

**Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Mechanism  
Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) External Review Template**  
(interim, December 13, 2012, from Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 6)

**Guidelines for Reviewers:**

- 1) *FCPF REDD Country Participant R-PPs will be reviewed and assessed by the FCPF Participants Committee, the FCPF's governing body, taking TAP comments into account. External (Technical Advisory Panel or other) and Bank reviewers may provide recommendations on how a draft R-PP could be enhanced, using this template on a pilot basis until a process is approved by the PC.*
- 2) *One set of criteria should be used for review: specific standards each of the current 6 components of an R-PP should be met.*
- 3) *Your comments will be merged with other reviewer comments (without individual attribution) into a synthesis document that will be made public, in general, so bear this in mind when commenting.*
- 4) *Please provide thoughtful, fair assessment of the draft R-PP, in the form of actionable recommendations for the potential enhancement of the R-PP by the submitting country. A REDD Country Participant would be allowed three submissions of an R-PP to the PC for consideration.*

**Objectives of a Readiness Preparation Proposal** (condensed directly from Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 3)

*The purpose of the R-PP is to build and elaborate on the previous Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) or a country's relevant comparable work, to assist a country in laying out and organizing the steps needed to achieve 'Readiness' to undertake activities to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), in the specific country context. The R-PP provides a framework for a country to set a clear roadmap, budget, and schedule to achieve REDD Readiness. The FCPF does not expect that the activities identified in the R-PP and its Terms of Reference (ToR) would actually occur at the R-PP stage, although countries may decide to begin pilot activities for which they have capacity and stakeholder support. Instead, the R-PP consists of a summary of the current policy and governance context, what study and other preparatory activities would occur under each major R-PP component, how they would be undertaken in the R-PP execution phase, and then a ToR or work plan for each component. The activities would generally be performed in the next, R-PP execution phase, not as part of the R-PP formulation process.*

**Review of R-PP of (fill in country name): Togo**

Reviewer (fill in): Germany, International Organization Observer (IUCN), France  
(AFD, Lead)

Date of review (fill in): 27.11.2013

**Standards to be Met by R-PP Components**

(From Program Document FMT 2009-1, Rev. 6:)

**Overview**

Togo has undertaken great efforts and developed a very ambitious programme. The 5 strategic axes seem reasonable and should offer good starting points to deal with the major drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. From a conceptual point of view the R-PP is quite complete as is the budget and the overall timetable for four years. The analysis of causes of deforestation has been undertaken with great care and

lessons learned from previous initiatives have been gleaned.

Togo is to be commended for initiating such a process of improvement of the sustainability of forests and of the governance of the forestry sector (via the processes REDD+ and FLEGT).

It is obvious that very little forest is left in the country and that pressure on the remaining forests will continue to be high or even increase. It is important to get a clear overview of the forest resources; we therefore very much support the effort to conduct a national forest inventory and would advise to revise the forest definition.

Nearly all activities planned during the lifetime of the R-PP are of preparatory nature: studies, analyses, consultation processes etc. As the major drivers known, we wonder whether there aren't activities which could already be started in pilot projects, e.g. fire and forest management without any further studies and analyses.

Regarding the information campaign and Capacity Development there is high concern about the expectations that could be raised in relation to potential benefits from REDD+ compensation payments - the state of art in the forest and land use sector in Togo makes any substantial benefits from carbon-payments highly improbable in the next 10 to 15 years - the readiness process should really be understood as means to improve current land use practices and to build a sustainable land use system with increased tree cover (carbon stocks) in the long term should be considered in campaign development

Regarding the development of the REL we fear that much energy and staff capacities will be invested in data gathering, e.g. on litter, and calculations and modelling instead of investing time and resources in implementing SFM. We recommend reducing complexity as far as possible and to concentrate on the national forest inventory as a starting point and to finalize the methodology for the development of the REL afterwards. Furthermore there might be difficulties and also political implications in choosing 1970 or 1980 as a base year. It will question the definition of REL and base years in other countries. Following the CF methodological framework the end-date for the Reference Period shall be the most recent date prior to 2011 for which forest-cover data is available to enable IPCC Approach 3.

## **Component 1. Organize and Consult**

### **Standard 1a: National Readiness Management Arrangements:**

The cross-cutting nature of the design and workings of the national readiness management arrangements on REDD, in terms of including relevant stakeholders and key government agencies beyond the forestry department, commitment of other sectors in planning and implementation of REDD readiness. Capacity building activities are included in the work plan for each component where significant external technical expertise has been used in the R-PP development process, and mechanisms for addressing grievances regarding consultation and participation in the REDD-plus process, and for conflict resolution and redress of grievances.

### **Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:**

#### *General remarks:*

- National Readiness management arrangement described with clarity appear inclusive and fulfilling required standards
- The current proposal integrates most of the comments provided by the PC, particularly those regarding the role of the prime minister - the amendments made seem to be more appropriate
- Much improved proposed involvement of agriculture ministries in the revised submission; see recommendation below regarding role of private sector agriculture

#### *Recommendations:*

- Ministry of promotion of women should be included, since women are highly involved/affected (particularly collection and marketing of fuel wood and charcoal important driver of deforestation BUT also elementary income source for women)

- Figure 1 National Committee: Ministries still not fully coherent with text, number of members needs update, need to consider to increase representation of CSO and Private Sector
- Text does not give a clear picture of private sector, more elaboration on which groups/sectors are relevant would be helpful; need to also consider private sector outside forests/wood-value-chain e.g. Agriculture, Energy sector, Transport or Non Timber Forest/Tree Products
- Little mention on how civil society groups are organized. Need for more details especially on role and structure of GNT/GDF as important CSO in the REDD process (potential multiplier?) as well as local interest groups and their organization and outreach to the national process. How do the described regional NGOs interact with the thematic/technical/sectorial ones?
- Generally interesting and integrative concept to add Co-Presidency of Ministry of Agriculture to the presidency of MERF in REDD Committee, but their respective roles in National REDD Committee should be elaborated in more detail - are they both in charge with equal decision making power? Does the power distribution among the ministries within the government allow such a setting without slowing or halting the process (regarding potential conflicts of interest?)
- Form and function of technical committee remains unclear - who is in the lead to organize this process?
- Table 1a provides a clear overview of the costs of the Institutional Framework and National REDD+ Coordination. According to the amounts mentioned, Salaries for coordination staff cannot be paid by the Government. What are the alternative funding for the CN REDD if the FCPF grant were not available?

**Standard largely met (TAP assessment met)**

#### **Standard 1b: Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups:**

The R-PP presents evidence of the government having undertaken an exercise to identify key stakeholders for REDD-plus, and commenced a credible national-scale information sharing and awareness raising campaign for key relevant stakeholders. The campaign's major objective is to establish an early dialogue on the REDD-plus concept and R-PP development process that sets the stage for the later consultation process during the implementation of the R-PP work plan. This effort needs to reach out, to the extent feasible at this stage, to networks and representatives of forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers and forest dependent communities, both at national and local level. The R-PP contains evidence that a reasonably broad range of key stakeholders has been identified, voices of vulnerable groups are beginning to be heard, and that a reasonable amount of time and effort has been invested to raise general awareness of the basic concepts and process of REDD-plus including the SESA.

#### **Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:**

- Recognition of the outstanding effort Togo has made to get involved in this process and the political commitment of its government and all involved stakeholders. It is understandable that Togo has not been able to conduct a comprehensive assessment of all relevant stakeholders and early dialogue due to very limited funding (up to date no substantial support of bilateral and multilateral development cooperation in the sector)
- Regarding the information campaign and Capacity Development **there is high concern about the expectations that could be raised in relation to potential benefits from REDD+ compensation payments** - the state of art in the forest and land use in Togo makes any substantial benefits from carbon-payments highly improbable in the next 10 to 15 years - the readiness process should really be understood as means to improve current land use practices and to build a sustainable land use system with increased tree cover (carbon stocks) in the long term -should be considered in campaign development
- Proposed information process remains rather top-down; e.g. elements of traditional knowledge and practice should be incorporated more in information and dialogue mechanisms
- Recommendation of TAP review on land tenure issues incorporated in text, but it now seems

overexposed (gives distorted picture). The approach in the justification paragraph should be set out much broader and include other aspects: Recommendation to describe the overall process in more detail and put the concrete aspect of land tenure at the end of the justification para.

**Standard largely met (TAP assessment met)**

**Standard 1c: Consultation and Participation Process**

Ownership, transparency, and dissemination of the R-PP by the government and relevant stakeholders, and inclusiveness of effective and informed consultation and participation by relevant stakeholders, will be assessed by whether proposals and/ or documentation on the following are included in the R-PP (i) the consultation and participation process for R-PP development thus far<sup>3</sup> (ii) the extent of ownership within government and national stakeholder community; (iii) the Consultation and Participation Plan for the R-PP implementation phase (iv) concerns expressed and recommendations of relevant stakeholders, and a process for their consideration, and/or expressions of their support for the R-PP.

**Reviewer’s assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:**

- The consultation and participation plan has been revised and now clarifies the relation of the CNDD and other REDD+ structures. The composition of the proposed platform will be altered taking into consideration the PCs recommendations
- We welcome the approach of using already established consultation platforms and also the idea of establishing respective local consultation structures. However the local platforms seem to have limited influence just being able to give suggestions and voice their opinions. In the context of the ongoing decentralization process in Togo we would recommend to also reflect these efforts in the REDD+ consultation architecture; enable local communities to develop local solutions and apply them as well as allowing them the active right to participate in decision making, in particular when local interests are concerned.
- **It is still not really clear how the different platform levels work together and share information** - as a response to the comments of the PC and in order to simplify the process, the intermediate structures (regional, prefectural, community platform) have been omitted - we have concerns that the direct line between national and local levels could not work and recommend one additional consultation structure at prefectural or community level (as appropriate)
- We agree with TAPs recommendation to include all relevant stakeholders also private sector plantation owners and concession holders. But we would also like to point out that we consider the potential for investment as relatively low since large plantations will /should not play an essential role in REDD+ in Togo; there has been a very heavy pressure on land by local farmers and a vast majority of the land area in Togo is already cultivated by mainly local small scale farmers - encouraging land intensive private investment at large scale might lead to negative effects on food security and local revenues and cause severe conflicts of interest. **More focus should instead be put on intensification of agriculture and improved management practices**

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<sup>3</sup> Did the R-PP development, in particular the development of the ToR for the strategic environmental and social assessment and the Consultation and Participation Plan, include civil society, including forest dwellers and Indigenous Peoples representation? In this context the representative(s) will be determined in one of the following ways: (i) self-determined representative(s) meeting the following requirements: (a) selected through a participatory, consultative process; (b) having national coverage or networks; (c) previous experience working with the Government and UN system; (d) demonstrated experience serving as a representative, receiving input from, consulting with, and providing feedback to, a wide scope of civil society including Indigenous Peoples organizations; or (ii) Individual(s) recognized as legitimate representative(s) of a national network of civil society and/or Indigenous Peoples organizations (e.g., the GEF Small Grants National Steering Committee or National Forest Program Steering Committee).

**Standard largely met (same as TAP)**

**Component 2. Prepare the REDD-plus Strategy**

**Standard 2a: Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy, and Governance:**

A completed assessment is presented that: identifies major land use trends; assesses direct and indirect deforestation and degradation drivers in the most relevant sectors in the context of REDD-plus; recognizes major land tenure and natural resource rights and relevant governance issues; documents past successes and failures in implementing policies or measures for addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; identifies significant gaps, challenges, and opportunities to address REDD; and sets the stage for development of the country's REDD strategy to directly address key land use change drivers.

**Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:**

- Inclusion of summaries consistent with the datasets proposed for use in the reference level section would be an improvement that may assuage some of the questions/recommendations in related Component 3.
- The national forest inventory is a key element of the readiness process. There is nonetheless no elements in section 2.a nor 3 regarding the implementation timeframe.

**Standard largely met (same as TAP)**

**Standard 2.b: REDD-plus strategy Options:**

The R-PP should include: an alignment of the proposed REDD-plus strategy with the identified drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, and with existing national and sectoral strategies, and a summary of the emerging REDD-plus strategy to the extent known presently, and of proposed analytic work (and, optionally, ToR) for assessment of the various REDD-plus strategy options. This summary should state: how the country proposes to address deforestation and degradation drivers in the design of its REDD-plus strategy; a plan of how to estimate cost and benefits of the emerging REDD-plus strategy, including benefits in terms of rural livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and other developmental aspects; socioeconomic, political and institutional feasibility of the emerging REDD-plus strategy; consideration of environmental and social issues; major potential synergies or inconsistencies of country sector strategies in the forest, agriculture, transport, or other sectors with the envisioned REDD-plus strategy; and a plan of how to assess the risk of domestic leakage of greenhouse benefits. The assessments included in the R-PP eventually should result in an elaboration of a fuller, more complete and adequately vetted REDD-plus strategy over time.

**Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:**

Agree with TAP. The five strategic axes now proposed provide good approaches to counter the drivers of D and D listed in 2a). As a lot of possible activities are already listed under the strategic axes we wonder whether it is still necessary to conduct all the mentioned studies. 180.000 USD for pilot measures in 4 years seem very small a budget, Togo may wish to consider increasing it at the expense of the budget for studies.

- Financial benefits are seen as the main motivation of stakeholders. This may create false expectations and frustration. Special attention should be drawn (also as part of the campaigns) to potential other non-monetary benefits to relevant stakeholders in order to increase motivation (e.g. especially those related to land titles, revenues, food security, employment, education, ecosystem services...)
- It is surprising given the low total forest cover in Togo (8,8%), that landscape restoration does not play more centrally within the REDD+ Strategy; although this could be covered under the activities proposed for Axes 1 and 2.

- Some of the studies could be designed in a participatory way, since they will lay the ground to broader political decisions and stakeholders interests might not directly been transmitted in studies conducted by one party/expert;
- The proposed studies are mainly relevant to national level, e.g. a study on (local) revenues and potential alternatives would be useful as well as looking into the economics of use of alternative energies for households
- We propose to have a closer look at the synergies and tradeoffs of the different strategic axes, especially in the context of Togo's landscapes where everything is closely linked - mosaic forest landscape restoration would be highly productive
- Regarding Axis 4: Territorial planning and land reform, it is mentioned that "the results of forest zoning must be integrated into national and regional territorial planning processes, as this will be important for the task of constituting a forest estate for local communities". This suggests that the activities of zoning are separate whether these activities relate to forests or land. Would it be possible to rather bridge this gap and include forest zoning in the activities of the land tenure reform?

**Standard met (same as TAP)**

**Standard 2.c: REDD-plus implementation framework:**

Describes activities (and optionally provides ToR in an annex) and a work plan to further elaborate institutional arrangements and issues relevant to REDD-plus in the country setting. Identifies key issues involved in REDD-plus implementation, and explores potential arrangements to address them; offers a work plan that seems likely to allow their full evaluation and adequate incorporation into the eventual Readiness Package. Key issues are likely to include: assessing land ownership and carbon rights for potential REDD-plus strategy activities and lands; addressing key governance concerns related to REDD-plus; and institutional arrangements needed to engage in and track REDD-plus activities and transactions.

**Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:**

- The text provides a workplan on part of the issues treated in this component, especially on the question of Carbon rights. We wonder however whether this approach to establish an appropriate institutional arrangement will be effective in the short run and offers the necessary tools to deal with all 5 strategic axes. Furthermore the management of REDD finance and the topic of benefit sharing are only dealt with quite cursorily without mentioning in the workplan and budget. Besides, the RPP states that customary laws and statutory laws will need to be harmonized, without explaining with precision how this can be done.
- There are some redundancies in chapter 2.3.1
- Timeline for studies very long, the studies should be conducted in the first 18 months - to give enough time for using the results
- Recommendation: integrate finance management and development of benefit-sharing programmes into the workplan and budget

**Standard largely met (TAP assessment met)**

**Standard 2.d: Social and Environmental Impacts during Readiness Preparation and REDD-plus Implementation:**

The proposal includes a program of work for due diligence in the form of an assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts as part of the SESA process. It also provides a description of safeguard issues that are relevant to the country's readiness preparation efforts. For FCPF countries, a simple work plan is presented for conducting the SESA process, cross referencing other components of the R-PP as appropriate, , and for preparing the ESMF.

**Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:**

- No additional comments

**Standard met (same as TAP)**

**Component 3. Develop a National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a Forest Reference Level**

**Standard 3: a National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a Forest Reference Level**

Present work plan for how the reference level for deforestation, forest degradation (if desired), conservation, sustainable management of forest, and enhancement of carbon stocks will be developed. Include early ideas on a process for determining which approach and methods to use (e.g., forest cover change and GHG emissions based on historical trends, and/or projections into the future of historical trend data; combination of inventory and/or remote sensing, and/or GIS or modeling), major data requirements, and current capacity and capacity requirements. Assess linkages to components 2a (assessment of deforestation drivers), 2b (REDD-plus strategy activities), and 4 (monitoring system design).

(FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a stepwise approach may be useful. This component states what early activities are proposed.)

**Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:**

Comments to TAP recommendations of 18 November:

"1 . The question about the data on forests in Togo is very worrying. The existing FAO and the University of Lomé data are patchy and based on estimates not allowing actual planning of forestry development. This is why Togo proposes to conduct a national forest inventory, the essential basis for engaging the country in a REDD+ process."

We highly appreciate the effort to conduct a national forest inventory and some Donors have already offered their support to do so. We also feel that it would be useful to revise the forest definition which seems to cover forest lands but also non-forest lands as long as they could be covered by forests in the near future.

"2 . Compared to the base year for the inventory, Togo notes the comments and proposes to set the year from the decade 1970 to 1980 (instead of 1990) and hopes to have satellite images from 1970. Before embarking on this, Togo and its team of technical assistants would be well advised to give both the financial and the practical implications of this some careful thought."

There might be difficulties and also political implications in choosing 1970 or 1980 as a base year. It will question the definition of REL and base years in other countries. Following the CF methodological framework the end-date for the Reference Period shall be the most recent date prior to 2011 for which forest-cover data is available to enable IPCC Approach 3.

3 . Sources of carbon from the "dead wood" pool have been ignored, because the wood is harvested for domestic household energy in Togo. As for the " litter " pool, it is not considered because of methodological difficulties. In conclusion, the initially proposed three pools were maintained. This requires further debate during implementation, exposing as it does, issues that are being wrestled with in other countries, too, and about which there are not yet absolutely clear guidelines. By the time implementation is under way, we would expect this to have been resolved, and that Togo would increase its data-gathering scope to include all carbon pools.

4. Togo's universities will be involved in the study phase and the development of allometric equations and their expertise will be welcomed.

The summary gives the following figures: 6,8 % forest cover in 2010 and 5,1 % deforestation between 2000 and 2010. After reading the R-PP one can think that the only forest vegetation is left in protected areas. Togo wants to set the REL on the basis of quantitative and spatial predictions of emissions due to D and D until a time horizon in 20 or 30 years, which would make 2033 or 2043. If D and D would continue with the ongoing intensity the remaining forests would either be lost much earlier or D and D would automatically decrease if the forests in protected areas would be really protected. In the latter case no forest would be left which could be deforested or degraded.

**Recommendation:**

It is obvious that only little forest is left in the country and that pressure on the remaining forests will continue to be high or even increase. It is important to get a clear overview of the forest resources; we therefore very much support the effort to conduct a national forest inventory and would advise to revise the forest definition. Regarding the development of the REL we fear that much energy and staff capacities will be invested in data gathering and calculations and modelling instead of investing time and resources in implementing SFM. **We recommend to reduce complexity as far as possible and to concentrate on the national forest inventory as a start and to afterwards finalize the methodology for the development of the REL. The limited financial resources call for such a simplified and focused approach as well.**

**Standard largely met (TAP assessment Met)**

**Component 4. Design Systems for National Forest Monitoring and Information on Safeguards**

**Standard 4a: National Forest Monitoring System:**

The R-PP provides a proposal and workplan for the initial design, on a stepwise basis, of an integrated monitoring system of measurement, reporting and verification of changes in deforestation and/or forest degradation, and forest enhancement activities. The system design should include early ideas on enhancing country capability (either within an integrated system, or in coordinated activities) to monitor emissions reductions and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, and to assess the impacts of the REDD-plus strategy in the forest sector.

The R-PP should describe major data requirements, capacity requirements, how transparency of the monitoring system and data will be addressed, early ideas on which methods to use, and how the system would engage participatory approaches to monitoring by forest-dependent indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers. It should also address independent monitoring and review, involving civil society and other stakeholders, and how findings would be fed back to improve REDD-plus implementation. The proposal should present early ideas on how the system could evolve into a mature REDD-plus monitoring system with the full set of capabilities.

(FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a staged approach may be useful. The R-PP states what early activities are proposed.

**Reviewer’s assessment of how well R-Plan meets this standard, and recommendations:**

The addition of an external auditor to conduct audits and strengthen national capacities is welcomed.

Local population will be asked to monitor land use and land use change. In its first comment TAP asked : “It is not at all clear why local communities would want to do this, and whether or not they would be remunerated for doing so. We also note the relevance of the action that the authority intends to develop in the short term to have qualified human resources and technical equipment adapted to best implement this aspect of the REDD+ program. Some reviewers are cautious about this, however, saying that it takes far longer to build the necessary capacity than is implied.”

This question has not been answered satisfactorily. Maps shall be developed on the basis of these data it would be interesting to know what relation these activities may have to challenges related to land tenure and tenure reform, see also Axe Stratégique 4

Fighting bush fires and fire management are of high importance, it would be interesting to learn more about the implementation on the ground, also in relation to Axe stratégique 1, an exchange with neighboring countries and international experts might be helpful.

5 national and 3 international experts are planned to work in the MRV team. Is long term finance of the national experts secured?

**Standard largely met (as TAP)**

**Standard 4b: Designing an Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards :**

The R-PP provides a proposal for the initial design and a workplan, including early ideas on capability (either within an integrated system, or in coordinated activities), for an integrated monitoring system that includes addressing other multiple benefits, impacts, and governance. Such benefits may include, e.g., rural livelihoods, conservation of biodiversity, key governance factors directly pertinent to REDD-plus implementation in the country.

(The FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this component, so a staged approach may be useful. The R-PP states what early activities are proposed.)

**Reviewer’s assessment of how well R-Plan meets this standard, and recommendations:**

- Additional details on planned approach to the quantitative aspects of socio-economic benefits would be useful in better understanding the allocation of funding for this Component. This information, however, may be assumed to be elaborated during the due diligence of the Readiness grant with the delivery partner or in the process of developing of a full REDD+ strategy.

**Standard largely met (as TAP)**

**Component 5. Schedule and Budget**

**Standard 5: Completeness of information and resource requirements**

The R-PP proposes a full suite of activities to achieve REDD readiness, and identifies capacity building and financial resources needed to accomplish these activities. A budget and schedule for funding and technical support requested from the FCPF and/or UN-REDD, as well as from other international sources (e.g., bilateral assistance), are summarized by year and by potential donor. The information presented reflects the priorities in the R-PP, and is sufficient to meet the costs associated with REDD-plus readiness activities identified in the R-PP. Any gaps in funding, or sources of funding, are clearly noted.

**Reviewer’s assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:**

According to the budget more than 400.000 USD will be used to pay salaries of national experts and coordinating staff for four years. We suppose that at least part of this staff will also be necessary afterwards. How will long term funding be secured?

Four year budget is logical; although the interaction of funds from other donors may bring into question the allocation of FCPF funds across the four years. In its current written form the budget is reasonable; however in the due diligence phase the Delivery Partner may wish to have budget table & allocations updated based on the evolving possibilities for additional bilateral funding arrangements

Who will be the delivery partner of Togo?

What will happen if no FCPF-funding will arrive? Would it be possible to have adapt the RPP implementation budget (and the timeframe) under two scenarios: one with the FCPF funding, the other without? Such a piece of information could be very helpful to assess the capacity of Togo to undertake the implementation quickly and in the long run and.

**Standard largely met (as TAP)**

**Component 6. Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

**Standard 6:** The R-PP adequately describes the indicators that will be used to monitor program performance of the Readiness process and R-PP activities, and to identify in a timely manner any shortfalls in performance timing or quality. The R-PP demonstrates that the framework will assist in transparent management of financial and other resources, to meet the activity schedule.

**Reviewer's assessment of how well R-PP meets this standard, and recommendations:**

No additional comments

**Standard met (as TAP)**