### Strengthening resilience to climate change of coastal communities in Togo

#### Part I: Project Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GEF ID</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Type</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of Trust Fund</td>
<td>LDCF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBIT</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Title</td>
<td>Strengthening resilience to climate change of coastal communities in Togo</td>
</tr>
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<td>Countries</td>
<td>Togo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency(ies)</td>
<td>FAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Executing Partner(s)</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Protection of Nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executing Partner Type</td>
<td>Government</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
GEF Focal Area
Climate Change

Taxonomy
Climate Change Adaptation, Climate Change, Focal Areas, Livelihoods, Least Developed Countries, Innovation, Climate resilience, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Community-based adaptation, Private sector, Climate information, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Private Sector, SMEs, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Communications, Behavior change, Strategic Communications, Awareness Raising, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Participation, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Civil Society, Academia, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Training, Workshop, Learning, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change, Knowledge Exchange, Field Visit, Peer-to-Peer

Rio Markers
Climate Change Mitigation
Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation
Climate Change Adaptation 2

Duration
60 In Months

Agency Fee($)
848,580

Submission Date
4/5/2019
### A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programming Directions</th>
<th>Trust Fund</th>
<th>GEF Amount($)</th>
<th>Co-Fin Amount($)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCA-1</td>
<td>LDCF</td>
<td>6,632,420</td>
<td>35,432,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCA-2</td>
<td>LDCF</td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Total Project Cost ($)**: 8,932,420

**Co-Fin Amount($)**: 46,432,000
B. Indicative Project description summary

Project Objective

Strengthening the resilience to climate change of coastal communities and ecosystems in the Maritime region of Togo.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Component</th>
<th>Financing Type</th>
<th>Project Outcomes</th>
<th>Project Outputs</th>
<th>Trust Fund</th>
<th>GEF Amount($)</th>
<th>Co-Fin Amount($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Mainstreaming of CCA into sector policies and programs and capacity development at national and sub-national levels for climate impact and adaptation assessment, monitoring and planning | Technical Assistance | 1.1 Improved knowledge and understanding of CC impacts and risks in the coastal area | 1.1.1 Assessment of the vulnerability of coastal zone communities and their agroecosystems to CC and of the potential socio-economic impacts updated (including assessment of mangrove, riparian grasslands and forest ecosystems).  

Indicators (actual indicator to be selected during formulation phase):

i. # of relevant assessments carried out and updated

ii. # of people with enhanced capacity to identify climate risk and...  

1.1.2 Establishment of a cross-sectoral data and information system to translate findings from assessments into decision-making processes, policy and planning.  

1.2.1 Government staff trained in ecosystem-based approaches and coastal habitat restoration and management at municipal, district and national level.  

1.2.2 Capacity of local communities strengthened in the ecosystem approach to fisheries (EAF) and aquaculture (EAA). |
| LDCF                                             | 1,307,067           | 3,000,000 }
e risk and/or engage in adaptation measures (core indicator CCA 3)

Indicative targets:

i. 3 (sector-specific) assessments

ii. 5000 people

1.2 Local and central administrations and coastal communities design, prioritize and implement CCA measures in vulnerable coastal ecosystems and integration of CCA into sector policies and plans.

Indicator

i. # of polici

1.2.3 Mechanisms for cross-sectorial coordination for addressing CCA strategies and practices established (including Fisheries, Agriculture and Forestry Department)

1.2.4 CCA priorities and practices are mainstreamed into an updated fisheries and a aquaculture sector policy.

1.2.5 Updating of the national mangrove strategy to include CCA measures
2. Integrated coastal management and planning to restore degraded ecosystems and enhance livelihoods of coastal communities.

2.1 Littoral zones, mangroves, riparian and sacred forest ecosystems provide increased protection against CC, reducing coastal erosion and increasing resilience.

Indicators:
1. # of CCA:

| LDC | F | 2,700,000 | 7,000,000 |

2.1.1 Local communities implement community management and action plans for ecosystem management along the littoral and coastal areas (including afforestation along stream banks and coastline; sustainable stream management).

Investment targets:
- # of CCA ecosystems (core indicator CC A 3)
- # of local communities implement community management and action plans for ecosystem management along the littoral and coastal areas (indicators: A 3.1)

A 3: Mainstreaming integrated coastal management.

LDC F, 2,700,000

A 3: Mainstreaming integrated coastal management.

LDC F, 2,700,000
focused management and action plans implemented.

ii. Area of land under climate-resilient management (ha) (Core Indicator CCA 1)

Indicative targets:
i. X action plans under implementation
ii. 10,000ha

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

Indicator:

2.2.1 A community-based group is established for the restoration and management of sea/river/stream banks

2.2.2 (5) Women Artisan Cooperatives are established and trained in ecosystem based income generating activities

2.2.3 (5) Ecotourism units led by youth groups are established along mangrove and coastal areas.
i. Population benefitting from the adoption of sustainable diversified livelihoods (disaggregated per activity - Core indicator CC A1/output 1.1.2)

**Indicative target:**
500 people, of which 60% are women.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Enhanced production systems through the deployment of adaptation technologies and innovative practices in vulnerable ecosystems</th>
<th>Investme nt</th>
<th>3.1.1 Rehabilitation and expansion of an aquaculture park consisting of 25 private commercial farms (climate resilient cages and ponds) producing at least 3 tonnes/6 months/farm.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDC F</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>35,432,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.2 25 Private commercial fish farms adopt best practices (i.e., fish cage floating), farmed species are adapted to physicochemical factors and to climate change, and farmers trained on the use of innovative technologies for processing, marketing of fishery and aquaculture products (handling, drying, smoking and storage - Thiaroye Processing Technique, FTT) and for food processing (i.e., energy saving stoves).
3.1 Coastal and littoral communities have climate resilient production systems and have enhanced their livelihood assets through technologies and innovative solutions.

**Indicators:**

i. Extent of adoption of climate resilient technologies/practices

**Indicative target:**

i. 5000 small farmers and 2000 fisherman

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3.1.3 30 Farmers cooperatives (with at least 30% of female members in each cooperative) will be equipped and trained through the FFS approach on:

1. sustainable intensification and diversification by including climate resilient crops;
2. innovative water management and irrigation systems;
3. a suit of CCA good practices (enclosure, crops and fodder banks, silage, water management, use of leguminous cover crops);
4. Integrated Food and Energy Systems (IFES) including agro-forestry; 
5. Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM); 
6. innovative crop processing technologies (i.e. fonio husking machine).

3.1.4 100 horticulture producers are trained on innovative water harvesting and irrigation systems.

3.1.5 Sustainable crops protection systems favorable to the environment and climate change are promoted among horticulture cooperatives.

3.1.6 Efficient storage, processing and packaging technologies for selected NTFP (shea butter, mustard, honey, coconut, moringa and medicinal plants) introduced and producer organization trained.

3.1.7 Charcoal producer organizations trained in the use of efficient wood to charcoal conversion technologies.
3.1.8 A vulnerable communities funding mechanism is in place to support sustainable farming, fisheries, livestock and forestry activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Project monitoring and dissemination of results</th>
<th>Technical Assistance</th>
<th>4.1 Project implementation based on results based management and application of project lessons learned in future operations facilitated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.1.1. System for collection of field based data to monitor project outcome indicators operational.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.1.2 Midterm and final evaluation conducted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.1.3: Project-related &quot;best-practices&quot; and &quot;lessons-learned&quot; disseminated via publications, project website and other means.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LDCF</th>
<th>Sub Total ($)</th>
<th>Total Project Cost($)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>45,932,000</td>
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<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LDCF</td>
<td>425,353</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Sub Total ($)                                    | 425,353              | 500,000               |

| Total Project Cost($)                             | 8,932,420            | 46,432,000            |
### C. Indicative sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Co-financing</th>
<th>Name of Co-financier</th>
<th>Type of Co-financing</th>
<th>Investment Mobilized</th>
<th>Amount ($)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GEF Agency</strong></td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>Recurrent expenditures</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Donor Agency</strong></td>
<td>Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries production</td>
<td>In-kind</td>
<td>Recurrent expenditures</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GEF Agency</strong></td>
<td>International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)</td>
<td>Grant</td>
<td>Recurrent expenditures</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
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**Total Project Cost($) 46,432,000**

**Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified**

Not applicable
D. Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Trust Fund</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Focal Area</th>
<th>Programming of Funds</th>
<th>Amount($)</th>
<th>Fee($)</th>
<th>Total($)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>LDCF</td>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>Climate Change</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<td>848,580</td>
<td>9,781,000</td>
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Total GEF Resources($)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount($)</th>
<th>Fee($)</th>
<th>Total($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8,932,420</td>
<td>848,580</td>
<td>9,781,000</td>
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</table>
## Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Trust Fund</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Focal Area</th>
<th>Programming of Funds</th>
<th>Amount($)</th>
<th>Fee($)</th>
<th>Total($)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>LDCF</td>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>Climate Change</td>
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<td>19,000</td>
<td>219,000</td>
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</table>

**Total Project Costs($)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount($)</th>
<th>Fee($)</th>
<th>Total($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>219,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

a. i) The coastal area in Togo (Maritime region)

Togo has a total land area of about 56,600 km² of which nearly 60 % is agricultural land (FAOSTAT), and has a population of more than 7.5 million of which 52% lives below the poverty line, and 54% of households are classified as poor. Over the past 15 years, Togo has experienced several periods of socio-political and economic turmoil, which has contributed to high food insecurity and undernutrition levels in the country. According to a recent WFP survey, 71.1% of Togolese are vulnerable to food insecurity. This is a result of low agricultural capacities and high reliance on increasingly erratic weather conditions, low productivity stemming from use of inadequate technologies, insufficient access to inputs (i.e. fertilizers and pesticides), lack of pest control, and major shortfalls in agricultural processing.

The coastal zone of Togo is the most vulnerable ecosystem to climate change and climate variability in the country (NAPA 2009). It is a zone which covers alone more than 11% (6 395 km²) of the country's land area. It is estimated that 42% (2010) of the Togolese population lives along the coastal zone, in the southernmost region of Maritime, with a population density estimated at 406 people per km². This area is home to the country's main economic infrastructures (industrial zone, port, airport, touristic sites and hotels); here resource-based activities, such as coastal fisheries, aquaculture, forestry and agriculture, are found side by side with shipping activities and wastes generated from domestic sources and by major industrial facilities.

The coastal zone of Maritime provides a number of environmental goods and services and is rich in biodiversity; it is characterized by the presence of ecosystems including mangroves, grasslands and/or the banks of rivers, lakes, ponds and lagoons as well as gallery forests. There are also small local 'sacred' forests that do not yet enjoy any official status. These ecosystems provide a wide range of services to Togo, for critical food resources, coastal protection, tourism and biodiversity. They also provide important natural habitats essential to sustaining the coastal zone of Togo.

The majority of coastal communities subsist mainly on fishing, marine sand and gravel extraction, and vegetable farming activities, livestock farming, and collection of fuelwood, and non woody products (medicinal plants, straw), charcoal manufacture and sale. There is great pressure for access to fertile land and the size of the average unit of exploitation is less than 2 ha. This leads to over-exploitation and degradation of soil and natural habitats, particulary with the impact of climate change leading to more erratic weather events (droughts and floods).

Scenarios predict substantial loss of land in the coastal zone as well as increased flooding and more frequent stronger winds, contributing to the further destruction of mangroves, increased salinization of waters and land, increased storms over fishing areas, less supply of freshwater, and changed composition in near shore coastal waters (NAPA, 2009).

Moreover, coastal erosion continues to seriously compromise the country’s development. The ban by the government on the marine sand and gravel extraction, implemented to prevent coastal erosion but offering no substitute economic activity, has further increased the vulnerability of the communities.

a. ii) Coastal ecosystems and trends
The project area comprises of the coastal sedimentary basin of Togo, drained by three major rivers (Mono, Zio and Haho), other smaller rivers (Boko, Gbaga and Elia) and three major lagoons: Lake Togo, Lake Boko and Aneho lagoon. This urbanized area is characterized by the presence of mangroves, sacred forests, gallery forests, and riparian grasslands along river banks, lakes and lagoons.

Available official data suggests that Togo's mangroves have declined by 40% during the year period 1999-2012, from about 1000 ha to 550 ha. According to FAO, the area of mangrove may have declined even more quickly and is accompanied by the degradation of the remaining mangrove areas due to anthropogenic pressures (overharvesting for fuel production, bush fires, expansion of agricultural land). Destruction and degradation of these natural habitats results in a loss of significant biodiversity benefits as well as loss of breeding, spawning, nursery and feeding grounds for many marine species, leading to a reduction in fish stocks and other coastal and marine fauna and flora and to serious impacts on human well-being.

Moreover, deforestation is high relative to the total area of forest. Over the past 15 years, Togo lost an average of 19,900 hectares of forest per year. This amounts to an average annual deforestation rate of 2.91%. The highest deforestation rates have been observed in the more humid area, where forests are important in watershed protection. Most of the 83 remaining forest reserves are now threatened. The major threats to the scarce remaining dense forests include uncontrolled bush-fires, excessive fuelwood extraction, shifting cultivation for annual crops, uncontrolled grazing, and illegal cutting of the few remaining commercial tree species (timber). Heavy dependence by rural communities on forests and trees for fuelwood, fodder, timber and other forest products has generated great pressure on forests. Excessive cutting and extraction of timber is resulting in severe erosion, leading to turbidity in rivers carrying away the displaced topsoil, and sedimentation of fish habitats, such as seagrass beds degrading and ultimately destroying them.

a. iii) **Problems to be Addressed and Vulnerability to Climate Change: Direct challenges faced by communities**

Togo's coastal zone is facing serious environmental degradation mainly due to the high demographic pressure (2.84%), the intensity of anthropic activities and the persistent circle of poverty. The most visible sign of the damage to the environment is the extended erosion along the coast characterized by the dramatic decline in coastline. This decline is presented as a direct consequence to hydroelectric development and the construction of the Port of Lomé in the nineteen sixties which caused profound changes in the sedimentary regime of the coastline. Rising sea level due to climate change has major consequences on coastal erosion, loss of continental shelf and the subsequent displacement of human settlements, alteration of the physical environment and coastal ecosystems (reduction of mangroves and loss of arable land).

The Togolese coastline is highly vulnerable to rising sea levels, which is further exacerbated by coastal erosion and increase in human activities. Coastal erosion, resulting in retreating coastline by 5 to 12 meters per year, is a real threat and a major constraint for the development of coastal infrastructure. For example, two roads between Avépozo (20 km from Lomé) and Aného (50 km from Lomé) have already been destroyed by retreating coastline, which also threatens the third major national road at Avépozo Kpogan-section, currently located less than hundred meters from the coast. The coastal erosion also threatens the city of Agbodrafo, the first capital of Togo, which is classified as UNESCO world heritage site and contains the remains of German colonization and slave houses.

Sea level rise as a direct effect of climate change and the phenomenon of coastal erosion entails the following consequences: i) salinization of the continental terminal of the coastal sedimentary basin; ii) sea water intrusion in lakes and fresh water resources; iii) storms damaging land and housing and threatening coastal production activities (agriculture, livestock and fishing); and iv) recurrent floods linked to the overflow of watercourses or saturation of phreatic nappes during rainy season.

Furthermore, the coastal region suffers from other human practices such as: i) extraction of sand and marine granular; ii) loss and degradation of mangroves and forestry cover; and iii) loss of biodiversity habitats, wild fires etc.
These consequences are mainly due to the lack of appropriate coastal management. The damages caused by coastal erosion climate and climate change/variability will continue worsening if no appropriate actions are undertaken. According to the vulnerability and adaptation studies carried out under the framework of Togo's Third National Communication on Climate Change (2014), sea levels could rise between 34.16 cm and 120 cm by 2100, accelerating the speed of coastal erosion. Retreating coastline, which could reach between 160 m and 240 meters by 2030, will result in land loss of 480 to 720 ha over 30 km of coast shoreline in the most vulnerable sectors.

a. iv) Contribution of Climate Change to these challenges

Climate variability and climate change is one of the root causes of many of the challenges facing the coastal population listed in the previous section. Until recently, local resilience and coping mechanisms have more or less managed to keep pace with the impacts of climate change. However, projected climate change (notably changing rainfall patterns and sea level rise) are likely in the coming decades, and are expected to increasingly contribute to: the further destruction of mangroves, increased salinization of waters and land, increased storms over fishing areas, less supply of freshwater, and changed composition in near shore coastal waters. In turn, each of these is likely to exacerbate the socio-economic challenges facing the coastal communities.

According to the National Meteorological Service, over the period 1961-2012 temperature has increased in Togo, with total precipitation and number of rainy days decreasing. The national linear trend in temperature data indicates an increase in temperature of approximately 1 °C. Moreover, projections of climate change indicate an increase in the frequency and intensity of tidal waves and storm surges, which will exacerbate existing anthropogenic driven erosion and sedimentation problems by moving greater amounts of coastal material. This represents a threat to the highly productive ecosystems in the area, which support significant marine biological diversity and underpin a significant portion of livelihood opportunities for the coastal communities including fisheries and aquaculture, agriculture and forestry.

Direct impacts of climate change on agricultural growth can be summarized as follows: (i) a change in the location of optimal cropping areas; (ii) a decrease in agricultural yields, (iii) a change in the type, location and intensity of pests and diseases. Scenarios predict that by the year 2025 agricultural yield will reduce by 5 to 10% depending on whether changes will occur in normal vegetative state or flowering stage; changes in agricultural operations including land use change are predicted to occur, with increasing rural-urban migration and lower rural incomes. As for the livestock sector, scenarios predict changes in the production structures of livestock in pastoral areas, as well as in the quality and quantity of natural forage, animal productivity and distribution of diseases and parasites.

On the other hand, the effects of climate variability/change on water resources, aquatic ecosystems and coastal fishing community can be summarized as follows: (i) the seasonal disappearance of several rivers; (ii) the drying up of natural and artificial water bodies; (iii) the tendency to the disappearance of fishing activities; (iv) the scarcity of fish; and (v) the impoverishment of fishing communities. Support to the diversification of production systems through the development of aquaculture and fish farming associated with horticulture is urgently needed.

b) The current Response and Baseline Scenario

b) i. The policy and legal framework
Togo has a fairly comprehensive list of policy and legislative instruments for environmental management generally, although there are important gaps in implementing texts and the country lacks the institutional capacity, nationally and locally to implement these effectively.

The Ministry of Environment, Sustainable development and protection of nature (MEDDPN) is responsible for the management of the environment and natural resources. The National Environment Policy (PNE) adopted in 1998 and the accompanying National Action Plan for the Environment (PNAE), require the integration of environmental concerns into all national development strategies, programs and projects and endorse the strengthening of national capacity for environmental management including cross-sectoral integration into sector policies and programs.

A new Framework Law on the Environment was adopted in 2008, establishing the legal basis, under the national constitution for all environmental management in Togo and enshrining the right of all citizens to quality of life based on sustainable management of natural resources.

Sectoral policies and strategies of particular relevance to the management of natural resources include: The Forestry code (2008) and the National Forest Action Plan (PAFN, 2011) for the protection and development of forest resources; the National REDD + Strategy (2010) with associated Readiness Preparation Proposals (R-PPs) defining a national forest reference emission level; the National Program of Reforestation of Togo (PNR, 2017-2030) that aims to increase the forest cover up to 30% by 2050 while placing special emphasis on the restoration of mangroves, reforestation for wood energy purposes, the restoration and rehabilitation of forest relics and uncultivated savannas, the promotion of agroforestry and village forestry, the protection of forest riverbanks and the restoration and protection of community forests and sacred forests; the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) updated in 2014, guarantees the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of biodiversity in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and aims at strengthening resilience to all types of threats including climate change; the National strategy for the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangroves (2007) that establishes a framework to manage, protect, conserve and use mangrove ecosystems and associated wetlands formations to ensure the long-term sustainability and environmental, social and economic benefits; the National Sustainable Aquaculture Development Strategy (2012) that seeks to (i) improve the aquaculture's contribution to cover national needs for fish products and food safety; (ii) increase its contribution to the country's economic growth and (iii) enhance its contribution to poverty reduction; and the National Agricultural Investment and Food Security Program (PNIASA), that serves as reference for all activities in the agricultural sector which mainly aims at increasing the income of farmers and improve their living conditions on a sustainable basis.

Policies and strategies specifically related to the sustainable management of coastal areas include: the National Action Plan for the Sustainable Management of Marine and Coastal Ecosystems (2014) that aims at: (i) supporting the introduction of low cost technologies for the reduction of coastal pollution and eliminating discharges of liquid and solid wastes from phosphate mining in nearshore marine waters, (ii) evaluating the biological and ecological status of marine and coastal flora and fauna (iii) enhancing the sustainability of fishing activities; as well as the National Programme against Coastal Erosion, (2014) to strengthen coastal protection against coastal erosion and to establish a coastal zone monitoring program.

However, despite several policies and strategies aimed at environmental and coastal management, the institutional bases for implementation of environmental management in Togo, nationally and locally are very weak. There is very little synergy or effective cross-sectoral integration of policies and programs which have an impact on environmental management (environment, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, tourism).

b) ii. Ongoing technical support initiatives and investments

In recent years, several national and internationally supported initiatives have contributed to the implementation of the policies and laws. Some of the more notable are:

https://gefportal.worldbank.org
1. The Agriculture Sector Support Project (PASA, 2011-2021) financed by the World Bank. The project aims at rehabilitating and reinforcing productive capacities among targeted beneficiaries across selected value chains, and foster an enabling institutional environment for the development of the agricultural sector. The first component of the project is promotion of strategic food crop, export crop and freshwater fish production. This component is to support three productive sub-sectors through improved productivity and value-added of key commodities chosen for their growth potential and poverty reduction impact. The second component of the project is recovery of the livestock sub-sector. This is to provide emergency short term support to rehabilitate small ruminant and poultry production. The third component of the project is support for capacity building and sector coordination. This is to enable the institutional setup implement sound agricultural investments through National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Program (PNIASA), while preparing for the transition to a sector wide approach in the future.

2. Support to Agricultural Development Project (PADAT, 2014-2018 and PNPR 2018-2021). This is an IFAD supported project that 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 promotes pro- poor rural economic growth. Activities include technical support such as soil fertility management, irrigation, training of producer groups and production of improved seeds. The project will also supports farmers to add value to their products through the construction of roads and storage facilities, marketing assistance and support to umbrella producer organizations.

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

4. Employment promotion and vocational training (2012-2022). This initiative by GIZ aims at introducing quality assurance measures in vocational education and employment promotion. The capacity and abilities of vocational schools, trade associations and the Togolese employment agency will be improved so that they can help small and medium-sized enterprises in rural areas to meet their needs for properly trained workers.
5. **Risk-Sharing Farming Incentive Facility** (ProMIFA, 2019-2021). The Project's overall objective is to contribute to the reduction of poverty, sustainable and inclusive rural economic growth and the creation of decent jobs in rural areas through successful value chains in Togo. Its development objective is to facilitate organized and efficient value chain actors with sustainable access to appropriate financial and non-financial services. ProMIFA will have a national coverage and its intervention will be focused on a limited number of agricultural sectors namely: rice, market gardening, poultry while remaining open to other sectors including sesame, cassava, etc., depending on the economic interest and the evolution of the characterization work. It should be noted that maize will be a support for the poultry sector as it is the main input of the poultry feed. ProMIFA will reach approximately 50,000 households representing 300,000 direct beneficiaries from poor groups, rural family farms, professional organizations (cooperatives, unions, federations) and agricultural microenterprises. Targeting and gender strategies will be highly inclusive and age and gender sensitive so that young people of both sexes make up at least 40% of the beneficiaries and adult women at least 30%.

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

7. **Agropols development project in Togo** (PRODAT, 2017-2027). The project aims to develop a dozen of agro parks around agricultural value chains. Specifically, the project will contribute to a (i) sustainably increase productivity and crop production by promoting agricultural value chains; (ii) development of agricultural infrastructure, market access and processing; (iii) structuring of agricultural sector actors with a view to their professionalization and their close involvement with the various segments of the private sector; (iv) the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises, agribusiness through the revitalization of value chains and the emergence of partnerships between stakeholders. This project will establish the creation of thirty industrial units structuring for the value chains targeted (inputs, packaging / packaging, equipment and maintenance, distribution, marketing and advertising, etc.) whose effects are to be evaluated. and setting up favorable conditions for agribusiness operators in terms of logistical infrastructures allowing the integration of value chains.

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

9. **Transboundary Biosphere Reserve in the Mono Delta** (2014 – 2018): This project financed by the GIZ, is a transnational initiative covering neighbouring buffer zones in the two partner countries Togo and Benin. In each of the neighbouring buffer zones, the focus is on using forests, rivers and fields in a...
sustainable manner. Here, the project is supporting training for relevant groups on how to conserve resources and how to set up the organisations and management structures that will regulate sustainable usage of these resources. To ensure that local activities are placed on a secure legal basis, the project team is advising state stakeholders at regional and national level on how they can drive economic development by preserving biodiversity and ecosystem services and implementing ecosystem-based measures to protect against flooding, as well as on how they can integrate such activities into their development plans. The project is also taking a leading role in forming a transboundary coordination group. Once all the necessary steps have been taken, the partner countries Benin and Togo will apply to have the Mono delta recognised as a biosphere reserve by UNESCO's 'Man and the Biosphere' (MAB) program.

During the PPG phase, in-depth consultations will be undertaken to establish partnerships and practical modalities for linking and collaborating with the above ongoing initiatives so that duplication is avoided and LDCF resources build on the progress and achievements made to date through such initiatives. A strategy and plan for collaboration with relevant ongoing and planned initiatives will be prepared during the preparatory phase, including defining the roles and responsibilities of critical stakeholders.

The project will receive co-financing from different sources, as depicted in the following table. As explained above, this information will be updated during the project preparation phase.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor and project name</th>
<th>Lead executing agency / total budget (USD M) / timing</th>
<th>Baseline project description</th>
<th>Co-financing amount and additional value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ProMIFA (Project for Incentive Facility Support for Risk-Sharing in agriculture)</td>
<td>Ministry of finance and Economy and MIFA Agency Total: 35 M USD Period: 2019-2024</td>
<td>The project offers a package of support to small individual producers, farmers' organizations, agricultural cooperatives, micro, small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises and other actors on selected value chain to improve their access to financing and market</td>
<td>Co-financing: 20,000,000 The LDCF additional investment will leverage and strengthen the focus on CCA amongst ProMIFA supported producers, including provision of training and introduction of climate proofed agricultural technologies. In turn the LDCF project project will link and benefit from the ProMIFA investments in developing and strengthening value chains – as target cooperatives will be able to more readily sell produce, through benefitting from storage and other infrastructure while enhancing their financial literacy and benefiting from improved financial services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JICA</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>The project consists of the construction of a modern fishing port in the city of Lomé</td>
<td>Co-financing: 20,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>of a new fishing port in Lomé</th>
<th>Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Production (MAPAH)</th>
<th>The construction of a new fishing port will provide littoral producers appropriate and safe infrastructure utilized for fisheries-related purposes and during the transport of fish or fish products.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donor: JICA</td>
<td>Total JICA funding: 20 M Period: 2016-2021</td>
<td>The proposed project will be additional to the JICA funds, by improving capacities in integrated coastal management and introducing soft adoption measures in fishing production systems in the coastline. While Component 1 will contribute to enabling the environment for integrated coastal management, Component 2 will offer trainings on appropriate fishing techniques.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAO Country Programme Framework</th>
<th>Ministry of Environment, Sustainable development and protection of the nature (MEDDPN) and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Production (MAPAH)</th>
<th>Within the CPF, FAO is supporting the Government of Togo through several initiatives focusing on two major areas: i) capacity building to boost agricultural production and food security including in emergencies, and ii) improvement of the sustainable management of the environment and natural resources (land, forests and water)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donor: FAO</td>
<td>Total: 15,932,000 Period: 2018-2023</td>
<td>Co-financing: 6,432,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The additionality of the intended project to FAO’s activities in the country will be increased awareness on climate change adaptation and climate risks in coastal productive systems, deployment and outscaling of proven CCA technologies to enhance resilience, and integrated adaptive planning to increase resilience of vulnerable livelihoods and ecosystems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**b) iii. Remaining Barriers**

Despite the baseline programs and projects described above, there are still key barriers that prevent stakeholders from taking adequate action to reduce vulnerability to impacts of climate change and increase resilience in Togo's coastal area. The following table summarizes the logic underlying the design of this proposed LDCF investment, beginning with the key barriers preventing stakeholders from adapting to climate change in Togo's fishery agriculture, livestock and forestry sectors. The main contributing issues and causes related to each barrier are then summarized along with the key measures to address these in order to enable stakeholders to overcome the barriers.

**Table 2: Barriers, causes and measures to address barriers**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barriers</th>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Key measures to address barriers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Insufficient knowledge management and lack of CC resilient agricultural, forestry and fisheries practices and technologies | - Limited systematic analysis of climate change related vulnerabilities in the agriculture, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry sectors.  
- Insufficient coordination among policy makers.  
**Inadequate monitoring and reporting systems on climate change impacts on fisheries and aquaculture, agricultural and forestry systems within sector ministries, at local and national level.** | - Enabling national agricultural, forestry and fisheries (including aquaculture) and related policies and strategies.  
- Enhanced capacity that foster integrated coastal management, transformative adaptation and development not only within line ministries but also among other relevant non state stakeholders, government and private agencies.  
- Conducting vulnerability assessments to examine climate change on targeted ecosystems  
- Strengthening collaboration between Government and research centres  
**Establishing effective monitoring and knowledge sharing mechanisms.** |
| Limited institutional and human resource capacity to generate strategic approaches for integrated management of the ecosystems of the project area | - Limited experience with the development of integrated coastal management (ICM).  
- Existing laws and policies do not address coastal zone management/conservation directly.  
- Institutional roles and responsibilities related to ICM do not exist.  
- Regulatory frameworks governing agriculture, development, forestry, fisheries and biodiversity conservation along coastal zones exist but there are important gaps in implementing texts and the country lacks the institutional capacity, nationally and locally to implement these effectively. | - Enhanced cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms and knowledge sharing of good practices  
- Mapping and harmonization of existing laws related to the management of the coastal zone  
- Strengthen the capacity of the High Council for the sea (HCM) to mainstream ICM and CCA |
| Unsustainable, intensive land use and limited experience in CC A measures along the coastal region. | - Lack of technical knowledge and needed equipment amongst coastal producers.  
- Unsustainable harvesting of both near coast fishes and of mangroves.  
- Lack of data on sustainable harvesting levels. | - Support alternative livelihoods, i.e aquaculture  
- Help generate improved data and information on sustainable harvesting and production levels.  
**Empowering local communities through community co-management schemes to improve livelihoods.** |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Limited financial resources and support for investment in enhancing resilience among agricultural livelihoods</th>
<th>Limited access to public services, markets and information, and technologies constrains scale without initial investments to ease barriers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Limited financial resources available to fully assess and address the prioritized adaptation needs of target sectors and vulnerable regions of the country</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CO management schemes to improve livelihoods of coastal communities and restore natural infrastructure.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Plan and implement community CCA plans that guide investments</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Mainstreaming ICM and CCA into community level action plans, municipality budgets, sectoral policies and related budgets</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Development of a resource mobilization strategy for the promotion of integrated management of the coastal zone</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**c) The proposed alternative scenario**

The previous sections describe a series of baseline actions and projects to support coastal ecosystem management. However, these do not address adequately climate change. LDCF funds will build on the above baseline in order to support critical and catalytic actions that will greatly increase the adaptive capacity of coastal and adjacent communities and increase their climate resilience.

The proposed alternative will address climate change adaptation in the fisheries, forestry, livestock and agriculture sector in Togo systematically for the first time. As noted above, Togo is a country dependent on agricultural, forestry and aquatic products for its food and nutrition security and economy but these sectors are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The project will strengthen coordination amongst the sectors and bring together key stakeholders to address the priority actions identified in the NAPA priority activities 1- building capacity to support CCA in the coastal zone and supporting production diversification (agriculture, livestock and fisheries); 3- coastal zone management against coastal erosion; and 6- adapting agriculture production to CC. The project will address the limited capacity in Togo to analyze vulnerability, to plan and implement interventions and to develop policy and governance at national, sub-national and community levels across sectors through an integrated coastal management (ICM) approach.

The project will be implemented through the following four components, seven main outcomes will be attained:

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

**Specific Issues**
Although there has been a great increase in overall and general capacity to adapt to climate change in Togo, very little capacity specific to the coastal communities as well as on dynamics of the ecosystems facing climate change has been developed. For example, there is little specific understanding of how climate change/variability may affect coastal ecosystems and livelihoods, how it will affect the communities, and what specific adaptation/response measures can be used. Finally, although it is known that improved ecosystem management and integrated coastal management (ICM) will increase resilience, the knowledge of how to do this, notably on how to sustainably manage mangroves, sacred forests (including replanting) and other terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in the coastal region of Togo, is very limited. Lack of reliable data on stocks and production of coastal natural resources prevents decision makers to make informed decision on the sustainable use of such resources. Financial resources and appropriate instruments are therefore needed to gather information, support vulnerability studies and assessments of environmental and socio-economic impacts of climate change. Research on coastal erosion undertaken by the Centre for Integrated Coastal Zone Management and Environment at the University of Lomé has made little to no progress due to lack of financial resources. All of these efforts need to be supported.

**Adaptation alternative**

Building on previous assessments and filling gaps, the first step will be to assess the vulnerability of the coastal communities to climate change. As necessary, this may include an assessment of the vulnerability to climate change of mangroves, marine ecosystems and gallery, riparian and sacred forests. This may also include data collection to better understand the nature of the climate change/vulnerability threat in target productions systems and of coastal erosion. These assessments will be a basis for prioritizing target communities and for designing support activities. They will also include a thorough evaluation of the biodiversity conservation status of targeted coastal ecosystems. The climate change assessment process will be linked to existing processes to prepare and implement a system to constantly monitor and report on the impacts of CC on agricultural, fishery and forestry sectors, this will be pilot tested at both national and local level.

This component will also provide technical assistance and build capacity among local and national government authorities on ICM and on how to plan, implement and mobilize resources to mainstream CCA in policies and programs. This will contribute to enabling the environment for integrated coastal zone management in a climate resilient way. In order to ensure an effective coordination across ministries and to facilitate the mainstreaming of most effective CCA strategies and practices into policies, strategies and plans the project aims at establishing a cross-sectoral coordination mechanism including (but not limited to) MEFF, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries Department and the Ministry of Tourism.

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

**Specific Issues**

Despite a comprehensive list of policy and legislative instruments, and initiatives supporting the sustainable management of the coastal area, coastal ecosystems continue to be severely jeopardized by the impacts of climate change and anthropogenic pressures. Poverty and a lack of knowledge of more sustainable forms of land use lead local inhabitants to overuse the natural resources they depend on, thereby losing the basis for their livelihoods in the
medium-long term.

Support for alternative income-generating activities for those whose livelihoods dependent on related coastal-zone activities are urgently needed in combination with rehabilitation efforts in the climate-change affected area. The present project aims to introduce an integrated coastal management approach to reinforce production resilience and to protect and rehabilitate coastal ecosystems.

**Adaptation alternative**

Reverse the trend of ecosystem degradation and to strengthen the resilience of coastal ecosystems, sustainable alternatives for these low income communities will be offered. This component will provide technical assistance to local stakeholders and build capacity among the communities living in fragile ecosystems, to develop their "community CCA action plans". Support to these communities will consist in finding sustainable alternatives to existing inappropriate activities such as sand mining. By promoting the diversification of climate resilient livelihoods strategies, coastal communities will be better placed to manage climate risks and vulnerabilities. The diversification will be achieved by supporting the following activities: (i) rehabilitation of degraded areas through reforestation and the stabilization of river banks (including rehabilitation of woodlots). This will be addressed by establishing community-based committees/groups and incentive mechanisms for the establishment of river banks and coastline management structures; (ii) developing handicrafts and supporting ecotourism, building on the existing ecotourism infrastructure; (iii) developing additional income-generating activities such as medicinal plants production etc.; (iv) sustainable management of wood and charcoal energy, bush fire, reforestation, and participative management of existent forest.

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

**Specific issues**

Recurrent droughts, floods, and the gradual degradation of land are exacerbating falling agricultural, forestry and fishing production exposing vulnerable coastal communities to food insecurity. Past and current adaptation coping mechanisms developed by communities (e.g. adaptive seeds variety, migration to lower lands, etc.) appear to be of limited use in the context of anticipated climate change scenarios. Climate change is causing growing uncertainty about future temperatures and precipitation, threatening the security of investments in agriculture. Poor farmers have little capacity to absorb risk and are not able to adapt to those imposed by climate change. Coastal communities are also facing difficulties in identifying and engaging with resilient alternative livelihood strategies in areas where climate change is posing direct threats to economic activities, limiting the rural households’ abilities to purchase food during the bad years. This is compounded by the fact that farmers often have to sell whatever assets they have in the event of crop failure thereby compounding the vicious cycle of poverty and maladaptation. In the coastal and littoral area the current small scale farming system is characterized by low-input management systems comprising mainly of vegetable crops mostly grown for own consumption with yields that are increasingly affected by low soil fertility and more frequent and intense climate variability.
However, the current use of woodfuel in the target area is largely taking place in unmanaged and/or uncontrolled conditions leading to; (i) environmental degradation (degradation of land and forests, loss of biodiversity, increase in GHG emissions), (ii) a decrease in economic productivity, (iii) gender inequality and protection risks, and (iv) severe health damage.

**Adaptation alternative**

The project will promote strategies and activities to diversify and make production systems more climate-resilient. This will be achieved by introducing innovative technologies and CCA best practices in agricultural, fishing and forestry-based production systems. The project will offer training on appropriate fishing, agriculture and agro-forestry techniques as well as providing fishing, farming and gardening equipment to the coastal communities. All selected practices will aim at promoting integrated approaches to soil fertility, water management, agro-forestry and food and energy systems. The project will build on existing FFS efforts in the southern coastal region, which will ensure a continuous process for updating the skills and information base needed for communities to cope with CC. The CCA interventions will be carried out in form of an integrated coastal management approach, taking into account the special adaption needs of farmers, fishermen and forestry dwellers. The CCA best practices identified and implemented will strengthen and diversify ecosystem services as a strategy to improve both economic and agro-ecological resilience through the use of local and improved climate resistant varieties (i.e improved cultivars of fonio, diversification and improvement of horticulture varieties, use of crop-rotation schemes (i.e cowpea, fonio and legumes) for sustainable intensification promoting innovative Integrated Food and Energy Systems (IFES) by either i) optimizing land use efficiency by combining food and energy crops on the same land, such as agroforestry systems, and/or ii) by optimizing biomass use in a cascading sequence through the recycling of all by-products (i.e fonio husks for briquettes and/or livestock manure for biogas); development of small-scale irrigation, the installation of storm resistant fishing cages and ponds, diversification of farmed species and production processes, stocks and strains with wider tolerance to environmental changes, as well as through greening the woodfuel value chain targeting production (more efficient wood-to-charcoal conversion technologies), processing (i.e more efficient kilns for fish processing such as for example the Thiaroye Processing technique (TPT)) and end use (i.e improved appliances such as energy efficient cook stoves).

**Component 4: Project monitoring and dissemination of results**

The performance monitoring will rely essentially on the project M&E system. The M&E system will specify the impact, outcome and output indicators, the activities to be performed, the methodology, and clarify the roles and responsibilities of partners and stakeholders. The monitoring and evaluation system will include outcome and output indicators relevant to LDCF objectives targeted by the project. Outcome and output indicators which will be gender sensitive, targets and baseline will be established during the full proposal preparation stage. Best climate change adaptation practices will be screened based on the indicators: environment friendliness, potential to reduce the impacts of climate risks, economic viability, sustainability, social acceptability, gender sensitivity, income generation, enterprise diversification, seasonal relevance and community’s need. The GEF funds will be used to carry out an independent mid-term and a final evaluation, and to disseminate good practices and lessons-learned for up-scaling by the partners and stakeholders to ensure the project’s sustainability.

d) **Alignment with GEF Focal Area and/or Impact Program Strategies**
The proposed project will contribute to all three strategic objectives under the LDCF strategy for 2018-2022. However, it makes the largest and most direct contribution to the first strategic objective (LDCF Objective 1), *Reduce vulnerability and increase resilience through innovation and technology transfer for climate change adaptation*. It will contribute to Outcome 1.1 (Technologies and innovation solutions piloted or deployed to reduce climate-related risks and/or enhance resilience) by providing direct support to at least 12,000 producers in poor, vulnerable communities along the coast, developing alternative livelihoods and developing more climate resilient agricultural, fishing and forestry practices. LDCF Objective 2 (Mainstream climate change adaptation and resilience for systemic impact) is aligned with the activities of incorporating climate change adaptation in sectoral and environmental strategies and community action plans, Component 1 and 2. LDCF Objective 3 (Foster enabling conditions for effective and integrated climate change adaptation) is aligned with the capacity building activities of the national and provincial government technical staff under Component 1.

e) Additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline

Togo is a least developed country and it extremely vulnerable to climate change. Climate change poses a significant threat to coastal development and food security. The country currently has very low adaptive capacity at both local and national levels. Coastal communities are amongst the most vulnerable, and their capacity to deal with climate variability is extremely low. Without financial and technical support, these problems will persist and grow, and any development gains attained over the past decade may be lost as climate change advances.

As seen in the previous sections, development and ecosystem management activities will take place in the baseline, including important investments designed to help coastal communities protect the coast and to generate revenue through improved financial services. However, the baseline does not adequately tackle climate change. It does not address the challenges exacerbated and complicated by climate change. Without additional financing to generate effective adaptation models and establish support frameworks and empower the vulnerable communities, the anticipated challenges and costs associated with climate change will increase. This project will contribute towards reducing these challenges and costs by implementing priority appropriate adaptation measures.

The LDCF investment will leverage and augment the existing baseline. The use of LDCF funds will target the margin between the current development baseline and an improved development scenario that promotes climate proofed technologies and incorporates best international CCA principles and practices.

f) The adaptation benefits and co- global environmental benefits

The proposed project is expected to generate the following adaptation benefits: (i) increased knowledge and understanding of CC-induced threats on coastal production systems; (i) provision of tools and training for 10,000 small farmers and 2000 fishermen to improve their capacity to adapt to CC through: (a) rehabilitation and expansion of an aquaculture park; (b) a network of FFS adopting improved CCA strategies and practices, (c) farmer cooperatives adopting crop protection systems and sustainable land and water practices, d) introduction of new varieties of cereals to increase food security; (iii) more resilient rural livelihoods through the incorporation of innovative technologies and a broader array of income opportunities including sustainable aquaculture, agro-forestry,
eco-tourism; (iv) the implementation of community actions plans for the restoration and sustainable management of coastal ecosystems; and (vii) mainstreaming CCA into fisheries, forestry and agricultural policies and programs and increasing institutional capacity at national level to develop cross-sectoral CCA policies, strategies and programs.

**Biodiversity:** The project will aim at improving and changing agricultural production practices to be more biodiversity friendly. Priority will be given to actions aimed at conserving and promoting the sustainable use of the endemic CWR of agricultural species that are particularly climate resilient, such as Cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*), Sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*) and/or fonio millet (*Digitaria exilis* Kipp. Stapf and *Digitaria iburua* Stapf), for which Togo is a genetic reserve location of global significance.

The proposed work undertaken will promote the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in coastal production landscapes, while contributing to local peoples’ livelihoods as well as environmentally securing the ecological integrity and sustainability of coastal and marine ecosystems. Reducing the pressures on the coastal zone, the project will contribute indirectly to the protection of the following species of global significance:

Togo's riparian and gallery forests that abound in valuable forest species such as *Aplocheilichthys keilhacki*, mentioned in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, and other plant species such as i.e *Berlinia grandiflora*, *Uapaca spp.*, *Pentadesma butyracea*, *Erythrophleum suaveolens*, *Canarium schweinfurthii*, *Symphonia globulifera*, *Mitragyna stipulosa*, *Raffia hookeri*, *Raffia sudanica* etc. Moreover forests in Togo comprise part of the Guinean forests biome of West Africa – one of 34 Biodiversity Hotspots, as classified by Conservation International.

The coastal area includes also mangroves, riparian forests, seagrass beds, marshes and estuaries including aquatic and marine endangered species, such as sea tortoise, sharks, hippos (*Hippopotamus amphibius*), Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*), Nile softshell turtle (*Trionyx triunguis*), several species of ducks (*Dendrocygna viduata*, *Anhinga rufa*, *Egretta gularis*), several species of herons (*Ardeola spp.*.) as well as many bird species, such as the martins, waders, shorebirds, and terns.

**g) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up**

**Innovativeness:** The project is innovative in that it will promote an integrated and eco-systems based approach to adaptation, designed to enable local communities and local stakeholders to strengthen the resilience of their livelihoods to climate change as well as the resilience of vulnerable coastal ecosystems upon which their livelihoods depend. The project will strategically focus its investment in vulnerable and disaster prone eco-systems which also significantly contribute to climate resilience of threatened biodiversity. The ecosystem approach will be applied to coastal production systems to render agricultural production resilient to climate change and to mitigate the impact of climate change on food production in the coastal area through integrated crop, livestock and fish farming systems.

At the farm level, an Integrated Food and Energy System (IFES) approach will be applied and scaled out in support of sustainable intensification of agriculture and diversification of crops by including climate resilient food crop varieties. The IFES approach aims at integrating climate resilient crops in production fields for increased resilience of existing farming system and higher profitability of small-holders. The self-reinforcing synergy between selected plants has the
objective to increase yields while making the farming system more adaptive and resilient to climate change. Moreover, in order to support IFES systems, interventions will focus on selected water management and irrigation systems that are more sensitive to greater rainfall variability, local practices with potential to establish a local supply infrastructure

**Sustainability of the capacities introduced:** The proposed project intends to tackle various scales, sectors and stakeholders in a multi-governmental approach that involves national authorities, regional bodies and local communities and leaders, and NGOs. In terms of developing ownership for adaptation measures among the local communities, participatory approaches will be a key tool in the project planning process. The aim is facilitate the development of community-led innovation to adapt to climate change, bringing in local knowledge and devolving responsibility amongst coastal communities. Moreover, 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 component 2 and 4 will enhance and potentiate those of Component 1 and 3 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 and on ecosystem approaches to fishing and aquaculture approaches and techniques will contribute to better resilience and sustainability of the project results.

**Institutional strengthening:** By creating strong awareness, capacity building and inter-institutional and local dialogue on climate change adaptation in sector policies and programs (agriculture, fisheries and forestry), the project aims at ensuring that the process of adaptation to climate change will persist beyond project duration. Effective communication between the lead ministry dealing with climate change adaptation (e.g. MERFF and MAEP) and central ministries such as finance and planning (MoFE) will be reinforced and guaranteed by the project through an inter-sectoral coordination mechanism.

**Income generation:** Income generating activities such as handicrafts and ecotourism, Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFP) production, and small livestock raising will increase and diversify stakeholder revenue; thereby enhancing the financial sustainability and acceptance of proposed methods over the long term.
1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

Table 3: Project locations with geo-referenced information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICTS</th>
<th>COORDINATE X</th>
<th>COORDINATE Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BAS-MONO</td>
<td>1.65487</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAHO</td>
<td>1.22876</td>
<td>7.01684</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4: Map of intervention area
2. Stakeholders
Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Key stakeholders include local communities, regional and district administrations, government agencies and national and regional research centers as appropriate. The project will also engage with private sector entities, NGOs and CBOs as partners for on-the-ground implementation at the local level. The list below is a guideline to the necessary list of stakeholders, and a thorough analysis of stakeholders will be undertaken during the PPG phase.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential contributions and roles in the LDCF project</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government of Togo (Ministries and agencies)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Environment, Sustainable development and protection of nature (MEDDPN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Production (MAPAH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Grassroots Development, Crafts, Youth and Youth Employment (MDBAJEJ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Local Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Trade, Industry, Private Sector Development and Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Social Action,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

https://gefportal.worldbank.org
Global Environment Facility (GEF) Operations

### Women and Literacy

Promote participation of women and coordinating and monitoring women’s programmes. His ministry will ensure that gender is mainstreamed in all project activities and will ensure the identification of potential partners.

### Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development Planning (MoFE)

MoFE will not intervene directly in project implementation but will be actively involved in all inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms.

### Regional and local administrations

#### Local government

Grouped in «collectives» consisting of prefectures, town hall and canton level administrations, they enact local laws on land management, incentives for rehabilitation of natural resources, etc. Local government authorities will ensure proper identification of project partners and facilitate the planning and implementation of local community plans integrating CCA.

#### Local leaders

The rural area in Togo is almost entirely governed by customary law under which rural land, the backbone of agricultural and forestry activities, belong to a given community. The role of traditional leaders will be, among others, to: facilitate community consultation and dispute management (including land-related disputes); and facilitate access to land and land use contracts, contribute to public awareness on the protection of vulnerable coastal ecosystems, acquisition and sharing of local knowledge and techniques of sustainable land management, agro-forestry, sustainable fishing.

### Community level stakeholders:

The project will seek involvement of the below indicative list of CSOs, and NGOs, especially for their network with local communities in the targeted areas. The participation of community groups, including women groups and youth groups, in the project areas will be sought and determined during the PPG activities.

#### Producers Organizations

- Togolese Fisheries Cooperatives Union (UNICOOPTO) with its local branches especially: (i) The Maritime Fisheries Cooperatives Union (UNICOPEMA); (ii) The Fish processing women group Union (UGFETRAPO); (iii) The National Network of women working in fisheries in Togo (RENAFEP-Togo).
- National Federation of market gardeners organizations of Togo (FENOMAT)
  - The Togolese Coordination of Farmers (CTOP) is a national apex organisation representing 500,000 members, of which 30% are women, divided into 17 peasant organizations or trade unions covering the territory.
  - The Plateforme de Propriétaires de Forêts Privées et Communautaires du Togo (PFPC) and The Plateforme nationale des femmes REDD+ du Togo

#### NGOs

The national NGOs such as AVOTODE, COSOL, WILDAF-Togo, AGBOZEGUE, MOPIP, EQUINAT, INADES FORMATION, etc., will actively participate in planning and implementation of the project according to their competences. They will be contracted by the project through Letters of Agreement.

### Research Institutions and Centers of Innovation

The Togolese Agricultural Research Institute (ITRA) is Togo’s main agricultural research and development (R&D) agency. Its main mission is to coordinate the national agricultural research system and conduct research to promote agricultural development across the country. It has a scientific strategy...
ed on the division of the country into four agro-ecological zones for research, each zone hosting an agricultural research center (CRA). CRAs are centers of excellence for research on specific products. The project will in particular coordinate work with the CRA-Coast based in Davie and the CRA - Forest area based in Kpalime.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Private Sector: private entities will play a pivotal role in the proposed project by helping to identify alternatively livelihoods and promising value chains in mangrovescoastal ecosystems, to help structuring value chains through financial investments and technical expertise, to ease access to markets and scale-up livelihoods initiatives.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private Sector entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Risk-Based Agricultural Finance Incentive Mechanism (MIFA) …. established in 2018 will be the main institutional instrument through which the project will seek the participation and support of private sector actors in the country. MIFA will facilitate the interaction between agricultural producers and cooperatives benefiting from the project, and service providers, for improved access to technologies, inputs and financial products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and vegetable processing companies such as: FIRST, JUNABIO and Brasserie du Benin. The Project will facilitate the establishment of partnerships between agricultural cooperatives and food processing companies already involved in similar partnerships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial institutions such as Ecobank, Orabank and FUSEC. Through the MIFA mechanism, the Project will explore potential partnerships between target cooperatives and local and regional financial institutions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

This is described in the table above (right hand column).
3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

The proposed project will follow the GEF and FAO policy of ensuring gender equality since poor rural women are among the most affected by CC. The project will therefore ensure the equal participation of men and women in the initial stages of project preparation, approval and implementation. A needs assessment will be done at the project development phase and be used to define the roles of women and men early in the project. Producers Organizations (POs) representing women (i.e. UGFETRAPO, RENAFEP-Togo, etc.) as well as youth organizations will contribute to mobilize these groups in the different phases of the project. The NGOs involved in gender issues will be engaged as to further facilitate women's access to land for market gardening and will take an active part in promoting the rights of women and youth. The project will develop a Gender analysis that will identify the different roles and responsibilities of women and men, their control over and access to resources and services, their knowledge base and access to information, and their involvement in decision-making processes and leadership roles in local institutions, organizations and networks. By including a thorough gender analysis at the design stage, the project is able to identify and address gender gaps and support strategic activities that promote women's and men's economic and sociopolitical empowerment. The gender analysis will be conducted in a participatory manner, which will raise the consciousness of local women and men about different types of gender inequality and empowers women and men to take action to reduce inequality. Further, the gender analysis will be mainstreamed into livelihoods analysis and thereby represent another principal cornerstone of project design and implementation. The gender analysis will also be an integral part of project implementation and activities to monitor progress and assess project impact. The gender and needs analysis will be undertaken at PPG.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment? Yes

- closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;
- improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or Yes
- generating socio-economic benefits or services for women. Yes

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators? Yes
4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

The Risk-Based Agricultural Finance Incentive Mechanism (MIFA) established in 2018 will be the main institutional instrument through which the project will seek the participation and support of private sector actors in the country. MIFA will facilitate the interaction between agricultural producers and cooperatives benefiting from the project, and service providers, for improved access to technologies, inputs and financial products.

Through some of the activities, the project will raise awareness on the risks related to climate change, but also the opportunities for the private sector. An area of particular interest is the financial sector, where specific financial service providers have a clear role to play in the development of innovative programmes that provide communities with enhanced access to a wide range of innovative financial and non-financial services that are integrated to climate change. The third component in particular will emphasize private sector engagement and potential public-private-partnerships will be explored through the value-chain analysis. The component addresses the scale and sustainability of the investments by ensuring there is sustained participation of communities, enterprise development, and market-oriented approach to climate-resilience. In light of this, the component will also enhance access to finance in support of the various investments for climate-resilient livelihoods including productivity enhancement, value-chain development and market access.

During PPG, a feasibility study will be undertaken to identify local level access to finance models, stakeholders, and effective strategies.

Under component 3, the project intends to strengthen already established agricultural cooperatives (agricultural and fisheries related) by both promoting agricultural diversification and by increasing their entrepreneurial capacities through relevant farmer field schools modules and by building partnership with IFAD’s baseline project.

The project will also interact with the eco-tourism and manufacturing industry and seek to build partnerships with interested partners. A thorough stakeholder mapping to indentify potential partnership to pursue during project design will be carried out during PPG.
5. Risks

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Project design (table format acceptable)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identified Risks</th>
<th>Risk Rating</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Complex institutional framework and project structure, and weak human resources capacity | Medium | A well-identified project unit will be installed by resorting if necessary to expertise not available within Ministries involved.  
A Capacitation process will however be implemented to allow all actors to understand and play their role in the whole process thorough training before startup activities.  
Proactive monitoring and evaluation system will be setup to quickly correct any anomalies.  
Fiduciary risk assessment of the main executing partners will be conducted during PPG phase to help identify the most appropriate execution modality option for Project implementation. Depending on the assessment risk rating, a full or a hybrid Partners Implementation Modality (OPIM) agreement - to use FAO’s terminology - will be discussed with the implementing partner and accurate risk mitigation plans will be developed and agreed upon accordingly. Unless updated HACT assessments of the implementing partners already exist, an independent firm will be hired to conduct the fiduciary assessment during PPG. |
| Lack of commitment/buy-in from local communities may result in failure of demonstration projects. | Medium | A stakeholder engagement plan will be drafted during the PPG phase.  
Community level stakeholders will be engaged during the PPG phase to ensure their buy-in into the LDCF project.  
Local communities will be actively engaged during implementation of interventions.  
A bottom-up grassroots approach will be fostered throughout the project’s development and implementation phases |
| For aquaculture, conflict between users of resources on lakes | Medium | Involve local communities’ chiefs to secure property rights on the use of the lakes, ponds.  
Ensure selection of beneficiaries is made based on clear and well defined criteria approved through participatory approach |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Current climate and seasonal variability and/or hazard events result in poor restoration results. | Medium | Ensure that current climatic variability is taken into account in restoration process.  
Focus on resilient species, and techniques to: i) assist plant growth particularly in the seedling/sapling phases; and ii) reduce risk of damage from hazard events.  
Plant species in appropriate seasons to reduce risk of hazard impact. |
| Disagreement amongst stakeholders with regards to intervention site selection. | Low   | Intervention sites will be selected using a strict list of criteria in order to ensure the selection is transparent, based on logical criteria, and equitable.  
There will be a participatory approach to the project, particularly with regards to intervention site selection. |
| Loss of government support may result in lack of prioritization of LDCF project activities. | Low   | Ensure that government maintains its commitment and by undertaking regular stakeholder consultation and involvement. |
| Capacity constraints of local institutions may limit the ability to undertake the research and interventions. | Medium | Identify and develop human resource capacity as required.  
Initiate collaboration and exchange between local institutions and international research institutes.  
A Technical Advisor and/or a National Expert will work closely with the LDCF Project Manager to ensure timely delivery of project outputs. |
6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Protection of Nature (MEDDPN) will act as the main executing agency of the Project with the technical support of national, prefecture and municipal level government offices. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) chaired by MEDDPN will be established to ensure coordination and provide guidance to the project. Roles and responsibilities will be further defined at the early stages of the project preparation phase once the fiduciary risk assessments of MEDDPN will be completed as per FAO Policy.

Close coordination with the following GEF initiatives will be assured to avoid duplications and maximize sharing of lessons learned:

**The Investments Towards Resilient Management of Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystems Project** (World Bank/IW, BD, LD). This GEF financed project targets three landscapes: the transboundary ecosystem of Chenal de Gbaga at the border with Togo and Benin, off-shore Benin and Sao Tome and Principe islands. It is fully blended with the World Bank’s baseline West Africa Coastal Areas Management Investment Program (WACA) covering six countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Senegal, Benin, Togo and Sao Tome and Principe). While the WACA baseline project provides green/grey infrastructure, particularly in the most populated/urbanized centers along the coast, the GEF project complements this by covering green infrastructure measures in rural areas adjoining the centers targeted by the baseline. In Togo-Benin, the GEF project focuses on the trans-boundary Chenal de Gbaga located in Benin's Western zone around Grand Popo city and Togo's coastal zone East of Aného. The project intends to strengthen the capacity of government institutions at the local level to deal with trans-boundary management of shared ecosystems (e.g. through training, provision of equipment); review and update the regulatory framework for management of shared natural resources; develop management options and co-management plans for better management of trans-boundary coastal natural resources; and hold consultations with local actors related to relevant issues (e.g. control invasive species, preparation of documents for the designation of Chenal de Gbaga as a Ramsar site). These will directly complement WACA-financed investments, which target institutional strengthening related to other major coastal risks (e.g. erosion and floods) in the larger urban landscape.

**Strengthening Climate Resilience of Infrastructure in Coastal Areas in Togo.** (KossiAgbavi and Baguida Beach) (AfDB/LDCF/MERF). This project focuses on: i) making infrastructure climate resilience and therefore mitigate the risk of seeing transport infrastructure harmed or destroyed by coastal erosion; ii) supporting local coastal communities who exploit the sand and marine gravel. Coordination amongst the two projects will be sought all throughout project implementation through the definition of joint work plans, particularly in connection to capacity building activities for coastal management and specifically for the elaboration of integrated coastal management plans and the establishment of regulatory frameworks for accessing and using the coastal area. Both projects are intended to be implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MERF) through its Environment Directorate in close collaboration with other line ministries. MERF will chair the proposed project Steering Committee, hence facilitating coordination efforts. During the PPG
phase, in-depth consultations will be undertaken to establish practical modalities for linking and collaborating with the AfDB/GEF project so that synergies are well established and duplication is avoided.

**Togo Integrated Disaster and Land Management (PGICT).** This is a joint initiative of the World Bank, in partnership with the GEF, the TerrAfrica partners, the EU and The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). The development objective of the PGICT for Togo is to strengthen institutional capacity of targeted institutions to manage risk of flooding and land degradation in targeted rural and urban areas. There are four components to the project. The first component is institutional strengthening and awareness rising to enhance the capacity of key national, regional, local, and community organizations engaged in disaster risk and sustainable land management (DRM and SLM); the second component promotes community-based activities for adaptation and sustainable land management, and the third supports early warning, monitoring, and knowledge systems. The proposed project will complement such activities in areas not covered by this WB project. It will complement institutional strengthening efforts by further enhancing inter-institutional coordination pertaining to coastal ecosystems management and further building technical capacity of using restoration and conservation of vulnerable coastal areas as an ecosystem-based adaptation strategy. The alternatives livelihoods that the proposed project will identify and implement will be informed by lessons learned from resilient livelihoods implemented by this project.

**Adapting Agriculture Production in Togo (ADAPT) (2014-2019).** This is a joint initiative of the Government of Togo and IFAD supported by The GEF/Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) aimed at increasing the scope of PADAT by rendering its activities less vulnerable to climate change and therefore more sustainable over time. The project aims to: (i) contribute to integrating and disseminating knowledge on climate change at the local and national levels (rural organizations); (ii) support the integration of tools as to adapt the selected agricultural production systems (maize, rice and cassava); (iii) diversify activities in order to improve agriculture producers’ resilience. The proposed project is going to build on the experiences gained designing and implementing tools for climate proofing agriculture production systems to implement and disseminate integrated climate-resilient agricultural practices in the coastal area.

FAO is providing technical assistance to the Government of Togo in developing the GCF financed NAP readiness proposal by September 2019. FAO’s direct involvement in the NAP readiness development process will ensure alignment between the two initiatives.

The NAP readiness project intends to develop regional plans for climate change adaptation in rural development sectors (agriculture, forestry, livestock, water resources and fisheries) and will cover the five regions of Togo while the LDCF project will focus on the Maritime region. Early lessons and feedback from each project will inform the implementation of the other. As proposed in the project knowledge management and communication strategy, a two ways flow of information between the two projects will ensure complementarity of the initiatives and will allow building synergies where appropriate.

Moreover, coordination between the proposed LDCF project and the GCF portfolio will be facilitated by the Directorate of the Environment that hosts both the GCF NDA and the UNFCCC Focal Point. Both focal points were directly consulted during PIF formulation and this will continue throughout project design and implementation.

In terms of coordination with other LDCF financed projects, when developing the PIF, the design team took into consideration the entire GEF portfolio in the country (including LDCF and GEF TF projects under implementation, those about to end and those in formulation phase – GEF 7). Relevant project teams where consulted to explore potential collaborations and synergies and the consultation process will continue throughout PPG and during implementation. Moreover coordination with both ADAPT (IFAD led) and PGICT (WB led) will be sought through each project PSC’s as the same stakeholders, including the FAO country office, are members to these. Text has been added in section 6 (Coordination) of the PIF to include collaboration with ADAPT and PGICT.
7. Consistency with National Priorities

Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions

Yes

If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc

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

The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2009). NAPA’s vision is to improve the adaptation capacity in the communities that are faced with the negative impact of climate change, by identifying the immediate and urgent adaptation needs and the response options, as well as developing strategies aimed to build capacities of actors and local authorities. More precisely, NAPA identifies the following major strategic axes, which are: the building of capacities of rural farmers and producers exposed to climate change through support to production and diversification; the rational management of the threatened natural resources; the protection and securing of infrastructures and structuring equipment at risk; and finally, early warning on climate disasters. The adaptation priorities as shown in project profiles of Annex F of Togo’s NAPA served as a basis for developing this proposal. Indeed, the proposed project is divided into four components integrating different NAPA priorities of Togo such as: (1) promotion of income-generating activities for communities of farmers and fishermen in coastal areas with the objective of building capacity to manage the adverse effects of climate change; (2) adaptation of agricultural production systems in the three regions through techniques integrating climate change and improving agro-meteorological information and (3) strengthening coastal guard against coastal erosion in the eastern Port of Lomé.

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

The Accelerated Growth Strategy and Employment Promotion (SCAPE) is the national development policy for the period 2013-2017. This proposal assumes the implementation of development priorities as identified in the SCAPE, as follows: (i) Priority 1: development of high-
growth sectors; (ii) Priority 2: strengthening economic and financial infrastructures; (iii) Priority 3: development of human capital, social protection and employment; (iv) Priority 4: strengthening governance structures; (v) Priority 5: promoting sustainable and participatory development.

This LDCF project responds directly to the objectives of others important policies and strategies that call for the pursuit of environmentally friendly development, where the effective management of natural resources, the environment, and the human environment must be simultaneously integrated with the socio-economic development. These strategies are (i) the Strategy and National Action plan for the conservation of biodiversity; ii) the National Strategy of Sustainable Development of Aquaculture and the National Action Plan for Sustainable Development of Aquaculture (2014-2018); iii) National Programme of Investment in Agriculture and Food Security (PNIASA, 2012) and iv) the National Strategy of Sustainable Development (SNDD, 2010) and (v) the National Strategy for Reduction of Risks and Natural Disasters Management (vi) The National Strategy for the Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Management of Mangroves.

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

The project will mainly focus on Togo’s proposed adaptation actions related to sustainable agriculture, food security, forestry and coastal protection, and in particular: (i) Promotion of efficient varieties resistant to climate change; (ii) Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM); (iii) Support for the mapping of areas vulnerable to climate change; (iv) Support for the dissemination of good agro-ecological practices; (v) Study of the potential of the coastal sedimentary basin, and of its resilience to climate change; (vi) Mapping and orientation towards areas of human activity adapted to each environment; (vii) Reforestation and protection of zones with fragile ecosystems (river banks) in the fight against floods, violent winds and erosion, (viii) Preparation of the national regional development plan and implementation of pilot operations; (ix) Improvement of the regulatory framework and of knowledge management on the phenomenon of coastal erosion; (x) Making structural investments in coastal protection.
Following technology transfer need specified in the INDC will be addressed: “promote internal expertise and good practices for safeguarding the forest cover and fighting bush fires.” As well as the following specified capacity building needs: i) reliable climate data for a realistic analysis and interpretation of climate change; ii) technical, institutional and legal capacities to support the development of the horizontal integration of adaptation at the national, sub-national and local levels; financial resources to support the implementation of the adaptation and mitigation initiatives.”

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

The National Development Plan (NDP, 2018-2022) replaces the old Accelerated Growth Strategy and Employment Promotion (SCAPE, 2013-2018), with the overall goal to structurally transform the economy, for strong, sustainable, resilient, inclusive, job-creating growth and improving social well-being. The proposed project is particularly aligned to NDP axis 2 on improving agricultural processing and axis 3 on consolidating social development and strengthening mechanisms for inclusion.

The Strategic Investment Framework for the Management of the Environment and Natural Resources (CSIGERN, 2018-2022) replaces the old National Investment Program for the Environment and Natural Resources (PNIERN), placing emphasis on forest restoration and sustainable forest management. The proposed project is particularly aligned to CSIGERN axis 3, focusing on disaster risk reduction and reducing the vulnerability of populations and ecosystems affected by climate change.
8. Knowledge Management

Outline the Knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

Project-related best-practices and lessons learnt emanating from the project activities will be captured and disseminated via publications, project website and others.

A communication strategy will be developed to promote project visibility, knowledge sharing, and communication for development. The latter refers to use of specific communication tools to develop key messages to target community and national levels to support the attainment of project objectives. Tools for the communication strategy will include participatory rural radio programmes, participatory videos, articles written for local newspapers, journals and websites, as well as articles written for international websites including the project website, scientific articles, and presentations at conferences, TV reportage on national TV, and more.

In the first year of implementation, a webpage will be set up and hosted by FAO. The website will be maintained and updated by project staff during the project implementation phase in order to share experiences and lessons learned.

Under Component 4, and more specifically output 4.1.3, a knowledge management and communication strategy (KMC) will be developed covering the entire lifespan of the Project. The strategy will be developed following a series of workshops and meetings starting with a stakeholder mapping workshop, technical working group meetings and finally a validation workshop. The strategy will outline some concrete proposals and guidelines while stipulating an institutional KMC Framework defining the relationships between the project and the different stakeholders and streamlining the flow of information. Its purpose will be to create better synergies between the project and the different stakeholders. And also explain how crises and grievances in the project area will be handled.

The functions of the strategy will include: i) providing a guiding framework for knowledge management and communication; ii) identifying communication and KM gaps and propose corrective measures; iii) providing a framework for timely and accurate information flow; iv) identifying and packaging information and knowledge for specific user audiences; v) documenting and sharing best practices.

Specific objectives of the strategy will include: i) to develop a KMC framework for implementing partners and stakeholders; ii) to enhance efficient and effective communication amongst project stakeholders; iii) to establish a mechanism for timely and accurate information flow; iv) to develop appropriate materials and tools for knowledge and information sharing and v) to develop guidelines for documenting and sharing best practices.
### 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 with this template).

| Name                  | Position                                      | Ministry                                                      | Date      |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|                                                               |           |
| Comlan Awougnon        | Directeur des Affaires Administratives et Financieres | Ministere de l'Environnement, du developpement durable et de la protection de la nature | 3/28/2019 |
ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates
Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place

Table 1: Project locations with geo-referenced information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISTRICTS</th>
<th>COORDINATE X</th>
<th>COORDINATE Y</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>HAHO</td>
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</table>

Map 1: Target area