

**Supplement to Expression of Interest in Joining the
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)**

December 6, 2011

Guidelines:

1. The information requested in this form is to follow up on your expression of interest in the FCPF and assess your country's interest in relation to the importance of REDD+ (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation of forest carbon stocks, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries) for the country. The governing body of the FCPF, the Participants Committee (PC), requested the Facility Management Team to solicit additional information from countries having expressed interest in the FCPF, propose criteria and a process for the possible selection of more countries into the FCPF, and analyze the cost implications of such a selection, given that the participation of new countries is subject to available resources (see paragraph 11 of Resolution PC/10/2011/1 available at <http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/PDF/Oct2011/Final%20PC10%20Resolution%201%20-%20strategic%20direction.pdf>).
2. Please keep the length of your response to 5 pages, as this is not meant to be a national Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP).
3. Please forward the completed form to the FCPF Facility Management Team by email at fcpfsecretariat@worldbank.org no later than January 31, 2012.
4. Additional information about the FCPF is available at <http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/>.

1. General information

Country submitting the form: **TOGO**

Date submitted: **28 Février 2012**

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2. Background

2.1 In what capacity would your country participate in the FCPF? Choose one of the five categories of participation below and briefly explain. Participation in the FCPF could be in different capacities, ranging from no support to full support and to be determined by PC subject to available resources, as listed below:

- i. Observer to the FCPF: The intended purpose is to draw upon the experiences of other FCPF REDD Country Participants. No financial support to attend FCPF meetings and/or for REDD+ readiness is provided.
- ii. Participation without financial support for REDD+ Readiness: The financial support in this category is limited to support for participation for one representative from country to attend FCPF meetings, subject to available resources. There is no financial support for REDD+ readiness but the country could potentially be a member of the Participants Committee.
- iii. Participation with support only for formulation of Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP): Participation at this level would entail financial support for R-PP formulation (\$200,000), and for participation of one country representative in FCPF meetings, subject to available resources.
- iv. Participation with full financial support for REDD+ Readiness preparation: As full member of the FCPF, participation would include financial and technical support for REDD+ readiness (total financial support is \$3.6 million in two stages: \$200,000 grant to help formulate a Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP), and \$3.4 million preparation grant to implement the R-PP), and for one country representative to attend FCPF meetings, subject to available resources.

Togo would like to participate for category iv that is to say as a member in need of all the financial contribution for the preparation of the strategy REDD +. The necessary assistance for the preparation of the strategy REDD + would include financial and technical support. The capacity building of managers of ODEF and Forest Ministry through the participation in the meetings periodically organizes the FCPF would be a further asset.

2.2 Should your country preference be category (iii) or (iv) above, have you already identified or had discussion with a potential Delivery Partner for channeling FCPF resources and providing REDD+ readiness Services? If so, which one (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Inter- American Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme or World Bank)?

Yes, Togo had technical and financial support of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) to begin the process of REDD + through the ITTO's REDDES program which has made available a consultant. This support covers (i) the strengthening of the capacity of the actors in forestry on the REDD issue +; (ii) the development of the Readiness Plan Idea notes (R - PIN) by a limited group multi representative actors and (iii) the preparation of a REDD + initial strategy and Readiness Plan Idea notes (R - PIN) validation.

2.3 Does the World Bank have an active portfolio on forests and natural resource management in your country? If so, briefly explain.

Yes, Togo is running since 2011 the community development project with high intensity of Labor (PDC-HIMO) with the financial support of the World Bank. The forestry component of this project provides the reforestation of 2015 ha in the five administrative regions of Togo; 923, 69 ha are already carried out in 2011.

2.4 Have you received, or are you expecting to receive in the near future, technical or financial support for REDD+ from the UN-REDD Programme or any other multilateral or bilateral assistance program for REDD+? If yes, provide the details and also mention for what areas of REDD+ Readiness would you request the FCPF support?

Togo has received a technical and financial support from ITTO in the development of the Project Idea Note Readiness (R - PIN).

For the development of the strategy REDD +, Togo requires support and capacity-building. We will need technical and financial support for the development of the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R - PP) and especially for the implementation of the national forest inventory to define the reference line. All of these steps are essential for the preparation and the development of the REDD + in Togo.

3. REDD+ and National Development

(Please answer each question in ½ page maximum. If accepted into the FCPF, under categories (iii) or (iv) above in 2.1, the country will be expected to provide further information and analysis in the Readiness Preparation Proposal).

3.1 How important are forests in your country, including for poverty reduction, the well-being of forest-dependent Indigenous Peoples and other forest dwellers, and biological diversity? Please use quantitative data, if available.

Togo is not a forest country in the image of the countries of the basin of the Congo and the Amazon. But the forest still contributes to about 11% of the national PIB. Togo, uses the term of population riparian forests or protected areas for local communities living within or around these forest areas.

Togo has 83 protected areas which constitute the permanent area of the State. These protected areas covered at their classification a total of 793 288 ha or 14.2% of the area of Togo. This rate currently is estimated to be about 10%, due to degradation of forests and especially their invasion by the people.

Riparian forest populations are predominantly agricultural and derive a significant portion of their forest resources. Forest surfaces decrease at the expense of agricultural land. The biodiversity of the forest is also threatened by the misuse of non-timber forest products for food and medication, and overfishing by the local populations to improve their income

3.2 What are the current situation and trends in deforestation and forest degradation?

Forest in Togo are strongly degraded as a whole. Because of lack of recent and accurate forest inventory, it is difficult to estimate the real current rate of decrease of forests. For the whole of the country, the average annual deforestation rate is estimated at 4.5% (FAO, 2007). The proportions of annual average disappearance between 1990 and 2001 for certain types of forest are as follows (PNAE, 2001; MERF/OIBT, 2010):

- 2.6% for dry dense forests of mountains: these type of forest are a mosaic and are located on the mountains and the slopes of mountain plateaus of south-west of Togo (Danyi and Akposso, Adélé) but also on the mountains in South-Central (the mountains Agou, Haïto, etc). Administratively, these mountain forests are located in the regions of plateau and Central;
- 3.1% for the recruits forest: these are secondary forest located in the Zone of the plains of the North (eco-floristic area I), in the southern area of the Togo Mountains (eco-floristic area IV) and in the coastal area of the South (eco-floristic area V) especially in protected areas (Togodo North and South, Assrama, Haïto, etc.);
- 3.7% for semi deciduous and dry dense forests: semi deciduous forests, mainly low-level forest exist virtually as patches of forest and forest galleries found in the eco-floristic area IV and are a discontinuous band between Atakpamé, Amlamé, Kpalimé, Agou and Kévé. The dry dense forests are totally degraded and remain forms patches of forest and forest galleries in areas of the plains of the North (zone eco-flora I), South Mountain (eco-floristic II area) and the plains of the centre (eco-floristic area III)

What are the main causes of deforestation and forest degradation?

Of all the factors that influence negatively the forest cover in Togo, we can mainly retain:

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- the domestic energy needs.
- the traditional practice of agriculture and livestock;
- the collection of timber for service; uncontrolled forest fires;
- the causes related to climate change;
- the causes related to the implementation of development projects; population growth; poverty;
- the lack of communication, information and awareness
- the weakness of the legal and institutional framework.

3.3 Does your country currently have a forest monitoring system, including estimates of greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation?

No, currently the country does not have system of monitoring and control of forest and the mechanisms of assessments of greenhouse gas emissions due to deforestation and degradation of forests. But an inventory in 2001 (CNI¹) and in 2010 (DCN²) GHS emissions by sector revealed that the use of land, change of land and forestry (UTCATF) is the largest contributor with 8329,28 Gg CO₂-e (62,88%).

3.4 What is the current thinking on what would be needed to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in your country (e.g., potential programs, policies, capacity building, etc.)?

Way to reduce deforestation and forest degradation should be:

- The creation of the national conditions for the REDD process +;
- The land security and definition of tenure;
- The promotion and securing of forest plantations and agroforestry systems;
- Improving the base of information on forests and forest governance;
- Control and sustainable management of traditional energies;
- The rationalization of agricultural practices;
- The enhancement of the environmental potential of forests;
- Good forest governance.

To achieve this, Togo has programs and following policies:

internationally, Togo has ratified several conventions and agreements relating to the sustainable management of forests that is, conventions of the generation (desertification, biodiversity, climate change) Rio, CITES, Ramsar convention, ATO/ITTO etc. agreements At the regional level, Togo is a member of the community economic of the States of Africa (ECOWAS) West and EU economic and monetary Ouest Africaine (UEMOA) and therefore applies the common environmental provisions.

At the national level, all the provisions under regional and international have been capitalized in several policies, legislation, strategies and programmes for the management of natural resources and the environment including: Legal Documents: Togo has a set of body of law for the management of the environment and natural resources including: (i) the Togolese Constitution of 14 October 1992, (ii) the Act N ° 2008-009 of 19 June 2008 with code. This Act complete law framework on the environment (Act No. 2008-005 of May 30, 2008), (iii), Act N ° 96-007/PR of 3 July 1996 relating to the protection of plants, Act N ° 96-004/PR of 26 February 1996 on mining code, Act n ° 2007-011 relating to decentralization and local freedoms, order No. 12 of February 6, 1974 on the agro-foncière reform, etc. Policy documents: (i) the Declaration of general policy of the Government, (ii) the environmental policy, (iii) the forest policy of Togo with a view to the forest cover to 30% by 2035, (iv) the politics of the land-use planning, development of tourism, the note of the Togo agricultural policy, energy policy project, policy of supply of drinking water, development policy, etc.

¹ Communication Nationale Initiale du Togo sur les changements climatiques

² Deuxième Communication Nationale du Togo sur les changements climatiques

Planning documents: (i) strategy of reduction of poverty (PRSP-2009), (ii) national Plan of action for the environment (NWSEP-2001), (iii) the National Programme of investment for the environment and natural resources (PNIERN-2010).

3.5 What are the key potential challenges for REDD+ in your country (e.g., lack of financing, lack of technical capacity, governance issues)?

The major challenge for the REDD + are relevant to technical, financial and governance.

On the financial side, several programs and projects are developed and expect financial support for their implementation in sustainable management of forest resources. With regard to the technical challenge, Togo has few skilled human resources and they need capacity building in environmental management. It should be noted also that Togo had no forest and environmental equipment and modern management, monitoring, and data collection equipment.

When forest governance, there is noted the institutional and political constraints. We note the confusion of roles between the public services of the forest sector, the lack of distinction between functional entities and operational entities, the deficiencies in the distribution of responsibilities and allocation of human resources, the weakness of internal coordination mechanisms, the high concentration of the powers of decision of real handicaps for the implementation of forest policy

3.6 How does REDD+ fit in your country's national low-carbon development strategy/plan, if any, or in the strategy/plan for the forest and other relevant sectors (e.g., agriculture, water, energy, transportation)?

The REDD + fits well with several programs and national policies. It is between one of the program National investment for the environment and the natural resources (PNIERN) that has integrated the REDD as one of its programs, the National programs of agricultural investment and of safety food (PNIASA) integrates the issue environmental in agriculture and forestry and the National Action Plan for the sector of water and sanitation (PANSEA). All of these programs are cross-cutting and allow a good view of environmental problems at the level of all sectors of activity.

It should be noted that strategies are developed through national reduction of the gas emissions to greenhouse effect, the deforestation and the degradation of the environment.

3.7 Please briefly describe the envisaged national management arrangements for REDD+, explaining at what level of government REDD+ would be steered.

REDD + must be taken into account for a high level of national decision (Presidency, Prime Minister's Office), coordinated by the technical ministries. The REDD + covers a cross-sectional issue several actors and sectors of activity. This position is expected to include and involve all sectors and departments who share on the environment in general and forests in particular. A group of cross-sectoral technical coordination and multi-stakeholders to prepare the approaches REDD + for the country was created in December 2011.

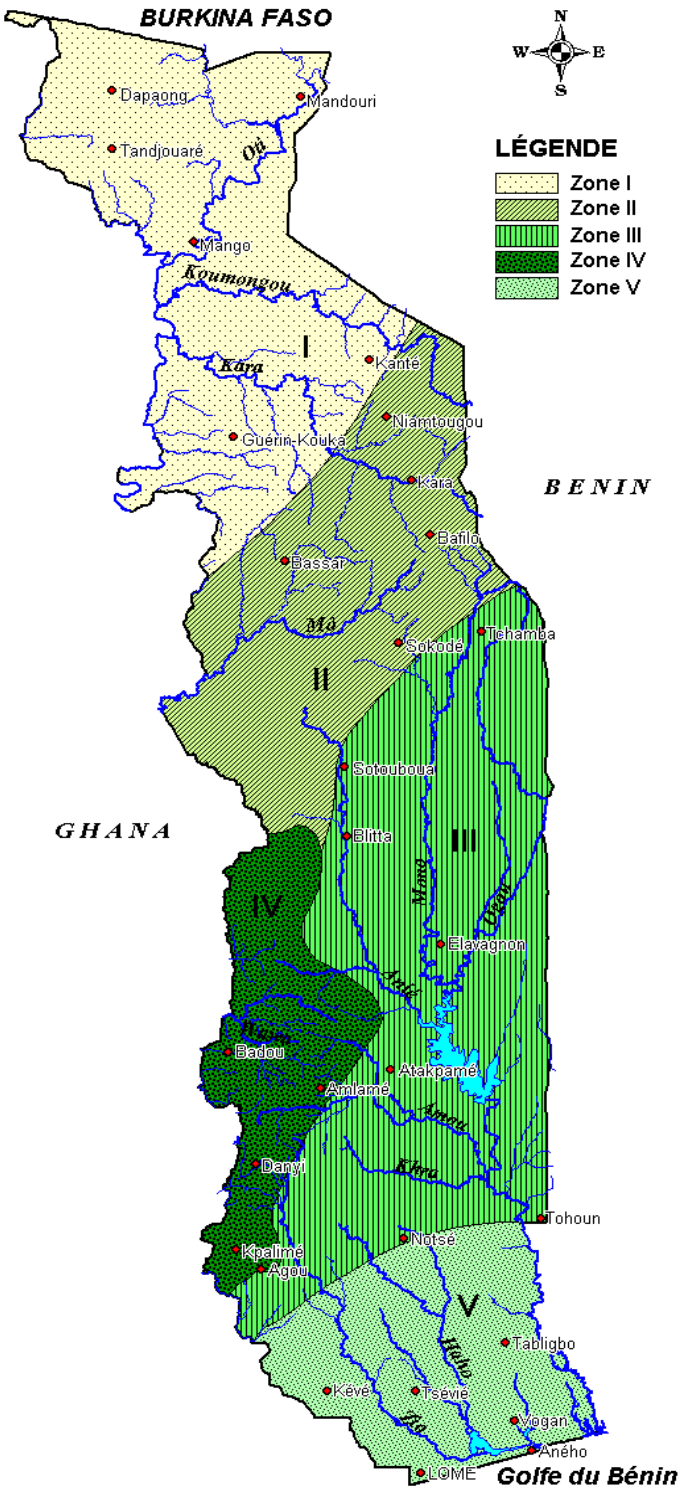
3.8 Please briefly describe the proposed consultations that would be conducted to design the REDD+ strategy.

The approach REDD + in Togo will be participatory. There is the full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular local communities and NGOs in all activities of the REDD +.

Measures compatible with the preservation of natural forests and biological diversity will be implemented by ensuring that activities REDD + do lend themselves to a conversion of natural artificial forests but are rather to protect and conserve these forests.

These measures will be the services rendered by ecosystems with strengthen social and environmental benefits. A national transparent structure and effective forest governance should be implemented, taking account of the legislation and national sovereignty.

Appendix 1: Areas



eco-flora of Togo. Ern (1979)

Zone I: Zone des plaines du nord

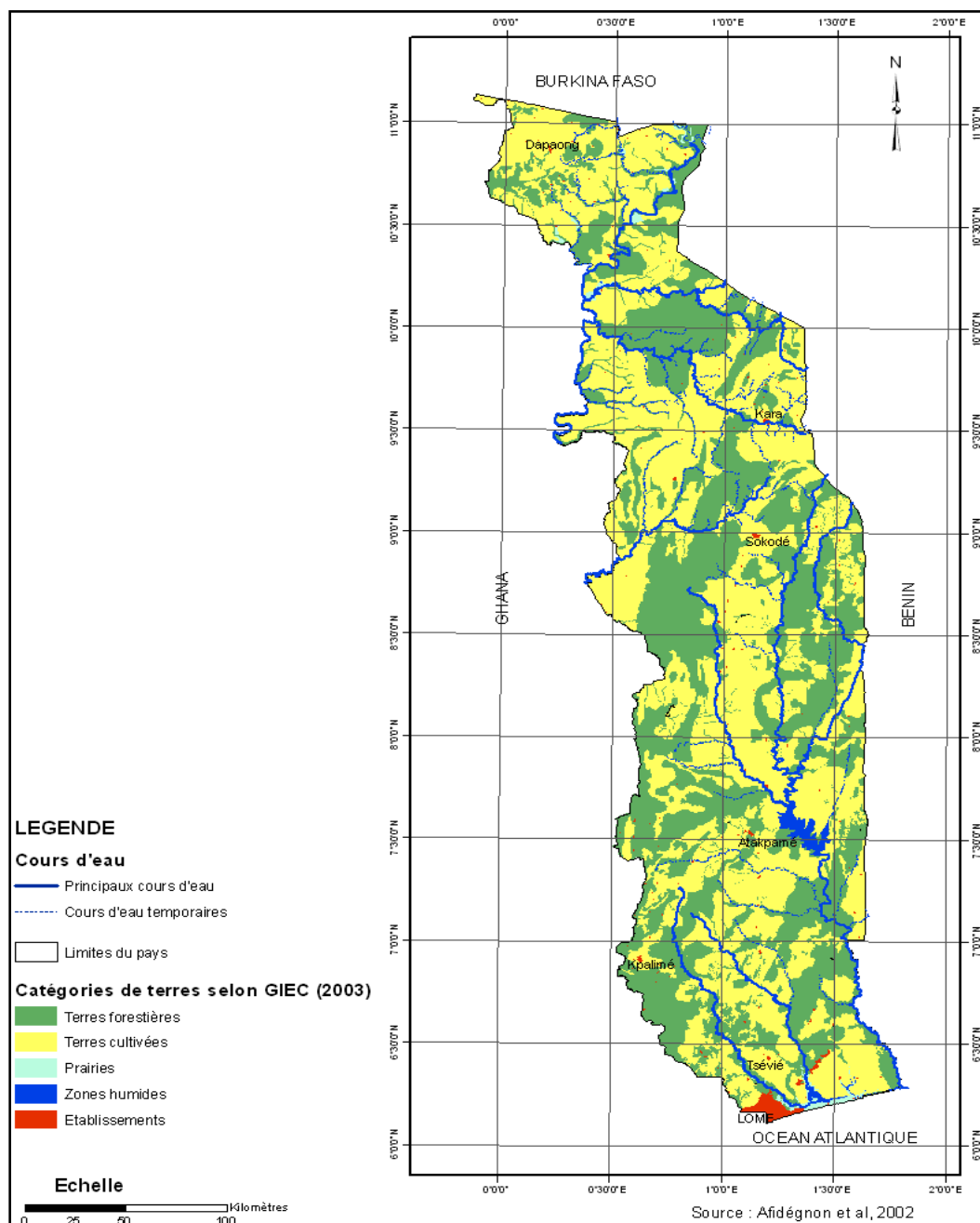
Zone III : Zone des plaines du centre

Zone V : zone des plaines côtières du sud

Zone II : zone des montagnes du nord

Zone IV : zone méridionale des Monts Togo (zone forestière)

Appendix 2: Distribution of occupations of the soil (DCN, 2010)



Appendix 3: Area of the occupations of the soil

Catégorie de terre (GIEC, 2003)	Système de classification nationale	Superficie (ha)
Etablissements	Agglomérations	42173,286
Prairies	Prairies	34583,12
Terres Cultivées	Mosaïque Jachère-Culture	961343,804
	Parc agroforestier	2097447,07
Terres Forestières	Mangroves	1000
	Forêt dense semi-décidue	149005,094
	Forêts claires, sèches et savanes	2307719,27
	Plantations forestières	38000
Zone humide	Mares, lacs et barrages	49191,877
TOTAL		5680463,52