Concept Note

Project/Programme Title:	Strengthening the Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Rural Communities in Togo
Country:	Togo
National Designated Authority:	Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Nature Protection (MEDDPN)
Accredited Entity:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Date of first submission/ version number:	*2022-17-02 [V.1]*
Date of current submission/ version number	*2022-17-02 [V.1]*

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

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"CN-[Accredited Entity or Country]-YYYYMMDD"

Notes

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A. Project/Programme Summary (max. 1 page)			
A.1. Project or programme	☒ Project ☐ Programme	**A.2. Public or private sector**	☒ Public sector ☐ Private sector
A.3. Is the CN submitted in response to an RFP?	Yes ☐ No ☒ If yes, specify the RFP: _____	**A.4. Confidentiality[1]**	☐ Confidential ☒ Not confidential
A.5. Indicate the result areas for the project/programme	Mitigation: Reduced emissions from: ☐ Energy access and power generation ☐ Low emission transport ☐ Buildings, cities and industries and appliances ☐ Forestry and land use Adaptation: Increased resilience of: ☒ Most vulnerable people and communities ☒ Health and well-being, and food and water security ☒ Infrastructure and built environment ☐ Ecosystem and ecosystem services		
A.6. Estimated mitigation impact (tCO2eq over lifespan)	n/a	**A.7. Estimated adaptation impact (number of direct beneficiaries and % of population)**	531,422 direct beneficiaries;[2] 7.0% of national population
A.8. Indicative total project cost (GCF + co-finance)	USD35,500,000	**A.9. Indicative GCF funding requested**	USD17,750,000
A.10. Mark the type of financial instrument requested for the GCF funding	☒ Grant ☐ Reimbursable grant ☐ Guarantees ☐ Equity ☐ Subordinated loan ☐ Senior Loan ☐ Other: specify_____		
A.11. Estimated duration of project/ programme:	a) disbursement period: 7 years b) repayment period, if applicable: n/a	**A.12. Estimated project/ Programme lifespan**	30 years
A.13. Is funding from the Project Preparation Facility requested?[3]	Yes ☐ No ☒	**A.14. ESS category[4]**	☐ A or I-1 ☒ B or I-2[5] ☐ C or I-3
A.15. Is the CN aligned with your accreditation standard?	Yes ☒ No ☐	**A.16. Has the CN been shared with the NDA?**	Yes ☒ No ☐
A.17. AMA signed (if submitted by AE)	Yes ☒ No ☐ If no, specify the status of AMA negotiations and expected date of signing.	**A.18. Is the CN included in the Entity Work Programme?**	Yes ☒ No ☐
A.19. Project/Programme rationale, objectives and approach of programme/project (max 100 words)	The overall objective of the project is to increase the resilience of selected rural, poor and vulnerable communities located in Togo's two northernmost regions of Savanes and Kara exposed to the impacts of the projected increase in the frequency and intensity of droughts and extreme precipitation events as well as increasing temperatures. This objective will be achieved through improved health outcomes and climate resilient livelihoods. The proposed project will support the Government of Togo to shift away from		

[1] Concept notes (or sections of) not marked as confidential may be published in accordance with the Information Disclosure Policy (Decision B.12/35) and the Review of the Initial Proposal Approval Process (Decision B.17/18).
[2] In 2019, 51.7% of Togo's population was below 18 years of age and 50.3% of the population was female (https://www.populationpyramid.net/togo/2019/). Applying these percentages to the estimated number of direct beneficiaries, 274,745 direct beneficiaries would be 18 years old or younger, and 267,305 would be women.
[3] See here for access to project preparation support request template and guidelines
[4] Refer to the Fund's environmental and social safeguards (Decision B.07/02)
[5] The *Preliminary Social and Environmental Screening* is presented in Annex III.

	business-as-usual development processes towards, integrated, climate-resilient planning in the WASH and agriculture sectors.

B. Project/Programme Information (max. 8 pages)

B.1. Context and baseline (max. 2 pages)

Development context in Togo. Togo occupies a land area of 56,785 km^2 between Benin and Ghana in West Africa. It is divided into 5 regions (from North to South): Savanes, Kara, Centrale, Plateaux and Maritime (Annex I). The Savanes region covers the Volta River Basin while all other 4 regions cover the Mono River Basin. Togo has a small coastal area (in the Maritime region) of approximately 50 km in length. The capital, most prominent port, and largest city is Lomé, with an estimated population of 1.5 million. Togo's last population census (conducted in 2010) provided a nationwide population count of approximately 6.4 million. With an estimated annual population growth rate reaching 2.3%, Togo's current population is estimated to be approximately 8 million[6] and is projected to reach 14.3 million in 2050, an approximate doubling of its population over 30 years.[7] More than half of this population are children and young people, and half is female.[8] Togo's urbanisation rate is estimated to be 42% and most of its population is therefore rural in nature.[9] The agriculture sector remains the foundation of the Togolese economy as it provides most income, livelihoods, and employment for the rapidly increasing population. The main export and cash income crops – cotton, cocoa, coffee and cashew – are typically cultivated by small and poor landholders. In rural areas, access to improved water supply and sanitation services remain a significant challenge contributing to the high prevalence of water borne diseases.

Land degradation is a widespread problem in Togo, resulting mainly from overgrazing, unsustainable agriculture, deforestation and erosion. The impacts of these baseline drivers are further exacerbated by natural disasters linked to climate change, including an observed intensification of extreme precipitation. In response, Togo's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) identified and outlined the expected importance of reducing the degradation of the natural environment and protecting endangered species to address climate adaptation needs, thus bringing land degradation to the national forefront. Togo recorded a forest resource coverage of approximately 24% in 2015. This forest coverage is however considered degraded and in need of restoration. To date, approximately 12,000 ha of land have been reforested, enriched or developed exclusively for the state forest estate.[10] The creation of the National Biosphere Reserve of Togo enabled the country to integrate 15,750 ha of forest land into the national system of protected areas, including nearly 10,000 ha of young state forest plantations which have been protected from weather hazards.[11]

Prior to the COVID pandemic, Togo experienced robust economic growth reaching an average 5.0% per year over the period 2006-2019, and 5.3% in 2019 itself.[12] Given the low base from which this growth took place, Togo was ranked 173rd out of 187 countries with an estimated $690 (nominal terms) per capita gross domestic product in 2020.[13] Togo's public debt remains the highest in the West African region with a level of indebtedness reaching 76% of GDP in 2018,[14] and leaves the government of Togo with limited financial resources. Approximately 80% of public investment is funded through foreign assistance.[15] With a human development index (HDI) of 0.515, Togo ranked 167th out of 187 countries in 2019.[16] The COVID pandemic has had a devastating impact: economic growth is estimated to have been reduced to 1% in 2020 – down from a projected 5.4%.[17] Poverty[18] – enhanced by the economic impacts of the pandemic – thus remains very high in Togo, affecting approximately 55% of the population. In rural areas, 69% of the population lives in poverty.[19] Of the 10 poorest prefectures in Togo (out of a total of 39 prefectures), 9 are located in the northern part of the country, including all 5 prefectures of the Savanes region.[20] Togo was ranked 80th of 119 countries in the 2018 Global Hunger Index. The level of hunger was classified as serious with 24.3% of the population suffering from hunger.[21]

Climate profile. Togo's climate is characterized as a part of the hot and humid inter-tropics, with high temperatures and a monsoon-driven wet season. Historical changes in climate show that annual rainfall in Togo is highly variable across spatial and interannual and inter-decadal timescales. Increases in annual precipitation have been observed for the 1980–2019 period. These increases are observed predominantly during the wet season, with consequent increases in the

[6] Togo officially launched the fifth general population and housing census (RGPH-5) on December 15, 2020. Results from the population survey – if timely available – will be used to provide an updated estimate of the number of direct and indirect beneficiaries.
[7] United Nations. 2019. *World Population Prospects*. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division.
[8] Using the percentages reported in footnote 2, approximately 4.1 million of the existing population is below 18 years of age, and 4.01 million is female.
[9] Togo. Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques et Démographiques. Accessed at: www.stat-togo.org
[10] 2019 National Development Plan.
[11] Ibid.
[12] This growth was however lower than the economic growth experienced in the West African Monetary Union – which reached 6.2%.
[13] International Monetary Fund (IMF). 2020. *World Economic Outlook Database*. Retrieved January 4, 2020.
[14] World Bank (2019). *Togo: Future Sources of Growth*. Washington, DC.
[15] Togo (2015). *Troisième Communication Nationale sur les Changements Climatiques*. Lomé, Togo.
[16] United Nations Development Programme (2020). *Human Development Report*. New York.
[17] World Bank (2020). *Dynamiser l'Investissement Privé pour plus de Croissance et d'Emplois*. Washington, DC.
[18] The poverty line is here defined as USD1.25 per day.
[19] World Bank (2019). Op.cit.
[20] Togo (2013). *Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Promotion de l'Emploi (SCAPE) 2013-2017*. Lomé, Togo.
[21] Von Grebmer, K. et al. (2018). Global Hunger Index. Available at: https://www.globalhungerindex.org/pdf/en/2018.pdf

intensity of rainfall events. Between 1925 and 1992, Togo has experienced 60 major flood events with significant loss of life and damage to infrastructure. Since 2000, six flood events caused extreme environmental, social, and economic damages. In the Oti river basin located in the Savanes region, heavy rainfall in 1998, 2007, 2008 and 2010 caused damaging floods with severe property damage and loss of lives.[22] In September 2020, the overflow of the Oti river caused significant effects: 11 people have died, 4,000 buildings have been damaged, 37,000 hectares of land had been flooded and around 57,000 people affected by flooding in Savanes and Kara regions in northern Togo. The towns of Mandouri and Koumongou were particularly badly affected.[23] Simultaneously, observations also show mean annual temperature to have increased by 1.1°C since 1960, at an average rate of +0.24°C per decade across the country.[24] Largest increases in temperature have been observed in the Savanes and Kara regions. Furthermore, observed Standardised Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) values, which consider the combined impact of temperature and rainfall, indicate mild to extreme drought events occurred during 2000–2020, and reveal consistent dry conditions over Togo between 2010 and 2020. The intensity and duration of drying events and thus, drought severity, have noticeably increased in recent decades.

Climate change projections indicate that increases in annual rainfall are likely to continue, mostly accounted for by increases in the wet season, with the highest rainfall changes annually projected for 2050 and 2070 for RCP4.5 in Savanes. Furthermore, increases in monsoonal rainfall in the mid-to long term, along with a delayed onset and delayed retreat of the monsoon season are projected in Togo. Heavy rainfall is a consequence of the increased monsoon and therefore, also projected to increase under both RCP 4.5 and 8.5 scenarios. The observed trends in temperature are also projected to continue, with increases expected in both annual and maximum temperatures across Togo. Changes in maximum temperature are most pronounced in Kara and Savanes, with a projected increase of 2°C under RCP4.5. Projected SPEI values indicate that while total precipitation volumes will increase (particularly during the wet season), the coupling of enhanced potential evapotranspiration under more extreme temperatures and higher interannual variability suggests a strong likelihood that there will be severe to extreme drought years in the future.

Details of the climate profile and climate change projections are presented in sections 2.3 and 2.4 of the *Pre-Feasibility Study* (PFS) available in Annex IX.

Selection of project target areas. The climate analysis shows clearly that the Savanes and Kara regions are highly exposed to and experiencing the greatest current and future changes in rainfall, temperature and SPEI resulting in flooding and drought events. The Savanes and Kara Regions will experience long-term temperature increases, increases in frequency and length of heatwaves and increases in frequency and intensity of rainfall events. Notable shifts towards more extreme temperature days and prolonged and severe heatwaves promoting drier conditions have been observed. As a result of these changes, water quality and accessibility will decrease because of flooding, while increased temperatures and shorter wet seasons will promote drought events, drying up water sources. These conditions will be exacerbated into the future, particularly under the RCP8.5 scenario. Simultaneously the rural population of these two regions experience the most significant development challenges in the country, and least capable to autonomously adapt to the impacts of those projected changes. Based on these assessments, the Government of Togo has determined that the Savanes and Kara regions are most in need of climate resilience support.[25]

Climate-related impacts. Rising temperatures and changing rainfall patterns are already having an effect on livelihoods, water and food security, and economic and governance stability.[26] Since the 1970s, decadal changes in climate and extreme weather events have resulted in agricultural losses, recurring food shortages, both water shortage and extreme flooding, environmental degradation, water contamination and public health concerns due to destruction of sanitation facilities and water sources.[27] Both drought and floods are projected to increase in intensity and frequency under both RCP4.5 and RCP8.5.

Climate change, water and sanitation. Increased intensity and frequency of precipitation events are projected to lead to more frequent and/or intense flooding in the selected target areas. As most of the WASH facilities in households, healthcare facilities and schools were not sited or designed considering climate risks, these are often impacted by extreme precipitation. As indicated in Section 2.5.6 of the PFS, during Togo's 2010 floods, drinking water supply and sanitation facilities were severely affected by the submersion of traditional water sources (e.g., wells, boreholes, oxbow lakes, and pools) and traditional pit latrines and septic tanks. Damaged sanitation systems and flooding cause contamination of water supplies, disruptions to health services and school attendance. Contaminated water sources can lead to higher

[22] Komi, K. et al. (2019). *Flood Risk in the Oti River Basin, Togo – Analysis and Policy Implications*. In: Regional Climate Change Series. DOI: 10.33183/rccs.2019.p36
[23] Floodlist News (2020). *Togo – Thousands Affected by Oti River Floods in North*. October 16. Available at: http://floodlist.com/africa/togo-oti-river-floods-october-2020
[24] World Bank Group (2021). Climate risk country profile: Togo. Available at: https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/15859-WB_Togo%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf
[25] Togo's coastal communities have recently benefited from 2 important GEF-funded projects (*Strengthening Climate Resilience of Infrastructure in Coastal Areas* initiated in 2012, and *Strengthening Resilience to Climate Change of Coastal Communities* which initiated implementation in early 2021).
[26] Togo (2015). Op.cit.
[27] Togo (2015). Op.cit.

incidences of illnesses, including diarrhoea, which has a detrimental impact upon the long-term physical and mental development of young children. Mortality due to diarrhoea and the resulting dehydration contributes to as much as 10 percent of infant deaths in Togo. The prevalence of waterborne diseases is high in Togo. These diseases include not only diarrhoea caused by E. coli and other bacteria but also outbreaks of cholera and typhoid fever. Non-climate change drivers are acknowledged contributors to existing poor health outcomes and are considered baseline issues. However, these outcomes will significantly worsen with projected climate change. Projected increases in temperatures, and consequently increases in evaporation and evapotranspiration rates, can potentially reduce the volume and quality of available water while simultaneously increasing water demand. Changes in the timing and duration of the rainy seasons can also increase the demand for water, as rainfall is no longer sufficient to meet the wide range of needs. Due to the reduced recharge and increase in demand, water volumes and levels in traditional sources could fall below the base of the well or pump, preventing the source from working. The heavy reliance on surface water and shallow wells renders access to safe water particularly precarious during the dry season, forcing households particularly women and girls to travel further to source water. The projected impacts of climate change are discussed in detail in Section 2.4 and 2.5 of the PFS.

Climate change, agriculture and rural livelihoods. Rural livelihoods dependent on agriculture will also be negatively impacted by climate change as higher temperatures, increased length of warmer conditions and shorter rainy periods will increase dry periods for crops. Increased drying periods could reduce crop yields as well as decrease the length of the wet period during which planting takes place. Staple crop productivity and production – including maize, rice, and sorghum – are expected to be significantly adversely impacted in the project target areas.[28] A warming of 2 degrees Celsius in Togo could lead to a decrease of approximately 60% in the net revenue of smallholder farmers, with losses projected to be particularly severe in the two most northern regions of the country, Savanes and Kara.[29]

Climate change impacts on women and children. In Togo, women have a lower literacy rate than men (52.4% vs 76.9%) and a smaller proportion of girls attend secondary school than boys (38.2% vs 50.8%). While women represent more than 50% of the active population, women's average income is a third of men's income. To some extent, it may be said that in Togo, poverty is feminized. Climate change in Togo (as in many other developing countries) will disproportionately adversely impact women, and further deepen the gender income gap. Numerous factors have been identified contributing to these gender-differentiated impacts including inherent income inequality, education levels, sociocultural and gender norms, as well as differing levels of access to resources and finance all contributing to a greater degree of vulnerability and lesser means of adaptation for women. Research in multiple countries shows that women-headed farming households are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.[30] The reduced water access in rural areas during droughts will particularly impact women and children, particularly girls who are primarily responsible for water collection, forcing them to travel longer distances to cover household's needs. In addition, the migration of men off-farm in search of livelihoods and income leave women to fend off the impacts of extreme weather events alone, thereby increasing their vulnerability. In the context of Togo, it is further noted that women are more dependent on natural resources for food, medicine, and firewood which are most at risk from the projected impacts of climate change.

Climate change presents numerous challenges to child development, health and well-being, including increased malnutrition through decreasing agricultural yields and greater risk of disease and death through the higher frequency of extreme weather events. In addition, the effects of longer and more intense droughts, repeated floods and shifting seasons are severely hampering their education and creating community pressures that result in children being more at risk from economic exploitation. As the burden of water collection falls mainly on women and children, particularly girls, drying up of water sources will have a particular impact on women and girls. Increasing the time required to collect water can have a direct impact on the enrollment, attendance and attention of girls at school, often forcing them to drop out of school early, reducing their level of education and future livelihood opportunities. Increased walking distances in remote areas can lead to an increase in the risks of gender-based violence. Increasing the amount of time required to collect water reduces the potential for women to engage in livelihood opportunities and to contribute to household income and buying power. Reduced household finances as a result of the dual impact of reduced livelihood income due to climate change and extreme events can force vulnerable families into negative coping mechanisms such as child marriage and child labour. Destroyed or damaged sanitation facilities at home can force women and girls into unsafe practices as they seek privacy. Damaged WASH facilities in schools after extreme events can deter students, particularly girls, from attending school, further threatening their education. Damaged WASH facilities in healthcare facilities can lead to reduced

[28] Essossinam, E. (2018). Impact of Climate Variability on Staple Food Crops Production in Northern Togo. *Journal of Agriculture and Environment for International Development*. 112(2): 321-341.
[29] Gadedjisso-Tossou, A. et al. (2016). Assessing the Impact of Climate Change on Smallholder Farmers' Crop Net Revenue in Togo. *Journal of Agriculture and Environment for International Development*. 110(2): 229-248.
[30] See for example Alston, M. (2014). Gender Mainstreaming and Climate Change. Women's Studies International Forum. 47(B). pp. 287–294; Boyland, M. and K. Johnson (2018). *Climate Change, Young Women, and Girls: Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation in Northern Thailand*. Stockholm Environment Institute and Plan International. Bangkok; Habtezion. S. (2013). *Overview of Linkages Between Gender and Climate Change*. New York: UNDP; Mehar, M., S. Mittal, and N. Prasad (2016). Farmers Coping Strategies for Climate Shock: Is it Differentiated by Gender? *Journal of Rural Studies*. 44. pp. 123–131; and Mersha, A.A. and F. Van Laerhoven (2016). A Gender Approach to Understanding the Differentiated Impact of Barriers to Adaptation: responses to Climate Change in Rural Ethiopia. *Regional Environmental Change*. 16(6). pp. 1701–1713.

services, and can contribute to unhygienic conditions, posing enormous health risks. Many of the main threats to child survival like malaria, diarrhea and under-nutrition are highly sensitive to climatic conditions and these are expected to worsen as a result of climate change. In addition, the loss of family livelihoods, migration and family separation following climate-related disasters and changing weather patterns can also leave children exposed to the dangers of exploitation, violence and abuse.[31] Section 2.5.6 of the PFS discusses these impacts in greater details.

Alignment to national climate change priorities. Togo's national climate change priorities have been clearly expressed first in its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) submitted in 2015,[32] and then in its revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) submitted in October 2021.[33] These priorities are also expressed in its Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC in 2015,[34] and its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) revised in 2018.[35]

Togo's 2021 nationally determined contributions identify *priority* adaptation measures in five sectors.[36] In the *agriculture-forestry-land use sector*, the following priority adaptation measures are identified: (1) promotion of efficient varieties resistant to climate change; (2) construction and/or improvement of reservoirs for micro-irrigation and livestock watering in rural areas; (3) support for the mapping of areas vulnerable to climate change; (4) support for the dissemination of good agro-ecological practices; (4) enhancement of early warning systems; (5) promotion of climate resilient agricultural value chain; (6) promotion of rice production systems with very low water consumption (and low GHG emissions); and (7) reforestation and the protection of sensitive areas with fragile ecosystems to mitigate the impacts of floods and soil erosion. In the *human settlements sector*, improving sanitation, drainage and protecting against disaster risks are listed as priority measures. In the *water resource sector*, priority adaptation measures include: (1) protection of water resources; (2) improvement of agricultural water management; (3) conservation of rainwater and reuse of wastewater.

Similarly, Togo's TNC (2015) calls for the effective deployment of adaptation measures in the water resources sector, agriculture and human settlements sector. These measures aim to (1) optimize the use of the water resources by implementing integrated water resources management, the construction of reservoirs to mitigate the intensity of floods and provide water for irrigation, rainwater harvesting, and the protection of river banks; (2) promote the climate resilience of agriculture with climate adapted crop varieties and livestock; and (3) improve access to improved water supply and climate resilient sanitation facilities. The revised 2018 NAP aims to secure sustainable economic development and the climate resilience of its population by 2030 with adequate climate change adaptation measures. The NAP lists 32 adaptation measures grouped into the same six prioritized sectors found in the NDC with a total estimated investment cost reaching approximately $1.5 billion. Of these 32 measures, 19 are identified priority adaptation measures with a total cost of $936 million.

The proposed project (described in Section B.2 below) is not only fully aligned with the adaptation measures identified in the NDC, the TNC and the NAP but effectively aims to support the implementation in the selected target areas of 10 of the 19 priority adaptation measures described in the NAP, including but not limited to: (1) Construction and/or rehabilitation of micro-reservoirs for irrigation; (2) Promotion of climate resilient seeds and crops; (3) Rainwater harvesting; (4) Improved management of water resources in the agricultural sector; and (5) Reforestation of fragile ecosystems to mitigate flood impacts.

Finally, the proposed project is fully aligned with four of the five adaptation themes presented in Togo's country programme with the GCF,[37] namely: (1) the protection and rehabilitation of natural and productive ecosystems; (2) the protection and rehabilitation of water resources and improved allocation to enhance the total economic value of water resources use; (3) the protection of human settlements and infrastructure and enhancement of the provision of essential services; and (4) strengthening of institutional and human capacity.

Alignment with national development and economic priorities. In 2013, Togo adopted a strategy which aimed at incentivising rapid economic growth for the period 2013-2017 – referred to as SCAPE.[38] In SCAPE, the government of Togo recognizes that the agriculture sector will remain in the medium to long term a key pillar of employment and revenue for the vast majority of Togolese households and a key source of export revenues to the government. Improving agricultural productivity and increasing agricultural production, livelihoods and income is key to poverty alleviation and reducing migration from rural areas. For this purpose, the government has set specific targets for improving productivity and income of rural households. In order to achieve these targets, specific measures include increasing access to irrigation (most of the cultivated land in the target areas is rainfed) and to climate resilient inputs – including seeds and

[31] Source: https://www.unicef-irc.org/research-watch/Climate-change-and-children/
[32] Togo (2015b). *Intended Nationally Determined Contribution within the Framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*. Lomé, Togo.
[33] Togo (2021). *Contributions Déterminées au Niveau National Révisées du Togo*. Lomé, Togo.
[34] Togo (2015). Op.Cit.
[35] Togo (2018). *National Adaptation Plan*. Lomé, Togo.
[36] These being: energy, agriculture-forestry-land use, human settlements, water resource, and coastal erosion.
[37] Togo (2018). Country-Programme with the Green Climate Fund. Lomé, Togo.
[38] Togo (2013). *Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Promotion de l'Emploi (SCAPE)*. Lomé, Togo.

storage facilities. In addition to supporting the agriculture sector, SCAPE also aims to implement integrated water resource management,[39] and to improve access to improved safe water and sanitation facilities.

In August 2018, the Government of Togo adopted its *National Development Plan* (NDP) 2018-2022 with the ambition to make the country a middle-income nation by 2030. For this purpose, the government asserts that it will focus on the development of the agricultural value chain and devote more resources to modernize agriculture to improve agricultural yield. The NDP simultaneously recognizes that the high dependence of the sector on climate conditions and the lack of control over water act as key constraints to achieving productivity gains in the sector. These constraints are projected to become even more constraining and problematic in a future world where climate variability is projected to increase in both Savanes and Kara. In the human settlements sector, the NDP recognizes that the low level of access to improved water supplies and to basic hygiene and sanitation services (approximately 5% of households in rural and semi-urban areas have access to improved latrines) is a significant source of health risk which will increase in the targeted areas with the projected increase in climate variability and intensification of extreme weather events. The NDP thus aims to increase access to climate resilient drinking water and sanitation services. These services and facilities must be resilient to climate change to ensure that they continue to deliver the services they are intended to in light of changing climate conditions.

In 2020, the Government of Togo adopted its "*Feuille de Route Gouvernementale Togo 2025*" guiding development objectives and projects over the horizon 2020 to 2025. The project will directly contribute to 3 of the 10 "ambitions" presented by Government, namely to ensure access to health care and basic services to all (Ambition 1), to transform agriculture into an engine of growth and employment (Ambition 4), and to ensure that sustainable development and crisis management are among key national priorities. The project will also contribute directly to 3 of the 36 development projects presented in the "*Feuille de Route Gouvernementale Togo 2025*", namely to increase access to water and sanitation (Project 6), to improve agricultural yields (Project 12), and to respond to climate risks (Project 35).

The Government of Togo is currently in the process of preparing its *Vision 2030*, for which background studies have been completed. In the study pertaining to agriculture, it is recognized that adequate water management is key to improving agricultural productivity and the livelihoods of smallholding farmers. Importantly, the study asserts that unlike previous efforts aimed at promoting large-scale irrigated agriculture, the government of Togo will aim to prioritize the development of smaller (6 to 10 ha) village-based irrigation schemes.[40]

The proposed project described in Section B.2 below is fully aligned with the development and economic priorities presented above. The project captures the adaptation priorities identified by the Government of Togo in the agriculture-forestry-land use, water resources, and human settlement sectors.

Baseline investment. In recent years, Togo has benefited from a number of grant-financed projects. Togo's coastal communities have benefited from two important GEF-funded projects aimed at improving climate resilience.[41] While these two projects focused on coastal areas, they both included important capacity building and information raising components on which the existing proposed project will build upon (Annex VIII provides a synopsis of these projects).

Two GEF-funded projects of potential relevance – while not specifically focused at addressing climate risks – are currently at the concept stage (as of December 2021). A transboundary river basin development project (covering the Mono river basin)[42] may comprise activities of an IWRM nature. Another project aims to support the sustainable management of drylands in Northern Togo. The project's objective is stated as "To accelerate sustainable land management and restoration for achieving land degradation neutrality while benefitting agro-pastoral livelihoods and globally significant biodiversity in Savanes and Kara Regions of Togo." A precise set of activities remains to be determined. To the extent that this drylands project remains in development, the existing proposed project will seek coordination and synergy to maximize climate resilience benefits to project beneficiaries.

The main development partners in the WASH and agriculture sectors have been – and continue to be – the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the African Development Bank -AfDB, the German Cooperation and the World Bank. To date, most large-scale investment in the WASH sector have been concentrated in the city of Lomé and in medium-size towns including in the Kara and Savanes regions. These investments satisfied development needs and were not a response to the projected impacts of climate change. In rural and semi-urban areas, the Community Development Emergency Programme (PUDC) was implemented over the period 2016-2018 with the support of UNDP. PUDC had four major components, including the development of basic socio-economic infrastructures, the strengthening of the institutional capacities of national and local actors, the development of rural entrepreneurship, and the setting up of a GPS system of infrastructures. From 2016-2019, the rural and semi-urban water and sanitation

[39] In official government documents in French, this is known at Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau with the acronym GIRE.
[40] Togo (2020). Construction de la Base de Données du Système Togo : Rapport Diagnostique du Sous-Système Économie et Technologie. Lomé, Togo.
[41] GEF-funded projects: *Strengthening Climate Resilience of Infrastructure in Coastal Areas* (which was approved for implementation in November 2016), and *Strengthening Resilience to Climate Change of Coastal Communities* which initiated implementation in early 2021.
[42] The Mono River basin covers both Togo and Benin. In Togo, the basin covers mostly the central and southeast area of the country.

project funded jointly by the Islamic Development Bank, the West African Economic and Monetary Union and the Togolese state was implemented in order to serve the rural and semi-urban communities of the Central, Kara and Savanes regions with drinking water through the construction of drinking water and sanitation infrastructures. The project contributed to the improvement of conditions of population living in areas poorly served by water supply infrastructures through the restoration of drinking water supply in the localities where drilling has failed but also through the extension of the network and drinking water distribution points. These completed projects have well served a subset of the population of the Savanes and Kara regions but were not designed to respond nor were designed to withstand the projected impacts of climate change.

In the agriculture sector, the World Bank grant funded the agricultural support project (PASA) in 2011. The project aimed to promote strategic food crop, export crop and freshwater fish (component 1), support the recovery of the livestock sub-sector (component 2), and provide support for capacity building and sector coordination (component 3). The project received additional funding in 2017 to focus on new priority areas including support for the processing of meat produced by small-scale animal husbandry. With the Project's support, project beneficiaries were able to access improved planting materials and breeds, better agricultural inputs as well as improved knowledge of technological packages and production techniques. However, the project – implemented nation-wide – never aimed to achieve the climate resilience of the sector.

A recent IFAD-funded project (implemented over the period 2013-2017 with a total project cost of $6.6 million) aimed to mitigate the impacts of climate change on agricultural productivity and food security in the Savanes and Kara regions. The performance of the project was deemed to be non-satisfactory mostly as a result of the short project implementation period (approximately 2 years) which did not allow for the complete implementation of conceptualized activities. However, the project evaluation report notes that a number of activities with high climate change mitigation potential have been tested in the course of the short implementation phase, including micro-irrigation for vegetable production, apiculture, and agro-forestry. The report also notes that climate resilient varieties of cereals and cassava had been tested in the course of the project.[43]

The existing proposed project will build on the lessons and achievements of these projects and will strictly focus on achieving the climate resilience of the WASH sector and of the agriculture value chain in the target areas.

Cross-cutting climate change solutions. Addressing the climate change impacts in Togo on WASH services and rural livelihoods requires strengthening the adaptative capacity of vulnerable local communities as well as local and national institutions to manage the risks and impacts of climate change. The preferred solution is therefore to develop and implement integrated climate solutions that are risk informed, sustainable and scalable. This approach should include an informed planning process, promoting the use of detailed climate risk assessments and scientific in the decision-making process. Given the multi-hazard nature of the climate risk, an integrated framework for water resource management, WASH and climate resilient agricultural value chain is required to maximize the efficiency of adaptation solutions. This should be supported by institutional and technical capacity building within national and sub-national institutions, as well as improved monitoring and knowledge management.

On-the-ground investments are required to climate-proof critical WASH infrastructure and agriculture livelihoods against the impacts of flooding and water scarcity. For purpose of climate-proofing, ecosystem-based adaptation measures need to be privileged. These activities will increase the resilience of selected rural, poor and vulnerable communities located in the Savanes and Kara regions by: (i) securing access to clean and safe water supply and sanitation; (ii) mitigating the adverse impacts of floods on infrastructure including water supply and sanitation facilities; and (iii) improving rural livelihoods with a climate-resilient agriculture value chain. Implementation of the water-user pay principle will facilitate participation of the private sector and ensure the long-term sustainability of the investment.

Barriers to the adoption of cross-cutting climate change solutions. A number of significant barriers hold back achieving climate resilience in the targeted areas. Details are provided in the pre-feasibility study and are summarized as follows.

Barrier 1: Limited capacity and knowledge of national and regional governments to include climate adaptation and risk management in decision-making processes and investment planning in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and agriculture sectors. This limited capacity and knowledge contributes significantly to inadequate health outcomes nationwide and in particular in Savanes and Kara regions as documented in Section 2.5 of the PFS (Annex IX). Limited capacity at national, regional and local levels severely affects the ability of the selected regions to become more resilient to the projected impacts of climate change. This limited capacity is compounded by the lack of appropriate coordination mechanisms across national agencies and sectors, as well as between national and sub-national institutions. This includes limited advancement on the implementation of integrated water resources management. Information and

[43] IFAD (2018). *Projet d'Adaptation de la Production Agricole au changement Climatique – ADAPT. Rapport d'évaluation finale du projet.* IFAD. Rome.

knowledge on climate change impacts on water, sanitation and hygiene as well as on agriculture and rural livelihoods is not sufficiently available to be used adequately in local planning processes. The lack of technical, organizational and institutional capacity for adaptation and investment planning extends to departmental authorities and municipalities which have been newly established. Addressing this gap in capacity and knowledge is critical, as municipal and departmental authorities are ultimately responsible for the formulation and implementation of development and territorial management plans that guide government-based investments, including those related to enhancing climate resilience of vulnerable and poor populations.

Barrier 2: *Weak agricultural value chain*. The agricultural value chain is poorly developed, with insufficient vertical and horizontal linkages between actors who generally have limited knowledge of climate resilient agricultural practices. Widespread poverty among small farm holders of the Savanes and Kara regions pre-empts locally funded initiatives at farm or community levels.

Barrier 3: Limited public and private sector financial resources. Financial resources at all levels of government remain extremely scarce and can be deployed only to address short-term needs and development goals. Not only are financial resources severely constrained, but in its latest *Article IV Consultation Report*, the IMF has pointed to the need for a significant reduction in public (government budget) expenditure. The inadequate funding of priorities in the WASH, water resources management and agriculture sectors is not offset by strong private sector participation. Instead, there is limited engagement and capacity of the private sector in the provision of climate resilient WASH products, services and water supply (including market-based approaches and solar powered systems).

Barrier 4: Limited participation and empowerment of local communities, women, children and youth, and associations on effective water resources management. Despite the high climate vulnerability of the people of the target areas, there is limited participation and empowerment of local communities, and in particular inequitable representation of women and youth in climate resilient WASH facilities and effective water resource management practices. Women and youth are under-represented in platforms and networks and decision-making positions at all levels on technological choices, funding and management of services. The low organisational capacity of grassroot communities prevents their effective participation in the setting of climate change adaptation goals and in implementing effective adaptation plans and solutions.

B.2. Project/Programme description (max. 3 pages)

Proposed project. The overall objective of the project is to increase the resilience of selected rural, poor and vulnerable communities located in Togo's two northernmost regions of Savanes and Kara exposed to the projected increase in the frequency and intensity of droughts and extreme precipitation events as well as increasing temperatures. This objective will be achieved through improved health outcomes and climate resilient livelihoods. The proposed project will support the Government of Togo to shift away from business-as-usual development processes towards, integrated, climate-resilient planning in the WASH and agriculture sectors.

The Theory of Change is expressed as follows:

IF vulnerable communities receive support for an integrated approach for establishing a resilient access to water and livelihood, ranging from improved resilient WASH, integrated water management, production inputs, skill development, affordable finance, value chain development and marketing,

THEN the enabling conditions are enhanced for long-term viability of climate resilient access to water and livelihood security,

BECAUSE vulnerable communities have access to better WASH infrastructure and practices, knowledge and skills to maintain their agricultural livelihoods in a changing climate, a public support architecture including a strengthened extension support network and a strategy for public investments for resilient agriculture, and an environment conducive for private sector actors to work with the target communities.

The diagram of the Theory of Change is presented in Annex II.

Proposed outputs and activities are described below.

Output 1*. Strengthened enabling environment for climate-resilient water resources management for WASH and climate resilient agriculture.* As indicated in the earlier analysis of barriers, the current policy and institutional environment do not incentivize the inclusion of climate adaptation and risk management in decision-making processes and investment planning in the WASH and agriculture sectors nor facilitate the engagement of the private sector in the provision of climate resilient WASH services and the agricultural value chain. The project will create market opportunities for the provision of goods and services related to water harvesting, treatment, storage, re-use, use optimisation and management, as well as climate resilient water supply and sanitation services, with the potential for green credit lines to be extended to these

operators by working with commercial financial institutions – including micro-finance institutions. During the FP phase, partnership and co-finance opportunities will be explored with private entities that may benefit from grant-funded technical assistance. This will involve assessing options to design and deploy effective and appropriate financial instruments in collaboration with financial institutions. The overall objective of Output 1 is to strengthen this enabling environment with the formulation of plans, policies and standards and capacity development which will allow project outcomes not only to be sustained over the long term but to be scaled-up regionally and nationwide.

Activity 1.1 Develop climate resilient and gender sensitive integrated water resources management (IWRM) plans at national and sub-national levels through the application of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) approach.
Activity 1.2 Conduct awareness-raising on the impacts of climate change on WASH infrastructure, water resources and rural livelihoods at the national and local levels.
Activity 1.3 Formulate climate resilient agribusiness policies and standards, and introduce farmers' field schools to train farmers.
Activity 1.4 Build capacity of national and sub-national entities, communities and the private sector to identify climate change risks and opportunities for climate resilient water and sanitation services and agricultural value chain.
Activity 1.5 Engage the private sector on the opportunities and demand for climate resilient water and sanitation services, including solar and market-based sanitation.

Output 2. *Increased access to climate resilient WASH services and climate informed local water resources management.* Safe access to climate resilient and sustainable water resources and to water and sanitation services is necessary for vulnerable populations exposed to the impacts of climate change to improve health outcomes and sustain livelihoods and overall welfare. Despite the observed and expected increasingly unreliable rainfall, rural communities (1) lack communal action plans on climate resilient WASH services as well as flood management plans to mitigate flood and drought impacts, (2) fail to capture and harvest rainwater when it is in abundance, and (3) experience significant hardship associated with damaged or inexistent climate resilient water and sanitation infrastructure. The project will promote and facilitate the preparation of needed plans, (SESA and/or ESIA (or targeted assessments) will inform the development of all relevant plans produced under the output and will be integrated into the FP design as determined appropriate and necessary for SES compliance) will widely and systematically introduce rainwater harvesting practices and the construction/rehabilitation of climate resilient WASH infrastructure throughout the targeted areas of the project, offering an affordable and sustainable access to water resources, and will ensure the climate resilience of existing and new water and sanitation infrastructure. The delivery of climate resilient WASH-oriented interventions will indirectly benefit private sector water users (including agriculture) by improving water management and thereby the sustainability and quality of the water supply for their use. With respect to such infrastructure, it is anticipated that co-financing will be used to fund baseline investment and that the GCF grant will be used to fund solely the incremental cost of achieving the climate resilience of the services. Private sector participation is expected in the provision and operation of climate resilient WASH services.

Activity 2.1 Prepare communal action plans on climate resilient and gender sensitive WASH services.
Activity 2.2 Establish/strengthen a groundwater monitoring network to monitor the impact of climate change on water resources.
Activity 2.3 Implement communal climate resilient rainwater harvesting stations in target areas at public buildings such as schools, health centres, and religious establishments.
Activity 2.4 Construct/rehabilitate climate resilient, low carbon (solar powered), and gender sensitive water and sanitation services in communities, schools, and health care facilities.
Activity 2.5 Implement integrated flood management plans for target catchments and implement ecosystem-based adaptation measures to mitigate flood impacts.

Output 3. *Enhanced rural livelihoods through climate-resilient agriculture value chain*. Climate change is projected to significantly impact agricultural yields and outputs in Savanes and Kara from both increasing flood damage and intensified drought events. In addition to floods and droughts, climate change is also projected to bring about a shift of seasons accompanied by a reduction of humid periods, a rise in evapotranspiration and drying of soils in Togo. Reduced agricultural outputs will exacerbate food insecurity in the target areas as more than 70% of the population in target areas already experience food insecurity. To prevent adverse impacts of climate change on rural livelihoods, smallholder farmers must have access to climate resilient agricultural value chains and access to finance for the conservation, transformation and commercialization of agro-forestry and agricultural products. The project aims to create incentives and provide access to credit to vulnerable farmers for adopting climate resilient agricultural (CRA) practices, with a strong linkage to capacity building and market access activities. The technical assistance and subsidized CRA inputs provided to beneficiaries will be tailored to the local context and based on value chain analyses and market studies. Project interventions will convene government, private sector and local community actors to address systemic sectoral challenges through a combination of improved institutional CRA planning and support, dissemination and adoption of CRA tools and practices (including resilient seeds, small scale irrigation schemes and resilient storage facilities) and enhanced access to markets and financial services. Ultimately, such an approach will provide a pathway for farmers and other value chain

actors to cope with climate variability and change by addressing institutional, production, post-harvest, market and finance-related barriers preventing resilient value chain development.

Activity 3.1 Deploy climate resilient seeds and crop varieties.
Activity 3.2 Install small-scale climate resilient water retention basins (ponds) to facilitate access to water for small scale irrigation, livestock and fish farming.
Activity 3.3 Implement climate resilient value chains in the Savanes and Kara regions for the conservation, transformation and commercialization of agro-forestry and agricultural products.
Activity 3.4 Catalyze the participation of the private financial sector in support of the climate resilient agricultural value chain.
Activity 3.5 Implement the water user-pay principle to guide the effective use of water resources and ensure the long-term sustainability of project activities.

Rationale for UNDP as Accredited Entity. UNDP has provided considerable support to the government of Togo, including addressing climate change challenges. UNDP has also supported the implementation of several sustainable land management and climate change adaptation projects and programs, helping mobilize more than $20 million in this sector. As a result, Togo's Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MERF), hosting the National Designated Authority (NDA), has requested UNDP to provide support for the development of this GCF Concept Note. In addition, throughout Western Africa, UNDP has a long history of successful partnerships with national governments, supporting climate change and sustainable development initiatives. These have covered a broad range of areas including water resources management, agricultural resilience and forest management.

Implementation Arrangements. UNDP will act as the Accredited Entity for the proposed project. The Executing Entity will be the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources. MERF will take direct responsibility for the execution of project activities and report to UNDP in accordance with standard procedures. GWP will formally be a responsible party and relations with UNICEF will be covered with a UN to UN agreement. UNDP has a long successful track record in the country with national implementation.

At the national level, a National Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be established within MERF. The PCU will include a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, an Administrative and Financial Officer, a Technical Officer and support staff. The PCU will be responsible for the implementation of the project. More specifically, its role is to: (i) ensure the overall management of the project and its monitoring in accordance with UNDP project management rules; (ii) support the local units in achieving the project's objectives; and (iii) facilitate communication with the main project stakeholders at the national level. At the local level, Local Project Coordination Units (LCU) will be set up in the Savanes region and in the Kara region. Each LCU will be comprised of (1) a Head of Unit that will be under direct supervision from the Project Coordinator; (2) a Development Specialist that will support the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer; (3) a Gender and Engagement Specialist for local actors; and (4) support staff. The LCU will be supervised and will report to the Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) already in place and headed by the Regional Planning Directors.

Collaborating entities to be involved in implementation include the Ministry of Water, Rural Equipment and Village Hydraulics (MEERHV) and the Ministry of Health. In addition to these national government representatives, collaborating entities will include representatives of local agencies, non-governmental organizations (such as farmers associations, water user assocations, women and youth groups), research and development institutions and private sector partners present and active in the Savanes and Kara regions.

Risks and Mitigation Measures. Risks and mitigation measures are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risk description	***Impact and Likelihood (1 to 5)***	***Signifi-cance[a]***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures***
Risk 1: Inadequate coordination at a national, regional and local level in the implementation of the project.	I = 4 L = 2	**S**	Togo is a fairly decentralized country and the management of natural resources is delegated to municipalities and regions (within the limits of their skills). Some of these municipalities are newly established and there is a limited history of coordination between local, regional, and national institutions.	Development of proposed project interventions will be undertaken in a participatory manner with relevant project stakeholders at all levels. Additional stakeholder consultations will be held during the project development and implementation phases to ensure alignment between the project, national priorities and local needs. Several high-level institutional structures to enhance coordination are already in place, including the National Action Committee on WASH, and the Department of WASH

				Coordination. Adequate management and reporting tools will be developed during the inception phase, and capacity building workshops organized on their use based on IWRM principles and instruments.
Risk 2: The local government staff might not have the capacity to raise and address concerns and grievances coming from the communities.	I = 3 L = 4	**M**	Newly established local authorities and municipalities lack expertise in IWRM and adaptation to climate change. Additional capacity building is required. In particular, in the context of resilient access to water, the capacity and involvement of local government staff will be crucial to the sustainability of the approach.	A capacity needs assessment will be undertaken as part of the full funding proposal formulation and capacity building at all levels to be undertaken during project implementation.
Risk 3: Local communities including women and youth may not receive the necessary support and platforms to express their disagreement with the project activities.	I = 4 L = 4	**S**	Water resources are currently considered as a common good and valuing their benefits might come at the cost of some communities or private interest. To ensure no one is left behind, it is necessary to ensure the beneficiaries and other vulnerable communities are able to raise their concerns and to be protected against external adverse pressures.	A Gender Assessment and Action Plan will be prepared. In addition, a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism will be developed and implemented during the project formulation, along with a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan.
Risk 4: The project, if not managed appropriately, could replicate historic gender biases.	I = 3 L = 4	**M**	Women are often responsible for household agriculture and water collection and could be adversely impacted by the changes in water use caused by the project (new water management rules). However, the improved access to water will ease their burden in terms of water collection.	A Gender Assessment and Action Plan will be prepared. Gender will also be an important consideration during the development and implementation of the project. In addition, the funding proposal will provide specific measures and provisions for gender-specific reporting and monitoring of gender participation in project activities and sharing of benefits like disaggregated data.
Risk 5: Extreme weather events may pose risks to the sustainability of some activities (in particular ecosystem-based adaptation measures).	I = 3 L = 3	**M**	The project is focused on resilient access to water and sanitation services; therefore, it will be potentially sensitive to climate change impacts beyond those anticipated. In addition, the occurrence of climate hazards might negatively impact the results of the project (including related to livelihood enhancement) and result in a reduced buy-in of the project by local communities.	The project aims to reduce the vulnerability of local communities to the impacts of climate variability as a consequence of climate change. The Feasibility Study will provide an in-depth review of climate risks to the project, and a climate modeler will be recruited to assess future risks. Project activities will be designed to withstand the planned risks and the project will allow for adaptive practices in case climate change has a more significant adverse impact than planned.
Risk 6: Limited interest of the private sector to participate in the provision of WASH services and climate resilient agricultural value chain.	I = 4 L = 2		The project aims to facilitate the participation of the private sector in the provision of WASH services and agricultural value chain to ensure the long-term sustainability of the project outcome.	The project will develop a policy framework supportive of the participation of the private sector, enhanced with targeted subsidized financing of capital investment. A detailed assessment of the existing and potential participation of the private sector will be undertaken in the context of the full funding proposal.
Risk 7: Water access activities might lead to over-extraction of already scarce water resources and other health-related impacts.	I = 4 L = 3	**S**	The Savanes and Kara regions are bedrock areas where the potential for groundwater resources is low compared to other regions of the country. It is therefore necessary to take this into consideration in the development of the project.	The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will include the conduct of in-depth preliminary assessments ahead of the introduction of any infrastructure, including water pumps and the construction of water retention basins. The ESMP will also include relevant exclusionary criteria and/or Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)-type procedures for further screening, assessing and managing the risk if the water access activities are not fully defined during formulation.

Risk 8: Activities involving workers might not respect working conditions and cause risks (pollution, health and safety) for local communities.	I = 3 L = 2	**M**	Women and youth might be discriminated. In particular, illegal workers could be recruited and taken advantage of. In addition, child labor might be used. Ignorance and non-compliance with environmental and social standards by workers can adversely affect the quality of the environment and the safety of local communities.	The ESMP will identify the potential for occurrence of this risk and propose measures to be followed by the Project Management Unit, the government agents in the field and other stakeholders (in particular co-financing partners) to monitor the implementation of these activities and ensure working conditions are followed. In addition, strict protocols on child labour will be implemented.
Risk 9: Local officials responsible for the implementation of the project might be using coercive practices, putting at risk the safety of local communities.	I = 3 L = 2	**M**	Local officials are trained in project cycle management, consultations and monitoring and evaluation.	The capacity building plans will integrate this risk and include mitigation measures. This will include training on human rights and other relevant capacity building for local govt officials and reporting platforms for the communities. The ESMP to be prepared during the development of the full funding proposal will also consider this risk and will include relevant measures as needed.
Risk 10: Delays in project implementation.	I = 2 L = 2	**M**	The occurrence of extreme weather events in the course of project implementation – especially if damaging to the country's logistical infrastructure – could create delays. In addition, adverse developments of the COVID pandemic (such as the recent identification of the omicron variant of the COVID virus) could create challenges in implementing the project according to a set time-line.	All legal and regulatory work will need to be done as early on as possible in the project lifespan. Any construction and installation plans — for *inter alia* climate-resilient and water-efficient irrigation systems, water points and sanitation infrastructure — will also need to be carefully scheduled, and where possible, outside of the wet season. The management and reporting tools developed during the inception phase will also serve to reduce the occurrence of delays.
Risk 11: Project preparatory and implementation activities might aggravate the risks of spreading Covid-19.	I = 2 L = 2	**M**	The reported cases of Covid-19 in Togo to date have been comparatively low (less than 27,000 for a population of approximately 8 million). Furthermore, the project is taking place in rural areas of the country with low population density. Nonetheless the existing COVID vaccination rate nationwide of approximately 17% remains a source of concern.[44] The development of the Pre-Feasibility Study and of the Concept Note has adapted well to this condition using alternative consultation and participation modalities. By the time of project implementation, it is anticipated that risk mitigation for Covid-19 and alternative modalities will be even more advanced especially at local level.	A comprehensive Covid-19 Risk Assessment will be undertaken to identify the risks and mitigation measures (ensuring that alternative modalities reduce risks yet ensure effective participation, particularly of women and remote groups), and these will be implemented, taking into consideration advances and learning in risk mitigation over the Covid-19 period. This will be complemented by a comprehensive capacity building programme for those involved in the design and implementation of the programme.
[a] M = Moderate; S = Substantial				

B.3. Expected project results aligned with the GCF investment criteria (max. 3 pages)

Impact Potential. Togo is highly exposed to climate risks. Within Togo, the regions of Savanes and Kara are exposed to the most significant projected impacts of climate change. These two regions simultaneously comprise the poorest populations of the country and have least access to improved water and sanitation facilities and services. As a result, rural populations of Savanes and Kara are extremely vulnerable to climate risks. The projected continued increase in temperatures and in the frequency and intensity of floods and droughts represents a significant risk to vulnerable rural

[44] Source: https://tradingeconomics.com/togo/coronavirus-vaccination-rate

communities throughout the project areas increasing both water and food insecurity and endangering health outcomes and livelihoods.

The activities of the proposed investment project will significantly improve health outcomes for the estimated 531,422 direct beneficiaries (Annex VI) by ensuring that water and sanitation infrastructure and services are resilient to the projected increase in the frequency and intensity of both floods and droughts. Ensuring water resources are protected and WASH services in communities, schools and healthcare facilities are climate resilient greatly contribute to a healthier, more stable and peaceful community, reducing the potential for conflict and migration. Additionally, livelihood opportunities are increased with increased potential buying power and more active engagement of the private sector. Improved health outcomes will in turn enable direct beneficiaries – especially women, children and youth – full social and economic participation (Annex VII).

The activities of the proposed project will also significantly reduce the projected impacts of climate change on rural livelihoods of poor small landholders. For indicative purposes, a 2018 study estimated in the Savanes region that the adoption of soil and water conservation techniques and irrigation practices can mitigate at least 63% of the impacts of climate change on crop and livestock income.[45] Detailed estimates will be prepared when preparing the funding proposal. To the extent that the deterioration of rural livelihoods contributes to the migration (of mostly men) to urban areas, the project may reduce climate induced migration.

Finally, the proposed project will enhance the participation of the private sector throughout the Savanes and Kara regions in the provision and operation of WASH services as well as throughout the agricultural value chain. The project will facilitate the implementation of the user-pay principle to access climate resilient WASH services and water mobilized with communal rainwater tanks and reservoirs to ensure the sustainability of project's investment.

Paradigm Shift. The proposed project will support the Government of Togo to shift away from business-as-usual development processes towards, integrated, climate-resilient planning in both the WASH and agriculture sectors. This will be achieved by building the technical, organisational, and institutional capacity of decision-makers to identify and integrate climate risks and opportunities into policy documents and planning processes, while also strengthening the coordination and collaboration between public and private sectors on climate risks and the implementation of innovative, climate-responsive solutions. The project will improve water security for communities in the two most vulnerable regions of the country (Savanes and Kara) to climate risks through enhancing and providing WASH services that are resilient to present and future broader range climate risks. The project will simultaneously improve livelihood opportunities with the implementation of a climate resilient agricultural value chain. The paradigm shift of the project lies in the potential for collective learning, scale-up and replication, creating a culture of climate and disaster resilience and creating a demand and a market for climate risk-informed WASH services and agriculture livelihoods with the engagement of the private sector. This potential will be mobilized with the implementation of a climate-resilient integrated water resources management framework. In addition, the project will empower women, children and youth through education opportunities as well as improving the livelihoods and health of this vulnerable group. These transformational shifts will occur at the community and household levels enabling them to address the increasing challenges brought upon by the projected impacts of climate change.

Investment in innovative climate-resilient water and sanitation technologies and services will meet the growing needs for domestic, agricultural, school and healthcare facility use while simultaneously mitigating the impact of climate-induced droughts and floods on both the WASH and agriculture sectors. The effective implementation of the water user-pay principle will provide a significant pathway for paradigm shift. This approach will ensure multiple benefits to society and ecosystems, such as disease reduction related to water-borne vectors, prevention of economic losses, conservation of aquifers, amongst others.

Sustainable Development
Economic and financial co-benefits: Historically, both floods and droughts have been sources of significant damage and losses to households, infrastructure and agriculture in addition to mortality and morbidity. Mitigating such damage and losses will have important economic benefits as already scarce resources could be channelled in support of productive activities. Involvement of the private sector in the provision of water and sanitation infrastructure and services and in the agricultural value chain is projected to stimulate economic activities at both the commune and regional levels. The use of the water mobilized for irrigation purposes will provide an important source of income for low-income households. Employment opportunities will arise not only from the project activities themselves over the course of project implementation but will arise from the incremental economic activities which the project will generate as well as the new skill sets in climate resilient WASH and agricultural services. These co-benefits are projected to continue beyond the project implementation phase with a strong policy and institutional enabling environment facilitated by the project.

[45] Mikemina, P. et al. (2018). *Impacts of Adaptation to Climate Change on Farmers' Income in the Savana Region of Togo*. Center for Development Research, University of Bonn. Bonn.

Environmental co-benefits: Climate resilient WASH facilities will have a direct positive impact on water quality in project areas. The implementation of ecosystem-based approaches will have significant environmental co-benefits in addition to flood mitigation benefits. The use of IWRM will generally increase the capacity for environmentally-sound management of both land and water resources. Climate change is projected to adversely impact traditional livelihoods of low income and vulnerable communities. This impact in turn increases pressure on forest ecosystems for the use of timber and non-timber resources for livelihoods. By mitigating the impacts of climate change on livelihoods, this projected increased pressure will simultaneously be mitigated. The strengthening of groundwater monitoring will contribute to an improved understanding of changes in water levels and water quality, and of the relation between these changes and changes in precipitation regime.

Social co-*benefits*: The number of direct beneficiaries is currently estimated to reach approximately 531,000, accounting for 7.0% of the national population.[46] As indicated earlier (footnote 2), approximately 275,000 of these are projected to be youth and children, and 267,000 are projected to be women. The project capacity building activities will improve the skills and knowledge to manage climate risks at national, regional, and local levels. The project's awareness-raising, training and education will contribute to the empowerment of local communities and their participation in the climate resilient agricultural value chain.

Gender co-benefits: This project will actively contribute to reducing gender inequality gaps in targeted areas. It will do so by facilitating access to water, and respond to the increase in women and girls workload for water harvesting, caused by the expected increase in climate change-induced drought frequency and intensity. It will also do so by ensuring women and girls with continuous access to functioning sanitation facilities. The provision and access to climate resilient WASH services in schools in the target areas will facilitate the enrolment and attendance of girls and young women to education. Finally, this project is expected to reduce climate-induced incentives for migration to cities, mainly of men, preventing in turn the full assumption of additional responsibilities by the women left in the villages of the project areas. Gender will be mainstreamed in all policy, planning, and capacity building activities of the project.

Needs of the Recipient. Togo is an LDC with a GDP per capita of approximately US$690 in 2020. On average, more than 60% of the total population in Togo is dependent on the land for their livelihoods (70 to 85% in the targeted regions), with most of the crops being rain-fed.

As rural poverty continues to prevail throughout the selected project areas, targeted populations have limited to no financial resources to allocate to address the risks of climate change impacts. Given the existing precarious fiscal position of the public sector, there are no alternative public sources of financing of the required scale to achieve the adaptation and mitigation impact potentials of the proposed project (2019, IMF Article IV Consultation).

Country Ownership. This project was initiated at the explicit request of the Government of Togo. Togo's Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources is the lead ministry responsible for climate change issues. In recent years, Togo has adopted a government-wide approach to climate change, recognizing adaptation as not just an environmental issue but also a development issue. Climate change is identified in Togo's *Vision 2030* as a key variable that will affect the achievement of the country's development goals. As indicated above, the proposed project is not only fully aligned with the adaptation measures identified in the NDC, the TNC and the NAP, with the priority measures identified in policy documents governing the water and sanitation sector as well as with the country's development and economic priorities. Being fully aware of the risks that climate change represents to its population and welfare, the Government of Togo is fully committed to all components, outputs and activities presented in this proposed investment project.

Efficiency and Effectiveness. Estimates of (1) avoided damage and losses to infrastructure, (2) health benefits from reduced mortality and morbidity, and (3) increases in rural livelihoods – all relative to a scenario with climate change but without the project – will be developed in the course of preparing the full funding proposal with the formulation of an economic and financial analysis. These estimates will guide the final selection of target areas in the Savanes and Kara regions. Cost minimization will guide the selection of inputs and technologies to be recommended by the project.

B.4. Engagement among the NDA, AE, and/or other relevant stakeholders in the country (max ½ page)

Togo's NDA has overseen and provided technical support to the development of this Concept Note and to the preparation of the Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS). Despite the difficult circumstances created by COVID, numerous consultations were conducted in the course of preparing the Concept Note.

An inception mission was undertaken by the WASH international consultant to engage national stakeholders in the process in November 2020. One-to-one discussions were held with representatives of the Ministry of Health; the Direction Générale de la Météorologie Nationale; the Ministry of Water, Rural Equipment and Village Hydraulics; the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources; and the Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques et

[46] Estimates of the number of direct and indirect beneficiaries will be revised at the time of preparation of the funding proposal using population data from the 2020 population census currently under way.

Démographiques. An Inception workshop concluded the mission with 40 representatives of government, international agencies and non-governmental organisations.

A second mission by the same WASH international consultant took place in April 2021 and ended with a workshop attended by 24 key stakeholders of the project.

A Project Technical Committee was created on May 11 2021 by joint decision of the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources, and the Ministry of Water, Rural Equipment and Village Hydraulics. The Technical Committee comprises 14 members of which three are representatives of non-governmental organisations (Annex V).

A meeting of the project Technical Committee took place on June 19 2021 in Lomé to discuss a draft of the Concept Note. In addition to guiding the team in its search for data and information, the Committee endorsed the selection of target areas based on a strong climate rationale and validated the outputs of the proposed investment project.

Finally, a meeting of the Technical Committee chaired by the national Green Climate Fund focal point took place on Thursday February 3 2022 in which the Concept Note was endorsed.

Close collaboration took place throughout the development process between UNDP, UNICEF and GWP.

C. Indicative Financing/Cost Information (max. 3 pages)

C.1. Financing by components (max ½ page)

The cost of the project is estimated to reach approximately USD35,500,000. GCF financing request is estimated to be USD17,750,000 (50% of the estimated project cost). These estimates will be reviewed in the course of preparing the funding proposal with the aim of maximizing the availability of co-financing. As per GCF guidelines potential co-financing partners have been identified and include Togo Invest, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), the Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD), the Banque Islamique de Développement (IsDB) and GIZ. Togo Invest is a state-owned investment holding company with a mission to design financing mechanisms and partnerships to support Togo's development priorities. In the agriculture sector, Togo Invest aims to support investments to revitalize the cash crop sector, establish a climate resilient agro-food industry (including the storing and processing of agricultural products), and construct water retention systems in agricultural areas. Togo Invest has already committed $11 million to co-finance the project (see Annex IV). Discussions with additional co-financing partners will take place in the course of developing the funding proposal to ensure GCF funds act as a catalyser for unlocking parallel funds and strengthening sustainability.

Table 3: Estimated Cost by Outputs

Output	Indicative cost (USD)	GCF financing		Co-financing		
		Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Amount (USD)	Financial Instrument	Potential Sources of Co-financing
Output 1	4,000,000	3,000,000	Grant	1,000,000	Budget	GoT GWP, UNDP, UNICEF
Output 2	12,000,000	7,000,000	Grant	5,000,000	Budget	GoT, AfDB, GWP, UNICEF
Output 3	18,000,000	7,000,000	Grant	11,000,000	Budget	Togo Invest, AfDB, BOAD, IsDB
PMC	1,500,000	750,000	Grant	750,000	Budget	GoT, UNDP, UNICEF
Indicative total cost	**35,500,000**	**17,750,000**		**17,750,000**		

C.2. Justification of GCF funding request (max. 1 page)

As indicated earlier, the fiscal position of the government of Togo remains precarious. In its latest *Article IV Consultation Report*, the IMF has pointed to the need for significant reduction in public (government budget) expenditures. Even for purpose of funding the development needs of the WASH and agriculture sectors, the government of Togo has thus far relied on grant funding from its key development partners. The Government currently lacks the financial capacity to allocate sufficient additional fiscal resources to undertake the proposed paradigm shift in the selected project areas and has limited fiscal space to react and address the projected impacts of climate change on its people and economy.

The proposed project is fully in line with the GCF objectives and investment framework. It will significantly contribute to the climate resilience of poor and vulnerable communities in the Savanes and Kara regions of one of the world's least developed countries as climate change significantly and increasingly challenges their health and livelihoods. A grant from the GCF (estimated at the moment to be in the order of USD $17,750,000 million) is crucially needed to enable this transformational shift in this least developed country. Poor and vulnerable communities whose livelihoods are significantly threatened by the projected impacts of climate change are unable to allocate and invest extremely scarce resources to achieving resilience to climate change.

C.3. Sustainability and replicability of the project (exit strategy) (max. 1 page)

Sustainability, Replicability and Exit Strategy. The Strategy comprises a number of elements.

Diversification of financial sustainability: In addition to the incremental livelihood opportunities that the project will enable, the enabling participation of the private sector in both the WASH and agriculture sectors will ensure a continuous flow of financial resources at the level of local communities to support the effective long-term implementation of WASH services and IWRM plans, the communal action plans on climate resilience and the climate resilient value chain. The project also aims to facilitate the implementation of the user-pay principle to access climate resilient WASH services and water mobilized with communal rainwater tanks and reservoirs to ensure the sustainability of project's investment. This principle has been enabled in 2012 in the laws and regulations of the country but has thus far not been implemented.[47]

Knowledge generation and transfer: The project will strengthen knowledge generation at the national and local levels in all targeted project areas. In particular, the preparation of climate resilience plans in all selected project areas will be a significant source of new knowledge and information. The preparation of such plans at the scale proposed in this project will provide expertise for the replicability of the experience throughout the country. Through raising awareness of the advantages of adaptation interventions, the project will promote participatory and peer-to-peer learning across project targeted areas and from target areas to other areas of the country.

D. Supporting documents submitted (OPTIONAL)

Annex I: Map indicating the location of the project/programme
Annex II: Diagram of the theory of change
Annex III: Results of environmental and social risk screening
Annex IV: Togo Invest Co-financing Commitment Letter
Annex V: Inter-Ministeriel Decision No. 0018
Annex VI: Estimates of Direct Beneficiaries
Annex VII: A Holistic Approach to Improving Water, Sanitation, and Public Health
Annex VIII: Synopsis of Two GEF-Funded Projects for Climate Resilience of Coastal Communities
Annex IX: Pre-feasibility Study

Self-awareness check boxes

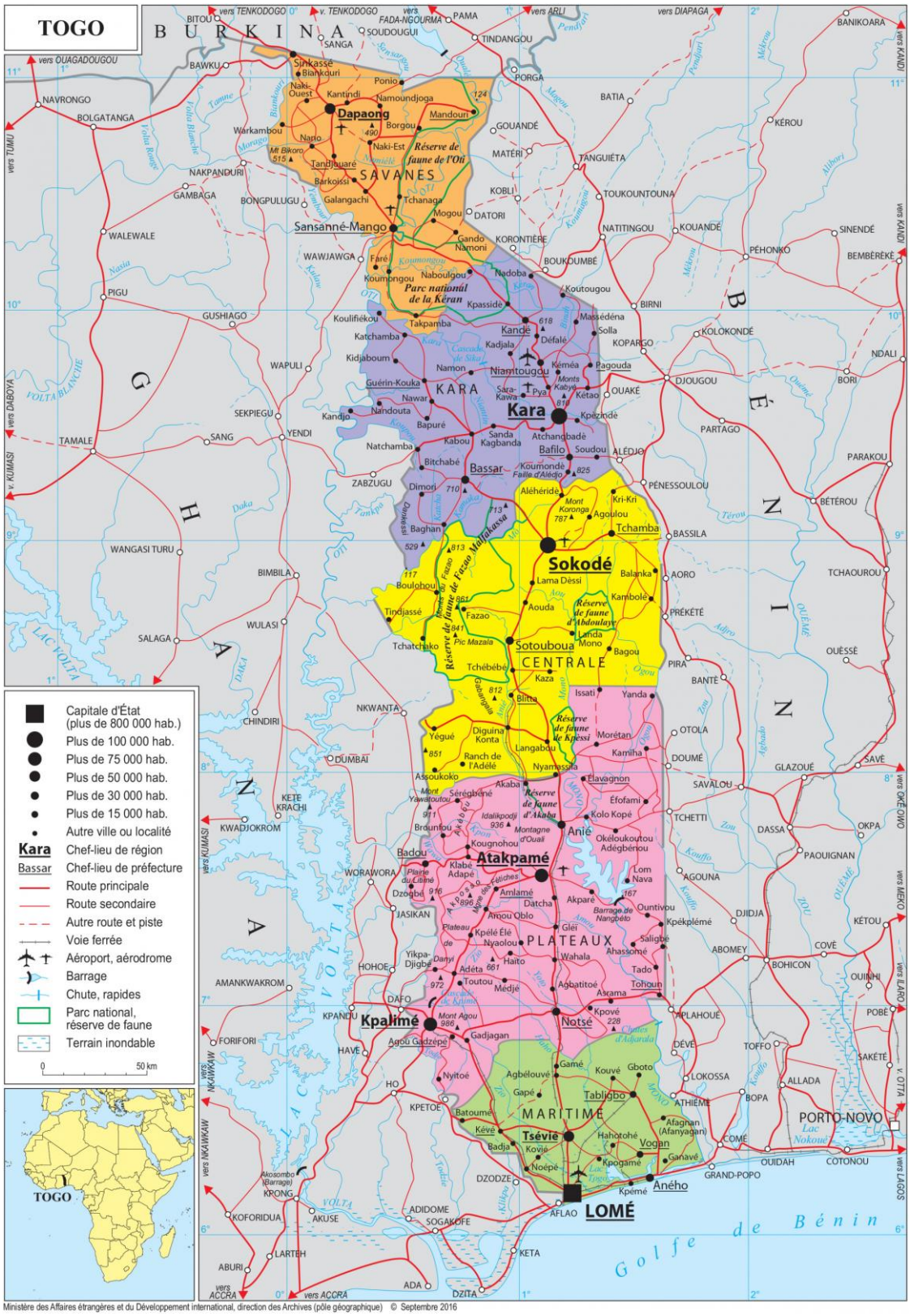
Are you aware that the full Funding Proposal and Annexes will require these documents? Yes ☒ No ☐

- Feasibility Study
- Environmental and social impact assessment or environmental and social management framework
- Stakeholder consultations at national and project level implementation including with indigenous people if relevant
- Gender assessment and action plan
- Operations and maintenance plan if relevant
- Loan or grant operation manual as appropriate
- Co-financing commitment letters

Are you aware that a funding proposal from an accredited entity without a signed AMA will be reviewed but not sent to the Board for consideration? Yes ☒ No ☐

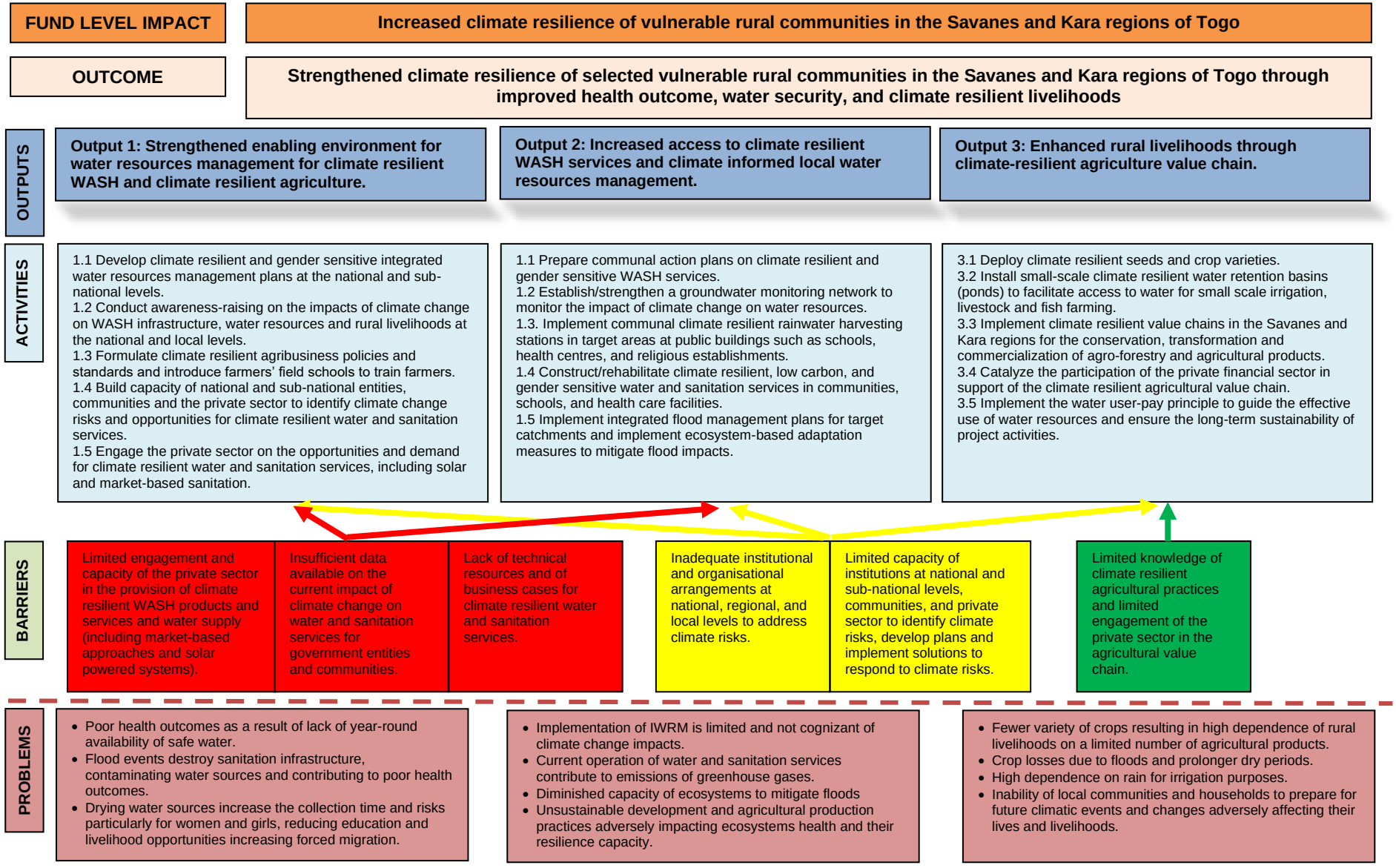
[47] Togo. *Décret N° 2012-074/PR Fixant l'Assiette, le Taux et le Mode de Recouvrement des Redevances pour le Prélèvement et le Rejet d'Eau dans le Milieu Naturel*. Ministère de l'Eau, de l'Assainissement et de l'Hydraulique Villageoise, and Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances. Lomé. Togo.

Annex I: Map of Togo Showing Togo's Five Regions



Ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Développement international, direction des Archives (pôle géographique) © Septembre 2016

Annex II: Diagram of the Theory of Change



Annex III: Social and Environmental Screening Template (2021 SESP Template, Version 1)

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Resilient access to water for vulnerable communities in the Kara and Savanes regions of Togo
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	Atlas project ID: n/a PIMS+ ID: 6640
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Togo
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design (Concept note)
5. Date	September, 2021

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
Togo is an LDC with a large population (over 40%) depending on resilient agriculture and facing additional constraints due to climate change. The proposed project mainstreams the human-rights based approach by promoting sustainable development, resilient agriculture and access to water, assisting in alleviating poverty and increasing opportunities for vulnerable communities. The project aims to improve the resilience of Togo's vulnerable rural communities vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and targets communities involved in subsistence agriculture, typically belonging to the groups of low and lowest income population. By improving resilient agriculture and access to water, and by ensuring that gender considerations are at the center of this project, human rights are being mainstreamed. Sustainable and resilient access to water improves health and nutrition, resilient agriculture is made possible and provides rural communities with sustainable means of livelihoods.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
The ultimate outcome of the proposed project is to reduce the vulnerability of selected vulnerable communities of rural Togo to projected climate change. Throughout the project gender equality principles will be mainstreamed. A Gender Assessment and Action Plan will be prepared for the project. Women will benefit from capacity building, peer-to-peer training, support networks and improved access to water. They also will be in charge of taking decisions about the implementation of the project and will be consulted in every step. Provision of reliable water supply will reduce the burden of water collection and management on women and children, this in turn will provide increased opportunities to pursue economic, educational and other activities. The use of the water for home gardening purposes will provide an important source of income for low income households.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience

The project will improve the resilient access to water in the target areas. The activities proposed will improve the management of water resources and water and sanitation infrastructure. In doing so the project allows for the development of alternative economic activities and incomes from the sustainable management of water resources.

Resilient access to water both for drinking purposes and for subsistence agriculture is one of the most important actions a project can deliver to strengthen the resilience of the vulnerable communities that depend on agriculture for their livelihood. The sustainability of the actions taken will come from the creation of community based organisations and water management committees who will be involved in the design and implementation and will increase the ownership of the infrastructure built. Nominal user fees and alternative livelihoods will covert the financial aspects of sustaining the project actions.

The project will also improve access to reliable water through rainwater harvesting. The provision of water supply will also facilitate the long-term sustainability of the resilient agricultural activities.

The project capacity building activities will improve the skills and knowledge in all targeted rural communities and the Govt at national and subnational level. Increased resilience to climate risks will allow households to invest in human capital, releasing children to greater education opportunities. The project's awareness-raising, training and education contributes to a change in perceptions among local communities and other actors on how their own actions can improve livelihoods through the sustainable management of water resources.

The project will strengthen knowledge generation at the national and local levels in all targeted project areas. The project will promote participatory and peer-to-peer learning across project targeted areas and from target areas to other areas of the country. The creation of locals management committees for the environment and climate resilience will provide a unique opportunity in Togo to sustain the benefits of the project in target areas and scale up these benefits to the rest of the country.

Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders

The project will ensure the meaningful participation and inclusion of all stakeholders, in particular marginalized individuals and groups, in the project formulation and implementation. At the concept note stage, initial consultations were conducted with a range of stakeholders, including vulnerable communities. The formulation process of the Full Funding Proposal will be highly consultative and will engage with all relevant stakeholders, and more specifically the direct beneficiaries of the project in the communities. This will include the development of a Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the implementation, to ensure most vulnerable stakeholders have the opportunity to raise concerns and propose suggestions for the project, together with a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). This is particularly important in the context of the strengthening of the resilient access to water, which will need the engagement of local communities in the long term to be effective and sustainable. Capacity building activities to better understand the importance to preserve water resources and to report malpractices occurring during and beyond the project implementation will also be part of the activities.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6.*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High.**
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***

Risk 1: The local government staff might not have the capacity to raise and address concerns and grievances coming from the communities (*Human Rights, P.1 and P.2)*	I = 3 L = 4	**Moderate**	Togo is fairly decentralized and therefore the management of natural resources is delegated to municipalities and regions (within the limits of their skills) so additional capacity building is required. In particular, in the context of resilient access to water, the capacity and involvement of local government staff will be crucial to the sustainability of the approach. This risk applies more significantly to the activities pertaining to Output 2, and to a lesser extent to the activities pertaining to Output 3.	A capacity needs assessment will be undertaken as part of the FFP formulation and capacity building at all levels to be undertaken during project implementation.
Risk 2: Local communities including women and indigenous people might fear – and/or might not receive the necessary support and platforms to express their disagreement with – the project activities (*Human Rights, P.2 and P.7; Sustainability and Resilience, Accountability, P.14 and P.15; Project-Level Standards, Standard 4: Cultural Heritage 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4)*	I = 4 L = 4	**Substantial**	Water resources are currently considered as a common good and valuing their benefits might come at the cost of some communities or private interest. To ensure no one is left behind, it is necessary to ensure the beneficiaries and other vulnerable communities are able to raise their concerns and to be protected against external adverse pressures. This risk applies more significantly to the activities pertaining to Output 2, and to a lesser extent to the activities pertaining to Output 3.	A project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism will be developed during the project formulation, along with a comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

Risk 3: The project, if not managed appropriately, could replicate historic gender biases (*Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, P.9, P.10, P.11 and P.12)*	I = 3 L = 4	**Moderate**	Women are often responsible for forest products harvesting and could be adversely impacted by the changes in water use caused by the project (new water management rules) However, the improved access to water might ease their burden in terms of water harvesting. This risk applies more significantly to the activities pertaining to Output 2, and to a lesser extent to the activities pertaining to Output 3.	Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP) will be prepared during FFP formulation. Gender will be an important consideration during the development and implementation of the project. In addition, the FFP will provide specific measures and provisions for gender-specific reporting and monitoring of gender participation in project activities and sharing of benefits like disaggregated data…Etc.
Risk 4: Climate Change will pose risks to the sustainability or the implementation of some activities (in particular reforestation and afforestation) (*Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3)*	I = 3 L = 3	**Moderate**	The project is focused on resilient access to water and rainwater harvesting, therefore it will be potentially sensitive to climate change impacts if beyond those anticipated. In addition, the occurrence of a climate hazards might negatively impacts the results of the project (including related to livelihood enhancement) and result in a reduced buy-in of the project by local communities. This risk applies more significantly to the activities of Output 3.	The project aims at reducing the vulnerability of local communities to the impacts of climate variability as a consequence of climate change. The Feasibility Study (to be prepared during FFP formulation) will provide an in-depth review of climate risks to the project, in line with SES Standard 2, and a climate modeler will be recruited to assess future risks. Project activities will be designed to withstand the planned risks and the project will allow for adaptive practices in case climate change has a more significant adverse impact than planned. If needed, an Emergency Preparedness Plan will be developed.
Risk 5: Indigenous people are present in the project area of influence and might not be adequately engaged in the formulation and implementation process, including of the water management	I = 3 L = 2	**Substantial**	Specific target areas yet to be identified. Extensive stakeholder consultation has yet to be undertaken.	Potential target areas will be identified and the presence of indigenous people will be determined during project formulation. No sites with IPs will be selected without initial FPIC secured. If needed, an Indigenous Peoples Plan/Planning Framework (IPP/IPPF) will be included in the ESMP.

practices, leading to undesirable impacts on their rights, livelihoods, etc. (*Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 5.4; Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.9)*			This risk applies more significantly to the activities of Output 2.	
Risk 6: Water access activities might lead to over extraction of already scarce water resources and other health-related impacts (*Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, 1.11; Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security, 3.4, 3.6; Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency, 8.6)*	I = 4 L = 3	**Substantial**	This risk stems from Activity 2.3… This risk applies more significantly to the activities of Output 2.	The ESIA and ESMP will fully assess the potential risks to over abstraction and clearly define the required management measures. The ESIA/ESMP will include the conduct of in-depth preliminary assessments ahead of the introduction of water pumps and the digging of water retention basins. These assessments will be particularly sensitive to the quality of water abstracted and the recharge potential and will define the abstraction potential (if any). The ESMP will also include relevant exclusionary criteria and/or ESMF-type procedures for further screening, assessing and managing the risk if the water access activities are not fully defined during formulation.
Risk 7: Activities involving workers (reforestation, solar panel installation, pond digging) might not respect working conditions and cause risks (pollution and safety) for local communities (*Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security, 3.7; Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions, 7.1, 7.2; Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency, 8.1, 8.2)*	I = 3 L = 2	**Moderate**	Women and immigrants might be discriminated. In particular, illegal workers could be recruited and taken advantage of. In addition, child labor might be used. This risk applies to activities of both Output 2 and 3.	The ESIA and ESMP will identify the potential for occurrence of this risk and propose measures to be followed by the Project Management Unit, the government agents in the field and other stakeholders (in particular co-financing partners) to monitor the implementation of these activities and ensure working conditions are followed. These standards are also expected to be introduced in the design of the SFMPs and PFES mechanism.
Risk 8: Local officials responsible for the implementation of the project might be using coercive practices, putting at risk the safety of local communities. (Gender: P.12; *Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security, 3.8*)	I = 3 L = 2	**Moderate**	Local officials are trained in project cycle management, consultations and M&E. This risk applies to activities of both Output 2 and 3.	The capacity building plans will integrate this risk and include mitigation measures. This will include training on human rights and other relevant capacity building for local govt officials and reporting platforms for the communities. The ESIA/ESMP to be prepared during FP development will also consider this risk and will include relevant

				measures as needed (in light of the ESIA/ESMP scope, and SES requirements).
Risk 9: The "upstream" plans, policies and standards developed by the project (under Output 1 and 2) might have unintended negative impacts on people and/or the environment if not designed in a manner aligned with safeguards principles. All Principles/Standards		**Substantial**	This risk applies more significantly to activities of both Output 1.	The FFP will be designed to require that all upstream activities be implemented by following the SESA approach, scoped as appropriate for the nature and scale of the potential impacts. At a minimum, the following activities will be designed to ensure that SESA approach is applied during implementation: 1.1 (IWRM plans), 1.3 (agribusiness policies and standards), and 3.5 (water user-pay principle). SESA and/or ESIA (or targeted assessments) will inform the development of all relevant plans produced under activity 2.1 and will be integrated into the FP design as determined appropriate and necessary for SES compliance

QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?

Note: Project categorization is determined by the highest level of significance of identified risks across all potential risk areas (as rated in Question 3).

Low Risk	☐	
Moderate Risk	☐	
Substantial Risk	**X**	At the CN stage, taking a precautionary approach as the SES requires, the project is considered to be of Substantial risk. This categorization will be revisited during FFP formulation based on additional information and the evolution of the project's design (including the integration of safeguards directly into the design where feasible and appropriate).
High Risk	☐	

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)

Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects.

Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	**X**			***Status? (completed, planned)***
if yes, indicate overall type and status		**X**	Targeted assessment(s)	Planned during FP development: gender analysis, stakeholder analysis
		X	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	Scoped; Planned during FP development

			X	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	Scoped; Planned during project implementation
	Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	**X**			
	If yes, indicate overall type		X	Targeted management plans (e.g. Indigenous Peoples Plan, Resettlement Action Plan, others)	Planned during FP development: Gender Action Plan, comprehensive Stakeholder Engagement Plan
			X	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan)	Scoped; Planned during FP development, and potentially including targeted plans (as noted in Question 6)
			☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	Potentially needed during implementation (from SESAs), or during FP development (depending on progress on activity design)
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind	---			
	Human Rights	**X**			
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	**X**			
	Accountability	**X**			
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	**X**			
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	**X**			
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	**X**			
	4. Cultural Heritage	**X**			
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	**X**			

	6. Indigenous Peoples	**X**	
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	**X**	
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	**X**	

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included.

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.	
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind	**Answer (Yes/No)**
Human Rights	
P.1 Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2 Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	Yes
P.3 Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	Yes
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	---
P.4 adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	Yes
P.5 inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [48]	No
P.6 restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	Yes
P.7 exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	Yes
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
P.8 Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:	---
P.9 adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	Yes
P.10 reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	Yes
P.11 limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	Yes
P.12 exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc*.	Yes
Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below	
Accountability	

[48] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		---
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	Yes
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	Yes
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		---
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	Yes
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	Yes
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	Yes
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	Yes
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes
1. 9	significant agricultural production?	No
1. 10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	Yes
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	Yes
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[49]	Yes
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[50]	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the potentially involve or lead to:		---
2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severe winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Yes
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events*	Yes
2.3	direct or indirect increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disasters now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)?	Yes

[49] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
[50] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

	For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding	
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Stand12ard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the potentially involve or lead to:		---
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	Yes
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	Yes
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	Yes
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	Yes
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	Yes
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	Yes
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	Yes
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property, or to support project activities?	Yes
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		---
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	Yes
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	Yes
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	Yes
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	Yes
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		---
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	Yes
5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes
5.3	risk of forced evictions?[51]	Yes
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	Yes
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		---
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	Yes
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes

[51] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then the potential risk impacts are considered significant and the project would be categorized as either Substantial Risk or High Risk*	Yes
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	Yes
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	Yes
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above.*	Yes
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	Yes
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		---
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	Yes
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	Yes
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	No
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		---
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Yes
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	Yes
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	No
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	Yes
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Yes

Annex IV: Togo Invest Co-financing Commitment Letter

31 JAN 2022

Lomé, le 28 janvier 2022

A

Monsieur le Représentant Résident
du PNUD au Togo

LOME

N/Ref : 009 – 2022/DG/TI

Objet : *Cofinancement du projet de renforcement de la résilience climatique des communautés rurales vulnérables au Togo*

Monsieur le Représentant Résident,

La société Togo Invest Corporation SA est heureuse de se joindre au Programme de Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD) pour accompagner le Gouvernement du Togo dans la mobilisation des financements climatiques pour le renforcement de la résilience des communautés rurales aux effets des changements climatiques, notamment dans le domaine des ressources en eau.

En effet, dans le cadre du projet Togo Aquaculture qui vise à doter le Togo d'une industrie aquacole, la société Togo Invest Corporation SA envisage la mise en place d'un système d'irrigation de petites échelles dans les villages situés dans l'environnement immédiat du projet afin d'améliorer la productivité agricole et, ainsi, renforcer les moyens de subsistance des populations locales.

Nous envisageons également former et mettre à la disposition des producteurs locaux du matériel piscicole afin de favoriser leur autonomisation.

Aussi, ces activités comporteront un volet appelé « Fish Ladies » qui consiste à former les femmes et à leur apporter un appui matériel et financier dans les différentes activités économiques qu'elles entreprendront dans la chaine de valeur de l'industrie aquacole (pisciculture, activité de conservation et de distribution de poissons). Pour y parvenir la société Togo Invest a signé un accord de coopération avec le PNUD pour travailler ensemble pour le renforcement de l'entreprenariat, la prise en compte des enjeux relatifs aux changements climatiques dans le development des projets économiques afin d'accroitre la mobilisation des ressources des populations dans le respect des engagements environnementaux.

TOGO INVEST CORPORATION SA
Société anonyme au capital de : 20.000.000.000 de Francs CFA
RCCM: TG-LOM 2013 B 452 / NIF : 1000 292 023

Siège social: Lomé Avenue DUISBURG 43,QAD
B.P. 7633 Lomé-TOGO / Tél. : +228 22 23 12 80
www.togoinvest.tg

La mise en œuvre du projet renforcement de la résilience climatique des communautés rurales vulnérables au Togo viendra renforcer les projets en cours et à venir de Togo Invest et améliorer les conditions de vie des populations des zones rurales.

Par la présente lettre, nous confirmons que la société Togo Invest Corporation SA contribuera à ce projet à hauteur de 11 000 000 USD en tant que cofinancement sous forme de subvention en investissement mobilisé à partir des projets développés par la société à partir de 2022.

Nous restons déterminés à travailler avec le PNUD pour l'accompagnement du Gouvernement du Togo dans le domaine de la résilience des communautés aux changement climatique.

Le Directeur Général

Samuel Ekué MIVEDOR

Annex V: Inter-ministerial Decision No. 0018 MERF/MEHV

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DES RESSOURCES FORESTIERES

MINISTERE DE L'EAU
ET DE L'HYDRAULIQUE VILLAGEOISE

REPUBLIQUE TOGOLAISE
Travail-Liberté-Patrie

ARRETE INTERMINISTERIEL N° 0018 /MERF/MEHV

définissant le cadre institutionnel de formulation du projet de renforcement de la résilience climatique des communautés vulnérables au Togo grâce à la Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau et l'approvisionnement en eau potable, l'hygiène et l'assainissement sensibles au climat

LE MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DES RESSOURCES FORESTIERES,
LE MINISTRE DE L'EAU ET DE L'HYDRAULIQUE VILLAGEOISE

Vu la constitution du 14 octobre 1992 ;

Vu la convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques du 9 mai 1992 ratifiée le 8 mars 1995 ;

Vu le protocole de Kyoto du 11 décembre 1997 ratifié le 02 juillet 2004 ;

Vu la décision 1/CP.16 du 10 décembre 2010 de la Conférence des parties à la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques portant création du fonds vert pour le climat ;

Vu la loi n°2008-005 du 30 mai 2008 portant loi- cadre sur l'environnement ;

Vu le décret n°2011-016/PR du 12 janvier 2011 portant organisation et fonctionnement de la commission nationale du développement durable (CNDD) ;

Vu le décret n°2012-004/PR du 29 février 2012 relatif aux attributions des ministres d'Etat et ministres ;

Vu le décret n°2012-006/PR du 07 mars 2012 portant organisation des départements ministériels ;

Vu le décret n° 2020-076/PR du 28 septembre 2020 portant nomination du Premier ministre ;

Vu le décret n° 2020-080/PR du 1er octobre 2020 portant composition du gouvernement.

ARRETENT

CHAPITRE 1er : DES DISPOSITIONS GENERALES

Article 1er: Le présent arrêté définit le cadre institutionnel de formulation du définissant le cadre institutionnel de formulation du projet de renforcement de la résilience climatique des communautés vulnérables au Togo grâce à la Gestion Intégrée des Ressources en Eau (GIRE) et l'approvisionnement en eau potable , l'hygiène et l'assainissement (WASH) sensibles au climat.

Article 2 : Le cadre institutionnel de formulation du projet renforcement de la résilience climatique des communautés vulnérables au Togo grâce à la GIRE et WASH sensibles au climat est constitué d'un comité de pilotage et d'un comité technique.

CHAPITRE II : DU COMITE DE PILOTAGE

Article 3 : Le comité de pilotage a pour mission de :

- Donner les orientations générales et avis pour la formulation du projet ;
- Faire le plaidoyer et faciliter la concertation entre les parties prenantes.

Article 4: Le Comité de Pilotage est composé de sept (07) membres et se présente comme suit :

- Le Ministre de l'environnement et des ressources forestières : **président** ;
- Le Représentant Résident du PNUD : **vice-président** ;
- Le Ministre de l'eau et de l'hydraulique villageoise : **membre** ;
- Le Ministère chargé de la santé, de l'hygiène publique et de l'accès universel aux soins : **membre** ;
- Le Représentant Résident de l'UNICEF : **membre** ;
- Le Secrétaire exécutif, partenariat mondiale de l'eau en Afrique de l'Ouest : **membre** ;
- Un Représentant du premier ministre ; **membre** ;

Article 5 : Le secrétariat est assuré par le coordonnateur du processus de formulation de projet renforcement de la résilience climatique des communautés vulnérables au Togo grâce à la GIRE et WASH sensibles au climat.

Il assiste à la réunion du comité de pilotage en tant qu'observateur.

Article 6 : Le Comité de Pilotage se réunit deux (2) fois par an en session ordinaire sur convocation de son président. Il peut se réunir en session extraordinaire sur convocation de son président en cas de besoin.

Article 7 : Le Comité de Pilotage peut recourir lors de ses travaux à toute personne jugée utile en raison de ses compétences.

CHAPITRE III : DU COMITE TECHNIQUE

Article 8 : Le comité technique a pour mission de :

- Assister le Comité de Pilotage et préparer les dossiers soumis à son examen;
- Faciliter la collecte des données et informations nécessaires à l'élaboration du projet ;
- Veiller à l'application des orientations et décisions du comité de pilotage ;
- Proposer au comité de pilotage toute action pouvant aider dans la réalisation et la réussite du projet ;
- Assurer le suivi du processus de formulation du projet.

Article 9: Le comité technique est composé de dix-sept (17) membres représentant les parties prenantes clés au projet et se présente comme suit :

- Le Point focal national du fonds vert pour le climat : **président**
- Le Directeur des ressources en eau, **vice-président**
- Le Directeur des filières végétales, **membre**
- Un (01) représentant de la direction de l'hygiène et de l'assainissement de base, **membre**
- Un (01) représentant de la direction générale de météorologie nationale, **membre**
- Un (01) représentant de la direction de la dette publique et du financement, **membre**
- Un (01) représentant de l'agence nationale de la protection civile, **membre**
- Un (01) représentant de la direction de l'action sociale, **membre**
- Un (01) représentant de la direction de l'urbanisme, **membre**
- Un (01) représentant de l'INSEED, **membre**
- Un (01) représentant du PNUD, **membre**
- Un (01) représentant de l'UNICEF, **membre**
- Un (01) représentant du partenariat mondial de l'eau, **membre**
- Un (01) représentant de la GIZ, **membre**
- Un (01) représentant de la croix rouge togolaise, **membre**
- Un (01) représentant de l'ONG eau et assainissement en Afrique (EAA), **membre**
- Un (01) représentant de l'ONG climate analystics, **membre**

Le comité technique peut être élargi, en cas de besoin, à d'autres institutions.

Il peut en cas de besoin faire appel à toute personne ressource dont l'avis est jugé utile aux travaux du comité.

Article 10 : Le point focal national du fonds vert pour le climat assure le rôle du coordonnateur du processus de formulation de projet renforcement de la résilience climatique des communautés vulnérables au Togo grâce à la GIRE et WASH sensibles au climat.

Article 11 : le comité technique se réunit sur convocation de son président.

Article 12 : Les fonctions des membres des deux comités sont bénévoles.

Toutefois, les frais de tenue des réunions sont pris en charge par les partenaires en développement notamment le PNUD, l'UNICEF et le GWP.

CHAPITRE V : DES DISPOSITIONS FINALES

Article 13 : les secrétaires généraux des ministères de l'environnement et des ressources forestières, de l'eau et de l'hydraulique villageoise, sont chargés chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution du présent arrêté interministériel qui sera publié au Journal officiel de la République togolaise.

Fait à Lomé le 11 MAI 2021

Le ministre de l'eau et de l'hydraulique villageoise	Le ministre de l'environnement et des ressources forestières
SIGNE	SIGNE
Bolidja TIEM	**Katari FOLI-BAZI**

AMPLIATIONS

Premier ministre	1
MERF (Cabinet & SG)	2
Ministère de l'eau et de l'hydraulique Villageoise	1
Ministère de la santé	1
PNUD	1
UNICEF	1
Secrétaire exécutif, partenaire mondial de l'eau en Afrique de l'Ouest	1
Intéressés	17
JORT	1

Le secrétaire général du MERF

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DES RESSOURCES FORESTIERES * LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL

Lt-Col. Koffi Aoufoh DIMIZOU

Annex VI: Estimates of direct beneficiaries

This annex briefly describes the approach used to determine the number of direct beneficiaries. A more precise estimate will be prepared when developing the full funding proposal.

1. Estimated regional and national populations in 2020:

Table V.1: Regional populations

Region	Capital city	Population 2010 census	Estimated population 2020[a]
Savanes	Dapaong	828,224	1,017,100
Kara	Kara	769,940	957,600
Centrale	Sokode	617,871	768,100
Plateaux	Atakpame	1,375,165	1,705,300
Maritime	Lome	2,599,955	3,258,300
Total		**6,191,155**	**7,706,400**

[a] http://www.stat-togo.org/index.php?option=com_docman&Itemid=56

In 2020, it is estimated that Savanes accounted for 13.2% of the national population and Kara for 12.4%.

2. Given the nature of the project, within the Savanes and Kara regions, rural populations are most likely to be direct beneficiaries of the project.

   The major cities of each region and their estimated population per 2010 census.

Table V.2: Urban populations in Savanes and Kara

Regions	Municipalities	Population 2010 census
Kara	Bafilo	17,937
	Bassar	23,181
	Guerin-Kouka	9,570
	Kande	12,970
	Kara	94,878
	Niamtougou	21,250
	Pagouda	4,907
	Total Kara urban	**184,693**
Savanes	Cinkasse	26,926
	Dapaong	58,071
	Mandouri	5,203
	Sansanne-Mango	24,766
	Tandjouare	1,671
	Total Savanes urban	**116,637**

   In Kara, the population of these 7 municipalities account for 24.0% of the region's population, making Kara approximately 76% rural and 24.0% urban.

   In Savanes, the population of these 5 municipalities account for 14.1% of the region's population, making Savanes approximately 86% rural and 14% urban.

3. It is assumed that these percentages have not significantly changed between 2010 and 2020.

   Applying the percentages to the estimated 2020 population shown in Table V.1, we get:

Table V.3: Estimated rural population in Savanes and Kara in 2020

Regions	Estimated rural population in 2020
Savanes	773,118
Kara	822,743

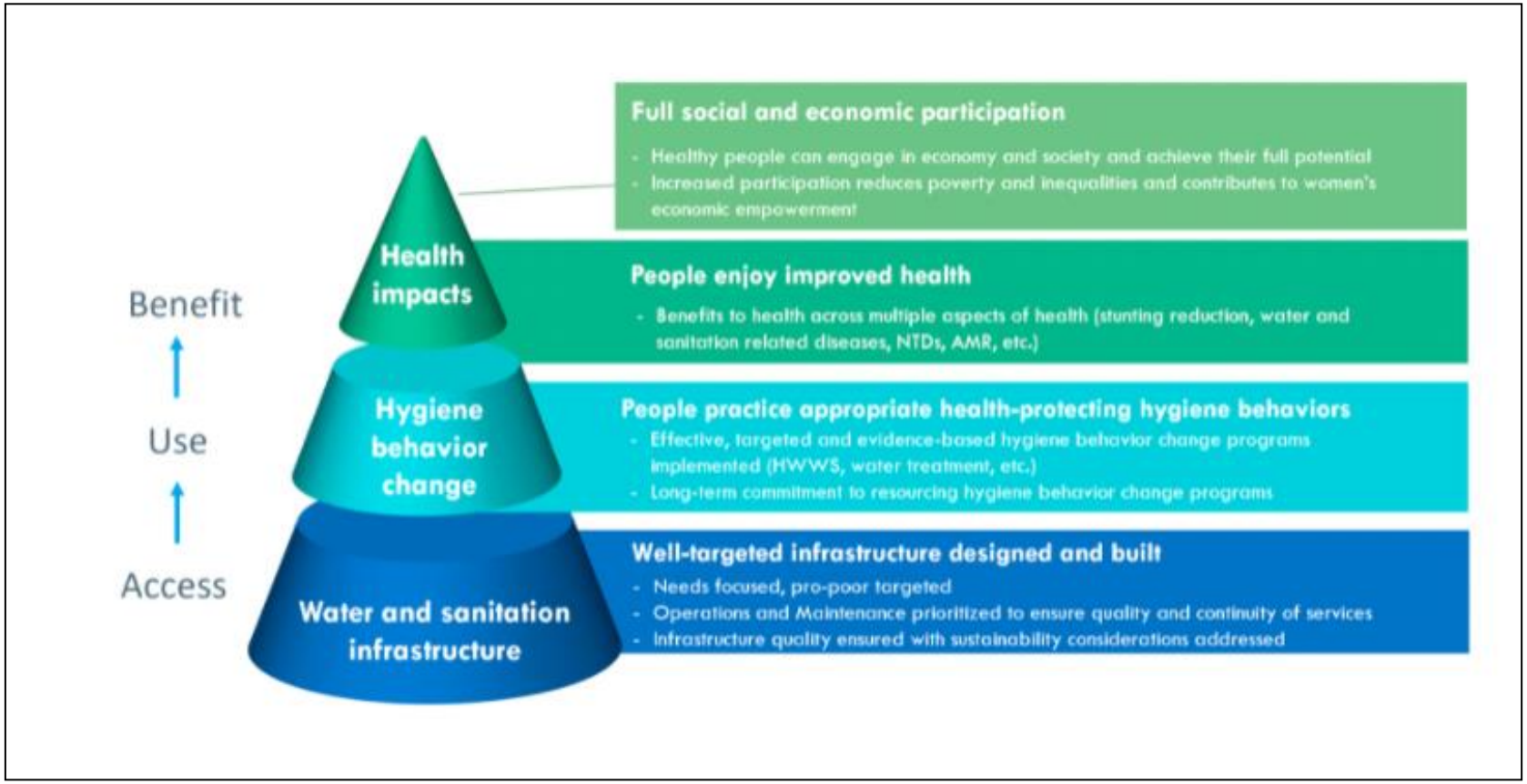
4. At this early stage, it is assumed that approximately 1/3 of this rural population would be in one way or another directly benefit from project activities. Given this assumption, the total number of direct beneficiaries is estimated to be 531,422, with a slightly higher number in Kara than in Savanes.

Table V4: Estimated number of direct beneficiaries

Regions	Estimated number of direct beneficiaries
Savanes	257,448
Kara	273,974
Total	**531,422**

This number of direct beneficiaries represents 7.0% of the national population in 2020.

Annex VII: A Holistic Approach to Improving Water, Sanitation, and Public Health[52]



[52] Source: Powell, B. and C. Fernandez-Illescas. 2021. A Holistic Approach to Improving Water, Sanitation, and Public Health. *Development Asia*. Available at: https://development.asia/print/explainer/holistic-approach-improving-water-sanitation-and-public-health

Annex VIII: Synopsis of Two GEF-Funded Projects for Climate Resilience of Coastal Communities

Project Title: Strengthening climate resilience of infrastructure in coastal areas in Togo	
Project Objective: Coastal areas and related infrastructures are protected	
Total project cost: $98.9 million	
Expected implementation period: 2016-2021	
Project Component	**Expected Outcomes**
Making infrastructure climate resilient	Transport infrastructure in coastal zone in the area of Baguida Plage and Kossi Agbavi is climate resilient.
Capacity building for coastal management	Enabling environment for coastal management is reinforced. Increased adaptive capacity of communities in the coastal zone.
Knowledge Management and Monitoring & Evaluation	Knowledge Management based on results-based management and lessons learnt are captured and appropriately disseminated
Project Title: Strengthening resilience to climate change of coastal communities in Togo	
Project Objective: To strengthen the resilience to climate change of coastal communities in Togo, through an integrated approach focusing on ecosystem-based adaptation and livelihoods	
Total project cost: $49.9 million	
Expected implementation period: 2021-2026	
Project Component	**Expected Outcomes**
Mainstreaming of CCA into sector policies and programs and capacity development at national and subnational levels for climate impact and adaptation assessment, monitoring and planning.	Knowledge about the risks and impacts of climate change is strengthened Central and decentralized administration, and communities, identify, prioritize and implement adaptation measures in sectoral plans, policies, and communal development plans.
Integrated coastal management to restore degraded ecosystems and enhance livelihoods of coastal communities.	Littoral zones, mangrove, riparian grasslands (lake and lagoons) and sacred forest ecosystems provide increased protection against negative climate change effects, reducing coastal erosion and increasing resilience. Coastal and littoral communities benefit from diversified, ecosystem-based livelihoods and sources of income.
Enhanced production systems through the deployment of adaptation technologies and innovative practices in vulnerable ecosystems	Coastal and littoral communities have climate resilient production systems and have enhanced their livelihood assets through technologies and innovative solutions.
Project monitoring and dissemination of results	Project implementation based on results-based management and application of project lessons learned in future operations facilitated.

Annex IX: Pre-feasibility study