

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)



PROJECT TYPE: MEDIUM SIZE-PROJECT
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Strengthening National and Decentralized Management for Global Environmental Benefits		
Country(ies):	Togo	GEF Project ID:	4765
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	4460
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry for the Environment and Forest Resources (MERF)	Submission Date:	5 Dec 2011
		Re-submission Date	31 Jan 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal Areas	Project Duration(Months)	36 months
Name of parent programme:	N/A	Agency Fee (US\$):	77,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK:¹

Focal Area Objectives ²	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	GEF Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
CD Objective 4 (D): Strengthened capacities for management and implementation on convention guidelines	4.1 Enhanced institutional capacities to manage environmental issues and implement global conventions. 4.3 Sustainable financing mechanisms in place at national level.	4.1.1 <i>Institutional capacities for management of environment strengthened.</i> Six national institutions (CNDD, ANGE, FNE and the three Convention coordinating committees) will have the institutional capacity (mandate, influence, connectivity) to address global environment Conventions. 4.1.2 <i>Management capacities for implementation of convention guidelines and Reporting enhanced.</i> The six national institutions (above) and all organizations responsible for the national decentralization process will have the organizational and individual capacity (structures, processes, procedures, human resources) to address Global environment Conventions. 4.3.1 <i>Sustainable financing mechanisms developed.</i> The National Environment Fund (FNE) will be operational, effective, and allocating considerable resources to implementing the global environment Conventions.	700,000	1,040,000
Project management cost (max. 10% of project budget)			70,000	125,000

¹ This is extracted directly from the Capacity Development Results Framework, GEF/C.37/3

² Select the CD objective that best fits. See Annex A for more information (A1=English; A2=French; A3=Spanish)

Total project costs	770,000	1,165,000
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B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To Strengthen National and Decentralized Management for Global Environmental Benefits					
Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. The national institutional framework for environmental management.	TA	<p>1.1 In the <u>baseline</u>, Togo is strengthening and elaborating the national institutional framework for managing its natural resources and the environment.</p> <p>The GEF <u>Outcome</u> will be the mainstreaming of implementation of global environment conventions and meeting global environmental convention requirements into the baseline process.</p>	<p>1.1.1 In the baseline, the National Commission for Sustainable Development (CNDD) is effectively coordinating natural resource management agencies and actions, and is overseeing implementation of priority policy and strategies. With GEF support, it has the tools and the human resources to effectively coordinate/oversee the implementation of global environment Convention articles in Togo.</p> <p>1.1.2 In the baseline, the National Agency for Environmental Management (ANGE) develops capacity to effectively implement priority environmental policies and strategies. With GEF support, it also has the data, knowledge, tools and human resources to implement the global environment Convention articles lying within its mandate.</p> <p>1.1.3 In the baseline, the National Environmental Fund (FNE) has capacity to mobilize resources, and to allocate funds to priority projects in a transparent and accountable manner. With GEF, through revised processes and criteria, it will have modified capacity to mobilize and allocate resources to meeting the requirements under the global environment</p>	400,000	600,000

			<p>Conventions.</p> <p>1.1.4 With GEF support, the National Committees for the global conventions (e.g. for Climate Change, the CNCC) have the capacity (the human resources, databases, monitoring systems) to effectively oversee the achievement of the Convention's obligations, and to ensure coordination and synergies.</p>		
2. Decentralization and the global environment conventions	TA	<p>2.1 In the <u>baseline</u>, with support from international financial institutions and other development partners, Togo decentralizes most planning and management of its resources, including natural resources.</p> <p>The GEF <u>Outcome</u> will be the commitment and capacity to implement the global environmental conventions by incorporating them into this decentralization process.</p>	<p>2.1.1 In the baseline, Togo is decentralizing much planning, management and decision-making to lower levels of government, and is building capacity (methodologies, human resources, guidelines, databases, budget allocation systems, monitoring systems, etc.) for this decentralization.</p> <p>With GEF support, and with technical support from ANGE, and under the supervision of the CNDD, implementation of the global environment Conventions will be mainstreamed into the decentralization process. This will require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modified decentralization methodology; • Trained staff; • Revised databases; • Revised guidelines; • Revised monitoring system; • Revised local Plans; • Allocations from the FNE; • Etc. <p>This will first be piloted to develop the processes and learn lessons. It will then be replicated across the country through the capacity of ANGE and CNDD, and by</p>	300,000	440,000

			using FNE funds in order to support activities that (i) adapt to climate change (ii) conserve biodiversity.		
Project management Cost (max. 10% of project budget)				70,000	125,000
Total project costs				770,000	1,165,000

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

Sources of Co-financing ³	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing ⁴	Amount (\$)
Government	Ministry for the Environment and Forest Resources	In-Kind	125,000
Government	Ministry for the Environment and Forest Resources	Cash	340,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Cash	600,000
Multilateral Aid Agency	European Union	Cash	100,000
Total Co-financing			1,165,000

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

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal area	Country	Project amount (a)	Agency Fee ⁵ (b)	Total (a + b)
UNDP	GEFTF	Multi-focal Areas	Togo	770,000	77,000	847,000
Total Grant Resources						847,000

³ Enter one of the following: Bilateral, Other Multilateral Agency, Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Other

⁴ Enter one of the following: Cash Grant, In-kind, Parallel.

⁵ Agency fee is calculated as 10% of the GEF contribution

PART II: Project Justification

A. Description of the consistency of the project with:

A.1.1 The GEF focal area strategies:

Based on the guidelines for strategic programming of targeted cross-cutting capacity development for GEF-5, this project focuses on Capacity Development Objective 4. It therefore aims to strengthen capacities in Togo to manage and to implement the convention guidelines. The project will do this by:

- creating and operationalizing capacity at national level to coordinate, implement and finance environmental policies and strategies, and climate change policies;
- creating national capacity to promote/facilitate necessary decentralized actions and so achieve global benefits through subsequent local actions.

The project will strengthen capacities at the systemic, organizational, and individual level, each of which will be targeted to strengthening Togo's efforts to mainstream environmental priorities into sectoral policies and apply sound environmental management practices. The expected outcome of the project is Togo will be able to catalyze the effective and efficient implementation of international conventions. Another aspect of this project's strategy is to strengthen achievement of global environmental obligations by mainstreaming them into the ongoing decentralization of environmental and natural resource management. This means improving better access at the sub-regional level to best practices and best available knowledge, including innovative research, as well as improving coordination, collaboration, and delegation of responsibilities among key agencies and other important organizations.

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

Not Applicable

A.2. National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, e.g., NCSAs, NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, National Communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE:

This project is a follow-up to Togo's NCSA, seeking to implement priority cross-cutting capacity development recommendations that were identified in their NCSA Action Plan. Togo completed its National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) in 2008, the final report of which outlines the principles of their national capacity building strategy to implement MEAs. Togo's NCSA Action Plan targets capacity building at both the focal area and cross-sectoral levels. From the NCSA, Togo's priority action was to strengthen national awareness on all matters environmental, in order to catalyze more effective participation in environmentally sound and sustainable development. Togo's second top priority is to strengthen the policy, legislative, and regulative frameworks and their associated institutional structures, including monitoring and evaluation. This project responds to those priorities.

Togo is fully committed to meet its obligations under the MEAs and the proposed project is intended to facilitate an important step towards developing the capacities for an effective national environmental management framework. The Table below illustrates how the project component will contribute to specific articles under the three Rio Conventions. The PPG process will further explore alignment to Convention articles, and the MSP document will specify, and exemplify, how the project intervention will directly support the Conventions.

Table 1: Illustrating how the project component will contribute to specific articles under the three Rio

Conventions

Project Components	CBD	CCD	FCCC
The national institutional framework for environmental management.	Article 10 (a, e), Sustainable use of components of biodiversity Article 11, Incentive measures Article 20, Financial resources Article 17, Exchange of information Article 26, Reports	Article 5 a, Obligations of affected countries Article 9, Basic approach Article 10, National action programmes,	Article 4.1 (c, d, e, f) Commitments Article 12, Communication of information related to implementation
Decentralization and the global environment conventions	Article 8 (k, m), In-situ conservation Article 10 (c, d), Sustainable use of components of biodiversity Article 11, Incentive measures	Article 16, Information collection, analysis and exchange Article 19, Capacity building, education and public awareness Article 20, Financial resources	Article 4.1 (c, d, e, f) Commitments Article 6 a, Education, training and public awareness

In addition to addressing priority capacity needs to meet obligations under the CBD, CCD and FCCC, this project will also address MEA obligations, such as to reduce persistent organic pollutants.

This proposed project also builds on Togo's first National Environmental Management Programme, which set out to implement the National Environmental Action Plan and the more recent National Programme for Decentralized Environmental Management Actions (PNADE), in particular:

- a. Developing and strengthening human competencies in a general fashion;
- b. Facilitating the emergence of and knowledge about the complementarities of territorial collectives to the villages;
- c. Supporting the continuous training of NGOs and the emergence of rosters of experts to help apply environmental techniques in prefectures and regions;
- d. Supporting 'learning by doing' of local actors to undertake environmental actions; and
- e. Strengthening linkages with sustainable management of natural resources and the fight against poverty;

At the highest level, Togo's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) calls for the pursuit of environmentally friendly development, where the effective management of natural resources, the environment, and the human environment must be simultaneously integrated with the socio-economic development. With respect to the strengthening of Togo's national framework for environmental and natural resource management, the PRSP's objectives are: a) to incorporate an environmental dimension in development policies, plans, and programmes by formulating and implementing a national sustainable development strategy; b) to improve the legal and institutional framework for environmental and natural resource management; c) to strengthen the technical capacities of stakeholders involved in environmental management; and d) to improve the awareness of the importance of environmental conservation to people's sustainable livelihoods and health. This project responds directly to these PRSP strategies.

Finally, following on from the NCSA, Togo's National Capacity Building Programme for Environmental Management (PRCGE) was formulated with five priority components: a) development of an appropriate institutional system, policy strategies and instruments for environmental management; b) forest and ecosystem management; c) mitigation and adaptation to climate change; c) combating land degradation; and e) fighting pollution and pests. As a three-year programme that started in January 2010, the PRCGE integrates various initiatives into a comprehensive programme for environmentally sound and sustainable development. This project contributes to the PRCGE implementation.

B. Project overview:

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

The Ministry of Environmental Resources and Forests (MERF) is characterized by a weak capacity and it struggles to carry out its mandate. Overall governance structures in Togo are largely characterized by low performance criteria, and many of MERF's staff are not adequately trained in environmental matters. Recruitment procedures and unclear career options are additional barriers that further limit the strengthening of technical know-how within the MERF.

Until present, Togo's legislative framework does not effectively facilitate operational implementation of policies and strategies, or implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). Indeed, a large number of instruments await the elaboration of new enforcement protocols. Weak enforcement protocols and their associated weak administration are a further constraint.

Another current institutional constraint is the lack of effective cross-sectoral consultation and coordination with other government agencies and institutions. As a result, there is an overlap of competences and mandates among institutions. There is no system of consultation that effectively involves non-governmental stakeholders. Finally, all environmental management projects struggle to qualify for funding.

In response to the above weaknesses, Togo has taken steps to establish the organizations and institutions needed for effective environmental management - these organizations are described in the following sections. Currently, they are not effective. In the baseline, international partners such as UNDP and the EU are committed to operationalizing these organizations, thereby supporting improved environmental governance and management. However, in the baseline, this capacity development of these organizations does not extend to implementing the global environmental Conventions. The organizations are:

The National Commission for Sustainable Development (CNDD) was designed to be the overall coordinating institution ensuring synergies between all on-going initiatives for sustainable development, on the basis of good environmental governance and integrated natural resource management. The CNDD is also an appropriate organization to monitor the implementation of MEAs.

Since May 2008, the National Agency for Environmental Management (ANGE) has been the specialized agency responsible for the implementation of Togo's National Environmental Policy, which includes integrating environmental priorities into policies, plans, programmes and development projects. The ANGE is also tasked to promote efficient management of the national environmental management program and ensure accountability of the various actors in the restoration of the environment.

The National Environmental Fund (FNE) was also created in 2008 as a mechanism to mobilize financial resources for the benefit of priority actions and to leverage international support and financial aid for a suite of environmental governance initiatives. Although a legal entity, at present many of the planned activities of the FNE remain to be implemented, in particular the production of manuals and sectoral studies, among other similar knowledge materials and tools.

Cross-sectoral national committees have been established for all three Rio Conventions (eg the National Committee for Climate Change, CNCC). At present, they are largely non-operational.

Decentralised implementation

Ultimately, sustainable development, environmental protection and even implementation of global conventions must be achieved at the local level. In line with this, Togo passed the Law on Decentralization in 2001. In theory, this gives the mandate and capacity to local agencies to achieve sustainable development, notably at the commune level. Until present, there has been no implementation.

However, in the baseline, three initiatives will start the decentralization process:

- Local elections planned for 2012 will lead to election of local, accountable officials. These officials provide a good platform for environmental progress;
- The continued work of the Union des Communes du Togo (UCT), and its Secretariat, which has already been very actively providing training for mayors related to climate change;
- The European Commission's €5 million National Programme for Decentralized Environmental Management Actions (PNADE) which will build capacity for environmental management.

This decentralization process is a key sustainable development strategy in Togo. It represents an ideal entry point for mainstreaming implementation of global Conventions. However, in the baseline, even under these initiatives, there will be no focus on global environmental issues in the decentralization process. The focus will be on technical capacity to achieve local environment and development objectives.

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

The project has two linked components: (I) the national institutional framework for environmental management, and (II) decentralization and the global environment conventions. The capacity developed under the first Component will be critical for implementing the second Component. For this second Component, the strategy is to first pilot the approach, and then empower the institutions from Component 1 to replicate/disseminate across the country.

Component I: The national institutional framework for environmental management

As described above, in the baseline, Togo is strengthening and elaborating the national institutional framework for managing its natural resources and the environment. The GEF Outcome will be the mainstreaming of implementation of global environment conventions and meeting global environmental convention requirements into that baseline process.

Notably, under this component, the following agencies will be operationalised in the following ways:

The National Commission for Sustainable Development (CNDD) will have a business plan prepared, it will have clear targets established, and it will have staff trained in order to provide effective coordination support. A list of priority tasks will be determined for the CNDD, and the CNDD will be supported into implementing the tasks. It will be 'learning by doing'. Results oriented management will be introduced, to ensure the CNDD is achieving results, and responsive. A key task of CNDD will be to contribute to the decentralization process under the second Component (below). In addition, *with GEF support*, the CNDD

will have the tools and the human resources to effectively coordinate/oversee the implementation of global environment Convention articles in Togo.

The National Agency for Environmental Management (ANGE) will be rolling out environmental protocols, guidelines, regulations and standards. An overhaul of the ANGE's staffing and capacities will be supported. New workplans and targets will be established for the agency and for its staff. New recruitment procedures and career development measures will be developed. Staff will receive key training on business methods. Results oriented management will be introduced, to ensure the ANGE is achieving results. A key task of ANGE will be to contribute to the decentralization process under the second Component (below). In addition, *with GEF support*, ANGE will have the data, knowledge, tools and human resources to implement the global environment Convention articles that lie within its mandate.

The National Environmental Fund (FNE) will develop procedures, criteria, oversight arrangements, funds management procedures, and diligence mechanisms. FNE will have the tools and measures to attract and to allocate funds to priority projects, especially at the local level. It will have trained staff in mobilizing resources, both domestic and international. A key task of FNE will be to allocate funding to the decentralization process under the second Component (below). Notably it will have strong governance, and will be operating in a transparent and accountable manner. In addition, *with GEF support*, through revised processes and criteria, it will have modified capacity to mobilize and allocate resources to meeting the requirements under the global environment Conventions. In particular, it will have capacity to mobilize international climate change funds for mitigation and adaptation.

With GEF support, the National Committees for Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification will be more effective. For example, the National Climate Change Committee (CNCC) will have a business plan prepared, it will have clear targets established, and it will staff trained in order to provide effective coordination support. A list of priority tasks will be determined for the CNCC, and the CNCC will be supported into implementing the tasks. Results oriented management will be introduced, to ensure the CNCC is achieving results. A key task for each National Committee will be to contribute to the decentralization process under the second component (below).

Component II: Decentralization and the Global Environment Conventions.

In the baseline, with support from international financial institutions and other development partners, Togo decentralizes most planning and management of its resources, including natural resources. Togo is building capacity (methodologies, human resources, guidelines, databases, budget allocation systems, monitoring systems, etc.) for this decentralization.

The *GEF support* will build into this ongoing decentralization process. The GEF Outcome will be the commitment and capacity to implement the global environmental conventions by incorporating them into this decentralization process. This project will show how global environmental benefits can be generated by developing capacity to implement the Rio conventions at the local level, and mainstreaming implementation of the conventions into the local development process. It will first do this at a small number of representative sites. Then, it will develop the capacity to replicate/disseminate this successful approach across the country. Through this, the project's impacts will be achieved at the local level through local capacity, but it will do so nationwide. Hence, country wide, global environmental benefits will be generated.

Specifically, GEF support will mainstream global environment conventions by:

- Modifying decentralization methodology;
- Training staff involved in decentralization;

- Revising databases;
- Revising guidelines for decentralization;
- Revising the monitoring system for decentralization;
- Facilitating the revision of local development plans (the *PCD*);
- Facilitating the revision of allocations from the FNE.

This project builds upon a number of national and internationally-supported activities. The GEF increment of this project complements important co-financing provided by UNDP, the Government of Togo, and significant donor support from the European Union. This project represents an important leveraging of UNDP and EU funding to support decentralized environmental governance and management.

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

Benefits at the national level will include enhanced technical capacities among key national authorities, as well as stakeholder groups that include decision-makers and technical advisors across sectors. Stakeholders, including civil society, will gain a better appreciation that planning decisions are based on more objective criteria and methodologies that place a greater value of the socio-economic risks associated to global environmental impacts, such as droughts and floods. Strengthening the overarching organisation in defence of sustainable development (CNDD) will ensure that policies and programmes will be reoriented from sectoral and national perspective to included more integral ambitions towards sustainable development and the valuation of Togo's natural resources to that end. Strengthening the FNE as financing mechanism for sustaining activity programmes for the main beneficiaries of this project will contribute to the stability of both central and local government structures. Improved tools and methodologies to reflect global environmental values will produce improved decision-making that meets both global environmental commitments as well as national development priorities.

Women suffer most from environmental degradation and benefit most from improved environmental conditions. Numerous negative social outcomes associated with environmental degradation are experienced by women, with many more unaccounted for. Accordingly, gender will be a cross-cutting 'leitmotif' in the revision and strengthening of key policies and legislative instruments at all levels. Bringing the need for sound environmental management down from the national level to the local level via the decentralisation process will ensure that the requirements of the most vulnerable groups in society, such as women, youth groups and the landless can be incorporated in policy making and programme design from a bottom-up perspective. As part of the project implementation arrangements, directed attention will be paid to ensuring an appropriate gender balance in the training and capacity development activities.

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

The major risks that could compromise the proper execution of the project are (i) Togo's political instability, (ii) political will and priority setting of decision-makers, and (iii) internal resistance to change. With regards to the first, the project is not able to do much about political instability, other than ensuring a broad-based consultative process that will strengthen the legitimacy of the project and its methodology widely. The project strategy will be designed to ensure that most objectives can be met despite instability.

With regards to the second, during the PPG, the project will consult with key decision-makers and

champions to strengthen the Government's political will to support environmental governance and management, particular decentralized management.

With regards to the third, the project's implementation arrangements will be strategically negotiated around a strong institutional anchor with strong environmental leadership and a capacity building champion among the development partners and in civil society to minimize resistance to change.

Implementation arrangements will also take into account the absorptive capacities of the MERF and of Togo in general. To this end, staff needs and motivation will be important considerations to reduce the risk of high staff turnover. The project will help minimize this risk by developing and instituting a training programme to better understand and apply global environmental issues into national environment and development planning processes. This would be organized and implemented as a means for career development and to reduce staff turnover and brain drain.

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

The project will be implemented in line with established Government of Togo and UNDP procedures in Togo. The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MERF) will take overall responsibility for implementation of the project, and for the project success. It will establish the necessary planning and management mechanisms to oversee project inputs, activities and outputs. The UNDP CO will support MERF as requested and as necessary. The PPG process will be used to further define management, coordination and consultation mechanisms.

Key stakeholders involved in the project are expected to be:

- the public sector through the staff of sector ministries and departments, in particular the Ministry of Environmental Resources and Forests (MERF), National Agency for Environmental Management (ANGE), , the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education, etc., National Environmental Fund (FNE);
- Union des Communes du Togo (UCT), who play an important role in the decentralization process, and are interested in climate change related issues;
- National Commission for Sustainable Development (CNDD);
- employers' associations;
- Civil society and community based organizations, including women's associations and youth groups;
- local communities within the decentralization process;
- Universities and research centre etc.

The further narrowing of the targeted groups and their representatives will be undertaken through an open consultative process during the preparatory phase to re-affirm and strengthen their commitment to project objectives and goals.

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

Coordination of the programme by the MERF with the National Sustainable Development Council (NCDD) and the new Environmental Management Agency (ANGE) provides the necessary synergies between different capacity building initiatives in environmental management. The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) will play a role on issues specifically related to commune.

Coordination with the European Commission's €5 million National Programme for Decentralized Environmental Management Actions (PNADE) is critical to this project, given the latter's role in carrying much of the decentralization activities. The PNADE aims to strengthen and support the capacities of

various stakeholders to integrate environmental issues into local policies and development actions. It takes into account eight prefectures across five economic regions of the country over a period of five years, with the MERF serving as executing agency. The five key results expected from the PNADE are:

- a. The actors master methodologies and tools to integrate information and environmental data into decisions and advisory support in matters of development and land use planning;
- b. Human and technical resources, including the institutional, concerning the environment are known, valued and used;
- c. Information on technical solutions adapted to environmental management is capitalized and accessible;
- d. Decentralized actions of environmental management are creating capabilities, and appropriated by populations and local development structures; and
- e. The PNADE activities are monitored, coordinated and disseminated.

During the NCSA process, broad consultations strengthened the linkages and relationships among many major initiatives. This proposed project will build upon these consultative processes and coordinate with these and planned important programmes, plans, and projects, notably the following:

- National Capacity Building Programme for Environmental Management;
- Second National Communication on Climate Change;
- Project for Crisis and Catastrophe Prevention and Management;
- Support for the Implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management;
- Support project for capacity building of the National Assembly;
- Support for Civic Society in the fight against poverty and good governance;
- Management Capacity Development Support Project;
- Support Programme for the National Strategy for Microfinance;
- Joint Initiative for the promotion of Millennium Communities and poverty reduction in Togo.

Visibility of GEF financial support will be ensured by using the global GEF branding in all electronic and printed materials. UNDP will also apply the following UNDP-GEF policy: “The GEF logo should appear on all relevant project publications, including amongst others, project hardware and other purchases with GEF funds. Any citation in publications regarding projects funded by GEF should also acknowledge the GEF. Logos of the Implementing Agencies and the Executing Agency will also appear on all publications. Where other agencies and project partners have provided support (through co-financing) their logos may also appear on project publications.” Full compliance will be made with the GEF’s Communication and Visibility Guidelines (“GEF Guidelines”): http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf.

C. Describe the GEF agency’s (UNDP) comparative advantage to implement this project:

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

UNDP will allocate \$600,000 directly to this project in cash.

UNDP will also provide significant in-kind support to the project. Its technical and administrative staff will provide ongoing advice and logistical support to the project when needed. It will provide meeting facilities, communication facilities, transport facilities, as requested and as necessary. UNDP will further use its role as the UN resident coordinator office to make sure the project is aligned with all UN system work. UNDP senior management will play a key role in advocacy, and in awareness raising by attending key public events.

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

The project is also aligned with the 2008-2012 UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Togo. Togo's UNDAF outlines a number of socio-economic and environmental development priorities: the fight against poverty and food insecurity, development of social sectors, the promotion of good governance and the protection of human rights, taking into account the country's water resources and environmental protection.

The project is fully compliant with the comparative advantages matrix approved by the GEF Council. UNDP was selected as the GEF Implementing Agency for this project based on their experience and expertise in supporting capacity development efforts in Togo, and the lessons learned and best practices that it could bring to bear from their experience in other countries. UNDP and the Government previously worked jointly on implementing the NCSA and the PRCGE, and agreed to cooperate on environmental governance for future projects.


More broadly speaking, UNDP has developed a global expertise in supporting the development of environmental indicators and capacity-building and monitoring/evaluation tools, which are extremely necessary in measuring impact of such capacity building programmes.

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

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Yao Djiwonu FOLLY	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry for the Environment and Forest Resources	11/18/2011

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Yannick Glemarec, Executive Coordinator UNDP/GEF		01/31/2012	Tom Twining-Ward, UNDP (Green-LECDRS)	+421 2 59337 386	tom.twining-ward@undp.org

