

UNDP/UNICEF – Green Climate Fund: Project Idea

Project/ Programme Information	
Proposed Project/ Programme Title	Strengthening the climate resilience of vulnerable communities in Togo through climate responsive IWRM and WASH
Country(ies)/ Region	Togo
Executing Entity/ Partners	Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Nature Protection (MEDDPN), Ministry of Water, Rural Equipment and Village Hydraulics (MEERHV) / Ministry of Planning and Development
Requested GCF Funding Amount (million USD)	15M
Estimated co-financing	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1-1; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> About 1-2; <input type="checkbox"/> More than 1-3
Result Areas (please choose 1-2 most relevant)	<p>Reduced emissions from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy access and power generation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Low emission transport</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Buildings, cities and industries and appliances</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Forestry and land use</li> </ul> <p>Increased resilience of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Most vulnerable people and communities</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health and well-being, and food and water security</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and built environment</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem and ecosystem services</li> </ul>
Project/ Programme Details	
Problem Statement: What is the climate change problem that this project focuses on?	<p><i>Adaptation: What is the climate change risk the project is addressing? (this must be linked to the objective)</i></p> <p>The key climate change impacts in Togo are increasing temperatures, sea level rise and greater rainfall variability (including both decrease in total rainfall and increase in rainfall intensity).<sup>1,2</sup> These changes lead to increased risks to vulnerable communities due to increased flooding, drought, poor and spatially variable rainfall, longer dry seasons, delayed rainy seasons<sup>3</sup>, coastal erosion and saline intrusion into aquifers. Climate-induced extreme events are also projected to increase, that is increasing dryness and droughts punctuated by periods of flooding will continue according to the climate scenarios developed in the Third National Communication on Climate Change.<sup>4</sup></p> <p>The increased risks affect the vulnerability of water resources for both domestic and agricultural uses. This in turn negatively impacts the lives and livelihoods of communities in Togo, who depend on this critical resource. Specifically, the regions of Savanes, Kara, Plateaux and Maritime are considered to be the most vulnerable in terms of impacts of climate change on water resources and WASH services with the largest impact on the most vulnerable population.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Emmanuel, L.A., Batablinè, L., Célestin, M. and Hodabalo, K. (2019) Future Extremes Temperature: Trends and Changes Assessment over the Mono River Basin, Togo (West Africa). Journal of Water Resource and Protection, 11, 82-98

<sup>2</sup> Lamboni, B., Emmanuel, L.A., Manirakiza, C. and Djibib, Z.M. (2019) Variability of Future Rainfall over the Mono River Basin of West-Africa. American Journal of Climate Change, 8, 137-155

<sup>3</sup> Emmanuel, L.A., Batablinè, L., Célestin, M. and Hodabalo, K. (2019) Future Extremes Temperature: Trends and Changes Assessment over the Mono River Basin, Togo (West Africa). Journal of Water Resource and Protection, 11, 82-98

<sup>4</sup> Plan National d'Adaptations aux Changements Climatiques du Togo (PNACC), Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestières, 2017

	<p>Climate change impacts on water resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Increased rainfall variability and drought, and higher temperatures</b> affect water availability and quality (e.g. declining river flows, reduced reservoir storage and groundwater recharge) which lead to water shortages. The traditional patterns of two distinctive rainfall seasons have condensed into one. As a result of this, there is an increased demand for water, particularly for agricultural purposes, compounding the reduced recharge, leading to a lowering of water levels for much of the year.</li> <li>• <b>Floods</b> have become more common in the last 15 years. Impacts include damage and destruction of water supply, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure, leading to disruption of these basic services and abandonment of newly acquired sanitation and hygiene practices (e.g. communities slip back to open defecation). Floods can also lead to the contamination of water sources due to the flooding of areas of open defecation and submergence of latrines. Flooding also causes agricultural losses.</li> </ul> <p>Is the problem aligned with what is described in the country's NDC?  Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>Baseline:</b> Issues that also need to be addressed (with co-financing) irrespective of climate change</p>	<p><i>What are other non-climate drivers that are contributing to the climate change challenge? (for adaptation, this is getting at the issue of baseline development vs additionality. If there are non-climate drivers, need co-financing to tackle those).</i></p> <p>Climate change is increasing pressure on water resources and sanitation services that are already insufficient to meet needs. For example, 72.1 % of the rural population of Togo practice open defecation and 11.7% use an unimproved sanitation facility<sup>5</sup>). In rural areas, 21.9% of the population depend on surface water for their drinking source, and an additional 22.1% use an unimproved water source. The high levels of surface water/unimproved water use, and the prevalence of open defecation and unimproved latrines put this population at enormous risk due to climate induced changes in their access to safe water. Almost 33%<sup>6</sup> of rural healthcare facilities do not have a sanitation service and almost 18% lack a water service, which is a major concern in this Covid-19 period. The situation in rural schools is even worse as 52%<sup>7</sup> do not have a sanitation service and 57% of schools nationally do not have a water service.</p> <p>Agricultural yields are declining due to worsening droughts (resulting from higher temperatures and limited/variation in precipitation, increased aridity and evapotranspiration) as well as agricultural losses due to flooding, and more generally, worsening soil degradation e.g. lateralization of soils. This is already observable in the east of the plateaux region (prefectures of the eastern Mono and medium mono) and which could intensify with the combined effect of high temperatures and humidity of the fertile soil.</p>

<sup>5</sup> Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, WHO/UNICEF joint monitoring programme for water supply, sanitation and hygiene, 2019)

<sup>6</sup> WASH in health care facilities, WHO/UNICEF joint monitoring programme for water supply, sanitation and hygiene, 2018

<sup>7</sup> Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in schools, WHO/UNICEF joint monitoring programme for water supply, sanitation and hygiene, 2018

Baseline Investment	<p><i>Outline the past initiatives in the sector by other donors/entities in the targeted country, if known. Include a brief summary of the investment amount and sources, key results and lessons learned. If the proposed project is scaling up a past pilot project, please indicate which project it is scaling up and how.</i></p> <p>The following are some of the initiatives that have been or are currently underway:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drinking water and sanitation project in Togo - Phase II (2014-2020)- EU 30M Euros/AFD 8M Euros: Project objective is to improve the living conditions of the populations of the regional capitals (Tsévié, Sokodé and Kara) through sustainable access to basic drinking water and domestic and collective sanitation services.</li> <li>• Agropoles Development Project in Togo (Prodt) 2016 – 2020 – AFD \$112.8M: project aims to improve the agricultural sectors through promotion of sustainable productivity and plant production, development of agricultural infrastructure and access to the market and processing.</li> <li>• The integrated disaster and Land management project (PGICT) (2012-2017) WB/TerrAfrica/GEF LDC\$17 M USD: strengthened the capacity of targeted institutions to manage the risk of flooding and land degradation in targeted rural and urban areas and to extend sustainable land management (GDT) in the targeted landscapes and in the climatically vulnerable areas of Togo.</li> <li>• The annual national budget of the Government of Togo for water and sanitation is US\$30M. Through its Country Programme (2019-2023), UNICEF is supporting the Government in the area of water, sanitation and hygiene, with a planned budget corresponding to 15 M US\$. The Country programme includes the following key WASH activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) – GSF \$9M, 2013-2020: focuses on providing access to safe sanitation and reducing the impact of climate change on local water quality, with preliminary confirmation to extend to 2024.</li> <li>○ Provision of safe water through the use of multi-use solar systems, including WASH in school (including biogas), WASH in Health care facilities, water safety plan – Koica \$2.5 M, 2019-2022</li> <li>○ Capacity building of Government staff-400,000 USD (2019-2023) with UNICEF’s own funds</li> </ul> </li> <li>• PALCC Project (2017 – 2027) EU - 10M Euros: Project aims to reduce climate vulnerability of Togo through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Reduction of Emissions due to Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD +),</li> <li>○ Conservation and sustainable management of forests, increasing carbon stock</li> <li>○ Preservation of biodiversity, implementation of the National Determined Contribution (CPDN) and its strategic axes developed in the National Program for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNACC), the National Reforestation Plan (PNR), and the National Vegetation Fire Management Strategy (SNGFV).</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The project does not cover flooding and meteorological improvements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HYDROMET Project: (project under prep.) WB, AfDB, WMO, FDA and WFP. Project will assist African countries including Togo to</li> </ul>

	<p>modernize meteorological and hydrometric tools and systems, so that they can produce accurate and exact forecasts, contribute to resilience to climate change, economic development and disaster risk management at national level. Project has limited provision for additional equipment for measuring sub-national, provincial and local level impact to support planning and response, which is critical for decreasing climate vulnerability at the community level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable Dryland Management Project in Northern Togo (PIF submitted) GEF USD 6.13M: Project aims to accelerate sustainable land management and restoration while benefitting agro-pastoral livelihoods and globally significant biodiversity in Savanes and Kara Regions.</li> </ul> <p>While all the above projects will assist Togo in sectors linked to climate change and water, gaps remain; these include downscaling climate initiatives to sub-national/provincial/local levels, expanding programs to cover all the vulnerable areas, <del>or</del> <u>and</u> additional scope to specifically addressing climate change impacts and on strengthening capacities of national/sub-national institutions and communities.</p>
Preferred Solution	<p><i>Outline the normative solution needed to the problem statement</i></p> <p>The proposed solution is to strengthen the adaptation capacity of local vulnerable communities to the risks and impacts of climate change through the adoption of risk-based assessments and informed planning, climate resilient infrastructure design and maintenance, application of an integrated IWRM/WASH framework, supported by capacity building of national and sub-national institutions.</p>
Barriers	<p><i>Identify the key gaps and barriers, in the context of the preferred solution, that the GCF investment and co-financing seeks to address in an integrated manner.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Inadequate institutional arrangements and capacities to identify and integrate climate risks into IWRM/WASH plans, including climate resilient sanitation and hygiene provision;</li> <li>2) High dependency on climate vulnerable water sources and water infrastructure for both domestic and agricultural use.</li> <li>3) Inadequate weather and water monitoring infrastructure, including district-level gaps, which limits data collection, analysis and provision of timely advisories needed for climate resilient agriculture and water management,</li> <li>4) Insufficient climate resilient infrastructure in communities for sanitation, water collection/capture, storage and management given climate driven changes in rainfall patterns, and increased forecast in droughts and floods.</li> <li>5) Limited technical knowledge and guidance on climate resilient and sustainable agriculture and practices in line with IWRM and WASH</li> </ol>
Project/Programme objective	<p>The project objective is to catalyse a paradigm shift towards climate-resilient communities, WASH services, water resources management in Togo through the introduction of innovative climate responsive WASH and IWRM solutions.</p> <p>The project will result in the building and rehabilitating climate resilient sanitation and water infrastructure, <del>climate proofing WASH infrastructure,</del> and improving institutional capacities for climate risk informed IWRM,</p>

	including WASH management (including asset management, cost recovery and maintenance).
Project/ Programme Results	<p><i>Describe the single key/overarching project objective (must be achievable and need to report on it (so needs to be measureable)).</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhanced institutional capacity to implement climate resilient and sustainable water resource management through the development of a climate risk informed IWRM, including WASH management, at national and sub-national level, and communities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National groundwater and water quality monitoring network and early warning system established and operational</li> <li>• National guidelines and standards for climate resilient sanitation and hygiene programming, water safety planning and resilient supply systems developed and implemented</li> <li>• Increased institutional and community capacity with respect to climate change planning and responses for access to water</li> <li>• Increased awareness of the risks and impacts of climate change on <a href="#">school children</a> and <a href="#">young people</a> through national education curricula (primary and secondary schools)</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Building and rehabilitating climate (both green and gray) resilient infrastructure for sanitation services, water collection/capture, storage and management. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of climate risks, in order to design, build/rehabilitate climate resilient water and sanitation infrastructure</li> <li>• Private investment is mobilised for the provision of climate resilient technologies</li> <li>• Use of solar power for water supply and treatment (chlorination)</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Implementation of climate risk informed practices at national, sub-national and local levels to reduce water and sanitation -related climate risks through implementation of climate responsive IWRM and WASH plans in the target areas.</li> </ol>
GCF Fund Usage	<p><i>What will the project do to achieve the results? Indicate how GCF funds will be used (e.g. policy and regulatory work, capacity building etc.), bearing in mind the need to maximize the impact achieved with scarce grant resources.</i></p> <p>GCF funds will be used to cover additional costs created by the impacts of climate change. Other baseline interventions, upon which the GCF-financed activities will build that are impacted by non-climate drivers, will be funded by other co-financiers. The annual national budget of the Government of Togo for water and sanitation is US\$30M and funds will be contributed towards the project as part of ongoing Government interventions in the sector. The GCF component will fund the ‘additionality’ component of the project as it complements Government/UNICEF’s current WASH programmes, including Covid-19 interventions.</p> <p>GCF funds will be used to implement climate risk informed IWRM and WASH practices, design/build/rehabilitate green and grey climate resilient infrastructure (including climate resilient water and sanitation infrastructure) and to build institutional and technical capacity (specifically MEDDPN and MEERHV) to be better equipped to integrate climate change impacts into their development plans and budgets. The GCF component will also support the climate specific aspects of strengthening community</p>

	<p>resilience including the integration of climate risks into Community Led Total Sanitation interventions (districts wide basis), risk mapping, early warning systems etc.</p>
<p>Rationale for Grants and Financial Instruments</p>	<p><i>Describe why GCF grants needed to achieve the objective(s) as opposed to concessional finance (loans, guarantees etc).</i></p> <p><i>If the project will require other financial instruments (loan, guarantee, and equity) to achieve the objective(s), describe what the instruments will be used for and which AE we are likely to partner with. (Note: in most cases, if this is requirement, the other AE who can handle the non-grant finance should be in the lead)</i></p> <p>If the project will require other financial instruments (loan, guarantee, and equity) to achieve the objective(s), describe what the instruments will be used for and which AE we are likely to partner with. (Note: in most cases, if this is requirement, the other AE who can handle the non-grant finance should be in the lead)</p> <p>Togo is an LDC with already significant debt. Togo has limited financial resources that prevent it from adequately building resilience to climate change. In fact, the country is faced with significant debt that has increased from 75.6% of GDP to 80.8% between 2015 and 2016; This rate, which exceeds the threshold of 70% required by the West African Economic and monetary Union (UEMOA), is among the highest levels in sub-Saharan Africa.</p> <p>The country and its beneficiaries do not have the financial capacity to borrow from financial institutions. Country debts have been restructured with the HIPC Initiative and this requires the country to receive authorizations from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to incur new debts. As the IMF prefers Togo receives grants rather than incur further debt, this limits Togo's development and particularly its initiatives to fight climate change.</p>
<p>Paradigm Shift Potential</p>	<p><i>Identify the transformational/innovative elements of the project (in global, regional or country context). Include the potential to catalyze impact beyond a one-off project or programme investment: potential for scaling-up and replication; potential for knowledge and learning; contribution to enabling environment, regulatory framework/policies.</i></p> <p>The project will support the Govt to transform and change the way it prepares its routine development plans and budget by building capacity to integrate climate risks and opportunities into these policy documents. Coordination and collaboration between multiple sectors on climate risks and the implementation of solutions will be strengthened.</p> <p>Investment in innovative climate resilient water and sanitation technologies will meet the growing needs for domestic, agricultural, school and healthcare facility use while simultaneously <a href="#">scaling up solar power and mitigating the impact of climate induced droughts and floods, while scaling up solar power.</a></p> <p>UNICEF has extensive experience in engaging with local communities on <a href="#">water and</a> sanitation interventions, and creating the demand for these (with support on micro-financing). This project would bring together the community demand for climate resilient affordable technologies to the private sector, with the potential for youth employment.</p>

<p>Country Engagement/ Other Initiatives</p>	<p><i>Provide information on the country engagement and project idea origination.</i></p> <p><i>Describe how the project/programme contributes to the country's identified priorities for low-emission and climate-resilient development.</i>  <i>What is the government currently doing to address the issue?</i>  <i>Is the proposed idea in the GCF Country work programme?</i>  <i>Yes/No/Unknown*</i></p> <p>This project idea was identified and developed within the framework of UNDP support to the government through the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Nature Protection (MEDDPN), as well as the Ministry of Water, Rural Equipment and Village Hydraulics (MEERHV). It is based on the priorities defined in national planning documents such as the National Development Plan (PND 2018-2022), the Strategic Investment Framework for the Management of the Environment and Natural Resources in Togo (CSIGERN 2018-2022), National Action Plan for the Water and Sanitation Sector in Togo (2016-2030) and other documents such as the National Communications on Climate Change, the National Adaptation Action Programme (PANA 2009) and the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNACC-2017).</p> <p>As part of the preparation of this note, consultation meetings were held with national stakeholders bringing together water, sanitation and environment sector executives and representatives of partners such as UNDP, UNICEF and ICZM.</p> <p>The process of formulating the project concept note will also involve a wide range of stakeholders at national, subnational, provincial and local levels. Country ownership of the project will be ensured through the co-leadership role of the MEDDPN and MEERHV with the active participation of the ministries in charge of water and sanitation, agriculture and other institutions involved, during the process of developing the financing proposals. In addition, the MEDDPN and MEERHV will co-lead the implementation of this project in close collaboration with other implementing partners at national, provincial and local levels, development partners for Togo, CSOs and communities in the project area.</p>						
<p>Rationale for UNDP as lead AE and Relevant UNDP-led Projects or Initiatives</p>	<p><i>Explain why UNDP is being considered as the lead AE for this GCF idea. Outline any relevant UNDP-led projects that are planned, underway, recently ended or can be extended or scaled up? Describe any outputs that can be leveraged for a GCF project (analysis, models, reports, feasibility studies, organizations or networks established, evaluations, etc.)</i></p> <p>This project will be prepared and implemented jointly by UNICEF, GWP and UNDP.</p> <p>UNDP provides a comparative advantage for this project given its strengths as a development agency with significant experience in working with the adaptive capacity building of vulnerable populations and climate-proofing natural ecosystems in the region. UNDP leads in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and partners with the country in the implementation of major development programmes such as the Community Development Emergency Programme (PUDC).</p>						
<p>Co-financing (tentative)</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="580 1935 730 1975"></td> <td data-bbox="730 1935 858 1975">BOAD</td> <td data-bbox="858 1935 1034 1975">Togo Invest</td> <td data-bbox="1034 1935 1161 1975">UNICEF</td> <td data-bbox="1161 1935 1289 1975">GWP</td> <td data-bbox="1289 1935 1396 1975">UNDP</td> </tr> </table>		BOAD	Togo Invest	UNICEF	GWP	UNDP
	BOAD	Togo Invest	UNICEF	GWP	UNDP		

	In-kind					
	Grant (cash)	3-5M	3M	2M		2M
	Loan					
	Equity					
	Guarantee					
	TOTAL					
Official request	Has the official request received from the government regarding UNDP support to develop a GCF proposal? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>					
PPF potential request	Does the country consider application for PPF (preparation) funding? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Proposal development resources	Indicate the amount of financial resources available if this project idea was to develop into a funding proposal ready for submission to GCF? (I.e. resources needed for the development of the concept note and pre-feasibility study, and preparation of funding proposal including annexes – feasibility study, economic/financial model, etc.) CN.: USD FP:.....USD					
	Comments:					
Procurement	<i>Please indicate how the procurement is envisaged to be executed (by the government; UNDP; other implementing partner).</i>  The procurement will be executed largely by the Govt of Togo with support from UNICEF and UNDP.					
<b>Contacts</b>						
Idea Note completed by	Benjamin Larroquette and partners					
CO main contact	Mactar FALL, Fosca Giulidori fgiulidori@unicef, Deputy Representative, UNICEF Togo					
Date completed						
Date revised						