts. Activities under this output will further enhance EWS communication systems and dissemination methods to translate climate information into guidance and warnings for emergency services (ANPC), aid agencies, NGOs, small-scale farmers and communities. Actions will include training regional meteorological and hydrometeorological institutions (ANAMET, DRE, ANPC) to monitor climate change and climate hazards, and communicate on those effectively.

Output 2.2.2: 50,000 small-scale farmers supported for the adoption of climate-resilient agriculture practices

33. To increase the resilience of 50,000 small-scale farmers and restore degraded agricultural land over 60,000 ha, activities under Output 2.2.2 will include: i) the launch of farmer field schools for testing best-suited climate-resilient practices in the area **that support local soil health, ecosystem balance, and long-term productivity**; ii) co-design and implementation of a training programme with 50 farming cooperatives for **regenerative farming including** sustainable-land management, water conservation techniques and climate-resilient practices; iii) facilitated access to improved seedlings and other sustainable intrants (e.g. nurseries for agroforestry plants); and iv) supply of water management equipment to 20 market gardening cooperatives for off-season cultivation (addressing Barriers 4 and 7). Output 2.2.2 is closely related to land restoration, enabling farmers to organise into functional farming groups to facilitate access to improved intrants and climate-resilient agriculture practices that improve soil quality. In addition, manuals/guides and training for **holistic farming** best practices will be made available to other cooperatives in the region (under Output 3.1.2). When extension services are not sufficient to ensure adequate training and dissemination of these manuals, expertise will be sought with NGOs, technical agencies and the universities of Lomé and Kara. Necessary technical studies such as underground water usage sustainability will be held at the PPG stage.

Output 2.2.3: Livelihoods diversified with gender-responsive and climate-resilient natural resource-based activities

34. Gender-responsive, climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods such as non-timber forest products (NTFPs)-related livelihoods will be promoted to reduce the dependency of communities on climate-vulnerable livelihoods that are responsible for ecosystem degradation — such as unsustainable agricultural practices (addressing Barrier 5). Based on capacity needs assessment conducted during the PPG phase, capacity-building of local government staff will be conducted to support climate-resilient livelihood diversification (staff and extension officers). Beneficiary community members (to be selected during PPG phase — gender responsive) will be trained on the implementation of livelihoods through field schools amongst other methods. Focus will be placed on equipping women and youth groups to take up livelihood alternatives to those which rely on the overexploitation of natural resources and contribute to degradation, as an adaptation strategy. Output 2.2.3 will include: i) training groups of women and youth on entrepreneurship and livelihood diversification including NTFPs-related livelihoods; ii) strengthening key value chains and market linkages for climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods; and iii) supplying equipment for these livelihoods (e.g. beehives); and iv) restoring strategic forest areas linked to NTFP-related livelihoods (determined during PPG phase). This approach will complement improved ecosystem management (Output 1.1.2) by reducing unsustainable degradative practices and promoting livelihoods that strengthen adaptive capacity and are reliant on healthy ecosystems. This activity will provide immediate tangible adaptation benefits by diversifying sources of revenues, especially for women and Youth.

Output 2.2.4: Small-scale fisheries livelihoods supported with training and equipment for sustainable and climate-resilient value-chains

35. Small-scale fisheries are important for the livelihoods and food security of many communities in the region but are vulnerable to climate change and unsustainable management. Output 2.2.4 will contribute to promote the diversification of livelihoods and income sources by supporting the uptake and climate-resilience of sustainable small-scale fisheries activities (addressing Barriers 4 and 5). Existing small-scale fisheries cooperatives and additional community members (to be selected during PPG phase — gender responsive) will be trained and equipped on sustainable and climate-resilient fisheries value chains. Primary stakeholders involved at community level will be fisherfolks, fish-farmers, fish processors, fishmongers and the private sector active in the project area, and particularly in and around Lake Nangbéto. Women and vulnerable groups will be targeted to ensure their active engagement as key stakeholders in the small-scale fisheries value chain. This is aligned with the government's priorities of sustainable fisheries management in the region, recently demonstrated by the creation of an Aquaculture Training Institute (IFAD) in Elavagnon, in the eastern part of the Plateaux region.

Component 3: Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

Outcome 3.1: Adaptive management, scaling up and replication of integrated approaches to improve landscape resilience

Output 3.1.1: Long-term research programme to assess the project's impact implemented

36. The project will generate knowledge and data on local climate change adaptation and landscape management governance (e.g. developing a regional climate-resilient integrated landscape management plan), its material and non-material benefits (e.g. gender equality), and financing mechanisms (e.g. private sector's involvement such as climate insurances) through a long-term research programme (addressing Barrier 7). Hosted by the University of Lomé, with support provided by the University of Kara, other research institutes (e.g. IFAD, ITRA/CRASH) and relevant private sector actors (e.g. microfinance institutions), the research programme will inform the continued improvement of the project's interventions. Several agreements and partnerships will be established to carry out the research and inform policy making, planning upscaling and replication and provide evidence required to leverage ongoing support and investment. The programme will link to, continue and expand on the project's monitoring process. For example, the insurance scheme pilot project developed under Output 2.1.2 will be assessed via a gender-responsive impact evaluation. Members of platforms and other community-level cooperatives/groups will be trained on data collection, while post-graduate students will be supported to undertake research for their Master's thesis (e.g. those studying through the Agriculture, Aquaculture, Land and Environmental Management Programme at the Universities of Lomé and Kara). A framework design of the programme will be developed during the PPG phase.

Output 3.1.2: Knowledge and lessons learned generated and communicated to decision-makers to support scaling up

37. The project will aim to develop new knowledge and lessons learned while working to ensure the uptake of the project's findings (Output 3.1.1), together with pre-existing innovations which have not yet adequately been adopted for climate resilient resource management in the region. For this, a knowledge management and communication strategy will be developed. Knowledge (data and information) and lessons generated during the project, as well as already available international and local best practice and research, as well as traditional knowledge, will be shared through a knowledge exchange platform and designated knowledge brokers such as CSOs and academia^[6] (addressing Barrier 1, 2 and 7). The platform, for which a framework design will be developed during the PPG phase and finalised during project implementation, will be hosted by a partner such as University of Lomé or IFAD and will serve to support scaling up of the project's approaches across the Plateaux region and Togo. One of its key functions will be to translate scientific knowledge for use at the local level (linking it to local conditions and needs). Exchange visits will be organised for community-level stakeholders including women, youth, farmers, fisherfolks, local committees from other parts of the Plateaux region to share best practices and increase knowledge on climate-resilient natural resource-based livelihoods, gender equality and improved natural resources management. This will support the uptake of some of the project's interventions in surrounding areas and assist in preventing leakage of environmental

problems from project sites. The communication strategy will be based on an initial stocktaking of past and existing communication efforts on climate change adaptation by relevant projects and initiatives (differentiating per target audience, especially women and youth), allowing to assess existing gaps and best communication vehicles. Knowledge and lessons learned will also be integrated into municipalities development planning processes and inform the updating and adaptive management of implementation of integrated landscape management plans (Output 1.1.2).

MEL output: Effective and participatory MEL implemented

38. A Project Monitoring and Evaluation System will be designed and implemented in accordance with LDCF (GEF) and FAO requirements to include: i) monitoring the rate of execution of project activities; ii) regular and systematic recording and reporting of progress made against the planned project objectives through the establishment of a database; iii) evaluating the project activities' impact on the target group and environment; iv) collecting gender-disaggregated data for each project component; v) participatory tools to measure project performance; vi) the recruitment a consultant in gender mainstreaming to support the executive entity; vii) conducting an annual analysis/evaluation of the technical, economic and financial performance of the project; viii) undertaking a mid-term evaluation and a final evaluation. During the PPG phase, an assessment on the potential to use digital tools for a more effective and transparent MEL will be conducted.

^[1] Loi N° 2008-09 portant Code Forestier

^[2] MERF, 2022. Politique forestière du Togo. 99 p + Annexes

^[3] Arrêté n° 60/MERF/SG/DRF du 13 juin 2016 définissant la procédure de création ou d'attribution et la gestion des forêts communautaires au Togo (FCT)

^[4] Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gAV1Ft1DL3Q>

^[5] Source: https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/emergencies/docs/Uganda-VSLA-empowers-women-farmers.pdf

^[6] Knowledge brokers act as the link between producers and users of knowledge, and facilitate the dissemination, exchange, co-production, and use of relevant information for changes in policy and practice. Source: <https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/handle/20.500.12413/7526>

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

25. During the development of the PIF, numerous potential synergies with ongoing projects and initiatives were identified. Many of these were informed by consultations with project representatives during the project development team's in-country mission (see Section D below). Details of potential for cooperation are provided in Table 1 below — this is not an exhaustive list and contains the most relevant projects and initiatives. Lessons and best practices from many of these projects and initiatives have been used to strengthen the indicative design of this project. Additional consultations will be undertaken during the PPG phase to further detail areas of cooperation and strengthen partnerships.

Table 2: Overview of potential opportunities for cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects.

Ongoing initiative/project	Potential of proposed project for cooperation
GEF 746845 Strengthening conservation and resilience of forest landscapes in the sub-humid mountainous zone of Togo (2025-2030) ^[1] . This FAO initiative will also be implemented by the Direction of Forest Resources (DFR) under the Ministry of Environment and Forest resources in the Plateaux region of Togo. The project focuses on restoring and managing the Guinean Forests in the western part of the	The proposed project has been designed to complement this GEF project and be implemented by the DFR simultaneously in the Plateaux region in order to address rapid natural resource degradation and vulnerability to climate change at regional level. Cooperation between the two projects is expected under all components, and especially for MEL. The

<p>region. It further promotes nature-based businesses for sustainable development and increased resilience to climate change, and aims at sharing knowledge at regional, national and international scale.</p>	<p>two projects will also have opportunities to share staff/expertise and lessons during the implementation of activities, especially for restoration activities and the promotion of nature-based businesses. The DFR will pool management resources of the two projects whenever it is feasible.</p>
<p>GEF 11549 Towards a climate resilient family farming model in Togo (2024-2029)^[2]. This IFAD PIF focuses on enhancing the climate change resilience of family farming systems in the five agroecological regions of Togo (targeted areas within the regions will be further determined during the full proposal). It will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Rural Development and aims at 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.</p>	<p>The proposed project will implement several activities similar to this GEF-IFAD project, in areas still to be determined. Cooperation between the two projects is expected under all components, especially under the proposed project's Outcome 1.1 on climate-resilient natural resource governance and Output 2.2.2 where Farmer Field Schools and the mobilisation of sustainable intrants and equipment are planned.</p> <p>These two projects represent an opportunity for the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development, and the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources to improve coordination and share staff/expertise and lessons on climate resilient agriculture across Togo.</p>
<p>GCF FP219: Staple Crops Processing Zone (SCPZ; 2024-2029)^[3]. This AfDB initiative promotes sustainable agricultural value chains in the Kara region of Togo, as well as in Senegal and Guinea. This includes improving access to infrastructure and training for sustainable agricultural intensification and production of staple crops.</p>	<p>Under Component 3 of the proposed project, there is potential for cooperating with SCPZ on: 1) the promotion of climate-resilient agriculture practices, 2) natural resource-based livelihood value chain strengthening, and 3) the establishment of climate information and early warning systems tailored to small-scale farmers. The projects can specifically share expertise and lessons learned on small-scale agricultural water management practices and the adoption of CRA and agroforestry practices for staple crops in Togo. The proposed project can build on the work currently being done by SCPZ in the Kara region and potentially replicate relevant interventions in the Plateaux region.</p>
<p>World Bank and WMO-financed Hydromet and Early Warning Services in Togo (CREWS; 2019 - 2024)^[4]. This project supports the Government of Togo's early warning services for drought, flooding and other severe climate and weather events by enhancing the capacities of national services in charge of meteorology and climate, hydrology, and civil protection.</p>	<p>Under Components 1, 3 and 4 of the proposed project, there are clear opportunities for drawing on lessons and best practices from CREWS' climate information systems and EWS activities. As the CREWS initiative facilitates the provision of scientific and technical experts at national level and capacity strengthening among stakeholders and communities involved in early warnings, the proposed project could share staff/expertise and lessons for its flood EWS tailored to farming communities.</p>
<p>FAO-financed Support for the development of the national program for the sustainable management of Non-Timber Forest Products and the implementation of priority actions in Togo (2019-2026)^[5]. This initiative includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a national programme for the sustainable management of non-timber forest products in Togo; • Strengthening the capacities of actors in the honey and shea sectors; and • Setting up a statistical database on the African locust bean and shea tree. 	<p>Under Component 3 of the proposed project, support will be provided for livelihood diversification including relating to Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) value-chains. Given the clear parallels between the ongoing and the proposed projects, there is great potential for staff/expertise and lessons to be shared during the development and implementation of the proposed project.</p>
<p>FAO's Programme Forest and Farm Facility (FFF; 2018-2025)^[6]. The FFF programme globally provides direct financial support and technical assistance to strengthen Forest and Farm Producer Organizations representing smallholders, rural women's groups, local communities and indigenous peoples'</p>	<p>There is potential for the proposed project to work closely with FFF and learn from the landscape approach for activities under Component 1. Specifically, the proposed project can build on enabling activities from FFF for regional integrated landscape-level land use and natural resource</p>

<p>institutions. In its second phase, the programme is active in 10 countries including Togo. It aims at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more enabling policy and legal frameworks for FFPOs • increased entrepreneurship, access to markets and finance through gender equitable value chains and business incubation within FFPOs • improved delivery of landscape scale mitigation, adaptation and climate resilience by FFPOs; and • improved and equitable access to social and cultural services through FFPOs. 	<p>management planning activities. The proposed project could also collaborate with the FFF programme on the value chain strengthening activities for agroforestry and NTFPs (Component 3). Additionally, there is potential for linkages to be created between the proposed project's knowledge management activities (Component 4) and the FFF programme for upscaling best practice across other regions of Togo.</p>
<p>IFAD's Shared-risk Agricultural Financing Incentive Mechanism Support Project (ProMIFA; 2018-2025)^[7]. ProMIFA develops the production and marketing of rice, maize, poultry and market-gardening produce in order to improve the food security and nutritional security of rural communities in Togo. The project facilitates sustainable access to financial services tailored to smallholder farmers and to micro, small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises.</p>	<p>Under Component 2 of the proposed project, there is potential for cooperating with ProMIFA on the capacity strengthening of 5 microfinance institutions on integrating climate risks into agricultural finance services and products and research on small-scale farmers' access to insurance.</p>
<p>World Bank's West Africa Food System Resilience Program (FSRP - P172769; 2022-2027)^[8]. In Togo, the aim of the program is to strengthen risk management in regional food systems, improve the sustainability of production in targeted areas and develop regional agricultural markets.</p>	<p>The collaboration between the two projects will increase the resilience of the region's rural communities through interventions under Component 2 of the FSRP, which also targets the resilience of agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries production systems, enabling small and medium-sized producers, particularly women and youth, to sustainably meet their nutritional needs and increase their income from the sale of surpluses on local and regional markets. Other collaborative actions are possible through component 1 of the FSRP, especially subcomponent 1.1 'Improving regional food crisis prevention and monitoring systems' and Subcomponent 1.2 'Strengthening the creation and provision of digital advisory services to farmers'. These aim to establish decision-support systems to more effectively prevent, manage and respond to agricultural, food and nutrition crises and strengthen national capacity and institutional sustainability, as well as collaboration with the private sector to deliver demand-driven digital advisory services, and impact-based forecasting and warning services.</p>

^[1] Currently at PPG stage.

^[2] Source: <https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/11549>

^[3] Source: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp219>

^[4] Source: https://ane4bf-datap1.s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/wmocrewws/s3fs-public/ckeditor/files/workdoc6_8th_Steering_Committee_CREWS_Togo_0.pdf?QlfsWG2iye51LDwHWzjinL1VZ4Own_n

^[5] Source: <https://www.fao.org/3/cb4534fr/cb4534fr.pdf>

^[6] Source: <https://www.fao.org/forest-farm-facility/about/achievements-2018-2022/en/>

^[7] Source: <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/-/credit-and-financial-services-shared-risk-agricultural-financing-incentive-mechanism-support-project>

^[8] Source: <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P172769>

^[1] Currently at PPG stage.

^[2] Source: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/project/fp219>

^[3] Source: https://ane4bf-datap1.s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/wmocrewws/s3fs-public/ckeditor/files/workdoc6_8th_Steering_Committee_CREWS_Togo_0.pdf?QlfsWG2iye51LDwHWzjinL1VZ4Own_n

^[4] Source: <https://www.fao.org/3/cb4534fr/cb4534fr.pdf>

^[5] Source: <https://www.fao.org/forest-farm-facility/about/achievements-2018-2022/en/>

^[6] Source: <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/-/credit-and-financial-services-shared-risk-agricultural-financing-incentive-mechanism-support-project>

^[7] Source: <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P172769>

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. true			
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	40.00%		
Nature-based management	40.00%		
Climate information services	10.00%		
Coastal zone management	0.00%		
Water resources management	10.00%		
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 true	Increased climatic variability true	Natural hazards true

Land degradation true	Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation false	Groundwater quality/quantity false
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CORE INDICATORS – LDCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
CORE INDICATOR 1 Total number of direct beneficiaries	100,000	50,000.00	50,000.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 2 (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) (b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	125,000.00 0.00			
CORE INDICATOR 3 Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	15.00			
CORE INDICATOR 4 Number of people trained or with awareness raised	10,000	5,000.00	5,000.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 5 Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	15.00			

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	The occurrence of extreme climate events (such as floods) may compromise the implementation and success of restoration and livelihood-related activities. The occurrence of such events will be considered during the design of the relevant interventions, and monitored throughout project implementation to ensure that interventions are managed adaptively to mitigate any impacts. Such an adaptive approach will also be taken for MEL, and capacity-building activities will focus on developing long-term adaptive strategizing skills among stakeholders and decision-makers, so they are able to respond appropriately to changing scenarios.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	An Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and a Gender Action Plan (GAP) will be developed during project preparation to ensure any risks to the environment and local communities are managed appropriately.
Political and Governance	Low	Comprehensive and detailed consultations among national stakeholders will be undertaken throughout project preparation and implementation. The relevant national government institutions in Togo are supportive and committed to the project, and the project is aligned with national priorities. FAO, as GEF Agency, will work closely with the selected executing entities, as well as Togo's GEF Operational Focal Point to foster ongoing political support for the project and ensure that governance remains adequate for successful implementation.

INNOVATION

Institutional and Policy	Low	The project is fully aligned with existing relevant strategies and policies in the country. Further reviews will be undertaken of relevant strategies and policies during project preparation and implementation to determine how improvements can be made.
Technological	Moderate	Local and international technical experts will be procured by FAO during project development (using PPG funds) to support the design of the project's technical interventions and MEL plan, ensuring that they are locally appropriate and informed by lessons learned and best practice. Extensive training will be provided to institutional stakeholders and local communities for the uptake and use of the project's interventions. Technical partners will also support project implementation and MEL, contributing to technical robustness and adaptive management of project activities.
Financial and Business Model	Low	During project development, livelihood needs, market, value chain and incentive scheme analyses and assessments related to agricultural and natural resource-based livelihoods to be supported by the project will be undertaken. These will, in conjunction with robust stakeholder engagement, MEL and annual work planning, inform the adaptive implementation of related activities, accounting for as much macro-economic variability as possible. The project's exposure to external macro-economic shocks will be limited, as no significant imports of goods is expected.

EXECUTION

Capacity	Low	Comprehensive and detailed consultations among relevant institutions will be undertaken throughout development and implementation of the project. A capacity needs assessment of relevant institutions will be undertaken during project preparation to inform capacity-building during project implementation, which will also support project sustainability.
Fiduciary	Moderate	As GEF implementing agency, FAO will ensure that all financial management and procurement processes are conducted as per agreed fiduciary standards. The operational capacities of tentative execution partners will be assessed during PPG through HACT (Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer) assessments and institutional arrangements for project execution will be designed based on the results of these assessments. The financial and institutional feasibility of all proposed activities (e.g. pilot insurance scheme) will be thoroughly assessed during PPG and the intervention plan will be tailored accordingly.
Stakeholder	Low	Extensive stakeholder engagement will continue to be undertaken during project preparation and implementation, with special focus on inclusive engagement processes for women, youth and other vulnerable groups. This will be informed by the development of detailed stakeholder engagement plans.

Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Low	The overall risk level has been assessed as low, given the average of the ratings of the sub-categories described above. The overall risk analysis will be revisited at PPG, and adequate risk mitigation measures will be identified

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)

41. The proposed project is aligned with the GEF-8 Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). The project is specifically aligned with the following LDCF priority themes and areas:
- Theme 1: Agriculture, Food Security, and Health (specifically Component 2 and 3)
 - Theme 3: Nature-based Solutions (specifically Component 3)
 - Theme 4: Early Warning and Climate Information Systems (specifically Component 3)
 - Priority Area 1: Scaling Up Finance (specifically Component 2)
 - Priority Area 2: Strengthening Innovation and Private Sector Engagement (specifically Component 2)
 - Priority Area 3: Fostering Partnership for Inclusion and Whole-of-Society Approach (specifically Component 1 and 4)
42. The project is well-aligned with and will contribute to Togo's key national priorities related to natural resources management, biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation, as presented in Table 3 below. Through its contribution to and alignment with national priorities and GEF-8 programming strategies, the project responds to several multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change^[1] and the UNCCD Convention to Combat Desertification in Africa^[2].

Table 3: Proposed project's alignment with and contribution to national priorities.

Climate change adaptation	
National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNACC; 2016)	<p><u>Priority for climate change:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to mitigating the harmful effects of climate variability and change on the most vulnerable populations • Capacity building and synergy of different programs in the environmental field through a participatory and community approach • Identify urgent and immediate adaptation needs/measures • Reduce the vulnerability of fragile ecosystems and populations already subject to poverty in the face of the harmful and perverse effects of climate change and extreme weather phenomena
First communication on adaptation to climate change in Togo (PCACC; 2023)^[3]	<p><u>Priority actions under the agricultural sector:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of high-performance and climate-resilient varieties • Strengthening integrated management of soil fertility

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the agricultural insurance system for climate risks • Promotion of water control and multi-purpose village hydraulics (e.g. promotion of small-scale irrigation) • Capacity building (technical and material) of meteorological services for effective forecasting and planning of activities • Dissemination of agroecological practices • Strengthening early warning and health monitoring systems
<p>Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC; 2021)^[4]</p>	<p><u>Axis 2:</u> Strengthening resilience in the agricultural sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting high-performance and climate-resilient varieties • Strengthening Integrated Soil Fertility Management • Strengthening the agricultural insurance system in the face of climate risks • Improving water management in rice and market gardening production • Popularizing good agro-ecological practices • Strengthening early warning and health monitoring systems • Strengthening the resilience of agricultural product processing units • Supporting the development of mapping of areas sensitive to climate change • Reforesting and protecting of fragile ecosystems <p><u>Axis 4:</u> Strengthening the adaptation capacities of human settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting against disaster risks (flood and drought) • Capacity building for maritime fisheries stakeholders • Initiating IGAs for market gardening communities and risk areas • Improving the management and exploitation of fishing areas • Supporting the capture of water resources through multi-purpose hillside water reservoirs
<p>Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC (2022)^[5]</p>	<p><u>Priority actions under the AFOLU sector:</u></p> <p><u>Axis 1:</u> Development of forest ecosystems for strengthening of production forestry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of private, community and state reforestation including the promotion of agroforestry on cultivated land; • Sustainable management and protection of forest; • Development and promotion of climate-resilient plant and animal species; and • Valorisation of NTFPs. <p><u>Axis 2:</u> Strengthening the resilience of communities to effects of climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of irrigation systems for efficient and climate-resilient farming; • Revitalization of small and medium businesses value-chains in the agricultural and fishing sectors; • Diversification of the rural economy through the creation of high-value green jobs for the protection and management of sustainable agroforestry and forestry ecosystems (beekeeping, crops market gardens, etc.); • Entrepreneurial planning and management training for small-scale farmers and fisheries, particularly women, in order to allow access to finance for sustainable scaling of climate resilient agriculture.
<p>Agriculture</p>	
<p>Agricultural policy and strategic plan for the transformation of the</p>	<p><u>Priority actions for the agricultural sector:</u></p> <p>-</p>

<p>agricultural sector in Togo (PA-PSTAT; 2016-2030)^[6]</p>	<p><u>Axis 1:</u> Sustainably increase production and the creation of added value in the agricultural sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of irrigated areas through the mixing of large irrigated areas with irrigation technologies adapted to small or medium-sized farms • Intensification of production combining classic intensification and agroecological practices, linked to climate-smart agriculture • Development of index insurance (drought and flood) <p><u>Axis 2:</u> Improve access to production factors and modernise production infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving access to financing for all actors along the agricultural value chains • Ensure better access to means of production (land, capital, inputs, infrastructure, mechanization, water, energy, communication, technological innovations) • Establish a subsidy mechanism for modern inputs (fertilizers and selected seeds) • Improve the provision of services to the agricultural sector including agricultural research, extension and agricultural and rural training
<p>National Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutritional Security Program (PNIASAN): Investment Plan 2016-2025</p>	<p><u>Priorities related to agriculture:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building modern, sustainable and high value-added agriculture in the service of national and regional food and nutritional security • Reduction of poverty and rural vulnerability • Achieve a growth rate in gross agricultural domestic product of at least 10% by 2026 • Improve the agricultural trade balance by 25% • Double the average income of agricultural households • Reduction of malnutrition through the fight against food insecurity and halving the poverty rate in rural areas to 27%
<p>Environment and natural resources</p>	
<p>Togo Forestry Policy (2023)</p>	<p><u>Axis 2:</u> Development of an effective partnership around forest management, including forestry research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the skills of stakeholders in the forestry sector. Partnership agreements will be concluded with the different categories of actors • Boost forestry research to cover the needs of themes linked to NTFPs, agroforestry systems, agroecology, innovative landscape restoration techniques • Develop innovative techniques for producing resilient plants, promoting forest and arboreal agroforestry species <p><u>Axis 3:</u> Promotion of sustained forestry production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase forest areas • Value wood and non-wood forest products (NTFP) <p><u>Axis 4:</u> Restoration of degraded populations and conservation of biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the resilience of ecosystems through the restoration of degraded forest landscapes and the protection of high-value habitats (state protected areas and community forests) and areas at risk • Improve the provision capacity of forest ecosystem services for the diversification of sources of income and the resilience of populations

Strategic investment framework for environmental and natural resource management (2018-2022)

Priorities in relation to the management of the environment and natural resources:

- Capitalise on Togo's achievements in environmental planning
- Lead all technical and financial partners involved to better position their development assistance in a more efficient and rational manner
- Further encourage public, private, civil society and intergovernmental organisations to coordinate their efforts
- Promote the environmental, economic and social potential of Togo
- Develop and implement innovative and cross-sectoral tools for sustainable environmental management

^[1] Source: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/convention_text_with_annexes_english_for_posting.pdf

^[2] Source: https://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/relevant-links/2017-01/UNCCD_Convention_ENG_0.pdf

^[3] Source: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/ACR/2023-08/togo-ad-comm-fr.pdf>

^[4] Source: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/CDN%20Revis%C3%A9es_Togo_Document%20int%C3%A9rimaire_rv_11%2010%2021.pdf

^[5] Source: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/QUATRIEME%20COMMUNICATION%20%20NATIONALE%20DU%20TOGO%20SUR%20LES%20CHANGEMENTS%20CLIMATIQUES.pdf>

^[6] Source: https://cdn.climatepolicyradar.org/navigator/TGO/2016/agricultural-policy-2016-2030_3d29d9421888ba2286f0b29401c02722.pdf

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: Yes

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

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

43. After initial discussions with Togolese government officials and FAO, the project team (FAO representatives and national consultants) visited the 5 prefectures in the eastern part of the Plateaux Region from 19 to 23 February 2024 for a series of consultations. The purpose of this visit was to, amongst other things: i) foster buy-in and support from local stakeholders; ii) confirm that the proposed project does indeed align with Togo's national and sectoral environmental, natural resource management and climate change adaptation needs; iii) strengthen the baseline on which the project is

being developed; iv) refine the project's rationale and design; v) identify barriers to the implementation of proposed approach and understand how best they can be addressed; vi) ensure complementarity with relevant ongoing and planned initiatives; vii) scope potential co-financing opportunities; viii) identify potential intervention sites; ix) understand the value add of and potential roles that institutional stakeholders can play in the project; and x) fill gaps in information and data that are required to complete a robust PIF. A list of names of stakeholders and dates of consultations is presented in Table 4. Further consultations with microfinance institutions active in the Plateaux region such as Assilassimé Solidarité and FUCEC-Togo will be conducted during the PPG phase.

Table 4: Summary of consultations during in-country mission for PIF development.

Dates	Stakeholder
19 February 2024	Organisation for Development and Incentive to Self-Employment (ODIAE)
	Regional Directorate for the Environment and Forest Resources of the Plateaux Region (DRERF-RP)
	Agricultural Growth Junction Group in Togo (JCAT)
20 February 2024	Regional Directorate for the Environment and Forest Resources of the Plateaux Region (DRERF-Région des Plateaux)
	Institute of advice and technical support (ICAT-Plateaux Est)
	Regional Directorate of Hydraulics
	Municipality of Ogou 1
	Regional Directorate of Planning, Development and Land Use Planning (DRPDAT)
	National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC-Région des Plateaux)
	Regional Directorate of the National Meteorology Agency (DRANAMET-Plateaux)
	Regional Directorate of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development (DRAEDR-Plateaux Est)
	CDF Association
	ODHI NGO
	Association of Private Planters of Togo
	Microfinance ASSILASSIME SOLIDARITY
	Organisation for Development and Incentive to Self-Employment (ODIAE)
	Red Cross-Plateaux Region
	Agricultural Growth Junction Group in Togo (JCAT)
	Regional Chamber of Trades (CRM-Plateaux)
DRASPFA-Plateaux	
Union of fishing cooperatives of the Plateaux region (Nangbeto)	
FNGCP (Cotton)	
21 February 2024	Alternate Training Institute for Development dedicated to aquaculture (IFAD-Aquaculture)
	Togolese Institute of Agronomic Research/Agronomic Research Center Humid Savane of Kolokopé (ITRA/CRASH)
22 February 2024	LOFTY-FARM
	Electric Community of Benin (CEB)
	Management committee and fisherfolks of the Atchinin Camp
	Cooperatives of women processors of fishing products
23 February 2024	Atchinindji Forest Management Committee and the communities of the village of Azonaha

(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
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Low

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 (\$)
FAO	LDCF	Togo	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	Grant	3,893,997.00	369,930.00	4,263,927.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						3,893,997.00	369,930.00	4,263,927.00

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(\$)
FAO	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-1-1	LDCF	3,893,997.00	14469985
Total Project Cost		3,893,997.00	14,469,985.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Civil Society Organization	Fondation EESA-JCAT	Grant	Investment mobilized	4469985
Civil Society Organization	ODIAE	Grant	Investment mobilized	3000000
GEF Agency	FAO	Grant	Investment mobilized	4000000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources	Grant	Investment mobilized	3000000

Total Co-financing				14,469,985.00
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Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

- Co-financing from GEF agency FAO (from the Technical Cooperation Programme and MBZ/FAO projects on AFR100) was tentatively identified and confirmed through discussions with representatives based in the Togolese country office in Lome. The co-financing comes out of the projects, which are expected to take place during project implementation and will contribute, in-kind, to the achievement of project outcomes.
- Co-financing from CSOs Fondation EESA-JCAT and NGO ODIAE (from microfinance institutions namely FUCEC-Togo through aggregating with smallholders farmers) was tentatively identified and confirmed through discussions with representatives based in the project area. The co-financing comes out of the projects, which are expected to take place during project implementation and will contribute to the achievement of project outcomes.
- Co-financing from the Government of Togo's through PALCC-2 and the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resource interventions in the project area is seen as investment mobilised as the project is contributing to the achievement of the proposed project outcomes

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

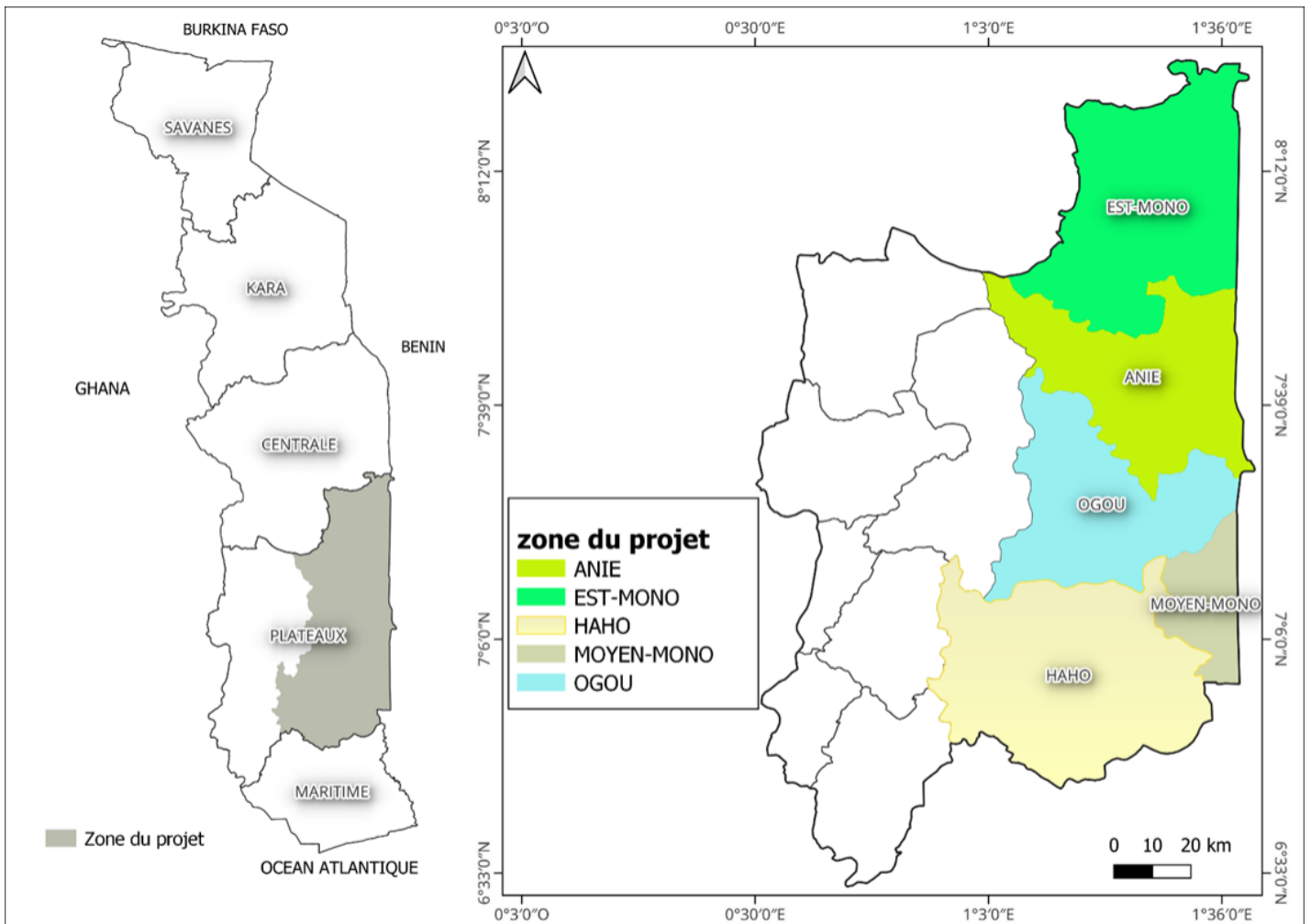
GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Jeffrey Griffin	9/18/2024	Pierre Bégat	0033695072285	pierre.begat@fao.org

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Comlan Awoungnon	Directeur des Affaires Administratives et Financières	Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestières	5/13/2024

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

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



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

ESS risk checklist_Togo LDCF_Oct 24

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

Focal Areas, Mainstreaming, Biodiversity, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Land Degradation, Food Security, Sustainable Land Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Ecosystem Approach, Sustainable Forest, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Sustainable Livelihoods, Sustainable Agriculture, Income Generating Activities, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Adaptation Tech Transfer, Climate resilience, Private sector, Community-based

adaptation, Innovation, Climate finance, Complementarity, Livelihoods, Least Developed Countries, Climate information, Mainstreaming adaptation, Influencing models, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Stakeholders, Local Communities, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Beneficiaries, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, SMEs, Communications, Education, Awareness Raising, Strategic Communications, Public Campaigns, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Peer-to-Peer, Field Visit, Conference, Targeted Research, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Training, Learning, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change