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READINESS PREPARATION PROPOSAL ASSESSMENT NOTE

ON A

PROPOSED GRANT

IN THE AMOUNT US\$3.8 MILLION

TO THE

REPUBLIC OF TOGO

FOR

REDD+ READINESS PREPARATION SUPPORT

FROM THE FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY

November 12, 2014

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DATA SHEET

REPUBLIC OF TOGO REDD+ READINESS PREPARATION SUPPORT

READINESS PREPARATION PROPOSAL (R-PP) ASSESSMENT NOTE

Environment and Natural Resources Management

Basic Information					
Date: September 11, 2014		Sectors:	Forestry (50%) Public Administration – Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry (50%)		
Country Director:	Ousmane Diagana	Themes:	Climate Change (50%) Land Administration and Management (25%) Rural Policies and Institutions (25%)		
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Project ID:	P149942				
Lending Instrument:	TF Grant	TF017133			
Team Leader(s):	Koffi Hounkpe				
Date of country selection into FCPF: December 15, 2013 - Geneva, Switzerland - Resolution PC/16/2013/4					
Date of Participation Agreement signed by Country: 5 February 2014					
Date of Participation Agreement signed by Bank: 4 February 2014					
Date of R-PP Formulation Grant Agreement signature: N/A					
Expected date of Readiness Preparation Grant Agreement signature: December 15, 2014					
Joint IFC: N/A					
Project Implementation Period:	Start Date:	Dec. 16, 2014	End Date:	Nov. 15, 2018	
Project Financing Data					
<input type="checkbox"/>	Loan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Grant	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
<input type="checkbox"/>	Credit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Guarantee		
For Loans/Credits/Others (US\$M):					
Total Project Cost :	US\$3.8M		Total Bank Financing :	US\$3.8M	
Total Cofinancing : N/A			Financing Gap : N/A		
Financing Source					Amount
BORROWER/RECIPIENT					
IBRD					
IDA: New					
IDA: Recommitted					

Others	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)	US\$3.8M
Financing Gap		
Total		US\$ 3.8 million
Regional FCPF Trust Fund Number:		
FCPF Country Child Trust Fund Number:		
Recipient: Republic of Togo		
Responsible Agency: Ministry for the Environment and Natural resources (MERF)		
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PURPOSE OF THE READINESS PREPARATION PROPOSAL ASSESSMENT NOTE

As part of its responsibilities for the FCPF, the World Bank has been asked to ensure that the FCPF's activities comply with the relevant World Bank Operational Policies and Procedures, in particular the Safeguard Policies, and the policies on Procurement and Financial Management.

The World Bank has also been asked to assist REDD+ Country Participants to formulate and implement their Readiness Preparation Proposals (R-PPs).

The purpose of this Readiness Preparation Proposal Assessment Note (R-PP Assessment Note), therefore, is for the Bank to assess if and how the proposed REDD+ Readiness Support Activity, as presented in the R-PP, complies with Safeguard Policies, and the Bank's policies on Procurement and Financial Management, discuss the technical quality of the R-PP, record the assistance it has provided to the REDD+ Country Participant in the formulation of its R-PP, and describe the assistance it might potentially provide to the REDD+ Country Participant in the implementation of its R-PP.

ACRONYMS

CDP	Community Development and safety nets Project
CNDD	National Commission for Sustainable Development <i>Commission National pour le Développement Durable</i>
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DSRP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Document <i>Document de Stratégie de Réduction de la Pauvreté</i>
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade
FM	Financial Management
FMT	Facility Management Team
IFR	Implementing Framework Report
ISN	Interim Strategy Note
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	<i>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</i> <i>German Society for International Cooperation</i>
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Country
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDLM	Integrated Disaster and Land management
LDCs	Least developed countries
LFHD	Low forest cover-high deforestation
NC	National Coordination
MERF	Ministry for the Environment and Natural Resources <i>Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestières</i>
MAEP	Ministry for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MME	Ministry for Mining and Energy
MRV	Measurement, reporting and verification
NGO	Non-governmental organization
ODEF	Forest Development Office <i>Office de Développement et d'exploitation Forestière</i>
PASA	Agriculture Sector Support Project <i>Projet d'Appui au Secteur Agricole du Togo</i>
PNIERN	National Investment Program for Environment and Natural Resources <i>Programme National d'Investissement pour l'Environnement et des Ressources Naturelles</i>

PIU	Project Implementing Unit
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PNADE	National Program of Decentralized Environmental Management Action <i>Programme nationale d'Action Décentralisée de Gestion de l'Environnement</i>
R-PP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
SAWAP	Sahel and West Africa Program in Support of the Great Green Wall Initiative
SCAPE	Strategy for accelerated growth and employment promotion <i>Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée de Promotion de l'Emploi</i>
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management Report
TAP	Technical Advisory Panel
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UN-REDD Programme	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
UTP	Togo Union of Bank <i>Union Togolaise de Banque</i>
WB	World Bank

Republic of Togo
REDD+ READINESS PREPARATION SUPPORT
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I. Introduction and Context

A. Country Context

1. With an area of 56,600 Km² and a population of 6.5 million (2010), Togo is a small country located in West Africa between Ghana, Benin and Burkina Faso. It was seen in the 1980s as a business hub with its commercial dynamics and export potential. During the following decades, the country has faced a number of socio-economic troubles that led to the deterioration of economic and social conditions. As consequences, the level of poverty in the country increased significantly with 60% of the population living below the poverty line. The incidence of poverty is highest in rural areas where three out of four households are poor against two out of five in urban areas. The most poverty-stricken areas are the Savannah (90.5%), Central (77.7%) and Kara (75%) Regions. As one of the least developed countries (LDCs), the GDP of Togo was US\$ 4.34 billion in 2013. Primarily based on agriculture which accounts for 40% of GDP, economy of Togo is characterized by low growth of around 1.1% of GDP in 2008. The low revenue, the suspension of some assistance since 1993 and the absence of a program with Bretton Woods' institutions resulted in the excessive weight of the public debt, the reduction of public and private investment and the deterioration of social services (MEFP, 2003).

2. Seventy percent of Togo's population depends heavily upon the country's increasingly degraded lands for their subsistence and commercial agriculture activities. Most agriculture is subsistence in nature, performed using traditional practices and vulnerable to climate changes and market price fluctuations. Yields of major export crops (cotton, coffee and cocoa) have been declining, and meat and fish production are also low. There is a dearth of rural infrastructure and the existing infrastructure is poorly maintained, which together are a great constraint to growth. The agriculture sector is projected to be a major source of employment and growth in the country in the foreseeable future and one of the key means of fighting poverty.

3. Following the socio-political crisis of the 1990s, which has resulted in the suspension of the cooperation with European Union and other donors, Togo ended up in recent years in a difficult socio-economic situation characterized by a deterioration of the economic situation (significant decline in the GDP growth rate) and a severe and growing poverty. In response to the seriousness of the extreme poverty of population, a Joint World Bank / UNDP Programme of emergency for reduction of poverty (PURP) was launched in October 2005. This program aimed at reducing extreme poverty of the population by improving their access to basic social services through the creation of small local initiatives in the sectors of key social services. Initially limited

to Maritime and Savannahs Regions, the program will be extended later on to the other three Regions of the country. Moreover, the Strategic Document of Poverty Reduction (DSRP) process that began in 2001 led to the adoption of a Temporary Strategy (DSRP-I) in 2008. The adoption of the DSRP-I has contributed to the process of resumption of cooperation with the wider international community. Subsequently, a full Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2009–2011) will be developed and adopted in 2009. The implementation of the full Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper has allowed drawing up two annual reviews of (i) progress through 2009 and 2010 and (ii) a special report on the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative indicating significant progress in terms of macroeconomic stability, management of public finances and the implementation of sector-specific actions. These developments have contributed to the achievement of completion point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative in December 2010. Despite these encouraging developments, rebuilding the foundation of a strong and sustainable growth and improving living conditions of the population remain major challenges for the authorities. Reaching the end of the period of implementation of the PRSP in 2011, Togo enrolled in the process of developing its second Strategy for accelerated growth and employment promotion (SCAPE-2013-2017).

4. An analysis of the GDP structure shows that the growth of the economy of Togo is driven by the primary sector especially agriculture. The latter contributes to about 40% of the GDP against 24% for the secondary sector and 36% for the tertiary sector. The primary sector is the largest provider of jobs in Togo. It uses about 70% of the labor force and is dominated by food production which account for over 60% of agricultural GDP. Production of annuity products (cotton, coffee and cocoa) contributes only to 12%. In general, agricultural production in Togo is characterized by (i) small size farms exploited by households with low income, (ii) low productivity and (iii) archaic methods of production. The secondary sector is dominated by extractive industries (phosphate and clinker) and the food and drink industries. Then there are the branches of energy and water, and finally those of building and public work. The high contribution of the tertiary sector to GDP (about 36%) is mainly due to the traditional importance of transit operations through the harbor of Lome from where a major road network supplies hinterland countries.

5. Disparities between Lomé (capital of Togo) and other cities and rural areas are great. The capital dominates other cities by its demographic, political, economic and socio-cultural weight. In fact more than 60% of the country's urban population and nearly a quarter of the national population live in Lomé. All political and administrative powers, the majority of economic

activities and more than half of school facilities are concentrated in Lomé while more than 90% of industries and commercial activities are located in the city and its surrounding areas. Poverty is mainly high in rural areas where the incidence is 74.3%, representing 79.9% of poor people. In urban areas, the incidence of poverty is 36.8%, corresponding to 20.1% of the poor.

B. Sectoral and Institutional Context

Context and drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

6. Togo has the world's highest level of forest loss relative to forest area (5.1 percent between 2000 and 2010) and can thus be classified as a low forest cover-high deforestation (LFHD). The REDD+ process in Togo aims to curb this trend so that a key portion of these remaining forests can subsist and survive the national forest transition. Togo has integrated REDD+ into its National Development Plan, recognizing the important contribution of forests and trees outside forests to biodiversity, society and economic growth.

7. The surface area of natural forest (dry, dense and semi-deciduous forests) of Togo was estimated 386,000 hectares in 2005, a reduction compared to estimated 449,000 ha in 1970. According to the FAO Forest Resources Assessment (FRA, 2010), in 2010 it was 380,000 ha of dense forest (without savannah). There has been no real inventory of forest resources that could provide more specific information on the existing potential and allow for efficient planning for the use of such resources. According to FAO estimates (FRA 2010), 68% of dense forests are thought to be production forests, 16% are protection forests while another 16% are set aside for biodiversity conservation. These statistics on forests in Togo are estimates and not based on a forest inventory. According to Togo's Second Sustainable Forest Management Report (SFM), land use as part of reforestation efforts accounted for 50,000 ha for the period 2005-2009.

8. Deforestation and forest degradation in Togo are a result of overlapping factors interacting at the global, regional and local level, of which some are 'direct' drivers of deforestation, like agricultural expansion, infrastructure development, and wood harvesting. Interacting with these, are several 'indirect' drivers, institutional and location-specific factors, often associated with economic growth, demographic change, policy incentives in other sectors (i.e. land use and energy) and technology changes; and political and socio-economic factors like poverty, migration, and land tenure and use rights (Geist and Lambin 2002).

9. The challenge of the strong deforestation and degradation trend of Togo's forests offers a unique opportunity to formulate a draft REDD+ strategy as a comprehensive approach to rural

development, integrating mitigation as well as adaptation to climate change. There is great political ambition to increase forest cover across the territory expressed in national policy and strategy documents. With this backdrop, the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources mobilized key stakeholders to develop R-PP document which was approved by the FCPF's Participants Committee (PA6/PC16 meetings), December 12-15, 2013 in Geneva, Switzerland.

10. Togo's REDD+ efforts aimed at scaling up to achieve sustainable forest management has several advantages: (i) Togo is a small country in terms of area (56,600 km²) where trees are at the center of the landscape in all rural areas, and it is therefore easy to carry out REDD+ activities on a national scale with relatively few resources; (ii) the political ambition to increase the national forest cover is obvious and clearly expressed in national policy and strategy documents therefore REDD+ goes beyond carbon and puts forests and trees outside forests at the center of development; and (iii) the Togo case will create new understanding of how to best implement REDD+ in a country with low forest cover where degradation and deforestation present major development challenges, thus successful development of a national REDD+ strategy could serve as an example for countries with similar constraints aiming to scale up this concept.

11. The Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MERF) was successful at mobilizing key stakeholders to develop Togo's REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) including the following: (i) the State, represented by the Government and administrative services; (ii) civil society organizations, traditional leaders, local communities, local elected officials, decentralized authorities; (iii) the private sector; and (iv) technical and financial partners (TFP). This process is participatory in accordance with a holistic approach that takes into account all socio-economic and ecological aspects while putting people at the center of all interventions. This process is expected to last four (4) years. Togo's R-PP aims to achieve four main outcomes, that is (1) a functioning institutional framework and qualified national expertise is developed to drive the REDD+ process; (2) reliable studies are conducted and quality reports produced on the national forest reference level; (3) a REDD+ strategy is validated through concerted action by all the parties concerned; and (4) an effective system is established for the monitoring and evaluation of the development of forest resources at the national level.

12. To this end, Togo proposes to develop five preliminary strategic pillars that will be refined after national studies and dialogue during the preparation of the national REDD+ strategy. These strategic pillars which will be achieved during the implantation of the REDD+ national strategy, are: (i) efficient agriculture adapted to climate change and low carbon emissions; (ii) sustainable use of existing forests and increase in forest resources; (iii) restraint in the use of conventional

energy and development of renewable energy; (vi) land use planning and land reform; and (v) intersectoral coordination and good governance in the forest sector.

Institutional and Policy framework for REDD+

13. Discussions on REDD+ on the part of the GoT began in 2008 with a workshop organized in order to build the capacity of all potential stakeholders in REDD+ and the forest sector. A concept note on REDD+ was developed in 2009 to serve as a basis for discussion around the process of formulating the National Investment Programme for Environment and Natural Resources [Programme National d'Investissements pour l'Environnement et les Ressources Naturelles PNIERN).¹ In December 2009, Togo subscribed to the fourth decision of Annex 2 of the Copenhagen Accord inviting signatory parties to refer to the indicative guidance in the Annex to decision 2/COP.13 (paragraphs 7 and 11). In May 2010 Togo joined the REDD+ Partnership during the Climate and Forest Conference in Oslo. Thereafter, REDD+ has been integrated into Togo's development programs which have also been the subject of national and regional consultations.

14. On April 14, 2014, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Resources (MERF) enacted a decree (Ministerial Order NO 093/MERF) setting the creation, composition and attribution of National REDD+ Commission. The latter is created within the MERF and encompasses the representatives of eleven ministries, civil society organizations and those of technical and financial partners. It will be led by three representatives from the Ministries of Environment and Forestry Resources (MERF), Agriculture, Husbandry and Fisheries (MAEP) and finally of Mining and Energy (MME). Other organs such as the National Working Group, the REDD+ National Coordination and the civil society platform will be set up to facilitate the REDD+ readiness preparation.

15. The forestry sub-sector of the PNIERN has been the subject of broad consultations with stakeholders in the process of formulating the National Forestry Action Plan (NFAP) framework

¹ The PNIERN integrates former plans and strategies within a set of sub-programs including: (a) institutional, legal, financial, and technical capacity-building in the area of sustainable environmental and natural resource management; (b) support for the implementation and dissemination of best practices in environmental and natural resource management in rural areas; (c) attenuating the effects of climate change, disaster management, and risk prevention; and (d) developing and integrating a system of knowledge acquisition and management, M&E, and a communication strategy to support environmental and natural resources management. An integrated approach to mitigation and adaptation will result in REDD+ strategies cutting across all sub-program areas.

funded by FAO between 2010 and 2011. Urgent actions contained in the NFAP and concerning sustainable forest management were refined during development of the PNIERN and some are under implementation.

16. In 2012, a draft forest policy that strengthens the forest policy statement adopted in 2010 was proposed to the Government with the participation of all stakeholders. This participation was achieved through the establishment of a permanent forum for dialogue, consultation, and awareness building; regional workshops for analysis and sharing; radio programs; training in sustainable forest management (SFM); and the strong involvement of local NGOs. The next step is the approval by the Government and by today, there is a need to update some paragraphs and the process is ongoing, led by the ministry of the environment and forest resources. Furthermore, while developing national priorities to be submitted for funding from the fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Fund (GEF-5) for the period 2010-2014 in the three focal areas (biodiversity, land degradation, and climate change), there was extensive dialogue throughout the country in 2011 by the various actors in the field of environmental management, with a focus on REDD+. In pursuit of this participatory approach, a small team of 15 members, including representatives of key ministries, NGOs and the private sector was established in 2011 to prepare the RPP-REDD+ document. This small group, which received funding from the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), the UNDP, and Switzerland, helped develop the first version of the R-PP document. Thereafter the R-PP document was improved by the same team following comments of resource persons and it was the subject of extensive dialogue with all stakeholders at a national workshop held on July 8 and 9, 2013 in Lomé. This version submitted to the FCPF took into account all the recommendations of the actors present at that workshop and the recommendations of the TAP (Technical Advisory Panel) experts.

17. Information Sharing and early dialogue with key stakeholder groups are already well underway under the preparation of the country national investment program for the national resources and the environment. Consultations conducted between 2009 and 2013 in the overall framework of national program of natural resources and environment management have taken into account the REDD+ issues in Togo. Since 2009, the period at which Togo has shown interest in REDD +, a series of consultations were held at the national level to engage all stakeholders (territorial authorities, NGOs, the forestry administration, employers, research institutions, technical and financial partners and private sector) in a comprehensive approach that led to a national investment program for the environment and natural resources (PNIERN). These consultations will continue during the REDD+ readiness preparation.

18. REDD+ Opportunities. The Republic of Togo expects that REDD+ can support the country in ensuring sustainable forest management, and provide incentives to address some of the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, such as slash-and-burn agriculture and fuel wood consumption. In addition, REDD+ is an opportunity to help the country address the issue of national land use that will mitigate impacts on forest cover from developments in other sectors, such as mining, commercial agriculture and infrastructure development and reinforce the reform of the land tenure acquisition process. For this purpose, REDD+ should be considered as a sustainable development promotion instrument. The Republic of Togo expects that REDD+ can support the country in ensuring sustainable forest management, and provide incentives to address some of the main drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, such as slash-and-burn agriculture and fuel wood consumption.

19. The overall estimated budget for the REDD+ readiness process is US\$6,878,900. This amount will be raised from four main sources: (1) the Togolese Government through the Ministry for Environment and Forest resources will contribute US\$ 423,900 in cash and in kind; (2) development partners already active in particular the World Bank through the Integrated Disaster and Land Management Project (P123922 & P124198) will contribute US\$ 1,175,000; (3) the GIZ (German Society for International Cooperation) for US\$ 1.3 million and ; (4) the total amount requested from the FCPF is US\$ 3,8 million.

20. The GIZ will finance the entire forest inventory as part of Togo REDD+ readiness preparation. Although GIZ has already pledged an amount of US\$ 1.3 million for the inventory, it is necessary to increase the financial framework in light of the extent of forest.

C. Relationship to Country Priorities

21. The project builds upon the long-term objective of strengthening economic recovery and promoting sustainable development of the Interim Strategy Note for Togo (ISN, 2012-2013-extended to 2014). The project is also aligned with Outcome 3.4: Improved management of environmental and natural disasters of the Interim Strategy Note (ISN, FY12-13) and to the Africa Strategy, *"Africa's Future and the World Bank's Support to It"*, March 2011.

22. Aside from being aligned with the PNIERN developed by the GoT in 2010, this project complements other ongoing initiatives such as the Togo Agriculture Sector Support Project

(PASA: *Projet d'Appui au Secteur Agricole du Togo P118045*)² which aims to increase competitiveness in the agriculture sector through the introduction of effective production techniques, and farmer training, while promoting environmental preservation and sustainable management of natural resources; Community Development and Safety Nets Project Additional Financing (CDP) (P146598), and the Integrated Disaster and Land Management Project (P123922).

23. The project is complementary to other initiatives in the country including the Sahel and West Africa Program in Support of the Great Green Wall Initiative (SAWAP) approved by the GEF and LDCF/Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) Councils in May, 2011. This US\$ 108 million Program addresses major issues related to land degradation, including food security, climate change mitigation and adaptation, to support sustainable development in twelve countries in the region. These include Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Benin, Togo, and Ghana.

24. The proposed project will also contribute to achieving several GEF strategic goals by contributing to arresting and reversing current global trends in land degradation, specifically desertification and deforestation.

II. Proposed PDO / Results

A. Proposed Development Objective(s)

25. The development objective is to reinforce the Republic of Togo's capacity to design a socially and environmentally sound national strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

² The PASA is one of the three key nationwide projects developed within the framework of the National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Program (PNIASA) in Togo. It aims to rehabilitate and strengthen beneficiaries' productive capacities in selected sectors and better develop production sectors, by promoting product processing and sale on the Togolese market and neighbouring markets in the sub-region. The PASA receives financing amounting to US\$37 million (close to CFAF 18.5 billion) from the World Bank, the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), and the Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFCRP).

B. Key Results

26. The main expected result of Togo REDD+ readiness preparation is the document of the national strategy for sustainable forest management.

27. The FCPF REDD+ readiness preparation proposal beneficiaries include the government institutions such as the ministries in charge of environment, natural resources and agriculture, the organizations for wood exploitation, the civil society and the local communities including women.

28. Institutions strengthened at national, regional, and district levels; these institutions will be coordinating and implementing REDD+ readiness effectively and put in place an operational grievance and redress mechanism;

29. A National REDD+ Strategy (including a benefit sharing options) incorporating Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) outcomes and recommendations is prepared in a consultative manner and validated by national stakeholders. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for managing potential social and environmental risks of agreed REDD+ strategy options is prepared and validated.

30. In order to measure progress towards achieving key results over the course of project implementation, a set of Yes/No indicators is proposed for each key result. Annex 6 provides detail on the oriented indicators. All of them refer to criteria (chosen among 34) set out in the Readiness Package Assessment Framework developed by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) of which Togo is a Participant Country.³ The yes/no criteria allows for the national definition of these mechanisms, without being overly prescriptive, while still providing a means for measuring their progress.

³ The Readiness Package (R-Package) is completed at the end of the readiness preparation phase, at a stage when activities proposed in the readiness preparation proposal (R-PP) are well-advanced or completed. The R-Package consists of a national multi-stakeholder self-assessment by the country, using the Readiness Package Assessment Framework as guidelines. The Readiness Package Assessment Framework was formally endorsed (resolution PC/14/2013/1) by the Participants Committee (PC) of the FCPF at the fourteenth PC Meeting, March 19-21, 2013, Washington, DC.

Key Result: Institutions strengthened at national, regional, and districts levels effectively coordinating and implementing REDD+ readiness with a grievance and redress mechanism operational

Criteria of the Readiness Package Assessment Framework	Indicators
National REDD+ Management Arrangements	Accountability and transparency Yes/No
	Operating mandate and budget Yes/No
	Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration Yes/No
	Technical supervision capacity Yes/No
	Funds management capacity Yes/No
	Feedback and grievance redress mechanism Yes/No
Consultation, participation and outreach	Participation and engagement of key stakeholders Yes/No
	Consultation processes Yes/No
	Information sharing and accessibility of information Yes/No
	Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes Yes/No

Key Result: A National REDD+ Strategy incorporating SESA outcomes and recommendations is prepared in consultative manner and validated by national stakeholders. An Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for managing potential social and environmental risks of agreed REDD+ strategy options is prepared and validated including a benefit sharing options.

Criteria of the Readiness Package Assessment Framework	Indicators
Assessment of land use, land-use change drivers, forest law, policy and governance	Assessment and analysis Yes/No
	Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest enhancement Yes/No
	Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities

	Yes/No
	Action plans to address natural resources rights, land tenure, governance Yes/No
	Implications for forest law and policy Yes/No
REDD+ Strategy options	Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options Yes/No
	Feasibility assessment Yes/No
	Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies Yes/No
Social and Environmental impacts	Analysis of social and environmental safeguards issues Yes/No
	REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts Yes/No
	Environmental and Social Management Framework Yes/No
Implementation Framework	Benefit sharing options Yes/No

Project Context

C. Concept

1. Description

31. This REDD+ Readiness Preparation grant will provide funding to support Togo with the amount of US\$3.8 million in carrying out a subset of activities outlined in its R-PP. The full R-PP includes all activities necessary for Togo to become ready for REDD+ as well as additional complementary activities estimated to cost up to US\$ 6.88 million.

2. Project Components

32. FCPF will support two main components: (1) the national readiness management arrangements; and (2) the preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy. Support is limited to technical assistance, analytical studies, capacity building, goods, operating costs, and consultation processes, and does not include the implementation of site-specific REDD+ programs on the ground. The activities have been prioritized based on the comparative advantages of the FCPF and the Bank as Delivery Partner, on-going work supported by other development partners and the likelihood of follow-up work by other actors active in the REDD+ space in Togo.

- National Readiness Management Arrangements (Component 1a):

Activities will include the appointment of the staff of the REDD+ National Coordination (NC); NC travel expenses, the purchase of two vehicles, a computer and office supplies as well as their maintenance.

- Consultation and Participation Process (Component 1c):

Activities will include support to the training/capacity building for the REDD+ National committee, national working group and civil society networks in the whole country as well as substantial awareness campaign.

- Assessment of Land Use, Land-Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance (Component 2a):

Activities will include a study on the history of land use and future strategic options; a national study of wood use for energy; and an analytical study on the potential of reforestation at the national level; along with accompanying validation workshops.

- REDD+ Strategy Options (Component 2b):

Activities will include support for inter-ministerial workshops to feed the development of REDD+ strategy options.

- REDD+ Implementation Framework (Component 2c):

Activities will support the development of a feedback and grievance redress mechanism along with the development, consultation, and validation of a benefit sharing options (for carbon and non-carbon benefits).

- Social and Environmental Impacts during Readiness Preparation and REDD+ Implementation (Component 2d):

Activities will support the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and the development of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The National Agency for the environment (ANGE) will ensure the SESA quality and validation in conformity national regulation.

33. Other development partners. Several activities and projects are currently under implementation and funded by various partners. These activities will contribute to the Readiness process. The Republic of Togo has started the identification of partners who may finance other activities identified in the R-PP. The World Bank-funded Integrated Disaster and Land Management (IDLIM) project has agreed to financially support the REDD+ readiness preparation phase in Togo up to US\$1.3 million. IDLM project funds will support a range of activities across the Components and fully support the establishment of a national Reference Emissions Level or Reference Level, and the Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, which are key pillars of REDD+ Readiness.

34. The German bilateral cooperation (GIZ) will finance the entire forest inventory as part of Togo REDD+ Readiness preparation and the amount of US\$ 1.3 million has already been secured.

35. **Coordination.** Coordination with the other partners will be ensured through: (i) intensive communication between the programs toward direct consultations, participation to workshops

and other events; and (ii) having the same coordinator at the Government level (the National Coordination of the National REDD+ Committee).

36. The table below summarizes the activities to be financed by the FCPF.

Project Activities	R-PP component	FCPF Grant (US\$)
1. Support to the national readiness management arrangements		1,700
1.1 Coordination of the REDD+ Readiness Process	1A	1,200
<i>1.1.1 National Coordination (NC) staff/consultant team</i>		500
<i>1.1.2 NC Travel Expenses</i>		120
<i>1.1.3 NC vehicles & maintenance (repairs, services, fuel, etc.)</i>		200
<i>1.1.4 NC office supplies (computers, software, printers, papers, etc.)</i>		300
1.2 Support for consultation and participation process	1C	600
<i>1.2.1 Support to train and capacity building for the national REDD+ committee, technical working group and civil society networks in the whole country</i>		450
<i>1.2.2 NC staff support to the civil society organizations</i>		150
2. Support to the preparation of a national REDD+ Strategy		2,100
2.1 Assessment of land use, land-use change drivers, forest law, policy, and governance	2A	270
<i>2.1.1 Analysis of history of land use and future strategic options</i>		100

2.1.2 National study on the wood energy supply chain scaled down to the country & validation workshop		90
2.1.3 Analytical study on the potential of reforestation at the national level & validation workshop		80
2.2. REDD+ Strategy Options	2B	300
2.3 Feedback and grievance redress mechanism	1A/2C	200
2.4 Benefit sharing analysis options	2C	130
2.5 Social and environmental impacts of the REDD+ preparation procedure & its implementation (SESA)	2D	600
2.5.1 Hiring the SESA Unit experts		200
2.5.2 SESA and development of Environmental Social Management Framework (ESMF)		400
Total Costs		3,800

COMPONENT 1: SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL READINESS MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS (US\$1.7 million)

COMPONENT 1.1 - COORDINATION OF THE REDD+ READINESS PROCESS:

37. This component will support the structures that will lead the coordination and implementation of the REDD+ Readiness process in Togo, including the National REDD+ Committee, the REDD+ National working group, and the National Coordination, by providing them with the adequate human, technical and operational resources. The REDD+ NC will have six focus groups: (i) Information, Education and Communication; (ii) Implementation Strategy and Framework; (iii) Environmental and Social Assessment; (iv) Reference Level(s); Monitoring & Measurement, Reporting and Verification; and (vi) Monitoring and Evaluation. The FCPF will support the operation of the focus groups including meetings, research, production of reports, missions (travel costs) and validation workshops. FCPF Grant funds will finance the following:

38. **Supporting the staffing of the National Coordination (1.1.1).** Recruitment of consultants on REDD+ will strengthen the National REDD+ Coordination (NC) to deliver the activities planned. The project Coordinator and the Responsible for MRV will be provided by the ODEF in MERF. All remaining technical staff will be recruited on the competitiveness base. The Togo Forest Development Office (ODEF) will host the project coordination under the general supervision of the ODEF General Director. The recruitment of an expert with a strategic/management profile is envisioned to assist the National REDD+ readiness preparation process.

39. **Operational budget (1.1.2)** will be provided to pay for travel costs associated with NC business (workshops, field visits, etc.). The REDD+ NC will ensure that REDD+ is integrated with national and sector-specific policies and strategies, as well as other development and planned initiatives. To succeed, this will require close cooperation with a large number of governmental and non-governmental entities. Such cooperation will consist of frequent international and national meetings and workshops, including field trips.

40. **Purchase of equipment needed for an operational and effective REDD+ National Coordination (1.1.3).** Field trips will also require frequent travel and two NC-dedicated vehicles. Consequently, the FCPF will support the acquisition of two vehicles and their maintenance.

41. **Supporting operating costs to secure the functioning of REDD+ NC (1.1.4).** Procure office supplies including computers and software, as well as support for annual financial audits and purchase of financial management software if needed.

COMPONENT 1.2 – SUPPORT CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION PROCESS

42. The objectives of this component include: (i) giving stakeholders a voice to take account of their experiences, their expectations and their rights; (ii) promoting bottom-up feedback to improve the development of the strategy and decision-making; (iii) ensuring that the REDD+ strategy options are properly understood and acceptable to make sure they are suitable, effective and sustainable, and (iv) guaranteeing transparency and a bottom-up approach, including the approach of finding solutions to problematic issues. Before launching the stakeholder consultation process, the National REDD+ Coordination will coordinate the development of a stakeholder consultation plan identifying the specific objectives and communication tools and method. The FCPF funds for consultations will be additional to activities being financed by other donor partners.

43. The Regional coordination and Administrative district structures are the two main sub-national structures that will be supported under this sub-component. The Administrative district committees will monitor the implementation of the REDD+ activities at the local level, collect and provide information and facilitate stakeholder consultations at the local level.

44. Communication is essential in the REDD+ process, and the extensive consultation process will be complemented by a communication strategy on issues related to REDD+. FCPF resources will contribute to the implementation of a communication strategy.

45. Specific and targeted consultations will be organized through a diversified set of events (meetings, workshops, seminars, field trips and training, farmer interviews, etc.). Various groups will be targeted: the media, civil society, opinion makers, local peoples, the private sector, as well as state representatives and relevant administrations. The CSO platform would be used as a conduit for the dissemination of information and the consultation with CSOs and one to two credible NGOs will be hired for this purpose.

COMPONENT 2: SUPPORT TO THE DESIGN OF A NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY (US\$2.1 million)

COMPONENT 2.1 - PREPARATION OF THE NATIONAL REDD+ STRATEGY

46. This component aims to support a series of analytical work that would contribute to the preparation of an effective national REDD+ strategy for Togo. The IDLM project and GIZ will be providing funding for other analytical studies. The FCPF will finance three sub-components:

47. **Assessment of the history of land use and future strategic options (2.1.1).** Based on existing data and consultations during the formulation of the R-PP, a preliminary analysis of the direct and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Togo exists. However, it is recognized that the analyses conducted in the preparation of the R-PP were often based on fragmentary and incoherent data. Therefore, during the readiness process the NC will coordinate a series of studies to generate improved quantitative data on forest cover, deforestation and forest degradation, to provide a reliable basis for the development of the REDD+ strategy.

48. **National study on the wood energy supply chain scaled down to the agro-ecological zones & validation workshop (2.1.2).** Under this component, the FCPF funds will be used primarily to support the recruitment of consultants to conduct a national study on the wood

energy sector (supply and demand) and to support the dissemination of the results through public workshops.

49. **Analytical study on the potential of reforestation at the national level & validation workshop (2.1.3).** Based on existing data and consultations during the formulation of the R-PP, a preliminary analysis of areas available for reforestation across the country will be identified. Under this component, the FCPF funds will be used primarily to support the recruitment of consultants to conduct a national study on this topic.

COMPONENT 2.2 REDD+ STRATEGY OPTIONS

50. Recognizing that it is crucial that all relevant ministries remain involved in the REDD+ National Strategy development process, through this component, the FCPF will support inter-ministerial workshops that will be carried out for the purpose of detailing the national REDD+ strategic options. Events and processes related to the validation of these options will also be supported to ensure cross-sector buy-in into the process.

COMPONENT 2.3 FEEDBACK AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

51. Given the broad range of stakeholders involved and the potential complexity of the REDD+ process, a functional and easily accessible national feedback and grievance redress mechanism is critical from the earliest stages of R-PP implementation. Therefore, particular attention will be paid to geographically, culturally or economically isolated or excluded groups. The grant will support the design and early implementation of this mechanism. The FCPF Grant funds will be used to:

- Undertake an assessment of existing mechanisms, arrangements and national institutional capacity for feedback and grievance redress mechanism;
- Ensure the staff implements the identified redress mechanism during the REDD+ readiness process, bearing in mind that priority will be given to overhauling existing mechanisms with the aim of making them effectively operational and functional.

COMPONENT 2.4-BENEFIT SHARING OPTIONS

52. The FCPF grant will support an in-depth analysis of legal and institutional issues around REDD+, including the options for benefit sharing. Large population consultations will be carried

out and deep analysis of various options will be undertaken during the REDD+ readiness preparation process.

COMPONENT 2.5 – SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE REDD+ PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

53. This component aims to support Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) which will be able to inform the national REDD+ strategy. The SESA will contribute to the REDD+ readiness process in Togo by assessing how REDD+ strategy options address environmental and social priorities associated with current patterns of land use and forest management. Gaps identified through this assessment would lead to adjustments in the REDD+ strategy options to close the gaps. Also, the SESA will provide an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that will outline the procedures to be followed for managing potential environmental and social impacts of specific policies, actions and projects during the implementation of the REDD+ strategy.

54. **The FCPF grant will support the financing the consultants’ payroll of the SESA Unit in the NC (2.5.1):** A SESA Unit will be established as part of the REDD+ NC and it will consist of at least two senior experts (an environmental expert and a social development expert). If needed, the NC will hire additional expertise. This team will supervise the SESA process (see activities below) that will allow Togo to reduce as much as possible the potential social and environmental impacts of the REDD+ strategy options, in particular relative to at-risk groups. FCPF will support the payroll of this team over the grant period and reinforce the capacity of the ODEF who will host the project NC and continue REDD+ activities at the end of FCPF funding.

55. **The FCPF grant will support the SESA and development of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) (2.5.2):** This sub-component will support the following activities among others: National validation workshop on the SESA Terms of Reference; Recruitment of a consultant(s)/firm to conduct SESA; Analytical work on social and environmental considerations on strategy options and the institution arrangement for SESA; Institutional legal and policy review; Consultations on SESA; Preparation of a draft Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Resettlement process Framework, Physical Cultural Resources Management Framework and Pests and Pesticides Management Plan.

3. Key Risks and Issues

56. Please refer to the Systematic Operations Risk-rating Tool (SORT) annex below for a more detailed presentation of risks and mitigation activities. Key risks are linked to:

57. **Stakeholders.** REDD+ is a mechanism still under discussion internationally and has attracted much attention from various groups of stakeholders. While there is widespread support for the establishment of an international REDD+ mechanism that would reward countries for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, various concerns have been raised about how a REDD+ mechanism would work at the country level. Such concerns represent a risk of eroding support for the Readiness process in Togo. The government, through its management of the consultation process, could also limit the inclusive participatory approach recommended by REDD+ principles. Stakeholders' expectations of receipt of large near-term payments for REDD+ are not unrealistic (in comparison to other countries in the region) but this risk may increase with more intensive stakeholder consultations as well as other REDD-type activities being implemented in the country.

58. *Mitigation measures* include: (i) sufficient financial resources will be made available to ensure inclusive participation and the project team will maintain close communication with national and international NGOs (both at the country level and internationally, with support from the FCPF Management Team) and support the NC's close collaboration with local stakeholders (through component 1C); (ii) conducting a SESA, which will identify social and environmental risks arising from the national REDD+ Strategy, and which should also support the identification of options to ensure transparent benefit sharing; (iii) the project team will be vigilant in managing expectations throughout project implementation; (iv) regular meetings in coordination with other donors, the NC and with the relevant ministries will be organized to resolve any conflict that could occur.

59. **Governance.** The underlying causes, impacts and the process of recovery from the crisis of 1990 represent a significant challenge to REDD+ in Togo. A national REDD+ system will need to involve different levels of Government and various stakeholders. REDD+ revenues need to reach beneficiaries on the ground, mainly local communities. Recent government decrees and related reforms (planned or enacted) provide a legal and institutional framework for the implementation of REDD+. However, clear rules for carbon and other forest products transactions, for benefit sharing options and regulations on the management of REDD+ funds are not yet in place.

60. *Mitigation measures* include: (i) providing support to the Government in creating clear rules for carbon and other forest products transactions and in strengthening the capacity to implement those; (ii) supporting the establishment of clear rules on benefit sharing options of REDD+ revenues; (iii) supporting the functioning of the National REDD+ Committee and the Working Group; and (iv) ensure permanent communication with stakeholder on all potential controversial issues.

61. **Fraud and Corruption.** Corruption in Togo is substantial across sectors. Mismanagement of REDD+ funds is a risk for a national REDD+ system, which could lead to the failure of the process.

62. *Mitigation measures* include: (i) use the ongoing IDLM project (Bank financed project) fiduciary team (Financial and Procurement management specialists) to support REDD+ fiduciary aspects who will work closely with the WB fiduciary team; (ii) carry out regular audits and procurement post reviews; (iii) disclose regularly any case of mismanagement; (iv) work closely with other donors; (v) support civil society organizations to closely follow the REDD+ process, including funds management; and (vi) results of a study financed by GIZ under the Togo forest inventory will examine corruption and risks across all sectors involved in and affected by the implementation of a National REDD+ Strategy and identify means to reduce these risks.

63. **Sector/multi-sector coordination.** The innovative nature of REDD+ means that strong multi-sectoral coordination is necessary to address the trade-offs between sectoral developments and REDD+. There is a risk that there will be insufficient inter-ministerial and inter-agency coordination for REDD+.

64. *Mitigation measures:* The National REDD+ Committee, chair by the Minister of environment and Forest Resources, will bring together all relevant Ministries, and will function as a coordination body for inter-sector activities, including activities planning, workshops, etc.

65. **Safeguards.** REDD+ implementation presents social and environmental risks. Policies that promote conservation without due regard to local populations' rights to natural resources may lead to restrictions to sources of livelihood. This is example of issues to be taken into account in the preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy. Current in-country capacity for addressing safeguards is limited, and therefore there is a risk that not all social and environmental issues might be properly addressed.

66. *Mitigation measures* include: (i) conduct a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) to identify social and environmental risks and potential impacts (both negative and positive) from the national REDD+ strategy, and ensure that these risks are considered in the final strategy; (ii) close supervision of the preparation of the SESA, including technical assistance to the Government team; and (iii) continued capacity building on SESA for national stakeholders.

67. **Sustainability.** The total budget for Togo R-PP totals is US\$ 6.88 million. The FCPF is providing US\$ 3.8 million. US\$2.67 million has been secured from other donors. The contribution from the government in nature is very limited; it is estimated for US\$ 0.41 million. Therefore, the funding of identified activities to be financed up to US\$ 6.88 million to effectively complete the preparation of the country national REDD+ strategy is almost secured.

68. *Mitigation measures.* Mobilize the additional commitment resources from GIZ for the inventory or request additional finding for field activities, such as US\$5 million from the FCPF if needed during the FCPF Readiness process.

D. Implementing Agency Assessment

69. The Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MERF) will implement the grant activities through the Forest Development Office (ODEF) which had coordinated the REDD+ National Team in preparing Togo R-PP. Under the MERF, a National REDD+ Coordination (NC) will be set up and hosted by ODEF. The NC will be staffed by a project Coordinator; a Responsible for Financial management; a Responsible for Procurement; a Support program Officer; a Responsible for M&E and MRV; a person responsible for Information, Education and communication and a person responsible for Legal aspect. The ongoing WB IDLM PIU will be responsible for the fiduciary aspects (financial management and procurement). The FCPF Grant will support the strengthening of REDD+ National Coordination capacity by financing the recruitment of project coordination staff, equipment and vehicles. The figure below presents the REDD+ NC composition and organization (Figure 1). As such, it will have the technical competencies to lead the REDD+ Readiness process in general and the FCPF grant in particular. In the future, it is expected that the REDD+ National Coordination would be fully integrated into the organization chart of the Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources and its functioning (including budget) would be ensured by the Government.

70. A Steering Committee for the project will be established and will be constituted of the main representatives from the REDD+ National Committee. The Steering Committee will meet at

least twice a year to assess the progress made by the project and to review and approve the annual work plans; it will be chaired by the ministry of the environment and forest resources.

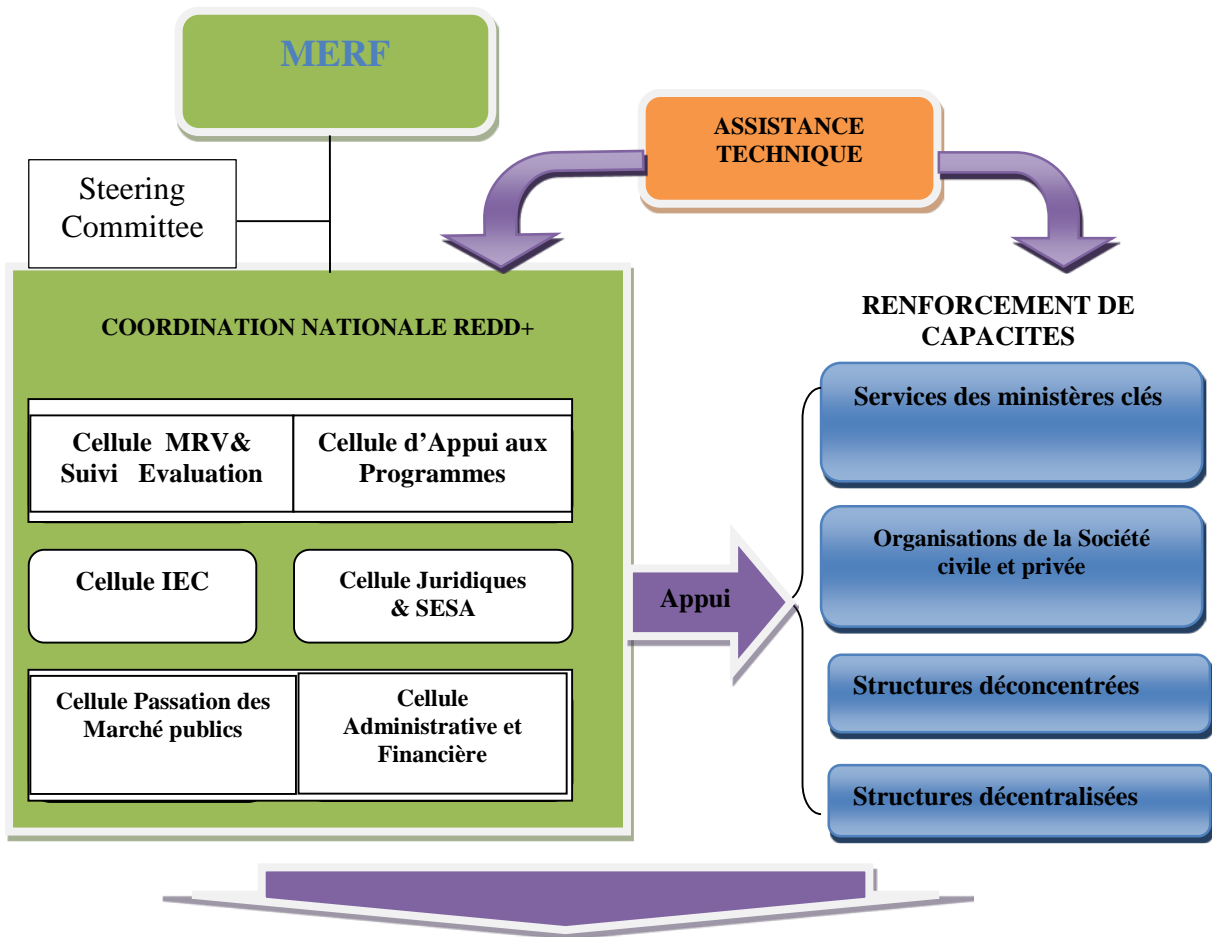


Figure 1: Composition and Organization of the REDD+ National Coordination

71. **Grant fiduciary management will be ensured through the use of country systems.** The project will be implemented using the existing fiduciary mechanism of the World Bank Integrated

Disaster and Land Management (IDML) ongoing project in the same Ministry of the Environment and forest Resources which will host the REDD+ readiness preparation.

72. Grant fiduciary management will be ensured by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the IDLM project in the MERF. The IDLM fiduciary team will be responsible for REDD+ Preparation fiduciary management, including: (i) handling financial and administrative management; (ii) disbursement; (ii) procurement; and (iii) auditing. The fiduciary management team of the IDLM Project is composed of a Financial Manager and a Procurement Responsible. Two Assistants will be recruited to strength IDLM fiduciary team capacity; one to support the Responsible for FM and the other to support the person responsible for Procurement. The IDLM fiduciary team will be responsible for recruitment of a Consultant to draft the new project administrative and financial Manuals.

E. Project Stakeholder Assessment

73. During R-PP implementation, stakeholders shall continue to participate and provide inputs into Togo's REDD+ Strategy. The government of Togo has acknowledged the important role relevant stakeholders must play in ensuring the effective delivery of REDD+ readiness in an inclusive and participatory manner. The R-PP formulation process emphasized multi-stakeholder consultation and participation that aimed at sensitizing various stakeholders and promoting understanding of REDD+ and its concepts. The views of the key stakeholders, especially forest-dependent communities and national level CSOs engaged in natural resources management and environmental governance are of critical importance for the effectiveness of the REDD+ readiness process. Additionally, the private sectors in forestry and agriculture are key partners which should be involved in REDD+ planning.

74. The land tenure in the country is a very sensitive issue and the land belongs to the individuals, unless the protected areas that is the state property. The Government is currently preparing a law on land tenure and the REDD+ readiness preparation remains an opportunity to facilitate dialogue with various stakeholders. To ensure the forest-dependent communities participation and their needs to be taken into account in the new law, the REDD+ readiness preparation process will reinforce their capacity and enhance the appropriate sensitization campaign.

75. Consultations conducted between 2009 and 2013 in the overall framework of national program of natural resources and environment management have taken into account the REDD+ issues in Togo. Since 2009, the period at which Togo has shown interest in REDD +, a series of consultations were held at the national and regional levels to engage all stakeholders (territorial authorities, NGOs, the forestry administration, employers, research institutions, technical and financial partners and private sector) in a comprehensive approach that led to a national investment program for the environment and natural resources (PNIERN).

76. The stakeholders targeted for the sensitization sessions both at national and regional levels include the following categories: a) R-PP Steering Committee; b) the national working group; c) REDD+ National Coordination; d) Nation-wide multi-stakeholder CSO Platform; e) youth representatives and women representatives; f) private sector (consisting of timber dealers, charcoal producers, loggers, miners, etc.); g) representatives of forest resource user groups or associations, academia and traditional chiefs/leaders.

III. Overall Risk Ratings

77. The overall risk rating for the project is Substantial.

78. The REDD+ Readiness process presents a high level of risk, as it depends directly on a series of institutional changes and improved governance. A successful REDD+ mechanism involves important changes to the existing institutional framework and touches sensitive issues, such as land tenure rights and revenue distribution across relevant stakeholders. In addition, the program has high visibility internationally, due to the high stakes of REDD+ for various stakeholders including vulnerable forest-dependent communities. Stakeholder expectations related to benefiting from carbon and forest other products revenues could increase, and may become unrealistic for as long as the payment structure is not in place.

V. Proposed Team Composition and Resources, including Technical Assistance Provided by Bank Staff to Date

Name	Title	Unit
Koffi Hounkpe	Disaster Risk management Specialist, Team Leader	GURDR
Laurent Valiergue	Sr. Carbon Finance Specialist	GENDR
Gillian Ann Cerbu	Natural Resources Management Specialist	YPP
Emeran Serge Menang Evouna	Sr. Environmental Specialist	GENDR
Lucienne M'Baipor	Sr. Social Development Specialist	GURDR
Nneoma Nwogu	Legal Counsel	LEGAM
Marie Roger Augustine	Legal Counsel	LEGAM
Anders Jensen	Sr. M&E Specialist	GPSOS
Itchi Gnon Ayindo	Sr. Procurement Specialist	GGODR
Alain Hinkati	Sr. Financial Management Specialist	GGODR
Esinam Hlomador-Lawson	Team Assistant	AFMTG
Djiwa Oyentounde	Program Officer	FAO

VI. Assessment Summary

A. Technical

79. The activities to be financed by the FCPF have been selected after technical discussions with the REDD+ National Team, while taking into account other ongoing initiatives supported by the donor's community. The World Bank team will ensure the sharing of emerging lessons learned from other countries going through the Readiness process, particularly from more advanced countries in neighboring regions. The FCPF grant will finance REDD+ strategy options support the national readiness management arrangements, SESA, and the establishment of effective grievance feedback and redress mechanisms. The FCPF will further finance consultation and participation, as well as help support and strengthen national and sub-national structures.

B. Financial Management

80. In accordance with the Financial Management Manual for World Bank-Financed Investment Operations that became effective on March 1, 2010, the Financial Management arrangements of the REDD+ Readiness Preparation Support Project have been reviewed to determine whether it is acceptable to the Bank. It was agreed that FM aspects of the new project

will be handled by an existing World Bank financed Project Implementation Unit set up within the ministry: the fiduciary unit of Integrated Disaster and Land Management (IDML) ongoing project (P123922 & P124198). The IDML project is staffed with well experienced government FM officer using adequate multi-project accounting software. The opinion of the FM performance of the ongoing IDLM project from the last supervision mission held in October 2014 was satisfactory.

81. The REDD+ Readiness Preparation Support Project FM arrangement will be based on the FM procedures of the ongoing IDML project. A new designated account will be opened for the new project transactions and the existing accounting software will be customized to fit the needs of the new project. The actions to be taken to strengthen the FM system of the new project not later than four (4) months after the project effectiveness include: i) the recruitment of an accountant to assist the FM officer, ii) the adoption of a specific project manual including administrative and FM procedures, and iii) the appointment of an external auditor acceptable to the Bank.

82. In order to mitigate fraud and corruption risks inherent to the public sector in Togo and to reinforce the governance of the project, the REDD+ Readiness Preparation Support Project will benefit from regular internal audit missions from Togo General Inspectorate of Finance through especially the internal auditor of the IDML project.

83. The conclusion of the financial management assessment is that financial management arrangements for the Project satisfy the World Bank's minimum requirements under OP/BP10.00, and are adequate to provide, with reasonable assurance, accurate and timely information on the status of the Project as required by the Bank.

84. The overall financial management risk rating is assessed as Moderate.

Detail of Financial Management and Disbursement Arrangements

85. The project Coordination Unit hosted by ODEF/MERF will handle the overall responsibility of FM aspects of the project included (i) managing the designated account, (ii) preparing withdrawal applications and reporting to be submitted to the World Bank.

Accounting

86. The ongoing IDML project has acquired well functional multi-project accounting software. This software will be customized to fit the new project needs. Within 4 months after effectiveness, an accountant will be recruited to support the FM officer with his daily tasks on the new project.

Funds Flow and Disbursement arrangements

87. One Designated Account will be opened at a commercial bank acceptable to IDA. Its ceiling will be determined in the disbursement letter based on the disbursement forecast for the first four months. The signatories will be jointly the project coordinator and FM officer. The account is set up to fund eligible expenditures based on the approved annual activity plans.

88. The table below sets out the expenditure category to be financed out of the grant.

Category	Amount of the Preparation Installment Allocated (expressed in US\$)	Percentage of Expenditures to be Financed
(1) Consultants' Services, including audits, Goods, Workshops, Training and Operating Costs	3,800,000	100%

89. Disbursements under the project would be transaction based. In addition to making advances to the Designated Account, other disbursement methods (reimbursement, direct payment and special commitment) will be available for use under the project, for example, direct, reimbursement, and special commitment methods. Further instructions on the withdrawal of proceeds will be outlined in the disbursement letter and details on the operation of the DA will be provided in the Project Financial and Accounting Manual.

90. Funds will flow from the Grant Account through the Designated Account. Withdrawal Application requests will be prepared by the FM officer, signed by a designated signatory or signatories (the signature authorization letter is signed by the Minister of Finance), and sent to the Bank for processing. The project will submit applications using the electronic delivery tool, “e-Disbursements”, available at the Bank’s Client Connection website. The Authorized Signatory Letter signed by the government will include authorization for the designated signatories to receive the electronic authentication devices (“Tokens”) from the World Bank.

Reporting and accounting

91. Quarterly Interim audited Financial Reports (IFRs) would be prepared by the project Financial Management Specialist. The project will submit copies of the IFRs to the Bank within 45 days following the end the quarter.

92. Financial Statements for the project will comply with the accounting standards (SYSCOHADA). SYSCOHADA is the assigned accounting system in West African Francophone countries. Project accounts will be maintained on a cash basis, supported with appropriate records and procedures to track commitments and to safeguard assets.

Audit arrangements

Internal audit

93. The internal audit function will be assumed by the General inspectorate of finance (IGF) which is responsible for the internal audit of use of public fund at national level. During the course of the IDML project, the newly recruited internal auditor for the IDML under technical supervision of the IGF will cover the new project activities.

External audit

94. The supreme audit institution (*Cour des Comptes*) which is supposed to audit all public funds has a limited capacity in terms of staffing and experience of auditing project financial

statements. In view of this, it was agreed that external independent and qualified private sector auditor will be recruited to carry out the audit of the project's financial statements under the supervision of the supreme audit institution. Therefore, annual audits will be conducted based on Terms of Reference (TOR) agreed with the International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and that are satisfactory to the Bank.

95. The Auditor will express an opinion on the Annual Financial Statements, and perform his audit in compliance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). He will be required to prepare a Management Letter detailing his observations and comments, providing recommendations for improvements in the accounting system and the internal control environment. The audit report on the annual project financial statements and activities will be submitted to IDA within six months after the end of each project fiscal year.

FM implementation Support

96. The project will be supervised on a risk-based approach. Supervision will focus on the status of financial management system to verify whether the system continues to operate well and provide support where needed. It will comprise inter alia, the review of audit reports and IFRs, advice to task team on all FM issues, review of annual audited financial statements and management letters. Based on the current risk assessment which is Moderate, there will be one on-site visit supervision per year during the implementation and a review of transactions will be performed on these occasions.

C. Procurement

97. Through the ongoing IDLM project, the MERF has experience in the implementation of World Bank financed projects procurement activities. The FCPF REDD+ Readiness preparation will be implemented using the existing procurement mechanism of the IDLM ongoing project. The Responsible for procurement at IDLM PIU will be the same for the REDD+. Taking into consideration the existence of a procurement unit and an internal control committee within MERF, the overall project procurement risk has been rated **moderate**. Specific actions to be implemented to strengthen the procurement process are: (i) the recruitment of a Procurement Assistant; and (ii) the preparation of project's procurement plan.

98. Guidelines: Procurement for the proposed Project will be carried out in accordance with: (a) the Bank “Guidelines: Procurement under IBRD Loans and IDA Credits” dated January 2011, revised in July 2014; (b) the Bank “Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers” dated January 2011, revised in July 2014; (c) The Bank “Guidelines on Preventing and Combating Fraud and Corruption in Projects Financed by IBRD Loans and IDA Credits and Grants”, dated October 15, 2006 and revised in January 2011 (“Anti-Corruption Guidelines”); and (d) the provisions of the Grant Agreement.

99. Procurement Documents: Procurement will be carried out using the Bank’s Standard Bidding Documents or Standard Request for Proposal (RFP), respectively, for all International Competition Bidding (ICB) and selection of consultants. For National Competitive Bidding (NCB), the Borrower could use the national Standard Bidding Documents, provided that the first one of each type document has been submitted to the Bank for prior review. The Sample Form of Evaluation Reports published by the Bank will be used.

100. The Bank’s preliminary and post reviews will be carried out on the basis of thresholds that will be agreed on project procurement plan approved by the Bank. The Bank will conduct bi-annual supervision missions and annual Post Procurement Reviews (PPR); the ratio of post reviews will be at least one out of five contracts. The Bank could also conduct an Independent Procurement Review (IPR) at any time until two years after the closing date of the Project.

D. Social and Environmental (including Consultation, Participation, Disclosure and Safeguards)

101. Moving forward, the implementation of activities during REDD+ readiness must comply with the World Bank safeguard policies regarding the management of environmental and social impacts. This grant will, in part, support the country’s efforts to identify the risks associated with REDD+ and associated mitigation options. In order to do this, the FCPF is using a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) to integrate key environmental and social considerations into REDD+ Readiness by combining analytical and participatory approaches. The SESA allows: (i) social and environmental considerations to be integrated into the REDD+ Readiness process, in particular the REDD+ strategy; (ii) stakeholder participation in identifying

and prioritizing key issues, assessment of policy, institutional and capacity gaps to manage these priorities and recommendations, and disclosure of findings in country progress reports on Readiness preparation; and (iii) the preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that incorporates the elements corresponding to the applicable safeguard policies. The SESA has been identified as the most appropriate instrument to ensure the proper consideration of social dimensions in the REDD+ process, in line with international best practices and World Bank policies.

102. **FCPF financing will support Togo's establishment of an ESMF for REDD+ operations.** Two staff members specifically focused on SESA will be part of the REDD+ national Coordination and will lead the process associating closely with the National Agency for the Environment Management (ANGE) which has responsibility for all Environmental Impact Assessments conducted in the country.

1. Social dimensions (including Safeguards)

103. The social dimensions of REDD+ in Togo include a number of complex and conflicting issues around natural resources access and management as a result of difficulties and conflicts related to land tenure. Policies to reduce deforestation and forest degradation that lead to more stringent conservation without clearly promoting alternatives to forest-dependent communities may lead to a loss of livelihood sources. Adding value to standing forests through REDD+ may lead to new pressures on forest lands and add to tensions between communities. There is a risk that land and use rights to forest resources within and across all of these community groups will be at risk. Sharing the benefits of REDD+ will face risks of elite capture, corruption, and lack of transparency.

104. The SESA will include an ESMF and other safeguards instruments as a distinct output, which provides a framework for managing and mitigating social and environmental risks associated with REDD+ investments and transactions. The development of the ESMF will ensure compliance of proposed REDD+ activities with the Bank Safeguard policies - most OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. This ESMF will pay particular attention to the 'Do No Harm' and "Do Good" principles in safeguards policies related to the restriction of access or use of resources or resettlement (OP 4.12). The framework will identify ways to maximize benefits with regard to social, cultural and economic well-being of particularly forest dependent local communities and other vulnerable and marginalized groups within these populations; and prevent or mitigate any negative impacts on the forest biodiversity and wider ecosystem. The ESMF will also pay

particular attention to integrating the gender dimension of REDD+ in ensuring that any social mitigation actions will have gender differential positive impacts.

2. Environmental dimensions (including Safeguards)

105. No significant negative environmental impacts are expected from this project as its intention is to promote sound natural resources management and improve floral and faunal biodiversity. The project will lead to significant positive impacts through increased tree cover and reduced deforestation and forest degradation. However it is recognized that despite this virtuous intention it is necessary for the sake of the environmental integrity of the project to follow a structured assessment process to ensure that no activities will have unintended consequences on the environment.

106. The Grant will fund the preparation of a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) to ensure that the design of the REDD+ process adhere to the requirements of the World Bank safeguard policies. In particular, the SESA will (i) develop an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which will take into account the requirements of the Bank's policies on Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01), Natural Habitats (OP 4.04), OP 4.11 on Physical Cultural Resources, and Forests (OP 4.36); (iii) include a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), and Process Framework (PF) to identify and mitigate any possible restriction of access to newly designated protected areas.

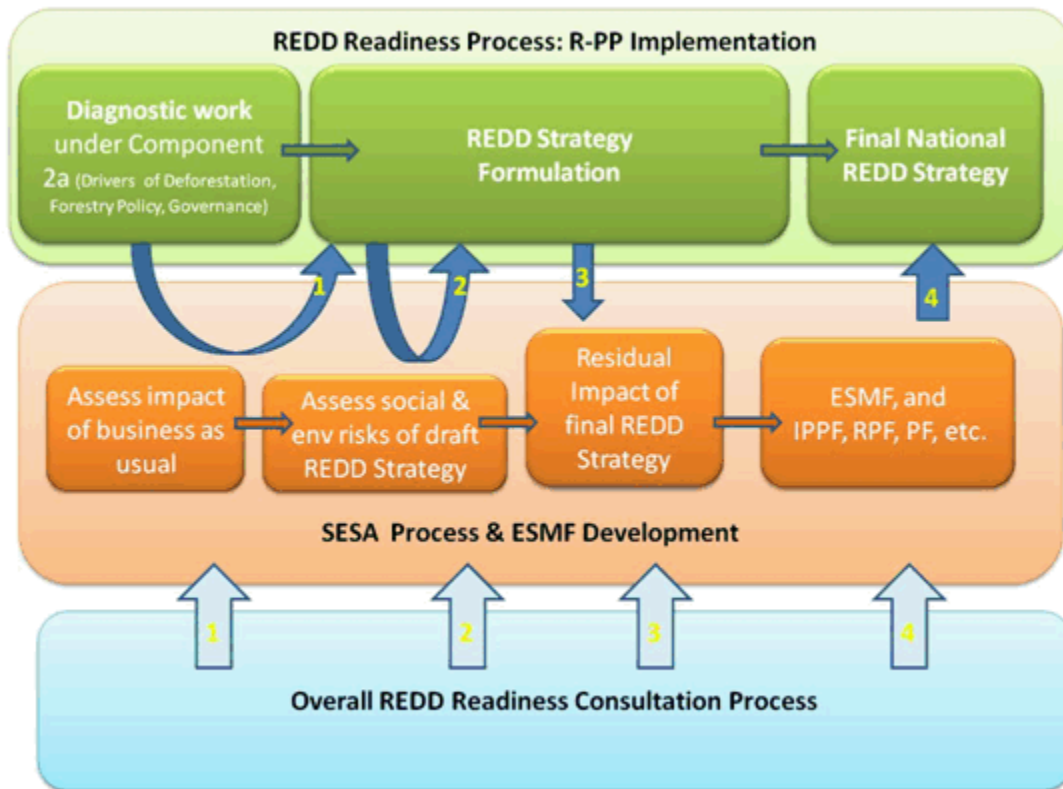


Figure 2 - The SESA design process and link to other REDD+ Readiness activities

Consultation, Participation and Disclosure

a) Experience to Date

107. The R-PP preparation process in Togo has been participatory, with a series of consultation activities, including national and cross-ministerial department-level workshops, civil society platform consultations, focus groups discussions, dissemination of communication material and outreach to national media. Key stakeholders consulted include national, regional and local forest and environmental administrations, local and international NGOs, local community groups, youth groups, traditional Chiefs and the private sector. Civil society and forest-dependent communities have been specifically targeted during various activities.

108. These consultations allowed the National REDD+ Team to identify the main issues, concerns and suggestions for REDD+ generally, and on the R-PP specifically. These issues have been considered in the final R-PP, including the requests for increasing civil society representation in the National REDD+ Committee, targeted support aimed at women, and a better description of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the country.

109. Future CSO involvement will include general and issue-specific workshops in the capital and in the regions, capacity building, dissemination of communication material to different audiences, and organization of target groups on technical points, among other issues. Synergies are to be sought with other ongoing initiatives that promote multi-stakeholder consultations around forests.

b) Proposal Going Forward

110. The R-PP includes a Consultation and Participation Plan which is a participatory mechanism to ensure involvement of local Peoples and forest communities in consultation processes. The FCPF Grant will be used to implement some aspects of the Consultation and Participation Plan. Activities to be funded and implemented includes, gap analysis of the stakeholders to be targeted for the Consultation and Participation Plan; strengthen and enhancing the capacities of identified structures to be used to enhance participation and stakeholder engagement; the development of communication material/tools identified in the communication plan; as well as consultations on specific activities to be implemented using FCPF

resources. The content of the consultations will include: drivers and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation; REDD+ strategy options; social and environmental impacts/SESA; reference levels; benefit sharing options, feedback grievance and redress mechanisms.

111. Feedback Grievance and Redress Mechanisms: Togo will put in place an effective and efficient feedback grievance and redress mechanism to help managing and resolving conflicts if they arise.

3. Safeguards Policies Triggered

112. The FCPF readiness preparation grant must comply with World Bank safeguard policies regarding the management of environmental and social impacts. The readiness preparation phase is meant primarily for technical assistance and capacity building activities. The grant will not finance any implementation of REDD+ activities on the ground (investments, pilot activities).

113. The main safeguard instrument to be applied is the SESA. The SESA addresses the key environmental and social issues associated with the preparation of REDD+ strategy options as well as REDD+ projects, activities (including investments), policies and regulations. In this manner SESA can ensure compliance with World Bank's environmental and social policies.

114. The SESA process requires that the selection of REDD+ strategy options should take into account the country's institutional and capacity constraints for managing environmental and social risks, as well as the potential environmental and social impacts associated with these strategy options. Any identified gaps to manage these risks and potential impacts in relation to applicable World Bank safeguard policies should be identified along with the strategy options to feed into the preparation of the ESMF. The ESMF may evolve and be updated over time when new REDD+ strategy options, projects or activities (including investments) and/or policies or regulations are identified during the implementation of REDD+. The ESMF should provide a framework to manage and mitigate the potential environmental and social impacts related to specific projects and activities (including investments and carbon finance transactions, in the context of the future implementation of REDD+). During the REDD+ readiness preparation process, the four other instruments such as RPF Process Framework, Physical Cultural Resources Management Framework, and Pests and Pesticides Management Plan will also be considered.

The project falls under safeguards category B.

Safeguard Policies Triggered	Yes	No	TBD
Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01)	X		
The Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) to be carried out under the project will serve to identify, avoid, mitigate and compensate the potential negative environmental and social impacts associated with future activities to be supported by the final REDD+ strategy by providing guidance and key elements for the preparation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). The SESA will also influence the final national REDD+ strategy, by ensuring that social and environmental risks are factors in the preparation of the strategy.			
Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04)	X		
The application of this policy seeks to ensure that all options proposed in the National REDD+ Strategy take into account the conservation of biodiversity, as well as the numerous environmental services and products that natural habitats provide to human society. Overall, REDD+ activities are expected to have significant positive impacts on natural habitats, as the country puts in place an effective strategy to reduce loss of natural forests. The SESA will address issues related to natural habitats and potential impacts of the National REDD+ Strategy, which will later be included in the ESMF.			
Forests (OP/BP 4.36)	X		
Overall, REDD+ activities are expected to have significant positive impacts on forest, in that the main goal of the program is to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, while contributing to the well-being of forest-dependent communities. Potential impact of the National REDD+ Strategy on natural forests will be assessed through the SESA and included in the ESMF. The SESA and associated ESMF will reflect the requirements of the Bank's Operational Policy regarding forest management, in particular as these relate to the establishment of plantations.			
Pest Management (OP 4.09)	X		
Agricultural intensification and reforestation activities, among others are REDD+ activities that could require pest management in the course of project implementation. The SESA will address critical issues related to pest management if necessary, and these will also be included in the key elements of the ESMF, as well as in a specific plan related to pests and pesticides management.			
Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11)	X		
REDD+ activities are likely to be implemented in areas containing sites deemed physical cultural resources by rural communities living there (e.g. holy/sacred sites such as sacred groves, sacred forests, etc.). Though it is not anticipated that the project will have negative impacts on any such sites, the SESA will address issues related to physical cultural resources and potential impacts of the National REDD+ Strategy, which will later be included in the ESMF and a specific dedicated framework.			
Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12)	X		
REDD+ activities will trigger Involuntary Resettlement in situations involving involuntary restrictions of access to legally designated parks, protected areas, or forest management / reforestation areas. The			

Safeguard Policies Triggered	Yes	No	TBD
policy aims to avoid involuntary resettlement to the extent feasible, or to minimize and mitigate its adverse social and economic impacts in cases where resettlement or other involuntary restrictions cannot be avoided. Through the SESA process, any issues related to land acquisition or involuntary resettlement will be identified, and a Resettlement Policy Framework will be prepared. In terms of restriction to natural resources, a Process Framework will be prepared as well.			
Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37)		X	
Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50)		X	
Projects in Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60)		X	

VII. ANNEXES

- Annex I: Systematic Operations Risk-rating Tool (SORT)**
- Annex II: December 12-15, 2013 - Geneva, Switzerland - Resolution PC/16/2013/4**
- Annex III: R-PP Submitted by the Republic of Togo**
- Annex IV: Procurement Plan**
- Annex V: Terms of Reference for the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) in Togo**
- Annex VI: Results Framework and Monitoring**

Annex I: Systematic Operations Risk-rating Tool (SORT)

Togo REDD+ READINESS PREPARATION SUPPORT

FROM THE FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY

Risk Categories	Rating (H, S, M or L)
<p>1. Political and governance</p> <p>Although all relevant ministries are on board and have already demonstrated high-level of ownership of the process through the Ministry of environment which took on a coordination role, there is the possibility that in implementation there will be weak inter-sector coordination and lack of appropriate participation of key stakeholders in decision making. Strong multi-sectoral coordination is necessary to address the trade-offs between sectoral developments and REDD+. Despite a positive start, there is a risk that not all Sectoral Ministries will coordinate to make REDD+ a reality in Togo.</p> <p><u>Risk Management:</u> Support the establishment of clear rules options on benefit sharing of REDD+ revenues. Continued support to multi-stakeholder participation and transparency in the process. The National REDD+ Steering Committee will bring together all relevant Ministries, and will function as a coordination body for inter-sectoral activities (including planning, workshops, etc.).</p>	H
<p>2. Macroeconomic</p> <p>The country economic is mainly based on agriculture, natural resources exploitation, including forests and mining. The recent pace of economic growth reflects in part a recovery from the protracted political, social and economic crisis from the early 1990s through mid-2000s and has benefited from investments in infrastructure; cotton sector reform, investments to rehabilitate the phosphate sector. Private (foreign) investment is also picking up, particularly in the port and cement industry.</p> <p><u>Risk Management:</u> Reinforce the country capacity for sustainably forest management by reducing deforestation and forest degradation. The country demonstrated its great commitment trough the PNIERN which focuses on natural forest protection and encourages forest plantation.</p>	M
<p>3. Sector strategies and policies</p>	H

<p>The forest sector suffers from various shortcomings: insufficient law enforcement and protected area enforcement, conflicts over land use allocation (forests, agriculture, etc.), issues related to ability to acquire land tenure and use rights, corruption, and insufficient participation of communities in benefit sharing identification options. Even through there are key policy and legal instruments in place to fix these shortcomings and ensuring community participation, the implementation remains weak.</p> <p>There is corruption in the forest sector, including illegal logging, non-respect to logging norms (forest management plan).</p> <p><u>Risk Management:</u> The REDD+ Readiness process will be fully embedded in and contribute to the ongoing forest and agriculture sector and land tenure policy reforms. The team will seek to ensure that REDD+ serves as leverage for further reforms in these sector, by linking performance-based payments (REDD+) to governance reforms.</p> <p>The country is promoting sustainable forest management and has expressed commitment to enhancing forest governance.</p>	
<p>4. Technical design of project or program</p> <p>There is an unlikely risk of lack of appropriate coordination with other donors during project implementation.</p> <p><u>Risk Management:</u> The design of the project has been kept simple, and where possible parallel financing of components has been planned in order to simplify the process. It has also been prepared in close collaboration with other donors, which will be financing part of the REDD+ Readiness process. Continued interaction with donors during design and implementation will be ensured.</p>	L
<p>5. Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability</p> <p>Weak capacity at the government level to deliver a complex program, including communicating with various stakeholders, coordinating with different donors.</p> <p>A successful REDD+ mechanism involves important changes to the existing institutional framework and touches sensitive issues, such as land tenure rights. The land tenure reform process being carried out in parallel touches on sensitive issues and has the potential to face opposition.</p>	M
<p><u>Risk Management:</u> The focus of this project includes capacity building at various levels within the NC and beyond at MERF level (planning, monitoring, financial management, communication as well as stakeholder capacity enforcement and engagement, etc.) with permanent efforts to adapt the program to needs. Support the inclusion of REDD+-related institutional reforms in ongoing policy reforms (such as the land tenure reform process and agriculture reforms). Communicate the evolving nature of REDD+ Readiness, which is not a static point in time but a process of gradual capacity strengthening towards sustainable forest management.</p>	

<p>6. Fiduciary</p> <p>There are moderate risks in the management of FCPF grant funds. Potentially in the future there may be high risks of corruption in the management and distribution of future REDD+ funds.</p> <p><u>Risk Management:</u> Periodic Financial and Procurement supervision of grant management, including independent audits. The MERF which will host the project has a World Bank project under implementation.</p>	<p>M</p>
<p>7. Environment and social</p> <p>REDD+ entails important social risks (elite capture of benefits, conflicts over land and REDD+ benefits), and some environmental risks (such as conversion of natural forests for monoculture plantations).</p> <p><u>Risk Management:</u> Close supervision of the preparation of the SESA including through direct support to a dedicated consultant. Continued capacity building for stakeholders on SESA will be ensured. An ESMF that incorporates the elements corresponding to the applicable safeguard policies (such as an EMF, RPF, and/or Process Framework, as necessary) will be prepared and will support the country in managing and mitigating negative environmental and social impacts from the implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy (including impacts on natural habitats and forests, and social impacts).</p>	<p>H</p>
<p>8. Stakeholders</p> <p>Some stakeholders/interest groups may oppose progress in the establishment of a national REDD+ strategy, leading to delays in project implementation.</p> <p>Although currently low, there could be a future mismatch between stakeholder expectations related to future payments for carbon or ecosystem services and the uncertainty around whether or not these payments will materialize, and their size. Frustrations might therefore grow in the medium to long-term.</p>	<p>H</p>

<p>Elite capture of benefits and corruption are common practice in Togo.</p> <p>All the five directorates of MERF and other departments, such agriculture, have been closely involved in the preparation of the RPP and leading by ODEF which will also host the implementing unit for the REDD+ strategy preparation.</p> <p><u>Risk Management</u>: SESA will identify social and environmental risks arising from the national REDD+ Strategy. The grant will also support the implementation of a communication plan to create more awareness on REDD+.</p> <p>The participatory process promoted across all the activities will ensure the dissemination of prudent messaging when it comes to carbon payments and community benefits, as well as through the capacity building and stakeholder engagement carried out through the Civil Society Platform.</p> <p>Parameters to guide the future creation of a benefit sharing options will be drafted incorporating the wishes of civil society and all relevant stakeholders affected by the activities carried out under the purview of this project.</p> <p>Maintaining the cooperation between all the actors for the RPP preparation and the NC.</p>	
<p>9. Other</p>	
<p>Overall</p>	<p>M</p>

**Annex II. December 12-15, 2013 - Geneva, Switzerland - Resolution PC/16/2013/4
FOREST CARBON PARTNERSHIP FACILITY (FCPF)
SIXTEENTH PARTICIPANTS COMMITTEE MEETING
December 12-15, 2013
Geneva, Switzerland**

Resolution PC/16/2013/9

Togo's Readiness Preparation Proposal

Whereas:

1. The Participants Committee (PC), through its Resolution PC/14/2013/2, specified the criteria and the process by which Qualified Eligible REDD Countries may be selected into the FCPF;
2. Togo submitted a Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) to the Facility Management Team (FMT) in November 2013, in accordance with Resolution PC/14/2013/2, and the R-PP was reviewed by a Technical Advisory Panel (TAP), and a working group consisting of Participants Committee (PC) members established for this purpose;
3. The PC reviewed the R-PP in accordance with Section 11.1 (b) of the Charter Establishing the FCPF (Charter) at its sixteenth meeting;
4. The PC acknowledged the extensive efforts made by Togo, and the high quality of the R-PP; and
5. The PC recalls that, as specified in Resolution PC/14/2013/2, Togo shall meet both of the following conditions to have guaranteed access to Readiness Preparation Grant funding: 1) submit their Revised R-PP within nine months of being allocated Readiness Preparation Grant funding by the PC through this Resolution; and 2) sign their Readiness Preparation Grant Agreement within fourteen months of being allocated Readiness Preparation Grant funding by the PC through this Resolution.

The Participants Committee,

1. Decides to allocate funding to Togo to enable it to move ahead with the preparation for readiness, subject to signing of the REDD Country Participation Agreement between Togo and the Trustee of the Readiness Fund.
2. For this purpose, requests:

- i. Togo to submit a revised R-PP (Revised R-PP) to the FMT, reflecting the key issues in the summary report prepared by the FMT included in the annex of this Resolution;
- ii. The FMT to check on the Revised R-PP for completeness, make it available on the FCPF website and notify the PC of its availability;
- iii. The World Bank, as the Delivery Partner, to complete its due diligence, in particular with regard to the World Bank's Operational Policies and Procedures, working closely with Togo, in order to provide a grant of up to US\$ 3.8 million, in accordance with Resolutions PC/3/2009/4 and PC/Electronic/2012/1;
- iv. Togo to consider the issues identified in the TAP's R-PP assessment as well as those raised by the FCPF PC at this meeting during readiness preparation; and
- v. Togo to report to the PC on progress made in accordance with Section 6.3 (b) of the Charter and to carry out its responsibilities in accordance with the Grant Agreement.

Annex Summary Report Prepared by the FMT

The PC noted that the R-PP offers good opportunities for other REDD countries to learn from Togo's experience.

Key Issues

The following are the key issues that Togo needs to address before entering into a Readiness Preparation Grant Agreement with the Trustee of the Readiness Fund.

1. In Component 1c, elaborate on how the different platforms (regional, prefectural, community) of the proposed consultation framework will work together and share information.
2. In Component 2c, provide further information on how it is proposed to increase transparency in the REDD+ implementation framework.
3. In Component 3:
 - Specify the modalities of implementation of the national forest inventory.
 - Set the reference level in line with the Methodological Framework of the Carbon Fund of the FCPF, and the end date for the reference period to be the most recent date prior to 2013 for which forest-cover data is available.
4. In Component 4a:

- Provide further details on the development of MRV systems for the monitoring of land use, land use change, and carbon accounting, including frequency of measurements, modalities of notification, and methodologies.
 - Clarify the institutional arrangements for the development of MRV systems, including for data collection, forest mapping, and carbon accounting.
5. In Component 4b, provide additional details on planned approach for monitoring co-benefits (socio-economic benefits), especially those benefitting women.
 6. In Component 5, revise the work plan and the budget to better coordinate with other initiatives, if possible.

Annex III. R-PP Submitted by the Republic of Togo

Togo's R-PP can be found on:

<http://forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2014/August/RPP-REDD%20TOGO%20June%2026%202014.pdf>

Annex IV- Procurement Plan

Plan de Passation des Marchés du PROJET : REDD+ sur une période de 18 mois (Novembre 2014 à Mai 2016)
Fournitures, Travaux et Services Assimilés (conformément aux dispositions nationales et BM)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Réf. No.	Contrat (Description)	Montant Estimatif en \$ US	Méthode de passation de marchés	Pré-qualification (oui/non)	Préférence nationale (oui/non)	Examen préalable de la Banque (a priori / a posteriori)	Date de préparation des soumissions	Date prévue pour l'ouverture des offres
FOURNITURES ET SERVICES COURANTS								
01	Achat de deux (2) véhicules pour l'UGP du projet REDD+	96 000	CF	Non	Oui	A priori	20/11/14	01/2015
02	Acquisition des logiciels pour le SIG et télédétection	50 000	CF	Non	Non	A priori	../11/14	01/2015
03	Acquisition de mobiliers de bureaux	4 000	DRP	Non	Oui	A posteriori	../11/14	12/2014
04	Fournitures du bureau (consommables, papiers rames, cartouches, chemises, bics, etc.)	15 000	CF	Non	Non	A posteriori	../11/14	12/2014
05	Carburant et entretiens	17 000	ED	Non	Oui	A posteriori	N/A	N/A
06	Assurance des véhicules	3 000	DRP	Non	Oui	A posteriori	N/A	N/A
07	Acquisition d'équipements pour le SIG et télédétection des GPS, table de numérisation, accessoires de stockage numérique, etc.	80 000	CF	Non	Non	A priori	../12/14	03/2015
08	Entretien réseau internet et maintenance + Communication	5 000	ED	Non	Oui	A posteriori	N/A	N/A

CF = Consultation de Fournisseurs à l'échelle Nationale, DRP= Demande de Renseignement de Prix, ED = Entente Directe, AON = Appel d'Offres National,

Contrats de Consultants-individuels ou firmes (conformément aux dispositions nationales et BM)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Réf. No.	Description du contrat	Montant Estimatif en \$ US	Méthode de sélection	Examen préalable de la Banque (a priori / a posteriori)	Date de soumission des TDR	Date prévue pour la soumission des propositions
01	Recrutement du Coordonnateur du projet		CI		Nov. 2014	+ 2 mois
02	Recrutement d'un spécialiste en passation des marchés		CI	A Priori	Nov. 2014	+ 2 mois
03	Recrutement d'un responsable administratif et financier		CI	A priori	Nov. 2014	+ 2 mois
04	Recrutement d'un assistant de Direction		CI	A priori	Nov. 2014	+ 2 mois
05	Recrutement d'un responsable en suivi évaluation		CI	A priori	Nov. 2014	+ 2 mois
06	Recrutement d'un responsable IEC		CI	A priori	Nov. 2014	+ 2 mois
07	Recrutement d'un responsable en évaluation environnementale et sociale		CI	A priori	Nov. 2014	+ 2 mois
08	Recrutement de 2 chauffeurs-coursiers		CI	A priori	Nov. 2014	+ 2 mois
09	Recrutement d'un consultant pour l'élaboration du manuel de suivi-évaluation		CI	A priori	Nov. 2014	+ 2 mois
10	Recrutement d'un cabinet pour la rédaction du manuel de procédures administrative, comptable et financière		QC	A priori	Nov. 2014	+ 2 mois
11	Recrutement d'un cabinet pour la rédaction du manuel d'exécution		QC	A priori	Janv. 2015	+ 2 mois
12	Assistance Technique International d'accompagnement	70 000	SFQC	A priori	Nov. 2014	+ 2 mois
13	Assistance technique local	10 000	QC	A priori	Déc. 2014	+ 2 mois
14	Préparation des supports d'information expliquant le but ou l'objectif de la REDD+ et ses avantages pour un grand public	21 000	CI	A posteriori	Janv. 2015	+ 2 mois
15	Traduction des supports de communication et publications REDD+ en langues locales	8 000	CI	A posteriori	Mars 2015	+ 2 mois

16	Productions de sketch et autres activités culturelles pour plus d'engagement des communautés dans la REDD	8 000	CI	A posteriori	Avr. 2015	+ 2 mois
17	Etude sur les causes et des conséquences de la dégradation des forêts	15 000	QC	A posteriori	Janv. 2015	+ 3 mois
18	Etude sur l'intégration du secteur forestier dans plusieurs autres secteurs lié comme énergie, agriculture et tourisme	30 000	QC	A posteriori	Janv. 2015	+ 3 mois
19	Typologie des formations végétales concernées par la déforestation et la dégradation des forêts	10 000	QC	A posteriori	Janv. 2015	+ 3 mois
20	Etablissement de la liste des axes d'intervention les plus prometteurs par rapport aux causes de la déforestation et de la dégradation	9 000	QC	A posteriori	Janv. 2015	+ 2 mois
21	Etude exploratoire du potentiel REDD+	25 000	QC	A priori	Janv. 2015	+ 2 mois
22	Analyse du cadre réglementaire global de mise en œuvre des stratégies REDD+. Analyse réglementaire. Proposition des réformes nécessaires. Conception du dispositif institutionnel	15 000	CI	A posteriori	Déc. 2015	+ 2 mois
23	Proposition de système de suivi et de veille sur les stratégies et les variations des causes de la déforestation	3 000	CI	A posteriori	Avr. 2015	+2 mois
24	Recueil des avis sur la gouvernance carbone, associé aux consultations durant l'analyse détaillée des causes de la déforestation. Consolidation. Réflexions préliminaires avec les acteurs clés	3 000	CI	A posteriori	Nov. 2014	+ 2 mois
25	Etude de la propriété du carbone. Proposition. Analyse réglementaire pour l'ensemble de la gouvernance carbone	8 000	CI	A posteriori	Janv. 2015	+ 2 mois
26	Définition de la forêt et de la portée du mécanisme REDD+	5 000	CI	A posteriori	Fév. 2015	+ 2 mois
27	Définition de la méthodologie et des outils pour l'évaluation de la biomasse dans les différents compartiments	30 000	CI	A posteriori	Nov. 2014	+ 2 mois
28	Conception d'un site Web SEP/REDD+ (conception et maintenance)	6 500	CI	A posteriori	Nov. 2014	+ 2 mois

29	Recrutement d'un cabinet pour la production outils IEC	40 000	QC	A posteriori	Janv. 2015	+ 2 mois
30	Analyse sur l'état d'usages des terres (historique, actuel et perspectives) et options sur l'aménagement du territoire atelier de validation de l'étude	110 000	SFQC	A priori	Mars 2015	+ 3mois
31	Etude nationale sur les filières bois énergie (offre et demande) désagrégée au niveau des zones agro écologiques atelier de validation de l'étude	100 000	SFQC	A priori	Mars 2015	+3 mois
32	Etude analytique sur le potentiel de reboisement à l'échelle du Pays atelier de validation de l'étude	75 000	SFQC	A priori	Mars 2015	+ 3 mois

CI = Consultant Individuel, SFQC = Sélection Fondée sur la Qualité et le Coût, QC = Qualification des Consultants

Annex V-Terms of Reference for the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) in Togo

1. Introduction

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) is a proposed global mechanism to mitigate climate change caused by forest loss or degradation, while mobilizing financial resources for socio-economic development in forest countries. The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), facilitated by the World Bank, brings together about 50 donors and forest countries participants with the aim of supporting the forest countries in the preparation and subsequent implementation of their national REDD+ strategies.

The Government of Togo is developing a National REDD+ Strategy as a long-term measure for tackling deforestation and forest degradation, ensuring sustainable forest management, and enhancing carbon stocks and forest biodiversity conservation. The intended REDD+ Strategy options may cause social and environmental effects on forest-dependent communities and the communities' over-all. It is acknowledged during the formulation of the R-PP that the various types of forests in the agro-ecological zones of Togo provide environmental products and services (wood and non-wood forest products, soil protection and catchment basins, water quality preservation, cultural services such as the presence of sacred forests, ritual sites, etc.) that are considerable for the communities that are dependent on the forests.

REDD+ is thus considered by Togo to be an instrument that allows development objectives to be achieved, by mobilizing the various production sectors. But the Government is also aware that REDD+, through the activities that it may conduct, may cause negative impacts not only for the communities but also for the environment. From this perspective, it is important to create synergies in an inclusive manner to respond in advance to the potential negative social and environmental impacts of the REDD+.

2. Objectives

2.1 Objectives

The overall objective of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) elaboration and implementation is to ensure the integration of environmental and social considerations into Togo REDD+ Readiness Preparation process, leading to sustainable and pro-poor REDD+ policies. The SESA will be complemented by an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), which will guide potential investments in REDD+ demonstration activities toward compliance with safeguards policies.

The specific objective of the SESA is to identify opportunities that:

- Enable an understanding of the operating environment for REDD+ programs, including stakeholder analysis and the socio-environmental dimensions of the forestry sector in Togo;
- Screen and assess possible social impacts and issues related to REDD+ programs in Togo according to the different strategy options;
- Identify possible risks and criteria for risk management;
- Develop a multi-stakeholder engagement approach to address these impacts that will be part of the larger consultation and participation process;
- Propose methods and measures to mitigate environmental and socioeconomic risks during REDD+ strategy implementation;

2.2 Links between the SESA and the REDD+ Strategy

The SESA will contribute towards the REDD+ Readiness process in Togo by assessing how REDD+ Strategy options address environmental and social priorities associated with current patterns of land use and forest management. In addition, SESA will assess inter-sector linkages within the land-use planning process and, trade-offs and opportunity costs involved with different land uses. Gaps identified through these assessments will lead to strengthening the REDD+ Strategy options. For any outstanding potential social and environment issues, the SESA will develop an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that will outline the procedures to be followed for managing potential environmental and social impacts of specific REDD+ options during the implementation of the REDD+ Strategy for Togo.

2.3 The SESA approach for Togo

The Government of Togo plans to put in place a SESA Unit (consists of at least 2 senior experts; an environmentalist and a social development expert). In addition, the National Coordination if needed might hire additional to oversee the SESA implementation process. International/National-level expertise(s) will be recruited to work with the SESA unit and they would conduct the required analytic studies for Togo's REDD+ Strategy options. Togo's R-PP identifies the following candidate REDD+ Options that will be refined during the implementation of R-PP (2014-2016).

3. Setting the context of the SESA

Step #1: Scoping

This step will encompass stakeholder gap analysis. It builds on the consultations carried out during the R-PP formulation. The SESA process will conduct a stakeholder gap analysis to identify any relevant stakeholders that might not have been considered during the R-PP formulation phase. Important among them would be community-level representatives, forest dependent communities.

The SESA Unit would prepare a comprehensive set of consultation and participation activities for the SESA (draft SESA Work plan and budget). This undertaking will seek to coordinate with the Unit in charge of preparing the REDD+ strategy options in order to avoid duplications and ensure consistency of timelines in particular for consultation activities.

The output of this step is a draft SESA process work plan and budget for Togo.

Step #2: Launching the SESA Work plan

The SESA Consultant(s) together with the SESA Unit will present the draft SESA work plan and budget for a broader stakeholder validation in a national workshop in order to define the legitimacy of the work plan and all subsequent stakeholder consultation and participation processes. Views, comments and consensus from the validation workshop shall be integrated into the draft work plan before preparing the final SESA work plan which shall be publicly disclosed through appropriate means or platforms.

The output of this step is a validated SESA work plan and budget for Togo REDD+ options.

Step #3: Identification of key environmental and social issues

This step aims to generate primary data on key environmental and social issues in the forestry sector in Togo to inform the selection of environmental and social priorities, using a variety of analytical tools. The SESA Unit will facilitate the elaboration and implementation of SESA. Case studies will be used to show opportunity costs of different land uses including environmental and ecosystems evaluation. Case studies will also help to go deeper into key issues, inter-sector linkages and potential trade-offs in key areas. Participatory rural appraisal will be the main vehicle for identifying key environmental and social issues at the community level.

Building on the evidence and results of the above analyses, the SESA consultant(s) together with the SESA Unit will produce a scoping report of key environmental and social issues in forest areas in Togo. The scoping report will, among others:

- a. Identify environmental and social hotspots and discuss their main characteristics.
- b. Analyze critical institutional, legal, regulatory, policy and capacity gaps underlying the key environmental and social issues identified.

Step #4: Selection of environmental and social priorities

The scoping report will be used during consultations with key stakeholders at multiple levels, who will engage in the selection of environmental and social priorities. The most appropriate medium of communication and outreach will be applied so as to ensure effective participation. In addition, institutional stakeholders identified in Step #1 (SESA Stakeholders) will review and prioritize environmental and social issues through culturally sensitive means of consultation.

The SESA Unit will facilitate the Consultants to synthesize outputs from the SESA Stakeholders and prepare a report on selected environmental and social issues. This report will be subjected to discussion at a national workshop in order to reach a consensus on common set of priorities. The final report after the workshop will be published and publicly disclosed through appropriate means. The output of this step is the Report on priority environmental and social issues.

Step #5: Assessment of candidate REDD+ Strategy options

The SESA Unit working with the Consultants, will assess the extent to which candidate REDD+ strategy options address the previously defined environmental and social priorities and take into account in their formulation the opportunity cost of forests. REDD+ strategy options will be assessed against Togo's legal and policy provisions as well as the World Bank safeguards. Based

on this assessment, REDD+ Strategy Options will be improved and recommended to the National REDD+ Coordination for further actions. The output of this step is a draft report on REDD+ Strategy Options.

Step #6: Validation of REDD+ Strategy Options

The SESA Unit will present the draft REDD+ Strategy options for a national validation workshop. Participants at the validation workshop will be selected from stakeholders defined in SESA work plan developed in step #1.

Step #7: Risk management/Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

The SESA process shall conclude with the formulation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) to address outstanding issues or risks during implementation of the REDD+ Strategy. The SESA consultant together with the SESA Unit will prepare the ESMF. The ESMF shall be subjected to a series of validation processes by stakeholders at national and community levels in selected locations.

Step 8: SESA Road Map and Estimated Budget

The SESA Consultant together with the SESA Unit will prepare a detailed SESA implementation plan, schedule and budget for the ESMF to be approved alongside the REDD+ strategy for Togo

4. SESA Consultant

a. Tasks

Reporting to the National REDD+ coordination on technical issues and on contractual matters, the SESA Unit shall facilitate the activities of the SESA Consultants. The consultant in collaboration with the SESA Unit shall carry out the following tasks:

- Generating information through consultations with the REDD+ national coordinator, SESA Unit and other stakeholders and develop SESA process work plan and budget. The work plan shall provide details on the SESA approach and methodology, timing/roadmap, and processes for communicating, validating and providing feedback during the SESA process.
- Organizing and facilitating countrywide consultations in accordance with the scope of the approved SESA work plan.
- Collecting, analyzing and disseminating primary data, including mapping of social, economic and environmental issues pertaining to the drivers of deforestation in the country, as a way to inform the development of SESA.
- Assessing the environmental and social sustainability aspects of proposed REDD+ strategy options, and providing feedback
- Developing an ESMF to address any residual risks that are not addressed via the SESA process.
- Facilitating forums convened to review and approve/endorse SESA and the ESMF.

b. Qualifications

The SESA process is expected to be facilitated by a national/international expert working with a Team of experts in the following fields: natural resources/forestry management, social development, environmental assessment, stakeholder engagement and GIS, among others. The following fields of technical expertise and working experiences are required:

- **Policy Analyst / Planner (Team Leader)** should have proven experience in leading sector or national reviews or assessments of public policies or development strategies. At least 10 years of experience, of which 5 years are relevant experience in developing countries, is required. This expert should have at least 2 years of experience in the Western Africa region. S/he must have academic training in natural resources management, environmental or social sciences. Experience in SEA or SESA is desirable. Working Knowledge of World Bank safeguards is of additional advantage.
- **Forest Governance Specialist** should have at least 5 years of experience in forest governance processes and assessments. Knowledge on the legal, policy and institutional framework of natural resources and sustainable development in Togo is required. A sound understanding of forest management.
- **Social Development Specialist** should have at least 5 years of working experience on forest communities. Familiarity with social issues associated with forests in Togo and the World Bank social safeguard policies is required. At least three years of experience in the region is required including experience in applying participatory rural appraisal. Knowledge of Togo social and economic issues and trends is desirable.
- **Stakeholder Engagement Specialist** should have at least 5 years of experience in participatory planning and engagement with a wide spectrum of stakeholders at the national, regional and local levels. Experiences in forestry related and land use management aspects in Togo are required. Ability to communicate in major local languages is desirable.
- **Environmental Specialist** should have at least 5 years of experience in environmental assessment in developing countries. Familiarity with environmental issues associated with forestry resources in Togo and the World Bank environmental safeguard policy is required. Experience in environmental evaluation is desirable.
- **Mapping Specialist** should be able to cover all mapping requirements of the SESA. Experience of at least 5 years and proven experience on mapping and GIS techniques is required
- **Legal Expert** in charge to review all the relevant laws. Should have at least 5 years of experience in country legal review

All members of the team should be fluent in French and English, with knowledge especially in the Social Development and Stakeholder Engagement. Specific technical inputs on legal, infrastructure development projects, gender and environmental and natural resources evaluation should be provided by the Consultant as needed.

Annex VI: Results Framework and Monitoring

Project Development Objective (PDO): improved capacity to design national REDD+ strategies in Togo											
PDO Level Results Indicators	Core	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Target Values				Frequency	Data Source/ Methodology	Responsibility for Data Collection	Description (indicator definition etc.)
				YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR4				
Indicator One: Institutional framework conducive to REDD+ process in place	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/No	No	Yes				Annual	Review of institutional framework	MERF	Review is a functional review including also legal aspects
Indicator Two: REDD+ strategy validated in broad consultation process	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/No	No				Yes	Annual	Review of REDD+ strategy document and reports of consultation process including direct observation	REDD+ National committee	
Indicator Three: REDD+ M&E system functional according to defined criteria	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/No	No				Yes	Annual	Review of REDD+ M&E system	ANGE ⁴ /MERF	Review of M&E system includes assessment of data quality
Indicator Four: Direct project beneficiaries (of which female)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Number (%)						Annual	Count based on project records	NC	
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS											
Intermediate Result (Component One): improved national readiness management arrangements											
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i> REDD+ National Committee established	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/No		Yes				Annual	Review of document establishing the National Committee	MERF	
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i> National civil society network established	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/No		Yes				Annual	???	NC	

⁴ ANGE: Agence Nationale de Gestion de l'Environnement

<i>Intermediate Result indicator Three: National awareness campaign conducted</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/No		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Annual	Review of reports of national awareness campaign	NGOs/NC	
Intermediate Result (Component Two): improved preparation of the National REDD+ Strategy											
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One: Key studies including validation workshops conducted</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number		Yes	Yes			Annual	Review and count of study reports and	Consultants/NC	Studies: (1) history of land use and future strategic options (2) national study of wood use for energy (3) analytical study on the potential of reforestation at the national level; along with accompanying validation workshops
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two: REDD+ Strategy options developed</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/No				Yes		Annual	Review of reports from inter-ministerial workshops		The corresponding activity is a series of inter-ministerial workshops
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Three: Feedback and grievance redress mechanism established for REDD+</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/No		Yes				Annual	???	Consultants/NC	(is this for REDD+ only or for other land-related interventions?)
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Four: Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment mechanism established</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/No			Yes			Annual	???	Consultants/NC	(is this for REDD+ only or for other land-related interventions?)