GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

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September 06, 2011

Dear LDCF /SCCF Council Member:

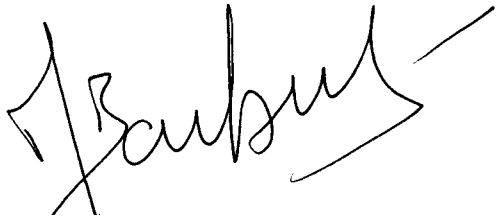
I am writing to notify you that we have today posted on GEF's website at www.TheGEF.org, a Project Identification Form (PIF) for a full-sized project proposal from IFAD entitled: *Togo: Adapting Agriculture Production in Togo (ADAPT)* for funding under the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). This PIF has been posted for Council approval by mail. Council Members are invited to review the PIF and to submit their comments (in Word file) to the GEF Secretariat's program coordination registry at gcoordination@TheGEF.org by October 15, 2011.

Following the streamlined procedures for processing LDCF proposals (see Programming Paper for Funding the Implementation of NAPAs and the LDC Trust Fund, May 2006) and the new project cycle, Council members are invited to approve the following decision:

> *The LDCF/SCCF Council reviewed the P IF entitled Togo: Adapting Agriculture Production in Togo (ADAPT) posted on September 6, 201 I, and approves it on a no objection basis subject to the comments submitted to the Secretariat by October 4, 2011.*

In accordance with this decision, if the Secretariat has not heard from you in writing by October 4, 2011, we will assume that you approve the PIF. Council members will receive a copy of the draft final project document that will be submitted for CEO endorsement.

Sincerely,



Copy to: Alternates
GEF Agencies
Trustee

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF) [1]

PROJECT TYPE: FULL PROJECT SIZE
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Adapting Agriculture Production in Togo (ADAPT)		
Country(ies):	Republic of Togo	GEF Project ID:[2]	TBD
GEF Agency(ies):	IFAD	GEF Agency Project ID:	TBD
Other Executing Partner(s):	PADAT	Submission Date:	22 August 2011
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	60
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➢ For SFM/REDD+ ☐	NA	Agency Fee ($):	535,454 (excluding PPG fees)

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK[3]:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount ($)	Indicative Co-financing ($)
CCA1	Outcome 1.1. Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development framework at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas	1.1.1 Adaptation measures included in Agricultural Investment Plans 1.2.1 NRM-based adaptive measures introduced in hotspot of vulnerability to minimize climate impacts on natural assests and sustain agricultural production	LDCF	1,144,000	3,250,000
	Outcome 1.2. Increased adaptive capacity to climate change in development sectors	1.3.1 Innovative demand-led practices, technologies and infrastructures aiming to increase the efficiency and resilience to climate change of smallholder production promoted		3,263,000	6,890,000
CCA2	Outcome 2.1 Increased knowledge and understanding of climate variability and change-induced threats at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas	2.1.1 Monitoring and evaluation system in place to disseminate climate adaptation information timely	LDCF	204,164	468,000
	Outcome 2.2. Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses	2.2.1 Capacity of Meteorological Service and Ministry of Agriculture staff on the links between climate change and agriculture strengthened		272,218	624,000
	Outcome 2.3 Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction process at local level	2.3.1.Effective awareness raising and communication campaigns to local stakeholders designed and undertaken		204,164	468,000
		Sub-Total	LDCF	5,087,546	11,700,000
		Project Management Cost[4]	LDCF	267,000	1,300,000
		Total Project Cost		5,354,546	13,000,000

[1] It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.
[2] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.
[3] Refer to the reference attached on the Focal Area Results Framework when filling up the table in item A.
[4] GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: lessen the impact of climate change on vulnerable rural groups, as well as on natural resources critical for sustaining agricultural production and increase food security.

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount ($)	Indicative Cofinancing ($)
1. Mainstream climate change adaptation tools in agricultural production systems	TA	1.2 Understanding and monitoring capacity of climate change impacts on agricultural systems improved 1.3 Agro-meteorological data is systematically collected, analyzed and disseminated to inform decision 1.4 Key meteorological department personnel trained on how to monitor and assess climate change	• 3 Thematic studies on climate change undertaken in relation to crop production (including a study on drought resistant varieties) • Highly vulnerable areas of rice, maize and cassava production are mapped and characterized • On-the-job training on development and use of vulnerability maps carried out • Modern weather measurement and observation equipment for agriculture in 2 weather stations (Dapaong and Lome) procured and in-use • Knowledge base on climate change and agriculture created	LDCF	1,144,000	3,250,000
2. Vulnerable agricultural production systems adapted to current and future climate impacts	Inv.	2.1 Improved resilience of maize, rice and cassava farming to climatic variability by setting in place cultivation techniques integrating climate change 2.2 Integrated agro-silvo-pastoral systems promoted to reduce impacts of recurrent droughts 2.3 Increased opportunities to diversify production systems through aquaculture and fish farming	• 25,000 small scale farmers adopt improved maize, rice and cassava varieties and more efficient management practices • 60 sessions of technical support to village-based extension workers (who will in turn train local producers) on best practices for climate-resilient agro-silvo and livestock management practices • 150 farmers implement integrated livestock cropping systems in two sites • Income Generating Activities promoted in selected agricultural sites near main protected areas in three regions (Savanes,	LDCF	3,263,000	6,890,000

			Maritime, Centrale) • Technical capacity building for fish farming and maintenance of basins • Market gardening associated with agro-forestry along selected water courses developed			
3. Information Education and Communication on Climate Change	TA.	3.1 Public knowledge and awareness on climate change increased 3.2 National and local stakeholders aware of climate change implications for agricultural production 3.3 Local knowledge to adapt to climate change is adopted and disseminated	• 1,500 Farmers' Organizations receive training on climate change impacts and adaptation measures • Awareness raising campaign on climate change impacts on watershed resources and on human activities undertaken at village level in 300 sites • Sensitization and training to small-scale farmers on risk management in 300 sites • Case studies that capture traditional knowledge are developed and disseminated at the local level • Training material on adaptation of agricultural production systems to climate change is produced and disseminated	LDCF	680,546	1,560,000
			Sub-Total		5,087,546	11,700,000
			Project Management and M&E Cost[5]	LDCF	267,000	1,300,000
			Total Project Costs		5,354,546	13,000,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, ($)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount ($)
GEF Agency	IFAD	TBC	10,000,000
Government	Government	In kind - TBC	795,000
Others	Other	TBC	1,781,000
Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	In kind - TBC	424,000
Total Cofinancing			13,000,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY[1]

[5] Same as footnote #3.

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)[2]	Total c=a+b
IFAD	LDCF	Climate Change	Republic of Togo	5,354,546	535,454	5,890,000*
Total Grant Resources				5,354,546	535,454	5,890,000

[1] In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

* Excluding 100,000 PPG and 10,000 of agency fees

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF strategies:

The Project is aligned with the NAPA priorities. The GEF/LDCF criteria for project design and co-financing have been respected. Project management costs represent less than 5% of total LDCF requested budget and co-financing ratio exceeds LDCF criteria. Also, adaptation benefits have been clearly defined. Finally, the project takes into account other ongoing activities in the country to ensure coordination and synergies on the ground.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

In line with the LDCF criteria for project proposal, the IFAD-supported NAPA implementation proposal is country-driven and responds to key Government's priorities for climate change adaptation. In line with the LDCF additionally principle, the identified activities are additional to baseline interventions without duplicating them and are based on the indications contained in the NAPA and other relevant climate-related policies and strategies. Consultation with the Government has been made in respect of the principle of country ownership.

A.2. national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

Togo faces numerous environmental challenges and problems, most due to the country's rampant demography, rural poverty and poor consideration of the environmental dimension in sector-based plans and programs. The most visible signs of climate change impacts include: drying up, natural disasters, outbreaks of diseases, diminishing forest cover, extended erosion, salinization of the continental terminal of the coastal sedimentary basin, a generalized drop in the quality of water, and loss of soil fertility.

The Republic of Togo ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995, and the Kyoto Protocol in 2004. The implementation of the UNFCCC took place in two phases form 1998 until 2001. In the first phase, a National committee on climate change was set up, a campaign was organized to extend awareness of the adverse effects of climate change on the National Plan, an inventory of greenhouse gases emissions was compiled as well as a study on vulnerability and adaptation. The second phase concentrated on reinforcing national capacities, for which a workshop was organized, on evaluating technological needs as well as compiling a list of priorities, and on drawing up a national strategy for implementing the UNFCCC.

The current proposal supports the implementation of adaptation priorities related to agricultural production systems, as identified by the Government in its climate-related national policies and plans. The Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC (2001) already recognized the need to develop adaptation measures in order to address the threats represented by climate change impacts on agricultural sector, which represents the main activity for 70% of the population. In particular, decrease in maize production due to drought was identified as a major risk for the country food security.

Also, the vision of the Togo National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), is to introduce a capacity for optimal adaptation by communities in the face of the damaging impact of climate variation and change by identifying the urgent and immediate need for adaptation and the response options, and by developing strategies to strengthen the capabilities of stakeholders and local communities. More specifically, the NAPA identifies seven main options in the area of strengthening the capacity of rural operators and producers exposed to climate change by supporting production and diversification; rational management of natural resources under threat; protection and securing of infrastructures and structural equipment at

risk; and early warning of climate catastrophes. The adaptation priorities identified in the project profiles contained in Annex F served as basis to develop the present proposal.

The adaptation measures identifies within the NAPA framework are in synergy with the provisions of the three Rio Conventions and with the Togo Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, adopted in 2008, and the development strategy based on the MDGs adopted in 2003.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

The IFAD-supported Projet d Appui au Developpement Agricole au Togo (PADAT) aims at raising productivity of small-scale growers of three staple food crops: cassava, maize and rice; and enhance value-added/marketing of their outputs. With the support of the Government and other donors, the project will promote pro-poor rural economic growth. The project will be co-financed with others through a unified project coordination unit; IFAD's support will focus on the development of agricultural crops produced by smallholders. The project will facilitate the entry of food-insecure farmers into the market economy, by enhancing self-reliance among marginally commercial small farmers and by helping rural producers' organizations develop integrated value chains for the three main staple foods.

The Project would achieve its objectives through the following three components:

1- Support to production and productivity;

2- Enhance value added marketing;

3- Project coordination and management

The PADAT coverage is nationwide, starting with the areas where farmers, women as well as men, are particularly vulnerable to poverty. The project will be implemented in phases in areas like Savannah, Kara, and Central in the first one to three years. During the first year, starter kits will be supplied to the most vulnerable segments of the target group to facilitate their access to national markets, before the main project activities are in place. Then, starting from year four, the activities will be also extended to Maritime and Plateaux regions.

The project is consistent with both the full-poverty reduction strategy paper (DSRP-C) and the National Programme for Agricultural Investment and Food Security (PNIASA). It will establish strategic alliances with the West African Development Bank (BOAD), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Bank for Investment and Development (EBID), and the World Bank.

B. 2. incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

Under a BAU scenario, development activities are carried out under the PADAT project. The PADAT represents a component of the operationalization of the PNIASA, which is the global framework for intervention in the agricultural sector in Togo. An external evaluation on PNIASA has highlighted its weak consideration of climate change and sustainable land management issues. The PADAT therefore does not take into consideration that climate variability is predicted to negatively affect future crop production and consequently increase food insecurity.

Therefore, the project aims to raise the agricultural productivity of small farmers and to enhance their food security, and its design did not consider the expected reductions in productivity associated to climatic variability. Therefore, neither adaptation measures nor activities directed to understand the phenomenon and its consequences for the small farmers of Togo were not incorporated . As indicated, since climate change was not included in the analysis, then, no data on this issue will be collected, analyzed and/or taken into account.

Indeed, the activities proposed in the baseline will focus on: (i) technical support to agricultural production ("Quick start" operation – distribution of kits); (ii) provision of improved seeds; (iii) soil and water conservation techniques and inland valley swamps development; (iv) piloting of mechanized farming techniques; (v) piloting of animal traction techniques. As mentioned above, all of them are directed to increase agricultural productivity and to enhance food security, but not to create resilience among small farmers. In fact, PADAT is focused on the most food-insecure people, not on the most vulnerable ones (in terms of climate change).

The circumstance that climate change impact was not considered in the design of the PADAT justifies the need for enhancing its scope in light of supporting climate change adaptation. This is particularly relevant because climate change is expected to further exacerbate current food security problems in the country.

Most of the activities identified in the first component of the PADAT offer an entry point for LDCF intervention in support of the Togo's NAPA implementation, as many of them are complementary with the NAPA priorities.

Under the adaptation scenario. To respond to this challenge the Government of Togo has prepared the National Programme for Investment in Environment and Natural Resources (PNIERN) which represents the global framework for interventions in the country in the next five years. The PNIERN fills the gaps identified in the PNIASA with respect to environmental issues (mainly climate change and sustainable land management). As the LDCF project is fully integrated in the national planning framework and is in line with the priorities identified in the PNIERN, it will increase the scope of the activities carried out in the baseline, to make them less vulnerable to expected climatic changes. Also, the LDCF intervention will contribute at integrating and disseminating knowledge on climate change at both the national (Farmers' Organizations) and local level. With the proposed LDCF intervention, support will be given to mainstreaming adaptation tools in selected agricultural production systems (maize, rice and cassava) and to economic diversification in order to improve livelihood resilience (integrated livestock-crop systems and aquaculture). This would contribute at achieving the objective of making crop yields not just more productive, but also resilient to climate change as to lessen the impact of climate change on food production. Support will also be provided to climate-proofing tools to reduce climate change risks in development programmers, such as thematic studies, climate vulnerability mapping, and bringing agro-meteorological information to help informing decisions. As part of this activity some support will be provided in the rehabilitation of meteorological stations equipment.

Finally, the LDCF intervention will contribute to create the capacity at the national level to respond and monitor climate change impact, as well as increasing the awareness of local communities on climate change. The requested LDCF budget will also cover the cost of improving data collection and monitoring by mapping vulnerable areas and establishing basic weather stations in relevant sites.

The main objective of the proposed IFAD/LDCF project will be to lessen the impact of climate change on vulnerable rural groups, as well as on natural resources critical for sustaining agricultural production and increase food security.

The proposed operation is articulated around four components embedding various NAPA priorities. The proposed components are impact-oriented and targeting the sectors and groups most vulnerable to climate change. These are:

1) Mainstream climate change adaptation tools in agricultural production systems

This component aims at adequately diffuse adaptation strategies and tools to ensure both impact and sustainability. The rationale for this component relies on the recognition that climate change will not only influence the precipitation amount but also their spatial/temporal distribution, therefore affecting Togo rain-fed agriculture. This will be addressed by mapping

and characterizing vulnerable areas of rice, maize and cassava production and by collecting, analyzing and disseminating weather and climate information critical for agriculture. To improve observation and monitoring of climate variability and impact on agriculture, modern weather measurement and observation equipment for agriculture will be provided to two weather stations.

2) Vulnerable agricultural production systems adapted to current and future climate impacts

This component will address the risk of possible reduction in crop productivity and quality as a consequence of climate change impact. Promotion of climate resilient production will be pursued through improved cultivation methods and introduction of new drought resistant and short cycle varieties. In addition, the component will promote diversification as an adaptation strategy by focusing on: (i) integrated crop- livestock systems, which are currently very limited in Togo. The existing livestock farming systems are mainly goat farms where feeding is based on an extensive grazing, and use of manure as fertilizer is not common; and on (ii) piloting aquaculture and fish-farming in selected communities. A thorough assessment of the potential to develop aquaculture and fish farming will be undertaken in Savanes, Maritimes and Central regions in order to identify suitable sites, and its impact on improving nutrition standards and food security will be carefully monitored for potential scaling up.

The activities under the associated PADAT project will strengthen the sustainability of the outcomes of this component. In particular, Component 1 (*Support to production and productivity*) and Component 2 (*Enhance value added marketing*) will facilitate the entry of climate resilient products to national markets through the development of integrated value chains.

3) Information Education and Communication on Climate Change

This component will target national stakeholders, in particular Farmers' Organizations, and local level actors to create awareness on the implications of climate change on agricultural production. Impacts on rural livelihoods will be also considered. Sensitization and awareness at local level will be carried out through seminars and workshops adopting a community-based approach, and with targeted inclusion of women and youth, as well as by producing and disseminating learning material.

Information and education are essential components to empower farmers, and they are central tools to adapt to climate change. In this sense, the activities under this component will enhance and potentiate those of Component 1 and 2 since they will help the different actors to comprehend the implications of climate change on their lives and, therefore, enhance the adoption of adaptation strategies with more compromise and commitment. Specific training to small scale farming on risk management approaches and techniques will contribute to better resilience and sustainability of the project results. Furthermore, knowledge that is generated under component 3 would also contribute to better implementation under components 1 and 2.

Climate proofing PADAT: PADAT will mainly work on rice, corn and cassava. It's overall objective is to address food security and to increase farmer's income. The main focus of PADAT is on productivity of crops and the improvement of small scale farming through ha value chain approach targeting better valorization of crops and linkages to markets. PADAT will entail "quick start" agricultural packages and inputs for farmers, training on specific production techniques and provision of small agricultural infrastructure for production and stocking. Capacity building efforts under PADAT are targeted and cover mainly training on improved production systems and techniques. Within this effort and this value chain approach, the LDCF will use specific entry points to climate proof the baseline by mainstreaming climate

factors (otherwise not included) at many levels. At the level of mapping, vulnerability assessments, data collection and weather information and knowledge management. This will add a significant element for decision-making at policy and farm levels. At the level of production, the LDCF will contribute to resilient value chain by adding investment that help farmers get resilient varieties, better (or more adequate production systems – not only based on intensification but considering climate trends, characteristics and mapping of CC-related risks vulnerability areas). The LDCF will also contribute to the development of the capacity of extension services to integrate resilience and adaptation in the services they offer to farmers (this aspect is not considered in PADAT's capacity building efforts as they tend to focus on productivity and increase in yields). Support to integration of livestock and cropping systems is also an additional effort that the LDCF project will mainstream in PADAT. The efforts contributing to income generation/diversification will bring more resilience to the linear value chain approach that is adopted by the baseline and equip beneficiaries with more options for better adaptation.

4) Project Management and M&E

This component will cover both the establishment of an M&E system and the project management. It will promote activities aiming at ensuring that the project impact is systematically monitored and that evaluations of the project are undertaken in a timely manner to inform project implementation. Lessons learned will also be developed and disseminated through IFAD and partners' knowledge networks.

B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.":

The Project will deliver socio-economic benefits in the following areas: (i) reduced food insecurity; (ii) improved livelihoods and local economies through improved agricultural productivity and raised incomes; (iii) new and diverse income-generating opportunities created; (iv) enhanced decision-making of small-scale farmers based on agro-meteorological data; (v) empowerment of small scale farmers to cope with climate variability and natural disasters; (vi) contribution of agriculture to local and national economy made less unstable.

The Project socio-economic benefits will be felt primarily by women and youth, that represent 50 to 60% of the most vulnerable small scale farmers exploiting areas from 0,5 to 1 ha, as the Project will be fully aligned to the gender strategy implemented by PADAT. This strategy aims at ensuring equitable access to project resources and activities to target groups (men and women) and is based on the "Politique Nationale pour l'équité et l'égalité de genre" and on IFAD Gender Plan of Action. It is articulated around the following pillars:

- support access of women and youth to agricultural training and capacity building activities
- develop tailored approaches based on specific needs of women and youth
- encourage women and youth participation in decision-making processes

The expected adaptation benefits from the IFAD/LDCF intervention are the following:

(i) Agricultural production and crops: enhanced adaptive capacity of the agricultural production system to changed and changing climatic conditions, and decreased climatic vulnerability of crops.

(ii) Small farmers: improved livelihood resilience of the small scale farmers who are more vulnerable to expected climate changes.

(iii) Natural resources: strengthened sustainable management of key natural resources by users.

Monitoring and information: improved observation and monitoring of climatic variability and its impacts on agriculture. Project design will be based on strong assessment of vulnerability. The assessment will be based on earlier studies under the NAPA and completed through consultations at all levels and with the targeted communities. Further consultations that he PPG stage will bring more information and details on the benefits with respect to the vulnerability of people and agricultural production systems that project will target.

B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:

Identified risks	Mitigation measures
Complexity of the institutional framework that may slow down project implementation, considering the many partner agencies and the number of initiatives associated with PADAT.	Efforts will be put in ensuring a good inter and intra sectorial dialogue in order for the project to build on comparative advantages and strengths of each of the agencies involved. A strategy and plan for collaboration with partner agencies and ongoing initiatives will be prepared during PPG phase.
Low beneficiaries' participation in the project activities and follow up are possible risk, associated with farmers' cultural resistance to change.	The project will adopt demand-driven and participatory approaches at all levels in order to ensure participation of relevant stakeholders during project planning and designing. Involvement and sensitization of Farmers' Based Organizations will help ensuring ownership. The approach to capacity building will be based on training village-based extension workers who will in turn train the producers' groups. Recognizing the value of local knowledge and linking it with innovations will also help to overcome farmers' resistance to change.
Limited capacity at national and community level to understand and assess climate change impacts.	Information, Education and Communication on Climate Change will be a key mitigation strategy to which a whole project component will be dedicated.

A comprehensive assessment of risks will be reported in the full project document.

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

The project is expected to directly benefit some 25,000 small farmers, that will be reached

through approximately 1,500 producers' organizations. The project will focused on the farmer that are more vulnerable to climate change considering the region where they live and the available climatic projections. It will strengthen the capacity of 1,500 Farmer-Based Organisations and of their main representations: the "*Coordination togolaise des organisations paysannes et producteurs agricoles* (CTOP)" and the "*Reseau national des organisations paysannes au Togo* (RENOP)". The total number of indirect beneficiaries will be 175,000. The project will adopt a participatory and community based approach, with a view to ensuring that implementation of project activities is undertaken by beneficiary households. The targeting strategy of the project will be similar to PADAT and will reach the small farmers, women, youth and particularly vulnerable segments like poor people with chronic food insecurity, widows head of families and HIV youth and families. Assessment of direct impact of climate variability on particular groups will be undertaken during the PPG to further target the climate change vulnerable group within this larger segment.
Other key stakeholders include: (i) the Ministère de l'Agriculture Elevage et Pêche (MAEP) and Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestières and their decentralised structures; (ii) Ministère, chargé du développement à la base, de la jeunesse, de l'artisanat et de l'emploi des jeunes, for support and coordination in community-based development activities; and (iii) Institut togolais de recherche agronomique (ITRA) for agricultural research and improved varieties.

Private associations and NGOs might be identified in a later stage as service providers in the area of capacity building and agricultural training.

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

This project is presented within the context of the NAPA implementation in Togo and focuses on the priorities that have been identified throughout the NAPA consultations.

The proposed initiative is also supporting (i) the national agricultural investment and food security programme (PNIASA), which includes a detailed agricultural development programme (PDDAA) aiming at achieving intensification and sustainable development of production systems, promotion of diversified agribusinesses, professionalization of agricultural producers and promotion of the right to food; and (ii) the United Nations Development Assistance in Togo (UNDAF), in its focus on increasing production capacity, especially of youth and women.

In addition, through its baseline PADAT, the project will establish strategic alliances with the West African Development Bank (BOAD), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP), and the World Bank, as they all co-finance and coordinate their interventions, based on their comparative advantages, on different sub-programmes of the PNIASA (agriculture, livestock, fishery, agricultural research, sectoral capacity building and coordination).

The project will coordinate with and build on the lessons learned from other relevant initiatives carried out in the country. Particularly relevant are the following projects: *Aménagement et réhabilitation des terres agricoles dans la zone de Mission Tové* (PARTAM) and *Projet d'aménagement hydroagricole de la basse vallée du fleuve Mono* (PBVM), both funded by Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) and focusing on agricultural production ; and the *Projet de Renforcement des bases de la sécurité alimentaire des ménages agricoles vulnérables au Togo* implemented by FAO and funded by the European Commission, focusing on strengthening food security for vulnerable rural households by guaranteeing their access to improved varieties and to technical assistance.

The project will ensure close coordination (at its design ,implementation and evaluation phases) with the activities that will be financed under the "*Sahel and West Africa Programme in Support of the Great Green Wall Initiative*"). Practical synergies and linkage mechanisms will be

explored and defined during the PPG phase.

During the PPG phase, practical modalities for linking and collaborating with ongoing initiatives will be defined. This will include clear definition of roles and responsibilities of main stakeholders.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

IFAD has been present with several projects in the Republic of Togo in the field of agricultural and rural development. With PADAT, IFAD will have financed 6 projects in Togo with investments totaling US$75 million. IFAD's operations are consistent with both the poverty reduction strategy paper (DSRP-C) and the National Programme for Agricultural Investment and Food Security (PNIASA). The main strategic axes around which IFAD's operations are articulated are: raising productivity of three staple food crops; enhance value-added/marketing of their outputs; and community development. The NAPA recognizes agriculture and food security as a major sector for adaptation and this offers a unique opportunity to couple agricultural and rural development, that are undertaken by IFAD with adaptation needs and climate proofing activities. In addition, IFAD's activities are guided by a clear targeting policy which ensures that they reach poor rural women and men, who are usually the most vulnerable to climate change, and that they have maximal impact in reducing rural poverty and hunger in each context. In line with "Mainstreaming gender at GEF", and to ensure successful impact and sustainability of its work, IFAD promotes women's empowerment and gender equality in all its field operations.

Additional advantages are represented by the fact that the LDCF project will be fully integrated into the IFAD supported PADAT, therefore cost-effectiveness will be ensured by: (i) a common management structure that will contribute at reducing the transaction costs; (ii) a single M&E framework and (iii) reduced risks of overlapping with other activities.

C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

IFAD's co-financing is estimated at about US$ 10 million through the PADAT project.

C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

IFAD's operations in Togo have mainly been in the areas of support to agricultural development, agricultural services and village organizations. IFAD strategy in the country is fully consistent with Togo F-PRSP and with the Programme national d'investissement agricole et de sécurité alimentaire (PNIASA), which call for investment programmes with the greatest potential impact on improved household food security and incomes, among rural households.

The present proposal is also in line with IFAD's Climate Change strategy approved in April 2010. It aims to maximize IFAD's impact on rural poverty reduction in the changing context of climate change by supporting innovative approaches to helping smallholder farmers build their resilience to climate change. IFAD's engagement on climate change is centred on the promotion of a coherent approach to climate change, rural development, agriculture and food security.

The institutional set up for the PADAT, of which the IFAD/LDCF project will be an integral part, foresees a strategic coordination unit at the MAEP Secretary General level, supported by a single operational management unit for all co-financing sources. This will imply joint Project Implementation Manuals, Monitoring and Evaluation and supervision among all partner agencies (BOAD, EBID, World Bank, GAFSP).

IFAD staff to be dedicated to the formulation, implementation and supervision of the project

includes:

- The Country Programme Manager who is responsible for all IFAD's operations in the country and responsible for the management of the project implementation.
- The Programme Manager for IFAD-GEF/LDCF/SCCF operations in Africa who will provide technical backstopping on environmental and climate change related issues throughout the project formulation, implementation and supervision cycles.
- Technical advisors in the Environment and Climate Division and in the Policy and Technical Advisory Division, support staff, and consultants at HQs and in the country.

A Country Programme Management Team composed of the above mentioned staff and including also staff of the Financial Services Division and the Legal Department will be also established to support the project design.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Mr FOLLY Yao Dziwonu	GEF Operational Focal Point	**MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DES RESSOURCES FORESTIERS**	

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	**Signature**	**DATE** *(MM/dd/yyyy)*	**Project Contact Person**	**Telephone**	**Email Address**
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