



REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCE

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Adapting Agriculture Production in Togo - ADAPT			
Country(ies):	Republic of Togo	GEF Project ID: ¹	4570
GEF Agency(ies):	IFAD	GEF Agency Project ID:	NA
Other Executing Partner(s):	COD-PADAT (Delegated Coordination Unit of Agricultural Development Support Project in Togo), Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fishery (MAEP), and Ministry of Environment and of Forestry Resources (MERF)	Submission Date:	20 June 2013
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration(Months)	48
Name of Parent Program (if applicable):	NA	Agency Fee (\$):	535,454 (excluding PPG fees)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> ➤ For SGP <input type="checkbox"/> 		

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK²

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
CCA-1	<p>Outcome 1.1. Mainstreamed adaptation in broader development frameworks at country level and in targeted vulnerable areas</p> <p>Outcome 1.2. Increased adaptive capacity to climate change in development sectors</p>	<p>1.1.1 Adaptation measures included in Agricultural Investments Plans</p> <p>1.2.1 NRM-based adaptive measures introduced in hotspot of vulnerability to minimize climate impacts on natural assets and sustain agricultural production</p> <p>1.2.2 Innovative demand-led practices, technologies and infrastructures aiming to increase the efficiency and resilience to climate change of smallholder production promoted</p>	LDCE	3,263,001	6,874,048

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

² Refer to the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCE/SCCF Framework](#) when completing Table A.

CCA-2 (select)	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	1,824,545	3,175,676
	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			
	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			
		Sub-total	LDCF	5,087,546	10,049,724
		Project management cost (including M&E)	LDCF	267,000	1,169,276
Total project costs				5,354,546	11,219,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: Reduce the impact of climate change on vulnerable groups and on critical natural resources in rural areas as to sustain agricultural production and food security						
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Cofinancing (\$)
1. Integration of adaptation to climate change tools in the agricultural production systems	TA	1.1. Support to the integration of climate change adaptation into the agricultural production systems is reinforced	1.1.1. Sectoral, thematic and mapping studies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three (3) sectoral studies to assess the state of vulnerability of (i) the agricultural and natural resources, (ii) water resources, (iii) and rural energy; • Three (3) thematic studies on the effects of climate 	LDCF	1,144,000	1,990,851

			<p>change on agricultural production systems (animal mobility, the adaptation of the seed sector, and adapted seeds (including a study on drought-resistant varieties);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GIS mapping studies (on the land use, on silvo-pastoral resources, on cultivated areas, on water resources) <p>1.1.2. Forming working groups for awareness raising and leading an exchange platform on climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating intersectoral working group for monitoring and leading the process • Awareness raising of policy decision makers • Setting-up an exchange platform on climate change 			
		<p>1.2 The agro-meteorological network is strengthened</p>	<p>1.2.1. Supply of equipments and amenities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of equipment for meteorological modern agriculture in two weather stations (Dapaong and Lomé); • Creation of a knowledge Base on climate change and agriculture <p>1.2.2. Training in the collection and storage of meteorological data and the system of</p>			

			<p>climate data management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on development and utilization of mapping of vulnerable areas • Training of 40 individuals/region on meteorological data collection and storage as well as climate data management systems 			
2. The vulnerable agricultural production systems are adapted to current and future climate impacts	TA	<p>2.1 The resilience of food production (maize, rice and cassava) by the introduction of crop techniques integrating climate change adaptation is improved</p> <p>2.2 Systems integrating livestock farming and agro-silviculture to reduce the impact of recurrent drought are promoted</p> <p>2.3 Diversification of production systems through the development of aquaculture and fish farming associated with market gardening is</p>	<p>2.1.1 At least 450 households practice small animal husbandry and best practices of soil amendment and received</p> <p>2.1.2 1000 hectares developed (for food crops and are equipped with an erosion control and micro-irrigation) are sown by climate-resilient varieties</p> <p>2.2.1 1,000 hectares of degraded ecosystems silvopastoral are restored by a massive reforestation, including 500 hectares by communities (where 240 hectares are deferred grazing).</p> <p>2.2.2 300 people involved in beekeeping</p> <p>2.3.1 Annual catches of fish are rising sharply.</p> <p>2.3.2 The smallholders' vegetable production increased by 60% from 2013 to 2017.</p>	LDCF	3,263,001	6,874,048

		promoted				
3. The stakeholders animate a device of management (education, information and communication) adapted to climate change knowledge		3.1 Public knowledge and awareness on Climate change and vulnerability has increased	3.1.1 Strengthening capacity of 50% of the PO to understand and assess vulnerability 3.1.2 2000 stakeholders understand the messages received (through various communication media) related to adaptation of agricultural production systems facing the climate change	LDCF	680,545	1,184,825
		3.2 Technical modules and manuals including local knowledge on adapting agricultural production systems to climate change are elaborated, adopted, and disseminated	3.2.1 50% of decision makers and operate the MARP on the ground, master the tools and manuals of adaptation to climate change 3.2.2 At least 80% of small producers of 300 sites and their organizations have the skills to adapt to climate change			
Subtotal					5,087,546	10,049,724
Project management Cost (PMC) ³				LDCF	267,000	1,169,276
Total project costs					5,354,546	11,219,000

C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Please include letters confirming cofinancing for the project with this form

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	IFAD	Loan	10,000,000
National Government	Government of Togo	In-Kind	795,000
Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	In-Kind	424,000
Total Co-financing			11,219,000

³ PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				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. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

² Indicate fees related to this project.

F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	420,600	307,795	728,395
National/Local Consultants	981,400	620,000	1,601,400

G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF⁴
The project is fully aligned with the original PIF

A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e.

NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, 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 programmes. The most visible signs of climate change 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.

Togo ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2004. In the UNFCCC register of activities, Togo carried out a First National Communication on Climate Change (FNCCC) in 2011, the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) in 2008, and the Second National Communication on Climate Change (SNCCC) in 2010.

The FNCCC recognized the need to give priority to developing the implementation of urgent and immediate adaptations measures specific to the agricultural sector in order to respond to the recurring threats posed by the impacts of climate change. NAPA identified the reduction of maize production following the drought as a major risk to food security in the country. The SNCCC presented a more critical situation for all of the economic sectors.

The NAPA also clearly identified the links between climate change induced water shortage (from precipitation) and the increased risks of reduced agricultural production and food insecurity. Further associated risks are land degradation, reduced income generation opportunities, loss of biodiversity, etc. In the SNCCC, the Government further detailed the type of activities to be supported and revised the costs associated to adaptation activities related to agriculture and resources efficiency. This was done to reflect the increase in the adaptation costs occurred from the NAPA completion (2008) and its implementation; this revision has been reflected in the agriculture sector-related project profile that was included in the SNCCC of 2010. The adaptation priorities identified in the project profile served as basis to develop the present proposal.

⁴ For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

From 1992 to date, Togo has had a large number of political and strategic options and agricultural development programmes, which have aimed to improve food security and poverty reduction. These options were gradually inspired from the policy and strategic directions adopted at the sub-regional and regional levels. In April 2007, with the support of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Togo developed its National Development Strategy based on the MDGs, which now serves as an anchor to the Poverty Reduction Strategies Paper (DSRP-I drafted in 2008 and DSRP-C, drafted in 2009 with the support of the International Monetary Fund). The DSRP-C is the multisector reference framework for all interventions at the national level. A number of agricultural guidance documents were consequently produced: *Programme National de Sécurité Alimentaire* (PNISA, National Food Security Programme) in 2007-2008; *Stratégie de Relance de la Production Agricole* in July 2008; *Plan Intérimaire d'Actions Prioritaires* 2008-2010 in September 2008; and *Programme National d'Investissement Agricole* (PNIA, National Investment Programme for Agriculture) in April 2009. In July 2009, Togo became the first West African country and the second sub-Saharan country (after Rwanda) to sign its Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Compact. The CAADP, promoted by NEPAD of the African Union, encourages the African governments to increase the portion of their national budget dedicated to agriculture to at least 10 per cent in order to attain an agricultural growth of at least 6 per cent per year (Maputo Declaration, 2003). PNIASA, which covers the 2010-2015 period, now constitutes the sole reference framework for the mobilization of resources, both national and external, and for the intervention of different actors in the agricultural sector. Its funding led to a Compact between Togo and the technical and financial partners (TFPs) signed in July 2009, and extended through the signing of a partnership framework in February 2010. Since this cornerstone of the PNIASA is the improvement of productivity and producers' revenue, it aims to stimulate the production of food crops, export crops, livestock farming and fishing through the following priority measures: (i) strengthening the legal and institutional framework; (ii) structuring the rural areas and improving expertise in the agricultural sectors; and (ii) sustainably improving access to productive resources and markets.

PNIASA is organized in five intervention axes or sub-programmes, each having a certain number of components. Concretely, it began through the launching of the following three major projects; these three projects, for a total amount of US\$112.5 million (approximately CFAF50 billion), are the initiatives that are commencing, providing to ADAPT a large spectrum of profitable synergy and a baseline:

- PADAT, for an overall amount of US\$63.5, approved in December 2010 and co-financed by IFAD (US\$13.5), Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP, US\$20 million), the West African Development Bank (BOAD, US\$15 million) and the Bank for Investment and Development (BID) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS, US\$15 million) will provide an additional support to food production and to the development of rural infrastructures. This project is the baseline for ADAPT.
- PASA (a support Project to the Agricultural Sector, *Projet d'Appui au Secteur Agricole*), approved by the World Bank in April 2011 for an overall amount of US\$37 million, under IDA (the International Development Association) grant (US\$9 million), GAFSP (US\$19 million) and GFRP (Fonds Mondial de Réponse à la Crise Alimentaire, US\$9 million); this project aims at promoting strategic food crops, export crops, and continental fish production, relaunching the livestock farming subsector and supporting capacity building and sectoral coordination. This project is in synergy with PADAT and ADAPT.
- WAAPP (West African Agricultural Productivity Program), approved by the World Bank in March 2011 with the mobilization of a US\$12 million IDA grant for supporting agricultural research and extension. This project is in synergy with PADAT and ADAPT.

Togo also took the initiative to join the platform of the Terrafrica partnership to strengthen its capacities and set up a favourable context for the support of PNIASA through a better integration of the environment and the natural resources into agricultural sector activities. Here is where PNIERN of Togo began, whose objective is to strengthen, design, target, sequence, and monitor investments, and to improve the current management of the environment and the natural resources in order to create a more effective impact and a better cost-efficiency ratio of ENRM in Togo. Finally, PNIERN is an operational response to overcome environmental and socio-economic challenges that the country faces. Through its action, it is possible to combat poverty by ensuring economic and social development, combat desertification, conserve biodiversity and adapt to climate change. It will, finally, contribute towards developing a national level of the CAADP of NEPAD.

A.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities.

The project is aligned with the NAPA priorities and LDCF criteria for project proposal. The IFAD-supported NAPA implementation proposal has been developed in compliance with the principles of country ownership and drivenness. Extensive consultations have been made with the Government, civil society, and local communities as to ensure that these principles were respected. Also, the activities supported through this project have been identified as priorities in Togo's NAPA and fully responds to current and urgent national needs for adaptation for climate change. The GEF/LDCF criteria for project design and co-financing have been respected. Project management costs represent 10% of total LDCF requested budget and co-financing ratio exceeds LDCF requirements. 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.

In line with LDCF additionality principle, the identified activities are additional to baseline interventions without duplicating them and are based on the NAPA indications and other climate-related policies and strategies. PADAT focuses on the most vulnerable communities to food insecurity, while the LDCF component expands PADAT's scope by resorting to climate change adaptation as promoted by NAPA.

A.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage:

IFAD has been present in Togo for long with several large scale beneficial projects in the field of agricultural and rural development. With PADAT, IFAD will have financed six (6) projects in Togo with investments totaling US\$75 million. And the present LDCF project opens the country onto a new type of investment advantageous for the resilience of population livelihoods it creates at no additional cost and to new opportunities aimed at strengthening the staff capacities and revenues of the poor. This project is fully aligned with the IFAD-supported baseline investment, namely the "*Projet d'Appui au Developpement Agricole au Togo (PADAT)*". The project is aligned with the Agency's three operational strategies/policies (country strategy, Climate Change strategy, and targeting policy). The contribution of IFAD's climate change strategy in this context is what prolongs the project relevance to the country due to saving on yearly losses of quantities of seeds and the sustainability characters (additionality benefits) it brings about to the baseline (PADAT) activities and Agency's program whilst reinforcing/valorising its staff capacities. The project will rely on the expertise of the following professionals present in the country: the operational coordination of PADAT (based at the General Secretariat), regional members of the operational coordination of PADAT (based in the Regional Department Directorate of Agriculture, Livestock Farming and Fisheries), the monitoring and evaluation specialist (based at the Directorate of Planning and Agricultural Cooperation), the infrastructure specialist (based at the Department of Development and Rural Facilities), the agriculture and rural development specialist (based at the Department of Agriculture), the financial management specialist and the national accountant (based at the Administration and Finance Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery). A climate change specialist will be selected to manage the proposed adaptation measures.

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: (i) raising productivity of three staple food crops; (ii) enhance value-added/marketing of their outputs; and, (iii) community development. The NAPA recognizes agriculture and food security as two major sectors for adaptation and this offers a unique opportunity to couple agriculture 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.

A.4. The baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

The IFAD supported *Projet d'appui au développement agricole (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 of Togo and other donors, the project will promote pro-poor rural economic growth. The project will be co-financed with others (see also A.7) 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, namely cassava, maize and rice).

The Project would achieve its objectives through the following two components: (i) Support to production and productivity; (ii) Enhance value added marketing.

The PADAT coverage is nationwide, starting with the areas where farmers, women, youth as well as men, are particularly vulnerable to poverty. The project will be implemented during the first phase, lasting three years, in Savanne, Kara, and Central Regions. During the first year, starter kits (*Quick start*) 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 (phase two), 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.

A. 5. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF 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 the first step in the operationalization of the PNIASA that is the global framework for intervention in the agricultural sector of Togo. An early external assessment of PNIASA has highlighted its failure to take into account climate change and sustainable land management issues. That is, the PADAT does not take into consideration climate variability and its negative predicted impact on future crop production and consequently the increase of 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 with climate variability. Therefore, neither adaptation measures nor activities directed to understand the phenomenon and its consequences for the small farmers of Togo were 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 essentially 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 these are directed to increase agricultural productivity and production while enhancing food security, but not to create resilience to climate impacts 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 intervention⁵ in support of Togo's NAPA implementation, as many of them are complementary with the NAPA priorities.

Under the adaptation scenario, the Government of Togo, in response to this defiance of food security not embedding to climate change, has prepared the National Program for Investment in Environment and Natural Resources (PNIERN) which represents the global environment framework for investments in the country for 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 intervention 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 programmes, 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.

The LDCF intervention will therefore contribute to create the capacity at the national level to respond and monitor climate change impacts, 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 initiative will be to lessen the impact of climate change on vulnerable rural groups, as well as on natural resources critical for sustaining agricultural production while ensuring food security.

The proposed project is articulated around four components embedding various NAPA priorities. These components are impact-oriented targeting at the same time sectors, ecosystems, and the groups most vulnerable to climate change; they are:

1. Mainstream climate change adaptation tools into 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 at 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 diversification and scaling up. The activities under the associated PADAT project will strengthen the sustainability of the

⁵ Here, LDCF, LDCF intervention, LDCF component, IFAD/LDCF project, IFAD initiative, ADAPT component, adaptation component, and proposed initiative are all interchangeable and refer to the same project in formulation.

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 market through the development of integrated value chains.

3. Information, Education and Communication on climate change

This component will target national stakeholders, in particular Farmers' Organization and local level actors to create awareness on the implication of climate change in 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, as 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. Its 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 a value chain approach targeting better valorization of crops and linkages to markets. PADAT will entail "quick start" agricultural packages and input 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 IFAD/LDCF initiative will use specific entry points to climate proof 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 on 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 comprises 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 as to sustain project implementation. Lessons learned will also be developed and disseminated through IFAD and partners' knowledge networks.

A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks:

Identified risk	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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 the partner agencies and ongoing initiatives is addressed through providing ADAPT with more accountability and independence for achieving effective adaptation to climate outcomes
Low beneficiaries' participation in the project activities and follow up are possible risk, associated with farmers' cultural resistance to change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information, Education and Communication on Climate Change will be a key mitigation strategy to which a whole project component will be dedicated
Poor governance in the capacity-building activities and in training on climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Climate Committee will provide assistance to simultaneously identifying the independent qualified trainers and selecting the trainees and the work groups members in Component 1.
Resistance to gender and youth leadership and the involvement of women in the project activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The gender aspect will be an explicit part of the criteria for accessing project activities. ▪ The income-generating activities (IGAs) will be exclusively reserved for women and youth.
Duplication of other projects' activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ "Additionality" and "climate-proof" characters advocated by the project rule out the possibility of duplicating other projects. ▪ The exchanges developed within the alliance will supervise this duplication risk upstream, notably in the shared Annual Work Plans & Budgets (AWPB)

A.7. Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives

This project is presented as part of the NAPA implementation in Togo and focuses on the priorities that were identified through NAPA consultations. The proposed initiative is supporting (i) the national environment and natural resources investment programme (PNIERN); (ii) 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 agrobusinesses, professionalization of agricultural producers and promotion of the right to food, (iii) 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 (GAESP), 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 build on the lessons learned from relevant initiatives carried out in the country. The project will also be based on lessons learned from other initiatives such as: Development and Rehabilitation of Agricultural Land in the Tové Mission Area (*Aménagement et réhabilitation des terres agricoles dans la zone de Mission Tové - PARTAM*) and Hydro-agricultural Development of the Lower Mono River Valley (*Projet d'aménagement hydroagricole de la basse vallée du fleuve Mono - PBVM*), funded by the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA); and the Project of strengthening the foundations of food security for vulnerable farm families in Togo (*Projet de Renforcement des bases de la sécurité alimentaire des ménages agricoles vulnérables au Togo*) implemented by FAO and funded by the European Commission. The initiatives in the projects activities are diverse and varied; they essentially belong to the alliance within PNIASA focusing on natural resources management.

The project will coordinate and establish synergy with currently ongoing projects:

- Support Project to the Agricultural Sector (PASA) that aims to promote strategic food crops, export crops, continental fish production, and to relaunch the livestock subsector thru genetic crossing, increased control of the product supply chains, and to improving the zootechnical conditions of traditional breeding.
- West African Agriculture Productivity Program (WAAPP) that aims to develop and disseminate technologies to improve agricultural production focussing on generating, adapting and disseminating an array of improved technologies for the sustainable production of maize, rice, and animal products (poultry, small ruminants) via support to infrastructures and equipment of ITRA and ICAT, researchers and operators involved in the transfer of technologies, and facilitate access to improved genetic material.
- Integrated Disaster and Land Management (IDLm) that aims to address in flooding and flood-risk areas via (i) strengthening and raising public awareness; (ii) promoting adaptation to climate change; and (iii) implementing early warning system and early tracking.
- Strengthening the Conservation of Togo's National Protected Areas (STSPA) that aims to conserve the globally important biodiversity in the biomes of the Togo savanne and to ensure the connectivity of protected areas while addressing uncontrolled fires and overgrazing.
- National Programme of Decentralized Actions on Environnement Management (PNADE) developing and strengthening human competences particularly at local levels.
- Support Project for the Preservation of Ecosystems and Biodiversity through the Agropastoralism (PAPEBA) in the Savannah, Kara, Central, and Plateau Regions in the context of Decentralization.
- The project will also ensure close coordination (from its design, implementation, to evaluation phases) with the activities that will be financed under the “Sahel and West Africa Programme in Support of the Great Green Wall Initiative”). While establishing synergy and linkages with “Sahel and West Africa Programme in Support of the Great Green Wall Initiative (SWA/S/GGWI)”, the project will be focusing on in-the-ground investments via activities that are carried out by the regional initiative as a way to seek harmonization of approaches and technologies. the project will establish operational linkages with the SWA/S/GGWI by promoting mainstreaming climate change adaptation tools into agricultural production systems and adaptation of vulnerable agricultural production systems to current and future climate impacts. This entails integrating climate into national planning mechanisms, efficient soil restoration and conservation, sustainable agricultural practices and conservation and enhancement of biodiversity.

Practical synergies and opportunities of linkages with the activities of some ongoing projects are given in the following table (table 1).

Table 1. Potential and opportunities of synergy and linkages with ongoing initiatives

LDCF activities	PASA	WAAPP	IDLM	STSPA	PNADE
	Integration of livestock farming	Increasing productivity	Integrated soil Management	Protected resources	Capacity building
• High-performance and adapted seeds		✓	✓		
• Strengthening of technical capacities	✓	✓	✓		✓
• Mitigation of climate change impacts			✓	✓	✓
• Reduction of human pressure on the forest resources			✓	✓	✓
• Promotion and development of water and soil conservation practices and improvement of soil fertility	✓	✓	✓	✓	
• Management of wildland fires	✓		✓	✓	✓
• Development and enhancement of lowlands and support to the development of sustainable aquaculture	✓		✓		
• Development and management of the protected pastoral areas and the promotion of the cultivation of fodder crops	✓		✓	✓	✓

B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:

B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation.

The project is expected to directly benefit some 25,000 small farmers, that will be reached through approximately 1,500 producers’ organizations (PO). The implementation of all of the activities will be on a contractual basis with the specialized agencies and institutions, CSOs as well as PO with the required competences, experience and qualifications. Based on management manuals including the implementation manual that have been prepared by PADAT. Agencies and partner institutions may be public operators, private or civil society, or public agencies.

The project will be focusing on those farmers that are vulnerable to climate change (according to currently available climate change projections) considering the region where they live and the susceptibility of their farming system (lowland rice, maize, cassava, livestock, fishing) as analysed by the SNCCC (2010). More specifically, the analyses at the country level show a monthly decrease in rainfall, a monthly increase in temperatures and in extreme weather events over the last half century. At the same time, climate models are indicating that the average annual temperature increase will range from 0.66°C in the south to 0.80°C in the north by 2025, and that by 2050 temperature increases will range from 1.5°C in south-west to 1.8°C in the north-east, while precipitation will decrease in south (-3%) and increase (+2%) in the north. For the scenario 2075, temperature variations will be very important in both north and south, and rainfall will be on average lower by -5% *vis à vis* 1971. In 2100, the impact of climate change will be significant throughout the country, rainfall will decrease by -8% in the south and increase in the most northern region from 1% to 5%.

It will strengthen the capacity of 1,500 farmers-based organisations (“Coordination togolaise des organisations paysannes et Producteurs agricoles ‘CTOP”, “Reseau national des organisations paysannes au Togo ‘RENOP”) that may benefit also as services providers. 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.

Climate risk/impact or vulnerability to climate of the rural producers and groups will be introduced in the targeting strategy in the aim to reinforce their income and food security resilience. Women will be particularly targeted as their agricultural activities and livelihoods are more exposed to climate change impacts.

Other key stakeholders include: (i) the Ministère de l'Agriculture, Elevage et Pêche (MAEP), (ii) Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestières and their regional decentralized structures; (iii) 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 (iv) Institut togolais de recherche agronomique (ITRA) for agricultural research and improved varieties. Private associations and NGOs are identified as service providers in the area of capacity building and agricultural training. All these stakeholders are in need of capacity building on climate change and the project will provide equipment, tools, and training.

B.2 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/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF):

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" 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 for women and youth
- Encourage women and youth participation in decision making processes

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

- Agricultural production and crop: enhanced adaptive capacity of the agricultural production system to changed and changing climatic conditions, and decreased climatic vulnerability of crops.
- Small farmers: improved livelihood resilience of the small scale farmers who are more vulnerable to expected climate changes.
- Natural resources: Strengthened sustainable management of key natural resources by users.

The adaptation benefits per component are given in table 2 below.

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

Table 2. Adaptation Benefits

LDCF Components	Adaptation Benefits
<p>COMPONENT 1. Integration of tools to adapt to the climate risks in the agricultural production systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Better understanding of climate change implications in agricultural and livestock production systems for senior policy makers and other stakeholders at national and local levels. ▪ Integration of climate change issues into agriculture policies. ▪ Enhanced decision-making capacities of small scale farmers based on agro-meteorological data; ▪ Increased knowledge, dissemination and awareness of the small scale farmers on links between climate change and agricultural production systems. ▪ Increased resilience of vulnerable groups via communication campaign on adaptation to climate change ▪ Developing the skills of local technicians in identifying climate risks in agricultural production and animal husbandry, sustainable management of meteorological services, improved knowledge on the impacts of CC in production systems, policy makers, aware, ready to play a role in encouraging the implementation of adaptation measures to climate in the country.
<p>COMPONENT 2. Adaptation of agricultural production systems that are vulnerable to climate impacts</p>	
<p><i>Sub-component 2.1. Resilience of agricultural production</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contribution of improved agriculture production to local and national economy ▪ Sustained livelihoods and local economies through improved agricultural productivity and generated incomes ▪ Reduced food insecurity. ▪ Enhanced adaptive response of agricultural production systems via resilient crop varieties and farmers' seeds losses due to rains patterns ▪ Adaptation to water scarcity of small scale farmers through distribution of appropriate irrigation and water-saving devices while providing livelihoods equipment ▪ Increased technical capacity of local technicians via training on maintenance of adaptation oriented kits, namely micro gravity low pressure irrigation device ▪ Increase and diversify incomes and reducing the risk of loss of agricultural production, improving the level of food security, capacity building in technical development and maintains withholding water, poor soil regeneration through reforestation, promotion of agricultural production systems and livestock adapted to climate change, rural employment in the field of aquaculture, biodiversity conservation mainly through reforestation and beekeeping, reduced erosion due to water protection activities of river banks and lakes, reducing conflicts between pastoralists (transhumance) and farmers
<p><i>Sub-component 2.2. Livestock farming and agro-silviculture</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diversification activities focusing on women direct favored activities as vegetables, apiculture and aquaculture
<p><i>Sub-component 2.3. Aquaculture and fish farming associated with market gardening</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New and diverse income generating opportunities created for farmers ▪ Diversification activities creating new opportunities horizons for women and the markets
<p>COMPONENT 3. Information, Education and Communication on climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved knowledge on improved sustainable use of natural resources (including water and forests), capacity training of local technicians improved disclosure of increased knowledge and awareness of the relationship between climate change, agricultural production and livestock

Sub-component 3.1: Promotion of aquaculture associated with vegetable gardens Sub-component 3.2: The fishery-based exploitation of community water catchments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhanced adaptive capacity of production systems. ▪ Enhanced knowledge on sustainable production systems via diversification, aquaculture, apiculture
COMPONENT 4. Project management, Monitoring and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Better understanding of the impacts of CC activities pada through analytical tools for adaptation to climate change

B.3. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

The cost effectiveness of the project activities is documented in the Annex 1 of the project document (Annex 1: The operating accounts of income generating activities), where costs and benefits of the two scenarios with the project and without the project are compared. **The operating accounts** corresponding to the production systems of the intervention area were built on the basis of data collected by the mission and exchanges with the beneficiaries. The analysis aims to: (i) study the financial viability of the technologies promoted and the increase in incomes generated by the investments; (ii) study, in an appropriate and detailed manner, the budget for the investment activities promoted by ADAPT; and (iii) study the additionality with respect to the baseline situation (without the intervention of the FPMA project). The basic hypotheses of this analysis are based on the elements of the projection that will mainly rely on the PADAT results. In real terms, besides what is said below on IGA, improved knowledge on the production systems for cereals stems from limiting the yearly seeds losses occurring from farmers' assumption that the first drop of rain will continue; and hence, a decision is made to seed while the rain fails to arrive and even last a longer moment inducing these quantities to lose their germination capacities and for the farmer the necessity to repeat his operation again and again, losing henceforth his/her seeds. This may even be repeated several times as long the rain variability continues. With ADAPT the farmers will no longer base their decision on the first drop but will hold their seedling activity until a go-ahead is provided by meteorological services (with alternative scenario) for the right moment the precipitation will take place providing the farmer an opportunity to save his/her seeds quantities and animal energy used for plowing at the wrong time. This is how it demonstrates cost-effectiveness of ADAPT as an alternative to PADAT that rely rather on providing its "quick start" encouraging hereby the farmer to quickly start his/her farming operations. The same reasoning applies (i) to the decision-makers who will act, from now-on, on the basis (adapt) that their support services are bound to climate information; and this introduces a cost-effective device for saving energy (for the farmer and the animal traction) and cost of acquisition of seeds; (ii) agricultural production systems using long term variety assuming it produces more than short term variety and then that the rain pattern is continuing to be sufficient as before; in these circumstances ADAPT will promote the use of short term variety but more performant as to produce as much as the farmer uses to gain reinforcing henceforth his/her resilience to climate impacts.

Data. The statistical data on the prices in rural areas are based on the field surveys and interviews with farmers in the five ADAPT project regions visited by the mission as well as other documents of projects funded by IFAD.

Types of analysis: Two financial criteria deserve to be pointed out: (i) The *additional net benefits* were derived with respect to the baseline situation. (ii) The investments were enhanced by using the *internal rate of profitability (IPR)* compared to a discount rate that cancels the current net value of a series of financial flows (generally, related to a project having an initial investment followed by a positive cash flow). If the IPR is higher than the capital discount rate (see also capital cost), then the current net value of the project is positive (and therefore the project is profitable).

Income-generating activities. The project will promote IGAs for developing agricultural, apiculture and aquaculture. In all the cases, a detailed analysis of investments needed for the launch was carried out prior to determining the net benefits. The results were compared with the baseline without ADAPT intervention. This analysis shows the profitability of all of the IGAs proposed. Concerning market gardening, the operating accounts of a surface area of 1 ha were developed for tomato, pepper and okra crops. The base hypothesis is that the introduction of these crops would be linked with the dam rehabilitation activities. The soil occupation is 12 months for okra, 5-7 months for tomato, and 6-8 months for pepper. The same investments for rehabilitation will also serve for developing a small fish farming unit, whose added value was also demonstrated with a return of \$US.16 per US\$1 of investment. Table 3 summarizes the financial results.

With respect to the promotion of apiculture, it is planned that the kit needed for the start-up of activities will be made

available by the project for the proposed reforestation activities. This is not only an activity that aims to safeguard the environment, but also an activity that aims to increase the incomes of trained groups with an expected financial benefit of US\$0.25 per US\$1 invested.

The sustainability of the project will be guaranteed by integrating it with the PADAT project, notably through: (i) a common management structure that will contribute towards reducing the management and supervision costs, as well as costs of transactions; (ii) the integration of the monitoring-evaluation framework; and (iii) the creation of synergies on the field.

The expected benefits of the ADAPT intervention are linked to the increase in the scope of activities carried out in the PADAT project (baseline situation) to render these activities less vulnerable to climate change. More specifically, the following benefits will be achieved as a result of the additionality and the complementarity between the two projects:

- *Component 1. The integration of climate change adaptation tools into the agricultural production systems:* development of the competences of local technicians in the identification of climate risks in agricultural production and livestock farming; sustainable management of meteorological services; improved knowledge on the impacts of climate change in the production systems; and policy decision-makers are informed and ready to act as the driving force in promoting the set-up of climate change adaptation measures in the country.
- *Component 2. Adaptation of agricultural production systems that are vulnerable to climate change:* increase and diversification of income and reduction of the risk of agricultural production loss; improvement in the level of food security; creation of technical capacities in the development and maintenance of water reservoirs; regeneration of poor soils through reforestation; promotion of agricultural production systems and livestock farming systems adapted to climate change; creation of rural employment in the fields of fish farming and biodiversity conservation, above all, through forestation and apiculture activities; reduction of water erosion through activities for protecting the banks of water courses and bodies; and conflict mitigation between livestock farmers (transhumance) and crop farmers.
- *Component 3. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) on climate change:* improved knowledge and understanding on the sustainable use of the natural resources (notably, water and forest resources); improved capacities for training local technicians; and dissemination of knowledge and increased awareness raising on the relationship between climate change, agriculture production and livestock farming.
- *Component 4. Project management and monitoring and evaluation:* better understanding of the impacts of climate change in the PADAT activities through the analytical tools of climate change adaptation.

C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN: The amounts per component are generally aligned with the initially approved allocations in the PIF (Project Identification Form). The duration of the project implementation is estimated at 60 months and is planned to begin in 2013.

The project will be funded in the form of an LDCF grant of US\$ 5,354,546. IFAD will co-finance this project through PADAT with an estimated amount of USD 10 million. The Government's contribution (customs and taxes), was estimated at US\$795,000. The contribution of the beneficiaries amounts to an estimated amount of USD 424,000 of in-kind contribution. The following table gives the amounts by component/sub-component and by contributor.

Table 3. Financing Plan

	LDCF	Government	IFAD	Beneficiaries	Total
A. Integration of tools to adapt to the climate risks in the agricultural production systems	1 144 000	157 451	1 780 000	53 400	3 134 851
B. Adaptation of agricultural production systems that are vulnerable to climate impacts					
1. Resilience of agricultural production	1 330 315	182 093	5 125 000	65 000	6 702 408
2. Livestock farming and agro-silviculture	1 228 377	177 807	560 000	75 000	2 041 184
3. Aquaculture and fish farming associated with market gardening	704 309	132 048	455 000	102 100	1 393 457
C. Information, Education and Communication on climate change	680 545	114 825	980 000	90 000	1 865 370
D. Project management and monitoring and evaluation	267 000	30 776	1 100 000	38 500	1 436 276
Total funding	5 354 546	795 000	10 000 000	424 000	16 573 546

Review of procurement-related decisions

At the start of the project, the Procurement Plan for 18 months shown below, referring to the first 18 months of implementation will be updated by the Project Coordinator and subject to the non-objection of the cofinaonor. For each procurement, he or she will indicate the method and thresholds proposed. This Procurement Plan will be one of the prerequisite conditions of funding disbursement. Each year, an annual procurement plan will be developed and integrated into the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB). It will be subject to approval by the Steering Committee and to the non-objection of the donor prior to its implementation.

Flow of capital and project supervision

There will be separate accounting for the LDCF grant in order to simplify the management, the financial operations, the audits and the monitoring. A separate account will be set up for the ADAPT funds. IFAD will sign a separate financial agreement with the Government for the LDCF grant. The flow of capital will follow the PADAT modalities. The project will be implemented by the Project Management Unit (PMU) of ADAPT, in line with the same conditions, rules and procedures applied to the project management of PADAT. IFAD will be in charge of the supervision of the project. This supervision will be unique and applying to both, LDCF component and PADAT; yet, for the LDCF component there will be a representative of IFAD/ECD.

The operations of the M&E systems are designed and will be implemented by using the suitable components from IFAD's Manual on Results Monitoring and a list of acceptable indicators. It is also highlighted that each M&E

operational system is in line with GEF's specific demands. The participatory approaches to M&E are highlighted at all levels, concerning in particular, investments directly benefitting beneficiaries.

In the case of the LDCF project, a detailed plan (AWPB) is prepared for the first 18 months and will be prepared each year in order to identify the activities that must be implemented during the following 12 months. Each report will be sent to IFAD with copies to national counterparts so that it may propose revisions and recommendations they deem necessary.

Similarly, as regular activities of the organization, IFAD's technical team and the project consultants will meet on the project sites and draft the detailed reports on progress, achievements, project results, as well as lessons learned. These field reports will be transmitted, upon request, to the donor as well as other collaborative projects and partners.

The project's participatory approach will attract the local institutions to play an important role in monitoring. This role will be formalized and structured through the association of Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery (MAEP) and its regional structures, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry resources (MERF) structures, as well its regional representations (DREF) and beneficiary associations of the pilot areas, which will be involved each year in the monitoring of the implementation and results, as actors of participatory M&E of PADAT. All of the implementation institutions will ensure the monitoring of activities of which they are principally responsible. The methodology of participatory evaluation will be developed at the beginning of the project and will consist in an important commitment of national institutions in mid-term assessment. In order to facilitate this, an appropriate support will be provided to the national counterpart in order that it may be able to conduct M&E activities in line with planning.

The meetings of the project's Steering Committee will also be convened periodically. A progress report, concisely estimating the implementation level of the programmed activities, the results produced and the advancements made in achieving project objectives, will be prepared and disseminated two weeks before each Steering Committee meeting, which will conduct an analysis of the report and make recommendations for all necessary monitoring actions to improve project performance.

The results of the M&E system will also contribute to strengthening overall knowledge on climate change adaptation. More specifically, it will contribute to enriching the knowledge base by drawing on lessons learned from the cost-effectiveness of the models of adaptation activities as well as the need to best use and extend these activities to the entire country. Finally, it will contribute to developing LDC strategies by indicating the implementation framework for: (i) changes at the level of the project area; (ii) successful practices in re-qualification and improvement of knowledge on climate change adaptation; and (iii) inter-sectoral strategies, notably climate change adaptation.

The M&E function will be integrated in the overall M&E system of the PADAT operation. Total costs of the M&E system are reflected in project costing. LDCF financing will cover monitoring of ground and surface water and impact in terms of adaptation through component 4 at a total cost of \$ 300,000 . Daily monitoring is undertaken through the VCSP through its overall M&E system. The LDCF component is an integral part of the VSCP Project and co-financing will mainly cover the M&E of this project as a blended component of the baseline.

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 form. 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 FORESTIERES	06/28/2011

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Mr Kevin Cleaver, Associate Vice-President, PMD			Naoufel Telahigue	+390654592572	n.telahigue@ifad.org

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

Outcomes hierarchy	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
<p>Goal: Reduce the impact of climate change on vulnerable groups as well as on critical natural resources in rural areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The incidence of poverty in the target areas is reduced by 30% between 2013 and 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Various supervision reports of IFAD/GEF ▪ Project reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Socio-political and economic context ▪ Continued support from the Government of Togo to the PNIASA ▪ Synergy and complementarity between the projects/programmes partners.
<p>Environmental objective: Mainstreaming into the planning process the climatic parameters and integrating agriculture good practices resilient to Climate Change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture good practices as articulated with rainfalls patterns are integrated into 50% of professionals' agenda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring and evaluation reports ▪ Mid-term evaluation and progress report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The institutional framework is conducive to the implementation of the ADAPT project. ▪ The public decision makers wish to adopt the policy recommendations; notably, they accept to undergo the training and to integrate climate risk into the sectoral strategies.
<p>Development objective: Sustainably improve food security and incomes of farmers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutions involved in food security of vulnerable households improve their capacities by more than 25% ▪ 80% of farmers and their households improve their income by 40% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Impact assessment surveys (mid-term and final career) ▪ PADAT evaluation Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project develops and implements means to generate income, increase productivity and ensure food security resilient to climate change ▪ There are potential conflicts from increasing productivity without taking into account climate disruption and impacts on the natural resources.
<p>Component 1: The integration of climate change adaptation tools into agricultural production systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 60% of producers (by sex and age) supported by PADAT indicate a good understanding of the climate change ▪ The number of farmers adopting Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) practices has increased more than 50% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mid-term review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The structuring of small-scale grassroots organizations into unions representing their interests may induce ownership by the elites and the large producers ▪ Problems of governance and leadership of producer organizations ▪ Availability, competence and interest of service providers and technical services in participating in Project implementation.
<p>Outcome 1.1: Support to the integration of climate change adaptation into the agricultural production systems is reinforced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports on the thematic studies and mapping of the vulnerable production areas (especially for rice, maize and cassava vulnerable) are available for 90% of the targeted areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cartographies & surveys reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate change adaptation strategy applied. ▪ Climate projections considerations taken from the IPCC

<p>Outcome 1.2: The agro-meteorological network is strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 70% of meteorological personnel have gained the necessary skills in the field of monitoring and analysis of CC and on the articulation of climate change and farming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring reports (M / E cell) ▪ Project reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity of local providers to distribute the equipment and ensure training while monitoring the use of equipment according to project modalities ▪ Capacity of local private operators to be in charge of managing the equipment
<p>Component 2: Adaptation of vulnerable agricultural production systems to current and future climate impacts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Between 2013 and 2017 smallholder farmers in the target area increase their production of 8 to 10% for maize and 5% for rice through adaptation measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mid-term review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flexibility of PADAT to integrate ADAPT ▪ Comprehension and adoption of the climate change adaptation approach by COD-PADAT and its collaborators on the ground
<p>Outcome 2.1: The resilience of food production (maize, rice and cassava) by the introduction of crop techniques integrating climate change adaptation is improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 450 households practice small animal husbandry and best practices of soil amendment ▪ 1000 hectares developed (for food crops and are equipped with an erosion control and micro-irrigation) are sown by climate-resilient varieties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training manuals and planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capacity of ICAT to assimilate the climate change adaptation approach.
<p>Outcome 2.2: Systems integrating livestock farming and agro-silviculture to reduce the impact of recurrent drought are promoted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1,000 hectares of degraded ecosystems silvopastoral are restored by a massive reforestation, including 500 hectares by communities (where 240 hectares are deferred grazing). ▪ 300 people involved in beekeeping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project reporting ▪ Reports of services providers ▪ Reports on training, study tours and exchange of experiences made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beneficiaries are committed to the restoration of degraded ecosystems. ▪ Motivation of the apiculture activities to stimulate reforestation.
<p>Outcome 2.3: Diversification of production systems through the development of aquaculture and fish farming associated with market gardening is promoted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual catches of fish are rising sharply in the community water catchments via IAA model ▪ The smallholders' vegetable production increased by 60% from 2013 to 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project reporting ▪ Reports of services providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of appropriate water sources for aquaculture. ▪ Expression of a local demand for aquaculture.
<p>Component 3: Strengthening the promotion of education, information and communication (IEC) on climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 80% of the stakeholders from the rural sector (small producers, operators, extension workers ...) participate in the management (collection, processing, dissemination and use) of information related to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mid-term review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Level of literacy of the producers. ▪ Cultural reluctance to change.
<p>Outcome 3.1: Public knowledge and awareness on Climate change and vulnerability has increased</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening capacity of 50% of the PO to understand / assess vulnerability and to adapt ▪ 2000 stakeholders understand the messages (received through various communication media) related to adaptation to climate change of agricultural production systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports of services providers ▪ Reports on training, study tours and exchange of experiences made 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Simplicity of training manuals and modules for participants. ▪ Availability of qualified trainers in the languages spoken in the rural areas
<p>Outcome 3.2: Technical modules and manuals including local knowledge on adapting agricultural production systems to climate change are elaborated, adopted, and disseminated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 50% of decision makers and 1500 farmers on the ground receive training on adaptation to climate change, tools/manuals, and impacts ▪ At least 80% of small producers of 300 sites and their organizations have the skills to adapt to climate change and to disseminate traditional knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reports of services providers ▪ Modules and technical handbooks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Beneficiaries agree to dedicate time for training. ▪ Ease in assimilating educational contents of manuals and modules

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

The project document accommodates comments that have been received – It was also shared with the government of Togo prior to submission and cleared through the IFAD internal quality control processes. The project proposal is aligned with the original approved PIF. Only a slight reduction in the co-financing estimates to be noted.

ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS⁶

A. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Assessment of gaps on information and tools	9000	9400	0
Assessment of vulnerability of maize cassava and rice	8000	3500	0
Assessment of vulnerability of livestock	8000	3000	0
Assessment of vulnerability of aquaculture	8000	4200	0
Project strategy and IEC activities	8000	5000	0
Project costing	8000	0	0
Design of adaptation strategy and finalise all project documents	30000	21743	2432
Travel	13000	20941	0
Translation	8000	9324	0
Total	100000	77108	2432

USD 20,460 were not used – they will be returned to the Trustee.

ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

NA

⁶ If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.