ADAPTATION FUND

PRE-CONCEPT FOR A REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME

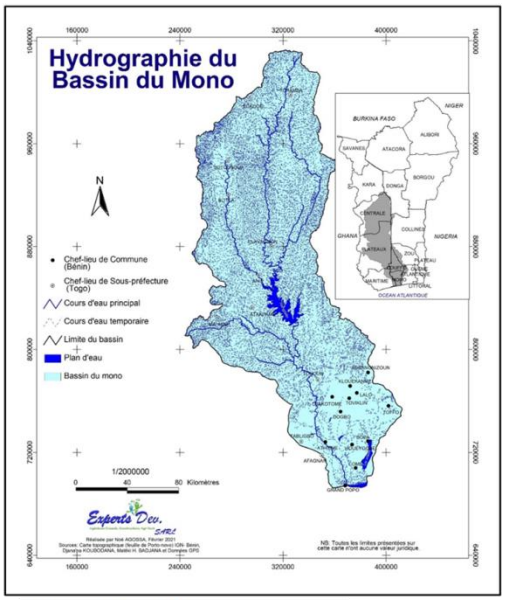
PART I : PROJECT INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme : **Towards a climate risks shield in the Mono River Basin (Benin, Togo):** Strengthening adaptation and resilience to climate change through integrated water resources and flood management **(Project: BOUCLIER-CLIMAT[1]/Mono)**

Countries:	Benin and Togo
Thematic Focal Area[2]:	Transboundary water management
Type of Implementing Entity:	Regional Implementing Entity (RIE)
Implementing Entity:	Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)
Executing Entities:	Mono Basin Authority (MBA)
	Global Water Partnership in West Africa (GWP-WA)
Amount of Financing Requested:	14,000,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

1. Project Background and Context

1. The transboundary Mono River Catchment, located in West Africa with its main course of nearly 530 km, covers almost 24,300 km². The catchment is shared by Benin (with 3,000 km², i.e. 2.14% of the country's territory) and Togo (with 21,300 km², i.e. 38% of the country's territory) and has two climatic[3] zones: the sub-equatorial zone in the southern part with two rainy seasons and two dry seasons in the year, and the tropical zone in the northern part with one rainy season and one dry season. The average annual rainfall ranges from 900 mm in the south-eastern plains to 1200 mm in the north-western highlands. The average annual temperature is around 28°C.



Le bassin du fleuve Mono *(Source Experts Dév. 2021)*

2. The catchment has a rich set of wetland ecosystems consisting mainly of large marine and coastal ecosystems. Three Ramsar sites have been recognized namely Lake Toho in Benin and the Protected Area Complex of Togodo and the Coastal part in Togo.

3. The current population is estimated at 4,000,000 inhabitants[4] with a high spatial density of 70 to 300 inhabitants/km², of which 58% live in Togo and 42% on Benin. The rural population of the basin is around 70%. The main economic activities are: Subsistence and cash crop agriculture (extensive and rain-fed), fishing, traditional agri-food processing, small-scale livestock farming and forestry. Other growing economic sectors are industry, trade, mining, energy, leisure and tourism. The Nangbeto power dam (1.7 billion m³; 60 MW and 148 GWh/year), is built on the Mono river and is common to the two states to which it contributes to the satisfaction of their electricity needs. Regarding the economic situation, even though it has improved in the recent years, Benin and Togo are still among the poorest in the world: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in 2019 is US$ 1201 for Benin and US$ 845 for Togo[5].

4. The natural resources that characterizes the Mono river catchment are of a vital importance to the economic structure and the development of the riparian countries. However, the project area faces major challenges to meet the growing

[1] Since the two countries are francophone, the acronym “Bouclier Climat” (French meaning of “Climate Shield”) will be adopted.
[2] Thematic areas are: Food security; Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; Transboundary water management; Innovation in adaptation finance.
[3] Amoussou, E. et al. (2020). Climate and Extreme Rainfall Events in the Mono River Basin (West Africa): Investigating Future Changes with Regional Climate Models. Water 2020, 12, 833; doi:10.3390/w12030833 .pp 832-858.
[4] Extrapolated value based on 2010 population data: 3,400,000 inhabitants in 2010 with an annual growth rate of 2.5
[5] https://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/Index.

development needs and fully contribute to the improvement of the communities' socio-economic conditions. The most important challenges are related to the significant degradation of the catchment environment, which is strongly exacerbated by the impacts of climate change, making the communities and ecosystems very vulnerable to these climatic effects. Indeed, over the past 30 years, several changes in the climate regime have been observed in this catchment[6,7,8,9].This main changes include : i) an increase in the average annual temperature of up to 1˚C; ii) a reduction in the number of rainy days; and iii) an increase in the frequency and intensity of droughts and extreme rainfall events. Similarly, prediction provided by climate models indicate (i) a continued increase in the mean annual temperature up to 2100, (about 2.7°C in 2100 compared to 2015) and (ii) an increase in intra-annual precipitation variability.

5. The direct effects of these changes, particularly on rural communities, include [10,11] :
   - Cyclical and catastrophic flooding (between June and October). For example, the floods of 2010, have affected vast areas, especially in the downstream part of the catchment and its lower basin. During October 2019, exceptional rains have caused serious damages in the localities of the Mono administrative department (in Benin) and the Maritime region (in Togo)[12,13]:
     - Flooding of about 4,100 hectares in the downstream part;
     - About 15,000 households and more than 60,000 people in nearly 200 villages are affected;
     - The inaccessibility and degradation of several public buildings and basic social infrastructures (health centers, schools, water points, roads, etc.).
   - The increase in the frequency and the intensification of drought, is resulting in more lengthy dry seasons and a delay in the starting of the rainy season[14,15] and its duration. Drought episodes includes drying of soils, reduced surface runoff, and utilized agricultural land thus increasing food insecurity and affecting community livelihoods. For example, climate change has been shown to reduce yields of maize, the main food crop in the catchment[16] by about 25%. In the same way, cessation of flow due to the drying up of the river has been noted in some parts of the basin in recent years which has had as an impact, the shortage of water supply for irrigation, mainly in certain rice production areas such as Dézé[17].
   - The Atlantic Ocean level rise the in coastal areas, resulting in the saline intrusion in coastal aquifers ;

6. It is also established that the effects of these floods are amplified by the release of water from the Nangbeto hydroelectric dam as well as the closure of the river's outlet in Benin "la bouche du Roi". The collateral damage of these climatic risks includes (i) health and hygiene risks due to contamination of drinking water sources by spilled latrine water, (ii) spread of water-borne and hydro-fecal diseases (cholera, diarrhea diseases, malaria, etc); (iii) food insecurity.

7. In order to better identify and implement appropriate approaches to managing the catchments' transboundary environmental problems and challenges, the two states recently created (in 2014) the Mono Basin Authority (MBA). The present proposal aims to support the MBA in addressing the priority climate problems in the catchment through the implementation of concrete adaptation actions.

2. Project Objectives

8. The global objective of the project is to enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities and develop their adaptation capacities to climate change in the Mono catchment.
9. The specific objectives of the project are:
   - To ensure the long-term monitoring of climate risks through the production of reliable scientific data and information, at local, national and trans boundary levels in the Mono River Basin;
   - To develop and implement a multi-hazard early warning system (flood, drought and food insecurity, etc.) for disaster risk reduction for vulnerable communities;

[5] Crétat, J.; Vizy, E.K.; Cook, K.H. How well are daily intense rainfall events captured by current climate models over Africa? Clim. Dyn. 2014, 42, 2691–2711.
[6] Amoussou, E. et al. (2020). Climate and Extreme Rainfall Events in the Mono River Basin (West Africa): Investigating Future Changes with Regional Climate Models. Water 2020, 12, 833; doi:10.3390/w12030833 .pp 832-858.
[7] Scenarios A1B and B1 put forward by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and predictions for climate parameters at the 2020, 2025, 2050, 2075 and 2100 horizons were then made by running Atmospheric Ocean General Circulation Models (AOGCM).
[9] https://www.scirp.org/pdf/JGIS_2015122316114570.pdf
[10] ECOWAS ; MBA (2016). Plan stratégique (2016-2020) de l'Autorité du Bassin du Mono (PS-ABM).
[11] https://www.unbonn.org/news/researchers-study-floods-and-transboundary-river-catchment-togo-and-benin
[12] UNITAR &UNOSTAT (2019). Inondations : Analyse des images du 26 Octobre 2019 - Préfecture de Lacs, Région Maritime, Togo. FL20191029TGO. *http://floodlist.com/africa/togo-benin-mono-river-floods-october-november-2019*.
[13] UNDP & ANPC (2020). Inondations de 2019 au Bénin - Rapport d'évaluation des besoins post catastrophe. 133p
[14] Gouvernement du Bénin, 2011. Deuxième Communication Nationale sur les changements climatiques.
[15] Amoussou E. (2015). Analyse hydrométéorologique des crues dans le bassin-versant du Mono en Afrique de l'Ouest avec un modèle conceptuel pluie-débit. halshs-01143318
[16] Erik Engel et Al. (2017). Benin: Towards Inclusive and Sustainable Rural Transformation – Country study. SLE Discussion Paper 02/2017-en. Centre for Rural Development (SLE), Berlin
[17] Jean GUEDESSOU (2009). Enjeux des changements climatiques dans la mise en œuvre du projet d'aménagement hydroagricole de la basse vallée du fleuve Mono. 14è colloque international de l'IEPF et du SIFEE, Niamey 2009

- To implement concrete adaptation actions to build the resilience of the most vulnerable communities;
- To strengthen the institutional and technical capacities of the MBA stakeholders.

3. Project Components and Financing

Project Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US$)
1. Operationalizing effective decision support tools to strengthen climate change adaptation planning in the catchment through improved knowledge and the development of a multi-hazard early warning system	1.1 The required data, information and decision support tools are available and exploited for the deployment of climate change resilience building measures in the basin	1.1.1. The hydro-agro-climatic monitoring network (surface/groundwater; meteo) of the basin is optimized and made operational; 1.1.2 Innovative hydro-climatic data and information monitoring tools (remote sensing, GIS/geo-portal, remote transmission, automated stations) are deployed to support in situ tools (hydro-agro-climatic monitoring network) 1.1.3 Dynamic land degradation mapping is developed;	Benin, Togo	4,000,000
	1.2. Tools for effective and sustainable responses to extreme climate risks and adaptation in the Mono basin are operationalized	1.2.1 A basin-wide climate risk management plan is developed and approved 1.2.2 A basin wide integrated climate risk assessment and monitoring model is developed and implemented; 1.2.3 A basin-wide multi-risk early warning system (floods, food security, ect.) is operational		
2. Implementing priority actions to build community resilience in the basin	2.1. Natural resources (water, land, soil, biodiversity, etc.) and socio-economic systems are protected and sustainably managed	2.1.1. River banks, basin heads of the Mono river tributaries and riparian forests are protected and/or restored ; 2.1.2 Water and Soil Conservation, Soil Defence and Restoration actions are implemented in selected degraded areas through « Nature-based Solutions » approach	Benin, Togo	7,000,000
	2.2. Livelihoods of rural communities vulnerable to climate change are strengthened and diversified.	2.2.1. Small-scale community infrastructure for irrigation, fishing, livestock, and processing of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) is built and/or restored for the benefit of women and youth (support for income-generating activities) 2.2.2. The best sustainable agro-pastoral practices are promoted and disseminated in the riparian zone of the rivers	Benin, Togo	
3. Capacity building, awareness raising and knowledge sharing	3.1. The operational capacities of the target stakeholders (MBA Executive Secretariat, national hydrological department and communities) are strengthened in response to climate change and knowledge is capitalized.	3.1. The capacities of the MBA Executive Secretariat, the national hydrological departments and the National Civil Protection Agencies of both countries are strengthened. 3.1.2. Communities in the target areas are provided with awareness and training in climate change resilience. 3.1.3. Communication products are developed and lessons learned from the project are disseminated/shared	Benin, Togo	1,000,000
6. Project/Programme Execution cost (9,5% of Total Project Cost)				1,040,000
7. Total Project/Programme Cost				12,000,000
8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable) 8,5% of Total Project Cost				960,000,000
Amount of Financing Requested				14, 000, 000

4. Project Duration

05 years (60 months)

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

10. **Component 1 : Operationalizing effective decision support tools to strengthen climate change adaptation planning in the Basin through improved knowledge and the development of a multi-hazard early warning system (US $ 4,000,000).** This component aims to make available reliable data, information and tools in the basin for effective decision-making in terms of strengthening the basin's communities adaptation and resilience to climate change. In this frame, it is planned to strengthen the hydro-climatic data collection and monitoring networks as well as the land degradation monitoring through dynamic mapping. The use of innovative tools such as remote sensing will be deployed to support conventional data acquisition. In addition, a basin-wide climate risk monitoring and management model will be developed, as well as the establishment of an operational and efficient regional multi-hazard early warning system (EWS). This EWS will be targeting mainly flood risk, since flooding is the major climate risk in the basin and will also address drought and food security as other risks.

11. **Component 2: Implementing priority actions to build community resilience in the catchment (US $ 7,000,000).** This component intends to deploy concrete actions on the ground to strengthen communities adaptation and resilience. The planned activities will include both ecosystems (water and soil conservation, agricultural land, protection of river banks, riparian forests, catchment heads, etc.) and socio-economic systems (rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation, fishing, livestock and non-timber forest product processing infrastructure for the benefit of women and young people,

etc.); improvement of livelihoods through the development and promotion of Income Generating Activities such as ecotourism, beekeeping, etc.). The direct beneficiaries targeted by the project are small-scale farmers, fishermen, pastoralists and women's associations producing or processing non-timber forest products among others.

12. **Component 3: Capacity building, awareness raising and knowledge sharing (US $ 1,000,000)** will consolidate the project implementation framework and ensure dissemination of lessons learned through capacity building, communication and training. It will support the development of innovative knowledge management mechanisms for information sharing, training and exchange of experiences, data collection and analysis, dissemination and capitalization of best practices. This will be supported by the development of a web platform and innovative communication tools. Some expected outputs of this component are : technical reports; manuals on lessons learned, videos, radio and television programmes, experience sharing visits, awareness campaigns, etc. The component also includes the development of a communication plan for target groups, in particular vulnerable communities (women, youth, the elderly and the disabled) and water users.

- **Added value through the regional approach**

13. The transboundary nature of the Mono Basin makes a regional approach essential to promote collaboration, data and information exchange and experience sharing between national partners and the MBA. This underpins transparent decision-making, which is particularly important for preventing conflicts of use, especially with regard to the shared resources (water, soil and associated ecosystems) of the Mono basin. The regional approach will enable the synergy of action through a coordinated planning and implementation of activities both during project preparation and implementation, and thereby ensure that no redundancies or duplications occur.

- **Coherence with regional and national policies**

At regional level : The project will contribute to the implementation of the global planning and management framework of the MBA. Furthermore, the project idea was submitted to the MBA Technical Committee of Experts (CTE) composed of representatives of different sectoral ministries from both countries, which approved it.
At national level : Benin and Togo both have (i) a national water policy with a National Action Plan for the integrated management of water resources and ecosystems, (ii) a climate change adaptation policy and a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), (iii) a NDC and (iv) a strategic framework for flood management. Thus, this project proposal is consistent with the different orientations of those documents.

- **Innovation**

14. The project's various activities are underpinned by knowledge building, which is a prerequisite for the implementation of an effective adaptation strategy. Indeed, for the fulfilment of different needs and uses in a context of increasing human pressures, a rational and sustainable management of the resources is required. It is therefore essential to provide further solutions for an optimized management of the catchment, which is a prerequisite for sustainable development. An important part of the contributions from this project (component 2 in particular) to the challenges in the project area are "nature-based solutions". In this context, the nature-based solutions represent a relevant ecosystem approach, accessible to the communities because of its cost-effectiveness, in terms of observation, evaluation and monitoring of the land evolution, both in the past and in real time.

- **Cost-effectiveness of the proposed project**

15. The project will help to restore specific degraded ecosystems and to restore and protect small-scale irrigation, fisheries infrastructure and grazing lands. This will be combined with income-generating activities to serve as motivation for sustainable land and water resources management. The project will change the top-down approach to a bottom-up approach involving local people through participation in the planning and implementation of activities. The underlying principle of this project is that when income-generating activities are made consistent with environmental management and, ecosystem and land restoration interventions, they can serve as motivations to actively engage communities in project planning and management activities. The involvement of local communities is crucial to secure public goods and to establish local bodies for the management of the basin's resources and to increase local collective benefits. The planned activities will be undertaken in selected sites relevant for immediate and tangible concrete results that will provide an anchor for local bodies while promoting the protection of common resources and benefit sharing.

- **Consultative process during project preparation and compliance with environmental and social standards, policies and safeguards**

16. At the national level, an initial consultation was conducted with relevant agencies and ministries. Similarly, the project idea is analyzed and validated by the MBA Technical Committee of Experts (representatives of different sectoral

ministries in both countries) in line with national water resources management policies. During the development of the concept note and the full proposal, a consultation process will be conducted with local authorities, communities, women's groups and vulnerable groups inter alia, to identify concrete project activities. Project design and implementation at all levels will comply with the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) and the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), as well as the national environmental regulation of each member countries and technical standards. In addition, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), an Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan (ESRMP) and a gender assessment will be undertaken for the proposed project with inputs from the respective national authorities and implementing entities, in collaboration with the OSS. In addition to all identified beneficiaries and target population at local and national levels, vulnerable groups and gender considerations will be taken into account in line with the ESP at all project stages and implementation scales.

- **Sustainability of project outcomes and economic, social and environmental benefits**

17. The commitment to sustainability will guide the implementation of the project activities aiming at environmental, social and economic benefits, and the capacity building of the MBA will ensure the achievement of the expected results. The project will promote a user-centred, iterative and open to innovation approach to the development of the proposed tools to achieve the objectives of ownership and sustainability. In addition, the project will build on and strengthen existing knowledge, skills and tools. The implementation of concrete adaptation actions, will be complemented by a participatory approach.

- **Knowledge management**

18. The knowledge generated by this project will be disseminated and spread at national and regional level. Knowledge management and dissemination of lessons learned will be key activities of Component 3. At the project's inception, a knowledge management strategy aiming at capitalizing on existing climate information, facilitating information sharing between stakeholders and disseminating the project results will be developed and implemented. Knowledge materials will be developed, disseminated and made available, responding to the demand and needs of different stakeholders.

- **Socio-economic and environmental benefits**

19. Through effective and sustainable flood management and protection of the population as well as the development of income-generating activities, this project will contribute to civil protection in the basin, agricultural productivity and thus food security. Other benefits of the project activities are increased income, poverty reduction and improved access to health services for the beneficiaries, education and jobs creation. In addition, actions based on the « Nature-based Solutions approach » will result in positive environmental impacts that contribute to strengthening the conservation of the natural environment, in particular the protection of soils and the strengthening of their productivity, the regeneration of natural ecosystems, the strengthening of the availability of water (surface and groundwater) in quantity and quality.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

20. The proposed institutional arrangement of the project is as follows:

❖ **Implementing Entity**

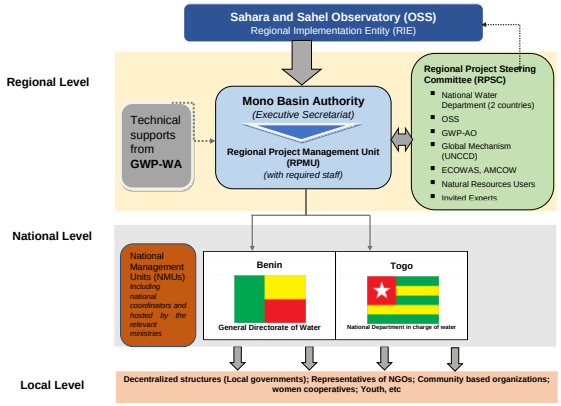
21. The project will be implemented by the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS), which will serve as the Regional Implementing Entity (RIE) and will be responsible for all financial, monitoring and reporting aspects of the Adaptation Fund. OSS has several years of experience working with both countries in the preparation and implementation of several development projects. This experience will facilitate the exchange with the main national partners and the successful implementation of the project.

❖ **Executing Entities**

22. **At regional level :** At the regional level, the MBA and GWP-AO will be the two main executing entities of the project. A Regional Project Management Unit (RPMU), under the responsibility of the MBA, will be set up to assume the management of the project and will coordinate the implementation with all other stakeholders involved in the project activities.

23. **At the national and local levels:** The RPMU will be supported by "National Management Units" (NMUs) hosted by the National Technical Department in charge of water in each countries and will involve stakeholders from various sectors (water, environment and agriculture). As the project includes important activities of national and local scope,

the NMUs will lead the activities implementation at local level through various NGOs and beneficiary groups (representatives of socio-professional/community organisations), women's cooperatives, youth cooperatives, etc.



❖ **Regional Steering Committee (RSC)**

24. The RSC will be the highest decision-making body for the whole project. It will periodically evaluate the results of the project and provide guidance for its effective management. The RSC will be composed of permanent representatives from i) MBA ii) OSS iii) regional and national civil society organizations (GWP-AO, PNE-Benin, PNE-Togo, users of the basin's natural resources) who will represent the users and the private sectors iv) Technical Departments in charge of water/environment in each of the two countries. Other regional bodies and organizations having technical partnerships with MBA such as the ECOWAS (CGRE), AMCOW, the Global Mechanism (UNCCD)) may also participate in the **RSC.**

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government[18]

BENIN	Prof. Martin Pépin AINA Directeur Général de l'Environnement et du Climat Ministère du Cadre de vie et du Développement Durable	Date*: August, 03, 2021*
TOGO	Mr. Essobiyou Thiyu Kohoga Directeur de l'Environnement	Date *: August, 03, 2021*

B. Implementing Entity certification

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (**Benin's** Government Action Plan, National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and National action plan for Integrated Water Resources Management and **Togo's** Long-term Development Strategy Vision 2030, National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and National action plan for Integrated Water Resources Management) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.

Mr. Nabil BEN KHATRA – *Executive Secretary of the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) as the Implementing Entity Coordinator*

Name & Signature

Date: *August 09, 2021*	Tel. : **(+216) 71 206 633** Email: nabil.benkhatra@oss.org.tn; boc@oss.org.tn
Project Contact Person: **Mrs. Khaoula JAOUI**	
Tel. And Email: **(+216) 71 206 633 / khaoula.jaoui@oss.org.tn**	

[18] Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

Endorsement letters

MINISTERE DU CADRE DE VIE
ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE
REPUBLIQUE DU BENIN

01 BP 3502 - 01 BP 3621
Cotonou
Tél. : + 229 21 31 47 12
dgec_mcvdd@cadredevie.bj

ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government

Cotonou, August 03, 2021

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for the **« Towards a climate risks shield in the Mono River Basin (Benin, Togo):** *Strengthening adaptation and resilience to climate change through integrated water resources and flood management* **»**

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in **Benin**, I confirm that the above national grant proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the **Mono River basin**.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above grant proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the **Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)** and executed by the **Mono Basin Authority (MBA)** and **the Global Water Partnership- West Africa (GWP-AO)**.

Sincerely,

Prof. Martin Pépin AÏNA
General Director of the Environment and Climate
Ministry of the Living Framework and Sustainable Development

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DES RESSOURCES FORESTIERE

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

DIRECTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

ADAPTATION FUND

REPUBLIQUE TOGOLAISE
Travail – Liberté – Patrie

N° 003/2021 /DE/AdF

Lome, August 03, 2021

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for the « **Towards a climate risks shield in the Mono River Basin (Benin, Togo):** *Strengthening adaptation and resilience to climate change through integrated water resources and flood management* »

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in **Togo**, I confirm that the above national grant proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the **Mono River basin**.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above grant proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the **Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)** and executed by the **Mono Basin Authority (MBA)** and **the Global Water Partnership-West Africa (GWP-AO)**.

Sincerely,

Mr. Essobiyou Thiyu Kohoga
Director of the Environment / Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources

Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: August 09, 2021

Adaptation Fund Project ID:
Country/ies: **Benin and Togo**
Title of Project/Programme: **Towards a climate risks shield in the Mono River Basin (Benin, Togo):** *Strengthening adaptation and resilience to climate change through integrated water resources and flood management*
Type of IE (NIE/MIE) : **RIE**
Implementing Entity: **Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)**
Executing Entity/ies: **Mono Basin Authority (MBA**) and **Global Water Partnership- West Africa (GWP-AO)**.

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	**Upon Pre-Concept Note approval date**
Completion date of PFG	**4 months after Pre-Concept Note approval date**

B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities ($)

Describe the PFG activities and justifications:

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	USD Amount
Vulnerability assessments	Vulnerability Assessment; Institutional Capacities Analysis; Preliminary study on climate change impacts and risks in each country complying with the Adaptation Fund ESP and GP; Communities and beneficiaries mapping including vulnerable groups and indigenous people.	7 500
Workshops	One regional consultation workshops with stakeholders and local communities representatives	6 000
Travel/participation	Travels costs and technical support (Implementing Entity)	5 000
Other costs	Management fees (8.5%)	1 500
Total Project Formulation Grant		**20 000**

C. Implementing Entity

This request has been prepared in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Board's procedures and meets the Adaptation Fund's criteria for project identification and formulation.

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)
Mr. Nabil BEN KHATRA *OSS' Executive Secretary*		08/09/2021

Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Mrs. Khaoula JAOUI Climate Department Coordinator	+216 71 206 633	boc@oss.org.tn khaoula.jaoui@oss.org.tn