

TOGOLESE REPUBLIC
Work – Liberty – Homeland



REDD+ readiness in Togo
Mid-term review
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)



Lomé, July 12, 2017

Version of July 12, 2017 (edited on August 30, 2017)

MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST RESOURCES (MERF)
Rue SAKAKAWA, Administrative District, Tel (00228) 22 21 28 97,
Email: merft_togo@yahoo.fr, LOME-TOGO



REDD+ National Coordination, Togo

Office of the FCPF focal point: ODEF Head Office, 20, rue des Evala, Quartier Agbalépédogan, BP: 334, Tel: 26 61 87 35 -Lomé-Togo. Email: reddtogo@yahoo.fr, Website: www.reddtogo.tg

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AMCC+	
EI	Expression of Interest
ANGE	National Environmental Management Agency
PA	Protected Areas
AT2ER	Togolese Agency for Electrification and Renewable Energy
ITA	International Technical Assistant
WB	World Bank
CBDR/IFN	Management Unit for the Forest Resources Database and National Forest Inventory Results
CCD	Cantonal Development Committee
CCDD	Local Commission for Sustainable Development
CCE	Environmental Specifications
CF-REDD+	REDD+ Women's Consortium
CGES	Environmental and Social Management Framework
CN-REDD+	National REDD+ Committee
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
CNDD	National Committee for Sustainable Development
CNJ	National Youth Council
CNODD	National Council of Civil Society Organizations for Sustainable Development
CVD	Village Development Committee
CPDD	Prefectural Sustainable Development Commission
CRDD	Regional Sustainable Development Commission
CROPPA	Regional Coordinations of Farmer and Agricultural Producer Organizations
CTOP	Togolese Coordination of Producer Organizations
DEP	Department of Studies and Planning
DFCEP	Directorate of Funding and Plan Implementation Monitoring
DRF	Directorate of Forest Resources
E-D/ADCF	NGO for Development and Education and Association for Women's Defense and Advice
EA	Environmental Assessment
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
FCFA	African Financial Community Franc
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FMT	Facility Management Team of the FCPF
FNE	National Fund for the Environment
FNDF	National Fund for Forest Development
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GAD	Agroforestry for Development
SLWM	Sustainable Land and Water Management
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
GNT-REDD	REDD+ National Working Group
NFI	National Forest Inventory
IGF	General Financial Inspectorate
ITRA	Togolese Institute for Agronomic Research
NAMAs	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Measures
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
MAEH	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Hydraulics
MASPFA	Ministry for Social Action, the Promotion of Women, and Literacy

MATDCL	Ministry for Territorial Administration, Decentralization, and Local Communities
MERF	Ministry for the Environment and Forest Resources
MPDAT	Ministry for Planning, Development and Spatial Planning
MPIDO	Mainyoto Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization
MRV	Measure Reporting Verification
NAMAs	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
REL/RL	Reference Emission Level/Reference Level
ODEF	Office for Forest Development and Use
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
UN-REDD	United Nations REDD+ Program
PACJA	Pan African Climate Justice Alliance
PC	Participants' Committee
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
PNIASAN	National Programs for Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutritional Safety
PROVES	Program for the Promotion of Solar Energy
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
TFP	Technical and Financial Partners
REDD+	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.
MTR	Mid-term review
R-PP	Readiness Plan Proposal
GS	General Secretariat
GIS	Geographic Information System
SNSF	National Forest Monitoring System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
UGBDC	Cartographic Database Management Unit
UL	University of Lomé
UTCATF	Land Use, Changes in the Allocation of Land and Forests

Table of Contents

Abbreviations and Acronyms	ii
Table of Contents	1
List of tables	2
List of Figures.....	2
Summary	3
1. Introduction.....	4
2 Progress in implementation of the measures in the R-PP, Oct 2015 - June 2017.....	8
2.1 Component 1: Organization of preparation and consultation.....	8
2.2 Component 2: Development of the national REDD+ strategy	24
2.3 Component 3: Reference emission levels/Reference levels	42
2.4 Component 4 Forest monitoring systems and safeguard measures.....	47
3. Analysis of the progress made on activities financed by the FCPF	52
3.1 Analysis of the main challenges	52
3.2 Annual work plan.....	53
4. Respect of common approach principles	54
5. Update of the funding plan for REDD+ activities/preparation.....	55
6. Summary of the additional grant request submitted to the FCPF	58
6.1 Objective of the readiness preparation phase covered by the request.....	58
6.2 Duration of the readiness preparation phase covered by the request.....	58
6.3 Summary of the activities to be funded by the FCPF	58

List of tables

Table1: Summary of progress in relation to FCPF criteria	5
Table2: RPP components financed by the FCPF	10
Table3: RPP components funded by ProREDD/GIZ in the initial phase (2014-2016).....	11
Table4: RPP components initially under IDLMP funding.....	11
Table5: Summary of consultation and support activities for the establishment of participation platforms, October 2015 - June 2017.....	19
Table6: Current status of analytical studies, June 2017.....	30
Table7: Elements for a national REDD+ strategy in Togo (Draft 0)	35
Table 8: Result of the assessment of capacities in Togo in SNSF	49
Table 9: State of the financial progress of the activities funded by the FCPF fund in US\$, June 30, 2017	53
Table 10: Update of the funding plan for REDD+ activities/preparation.....	55
Table11: Initial Togo R-PP Budget (January 2015); commitment up to December 31, 2018; request for additional funds from the FCPF (2018/2019).....	58
Table12: Summary of funds allocated for each component with the additional funding requested from the FCPF for the period from 1 January 2018 to December 31, 2019.....	59
Table 13: Activities proposed for the additional grant (component 1.1)	60
Table 14: Activities proposed for the additional grant (component 1.2)	60
Table15: Complementary studies proposed for the additional grant (component 2a).....	61
Table 16: Activities proposed for the additional grant (component 2b)	61
Table 17: Activities proposed for the additional grant (component 2c).....	61
Table 18: Activities proposed for the additional grant (component 2.5)	61
Table 19: Activities proposed for the additional grant (component 3).....	62
Table 20: Activities proposed for the additional grant (component 4.1)	63
Table 21: Activities proposed for the additional grant (component 4.2)	63

List of Figures

Figure: 1 Operational institutional arrangements for REDD+ readiness.....	15
Figure: 2 Outline of the feedback mechanism	16
Figure: 3 Types of images available on forest change in Togo (DFS 2017)	44

Summary

This document was written in a participatory manner by the REDD+ National Coordination team and summarizes the progress of the REDD+ preparation process via the implementation of the R-PP. The report covers the period from October 2015 (effective start of operational activities) to June 30, 2017. To date, Togo has progressed considerably in various areas of the readiness process, in particular: (i) the implementation of institutional arrangements for REDD+; (ii) the engagement of a wide range of stakeholders, notably organizations of civil society; (iii) the analytical work underway for the development of the REDD+ National Strategy, for which an initial version is available; and (iv) the completion of the first National Forest Inventory (NFI) which has produced useful results for the sustainable management of forest resources. Further, dialogues and consultations at national level have enabled good understanding of REDD+ by the stakeholders, with an emphasis on issues of gender and local community involvement which continue to need to be reinforced.

The REDD+ National Committee (CN-REDD+) and the REDD+ National Working Group (GNT-REDD+) are operational and their members are actively participating in the REDD+ process. Eleven ministers sit on the CN-REDD+, supported by the Office of the President of the Republic and representatives of the other stakeholders (civil society, private sector, local elected officials, etc.) After two years of preparation work, REDD+ is beginning to be integrated into national development strategies and constitutes a central element of Togo's nationally determined contribution (NDC) submitted to the United Nations Framework Agreement on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The CN-REDD+ is currently discussing possible options for funding the REDD+ strategy. The stakeholders wish for the preparation phase to be accompanied by pilot projects on the ground. Going forward, the implementation of the REDD+ strategy will focus on mainstreaming REDD+ in the policies and programs of various development sectors. However, additional resources are necessary to finalize a solid and complete REDD+ strategy; in particular, to develop the reference emissions level for forests (RELf), the national forest monitoring system (NFMS), and the Measuring, Reporting and Verifying (MRV) arrangements for the proposed REDD+ options.

The initial version of the REDD+ strategy establishes three major areas for work: (i) forests and land use; with a strong emphasis on the restoration of degraded landscapes and the promotion of agroforestry; (ii) forests and energy, focusing on both biomass and alternative energy; and (iii) land governance and management. Approaches for REDD+ interventions have been identified and will be further developed. The NFI has set up 945 permanent forest plots, and it is vital that these are monitored to enable the establishment of a credible RELf that will help improve the management of forest resources, including carbon, as part of the NFMS, the national greenhouse gas inventory, and the MRV arrangements. The NFI shows that current forest cover is at 24.24% (not 6.8% as previously indicated in the RPP, and based on global data sets), but a large proportion of forests have been degraded and are at risk in the short-term. The use of biomass energy (fuelwood and charcoal) exceeds official production by more than 100% and is an important factor in degradation, along with bush fires.

At mid-term, despite initial difficulties, the process is progressing significantly, but there is still work to be done. In parallel to its request for additional funding for REDD+ readiness, Togo is actively seeking funds from various technical and financial partners for the implementation of activities on the ground and to support efforts for the mobilization of domestic resources.

This mid-term review is accompanied by a declaration of support from civil society organizations and another specific declaration from the Togo REDD+ Women's Consortium, as well as the resolution establishing validation of the report by the CN-REDD+ (see annexes 4, 5 and 6).

1. Introduction

Togo joined the REDD+ mechanism, in particular the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), via resolution PC/16/2013/9 in 2013. Since October 2015, it has been implementing its REDD+ readiness plan proposal (R-PP) document with the support of three international programs, and the contribution of the Togolese government:

- the REDD+ readiness support project funded by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) covering the period 2015-2018;
- the Readiness and Rehabilitation of Forests in Togo REDD+ support program ("ProREDD") funded by the German government and implemented by GIZ and covering an initial phase for the period 2014-2016 and a second phase for the period 2017-2019; and
- the Integrated Disaster and Land Management Project (IDLMP) funded by the World Bank, covering the period 2012-2016 and extended to June 30, 2017.

In addition to these programs, Togo benefits from the support of the UN-REDD program in terms of enhancing national capacity in various areas of REDD+ via the participation of national groups in discussion/training workshops and seminars.

This mid-term review (MTR) assesses the progress of each of the activities for each component of the R-PP and gives an overall view of how its implementation is progressing. A joint critical analysis of the REDD+ National Coordination and the stakeholders was carried out and the strong and weak points in the implementation of the R-PP in Togo are noted. On the basis of this analysis, a detailed request for additional funding is set out in this document, with activities that will be finalized between now and December 2019. On the whole, the preparation process has moved forward in a satisfactory manner and the results obtained are encouraging and, most of all, innovative for the country. Table 1 summarizes the progress made in implementing the R-PP for each component, based on a process involving critical analysis of the REDD+ National Coordination and all stakeholders.

For the creation of this MTR, an MTR drafting plan based on the structure of the Readiness Package (FMT Note 2012-6) and its assessment criteria (FMT Note 2013-1 rev.) was adopted in January 2017. The report was written in a collaborative manner by all the members of the REDD+ National Coordination and in collaboration with the stakeholders. The REDD+ National Coordination was supported in developing this document by its International Technical Assistant (ITA). A review ("self-assessment") with the main stakeholders was carried out on July 6, 2017, the results of which were incorporated into this version of the MTR dated July 12, 2017, including the internal self-assessment of the REDD+ National Coordination. In addition, five regional workshops, organized in April 2017, enabled the gathering of contributions from the various parties involved. The report was developed in close collaboration with the World Bank and the German Development Agency (GIZ). Comments from these experts were also incorporated during the drafting of the document.

Table1: Summary of progress in relation to FCPF criteria

Legend		Significant progress	
		Good progress but still room for improvement	
		Work required	
		No progress so far	
Components	Objectives	Assessment	
		REDD+ National Coordination	Civil society
1. Organization and consultations			
1a. National REDD+ management arrangements	1) Accountability and transparency		
	2) Operational mandate and budget		
	3) Mechanisms for multi-sector coordination and cross-sector collaboration		
	4) Technical supervision capacity		
	5) Fund management capacity		
	6) Mechanism for feedback and appeals		
1b. Consultation, participation and awareness	7) Participation and commitment of major stakeholders		
	8) Consultation process		
	9) Information distribution and access to information		
	10) Use and disclosure of the results of consultations		
2. Preparation of the REDD+ strategy			
2a. Assessment of land use, changes in the allocation of land, forest laws, Policies and governance	11) Assessment and analysis		
	12) Ranking of direct and indirect factors in/obstacles to forest development		
	13) Linking these favorable/unfavorable elements and the activities of REDD+		
	14) Action plans to take into account the right to natural resources, land tenure and governance		
	15) Impact on forest laws and policies		
2b. Strategic REDD+ options	16) Selection and prioritization of strategic options for REDD+		
	17) Feasibility assessment		
	18) Impact of strategic options on sectoral policies in force		

Components	Objectives	Assessment	
<i>2c. Implementation framework</i>	19) Adoption and application of laws and regulations		
	20) Implementation guidelines		
	21) Benefit-sharing arrangement		
	22) National REDD+ registry and REDD+ activity monitoring		
<i>2d. Social and environmental impacts</i>	23) Analysis of issues relating to social and environmental safeguards		
	24) The design of the REDD+ strategy based on impact		
	25) Environmental and Social Management Framework		
3. Reference emission level/reference level			
	26) Demonstration of the method		
	27) Use of historical data and adaptation to the national context		
	28) Technical feasibility of the methodological approach and compliance with UNFCCC/IPCC recommendations and guidelines		
4. Forest monitoring systems and safeguard measures			
<i>4a. National forest monitoring system</i>	29) Explanation of the monitoring method		
	30) Demonstration of the first phases of application		
	31) Institutional arrangements and capacity		
<i>4b. System of information on the multiple advantages, governance and safeguards</i>	32) Identification of aspects not connected with carbon and relevant social and environmental issues		
	33) Monitoring, reporting, and exchange of information		
	34) Institutional arrangements and capacity		

The mid-term review shows significant progress particularly in terms of the criteria for Component 1 (Organization and Consultation), where a lot of work has been done with the participation of all the stakeholders. Component 2 (Preparation of the REDD+ National Strategy) shows work required for several criteria, while for others there is no progress recorded yet because it is necessary to wait for key results from the analytical studies that are still ongoing. However, an initial version of the REDD+ strategy has been developed based on the results of the studies completed to date. The results from the other studies will be made available between now and December 2017 and will enable this initial version to be completed. Components 3 (Reference Level) and 4 (Forest Monitoring Systems and Safeguard Measures) show some progress due to the completion of the first forest inventory, but additional funding is required to complete the activities linked to these components.

For the majority of the criteria, the results of the mid-term review are similar for the two categories of actors, in terms of the level of completion of activities. However, the level of understanding of the criteria differs between the two. In view of the future self-assessment for the R-package, an effort will be made to improve the stakeholders' understanding of the issues and criteria involved in the FCPF assessment framework.

2 Progress in implementation of the measures in the R-PP, Oct 2015 - June 2017

2.1 Component 1: Organization of preparation and consultation

Sub-component 1a: National REDD+ management arrangements

The FCPF funding grant agreement was signed between the Government of Togo and the World Bank on January 21, 2015, and operational work began on October 1, 2015. Since that date, national arrangements for development and future management of REDD+ have been implemented, in particular: (i) management for the execution of REDD+ funding programs, organization and transparency at the national, regional and local levels; (ii) the coordination of REDD+ activities, mandate and operational budgets; (iii) the process of incorporating REDD+ into national strategies (sustainable development plan, NDC, NAMAs, cross-sector coordination); (iv) technical supervision capacities; (v) fund management capacities and (vi) mechanism for feedback and appeals.

(i) Accountability and transparency

The legal framework and institutional arrangements for the effective management of the REDD+ process in Togo are fully in place and operational. The legal framework consists of various laws ensuring the independent and transparent operation (both financially and in terms of decision-making) of the REDD+ administrative bodies in Togo:

At the national level

Decree No. 2016-007/PR of January 25, 2016¹ established 3 administrative bodies for REDD+ in Togo:

REDD+ National Committee (NC-REDD): consists of thirty-five (35) members, who represent the institutions of the State (13 Ministries and high-ranking officials), civil society organizations, the private sector, traditional chieftaincies, and research institutions. The REDD+ National Committee, a decision-making body, is chaired by the Minister for the Environment and Forest Resources, who reports to the Prime Minister. The Minister is assisted in this role by a Vice-Chairman, who is the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Hydraulics. The REDD+ National Committee held its first meeting on February 23, 2017. At the end of this meeting, the REDD+ National Committee adopted two resolutions: the first² relates to the creation of the REDD+ steering committee (CP-REDD+) within the REDD+ National Committee, a consultative body tasked with rendering an opinion on any subject on which it is consulted, while the second resolution sets the direction for future funding for the implementation of the national REDD+ strategy, including international resources such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF)³. The CN-REDD+ discussed the mobilization of national resources in accordance with the decree establishing the REDD+ administrative bodies. At its second meeting on July 7, 2017, the NC-REDD adopted the MTR and authorized its submission to the FCPF. The CN-REDD+ provides support for every phase in the REDD+ process and its resolutions are public.

- **REDD+ National Working Group (NWG REDD+):** is a technical body which provides support to the REDD+ National Committee and the REDD+ National Coordination. It consists of a multidisciplinary

¹ View the decree at <http://www.reddtogo.tg/index.php/ressources/textes-legislatifs-et-reglementaires/send/9-texte-legislatif-et-reglementaire/36-decret-n-2016-007>

² The resolution can be downloaded at <http://www.reddtogo.tg/index.php/ressources/textes-legislatifs-et-reglementaires/send/9-texte-legislatif-et-reglementaire/40-resolutions-2017-du-comite-national-redd>

³ The resolution can be downloaded at <http://www.reddtogo.tg/index.php/ressources/textes-legislatifs-et-reglementaires/send/9-texte-legislatif-et-reglementaire/41-resolutions-2017-du-comite-national-redd>

team whose members are from 13 institutions (public administration, civil society organizations, technical and financial partners). In order to enable it to successfully carry out its task, the capacities of the GNT-REDD+ have been enhanced in terms of its roles and responsibilities in the monitoring and assessment of the REDD+ process. This enhancement of its capabilities has enabled the members of the National Working Group to (i) approve the monitoring and assessment manual drawn up by the National Coordination and (ii) begin to design, via a participative and gradual process, the monitoring and assessment tools (results framework, budget, and analysis).

It should be noted that under the terms of decree no. 2016-007/PR, the National Working Group is formed of institutions. The REDD+ National Coordination involves the members of this group based on their areas of competence, in order to accomplish technical tasks such as drawing up the terms of reference for studies, the assessment of proposals from different consultants, or the assessment of methodological notes and study reports. With the start of the development of the national REDD+ strategy in the second half of 2017, the meetings of members of the National Working Group will be stepped up.

- **REDD+ National Coordination⁴:** is responsible for the daily management of the REDD+ process. It is led by a national coordinator and is made up of seven (07) units: the program support unit; the administrative and financial unit; the information, education and communication unit; the monitoring and assessment unit; the "measuring, reporting and verification" (MRV) unit; the legal affairs unit - Environmental, Social and Strategic Assessment; and the procurement unit. In addition to its day-to-day activities, the National Coordination holds weekly meetings to coordinate the various activities. The National Coordination is supported by an International Technical Assistant (ITA) who makes regular visits to Togo.

The three REDD+ administrative bodies are all operational. Representatives of the different stakeholders within each of these bodies are appointed via the internal procedures of their own institutions or corporations, with the exception of the National Coordination, whose members are recruited via a call for applications. Regular meetings are held with the Project Lead at the World Bank in Togo, the World Bank's monitoring missions which are held twice a year, as well as regular meetings with the representatives of ProREDD/GIZ in Togo

At the regional and local level

At the regional level, decision no. 017/SG/MERF of April 12, 2012 designates the Regional Directorates of the Environment and Forest Resources as REDD+ focal points, responsible for coordination of REDD+ activities. These are linked to the prefectural level via the Prefectural Directorates for the Environment and Forest Resources. At the level of each region, a representative is designated to monitor the REDD+ activities closely. At the level of each region and prefecture, a coordination and exchange framework is established and serves to link all the parties involved. These coordination frameworks meet on a quarterly basis. The current RPP funding has enabled these decentralized structures to be implemented and made operational, but additional funding is required to build their capacities for the supervision of REDD+ activities at the local level.

(ii) Operational mandate and budget⁵

⁴ Previously called UCN-REDD+ (REDD+ National Coordination Unit)

⁵ For the amounts for each source, see table 11

Decree No. 2016-007/PR of January 25, 2016 specifies the allocations for each REDD+ administrative body in Togo. The REDD+ National Coordination draws up a plan for its activities with the support of the National Working Group and submits this to the REDD+ National Committee. Article 15 of decree no. 2016-007/PR of January 25, 2016 states that "the resources necessary for operation and activities shall originate from: i) projects funded within the REDD+ framework; ii) the allocation included in the national budget; iii) the national environmental fund; iv) the national forest development fund; v) support from technical and financial partners; vi) donations, bequests and other lawful resources."

The R-PP is currently implemented with the financial support of the FCPF, the World Bank via the IDLMP, which ended on June 30, 2017, the German Development Agency (GIZ) via ProREDD, and the contribution of the State. There is no funding from UN-REDD for the implementation of the R-PP.

Of these four sources of R-PP funding and technical support for REDD+ readiness in Togo:

- **The Togolese government** provides support to all REDD+ activities in kind, essentially via MERF. Offices are provided by ODEF and the salaries of the four officials recruited within the Coordination team are provided by the government up until completion of the readiness phase.
- **The FCPF**, administered by the World Bank, provides support for the REDD+ readiness process as a whole, with an emphasis on the following activities:

Table2: RPP components financed by the FCPF

Components	Activities financed by the FCPF
Component 1a National arrangements for readiness management	Recruitment of REDD+ National Coordination staff; Operational and logistic support, REDD+ National Coordination staff; ITA
Component 1b Consultation and participation process	Capacity building for REDD+ stakeholders, civil society organization networks across the country and a huge awareness-raising campaign among stakeholders regarding the REDD+ process
Component 2a Assessment of land use, changes in the allocation of land, forest laws, policies, governance	Collaborative analytical studies covering the different sectors and the organization of workshops for the approval of results with stakeholders
Component 2b Defining strategic options	Initial REDD+ strategy; Support for inter-ministry workshops to boost the development of strategic options for REDD+;
Component 2c Establishing an implementation framework for REDD+	Development of a complaints and appeals mechanism, together with the development, consultation and approval of benefit-sharing options (carbon and non-carbon);
Component 2d Social/environmental impacts of REDD+ readiness	Carrying out the SESA process (study and consultations)

Recently, in May 2017, financial and technical backing (US \$35,000) from the civil society capacity-building fund of the FCPF, received via the intermediary organizations for Africa (PACJA/MPIDO), was granted to the NGO group (E-D/ADCF) to boost the participation of Civil Society and local communities in the protection of forests in Togo.

- **The German development agency, via the GIZ project ProREDD**, is working closely with the REDD+ National Coordination and FCPF to implement the R-PP, with an emphasis on the following activities:

Table3: RPP components funded by ProREDD/GIZ in the initial phase (2014-2016)

Components	Activities financed by GIZ/ProREDD
Component 3 Reference level	Institutional and organizational support for MERF structures to ensure the effective implementation of the national REDD+ strategy and the forest monitoring system Creation of Togo's first land use map
Component 4a National forest monitoring system	Design and implementation of the first national forest inventory (NFI) as part of REDD+; Preparation of the second national forest inventory (2019-2020); Contribution to the implementation of a Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, based on a forest resources monitoring system

As part of the plan for the second support phase over the period 2017-2019, ProREDD intends to implement the prefectural forest management plan in the country's forested area, including in relation to issues concerning the management of forested land. A plan for the restoration of forest landscapes (*Global Forest landscape restoration/REDD+*) is also in the development phase, with the goal of carrying out restoration activities across the entire coastal region (around 0.5 million ha). The ProREDD program is closely coordinated with the implementation of the R-PP and there are regular exchanges between the REDD+ National Coordination and ProREDD.

- **The IDLMP**, administered by the World Bank, initially focused its support on the following activities:

Table4: RPP components initially under IDLMP funding

Components	Activities planned for IDLMP funding
Component 3 Implementation of RELF/RLF (reference emission level for forests / reference level for forests)	The interpretation of historical data and design of a national forest monitoring system and a reference level for forests
Component 4 Monitoring system and safeguard measures	Develop a plan for an MRV monitoring system for carbon, non-carbon benefits and the adjustment of natural systems to climate change

The IDLMP ended its activities on June 30, 2017. The planned WB/IDLMP funding could not be fully guaranteed. The main reason for the non-funding of the rest of the REDD+ activities by the IDLMP is the gap between the planned dates for the REDD+ activities, which require the results of analytical studies that are still in progress, and the IDLMP's closing date (June 30, 2017). A sum of US \$138,000 was mobilized to fund the activities for components 3 and 4 under the current financial framework for R-PP implementation, versus the sum of US \$1,289,000 initially declared in the R-PP. The FCPF funding for components 1 and 2 ends on December 31, 2018 and the IDLMP funding ended in June 2017. The result is a funding gap for the readiness phase in Togo, especially for components 3 and 4 and the readiness work that is still being underway. GIZ's Pro-REDD project is continuing until June 30, 2019 and will fulfill all of its financial commitments in relation to its own management.

(iii) Mechanisms for multi-sector coordination and cross-sector collaboration

Several bodies and institutions have been set up to ensure effective multi-sector coordination and cross-sector collaboration.

The REDD+ National Coordination: Is supervised by the Ministry for the Environment and Forest Resources. It is responsible for the implementation of operational activities for REDD+ readiness and is also tasked with ensuring the effective exchange of information, as well as organizing multi-sector meetings for the development of the national REDD+ strategy. To this end, the REDD+ National Coordination prepares, plans and provides support for the implementation of multi-sector coordination (principally with the ministries of agriculture, energy, the environment, infrastructure and spatial planning). Focus groups, constituting a major tool, were implemented within each of these sectoral ministries. The task of these focus groups was to analyze the results of the analytical studies in coordination with their various sectors, to supply the necessary information for the refining of the preliminary strategic options, and to ensure that the needs of their sector are taken into account in the development of the national REDD+ strategy.

Further, the planning of activities is carried out together with all the stakeholders who are represented on the steering committee which supports the REDD+ readiness process. The implementation of these activities is subject to obtaining a 'no objection' letter from the World Bank. The reports for the different activities, workshops etc. are public⁶ and accessible to all stakeholders. One challenging area is the operation of the coordination groups that have been established, and the need for increased participation from civil society stakeholders.

REDD+ National Committee (CN-REDD+) This is the top-level body, which ensures inter-sector coordination for the REDD+ process at a high political level. CN-REDD+ relies for consultation on the National Sustainable Development Commission (CNDD), implemented by decree no. 2011-016/PR of 12 January 2011, which is still in the process of becoming operational. The CNDD will be required to play the role of a national platform for REDD+ consultation. The CNDD is therefore prepared to take into account the essential factors involved in REDD+, including the representation of vulnerable groups (women, children, smallholder farmers, etc.), the meeting schedule (quarterly) and other factors deemed necessary to ensure that consultation is effective and transparent. As part of the ongoing decentralization in Togo, the National Sustainable Development Commission is represented at the local level by the Local Sustainable Development Commissions (CLDD).

More specifically, the CN-REDD+ enables high-level inter-sector discussions to take place, with direct exchanges between the ministers for the different sectors involved in the REDD+ process. In this way, discussions were launched in February 2017 regarding the possible strategic options, in particular agroforestry, the link between REDD+ and all protected areas, REDD+ in urban areas and the national sustainable energy program.

In addition, Togo has been undertaking institutional reforms and has begun to incorporate aspects of REDD+ in its policies and programs. It committed itself by signing the Paris agreement⁷ on September 19, 2016 and voting in the National Assembly to ratify this agreement on May 23, 2017,⁸ and has undertaken reforms such as the creation of the Togolese Agency for Electrification and Renewable Energy (AT2ER) to support its policy of developing energy services with a focus on "access to energy for all". This recent development is of great importance to the development of the REDD+ Strategy

⁶ The reports are available at <http://www.reddtogo.tg/index.php/ressources/rapports>

⁷ <http://www.republicoftogo.com/Toutes-les-rubriques/Environnement/Faure-Gnassingbe-a-signer-l-Accord-de-Paris>

⁸ <http://www.republicoftogo.com/Toutes-les-rubriques/Environnement/Prochaine-ratification-de-l-accord-sur-le-climat>

("forest and energy"), given the traditional importance of biomass energy nationwide. The new institution is in its operational phase and will be tasked, among other things, with implementing the solar energy promotion program (PROVES), at an overall cost of 80 billion FCFA⁹, which when completed will enable connections to low-voltage consumers, public lighting, and electrical fittings in homes. This demonstrates Togo's commitment to shifting to renewable energy, thus helping reduce the consumption of plant biomass, which represents more than 80% of the energy consumed by the population of Togo.

To ensure and promote clean investment in the country, in particular in the 'forest and land' sector to tackle the increasing degradation of forests and treed savannas, reforms to the land code and penal code have been undertaken (strategic focus 3, which requires an inter-sector approach). The new land code is currently in the consultation phase at national level, in particular via the national land forum held from 18 to 22 April 2017, chaired by the Prime Minister, on the theme "inclusive land governance for sustainable development: time for action"¹⁰. The ongoing revision of the penal code has triggered the simultaneous revision of the forest code, which will also take the REDD+ context into account. Introducing all these reforms is not an easy process, requiring broad consultation and financial resources. Further, public expectations are very high, in particular in terms of access to clean energy in a country where around 60% of the population lives below the poverty line.

In the agricultural sector, reforms are underway and include the adoption of the new agriculture policy which already incorporates the sustainable management of natural resources and the national agricultural investment program for food and nutritional safety (PNIASAN).

The urban planning sector has also developed a green spaces and monuments strategy for the city of Lomé, as well as a national housing and urban development policy. Urban forestry and plantations along public roads occupy an important place in urban development schemes.

The challenge of getting Togo out of its situation of poverty to become an emerging country requires an increased mobilization of funds to boost sustainable development in all sectors in order to avoid the current situation where 80% of the Togolese population depend on forest resources for their survival. The revival of the economy must establish solid foundations in terms of spatial planning, land law, and the fair administration of justice in order to attract investment. All these areas of reform are underway and the REDD+ readiness process is a major factor in their development, but it is not yet clear how long they will take to come to fruition, given the scale of the task and the lack of significant funding.

The results of the study on the incorporation of the forestry sector into other related sectors and the analysis of the legal framework for the sectors involved in the REDD+ process will help boost the integration of REDD+ in the various development sectors. Details of the studies are set out in section 2.2.

(iv) Technical supervision capacity

Technical supervision capacity is provided via meetings of the CN-REDD+, the REDD+ National Working Group, and the other focus groups, which enable a discussion of how the process is progressing. The Steering Committee established by the CN-REDD+ is responsible for examining or re-examining decisions taken as part of the REDD+ process within a broader context. This means receiving, producing, synthesizing and proposing guidelines on priorities for the organization and implementation of the national REDD+ strategy, giving its opinion on relations between the

⁹ 1 US\$ = 500 FCFA (local currency)

¹⁰ <http://www.republicoftogo.com/Toutes-les-rubriques/Politique/Gouvernance-fonciere-ambitieuse-et-volontariste>

administrative bodies for the REDD+ process and public institutions, technical and financial partners, and other stakeholders in the process.

The principal stakeholders in the process, namely the NGOs represented by the National Council of Civil Society Organizations for Sustainable Development (CNODD), the producer organizations represented by the Togolese Coordination of Producer Organizations (CTOP), the young people represented by the National Youth Council (CNJ) and the women represented by the Togo REDD+ Women's Consortium (CF-REDD+ Togo), are now equipped with roadmaps to enable them to carry out activities at the grassroots level. Five regional workshops were organized, from 17 to 21 April 2017, to take stock of the situation at the regional level.

It should be noted that outside these coordination groups at the regional and prefectural levels, focus groups have been also implemented within the various ministries involved (agriculture and livestock, mines and energy, urban planning and housing, land planning and management, finance and the economy, environment and forest resources, social action and the advancement of women). These groups are tasked with analyzing the results of various studies in relation to the strategic options for REDD+ and contributing to the development of the REDD+ strategy in coordination with their respective sectors.¹¹ Figure 1 shows the operational institutional arrangements for REDD+ readiness in Togo.

¹¹ An information and exchange workshop on the roles and responsibilities of these sectoral focus groups was organized on May 18, 2017 in Lomé.

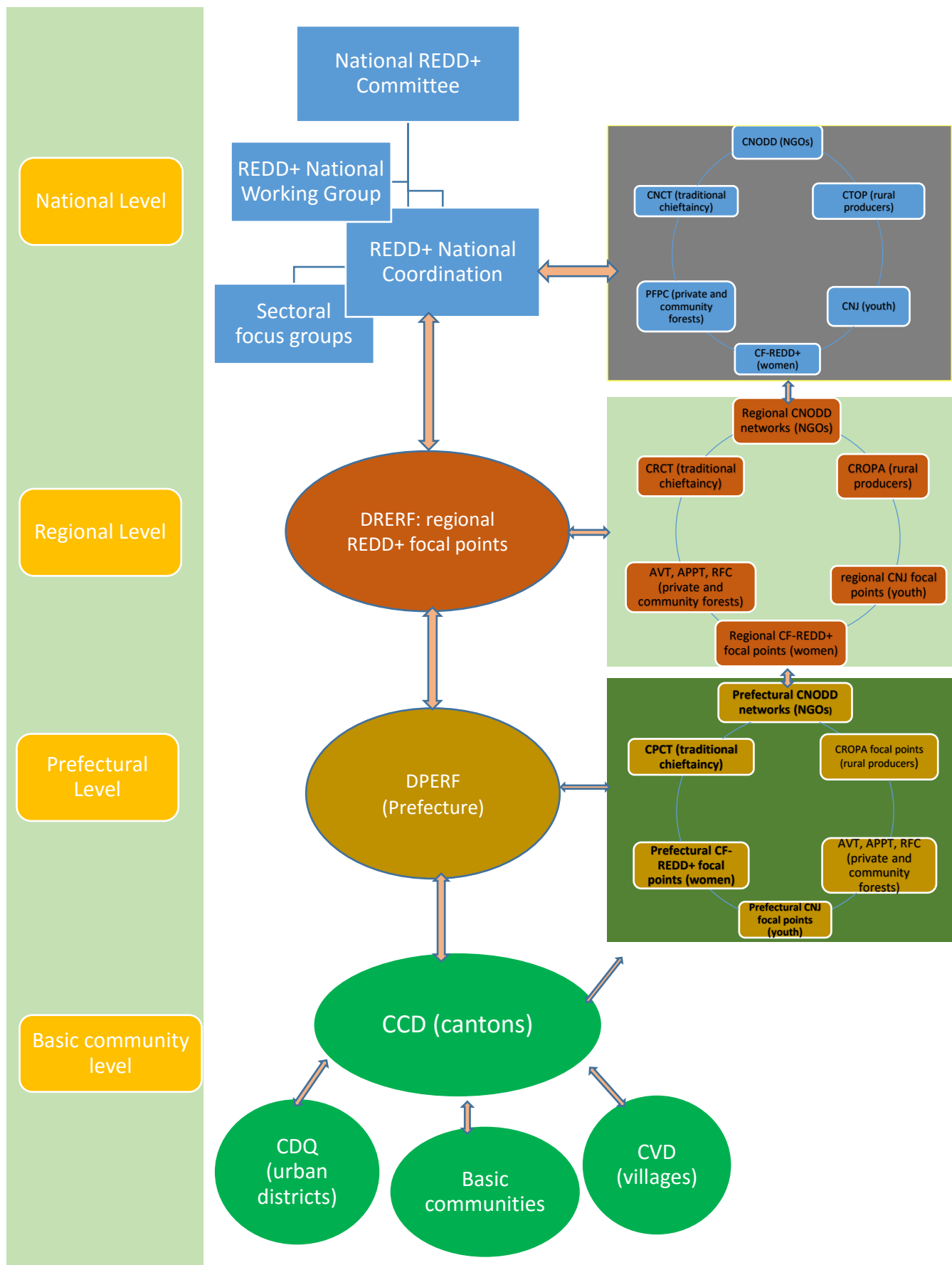


Figure: 1 Operational institutional arrangements for REDD+ readiness

The formation of the CNDD and CPDDs (decree no. 2011-016/PR¹² and inter-ministerial decree no. 018/MERF/MPDAT /MATDCL) and the training given to them will enable the effective and decentralized collection of feedback from the various components of society, to be passed on to higher-level bodies. With the National Commission for Sustainable Development (CNDD) yet to become fully operational, the prefectural commissions for sustainable development (CPDDs) have been set up and made operational in 36 prefectures. In 2016/2017, 36 prefectural workshops and 25 meetings have been organized on the subject of REDD+ management tools, to enable these local platforms to play their part and enable the gathering of feedback.¹³

In terms of future prospects, the REDD+ National Coordination and all stakeholders will work on intensifying their advocacy of the operationalization of the National Commission for Sustainable Development (CNDD).

The structure of the consultation system makes it possible to work up from the grassroots level and develop the first national consensus on the REDD+ approach in Togo. The circuit of information begins with the various stakeholders, which are organized into different platforms. An outline of the feedback mechanism is presented in figure 2.

It should be noted that the national institutions and arrangements for the management of REDD+ operate in an autonomous, responsible and transparent manner. The REDD+ National Committee acts according to its own mandate and contributes significantly to the process by making appropriate decisions. The civil society sector is well organized and demonstrates strong commitment through its significant involvement in carrying out information-spreading and awareness-raising activities among the public. Further, the civil society sector plays an active role in monitoring how the process is conducted. The private sector, via the private planter organizations, shows great interest in the process. The frameworks for local, prefectural, regional and national consultation are in place.

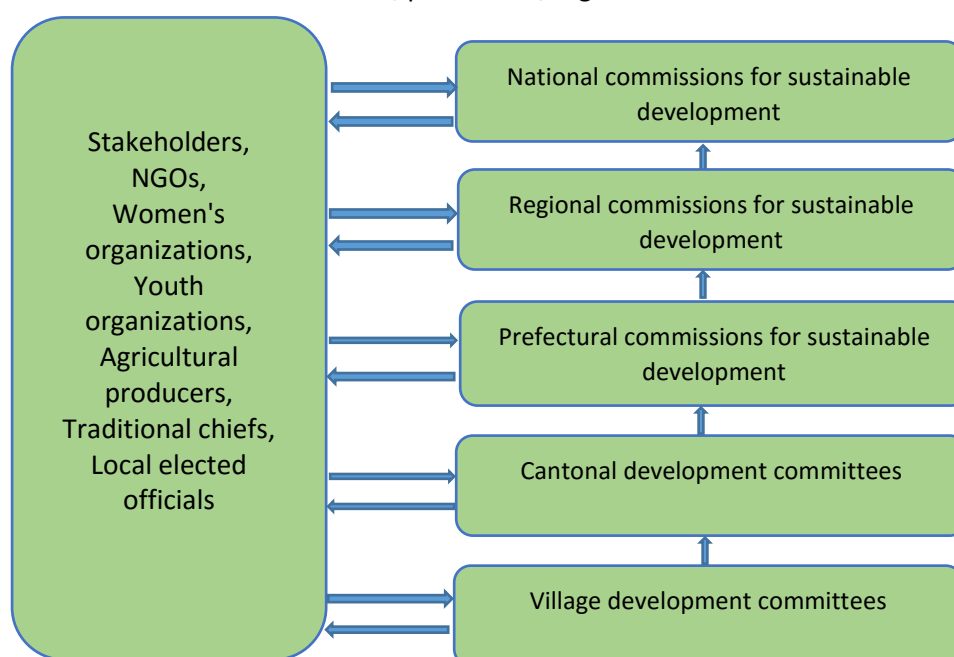


Figure: 2 Outline of the feedback mechanism

¹² View the decree at <http://www.reddtogo.tg/index.php/component/k2/15-textes-legislatifs-et-reglementaires/13-decret-n-2011-016-pr>

¹³ View the workshops report at <http://www.reddtogo.tg/index.php/ressources/rapports/send/8-rapports/42-rapport-des-ateliers-avec-les-cpdd>

Despite this significant progress, challenges remain and require additional funding in order to build on the gains made within this subcomponent.

These include:

- Ensuring smooth functioning by regularly holding meetings with the different consultation platforms at the community, prefectural, regional and national levels;
- Building the capacities of stakeholders and the synergy between these consultation platforms (organizing meetings, training workshops, study trips).

(v) Fund management capacity

The FCPF grant is being implemented in accordance with the instructions of the World Bank and national procedures for the management of public finances. To ensure effective, efficient and transparent management, the implementation of the grant adheres to a 'PPBS' approach (Programming, Planning, Budgeting and Monitoring/Assessment). Every year, the National Coordination, in consultation with the National Working Group and the other partners (ProREDD, IDLMP, ANGE, civil society organization platforms), develops the operational planning tools (annual work plan and budget, procurement plan) via a participative and inclusive process. These tools are approved by the Steering Committee for the project and the World Bank before being implemented. Any activity mentioned in the approved Annual Work Plan and Budget (PTBA) and Procurement Plan (PPM) is carried out on the basis of a Terms of Reference document and after obtaining a 'no objection' letter from the World Bank.

The developed tools are also sent to the parties responsible for the national management of public finances (the Financial Control Directorate, the Directorate for the Funding, Control and Execution of the Plan, and the Treasury). It should be noted that Togo has reformed its public finances management system in connection with the Paris declaration on the effectiveness of the management of development aid. The General Financial Inspectorate (IGF) has resumed a full internal auditing role, and the directorates for the control and regulation of public procurement are operational.

The fiduciary unit of the REDD+ National Coordination (financial unit and procurement unit) is working closely with national stakeholders in compliance with national directives and procedures. This unit is the same for the IDLMP; it is highly experience in managing World Bank-funded projects and is adept at the procedures for bilateral and multilateral backers. It is also well-provided in terms of human resources, ensuring that both projects can be successfully handled.

The leaders of the two fiduciary units, who are state officials, work closely with the bodies in the procurement chain involved in managing the project and those involved in the public finances management process for the Ministry of the Economy and Finances. The main procedures are summarized in Annex 1.

(vi) Mechanism for feedback and appeals

The implementation of the mechanism for feedback and appeals, a first for Togo, is the subject of a study to be undertaken by the BERD/ADA Consulting Africa group of consultants. The study is currently underway, with the results expected by the end of 2017. A mechanism for resolving potential conflicts and conflicts linked to the implementation of the REDD+ process and REDD+ projects will be developed by the REDD+ National Coordination with the support of the GNT-REDD+ and on the basis of the REDD+ strategy for Togo. This mechanism will help to ensure the development of another mechanism, that of benefit-sharing. This mechanism will be developed in 2018.

Given Togo's lack of experience in developing and working with these two mechanisms, a capacity-building plan will be set up to ensure that they are viable and can be accessed by local populations and all the stakeholders in the REDD+ process.

The study will be completed using the available funding, but to ensure the effectiveness of the mechanism, provision will need to be made for institutional strengthening and capacity-building for the institutions and sectors in relation to the complaint management mechanisms that are to be established (REDD+ phase 2). Additional funding is also required for the sharing and widespread dissemination of the mechanism to be used (regional exchange and sharing workshops with the stakeholders on the subject of the selected complaints and appeals management system).

Critical analysis of component 1a:

- The institutional environment in Togo is complex; this has delayed the implementation of the top-level REDD+ body, the REDD+ National Committee, and has also delayed the implementation of support structures for REDD+ preparation (the CNDD); this situation has also made inter-sector coordination difficult. However, since February 2017, these structures have been in place and operational.
- The main issues relate to the commitment and inclusive participation of the stakeholders, which will depend on the dynamism and regular functioning of the stakeholder platforms; the complete operationalization and regular functioning of the CNDD; the prevalence of the CNDD over all other frameworks that have been created but are non-functional, and successful inter-sector coordination.
- An important factor that the REDD+ National Coordination, guided by the CN-REDD+, must take into account, is the internalization of REDD+ structures to ensure the completion of the implementation phases for REDD+ strategic options.

Request for additional FCPF support (component 1a):

- Enable the operation of the REDD+ readiness administrative bodies for an additional year (2019), including the operational costs of the REDD+ National Coordination (one additional year: part of 2018 and 2019)
- Build the capacities of the REDD+ National Working Group in order to enable it to effectively play its part in carrying out analytical studies and developing the national REDD+ strategy, the national forest monitoring system and the REDD+ MRV
- Additional funding is required for the sharing and widespread dissemination of the national REDD+ strategy (regional exchange and sharing workshops with the stakeholders on the subject of the selected complaints and appeals management system)
- Create capacities among shareholders to understand the mechanisms for complaints and appeals and feedback and benefit-sharing (2018-2019)

Sub-component 1b: consultation, participation and awareness-raising

(vii) Participation and commitment of stakeholders

The purpose of this component of the readiness process is for stakeholders and the public to be informed and made aware of the REDD+ process, adhere to it, and actively participate in it. More specifically, the objective is for the main stakeholders (public sector, civil society, women, young people, private sectors and local communities), as defined in Togo¹⁴, to be identified and informed of the REDD+ process and its implications, in particular on the environmental and social levels. In addition, it is intended that these stakeholders will be effectively involved in the development, approval and implementation of the REDD+ process, in particular in the studies, mechanisms and development of the national REDD+ strategy.

As an example, the participation and commitment of the stakeholders may be demonstrated by their involvement in the reviewing of studies¹⁵. The studies are always subjected to multi-stakeholder, consensus-building consultations, with approval of each stage: (i) terms of reference; (ii) technical and financial proposals from consultants; (iii) mid-term reports and (iv) the final report.

In the first months of the implementation of the R-PP, a national workshop (October 8, 2015) and 5 regional workshops (March/April 2016) for the official project launch were organized and involved around 500 people. A significant number of campaigns for the purposes of information-spreading, awareness-raising, and initial dialogue regarding the REDD+ process were carried out in a targeted manner with key stakeholders in order to: (i) engage in greater dialogue with stakeholders regarding the pursued objectives and expected results for phase 1 of the readiness process, the activities to be carried out at this stage, and the different stakeholders in the process; (ii) clarify the roles, responsibilities, and expected contribution from each stakeholder, as well as the methods of collaborating; (iii) lay the foundations for improved organization of stakeholders to ensure their active, effective and well-coordinated involvement in implementing readiness.

To achieve this, the stakeholders make use of the participation platforms established by them (table 5).

Table5: Summary of consultation and support activities for the establishment of participation platforms, October 2015 - June 2017

Activities carried out	Participants	Results obtained after the consultations
With NGOs: Organization of a national workshop and 5 regional information and exchange workshops on the REDD process	131 non-governmental organizations and 217 people.	Establishment of National Council of Civil Society Organizations for Sustainable Development (CNODD). At the regional level, CNODD is represented by the regional networks of civil society organizations. Creation of a roadmap for the participation of NGOs in the process, Creation of a simplified awareness-raising guide to climate change and the REDD+ process.

¹⁴ See Identification of stakeholders in the REDD+ process in Togo: <http://www.reddtogo.tg/index.php/ressources/rapports/send/8-rapports/48-rapport-identification-des-parties-prenantes>. This document provides an outline of the stakeholders in the REDD+ process in Togo.

¹⁵ See the report from the approval workshop for the legal framework study at <http://www.reddtogo.tg/index.php/ressources/rapports/send/8-rapports/46-rapport-atelier-de-validation-cadre-juridique>

Activities carried out	Participants	Results obtained after the consultations
		Organization of 51 'talk shows' on 25 local radio stations on the subject of climate change and the REDD+ process. CNODD, via the member NGOs, also organized 35 prefectural workshops on climate change and the REDD+ process. 2,141 local leaders were involved in these workshops.
With agricultural producers: Organization of 2 information and exchange workshops on the REDD+ process	30 agricultural producer organizations and 123 people	The agricultural producers have decided to use the Togolese Coordination of Agricultural Producer Organizations (CTOP) as their platform for national participation. At the regional level, these producers are represented by the Regional Coordinations of Farmer and Agricultural Producer Organizations (CROPPA) which serve as regional platforms. As part of their participation in the REDD+ process, agricultural producers have organized, with the technical and financial support of the REDD+ national coordination, 317 information meetings in 317 cantons across the country. These meetings involved 18,435 people, including 6,720 women.
With women: Organization of 2 information and exchange workshops on the process	83 women from 83 different organizations were involved.	The women have implemented the Togo REDD+ Women's Consortium (CF-REDD+) to enable their participation in the process. The Togo REDD+ Women's Consortium has focal points at the regional and prefectural levels. The consortium has already organized 131 awareness-raising sessions, focusing among other topics on climate change, the REDD+ process, the promotion of improved fuel-saving stoves, which involved 15,848 women.
With traditional chiefs: Organization of 2 information and exchange workshops	81 traditional chiefs.	The traditional chiefs decided to use the national council of traditional chieftaincies as their platform for participation. The traditional chiefs have a very close relationship with the public. This enables them to carry out information-spreading activities for the benefit of their subjects.
With young people: Organization of 2 information and exchange workshops on the REDD+ process	These workshops involved 115 young people.	The young people were already organized via the National Youth Council (CNJ), which is represented at the regional and prefectural level. Following these workshops, the young people decided to use their Council as a platform for consultation and participation.
With private planters and owners of community forests: Organization of 2 information and exchange meetings	85 owners of private or community forests were involved in these meetings	The owners of private and community forests have set up the Platform for Owners of Private and Community Forests (PFPC) which will enable their participation in the process.

Activities carried out	Participants	Results obtained after the consultations
With journalists and media professionals: Organization of 6 regional training workshops on the REDD+ process	161 journalists and media professionals.	Journalists and media professionals have also become involved in the process. In doing so, they have produced and broadcast 34 radio shows, 9 television shows, 18 radio reports and 13 television reports. They have also published 36 articles in the written printed press and 31 articles in the printed press. These journalists are in the process of implementing a national network of journalists and media professionals for REDD+.
Lomé and Kara Universities: Organization of two conferences	610 students and research professors	The students and research professors are committed to participating in the process via research activities into all issues relating to REDD+
With regional and prefectural directors: Organization of 3 exchange workshops	205 regional and prefectural directors from 7 key ministries	The regional and prefectural directors are committed to strengthening the involvement of the various public administration sectors in the process and maintaining effective inter-sector coordination throughout the process
With mayors and prefectural council chairpersons: Two exchange workshops	82 local community leaders	The local community leaders are committed to participating in the process via their national organization, the Union of Togolese Communities

In total, this campaign of awareness-raising and initial dialogue between October 2015 and the end of May 2017 enabled the REDD+ National Coordination to reach 30,783 stakeholders from a range of social and occupational categories, of whom 53% are women. These categories are represented within the different bodies involved in the consultation and participation process, namely the Village Development Committees (CVD), the Cantonal Development Committees (CCD), the Prefectural Sustainable Development Commission (CPDD), the Regional Sustainable Development Commission (CRDD), and the National Sustainable Development Commission (CNDD).

(viii) Consultation process

As part of the REDD+ process in Togo, the National Sustainable Development Commission (CNDD) and the Local Sustainable Development Commissions (CLDD) act as platforms for consultation and participation, since these commissions have a unique and permanent connection with the population and the platforms described above. To achieve this, the national coordination has provided support for the establishment and operationalization of the Prefectural Sustainable Development Commissions (CPDD). In total 36 out of 39 CPDDs have been established. Accordingly, the REDD+ National Coordination organized 36 workshops in 2016/2017. The 3 remaining prefectures are recently created new prefectures, whose prefects have not yet been appointed.

A consultation plan¹⁶ is being developed, with the participation of all stakeholders. The consultation process has begun, with a total of 42 information exchange sessions held in 2016/2017, for the purpose of building capacities and consulting with stakeholders across the country.¹⁷

(ix) Distribution of information and access to information

To ensure the effective distribution and access to information for the various stakeholders, the REDD+ National Coordination has developed **a communication strategy**.¹⁸ The communication strategy¹⁸ was approved at a national workshop in Lomé on June 22, 2016. It is based on three essential approaches to communication: i) communication to achieve social and behavioral change; ii) institutional communication and; iii) information and communication technology (ICT). These three approaches have made it possible to establish, for both internal and external communication, the actions, targets, messages and communication tools that will enable the objectives to be met.

The targets of this communication strategy are:

- For internal communication: The Ministry for the Environment and Forest Resources (Minister's Office, Communications Department, General Secretariat, Central Directorates), the regional and prefectural environmental directorates, the REDD+ National Committee, the REDD+ National Working Group, the National Sustainable Development Commission (CNDD), the Local Sustainable Development Commissions (CLDD), the Integrated Disaster and Land Management Project (IDLMP), ProREDD, the National Agency for Environmental Management (ANGE) and the REDD+ National Coordination;
- For external communication: political decision-makers, the General Secretaries and senior officials within the Public Administration, key individuals within the education and academic sector, economic decision-makers, Civil Society organizations, grassroots organizations, the media, community leaders, technical and financial partners, and the general public.

To implement this communication strategy, the following actions have been carried out:

➤ **Information and exchange meetings and consultations**

- A national launch workshop for the REDD+ process on October 8, 2015, involving administrative, political and religious authorities, civil society organizations, and unions;
- Five regional launch workshops for the process at regional administrative centers, involving deputies, prefects, traditional chiefs, heads of department, members of CSOs, Farmer and Agricultural Producer Organizations (OP). In total, 386 stakeholders, including 52 women, were involved in these workshops;
- A monthly information meeting with GIZ's ProREDD program.
- Three workshops on the current status of the process. These workshops involved 115 individuals from various stakeholder organizations;

➤ **Media communication activities**

¹⁶ February 2017 link, see <http://www.reddtogo.tg/index.php/ressources/documents-strategiques/send/10-documents-strategiques/49-plan-de-consultation-redd>

¹⁷ Reports from consultation meetings that have already taken place are available at <http://www.reddtogo.tg/index.php/ressources/rapports>

¹⁸ See the communication strategy at <http://www.reddtogo.tg/index.php/ressources/documents-strategiques/send/10-documents-strategiques/38-strategie-de-communication-du-projet-de-soutien-a-la-preparation-a-la-redd>

- The selection of a communications agency (Hermes Communication) to develop informative materials about REDD+;
- the development and launch of a website (www.reddtogo.tg);
- the creation and running of a Facebook and Twitter page;
- the publication of an issue of the digital newsletter "Redd+ Infos". 720 individuals (NGOS, political decision-makers, traditional chiefs, women, young people, local elected officials etc.) received this digital magazine;
- the publication of 67 press articles in 21 newspapers of the printed press;
- the creation of 34 programs on 15 radio stations;
- the creation of 9 programs on 4 television channels;
- the production and distribution of communication tools: 2000 fliers, 3 kakemonos, 400 posters, 500 satchels, 1000 bags, 1700 T-shirts, 500 caps, 16 banners, 1200 stickers, 12 promotional videos, 500 calendars and 300 diaries;
- selecting and entering into agreements with 2 online newspapers to write articles about REDD+;
- selecting and entering into agreements with 27 rural and community radio stations across the country to create programs about REDD+. These programs were broadcast in French and in the five (5) most spoken local languages in the country (kabiye, ewé, tem, Ifè, ben). This approach enabled a closer connection to the grassroots population to ensure that they are informed about the process.

➤ **Cultural communication activities**

- The selection of 6 cultural groups to carry out cultural activities in order to increase the involvement of communities in the REDD+ process;
- the creation of a documentation center. 53 different documents about REDD+ are available at the documentation center and can be consulted there.

In 2018 and 2019, the REDD+ National Coordination plans to continue these information and communication activities for the benefit of all stakeholders. The implementation of such activities requires the mobilization of certain additional resources.

The messages distributed to these different targets cover, among other subjects:

- the international and national context of the REDD+ process;
- the advantages of the REDD+ process for Togo, with an emphasis on the sustainable management of forests, the improvement of living conditions, the improvement of agricultural productivity, preventing erosion, combatting poverty, etc.
- the objectives of the process in Togo,
- the components of the process,
- the administrative bodies,
- the stakeholders and the expected role of each stakeholder in the process,
- the methodology for implementing the process,
- the current status of the process in Togo,
- the importance of strategic environmental and social assessments in the process,
- the sources of funding for the process.

(x) Use and disclosure of the results of consultations

The consultations will be led via the different platforms put in place for this purpose (see figure 1). The results of the consultations follow the process outlined in this diagram. The REDD+ Steering Committee

places an important role in the preparation and use of the results of the consultations. The final discussion of any questions relating to REDD+ takes place within the REDD+ National Committee, which is the top-level administrative body for the process, where all the stakeholders are represented. The results of the work of the REDD+ National Committee are distributed to the different stakeholders following the information distribution process outlined in figure 2. The mechanism is now well established and clearly defined in three strategic documents: the communication strategy document, the outline of stakeholders in the process, and the consultation plan. These documents were drawn up and approved in a participative manner, with all the stakeholders involved in the process.

Critical analysis of component 1b:

- It is clear that there is strong participation and real commitment on the part of stakeholders in the first phase of REDD+ readiness. However, the message that the REDD+ National Coordination is able to give at this time is rather general and is not yet the result of an in-depth analysis of the stakeholders. Once the REDD+ strategy has been established, the challenge in terms of communication will be greater.
- There has been little distribution of the results of the analytical studies so far. The challenges for the REDD+ National Coordination are to prepare this material, make it accessible to all stakeholders, and to develop a common understanding so that the results can be effectively presented. The content of communication messages must therefore be gradually enhanced.

Request for additional FCPF support (component 1b):

- Continued support for civil society organization platforms (2019 in particular)
- Communication of results of analytical studies: preparation and exchanges with stakeholders from civil society, communities, and owners of private forests (2018 and 2019)
- Preparation of communications on the national REDD+ strategy to be issued to the public, investors, and stakeholders (2019)

2.2 Component 2: Development of the national REDD+ strategy

To develop the national REDD+ strategy, the Togo R-PP firstly proposes an examination of how current flaws in land use and forest laws, policy and governance contribute to deforestation and the degradation of forests, and to define possible solutions. Taking into account the measures previously taken by Togo to remedy these flaws, the assessment of the current situation directly guides the national REDD+ strategy. In this context, 12 specific analytical studies relating to strategic environmental and social assessment (SESA), land use, forestry, the institutional framework, and communication have been identified. These studies are prepared and carried out in a participative manner (approval of ToR, Expressions of Interest (EI), technical and financial proposals, and various deliverables) with all major stakeholders. As outlined in component 1a, sectoral focus groups have also been set up within the key ministries involved, in order to ensure the effective incorporation of REDD+ and the consistency of sectoral policies and strategies. A national consultant, specializing in strategic planning, was recruited in April 2017 to provide support to the National Coordination and sectoral focus groups and, jointly with the ITA, to develop the national REDD+ strategy. Draft 0 of the strategy is available. Draft 1 of the REDD+ strategy, taking into account the results of most of the studies, will be drawn up and submitted for public consultation in May 2018.

Subcomponent 2a. Assessment of land use, drivers of change in the allocation of land, forest laws, policies and governance

On the basis of an initial workshop for the drafting of the ToR for analytical studies with stakeholders, in December 2015, the REDD+ National Coordination coordinated the launch of eight analytical studies to assess land use, drivers of change in the allocation of land, forest laws, policies and governance to draw up a list of the main drivers of deforestation and/or the degradation of forests as well as activities for conservation, the sustainable management of forests, and the enhancement of carbon stocks. Table 6 presents the current status and likely completion date of each of the studies. Of the eight studies, five are currently in progress on and should be completed by December 2017 at the latest. These are:

- The study of land use and future strategic options for spatial planning in Togo;
- The study of the causes and consequences of deforestation and forest degradation in Togo, identifying appropriate areas of intervention;
- The socio-economic analysis of the contribution of the forestry sector to Togo's economy;
- The study on the determination of the early burning periods in each of Togo's ecological regions;
- The study of the creation and sustainable management of forestry and agroforestry plantings in the context of private individuals.

Three studies have been completed and the provisional technical reports were received in April-May 2017. These are

- The study of the dynamics of fuelwood use in Togo;
- The study of the integration of the forestry sector with other related sectors;
- The analysis of the legal and regulatory framework and the preparation of the implementing texts for REDD+ in Togo.

According to the R-PP document, these studies were supposed to have been completed in 2016. The major delay in completing these studies was due to the delay in putting in place the staff recruited to coordinate the project (October 2015), the complexity of national procurement procedures, and the difficulty of recruiting quality consultancy firms.

(xi) Assessment and analysis

On June 30, 2017, the key studies intended to inform development of the REDD+ strategy are still in progress and no overall summary of the results is available yet. Table 22, annexed, sets out the objectives of the various studies.

The three studies for which reports have been received, commented on and approved by the focus group at the REDD+ National Coordination are summarized as follows:

- **The analysis of the dynamics of fuelwood use in Togo;**

This study contributes in-depth knowledge of the dynamics of fuelwood use to ensure the sustainable management of forest resources in Togo. The study contains an assessment of the supply and demand of fuelwood in Togo. The quantity of fuelwood consumed by households and social and occupational categories is estimated at 7.6 million m³/year. In terms of supply, the sustainable production of natural forests, reforestation and the forest mosaic (trees outside forests) is estimated at 3.3 million m³/year¹⁹. This study therefore shows that the demand for fuelwood in Togo is more than double the potential production. Based on a population growth rate of 1.9%,

¹⁹ This figure does not take into account the illegal and undocumented production of fuelwood.

the total national consumption of fuelwood in 2030 (BAU scenario) is estimated at 9.8 million m³. By 2050, according to these estimates, total annual national consumption will exceed 14 million m³. According to the proposed model, by 2030, only 13% of national consumption will be met in a sustainable manner.

In conclusion, it is necessary to implement an effective and durable energy strategy: reforestation for energy purposes; economizing fuelwood use; substitution and promotion of alternative energies; system for providing information about fuelwood. The results of this study are used to develop strategic options for REDD+ and potentially to reform the country's energy policy.

- **The study of the integration of the forestry sector with other related sectors**

This purpose of this study was to provide an assessment of the forestry sector's integration with other related sectors in Togo in the REDD+ context and in relation to measures taken to prevent climate change. This study enabled a better understanding of the nature of the main inter-sector links that influence forestry development in Togo and reveals, in terms of the influence of external policies on the sector, the main areas that require attention and where measures need to be taken as part of the national REDD+ strategy. The study proposes measures that should be prioritized to ensure the improved integration of the forest sector with other related sectors, such as: (i) the internalization of external sectoral effects on forestry; (ii) the externalization of the benefits that forestry provides; (iii) the incorporation of the economic contribution of forestry into the national accounts; (iv) an examination of the policies and rules governing land use and ownership; (v) the modernization of the institutions responsible for forestry and their structures, in tandem with the creation of analytical and research capacities in the area of policy. During the consultations with stakeholders, the conclusions of this study will be discussed in order to select the mechanisms to be used to improve the integration of the forestry sector with related sectors.

In terms of specific achievements, mention must be made of the efforts to integrate with the agricultural sector, in particular with the National Program for Agricultural Investment and Food and Nutritional Safety (PNIASAN), where there is a very close connection with the "forest and land" strategic options for REDD+. Discussions with energy sector stakeholders on clean energy strategies, and the substitution and use of traditional energy sources, represent other specific examples of initial collaboration. A link has also been established with stakeholders in the urban planning sector, via the CN-REDD. This work to integrate the forestry sector with related sectors will be stepped up as part of REDD+ readiness and the development of strategic options for REDD+.

- **Analysis of the legal and regulatory framework and the preparation of the implementing texts for REDD+ in Togo**

This study aimed to analyze and propose an improved and more appropriate legal and regulatory framework to enable and facilitate the implementation of a REDD+ strategy. The study, approved in May 2017, achieved two main results: a diagnostic analysis of the legal and institutional framework for key sectors in coordination with the REDD+ process²⁰ and the proposal of preliminary drafts for certain regulations deemed urgent for the implementation of the REDD+ process in Togo²¹. Overall, this study revealed that the legal framework is, on the whole, favorable to implementation of the REDD+ process and that it is necessary to support this process by

²⁰ Provisional report from the analysis of the legal framework in relation to REDD+ in Togo, May 2017

²¹ Preliminary drafts of urgently required regulations for the implementation of REDD+ in Togo, May 2017

drafting certain additional bills, especially in the agriculture, energy, urban planning, land and spatial planning sectors.

As a follow-up to the activities involved in this study, the approved preliminary drafts of regulations will be finalized for signature, and drafts considered useful in other sectors will be drawn up to supplement the list of identified regulations, thus strengthening the legal framework and facilitating the implementation of the REDD+ process. Current available funding has enabled the study to be completed, but certain regulations still need to be drafted for the implementation of the REDD+ process, including: (i) decree on carbon governance, (ii) decree on Strategic Environmental and Social Assessments and other texts in the agriculture, planning, energy, transport, spatial planning, urban planning and land sectors, hence the need for additional funding.

In addition to the results of the three studies for which preliminary reports are available, it should be noted that the Readiness and Rehabilitation of Forests in Togo REDD+ support program (ProREDD), initiated by the German Development Agency in July 2014, has provided support Togo in producing a study on "**The institutional analysis of the structures of the Ministry for the Environment and Forest Resources in the context of sustainable forest management in Togo**"²². The results of this study were delivered in December 2015. The study drew up an inventory of legal and institutional governance for sustainable forest management (SFM) in Togo. Overall, this study demonstrates that the current institutional framework is well organized to enable sustainable forest management, that there are areas of responsibility at the central level and that there are certain issues relating to the overlapping of tasks and areas of responsibility between certain structures which need to be resolved, and that it is necessary to build technical capacities in areas linked to SFM and forest monitoring, and to set up certain technical units to achieve this.

Two principal recommendations emerging from this study have been implemented, namely the creation and operationalization of two units: a cartographic unit at the Directorate of Studies and Planning (DEP) and a forest data management unit at the Directorate of Forest Resources (DRF). Both units have been operational since July 2016.

All the planned studies will be carried out and completed using currently available R-PP funding. The results of these studies will be approved at the regional and national levels and will contribute to the development of the national REDD+ strategy.

During the execution of the R-PP, a number of additional themes have been identified for the development of a comprehensive and robust national strategy and to develop REDD+ pilot projects in the short term. Accordingly, it is proposed that additional funds for the R-PP be used to carry out five (5) feasibility studies for the implementation of REDD+ projects, which will be pooled and contracted out directly via an agreement with the Universities of Lomé and Kara in Togo:

- **Modeling of REDD+ strategy in the principal protected areas of Togo**

More than 10% of the area of Togo has been converted into protected areas. However, major issues include the intensification of anthropogenic pressures both outside and inside these protected areas, and widespread inefficiency in their management. With Togo's forestry policy being to achieve 30% forest cover by 2050, it is crucial that actions are taken to increase support for the most reliable methods of conserving biodiversity and increasing forest cover. The REDD+ process is recognized as the optimal solution, since it promotes the participative and sustainable management of natural resources in protected areas by means of sustainable management. This

²² Report from the study concerning institutional analysis of the structures of the Ministry for the Environment and Forest Resources in the context of sustainable forest management in Togo, December 2015

study aims to achieve an improved understanding of current emissions and conservation strategies for carbon stocks and biodiversity.

- **The dynamics of the degradation of natural forests in the forested zone and strategic options for restoration**

As the national forest inventory has shown, the phenomenon of forest degradation is predominant, in particular due to itinerant slash-and-burn agriculture, the use of fuelwood and charcoal (the principal domestic energy source for 80% of the population), and the use of timber and construction wood. Additional causes include other phenomena such as poverty and demographic pressure, two principal reasons for the loss of forests. These relatively common reasons may conceal other underlying, less obvious causes. The results of the first NFI showed that Togo's forest cover is at 24%, but Togolese forests are in a very degraded condition and if nothing is done in the near future, Togo will be completely stripped of its forests. Accordingly, a study has been planned in order to develop a clearer understanding of the dynamics of the degradation of natural forests, to formulate recommendations in terms of strategies for their sustainable management, and ultimately to contribute to increasing 'carbon sink' potential.

- **Ethnobotany of forest species in Togo**

In Togo, despite the progress of pharmacology, the therapeutic use of medicinal plants is still widespread due to the inadequacies of the modern medical system. These medicinal plants are mainly forest species, and their harvesting contributes to the degradation of forests and resulting greenhouse gas emissions. In fact, although this harvesting method does not usually involve the entire tree being felled, it may still result in its death because of the impact on sensitive parts of the tree, such as the leaves, bark and roots. Recently, this practice is becoming increasingly widespread, to the point that there is an urgent need for innovative strategies that can reverse the trend of degradation resulting from the harvesting of non-wood and pharmaceutical products. The project seeks to propose strategies for the restoration and conservation of degraded forest, and thus provides information for the REDD+ strategy. This study will also examine issues relating to wood quality and the use of little-known species.

- **Situation of trees and green spaces in Togo's principal urban centers**

Urbanization is a major phenomenon in Togo. The presence of green spaces, parks and trees on streets plays a vital role in ensuring the well-being of this growing population. However, these green resources are often the result of colonial-era investment and may well disappear. They are also threatened by the urban development of buildings, roads, service facilities etc. The carbon and oxygen produced in these green spaces may also play a role in reducing greenhouse gases (GHG). The study seeks to provide an insight into the extent and quality of green spaces and trees in Lomé and the country's main regional urban centers. It will describe how these green spaces are managed and funded, and estimate the potential for non-forest carbon sinks. In order to carry out this study, a collaboration with the Universities of Togo and the Ministry for Urban Planning, Housing and Living Conditions has been proposed.

- **Integration of gender and marginalized social groups in the REDD+ process in Togo**

The REDD+ strategy must take into account both the issue of gender (minority of marginalized groups, women, young people, disabled people, etc.) and its cross-cutting nature. Women play an essential role in the informal economy and in the management of natural resources and biodiversity; young people are the leaders of tomorrow and it is vital that they are taken into consideration to ensure the longevity of the process and its contribution to job creation. All marginalized social groups have a role to play in the management of forest resources. Traditional knowledge and the traditional use of resources are often specific to one gender or in some case

to certain social groups. An understanding of the gender dynamics influencing the management of natural resources is necessary to ensure robust results for REDD+ and sustainable development. The proposed study, carried out in collaboration with the social faculty of the University of Lomé, seeks to outline an analysis of gender in order to identify an operational strategy for the effective incorporation of gender in the preparation and implementation of the REDD+ strategy in Togo.

Table6: Current status of analytical studies, June 2017

N°	Title of study	References and date of signing contract	Contractor and price	Schedule for contract performance	Observations
1.	Study of land use and future strategic options for spatial planning in Togo	<u>Contract No.</u> 00123/2017/AMI/MERF-REDD+/PI/BM-IDA of March 16, 2017	<u>Contractor:</u> ONFI/LGE Group <u>Price:</u> 99,704,400 FCFA excl. tax	<u>Work order:</u> 20-03-2017 <u>Duration of work:</u> 8 months <u>Completion date:</u> 20-11-2017	Contract currently being performed
2.	Study of the causes and consequences of deforestation and forest degradation in Togo, identifying appropriate areas of intervention	Contract in approval stage No. 00218/2017/AMI/MERF-REDD+/PI/BM-IDA of April 7, 2017	<u>Contractor:</u> ONFI/LGE Group <u>Price:</u> 109,968,567 FCFA excl. tax	<u>Work order:</u> 13-04-2017 <u>Duration of work:</u> 9 months <u>Completion date:</u> 13-01-2018	Contract currently being performed
3.	Socio-economic analysis of the contribution of the forestry sector to Togo's economy	<u>Contract No.</u> 00798/2016/AMI/MERF-REDD+/PI/BM-IDA of November 15, 2016	<u>Contractor:</u> LMDE consultancy <u>Price:</u> 28,750,000 FCFA excl. tax	<u>Work order:</u> 22-Nov-16 <u>Duration of work:</u> 12 months <u>Completion date:</u> October 2017	Contract currently being performed
4.	The dynamics of fuelwood use in Togo	<u>Contract No.</u> 00797/2016/AMI/MERF-REDD+/PI/BM-IDA of November 15, 2016	<u>Contractor:</u> ECO CONSULT Consultancy <u>Price:</u> 51,107,702 FCFA excl. tax	<u>Work order:</u> 22-11-2016 <u>Duration of work:</u> 7 months <u>Completion date:</u> 21-06-2017	Report approved for 5 regions (May 2017) and at national level on June 13, 2017. Final report available
5.	Determination of the early burning periods in each of Togo's ecological regions	<u>Contract No.</u> 00796/2016/AMI/MERF-REDD+/PI/BM-IDA of November 15, 2016	<u>Contractor:</u> IDS Sahel/BETRA Group <u>Price:</u> 28,400,000 FCFA excl. tax	<u>Work order:</u> 22-11-2016 <u>Duration of work:</u> 12 months <u>Completion date:</u> October 2017	Contract currently being performed 2 progress reports already submitted

N°	Title of study	References and date of signing contract	Contractor and price	Schedule for contract performance	Observations
6	Analysis of the legal and regulatory framework and the preparation of the implementing texts for REDD+ in Togo	<u>Contract No.</u> 00005/2016/AMI/ODEF-REDD+/PI/BM-FCPF of October 12, 2016	<u>Contractor:</u> AGBEMELO-TSOMAFO <u>Price:</u> 8,032,500 FCFA excl. tax	<u>Work order:</u> 14-10-2016 <u>Duration of work:</u> 3 months <u>Completion date:</u> 13-01-2017	Report approved at national workshop in May 2017 Final report available
7	Integration of the forestry sector with other related sectors	<u>Contract No.</u> 00006/2016/AMI/MERF-REDD+/PI/BM-FCPF of December 9, 2016	<u>Contractor:</u> FONTODJI Kokou <u>Price:</u> 9,620,000 FCFA excl. tax	<u>Work order:</u> 19-12-2016 <u>Duration of work:</u> 6 months <u>Completion date:</u> 18-06-2017	Contract currently being performed Provisional report received and currently being analyzed by the National Coordination Approval of report at national workshop planned for July 20, 2017
8	Study of the creation and sustainable management of forestry and agroforestry plantings in the context of private individuals	<u>Contract No.</u> 00219/2017/AMI/MERF-REDD+/PI/BM of April 7, 2017	<u>Contractor:</u> INADES – FORMATION Togo <u>Price:</u> 24,293,445 FCFA excl. tax	<u>Work order:</u> 13-04-2017 <u>Duration of work:</u> 6 months <u>Completion date:</u> 13-10-2017	Contract currently being performed Methodological planning completed Field work in progress

(xii) Ranking of direct and indirect factors in/obstacles to forest development

The results of the studies currently in progress will make it possible to analyze and establish the order in which the programs and policies involved in the REDD+ strategy should deal with the principal factors, whether direct or indirect, in forest development. Any major obstacles to operations to develop forest carbon stocks will also be analyzed, as will the obstacles to the integrated programs and policies that must be taken into consideration in relation to the REDD+ strategy.

(xiii) Links between pilot projects/REDD+ activities

The analysis to be carried out once the studies have reached their conclusions will make it possible to establish and highlight the systematic links between these negative/positive impacts on the development of forest carbon stocks and the activities of the REDD+ mentioned. Ultimately, this analysis will make it possible to:

- Develop action plans to take into account rights to natural resources, land tenure and governance;
- Highlight the impact on forest laws and policies.

During the development and decision-making stage for the national REDD+ strategy, links with ongoing or planned pilot projects will play an important role. In particular, this will involve pilot projects relating to the management of natural forests and the restoration of degraded forests that are in the first phase of implementation by ProREDD in three prefectures of ecological zone IV (Togo's forested zone). A forest landscape restoration program is being launched with the support of GIZ and will act as a pilot project for restoration actions. The European Union supports the program to tackle climate change in Togo (AMCC+) which seeks to enhance the resilience of Togo's population and ecosystems in the face of tackle change. It is currently preparing a rural spaces management project with an important reforestation component that seeks to take forest carbon into account. The Ministry of Agriculture's PNIASAN project includes a component on mulch-based cash crops (coffee and cocoa), that have been in place for several years. This program has resulted in observable changes to biomass density in certain prefectures in the forested zone (from degraded forest to "agroforests"). The proposed pilot projects for additional strategic options within the REDD+ Strategy (private plantations, community restoration, urban/carbon green spaces) have an important role to play in implementing strategic options.

These various programs and projects will be coordinated as part of the REDD+ process.

(xiv) Action plans to deal with rights to natural resources, land tenure, and governance

These activities are planned for when the results of the studies have been analyzed and approved by stakeholders (mid-2018, early 2019). The additional funding will enable these activities to be covered.

(xv) Impact on forest laws and policies

These activities are planned for when the results of the studies have been analyzed and approved by stakeholders. They form part of Phase 2 of REDD+ readiness (policy and measures) as part of support provided in addition to the FCPF grant.

Critical analysis of component 2a:

- The principal concern in terms of REDD+ strategy is to clearly identify the principal emission factors, accentuated by the degradation of forests due to the excessive use of fuelwood, bush fires, and excessive use of itinerant agriculture. This requires the application of an inter-sector REDD+ strategy.
- There has been a major delay in completing these studies, due to the delay in putting in place the staff recruited to coordinate the project and the complexity of national procurement procedures. Also notable is the difficulty of recruiting competent consultancy firms. The REDD+ National Coordination has learned from this and proposes that the feasibility studies be assigned directly to the Universities of Lomé and Kara. This will enable these studies to be completed in a relatively short period of time. An additional advantage of working with these two universities is that this will enable increased local development of capacities in relation to REDD+.
- One significant challenge is the development of CN-REDD+ as an institutional framework for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy in Togo. It is now necessary to develop long-term structures and establish methods of achieving the strategic options selected in phases 2 and 3 of REDD+.

Request for additional FCPF support (component 2a):

- Additional analytical studies on protected areas, the dynamics of degradation and options for restoration, urban green spaces, and a study of gender in the implementation of the REDD+ Strategy
- Additional funding for the drafting of laws and regulations and their implementation in the REDD+ context in Togo (2018/2019)

Subcomponent 2b: Strategic REDD+ options

Togo intends the national REDD+ strategy to be based on the national priorities for sustainable development, the UNFCCC directives and more recently the commitments made under the Paris Agreements (NDCs, nationally determined contributions). Its aims are also based upon the SESA and safeguard-related issues (subcomponent 2d), as prescribed by the FCPF.

(xvi) Selection and prioritization of strategic options for REDD+

Five (5) preliminary strategic areas for the implementation of REDD+ were identified when the R-PP was drafted in 2013. The principal strategic area involves a focus on sustainable agriculture, integrating trees into production systems, adapting to climate change, and seeking to reduce carbon emissions. The five strategic areas proposed in the R-PP are as follows:²³

(1) Efficient, low-carbon agriculture that is well adapted to climate change; <i>Agriculture, climate change, reducing poverty in rural areas, controlling deliberate agricultural fires</i>
(2) Sustainable management of remaining forests and an increase in forest cover <i>Development and establishment of plans for the management of forests and protected areas, forestation and reforestation, and the controlled use of natural resources</i>
(3) Controlled use of traditional energy sources and development of renewable energy sources <i>Energy-efficient use of wood, promotion of solar, wind and gas energy, development of wood plantations for energy purposes, other energy alternatives, etc.)</i>
(4) Spatial planning and land reform <i>Spatial planning, sustainable land management, improvement of timber, professionalization of the forestry sector, reforestation incentives for private individuals</i>
(5) Inter-sector coordination and good governance in the forestry sector

These five strategic areas, proposed in the R-PP, remain valid and constitute a pillar of the future national REDD+ strategy. After one and half years of implementing the R-PP, after examining whether the measures adopted as part of REDD+ are useful, feasible, and cost-effective by means of the analyses carried out, including the results of the first national forest inventory and the production of the land use map, the following proposals may be advanced for the development of draft 0 of the REDD+ strategy:

A strategic approach with three areas of focus:

- (1) Focus on **forest and land**, by addressing forest degradation and the interaction between agriculture and land management, including the vulnerability of ecosystems and social systems to climate change.
- (2) Focus on the management of **renewable energy resources**, including the management of fuelwood both in terms of supply (MERF) and demand (Ministry of Mines and Energy);
- (3) Emphasis on **cross-cutting aspects** in support of the main themes of the national Climate Change strategy

²³ See Togo R-PP ch. 2.2.2. Outline of principal areas for a preliminary REDD+ strategy in Togo, pp. 64-73

The strategic elements take into account the main results from the NFI and from the historical analysis of current land use, including the observation that the most important element of carbon emissions stems from an accelerated dynamic of forest degradation and not from direct deforestation. This element merits special attention, as does the direct link between degradation and the irrational use of traditional biomass. The two key strategic options of the national REDD+ strategy are therefore linked to forest/agroforestry restoration and bush fire control measures, as well as concrete actions for the supply and demand of traditional biomass energy. The proposed strategic measures also include the creation of the first REDD+ pilot projects (*additional strategic elements*), which can be conducted with the support of development partners and the private sector, and can run parallel to the REDD+ preparation process between 2017 and 2019. The contents of these REDD+ pilot projects have been identified throughout the first two years of working in preparation for the REDD+ and are specific to Togo's situation.

Table7: Elements for a national REDD+ strategy in Togo (Draft 0)

Focus	Strategy	Targeted areas
Forest and land	<i>Core strategic elements:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agriculture adapted to climate change and carbon management (agroforestry in targeted areas, wildland fire management) ▪ Restoring the degraded natural forest through basic community activities and by following the "Restoring Forest Landscapes" approach 	Maritime, plateaux, central, Kara, savanna regions Central and plateaux regions
	<i>Additional strategic elements (REDD+ pilots):</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protect and conserve the carbon stocks in protected areas ▪ Reforestation incentive program on private land and in communities ▪ Increase carbon stocks in urban areas through plantations 	Savanna, central, Kara, plateaux and maritime regions All regions in the country Lomé and the administrative center of each region
Forest and energy	Manage renewable energy resources, including the supply-demand management of fuelwood: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A reduced-impact firewood and charcoal market ▪ Substitution of biomass energy 	All regions in the country
Cross-sector areas	Land-use planning (without National Land Reform Plan, sustainable forestry or REDD+) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective institutions and good governance 	Across the country

Following the World Bank's recommendation of a follow-up mission in November 2016, a national consultant, who specializes in strategic planning, was appointed in April 2017 to support the sectoral thematic groups in the analysis of the study conclusions and in the development of the national REDD+ strategy. A draft of the plan was prepared and discussed with the National Coordination at the end of June 2017. This plan and its strategic elements were discussed with the World Bank and presented to stakeholders during the follow-up mission on July 3–14, 2017. On this basis the consultant will collaborate with the ATI to work on writing the first draft (Draft 1) between now and May 2018; Draft

1 will take into account the results of most of the studies that were conducted and submitted for public consultation.

(xvii) Feasibility assessment

The REDD+ strategic options currently only exist in Draft 0. In the coming months, and based on the conclusions of the analytical studies, these options will be evaluated and ranked according to their social, environmental and political feasibility, their risks and their feasibility of being implemented, as well as undergoing a cost-benefit analysis.

The REDD+ strategic options will be selected and ranked following the steps below:

- a. Refine the preliminary areas
These preliminary strategic areas stemming from the analysis of the available information and from consultations with stakeholders during the development of the R-PP document will be refined in a participatory manner through workshops made up of stakeholder representatives, and after analyzing the multi-sectoral analytical studies currently being conducted.
- b. The analysis of the REDD+ sectoral visions and their potential conflicts and synergies with the REDD+ areas of intervention will result in a ranking of each strategic option in order to define the priority actions to be taken.
- c. Analysis of the options and actions defined during the public consultations
- d. Evaluation of their benefits and impacts, implementation feasibility, economic advantages and costs of the areas of intervention, and the sustainability of the REDD+ strategic options in relation to the social and environmental strategic evaluation.

(xviii) Impacts of the strategic options on the sectoral policies in force

The development of the strategic options and consultations will be carried out in 2018. The process includes the creation of a schedule and a procedure aiming to correct inconsistencies and integrate the strategic REDD+ options into the applicable development policies. With the CN-REDD, the REDD+ process relies on a suitable framework to address all of the discrepancies between the priority strategic REDD+ options and the policies or programs conducted in other sectors related to the forestry sector (agriculture, mining and energy, for example).

Critical analysis of component 2b:

- Given the delay in the analytical studies, it is difficult to proceed with the development of the REDD+ strategy at the moment.
- The key strategic options in Togo's Draft 0 also address the issues of rational land use, but they risk having a relatively low impact on the reduction of GHG emissions in general. By basing them on the results of the survey which clearly indicates high forest degradation, it is necessary to place greater emphasis on actions to reduce degradation through intensive restoration actions. Consistency between the forest and land strategies must be ensured. Link the energy and land strategies

Request for additional support for the FCPF (component 2b):

- Additional funds to organize discussions at a national and regional level to validate the national REDD+ strategy with stakeholders.

Sub-component 2c implementation framework

The National REDD+ Coordination uses the 2017 annual work plan to work on the institutional, economic, legal and governmental arrangements required to apply the REDD+ strategic options. The implementation of the REDD+ strategic options is specific to the type of land use (forest, crops, cash crops, pasture, etc.) and its legal and social context. In formulating the strategic options in Draft 0, the National REDD+ Coordination has ensured that the REDD+ interventions have been adapted to the socio-economic conditions, to the deforestation and degradation of forests and to the challenges of sustainable development that are specific to each region in the country. The strategy outline also considers the role of the authorities, the land users and other participants in the REDD+ operations, including collective users of the forests. In this context, the land tenure systems should be fully clarified and differences on this matter should be mediated.

(ixx) Adoption and application of laws and regulations

All of the stakeholders involved in the REDD+ process are expected to make adequate efforts to achieve a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. The efforts agreed by each party must, in principle, be subject to an evaluation for a clearer definition of what constitutes a "fair and equitable" distribution key to compensate their efforts and encourage more people. To this end, a study has been commissioned in order to establish a clear and efficient carbon governance mechanism as part of the REDD+ in Togo.

This study should, among other things, clarify aspects of the land ownership law, define the benefits and advantages to be shared, identify the strategic challenges of sharing future benefits (carbon and non-carbon) generated by the REDD+ or the payment for environmental services (PES) in Togo. As with the clarification of the aspects of land law in Togo, the analysis of the "carbon ownership rights" is one of the expected results from this study which will allow a link to be made with the rights of use for trees or forests. The study will be completed with the available funding.

(xx) Implementation guidelines

Not yet in place. The results of the studies on the carbon governance mechanism will establish a clear and efficient carbon governance mechanism as part of the REDD+ in Togo.

(xxi) Benefit-sharing arrangement

The benefit-sharing arrangements have not yet taken effect. The results of the study on carbon governance will be available in 2018 and will, among other things, (1) define a distribution key that should be fair and equitable in order to reward the efforts of those involved in the REDD+ in Togo, (2) clarify aspects of the land law, and (3) define the benefits (carbon and non-carbon) and advantages to be shared.

(xxii) National REDD+ registry and REDD+ activity monitoring system

There is no national REDD+ registry in Togo as the REDD+ implementation project does not yet exist in the country. The future REDD+ registry, which includes all of the REDD+ projects, will be integrated into the national forest monitoring system currently under development (see Component 4).

Critical analysis of component 2c:

- The institutional, economic, legal and governmental arrangements required to apply the REDD+ strategic options are complex and need time to be implemented. The National REDD+ Coordination has underestimated the complexity of the coordination between the different parties, even within public services bodies (different departments within the MERF).
- A special effort will be invested in the 2018 and 2019 programs for an increased accountability of the CN-REDD+ in the cross-sectoral coordination of formulating and implementing the national REDD+ strategy and for its integration into the major sectoral and cross-sectoral development programs.
- A special effort is needed to confirm the REDD+ monitoring structures, including the role of the National REDD+ Coordination within the MERF, as well as the technical units created in the DFS (National Forest Inventory unit, Order no. 081/MERF/SG of July 28, 2016 and Mapping Unit, Order no. 071/MERF/SG of July 1, 2016).

Request for additional support for the FCPF (component 2c):

- Additional funds for running the sectoral ministries' thematic groups (strategy, analysis and adjustment of strategic areas).
- Regional consultations on the mechanism developed from grievances, redress and benefits sharing (see also component 1a)

Subcomponent 2d: Social and environmental impacts on the REDD+ preparation process

(As part of the integration of environmental and social safeguarding measures, two experts (an environmental specialist and a social development specialist) were appointed in October 2016 to support the SESA unit. This section was managed in direct collaboration with the National Agency for Environmental Management (ANGE) which provides supervision and ensures that the entire SESA process is carried out in accordance with the national provisions in force (and with World Bank/FCPF criteria). The ANGE appointed an agent who supports the National Coordination, ensures the close monitoring of activities and reports to their chain of command.

Seven regional workshops²⁴ were held (February 2017) in order to discuss the organization of the SESA work with the parties and their roles and responsibilities under the SESA, as well as share the ToRs developed for the recruitment of the firm who will be supporting the National Coordination in implementing the SESA. These workshops were co-presented by the experts from the National Coordination and from the ANGE and reached a total of 269 participants, 18 of whom were female. These 269 participants came from different stakeholder categories (public administration, civil society, women, young people, producer organizations).

At the end of these workshops, a map of the parties and a list of the stakeholders involved in the REDD+ process was completed²⁵. Using this list of stakeholders, a consultation plan is drawn up and shared with the parties.

²⁴ Read the workshops report at <http://www.reddtogo.tg/index.php/ressources/rapports/send/8-rapports/47-rapport-ateliers-information-sur-eess>

²⁵ List of stakeholders: <http://www.reddtogo.tg/index.php/ressources/rapports/send/8-rapports/48-rapport-identification-des-parties-prenantes>

The aim of this plan is to define an integral and effective participation mechanism and to create an environment which is conducive to effective participation throughout the SESA process of the National REDD+ Strategy, in order to obtain the clear, free, prior and informed consent of the stakeholders. This plan makes use of the consultation activities already carried out by the National REDD+ Coordination, sets the legal and regulatory framework of the consultation, includes a map of the various stakeholders, details the procedures, levels, means and channels of consultation, and defines the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders as well as the human and material resources needed for this process.

The stakeholders are identified in the consultation plan, a draft of which is available.

To conduct the SESA, and based on the TOR that were prepared, shared with the parties and validated by the ANGE, the group of firms WSP-LE-ENDE is retained to lead the process. The firms have been notified of the contract and work will start very soon, after the methodological framework workshop scheduled for July 2017.

(xxiv) Design of the strategy based on impact

Among other things, the SESA must: (i) evaluate the positive and negative impacts that the REDD+ strategic options have on the environment and on humans in order to then be able to (ii) confirm or modify the REDD+ strategic options that were initially proposed and, if applicable, (iii) propose corrective actions for the negative impacts.

To ensure the long-term management of the REDD+ process, it is important to highlight that the following risks must especially be analyzed:

- the risks of exacerbating conflicts and social tensions and their threat to habitats;
- the risks related to impacts on the customary laws and legal rights of local communities, particularly land laws and rights on resources;
- the risks of aggravation or appearance of new, uncontrolled forms of agriculture and logging, arising from the absence of a strategy to support the informal sector, firewood management and insufficient support for the rehabilitation of national parks;
- the risks related to the absence of participatory zoning;
- risks arising from the status quo and the weak institutional capacity, and from the absence of transparency and public participation;
- the risks of the absence of a harmonization framework for funders.

All of these potential risks must be addressed by a Risk Management Plan (RMP), which is one of the elements that will come out of the SESA and will be subject to a large consultation.

The SESA has not yet been conducted. The contract of the firm appointed for this study is still in the approval process. The results of the ongoing studies and of the SESA will be used to rank and define the REDD+ strategic options.

(xxv) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)

The ESMF, which is one of the results of the SESA, is not yet in place.

Critical analysis of component 2d:

- Collaboration with the ANGE, whose role is to ensure that the process runs in accordance with the national provisions currently in force, must be improved
- The regulatory framework for the SESA in Togo is not yet available

Request for additional support for the FCPF (component 2d):

- Ensure that the ANGE monitors the SESA activities and support the ANGE in the SESA documents
- Organize regional and prefectural public consultation workshops

2.3 Component 3: Reference emission levels/Reference levels

The reference emission levels (REL) for forests, or the national reference level (RL), is the standard forest coverage situation for a country. It is the starting point before the REDD+ process and enables us to measure its progress and the effects that emissions activities are having on the national REDD+ strategy. Throughout the readiness process, Togo developed its method for measuring growth in forest coverage and carbon levels (in t CO₂e/ha), as well as the corresponding emissions and absorption into the atmosphere on a national level. Togo's method is based on the recent decisions from the UNFCCC on the REL/RL.

The REL/RL definitions for Togo were structured around the NFI results, the interpretation and analysis of aerial photos (1977, 1979 and 1982), the archives of satellite images (LandSat 1990, 2000 and 2010), and recent images (LandSat 2014, 2015, 2016, RapidEye2013).

(xxvi) Demonstration of the method

Togo's REL/RLs will take into account the following elements:

- The national scale or covered zone (NFI permanent parcels, 2014/2015 survey and re-measurement proposed in 2019. 1985 historical analysis study of aerial photos and 2015 Rapideye coverage)
- All of the REDD+ activities, including the reservoirs which can reduce greenhouse gases (scope of the REL/RLs): the reduction of deforestation and degradation, the sustainable management of forest and agroforestry, the conservation and increase of carbon stocks;
- The definition of the forest in the REDD+ context (see below);
- The multi-temporal and spatial data (selection and analysis of activity data and emission factors); and
- The national situation and the approach to developing the REL/RLs (national circumstances).

National Forest Inventory (NFI)

As part of the R-PP, the first National Forest Inventory (NFI) was carried out between 2015 and 2016 with funding from the German cooperation (ProREDD/GIZ). The inventory was based on 945 permanently installed plots, across the five administrative regions in the country. In addition to the forest inventory, the GIZ developed a dynamic land use map as part of the R-PP²⁶. The results of this inventory enabled Togo to see the actual amount of their forest coverage and their wood volume for the first time. The forest coverage is estimated at 24.24% (1,381,538 ha), compared to estimations of 5.8%²⁷ used previously in national documents. The current state of the forests in Togo shows that they are very degraded, despite the high coverage. The technical tools developed with the support of ProREDD are available at www.reddtogo.tg, namely:

- An NFI manual which provides instructions on conducting the forest inventory NFI-2 (procedure proposed as part of the REDD+ preparation in 2019);
- A methodology which explains the standards and adaptation of the NFI in a national context

²⁶ As mentioned in Chapter 1a, the World Bank's Integrated Disaster and Land Management Project (PGICT) funded the study relating to the "updating of the map showing land degradation in Togo" (not planned in the R-PP);

²⁷ The two figures have not been calculated on the same basis: the national forest inventory covers the entire country with a systematic network of observation plots. The FAO figures are based on data received by the Togo government. This data refers to a qualitative classification which essentially takes into account the surface areas of forests in protected areas and/or in classified forests (afforested or non-afforested).

- A report on the development of the land use (not yet public).

On June 30, 2017, a database management unit for forest resources and National Forest Inventory results (CBDR/NFI) and a mapping database management unit (UGBDC) were created within the MERF, which possesses the GIZ materials needed to manage the respective data banks. These units, along with the head of the REL/MRV within the National REDD+ Coordination, make up the core of a future unit responsible for the *National forest monitoring system in Togo* (NFMS-Togo).

An analytical study financed by the FCPF is being carried out to "Define the methodology and the tools for assessing the plant biomass in different compartments in Togo". According to this study, the NFI data bank will be essentially completed with biomass/carbon data (forming a request for additional funds). This will allow the long-term monitoring of carbon growth and will eventually become a solid basis for estimating forest carbon in the GHG survey²⁸. The development of a Togo carbon map (forming a request for additional funds) will be added to these results.

The national definition of the forest

In 2015, a national workshop adopted a national definition of the forest in the context of the REDD+, also used by the NFI. The definition of forest is based on the FAO's definition and on decisions made by the workshop²⁹ and the Scientific and Technical Committee (CST³⁰) created for the needs of the NFI. Therefore, for NFI work, "the forest strata to be surveyed will be those with **an area of ≥ 0.5 ha, with a ground coverage of $\geq 10\%$ and a minimum potential height of ≥ 5 m**³¹.

A consequence of this was the draft revision of the Togolese Forest Code, in order to adapt it to this new context.

However, following the failure to fund the activities put forward in the R-PP of the IDLMP project, a number of the activities from Table 3a (component 3 in the RPP) require additional funding, except for the "definition of the forest and scope of the REDD+ mechanism" and "the national forest inventory". The same applies to the activities in Table 20, relating to component 4 of the R-PP, which also require additional funding.

(xxvii) Use of historical data and adaptation to the national context

The data on activities are obtained from different bases:

- Rapideye data (from 2013/2014, with a spatial resolution of 5m) were analyzed for the whole of Togo within the context of the NFI (funded by ProREDD).
- High-resolution aerial photographs (4,400 negatives of aerial photos between 1976 and 1984) have been digitalized. These cover approximately 90% of the national territory of Togo. These aerial photos were analyzed between January and June 2017 by the DFS firm within the framework of the study on "The interpretation of historical data and development of a national forest monitoring system and a reference level for forests within the framework of the REDD+

²⁸ As part of the REDD+ preparation, a second measurement of NFI permanent plots is expected in 2019. Discussions are underway to integrate this second inventory into the REDD+ phase 2 activities (*policy, measures and investments*) thanks to additional funding.

²⁹ Gatonnou K M., 2015a. Rapport de l'Atelier de réflexion sur la méthodologie de production des cartes d'occupation des terres et sur la nomenclature de l'utilisation des terres au Togo [Report from the discussion workshop on the methods for producing land occupation maps and on land use nomenclature in Togo].

³⁰ Adjossou K., 2015a. Rapport technique de l'atelier de Kpalimé sur la nomenclature de l'utilisation des terres au Togo [Technical report from the Kpalimé workshop on land use nomenclature in Togo].

³¹ Given the specificities of Togo and in alignment with certain neighboring countries

in Togo³². This study will provide: i) raw and processed data from the aerial photos (photos scanned and ortho-rectified); ii) a manual on the interpretation and quality control of the results from the interpretation of the aerial photos; iii) a manual on data storage; iv) an interpretation and a comparison of the results of the aerial photos with those from the interpretation of the Rapideye 2013 (ProREDD) and LandSat 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2014 images.

- The Landsat images from 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2014 with a spatial resolution of 30m were processed for the analysis of forest changes in Togo. As a result of the spatial resolution, an analysis of the type of forest in terms of savanna is limited and emphasis is placed on extracting forest loss and gain. Figure 3 shows the different types of data available.

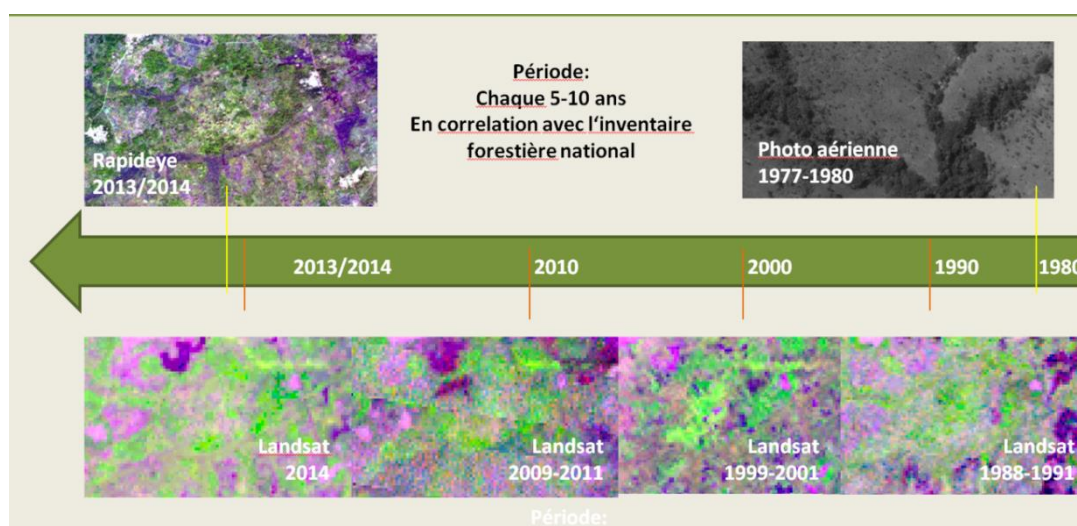


Figure: 3 Types of images available on forest change in Togo (DFS 2017)

The definition of the REL/RL for Togo is structured mainly around the results of the NFI, the interpretation and analysis of the aerial photos (1977 and 1979, 1982), archive satellite images (LandSat 1990, 2000, 2010) and recent satellite images (LandSat 2014, 2015, 2016, RapidEye2013).

The cartography unit, the NFI unit and the National forest monitoring group (Order No. 094/MERF of April 14 2014) have participated in the different data collection and processing activities for the definition of the REL/RL. For the continuation of the work, this group must be supported by an international expert (provided through additional funding) on carbon estimation and calculation techniques according to the strategic options defined and in relation to the definition and drafting of the REL/RL. The field work for collecting, acquiring, processing, evaluating and verifying forest data for the definition and drafting of the REL/RL in line with the options will be funded by the requested FCPF funds.

The unit managing the database of the forest resources and the results of the first national forest inventory (CBDR/IFN) under the Department of forest resources (DRF) also includes sub-units in all regional departments of environment and forest resources for data collection. On this basis, the project will measure the NFI again in 2019. This organization is responsible for collecting data on emission factors and the forest inventory (biodiversity) at the local and national levels.

³² This project, valued at US\$ 400,000 should have been funded by the PGITC project. Faced with disbursement difficulties, the PCIGT project only managed to provide a part of its commitment, the rest was paid by the FCPF grant.

The Cartographic Database Management Unit (UGBDC) at the central level at the Department of Studies and Planning within the MERF is represented at the regional level (DRERF) and is responsible for activity data and remote sensing.

(xxviii) Technical feasibility of the methodological approach and compliance with the UNFCCC guidelines and recommendations of the IPCC

In view of the source of the historical data (aerial photos) and those used to carry out the inventories (LandSat satellite images 2014, 2015, 2016, RapidEye2013), the establishment of the REL/RL will be adapted to the national situation and the projected adjustments will be credible and defensible, insofar as they cover the whole of the national territory³³. The participative and inclusive approach in the formation of the methodology used also makes the REL/RL credible and transparent.

Any data and documents produced shall be provided transparently and in sufficient quantity to enable the reconstruction or independent verification of the REL/RL, and in accordance with the UNFCCC guidelines and IPCC recommendations and guidelines.

Critical analysis of component 3:

- The main challenge faced is working with historical data to correctly reconstruct historical emissions (although results are encouraging). The team ensures good approaches and methods for quantitative and qualitative data collection thanks to the National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF); The replication of the national forest inventory based on the monitoring parcels will provide a second measurement for a reliable baseline level of the forest.
- Although the results of the first NFI are available in mid-2017, they must be constantly available for users, in particular for the analytical work defined in the R-PP funded by the FCPF.
- The repetition of the NFI in 2019 is a key element for the reference level of the forest and the strategic focus proposed for “forest and land”. It is also essential for ensuring a good database for the integration of data on land use in the GHG inventory. Therefore, it is important, following the readiness phase, to ensure that the monitoring system established and the human knowledge and capacities are fully maintained.
- There has been a partial commitment from the IDLMP/WB on component 3: only US\$ 137,000 of US\$ 749,000 set out in the R-PP have been provided; this has impeded the implementation of some of the activities established in the R-PP.
- In order to be able to establish a true baseline on the changes in the forest cover and forest carbon, the NFI must be measured again in 2019. This would make it possible, based on a guaranteed methodology, to provide the figures to the GHG inventory and would constitute a first RL for the country's forests.

Request for additional support from the FCPF (component 3):

- Completing the NFI database with biomass/carbon data, on the tier 2 models developed and approved by the technical groups.
- Ensuring activities related to REL/RL of the NFI and cartography units
- Providing technical support and capacity building on preparing REL/RL and MRV
- Completing work on the interpretation of historical data, developing a synthetic report from the 1982/2015 historical baseline with interpretation
- Updating the LandSat and potentially Sentinel-2 images in 2018

³³ However, as at June 30, 2017, at the end of the DFS contract, only forest areas are covered by the study.

- Developing baselines for the different options of the national REDD+ Strategy, including training for stakeholders
- Implementing and facilitating the National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF) through establishing the necessary capacities in the country
- Conducting the second national forest inventory in 2019 based on the methodology of the first national forest inventory and the 945 permanent plots established in 2014/2015. The survey itself is a key element; in an ideal scenario and if finances were to permit it, there would also be an update of the land use mapping in 2019.

2.4 Component 4 Forest monitoring systems and safeguard measures

Sub-component 4a: National forest monitoring system

(xxix) Explanation of the monitoring method

The principles of the REDD+ MRV in Togo are based on the following elements:

- The scope of the monitoring systems comprises the monitoring of greenhouse gases emitted as a result of the use of land and of forests and, more specifically, Togo's REDD+ strategic options. In this context, it is especially important to ensure integrity in the monitoring of components 2a (monitoring factors), 2b (implementation of the strategy) and 3 (reference level)
- The main carbon basins considered are biomass (including soil biomass) and dead biomass, excluding organic soil, as well as bedding, for capacity reasons.
- The technological options and the choices for MRV are based on the methods used when the cartography of land use and the national forest inventory was established.
- The approach takes into account the existing capacities and capacities that will be required in the future.
- The participation of local communities and NGOs will be actively sought for the implementation of the strategic options and for monitoring their implementation.
- Since the REDD+ national strategy has a variety of options, particular focus will be placed on carbon leakages.

The NFI carried out used remote sensing (cartography) and data collection on the ground, constituting the first stage of quantitative and qualitative monitoring of the forests, based on a clearly described methodology and technique³⁴. A total of 945 permanent plots were set up, established with an iron rod at the center of each plot. Periodic measurements for monitoring Togo's forests will be carried out on these plots; the next inventory is planned for 2019 (5 years after the first NFI) and planning for this second inventory is already underway.

The study on the Interpretation of the historical data and the design of a national forest monitoring system and a reference level for forests, which will be completed before the end of 2017, contributes to the implementation of a national forest monitoring system (SNSF)/MRV and to the drafting of Reference Emission Level for Forests (NRF/NERF), through the interpretation and integration of the historical data within the MRV system.

Between 2015 and 2017, the national professionals have been trained on cartography and on the national forest inventory (48 during the first national forest inventory in 2015 and 28 more in 2017), to make it possible for Togo to independently commit to future data collection activities on the ground for inventories, with the use of modern tools and techniques.

Around twenty national professionals have been trained in GIS and remote sensing through sessions organized by the GEOFORAFRI project by IRD France between 2014 and 2015. Four professionals from the MERF are trained in analyzing satellite images (RapidEyes) and in plotting land use maps, overview maps for each region and detailed working maps for the realization of the NFI. Four other professionals from the MERF have taken training courses on processing and analyzing aerial photos thanks to funding from the World Bank group through the IDLMP and some of the FCPF funds.

³⁴ Procedural manual for the first national forest inventory of Togo, 2016

For the strengthening of the arrangement and institutional capacities, several studies were carried out between 2016 and 2017, such as:

- “Evaluation of the capacities of West African countries for the implementation of National Forest Monitoring Systems within the framework of REDD+” funded by the UN-REDD Program.
- The “REDD+ and MRV Mission Report” which analyzes the legal and operational framework of the MRV in Togo, funded by the German Cooperation through ProREDD/GIZ.

As mentioned in sub-component 3, two database management structures³⁵ have been established to constitute the basis of the MRV: (1) the unit managing the database of forest resources and the results from the national forest inventory (CBDR/IFN) and (2) the unit managing the cartographic database (UGBDC). The request for additional funding includes support for these two units and the implementation of a forest monitoring system (see component 3).

(xxx) Demonstration of the first phases of application

For forest monitoring, the mission of the units that are put in place will be to conduct the subsequent NFIs in Togo and to carry out monitoring on the plots, with support from the regional Directorates of the environment and forest resources.

With regard to the activities defined in the R-PP, five REDD+ activities from the MRV system have been identified for Togo. These must be integrated into the structures of the Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources (MERF). These are:

- Updating land use and forest coverage maps by the UGBDC, which manages the MERF cartography database;
- Monitoring carbon change in the areas selected for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy;
- National databases on forest carbon stocks and carbon maps for monitoring changes in the forests (analytical work underway);
- Observations and report on social and environmental safeguards (analytical work underway);
- Data quality control and the preparation of reports on REDD+ (work included in the additional funding of the readiness phase).

Updating the Togo land degradation map, carried out by the IDLMP (see component 3) will also make it possible to develop and construct the national forest monitoring system.

The plan of action for the implementation of an MRV system, which is the subject of a request for additional funds, will be developed between 2018 and 2019, based on different options from the REDD+ strategy. This work is new in Togo and support is requested from an external international consultant in national forest monitoring systems, as part of the additional funding from the FCPF. The following activities are based on the expected results of the national forest monitoring system:

For measuring emissions factors, the work carried out with the support of an expert comprises:

- The national forest inventory, by the CBDR/IFN which manages the MERF’s forestry database;

³⁵ The Unit Managing the Database of Forest Resources and the Results from the National Forest Inventory (CBDR/IFN) and the Unit Managing the Cartographic Database (UGBDC) were put in place in March 2017 in order to be able to organize and collect data at a regional level and to analyze the raw data from the NFI and interpret those data with a view to translating them into concrete and practical actions on the ground. At the regional level, members of the regional UGBDC and CBDR/IFN manage these units on the decentralized level. The mission of these members is to collect baseline data for the region-specific forest inventory.

- Carrying out training to increase human capacities in order to carry out the monitoring and inventory work at the local level: inventory data processing and management, acquisition of technical and dendometric materials;
- Implementing methods for the quality control of the information interpreted and the estimation of accuracy (work partially carried out by the DFS in 2017);
- Establishing volume rates (allometric equations) on the ground with cooperation from universities
- Analyzing the institutional and technical framework in order to establish a permanent national monitoring and mechanism and the execution of the forest inventory every 5 years;
- Developing a capacity-building plan for stakeholders at the regional and local levels.

Where this includes activities for monitoring changes in forest coverage, the following will be necessary:

- Carrying out training to increase human capacities in order to carry out the analysis and cartography work
- Processing and management of satellite data, acquisition of technical materials and high-resolution satellite images
- Developing the organizational and technical framework for establishing a national mechanism that makes it possible to make and interpret regular satellite images (UGBDC). Every two years, the national forest coverage map must be updated with free satellite images (LandSat/Sentinel).

A summary of the MRV work has been drawn up by GIZ 2016 titled: Ludwig, R; Nocker U. (2015). REDD+ and MRV. Mission report for the program supporting the REDD+ readiness and rehabilitation of forests in Togo (ProREDD) - National forest inventory section.

(xxxi) Institutional arrangements and capacity

Institutional arrangements and capacities are currently being put into place through the creation and implementation of the unit managing the database of forest resources and the results from the national forest inventory (CBDR/IFN) and the unit managing the cartographic database (UGBDC) of the MERF. There are also studies on the capacities in Togo in the implementation of the SNSF in “the Evaluation of the capacities of West African countries for the implementation of National Forest Monitoring Systems within the framework of REDD+” and a “REDD+ and MRV Mission Report” which analyzes the legal and operational framework of the MRV in Togo. The objective is to create a functional land and forest surveillance and monitoring system in Togo by 2020. Technical and financial assessments for the implementation of technical and institutional arrangements from the national forest monitoring system were started in mid-2016.

Capacities available in Togo for the Satellite Land Monitoring System (SSTS), for the national forest inventory (NFI), the greenhouse gas inventory (GHGI) and for the reference emission level (REL/RL), are listed below according to the rating grid and assessment criteria:

Table 8: Result of the assessment of capacities in Togo in SNSF

Rating criteria	SSTS	NFI	GHGI	RL/REL	Average
<i>Structures available</i>	2.5	1.5	1	1	1.50
<i>Availability of information</i>	1.5	1.5	1	1	1.25
<i>Staff, experience and expertise</i>	2.5	1.5	1	1	1.50
<i>Logistics and equipment</i>	2	2	1	2	1.75
Average	2.1	1.6	1	1.3	1.50

Note	Rating grid
1	Weak capacity, the whole criterion required has been developed - Absence of capacity-building project(s)
1.5	Weak capacity, the whole criterion required has been developed - Presence of capacity-building project(s)
2	Medium capacity, human capacities and/or techniques are present but do not correspond to the real needs, an update/upgrade is required - Absence of capacity-building project(s)
2.5	Medium capacity, human capacities and/or techniques are present but do not correspond to the real needs, an update/upgrade is required - Presence of capacity-building project(s)
3	Advanced capacity, appropriate capacities are available and can be used with minimal update /level.

Critical analysis of component 4a:

- Good dynamic in terms of training a large number of professional in the implementation of MRV tools, in particular NFI and cartography. In view of the insufficient funding relating to the MERF, it will be difficult to maintain the dynamic in the long term (for example, until the realization of the NFI in 2019).
- Despite its registration in the R-PP, the commitment of the IDLMP/WB project on component 4, with an amount of US\$ 540,000 has not materialized; this has impeded the implementation of some of the activities established for 2017 in the R-PP.
- The transparency of the information system on safeguards and non-carbon benefit sharing (monetary and non-monetary) is one of the greatest challenges. This includes gathering the initial data; building capacities (human, institutional and infrastructural); and putting in place a clear and transparent institutional framework to ensure the MRV.
- The solutions put forward are to integrate, as much as possible, all stakeholders in the National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF), in a centralized way, to replicate the NFI in 2019 and strengthen MRV capacities at the national level.

Request for additional support from the FCPF (component 4b):

- The whole work program for the implementation of an MRV system for monitoring forest carbon at the level of the national greenhouse gas inventory and of a monitoring system for the REDD+ strategic options within the REDD+ national strategy
- Make use of the “carbon” results of the 2019 NFI and develop a baseline report. Organizing training workshops for local stakeholders on monitoring
- Operationalizing the National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF), with the support of an international MRV expert, to support the international technical assistant (ATI) (drafting of the forest monitoring methodological approach by using existing tools and instruments, drafting the procedural manual, as well as the measurement manual for monitoring)

(xxxii) Relevant non-carbon aspects and social and environmental problems

Non-carbon aspects and social and environmental problems, and the action plan for the implementation of a safeguards information system (SIS), must be developed between 2018 and 2019, based on the different elements of the REDD+ Strategy and SESA. The main activity to be carried out is the development of a safeguards information system (SIS) in harmony with the MRV and which takes into consideration the results of the SESA and studies on the causes and consequences of deforestation and the degradation of forests.

(xxxiii) Monitoring, reporting, and exchange of information

In this section, the multiple benefits and safeguards information system (SIS) will be developed with the establishment of socio-economic monitoring indicators and criteria linked to the benefits for women and capacity strengthening among stakeholders. This would require funding from the FCPF.

(xxxiii) Institutional arrangements and capacity

The mandates for tasks concerning non-carbon aspects and safeguards are clearly defined and described in the “REDD+ and MRV Mission Report” with a road map showing the resources required in this regard in terms of capacity, training, material and logistics, and budget. Some noteworthy activities include, among others, “the Consultation of the final methods, defining the technical and administrative requirements, the implementation of a national safeguards information system (SIS), formulating recommended capacity building measures, organizing training on SIS management, Organizing training on using the SIS in the administrative region, Implementing local participatory information systems, organizing training on SIS management at the national level, etc.”.

Critical analysis of component 4b:

The success of the implementation of REDD+ depends, among other things, on the transparency of the safeguards information system on safeguards and non-carbon benefit sharing.

Request for additional support from the FCPF (component 4b):

- Development of an information system on the multiple benefits of the REDD+ strategic options and safeguards, as well as benefit monitoring
- Monitoring the impact of the implementation of the REDD+ strategy on the environment, the social environment as well as the governance of REDD+ implementation at the regional and local level, and particularly the functioning of national arrangements
- Monitoring the evolution of the main underlying drivers of forest degradation in Togo as well as wood and non-wood products, cultural and environmental services.
-

3. Analysis of the progress made on activities financed by the FCPF

3.1 Analysis of the main challenges

Analysis of all the components of the RPP, including those funded by the FCPF, has been developed and included in the sections above. To avoid repetition, this section underlines some of the main challenges in line with the full operationalization of the national consultation and participation platform, the mobilization of resources and the integration of REDD+ in sectoral policies and programs.

The institutional framework has been implemented and is operational. REDD+ readiness is ensured by the National REDD+ Coordination, in accordance with Decree No. 2016-007/PR of January 25 2016. The National REDD+ Coordination has a fiduciary unit (financial service and procurement service), which controls bilateral and multilateral donor procedures. The two fiduciary services work in close liaison with the bodies of the State of Togo in the procurement chain and those from the public finance management circuit within the ministry of economy and finance. Currently, reforms within the MERF aim to put in place a fiduciary unit for all projects from this sector. The finance audit is the responsibility of the Togo Court of Auditors which may draw on national or international independent auditing firms. The REDD+ is included as one of the national development programs and plays an important part in Togo's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) within the framework of the UNFCCC. For the implementation of Togo's REDD+ Strategy in the future, it will be necessary, in the two remaining years of the REDD+ readiness preparation, to consolidate and institutionalize the National REDD+ Coordination as the body that coordinates REDD+ in the country in the long term.

Funding for the REDD+ process in Togo comes from national resources and support from technical and financial partners in accordance with Decree No. 2016-007/PR of January 25 2016. Thus, as part of the national resources, the provision is planned and entered in the national budget for the part of the National Fund for Forest Development (FNDF), established by Law No. 2008-009 of June 19, 2008 on the forestry code of Togo, funding for projects within the REDD+ framework, as well as grants, awards and other legal resources. In addition, the operationalization of national funds for the environment (FNE), established by Law No. 2008-005 of May 30 2008, will strengthen capacities for the mobilization of national resources in order to attract more potential technical and financial partners to finance REDD+ activities. By doing this, Togo further strengthens its capacities in order to improve effective management of future funds.

The REDD+ National Strategy is drafted on the basis of sectoral policies and strategies as well as based on the results of analytical assessments carried out during this preparation phase. These analytical assessments are prepared and guided using a participatory approach involving the different stakeholders during all phases. The 2014/2015 forest inventory, as well as the interpretation of the aerial photos from 1983/85, clearly show that Togo does not have a major problem in terms of deforestation (long-term change of land use), but it does have a major problem in terms of forest degradation (continuous and significant losses of carbon sinks). This fundamentally changes the strategic options and puts a particular emphasis on forest restoration, firewood management and providing alternatives, and the forest/energy relationship.

3.2 Annual work plan

The implementation of the REDD+ readiness preparation process in Togo is carried out on the basis of the AWPB which is supported by technical and financial monitoring reports. In terms of operations, and in the interests of ensuring improved coordination of activities and improved coherence of deliverables, successive adjustments to the AWPB have been carried out (2016, 2017). Certain activities have been merged, while others have been added; this has led to cost adjustments and an impact on activity planning. The current realization of several studies at the same time is explained by these reasons, among other things. Table 9 summarizes the state of the allocation of FCPF funds as at June 30, 2017, which includes firm commitments up to the end of 2018.

Table 9: State of the financial progress of the activities funded by the FCPF fund in US\$, June 30, 2017

Component/ Activities	Initial estimates in dollars	Amount disbursed in dollars	Commitment as at June 30	Amount disbursed + amount committed in dollars	Rate (disbursement + commitment)
Component 1: Organization and consultation	1 700 000	1 163 028	438 972	1 602 000	94,24%
Sub-component 1 a: National REDD+ management arrangements	1 100 000	563 028	438 972	1 002 000	91,09%
Sub-component 1b Consultation, participation and awareness	600 000	600 000	0	600 000	100,00%
Component 2: Preparation of the national REDD+ strategy	2 100 000	122 993	1 946 007	2 069 000	98,52%
Sub-component 2a: Assessment of land use, forestry policy and governance	570 000	40 869	529 131	570 000	100,00%
Sub-component 2b: Strategic options	600 000	66 805	523 195	590 000	98,33%
Sub-component 2c: Grievance management mechanisms	200 000	0	191 000	191 000	95,50%
Benefit sharing analysis options	130 000	0	120 000	120 000	92,31%
Sub-component 2d: Social and environmental impacts	600 000	15 319	582 681	598 000	99,67%
Component 3: Development of national reference scenarios		0			
Component 4: National forest monitoring system		0			
Total	3 800 000	1 286 021	2 384 979	3 671 000	96,61%
Indicated cash advance (disbursement not confirmed)		342 554			
Total US\$		1 628 575			
OVERVIEW RATE IN CLIENT CONNECTION		42,86%	62,76%		
DISBURSEMENT RATE WITHOUT ADVANCE AS AT 06/30/2016		33,84%			

While the currency of the convention is the dollar, accounts are kept in the national currency, the XOF; it should be noted that disbursement is also linked to this parameter. The years 2015 and 2016 were marked by an upward movement of the dollar, with an average of 583.85 XOF.

Thus, at June 30, 2017, the effective disbursement rate³⁶ is 33.84%. Moreover, the receipt rate (disbursement and advance to the designated account) is 42.86%³⁷. The total rate of execution (disbursement and commitment) is 96.61% as at June 30, 2017.

Working hypothesis: the fluctuation of the dollar remains stable at an average cost of 583.85 XOF.

4. Respect of common approach principles

The processes and instruments for risk management and guarantees in Togo are designed in accordance with the World Bank norms insofar as they are compatible with UNFCCC guidelines. Since it started in October 2015, the national REDD+ readiness preparation process has been organized in a participatory, consultative, transparent and inclusive manner, and also very innovative in Togo in terms of the management of natural resources. The National REDD+ Coordination has organized several information and awareness campaigns with all stakeholders. The consultation effort made was recognized through the two meetings of the National REDD+ Committee, the highest body of the REDD+ process in the country, comprising Ministries concerned with REDD+, civil society, the private sector, chiefdom, universities and research institutions as well as technical and financial partners (TFP).

Several stakeholders organized themselves into platforms in order to be able to better participate in the process. Certain existing platforms and networks have been strengthened, for example the national youth council, the national council of traditional chiefdom, the coordination of agricultural producers in Togo (CETOP), and some have been established within the framework of the REDD+ (CF-REDD+ Togo, CNODD, the national network of private and community forest owners, as well as the network of community forests in Togo). The organization of SESA is a participative undertaking from stakeholders in the analysis of future environmental and social risks and impacts of the REDD+ process. For the SESA to be conducted, World Bank operational policies on safeguarding measures have been launched. These are, in particular:

- (1) OP/PB 4.01: Environmental Assessment;
- (2) OP /PB-4.04: Natural habitats;
- (3) OP /PB-4.36: Forests;
- (4) OP /PB-4.09: Pest Management;
- (5) OP /PB4.11: Physical cultural heritage;
- (6) OP/PB 4.10 Indigenous peoples;
- (7) OP/PB 4.12: Involuntary Resettlement.

Also, the Terms of Reference from the study relating to SESA have been validated by all stakeholders throughout the territory through 7 workshops (6 regional workshops and 1 national workshop),

³⁶ Expenses paid/without cash advances

³⁷ With 200,000,000 XOF in cash

5. Update of the funding plan for REDD+ activities/preparation

Table 10: Update of the funding plan for REDD+ activities/preparation

Use of funds in millions of US dollars							
R-PP components	Total needs developed in the R-PP (A) ³⁸	Updated total needs (B=C+G) ³⁹	Funds mobilized (C) ⁴⁰	Funds used (D) ⁴¹	Funds available (E = C - D) ⁴²	Funding gap (F = B - C) ⁴³	Requested from the FCPF (G=F) ⁴⁴
Component 1: Support for national preparation management arrangements							
Component 1.1 Coordination of the REDD+ readiness process	1 163.8	2 043	1 514	1 416	98	529	529
Component 1.2: Support for the consultation and participation process	581.6	722	600	600	0	122	122
Total component 1	1 745.40	2 765	2 114	2 016	98	651	651
Component 2: Support for the preparation of the national REDD+ strategy							
Sub-component 2.1. Assessment of land use, drivers of change in the allocation of land, forest laws, policies and governance	185	701	570	570	0	131	131
Sub-component 2.2: Strategic REDD+ options	329	665	600	590	10	65	65
Sub-component 2.3. : Complaint and Remedies Mechanism	46.5	215	200	191	9	15	15

³⁸ (A): Initial needs validated in the R-PP to be financed by the FCPF, PGICT/WB, the GIZ and the Government of Togo.

³⁹ (B): Updated funding needs for the implementation of the R-PP, taking into account actual funds mobilized.

⁴⁰ (C): Funding received from the different partners (FCPF, GIZ, PGICT/WB, Togo)

⁴¹ (D): Funds disbursed and committed to 30 June 2017.

⁴² (E): Uncommitted resources to 30 June 2017.

⁴³ (F): Additional funding needs to complete the REDD+ Readiness process.

⁴⁴ (G): Additional financial resources requested from the FCPF to complete the REDD+ Readiness process.

Use of funds in millions of US dollars							
R-PP components	Total needs developed in the R-PP (A) ³⁸	Updated total needs (B=C+G) ³⁹	Funds mobilized (C) ⁴⁰	Funds used (D) ⁴¹	Funds available (E = C - D) ⁴²	Funding gap (F = B - C) ⁴³	Requested from the FCPF (G=F) ⁴⁴
Sub-component 2.4: Benefit-sharing options	54	130	130	120	10	0	0
Sub-component 2.5: Social and environmental impacts of REDD+ readiness preparation and implementation	212	720	600	598	2	120	120
Total component 2	826.50	2 431	2 100	2 069	31	331	331
Component 3: Establishing a reference level	2 731	3 072	1 454	1 454	-	1 618	1 618
Total component 3	2 731	3 072	1 454	1 454	-	1 618	1 618
Component 4: Development of national forest monitoring systems and information on guarantees	1 336	467	137	137	-	330	330
Total component 4	1 336	467	137	137	-	330	330
Component 6: Development of a monitoring and evaluation system	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total component 6:	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6 878.9	8 734.9	5 804.9	5 675.90	129.0	2 930.0	2 930.0
Sources of funding							
Government			413,9	413,9	0		
FCPF			3800	3671	129		
GIZ / ProREDD			1454	1454	0		
IDLMP / WB			137	137	0		
Total			5804,9	5675,9	129		

Other additional funding has been provided to support REDD+ readiness preparation beyond the R-PP previsions: pilot activities financed through ProREDD / the German Cooperation (GIZ) of around US\$ 4.1 million, of which US\$ 1.5 million are directly linked to component 3 of the R-PP, the first national forest inventory. In addition, civil society through the NGO grouping E-D/ADCF has received US\$ 35,000 for also assisting Togo in REDD+ readiness preparation.

It is noted that the updated needs are above the amount of the RPP; this is explained, among other things, by the fact that the RPP had not taken into account the second NFI and had also underestimated the budget assigned to institutional arrangements and analytical work in preparation for the REDD+ strategy.

The updated total needs of Component 4 are lower than the initial estimates of the R-PP due to the fact that some studies included in this component have been financed under Component 2 of the FCPF grant.

Component 6 (design of a monitoring and evaluation system) as initially developed in the R-PP has not been funded separately in accordance with the World Bank's PAD document. This has been integrated into Component 4 in the framework of the ongoing process; which justifies the absence of funding dedicated to this component in the table above.

6. Summary of the additional grant request submitted to the FCPF

6.1 Objective of the readiness preparation phase covered by the request

The request for additional funds submitted to the FCPF aims to ensure the objectives of the REDD+ readiness preparation phase are achieved. Some of these objectives are met, in part or in whole, as reflected in the self-assessment at mid-term, two years after the program had started implementation. The additional request will make it possible to reach a level of achievement compatible with the launch and management of an investment phase (phase 2 of the REDD+ process, under discussion). In the case of Togo, a request for additional funding has proven to be necessary, since Togo has not been able to receive all the commitments initially made in the R-PP. For this reason, components 3 and 4, as well as certain activities from other components within the R-PP, such as SESA achievement, require additional funding in order to be realized.

Table 11: Initial Togo R-PP Budget (January 2015); commitment up to December 31, 2018; request for additional funds from the FCPF (2018/2019)

Source of funding	Initial R-PP budget January 2015 US\$	Commitment up to the end of 2018 US\$	Additional funds requested to the end of 2019 - US\$
▪ Government of Togo	413,900	413,900	200,000
▪ FCPF (World Bank)	3,800,000	3,800,000	2,930,000
▪ IDLMP (World Bank)	1,289,000	137,000	
▪ ProREDD (GIZ, German Cooperation)	1,376,000	1,454,000	
TOTAL	6,878,900	5,804,900	3,130,000

Togo has received US\$ 3.8 million to start the readiness process for its REDD+ national strategy. The additional funds requested from the FCPF will make it possible for Togo to bridge the gaps that have been identified, and thus develop a robust and coherent REDD+ national strategy and ensure effective implementation with an RL/REL for each strategic option, a forest MRV system at the national level and strategic options. The additional grant will serve to further develop certain aspects that were highlighted by the studies and to pursue facilitation and support for the different consultation frameworks and platforms for organizations from civil society.

Within this context, Togo submits a request for additional funding of US\$ 2,930,000, of which US\$ 1,952,000 are for the implementation of the R-PP and US\$ 978,000 are for the implementation of the 2019 NFI. This budget does not take into account the contribution of the Togolese government which is US\$200,000. Given the funds currently available, the additional funding request should become effective by April 1, 2018 at the latest.

6.2 Duration of the readiness preparation phase covered by the request

The additional funding covers the period from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019 (two years).

6.3 Summary of the activities to be funded by the FCPF

The additional funds requested from the FCPF for the 02 years amount to US\$ 2,930,000, of which US\$ 1,070,000 are for 2018 and US\$ 1,860,000 are for 2019. More than 50% of this fund is for financing

activities from components 3 and 4, which were not taken into account in the first FCPF grant. These activities were originally expected to be financed with funding from IDLMP/World Bank (an estimate of US\$ 1,289,000) and from the German Cooperation GIZ/ProREDD (US\$ 1,376,000).

During the restructuring of the IDLMP/World Bank project in January 2016, this contribution was revised down and changed to US\$ 400,000. Unfortunately, at the closure of the project on June 30, 2017, only US\$ 138,000 were able to be mobilized from the IDLMP/World Bank project (around 31% of the total funding expected).

With regard to the contribution from ProREDD/GIZ, this essentially served for the realization of the national forest inventory. Other funds from ProREDD/GIZ are used for improving institutional frameworks and techniques, for implementing the REDD+ national strategy and for developing and testing REDD+ models on the sustainable management of forest resources.

The details of funding requested by component and sub-component are listed in Table 12. The activities to be funded by component and sub-component are also listed.

Table 12: Summary of funds allocated for each component with the additional funding requested from the FCPF for the period from 1 January 2018 to December 31, 2019

Components	2018	2019	Total
<u>Component 1: Organization and Consultation</u>	281,000	370,000	651,000
Subcomponent 1a: National arrangements for the REDD+ readiness preparation process	234,000	295,000	529,000
Subcomponent 1b: Consultation, participation and awareness	47,000	75,000	122,000
<u>Component 2: Preparation of the REDD+ strategy</u>	234,000	97,000	331,000
Sub-component 2a: Assessment of land use, and forest governance	106,000	25,000	131,000
Subcomponent 2b: Strategic options	40,000	25,000	65,000
Subcomponent 2c: Grievance management mechanism	8,000	7,000	15,000
Subcomponent 2d: Environmental and social impacts	80,000	40,000	120,000
Component 3: Development of national reference scenarios	440,000	1,178,000	1,618,000
Component 4: National forest monitoring system	115,000	215,000	330,000
Sub-component 4a: National Forest Monitoring System	95,000	175,000	270,000
Subcomponent 4b: Information system on co-benefits, governance and safeguards	20,000	40,000	60,000
Total	1,070,000	1,860,000	2,930,000

Component 1: Organization and consultation

Component 1.1 Coordination of the REDD+ readiness process

Table 13: Activities proposed for the additional grant (component 1.1)

Activities	Budget in US\$		
	2018	2019	Total
Ensuring the operation of the bodies for managing the REDD+ readiness for (2018, 2019), including the operation of the National REDD+ Coordination and its staff ⁴⁵	194,000	255,000	449,000
Strengthening the capacities of the REDD+ National Working Group in order to make it possible for the group to effectively carry out its role in producing analytical assessments, developing the REDD+ national strategy, the national forest monitoring system and the REDD+ MRV	25,000	20,000	45,000
Sharing and raising awareness of the country's REDD+ Strategy, sharing with stakeholders the chosen grievance and complaints management mechanism (Component 2c)	15,000	20,000	35,000
Total	234,000	295,000	529,000

COMPONENT 1.2: Support for the consultation and participation process

Table 14: Activities proposed for the additional grant (component 1.2)

Activities	Budget in US\$		
	2018	2019	Total
Communicating the results of the analytical assessments: preparation and exchange with stakeholders from civil society, communities and private forest owners (2018 and 2019)	12,000	5,000	17,000
Supporting platforms for organizations from civil society with regard to REDD+ (CNODD, CF-REDD+, CTOP, CNJ, journalists, private planters) in the implementation of their road maps.	15,000	25,000	40,000
Supporting the platform for private forest owners and community forests	5,000	5,000	15,000
Diffusion communication, incl. Sketch, journalism etc.	10,000	20,000	30,000
Preparing communication on the REDD+ National Strategy to the public, investors and stakeholders	5,000	20,000	20,000
Total	47,000	75,000	122,000

⁴⁵ This budget does not take into account the contribution of the Togolese government.

Component 2: Support for the preparation of the REDD+ strategy

Component 2a.: Assessment of land use, drivers of change in the allocation of land, forest laws, policies and governance

Table 15: Complementary studies proposed for the additional grant (component 2a)

Activities	Budget in US\$		
	2018	2019	Total
Feasibility studies for the implementation of the strategy based on a convention with the Universities of Lomé and Kara	100,000	10,000	110,000
Supporting the key sectoral ministries involved in drafting legal and regulatory texts integrating REDD+ aspects in Togo (2018/2019)	6,000	15,000	21,000
Total	106,000	25,000	131,000

Component 2b.: Strategic options

Table 16: Activities proposed for the additional grant (component 2b)

Activities	Budget in US\$		
	2018	2019	Total
Strengthening the capacities and ensuring the operation of thematic groups of sectoral ministries (drafting the strategy; analysis and adjustment of the key strategic areas)	20,000	5,000	25,000
Exchanges at the national and regional level to validate the REDD+ National Strategy with stakeholders	20,000	20,000	40,000
Total	40,000	25,000	65,000

Component 2c: Complaint and appeals mechanisms

Table 17: Activities proposed for the additional grant (component 2c)

Activities	Budget in US\$		
	2018	2019	Total
Regional workshops on exchanges and sharing with stakeholders on the grievance and complaints mechanism developed, drafted and approved	8,000	7,000	15,000
Total	8,000	7,000	15,000

Component 2.5 (2d): Social and environmental impacts

Table 18: Activities proposed for the additional grant (component 2.5)

Activities	Budget in US\$		
	2018	2019	Total
Ensure that the ANGE monitors the SESA activities and support the ANGE in the SESA documents	20,000	10,000	30,000
Organizing public consultation workshops at regional and prefectural level on SESA	60,000	30,000	90,000
Total	80,000	40,000	120,000

Component 3: Establishment of a national REL

Table 19: Activities proposed for the additional grant (component 3)

Activities	Budget in US\$		
	2018	2019	Total
Completing the NFI database with biomass/carbon data, on the tier 2 models developed and approved by the technical groups.	40,000		40,000
Ensuring activities related to REL/RL of the NFI and cartography units	50,000	40,000	90,000
Providing technical support and capacity building on preparing REL/RL and MRV	40,000	40,000	80,000
Completing work on the interpretation of historical data, developing a synthetic report from the baseline	25,000		25,000
Updating the LandSat and potentially Sentinel-2 images in 2018 and preparing an REL report	35,000		35,000
Developing baselines for the different options of the national REDD+ Strategy, including training for stakeholders on monitoring options	150,000	80,000	230,000
Implementing and facilitating the National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF) through the building and managing the capacities necessary in the country	100,000	40,000	140,000
Conducting the 2019 second national forest inventory on the basis of permanent monitoring parcels established in 2014/2015 and updating the land use mapping		978,000	978,000
Total component 3	440,000	1,178,000	1,618,000

Component 4: Development of a follow-up system - MRV

Component 4.1. National forest monitoring system

Table 20: Activities proposed for the additional grant (component 4.1)

Activities	Budget in US\$		
	2018	2019	Total
Organizing 04 training workshops for local stakeholders on monitoring forest degradation factors (criteria, factors, manual, workshop facilitation)	10,000	30,000	40,000
Devising and facilitating the National Forest Monitoring System (SNSF), with the support of an international MRV expert, to strengthen the international technical assistant (ATI) (drafting of the forest monitoring methodological approach by using existing tools and instruments, drafting the procedural manual, as well as the measurement manual for monitoring)	55,000	35,000	90,000
Make use of the “carbon” results of the 2019 NFI and develop a baseline report. Organizing training workshops for local stakeholders on monitoring		50,000	50,000
Providing equipment to conduct the REL/RL/MRV work in 2018 and 2019	30,000	60,000	90,000
Total	95,000	175,000	270,000

Component 4.2. Information system on co-benefits, governance and guarantees

Table 21: Activities proposed for the additional grant (component 4.2)

Activities	Budget in US\$		
	2018	2019	Total
Development of an information system on the multiple benefits of the REDD+ strategic options and safeguards, as well as benefit monitoring	20,000		20,000
Monitoring the impact of the implementation of the REDD+ strategy on the environment, the social environment as well as the governance of REDD+ implementation at the regional and local level, and particularly the functioning of national arrangements		25,000	25,000
Monitoring the evolution of the main underlying drivers of forest degradation in Togo as well as wood and non-wood products, cultural and environmental services.		15,000	15,000
Total	20,000	40,000	60,000

ANNEXES

Annexe 1 : Les principaux intervenants dans la mise en œuvre des activités de gestion financière et de passation des marchés dans la REDD+

GESTION FINANCIERE ET PASSATION DES MARCHES

Les principaux intervenants dans la mise en œuvre des activités de gestion financière et de passation des marchés et sont :

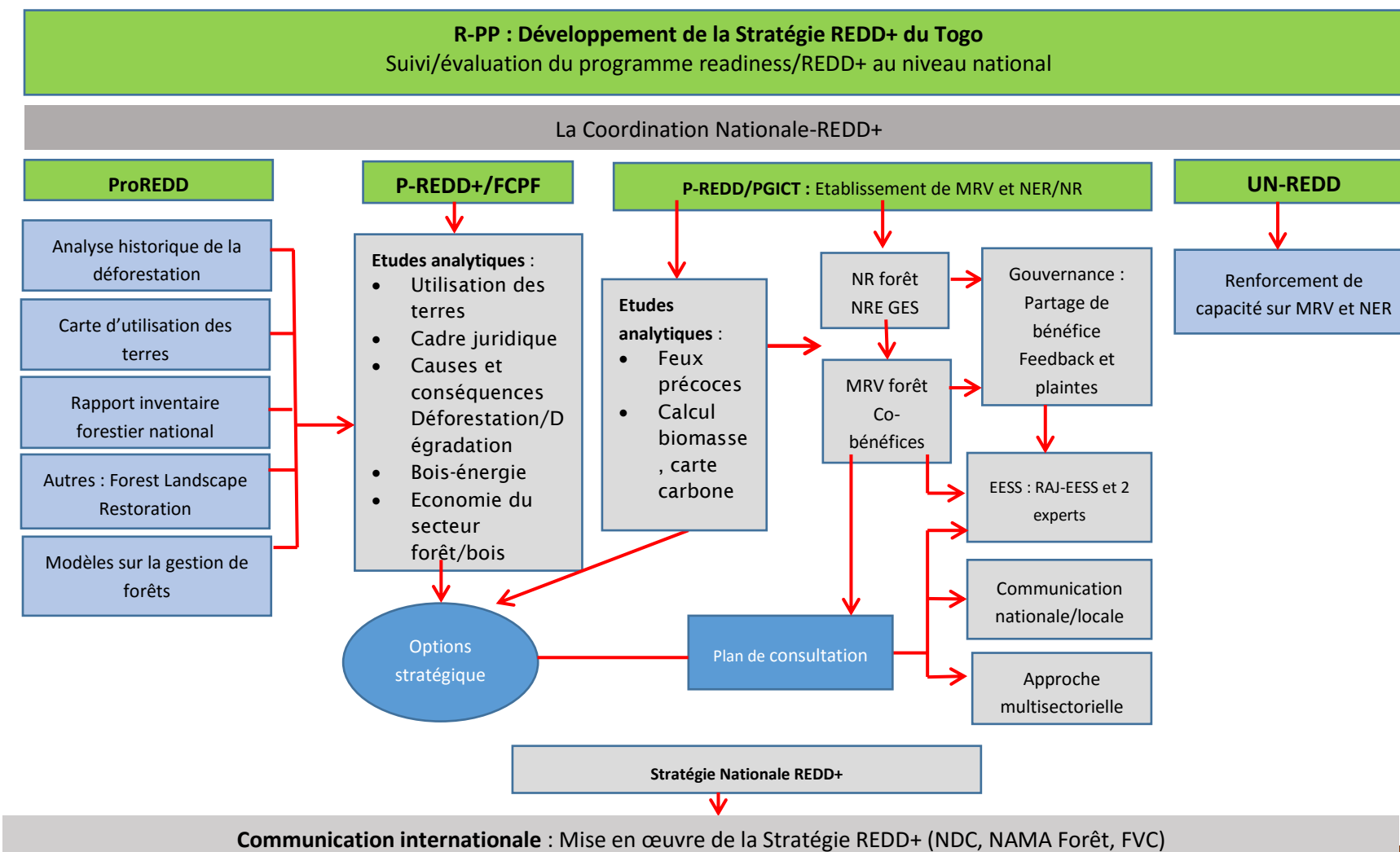
- La Coordination Nationale REDD+ qui est responsable et comptable du respect des procédures de passation des marchés financés sur les fonds du projet ;
- L'Inspection générale des finances,
- La Direction Générale de la Planification
- La Personne Responsable des Marchés Publics (PRMP) de la direction générale de l'Office de Développement et d'Exploitation des Forêts (ODEF) ;
- La Commission de Passation des Marchés Publics (CPMP) et la Commission de Contrôle des Marchés Publics (CCMP) de l'ODEF qui assurent le contrôle de qualité des dossiers de passation de marchés conformément aux dispositions du Code des Marchés Publics et des directives de la Banque mondiale, et dans ce cadre, appuient la Coordination Nationale REDD+ dans la passation des marchés du projet. Aussi, la coordination, en ajout des attributions des CPMP et CCMP de l'ODEF, fait recours à des experts/personnes ressources/spécialistes du domaine de l'activité concernée pour leur expertise dans l'analyse de certains dossiers ;
- La Direction nationale du contrôle des marchés publics (DNCMP), la direction du contrôle financier (DCF), la direction générale du trésor et de la comptabilité publique (DGTCP) et la Direction du financement et du contrôle de l'exécution du plan (DFCEP) qui s'assurent du respect des procédures ;
- La Banque mondiale qui assure les revues préalables ou a posteriori des Termes de référence, dossiers, rapports d'évaluation et contrats pour lesquels l'avis de non objection est requis conformément aux dispositions de l'Accord de Financement du P-REDD+.

La cellule fiduciaire de la coordination REDD+ Togo jouie d'une pleine capacité à faire face aux directives des partenaires en lien avec la procédure nationale tout en respectant le délai réglementaire.

Il convient de noter que la cellule fiduciaire a bénéficié de l'expérience des procédures de financement à plusieurs trust fund (TF), il s'agit notamment du projet IDLMP qui à cinq TF avec des contraintes différentes (GFDRR, GEF, Terre Africa, FPMA et ACP-UE).

En résumé, la gestion fiduciaire du projet est le fruit de la capitalisation des acquis des financements dans le secteur environnement à travers le IDLMP, le ProREDD et les ressources propres de l'Etat (ressources internes allouées).

Annexe 2 : Mécanisme de coordination des activités de REDD+ inclus dans le RPP



Annexes 3 : Tableau analytique des études

Tableau 22: Etudes analytiques de la préparation à la REDD+ au Togo - Tableau de cadre logique des études prédéfinies

Titre travail analytique	Objectif général	Objectifs spécifiques	Time frame
(01) L'utilisation des terres (historique, actuelle et future) et les options stratégiques futures pour l'aménagement du territoire au Togo	Contribuer à la création des conditions requises pour que la stratégie nationale REDD+ : Analyser les causes des changements d'affectation des terres à travers une meilleure maîtrise de la planification et de l'aménagement du territoire y comprises les réformes foncières.	- définir les concepts et établir la typologie de l'utilisation de terre dans le contexte de la REDD+, en considérant toutes les écorégions du pays ; - analyser la dynamique de changement d'affectation de terres, et d'utilisation de terres depuis 2000 ; - caractériser les principales tendances et les enjeux de l'utilisation des terres au Togo basé sur l'utilisation actuelle, l'historique sur les derniers 15 ans et les paramètres qui affectent la terre dans les différentes écorégions : pression démographique, situation des services environnementaux (eau, qualité des sols, biodiversité, vulnérabilité au CC ; - formuler des options stratégiques de planification multi-acteurs de l'utilisation de terre en général et dans les différentes écorégions en particulier.	1/17
(02) Les causes et les conséquences de la déforestation et de la dégradation des forêts au Togo et l'établissement de la liste des axes d'intervention les plus prometteurs par rapport aux causes de la déforestation et de la dégradation	Contribuer à l'élaboration de la stratégie nationale REDD+ à travers une analyse détaillée des causes et conséquences de la déforestation et de la dégradation des forêts au Togo et l'établissement des axes prioritaires d'intervention.	- réaliser une analyse quantitative et qualitative des causes directes et indirectes de la déforestation et de la dégradation des forêts au Togo (en distinguant entre domaine étatique et domaine privée) ; - cartographier les principales formations végétales concernées par la déforestation/dégradation des forêts ; - évaluer la mise en œuvre des politiques, programmes et projets de lutte contre la déforestation et la dégradation des forêts depuis l'année 2000 ; - proposer des options d'intervention les plus prometteuses pour inverser la tendance.	1/17
(03) Détermination des périodes pour les feux précoces selon les régions écologiques du Togo	Contribuer à une meilleure connaissance des périodes des feux précoces dans les régions écologiques pour une gestion durable des ressources forestières au Togo.	- Etablir un diagnostic de la gestion des feux de végétation au Togo suivant les zones écologiques - analyser les paramètres biotiques et abiotiques en déterminer les périodes indiquées pour la pratique des feux précoces en lien avec les indicateurs écologiques ;	2/17

US\$50,000, auparavant financé par GICT, maintenant par FCPF		- proposer un plan de renforcement des capacités techniques et organisationnelles des acteurs et institutions impliquées dans la gestion des feux de végétation au Togo.	
(04) Dynamique de l'utilisation du bois – énergie au Togo	Contribuer à la connaissance approfondie de la dynamique de l'utilisation du bois énergie pour une gestion durable des ressources forestières au Togo par l'analyse la filière bois-énergie à l'échelle nationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - établir l'évolution de la consommation du bois-énergie et des essences utilisées par région et dans le temps au cours des 10 dernières années ; - déterminer les coefficients de consommation du bois énergie (charbon de bois, bois de chauffe) par tête d'habitant, prenant en compte les ménages et les catégories socioprofessionnelles du bois-énergie ; - inventorier les différents types de technologies de consommations du bois-énergie en particulier les foyers économiques, leur utilisation, leurs bénéfices (y compris performance) et leur acceptation dans les différentes régions économiques du pays ; - établir des scénarii de prédiction de la consommation bois-énergie 2030 et 2050; - proposer un système d'information et de suivi simple et fiable de la filière bois-énergie au niveau national. 	2/17
(05) Analyse socio-économique de la contribution du secteur forestier à l'économie du Togo	Evaluer la contribution du secteur forestier à l'économie nationale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - évaluer les formes d'exploitation des ressources forestières en mettant l'accent sur leur potentiel économique et les biens et services environnementaux en termes de retombées financières ; - déterminer la contribution du secteur forestier à l'économie nationale (indicateurs macro-économiques); - examiner la rentabilité économique du secteur en mettant en exergue celle des investissements publics; -évaluer la contribution du secteur forestier à la création d'emploi formel que dans l'informel, particulièrement jeunes et femmes ; - évaluer la perte fiscale et économique annuelles liée aux pratiques illégales observées dans l'exploitation ; - estimer les avantages économiques potentiels découlant des mécanismes novateurs de financement (REDD+), des paiements pour les services environnementaux et de l'écotourisme ; - développer une matrice-type d'agrégation de la contribution du secteur forestier à l'économie à partir des résultats de cette étude 	1/17

		- faire une analyse de la contribution économique du secteur forestier aux PIB des secteurs connexes.	
(06) Définition de la méthodologie et des outils pour l'évaluation de la biomasse végétale dans les différents compartiments au Togo US\$70,000, GICT, 2016 [évt. À discuter] Avenant proposé dans l'ordre de grandeur 12-14 million CFA	Contribuer à la définition des méthodes et des outils simples et robustes adaptés aux écosystèmes du Togo pour l'évaluation de la biomasse et l'estimation des stocks et des flux de carbone dans les différents compartiments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - documenter l'ensemble des méthodes et outils disponibles aux niveaux national, sous-régional en Afrique de l'Ouest (en particulier Ghana, Liberia et Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso) et international pour l'évaluation de la biomasse et des stocks et flux de carbone dans différents puits de carbone ; - développer, sur la base des informations disponibles, les méthodes et outils les plus adaptés et coûts-efficacité pour l'évaluation de la biomasse et des stocks et flux de carbone dans différents compartiments des écosystèmes du Togo ; - tester et valider les méthodes et outils développés pour l'évaluation de la biomasse et des stocks et flux de carbone dans différents puits de carbone forestiers ; - Proposer les méthodes et les équations allométriques à utiliser pour l'évaluation de la biomasse et des stocks de carbone au Togo - renforcer les capacités en matière des méthodes et outils pro-posés pour l'évaluation de la biomasse/stocks et flux de carbone. 	1/17
(07) Cadre juridique et réglementaire et préparation des textes d'application dans le contexte de REDD+ au Togo	Analyser et proposer un cadre juridique et réglementaire amélioré et plus adapté pour permettre et faciliter la mise en œuvre d'une stratégie REDD+ au Togo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - faire l'analyse du cadre juridique des secteurs impliqués dans le processus REDD+ (environnement, mine, énergie, agriculture, eau, plan et aménagement du territoire, administration territoriale) ; - proposer des orientations pour l'amélioration de ce cadre, dans l'optique de l'élaboration de la stratégie nationale REDD+ au Togo ; - identifier les besoins en termes de textes d'application à élaborer pour permettre l'efficacité et l'efficience dans la mise en œuvre du mécanisme REDD+ au Togo ; - élaborer les textes d'application pertinents des dispositions légales et réglementaires devant permettre la mise en œuvre du mécanisme REDD+ conformément aux options stratégiques 	2/17
	Proposer un mécanisme cohérent et fiable de partage des avantages et bénéfices basé	- clarifier les aspects du droit foncier au Togo, les droits d'utilisation des arbres / forêts en lien avec les droits carbone ;	2/17

(08) Gouvernance de carbone et analyse des possibilités de partage des bénéfices	<p>sur l'évaluation des forces et faiblesses des MPB déjà implémentés dans les autres pays en vue d'alimenter la future stratégie nationale REDD+ et l'architecture de partage des bénéfices qui lui est associée.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifier et analyser les MPB existants en lien avec la gestion des ressources naturelles, les secteurs forestier (conservation, reboisement, commerce), agricole, minier, industriel, commercial pouvant être mis en œuvre au Togo dans le cadre de la REDD+ en ressortant les forces et faiblesses de chacun ; - recenser les acquis existants sur les modèles de redistribution des avantages et bénéfices au niveau sous-régional, régional et international afin d'identifier les défis stratégiques de partage de bénéfices futurs générés par la REDD+ ou le paiement des services environnementaux ; - définir la nature des revenus et des bénéfices issus du processus REDD+ ; - identifier les parties prenantes à la redistribution des revenus issus du processus REDD+ au Togo ; - proposer de façon participative un mécanisme fiable et transparent de redistribution des revenus issus du processus REDD+ en tenant compte des leçons tirées des réussites et échecs des autres pays ; - proposer un mécanisme de financement transparent et efficace, et un mode opérationnel répondant tant aux attentes des différentes parties prenantes qu'aux enjeux nationaux et internationaux de la REDD+ avec un budget prévisionnel de mise en œuvre y afférent ; - proposer un dispositif de gouvernance (juridique et institutionnel) desdits fonds carbone en relevant le mécanisme de transparence dans la redistribution de ces fonds suivant les directives au plan national à travers un processus scientifique et consultatif ; - Proposer un système transparent, et un registre géo-référencé au niveau national, régional, préfectoral et cantonal qui va gérer (entre autres) des informations sur la propriété du carbone. 	
(09) Intégration du secteur forestier dans les autres secteurs connexes	<p>Diagnostic sur l'intégration du secteur forestier dans les autres secteurs connexes au Togo dans le contexte de REDD+ et en lien avec les mesures de lutte contre les changements climatiques.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - analyser les secteurs ayant des interactions avec le secteur forestier en mettant en évidence ces relations d'interdépendance et caractériser ces relations ; - évaluer les documents de politiques et de planification des secteurs identifiés en ressortant les liens de complémentarité et de divergence entre ces politiques et la politique forestière du Togo ; - formuler des recommandations qui faciliteraient la collaboration et la coopération entre le secteur forestier et les secteurs connexes pour faire face aux problèmes engendrés par les changements climatiques dans le contexte de REDD+ au Togo ; - élaborer un plan d'intégration de la foresterie dans les politiques sectorielles. 	1/17

(10) Préparation et réalisation des supports d'information expliquant le but, les objectifs et les avantages de la REDD+ au grand public	Contribuer à la mise en œuvre du processus REDD+ au Togo en assurant une bonne information et une participation active des parties prenantes et particulièrement des communautés locales.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifier dans tous les secteurs les différents publics cibles qui vont être visés par les campagnes d'information et de sensibilisation sur la REDD+ - identifier à partir de la stratégie de communication de la REDD+ des messages simples pour expliquer à chaque public cible le processus REDD+ ; - proposer et concevoir des supports de communication Pour chaque public cible en utilisant les moyens multimédias ; - traduire l'ensemble des supports de communication en cinq (05) langues locales à savoir le kabiyè, le tem, le ben, l'ifè et l'ewé) ; - élaborer un guide de style pour toutes les communications sur les questions relatives à la REDD + afin d'avoir des formats uniformes pour les publications et les produits de communication ; - mettre les supports conçus dans un format approprié ; - proposer à la Coordination Nationale REDD+ des canaux de diffusion des différents supports en fonction des public cibles - donner une assistance technique à la cellule de communication du P-REDD+ pour la dissémination des différents outils. 	2/16
(11) Etude sur la production de sketch et autres activités culturelles pour plus d'engagement des communautés dans la REDD+ au Togo	Contribuer à l'adhésion et la participation entière des populations au processus REDD+ à travers la production des sketches et aux activités culturelles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - proposer des activités culturelles pertinentes en lien avec la REDD+ sur la base des messages déjà élaborés par la Coordination Nationale REDD+; - concevoir des scénarii de sketch (05 au moins) qui peuvent susciter l'engagement des communautés dans la REDD+ ; - monter, mettre en scène et présenter les sketches dans un format approprié aux publics cibles lors des différentes campagnes d'information et de communication organisées par la Coordination Nationale REDD+; - proposer et réaliser des activités culturelles (03 au moins) pouvant susciter l'adhésion et la participation des populations au processus REDD+. 	1/17
(12) Etude sur le développement des mécanismes de gestion des plaintes et de règlement des conflits et de recours dans le cadre du processus	Mettre en place un cadre adéquat pour la gestion des plaintes et des conflits dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des activités REDD+ au Togo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - proposer un mécanisme de Gestion des Plaintes et de règlement des Plaintes qui soit prévisible, transparent, inclusif et opérationnel qui sera arrimé au mécanisme de partage des bénéfices par rapport aux secteurs forestier, agricole, minier, industrie, commerce, reboisement ; - proposer un mécanisme réaliste, accessible aux différentes parties prenantes à la REDD+ dès les premières étapes de la mise en œuvre de la REDD+ stratégie afin de faciliter le traitement d'une demande ou d'une réclamation, en s'attachant à 	2/17

REDD+ au Togo		<p>faciliter l'accès au mécanisme par les groupes isolés ou exclus (géographique, culturel ou économique)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - déterminer le cadre juridique et institutionnel adéquats en rapport avec la gouvernance carbone qui assurera la mise en œuvre du MGP et du MRP ; - identifier les défis dans l'application du fonctionnement de ces mécanismes et élaborer des solutions 	
(13) Développer une approche NR/MRV pour chaque mesure de REDD	Aligner, pour chaque mesure identifiée dans la Stratégie REDD+ du Togo, le niveau de référence et le suivi Proposer un système de REDD+ registre pour le Togo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Développer les niveaux de référence et une méthodologie pour chaque mesure proposée dans la Stratégie REDD+ qui permet le suivi du carbone - Mettre en contexte les approches proposées dans un système de REDD+ Registre <p>Ce travail se fait une fois que la stratégie nationale REDD+ a été développée de manière définitive (horizon mid-2017)</p>	2/17
(14) Création et gestion durable de plantations forestières et agroforestières dans le domaine des particuliers	Développer une base de connaissances suffisantes pour évaluer la relevance, pertinence et efficacité des reboisements dans le domaine privé pour la mise en œuvre du REDD+	<p>Fournir d'information fiables sur :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ L'ensemble de reboisement fait dans le domaine privé au Togo jusqu'à mi 2016 avec indications sur la répartition géographique et l'âge des peuplements ; ▪ L'affectation des terres pour le reboisement ; ▪ le choix des essences, du matériel génétique, le système sylvicole, les coûts d'établissement et d'entretiens et les prospections sur le marché de bois (d'œuvre et d'énergie); ▪ les options stratégiques de planification multi-acteurs de l'utilisation de la terre au Togo en général et dans les différentes écorégion en particulier. ▪ avec une approche systémique, les opportunités et les contraintes (technique, organisationnel, institutionnel, juridique, financier) et dans une approche paysage 	1/17
(15) Interprétation de données historiques et conception d'un système national de suivi des forêts et d'un niveau de référence des forêts	Contribuer à la mise en place du système national de suivi des forêts (SNSF)/MRV et d'élaborer le niveau d'émission de référence des forêts (NRF/NERF) par l'interprétation et l'intégration des données historiques dans le système MRV, la	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numériser, ortho-rectifier interpréter photos aériennes ; - Organiser les fichiers et résultats du traitement des photos aériennes une base de données ; - Transférer les données ; (i) l'organisation d'une archive, (ii) les différentes possibilités des sauvegardes, (iii) l'accès aux données et (iv) Un protocole d'échange des données ; - Appuyer la conceptualisation d'un système MRV. - Former les cartographes en interprétation ; 	2/16-1/17

	réflexion sur la conception d'un modèle de système d'informations forestières	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparer les méthodes d'interprétation ; - Elaborer une méthode de contrôle de la qualité ; - Vérifier la qualité des résultats d'interprétation ; - Présenter en atelier la méthodologie d'interprétation ; - Comparer les résultats avec d'autres informations, en particulier avec les résultats du ProREDD sur les changements d'occupation des terres (RapidEye2013), ainsi que les analyses Landsat 1990-2000-2010-2014 ; - Préparer les statistiques et discussion résultats ; - Intégrer les résultats dans le MRV/ NR - Présenter des cas de réussite de mise en œuvre d'un système d'information forestière (SIF) dans la sous-région ou dans un pays du Sud ; - Elaborer une proposition de SIF adaptée au contexte de la REDD+ au Togo ; - Organiser un atelier de restitution et de validation du projet de SIF (modèle suivant les besoins énoncés par le CN REDD+ et les autres parties prenantes) ; - Evaluer les besoins de formation en IFN, en analyse et interprétation des résultats en lien avec la conception et la mise en œuvre d'un système MRV ; - Concevoir et documenter les modules adaptés aux besoins identifiés ; - Dispenser la formation 	
(16) L'évaluation environnementale et sociale stratégiques (EES) du processus REDD+ au Togo	(i) évaluer les impacts, positifs ou négatifs, des options stratégiques REDD+ sur l'environnement et sur l'homme afin de pouvoir ensuite (ii) confirmer ou modifier les options stratégiques REDD+ initialement proposées et le cas échéant, (iii) proposer des actions correctrices des impacts négatifs.	<p>L'EES doit permettre d'atteindre les résultats suivants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ respecter les normes de la gouvernance environnementale et sociale des forêts contenues dans les politiques, plans et programmes nationaux et suivant les accords internationaux; ▪ contribuer à l'amélioration à court, moyen et long terme des conditions et cadres de vie des communautés locales avec attention particulière aux personnes les plus vulnérables (les femmes, les jeunes sans emplois, les petits exploitants agricoles et les groupes sociaux minoritaires) ; ▪ contribuer au développement durable et respectent les droits humains (législation nationale, les usages coutumiers et collectifs); ▪ maintenir et augmenter les services de biodiversité et des écosystèmes forestiers; ▪ assurer l'accès à des informations et à impliquer les parties prenantes au processus national REDD+. ▪ Garantir le conformément aux politiques de sauvegardes de la Banque mondiale. 	1/17-2/18

MINISTRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DES RESSOURCES FORESTIERES

REPUBLIQUE TOGOLAISE
Travail-Liberté-Patrie

COMITE NATIONAL REDD+
(CN-REDD+)

RESOLUTION N° 003./CN-REDD+
*relative à la soumission du rapport à mi-parcours de la phase de préparation à la REDD+
du Togo (RMP) y compris la demande de financement additionnel*

Le Comité National REDD+ (CN-REDD+), réuni en sa deuxième session plénière,

Rappelant le décret n° 2016-007/PR qui institue les organes de gestion du processus de réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre dues à la déforestation et à la dégradation des forêts REDD+ ;

Rappelant l'article 3 dudit décret qui définit les attributions du Comité National REDD+ du Togo ;

Rappelant l'article 12 dudit décret qui désigne la coordination nationale REDD+ comme entité de mise en œuvre du processus de préparation à la REDD+ au Togo sur la base du document de proposition de mesures pour l'état de préparation (R-PP) ;

Rappelant le rôle suprême du CN-REDD+ consistant à assurer une direction effective du dispositif REDD+ et à statuer sur des décisions qui orientent les travaux de la REDD+ ;

Reconnaissant les progrès accomplis jusqu'au 30 juin 2017 dans le processus de préparation à la REDD+ soutenu par les programmes du Fonds de partenariat pour le carbone forestier (FCPF), le projet gestion intégrée des catastrophes et des terres (PGCIT) et le programme d'appui au REDD+ Readiness et Réhabilitation des forêts au Togo (ProREDD/GIZ) ;

Prenant acte de la nécessité de poursuivre les activités engagées dans le cadre de la préparation à la REDD+ ;

Vu l'ampleur des activités à mener pour l'achèvement de la phase de préparation à la REDD+ et du besoin de les financer,

DECIDE :

Article 1^{er} : d'autoriser le Ministre de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestières à soumettre le rapport à mi-parcours du processus de préparation à la REDD+ du Togo y compris la demande de financement additionnel à la 24^e session du comité des participants (PC-24) du fonds de partenariat pour le carbone forestier (FCPF) prévue se tenir en septembre 2017 à Laos en Asie du Sud-Est ;

Article 2 : de charger le Ministre de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestières de l'exécution de la présente résolution qui sera publiée partout où besoin sera.

Pour la session plénière du CN-REDD+,

Lomé, le **11 JUL 2017**

Ampliations :

- Présidence de la République
- Primature
- MERF
- Points focaux des conventions
- Ministères impliqués
- Banque Mondiale
- Autres Acteurs impliqués

Le Président



André Kouassi Abлом JOHNSON

DECLARATION DES ORGANISATIONS DE LA SOCIETE
CIVILE TOGOLAISE A L'ISSUE DE L'EVALUATION A
MI-PARCOURS DU PROCESSUS REDD+

Au Comité du Fonds de partenariat pour
le carbone forestier (FCPF)
Washington DC/USA

Nous, organisations de la société civile togolaise associées au processus de Réduction des Emissions dues à la Déforestation et à la Dégradation des forêts (REDD+) au Togo,

Apprécions l'esprit qui sous-tend le processus REDD+ notamment, la lutte contre la déforestation, la réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre, l'adaptation ainsi que le renforcement de la résilience des communautés aux effets des changements climatiques, la conservation de la biodiversité et l'amélioration des conditions de vie des populations à la base ;

Apprécions la qualité du processus REDD+ au Togo qui prend en compte les réalités du pays et les avantages que ce processus peut procurer au pays sur les plans écologique, social et économique ;

Apprécions l'implication réelle et effective de toutes les couches sociales comme identifiées dans le processus REDD+ notamment les organisations de la société civile, la chefferie traditionnelle, les communautés locales, les élus locaux, les collectivités décentralisées, la jeunesse, les femmes et le secteur privé ;

Félicitons la Coordination Nationale REDD+ pour la prise en compte du genre;

Saluons l'approche participative et inclusive par l'implication effective des organisations de la société civile à l'évaluation à mi-parcours du processus REDD+ au Togo ;

Saluons l'engagement du comité du FCPF au soutien du processus REDD+ au Togo ;

Entendu que la REDD+ est un mécanisme destiné à réduire le taux de déforestation et de dégradation des forêts dans notre pays et contribuer à l'amélioration des conditions de vie des communautés ;

Réaffirmons notre volonté à contribuer à la réussite dudit processus;

lq Toutefois, nous pensons que des efforts supplémentaires doivent être engagés aux fins de prendre en compte les points suivants :

Mettre en place des projets pilotes visant la réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre, la réhabilitation des forêts et la conservation de la biodiversité sur des fonds additionnels du FCPF ou d'autres fonds ;

B.K.G

4





Œuvrer à l'aboutissement des projets de révision du code forestier, du code foncier, de la loi cadre sur l'environnement et autres dispositions juridiques.

Étendre la communication sur le processus REDD+ au niveau des communautés à la base ;

Faciliter l'accès à l'information avec des outils de communication adéquats (support de communication en langues locales).

Ayant évalué le rapport à mi-parcours du processus REDD+, émettons le jugement suivant :

- Trois (3) critères affichent un progrès significatif ;
- Six (6) critères traduisent une bonne progression mais avec des sujets à développer ;
- Treize (13) critères nécessitent que beaucoup d'efforts soient encore consentis pour atteindre le développement voulu; et
- Douze (12) critères n'ont pas enregistré de progrès.

Au vu de l'évaluation ci-dessus, un effort considérable reste à faire pour un meilleur aboutissement du processus REDD+ au Togo. A cet effet, nous, organisations de la société civile, réitérons notre soutien au processus REDD+ et plaidons pour un financement additionnel en vue d'atteindre les résultats escomptés.

Fait à Lomé le 10 Juillet 2017

Ont signé

CNODD : AKATI Tchoou Sylvain

AMEGADZÉ Kokou Elorm

ABALO Atafeinam Koshin

CF-REDD+ TOGO: ACAKPO GADIRA Essie S.

CTOP : YOSSO Hodabalo

CNJ : BAYITA Kokou Elom

Ampliation

Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestières
Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et de l'Hydraulique,
Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale, de la Décentralisation et des Collectivités Locales,
Direction Régionale UNREDD





DECLARATION DES ORGANISATIONS DES FEMMES DU CONSORTIUM FEMMES REDD+TOGO

**Aux Membres du Comité des participants du FCPF
Washington DC/USA**

Nous, organisations des femmes de la société civile togolaise, regroupées au sein du Consortium Femmes REDD+ Togo (CF-REDD+ Togo),

Saluons la conduite du processus REDD+ au Togo et apprécions l'esprit qui sous-tend ledit processus;

Apprécions la manière dont le processus REDD+ se déroule au Togo en prenant en compte les réalités du pays dans une approche participative et inclusive;

Saluons l'implication effective de toutes les parties prenantes au processus (administration publique, société civile, secteur privé, élus locaux, groupes vulnérables notamment les femmes, les jeunes et les personnes vivant avec un handicap);

Apprécions en particulier l'implication réelle et effective des femmes dans le processus REDD+ au Togo;

Félicitons la Coordination Nationale REDD+ du Togo pour la prise en compte du genre dans le processus;

Réaffirmons notre soutien au processus REDD+ en cours au Togo et notre engagement à contribuer à sa réussite;

Le Consortium Femmes REDD+ Togo a examiné le rapport à mi-parcours du processus REDD+ et trouve que le bilan est globalement positif, des progrès ont été faits notamment en matière de mobilisation et d'implication des femmes;

Néanmoins des efforts doivent être poursuivis pour assurer une meilleure intégration du genre et des groupes sociaux marginalisés dans la préparation et la mise en œuvre de la stratégie REDD+ au Togo;

A cet effet, nous, organisations des femmes de la société civile Togolaise, réitérons tout notre soutien au rapport présenté et à la demande de requête de fonds additionnel en vue de permettre au Togo d'achever son processus de préparation à la REDD+.

Fait à Lomé, le 10 Juillet 2017

Pour le Consortium Femmes REDD+ Togo

La Présidente Nationale

ACAKPO-ADJARA Esioungbom
Epouse TSON

La Secrétaire Générale

KABEUSA Issotnyou Epouse
LAMBONI

Ampliation :

A son Excellence Monsieur le Ministre de l'Environnement et des Ressources forestières du Togo

Sûge: s/c WEP-TOGO sise à Lomé Adressé au sein de l'enseigne du CEG Sagbadé contact: Tél : 22321415/96812686
Email : freddtogo@gmail.com