REPUBLIC OF TOGO

Travail - Liberté – Patrie

READINESS PREPARATION PROPOSAL (R-PP)

COUNTRY: TOGO

Date of submission: July 29, 2013

(revised version November 8, 2013)

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

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MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST RESOURCES
Rue SARAKAWA, Quartier Administratif, Tel (00228) 22 21 28 97,
Email: merft_togo@yahoo.fr, LOME-TOGO

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GENERAL INFORMATION

CONTACT INFORMATION

Name	GBADOE Edjidomélé
Title	Director General
Organization	Office for the Development and Exploitation of Forests [*Office de Développement et d'Exploitation des Forêts ODEF*]
Address	20 Rue des Evala, Agbalépédogan- BP : 334-Lomé TOGO
Telephone	(228) 22 51 42 17
Fax	(228) 22 51 42 14
E-mail	odefdirection@gmail.com
Website	www.odef.tg

R-PP DEVELOPMENT TEAM

Name	Organization
International Expert and Development Partners Supporting the Development	
1. BLASER Juergen	Senior Forest Officer, Swiss Cooperation Office
2. RICKENBACH Olivia	Expert in Socio-ecology, HAFL, Switzerland
3. GARDI Oliver	Expert in REDD+, Helvetas, Switzerland
4. DEPPELER Angela	Expert in Development, HAFL, Switzerland
5. TENOU Jonky	Team Leader at UNDP-Togo
6. HOUNKPE Koffi	World Bank
Representatives of Institutions of the Member States of the Development Team	
7. GBADOE Edjidomélé	Director General of ODEF
8. TOMYEBA Komi	Togo's Point focal to the UNFCCC
9. DJIWA Oyétoundé	Department of Planning, MERF
10. BAKABIMA DitorgueBakén'na	Office for the Development and Exploitation of Forests
11. SAMAROU Moussa	Department of Wildlife and Hunting
12. COZI ADOM Esso-Wazina	PGICT Project Team
13. SIMTAKO Baléma	Office for the Development and Exploitation of Forests
14. BANKATI Bolagbédé	Office for the Development and Exploitation of Forests
15. SOSSOU Komi	Department of Planning, MERF
16. AKPAMOU Kokouvi	Department of Planning, MERF
17. APLA Yao Mawouena	Department of Planning, MERF
18. TABE Nikabou	Office of Secretary General of MERF
19. DETSE Komla	Office for the Development and Exploitation of Forests
20. DJASSAH M'ba	Ministry of Mines and Energy
21. DJELE Dahouda	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries
22. GROMAKOU Saïbou	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries
23. ADJONOU Kossi	University of Lomé (UL/FDS)
24. ALI Salissou	Office for the Development and Exploitation of Forests
25. ISSIFOU Aboudoumissaminou	Department of Water and Forestry
Non-state Representatives of Institutions of Members of the Development Team	
26. METSIYA K. Donkor	Togo NGO [National Working Group on Sustainable Forest Management
27. APEDJAGBO Koffi	NGO/Young Volunteers for the Environment (YVE) [*Jeunes Volontaires pour l'environnement* JVE]
28. KOTOKO Mouyoudei	Togo NGO [National Working Group on Sustainable Forest Management
29. DJELOU Kobla	AFHON NGO Debt for Nature Swaps [*Actions en Faveur de*

	l'Homme et de la Nature AFHON]

SUMMARY OF THE R-PP

Dates of R-PP preparation	**January 2012 – November 2013**
Expected duration of R-PP	**48 months**
Total budget estimate	$US 4,989,300
Anticipated sources of funding	- Government of Togo :**$US 423,900** - World Bank (PGICT) :**$US1,175,000** - FCPF : $US3,390,400 - German Government : To be determined
Official authorized to sign the grant application for preparation of the R-PP (name, title, parent organization)	
Expected key outcomes of the R-PP implementation process	- **Outcome 1:** An operational institutional framework and qualified national expertise is developed to drive the REDD+ process; - **Outcome 2**: Reliable studies are conducted on deforestation, forest degradation, and land use and quality reports are produced as a basis for the REDD+ national strategy; - **Outcome 3:** REDD+ strategy is validated by consensus among all stakeholders and the baselines are defined; and - **Outcome 4:** An effective system of monitoring and evaluation of the development of forest resources is established.

Executive Summary

Togo is a country with a low forest cover (forest coverage rate of 6.8 percent in 2010), which unfortunately has one of the world's highest proportion of forest loss relative to forest area (5.1 percent between 2000 and 2010). Aware of this situation, the country has integrated REDD+ into its National Development Plan to allow the forest and trees outside forests to continue to play a very important socio-economic and ecological role. It is in this context that the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources mobilized all key stakeholders to develop this RPP REDD document. The strong deforestation and degradation trend of Togo's forests establishes the importance of formulating a draft REDD+ strategy as a means of mitigation as well as adaptation to climate change but also as a comprehensive approach to rural development. Togo's candidacy for membership in the FCPF aimed at scaling up of efforts to achieve sustainable forest management has several advantages: (i) Togo is a small country from the point of view of size (56,600 Km^2) where trees are at the center of the landscape in all rural areas, and it is therefore easy to carry out REDD activities on a national scale with relatively few resources; (ii) the political ambition to increase the national forest cover is obvious and clearly expressed in national policy and strategy documents therefore REDD+ goes beyond carbon and puts forests and trees outside forests at the center of development; and (iii) the Togo case allows the FCPF to experience REDD+ in a country with low forest cover where degradation and deforestation present major development challenges, thus concrete pilot experiences resulting in success could serve as a case study for countries with similar constraints to the scaling up concept of REDD+.

To this end, Togo proposes to develop five (5) preliminary strategic pillars that will be refined after national studies and dialogue during the RPP phase. These strategic pillars are: (i) efficient agriculture adapted to climate change and low carbon emission; (ii) sustainable use of existing forests and increase in forest resources; (iii) restraint in the use of conventional energy and development of renewable energy; (vi) land use planning and land reform; and (v) intersectoral coordination and good governance in the forest sector.

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

These outcomes will be achieved through the activities developed in the various components of the RRP REDD. The focus will be mainly on the following aspects:

1. ***An institutional arrangement that has three levels**:*

- *A REDD+ national committee that is composed of representatives of State institutions, civil society organizations, the private sector, traditional leaders, and research institutions. The REDD+ National Committee is the decision-making body. It is chaired by the Minister of Environment and Forest Resources;*
- *A REDD+ Technical Committee that is a technical body to support the REDD+ National Committee. It is composed of representatives of key ministries and civil society organizations and meets quarterly. It is a body of 11 members that assists the National Coordination Unit and the National Committee in their work;*
- *A National REDD+ Coordination Unit that is the operational management unit. It is composed of a national coordinator and national experts recruited for the different aspects of REDD+. The National REDD+ Coordination Unit is the operations executing arm that works daily on the REDD+ process.*

2. ***An assessment of land use, forest law, forest policy and governance*** *will be conducted to help the country identify the main drivers of deforestation and/or degradation as well as conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. This assessment will examine past experiences in sustainable forest management in order to identify promising approaches to the emerging REDD+ strategy. This analysis will also provide data on land use and other trends, as well as the main lessons learned, the challenges and the opportunities in order to respond to them.*

3. *A* ***REDD+ preliminary strategy*** *based on five preliminary strategy options that must be expanded in the RPP-REDD+ process to provide an appropriate response to the drivers of deforestation and degradation identified during the assessment and address rural sector development challenges linked to the related sectors.*

4. ***A national forest inventory*** *that will be made using satellite imagery necessary to monitor the dynamics of forest ecosystems and inventory field missions to verify and collect the necessary data. It is in this context that Togo intends to develop a methodological approach to developing a reference level that takes into account deforestation and forest degradation as well as changes in carbon stocks at the national level (that is to say outside the reserved forests). This estimate will be based on remote sensing data coupled with field missions, good practices, and IPCC methodology to reliably determine changes in forest cover, changes in carbon stocks, and identification of the drivers of, and the explanatory variables for, deforestation. The reference level will develop the basic elements that will allow politicians to conduct international negotiations on REDD+. It will serve as a decision support tool to secure the commitment of Togo in REDD+ in a broader context of integrated rural development.*

5. ***A REDD+ Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system*** *that takes into account three dimensions: (i) carbon emissions and removals; (ii) the drivers of deforestation and degradation of reserved forests and other land; and (iii) benefits other than carbon. Besides these three main dimensions, the monitoring system will enable Togo to report the data and verify the validity of the results. The approach is to involve all stakeholders in a participatory manner, from the local (communal) and regional level to the national level.*

6. ***REDD+ provides many other improvements and benefits*** *in many areas such as governance, economy, the environment, and the forest ecosystem (in terms of biodiversity, air and water quality, erosion control, etc.), rural development including agriculture and social dimensions (culture, health etc.). The expected additional benefits include: (i) the adaptation of communities to climate change; (ii) the availability of water resources; (iii) capacity building, education, and environmental awareness; (iv) improvement in agricultural yields; and (v) increase in ecosystem services or the environmental functions of forests and alternatives to biomass energy concerns.*

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

Regional workshops were held in the five economic regions of the country aimed at greater ownership of the PNIERN before its national validation on October 6 and 7, 2010. It was followed by advocacy sessions outside the country on the occasion of international meetings on the environment culminating in a round table attended by thirty technical and financial partners, held in Lomé, Togo on June 8 and 9, 2011. Meanwhile, the forestry sub-sector has more specifically been the subject of broad consultation by stakeholders in the process of formulating the National Forestry Action Plan (NFAP) framework funded by FAO between 2010 and 2011. Urgent actions contained in the PNIERN and concerning sustainable forest management were refined during development of the NFAP.

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

The overall budget estimate for the REDD+ readiness process is 4,989.30 U.S. dollars. This amount will be raised from four main sources: (1) the Togolese Government through the Ministry in charge of forests will contribute in cash and kind the amount of 423,900 U.S. dollars; (2) development partners already active in particular the World Bank through the integrated disaster and land management project will give the amount of 1,175,000 U.S. dollars (Annex 5); (3) the total amount requested from the FCPF is 3,390,400 U.S. dollars; and (4) another potential partner is the GIZ (German Society for International Cooperation).

The German Federal Government through the program "Support to REDD+ readiness, and rehabilitation of forests in Togo" proposes to provide financial support to Togo (to be determined) for complementarity funding from FCPF. The announcement was officially made in Togo in August 2013 and a German mission for pre-identification of areas of action for Germany took place in Togo from October 29 to November 7, 2013. This funding from Germany will be mainly oriented to field activities aimed at rehabilitating existing forests and protected areas and addressing wood energy issues, assessing the potential of the national forest, and initiating land reform. The program will set out later details of the complementarity funding with the financing to be provided to Togo by the FCPF. It is against that background that Germany and Togo have agreed to make the R-PP document the basis for formulation of the German program. To this end the international expert that was involved in the development of RPP REDD+ is also the person that will guide the GIZ in defining its support to Togo.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFD	: French Development Agency [*Agence Française pour le Développement*]
AFRI	: Forest Management and Industrial Reforestation [*Aménagement Forestier et Reboisement Industriel*]
IGA	: Income Generating Activity
NEMA	: National Environmental Management Authority
PA	: Protected Areas
TA	: Technical Assistance
AVGAP	: Village Association for Participatory Management of Protected Areas [*Association villageoise de Gestion des Aires Protégées*]
EBID	: ECOWAS Bank for Investment and Development
WB	: World Bank
BOAD	: West African Bank for Development [*Banque Ouest Africaine pour le Développement*]
ERIB	: ECOWAS Regional Investment Bank
CCDD	: Sustainable Development Cantonal Committee [*Comité Cantonal de Développement Durable*]
CCE	: Environmental Specifications [*Cahier de Charge Environnemental*]
UNFCCC	: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CDQ	: Neighborhood Development Committee [*Comité de Développement de Quartier*]
ECOWAS	: Economic Community of West African States
CH4	: Methane
CIFOR	: Center for International Forestry Research [*Centre International de Recherche Forestière*]
CILSS	: Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [*Comité permanent Inter-état pour la Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel*]
CITES	: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
REDD+ NC	: REDD+ National Committee
NSDC	: National Sustainable Development Committee
INC	: Initial National Communication on Climate Change
VDC	: Village Development Committee
CO	: Carbon Monoxide
CO_2	: Carbon Dioxide
$CO_{2\text{-}e}$	: CO_2 Equivalent (direct GHG emission unit of measurement)
COP	: Conference of the Parties
CONGREMA	: Association of NGOs in the Maritime Region [*Collectif des ONG de la Région sic*]
CPDD	: Prefectural Committee on Sustainable Development [*Comité Préfectoral de Développement Durable*]
RSDC	: Regional Sustainable Development Committee
DAAF	: Department of Administrative and Financial Affairs
SNCCC	: Second National Communication on Climate Change
DOE	: Department of the Environment
DEF	: Directorate of Water and Forests [*Direction des Eaux et Forêts*]
DEP	: Department of Studies and Planning [*Direction des Etudes et de la Planification*]
DFC	: Department of Wildlife and Hunting [*Direction de la Faune et Chasse*]
DGD	: Directorate General of Customs [*Direction Générale de la Douane*]
DGSCN	: General Directorate of Statistics and National Accounting [*Direction Générale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale*]
DGSN	: General Directorate of National Statistics [Direction *Générale* des Statistiques Nationales]
DP	: Prefectural Management [*Direction Préfectorale*]
DPFT	: Forest Policy Statement of Togo [*Déclaration de la Politique Forestière du Togo*]
DRF	: Department of Forest Resources [*Direction des Ressources Forestières*]
DSID	: Directorate of Agricultural Statistics, Information and Documentation [*Direction de la Statistique agricole de l'Informatique et de la Documentation*]
PRSP	: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
ECOPAS	: Protected Ecosystems in Sahelian Africa [*Ecosystèmes Protégés en Afrique Sahélienne*]
EA	: Environmental Assessment
SESA	: Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
EIA	: Environmental Impact Assessment

FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCPF	: Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FS	: Faculty of Sciences
EDF	: European Development Fund
GEF	: Global Environment Facility
FGEF	: French Global Environment Fund
FLEGT	: Forest Law Enforcement Governance & Trade
NFE	: National Fund for the Environment
FNDF	: National Fund for Forestry [*Fond National de Développement Forestier*]
FONGTO	: Federation of NGOs in Togo [*Fédération des ONG du Togo*]
FOSA	: Forestry Outlook Studies for Africa [*Etude Prospective du Secteur Forestier en Afrique*]
ERDF	: ECOWAS Regional Development Fund
SCCF	: Special Climate Change Fund
GAD	: Agroforestry for Development [*Agro forestier pour le Développement*]
SLWM	: Sustainable Land and Water Management
GHG	: Greenhouse gas
GFDRR	: Global Facility for Disaster Reduction Effects and Recovery
IPCC	: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IWRM	: Integrated Water Resources Management
NWG/SFM	: National Working Group on Sustainable Forest Management
GPS	: Global Positioning System
HAFL	: School of Agricultural, Forest and Food Sciences, Bern, Switzerland [*Haute Ecole des Sciences Agronomiques, Forestières et Alimentaires, Bern, Suisse*]
CFI	: Climate and Forest Initiative
IEC	: Information, Education, Communication
IFCI	: International Forest Carbon Initiative
IFE	: Forest Environmental Inspection [*Inspection Forestière Environnementale*]
ICI	: International Climate Initiative
ITRA	: Togolese Agricultural Research Institute [*Institut Togolais de Recherche Agronomique*]
YVE	: Youth Volunteers for the Environment
MRD	: Ministry of Rural Development
MANA	: Nationally appropriate mitigation actions [*Mesures Appropriées au niveau National pour les Atténuations*]
CDM	: Clean Development Mechanism
MEAHV	: Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Village Water Supply [*Ministère de l'Eau, de l'Assainissement et de l'Hydraulique Villageoise*]
MAEP	: Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Production and Fisheries [*Ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Elevage et de la Pêche*]
MATDCL	: Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Local Government [*Ministère de l'Administration Territoriale, de la Décentralisation et des Collectivités Locales*]
MERF	: Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources [Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources Forestières]
MPDAT	: Ministry of Planning, Development and Regional Planning [*Ministère de la Planification, du Développement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire*]
MRV	: Measurement, Reporting, and Verification System
ATO	: African Timber Organization
ODEF	: Office for the development and exploitation of Forests [*Office de Développement et d'Exploitation des Forêts*]
GMO	: Genetically Modified Organism
ITTO	: International Tropical Timber Organization
OKM	: Oti-Kéran-Mandouri
NGO	: Non-governmental Organization
UN-REDD+	: United Nations REDD+ Programme
CSO	: Civil Society Organization
NFAP	: National Forestry Action Plan
WFP	: World Food Programme
NAPA	: National Adaptation Programme of Action for Climate Change
PANSEA	: National Action Plan for the Water and Sanitation Sector [*Plan d'Action National pour le Secteur de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement*]
PAPE	: Parks Agreement Support Programme [*Programme d'Appui aux Parc de l'Entente*]

PASR	: Populations affected by the REDD+ Strategy [*Population Affectée par la Stratégie REDD+*]
NTFP	: Non-Timber Forest Products
PGESS	: Environmental and Social Safeguard Management Plan [*Plan de Gestion Environnemental et de la Sauvegarde Sociale*]
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
FIP	: Forest Investment Program
PNADE	: National Program of Decentralized Environmental Management Activities [*Programme National d'Action Décentralisé pour la gestion de l'Environnement*]
NEAP	: National Environmental Action Plan
NEP	: National Environmental Policy [*Politique Nationale de l'Environnement*]
NEMP	: National Environmental Management Plan
PNIASA	: National Programme for Agricultural Investment and Food Security [*Programmes National d'Investissement Agricole et de Sécurité Alimentaire*]
PNIERN	: National Investment Programme for Environment and Natural Resources [*Programme National d'Investissements pour l'Environnement et les Ressources Naturelles*]
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
NLUPP	: National Land Use Planning Policy [*Politique Nationale d'Aménagement du Territoire PONAT*]
ENCAP	: Environmental Management Capacity Building Program
TFP	: Technical and Financial Partners
REDD+	: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
GCPH	: General Census of Population and Housing
NR	: Natural Resources
R-PIN	: Readiness Plan Idea Note
R-PP	: Readiness Preparation Proposal
SCAPE	: Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion [*Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Promotion de l'Emploi*]
SECCI	: Sustainable Energy and Climate Change Initiative
GS	: General Secretariat
SIE-TOGO	: Energy Information System of Togo [*Système d'Information Energétique du Togo*]
GIS	: Geographic Information System
SNGFV	: Spectrum of Normalized Gain Fluctuations/Very High Resolution
SPA-TF	: Strategic Priority on Adaptation Trust Fund [*Fond Spécial de Priorité Stratégique pour l'Adaptation*]
STATFORBOIS	: Data base for the management of forest resources
STN-REDD+	: National REDD+ Technical Secretariat [*Secrétariat Technique National REDD+*]
UAVGAP	: Union of Village Associations for Participatory Management of Protected Areas [*Union des Associations Villageoises de Gestion des Aires Protégées*]
EU	: European Union
WAEMU	: West Africa Economic and Monetary Union
IUCN	: International Union for Conservation of Nature
UL	: University of Lomé
UN-REDD+	: United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
UONGTO	: Union of NGOs of Togo [*Union des ONG du Togo*]
LULUCF	: Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
AVGAP	: Village Association for Participatory Management of Protected Areas
WAP	: W-Arly-Pendjari

COMPONENT 1: ORGANIZE AND CONSULT

1a. National Readiness Management Arrangements

Standard 1a the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:

National Readiness Management Arrangements

The cross-cutting nature of the design and workings of the national readiness management arrangements on REDD+, in terms of including relevant stakeholders and key government agencies in addition to the forestry department, commitment of other sectors in planning and implementation of REDD+ readiness. Capacity building activities are included in the workplan for each Component where significant external technical expertise has been used in the R-PP development process.

For effective management of the REDD+ process, the establishment of an appropriate institutional and operational framework is needed. The purpose of setting up the national readiness management arrangements is to manage and coordinate the REDD+ readiness activities whilst mainstreaming REDD+ into broader strategies such as the national low carbon emission strategies and national development plans. Such arrangements require the major involvement of a number of government agencies, civil society and other stakeholders.

Togo plans to set up a structure that is consistent with existing institutions to avoid duplication of decision-making bodies, a source of red tape and cumbersome administrative procedures. In order to achieve sustainable development, existing institutions and frameworks for dialogue will be strengthened to better contribute to the REDD+ process.

The national system for management of REDD+ has three levels:

- The REDD+ National Committee is composed of representatives of State agencies, civil society organizations, the private sector, traditional leaders, and research institutions. The REDD+ National Committee is the decision-making body. It is co-chaired by the Minister of Environment and Forest Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries who report jointly to the Prime Minister;
- The REDD+ Technical Committee is a body providing technical support to the REDD+ National Committee. It is a multidisciplinary team composed of 11 members from various public institutions and civil society organizations; and
- The REDD+ National Coordination Unit is the operational management unit. It is composed of a national coordinator and six (6) national experts recruited and trained in the various REDD+ thematic areas.

At the regional level, the National Coordination Unit will depend on deconcentrated MERF departments during the preparation phase. However, focal points will be appointed in the implementation phase to guarantee national coordination at the local level.

The process of preparing Togo for REDD+ will last four years and the activities will be carried out through the readiness arrangements described and provided for and the implementation of REDD+ projects.

1.1.1. Various actors involved in the implementation of REDD+ in Togo

a. Government

The Government is primarily responsible to the international community for efforts to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases in the country. Its role will also be to approve the national policy guidelines for REDD+, propose laws on the implementation of the REDD+ strategy, and validate national communications to be produced by the Meaurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system.

The Council of Ministers will adopt the institutional and regulatory measures for the establishment and functioning of the REDD+ bodies and conclude agreements for financing REDD+ in Togo.

The main departments involved in REDD+ are:

The Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MERF)

The Togolese Government has delegated the coordination of REDD+ to the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MERF), which will work closely with other government departments, civil society organizations, and the private sector so that the process fits into the country's strategy of sustainable development. MERF provides general oversight of the readiness process and implementation of REDD+, and reports to the Government on REDD+ activities. A REDD+ focal point will be appointed within the MERF who will work closely with the UNFCCC focal point and the National REDD+ Coordinator. The functional relations between the focal point and the National REDD+ Coordinator will be specified by regulations;

The Ministry of Agriculture: the Department of Agriculture promotes agroforestry; the Togolese Agricultural Research Institute (ITRA) is involved in forestry research; forestry training in Togo is provided by the National Agricultural Training Institute [*Institut National de Formation Agricole* INFA] of Tové which is under the portfolio of the Ministry of Agriculture; similarly, the Technical Assistance and Support Institute [*Institut de Conseil et d'Appui Technique* ICAT] is tasked with contributing to the promotion of rural areas through dissemination of appropriate technical solutions and provision of support to the structuring of professional organizations. Well established in the territory through its Regional Delegations, prefectural agencies, cantonal offices, and agricultural advisers supported by specialist technicians (STs), ICAT will be one of the key operators of the system through which the message on, and investments in, adaptation will be disseminated to producers;

The Ministry of Grassroots. **Development**, **Crafts**, **Youth and Youth Employment.** This Ministry works extensively with grassroots communities to reduce poverty in the country to the extent possible. Activities cut across all Ministries and relate to education, micro-finance, IGA, providing support to agricultural producers, etc. One important point raised by that Ministry is climate change which has a negative impact on the flexibility of producers (in terms of loan repayment);

The Ministry of Energy*:* The Directorate General of Energy has a mandate, inter alia, to promote energy savings by developing energy from biomass. Nearly 75 percent of Togo's energy consumption comes from biomass;

The Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Village Water Supply (MEAHV): The Department manages the policy on water, a resource that is essential to life. The Directorate of Rural Development (under the Department of Agriculture) is also partly responsible for management of hydro-agricultural improvement schemes especially in relation to surface water. These organizations will play an important role in water supply and infrastructure facilities in slums;

The Ministry of Regional Planning houses the National Observatory for Space Studies and the monitoring and evaluation unit of programs and regional planning projects.

The Ministry of Economy and Finance contributes to the raising of financial resources from the State as well as from technical and financial partners for the forest sector;

The Ministry of Higher Education: The universities of Togo will be closely involved in research activities related to REDD+;

The Ministry for Justice is responsible for resolving disputes related to land management and the sharing of benefits, and for enforcing the forest laws in force; and

The Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization, and Local Government participates in land management through traditional leaders and local authorities. The Ministry will also intervene in the organization and mobilization of local populations.

b. **Civil society organizations and the private sector.**

Many civil society organizations (CSOs) and NGOs are involved in rural development. They are organized into five regional networks including (i) the Federation of Development Organizations in the Savanna Region [*Fédération des Organisations de Développement des Savanes* FODES] in the Savanna Region; (ii) the Network of NGO of the Kara Region [*Réseau des ONG de la Kara* RESOKA] in the Kara Region; (iii) the Network of Development Organizations of the Central region [*Organisations de Développement de la Région Centrale* RESODERC] in the Central Region; (iv) the Coalition of NGOs for Development of the Plateau [*Coalition des ONG de Développement des Plateaux* COADEP] in the Plateau Region; and (v) the **Association** of NGOs in the Maritime Region (CONGREMA) in the Maritime Region. It is important to note that Togo has more than 200 NGOs working in various areas of rural development, management, support, consulting, food security, biodiversity, forestry, community development, strengthening the technical and organizational capacity of farmers' organizations, etc. They are unevenly distributed throughout the territory. Two networks unite the Togolese NGOs namely the Federation of NGOs in Togo (FONGTO) and the Union of NGOs of TOGO (UONGTO).

The National Working Group on sustainable forest management (NWG/SFM) is an ongoing framework for information exchange and dialogue on sustainable forest management.

It should be noted that at the local level there are community-based organizations including village and cantonal development committees, groups of women and young people, according to socio-economic interest group.

The private sector consists of economic operators in the timber industry, private farmers, small farmers, the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, etc.

1.1.2. The REDD+ management bodies in Togo

The REDD+ Management bodies are: the National Committee, the Technical Committee, and the National Coordination Unit.

REDD+ National Committee

This committee **is the decision-making body for REDD+ issues.** It will report to the Minister of Environment and Forest Resources, and the project supervisor for REDD+. This Committee chaired by the Minister of Environment and Forest Resources will be appointed by decree.

The REDD+ National Committee will be composed of thirty-one (31) members appointed within the institutions involved in REDD+ according to their profile (Box 1). The National REDD+ Coordinator is not a member of the REDD+ NC. He attends meetings in an advisory capacity and provides reporting. Technical and financial partners appoint two representatives to attend National Committee meetings as observers. The REDD+ National Committee will comprise representatives of Government, civil society, the private sector, traditional leaders, universities and research institutions, and TFP.

To launch of the process, discussions on the composition of the National Committee will be conducted during a consultation workshop to be organized by the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources. The appointment of representatives of this Committee shall be made in a participatory manner. The composition, powers, and functioning of this Committee shall be specified by ministerial decree. The proposed composition of the REDD+ NC is outlined in Box 1.

Box 1: Composition of the REDD+ National Committee

Office

- Chairman: Minister of Environment and Forest Resources (MERF)
- Deputy Chairman: Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries (MAEP) or his representative.
- Rapporteur: REDD+ Coordinator

Members of Government departments, Ten (12) representatives:

- One (1) representative of Forest Resources
- One (1) representative of the Minister of Economy and Finance
- One (1) representative of the Minister of Water
- One (1) representative of the Minister of Grassroots Development
- One (1) representative from ODEF
- One (1) representative of the Minister of Town Planning
- One (1) representative of the Minister of Tourism
- One (1) representative of the Minister of Decentralization and Local Government.
- One (1) representative of the Minister in charge of Planning and Regional Planning.
- One (1) representative of the Minister of Mining and Energy.
- One (1) representative of the Ministry of Justice.
- One (1) UNCCC Focal Point for Togo

Members of the National Assembly

- **Two (2) representatives of the elected representatives of the people**

Members of civil society and unions: Six (8) representatives, including among others:

- One (1) representative of civil society organizations (CSOs) involved in forestry and climate change
- One (1) representative from the timber sector union
- One (1) representative of the Association of foresters/private growers,
- One (1) representative of the National Working Group on Sustainable Forest Management in Togo
- One (1) representative from the National Bureau of the Chamber of Agriculture
- One (1) representative of women's associations
- One (1) representative of youth associations.
- One (1) representative of local elected representatives of the people

Members of the p**rivate sector**: Two (2) representatives, including among others:

- One (1) representative of economic operators in the timber industry.
- One (1) representative of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce

Traditional leaders

- Two (2) representatives of the traditional leaders

Universities and research institutions

- One (1) representative of the universities of Togo
- One (1) representative of the ITRA.

Observers

Two (2) representatives of the TFP and the REDD+ focal point

The functions of the REDD+ NC are to

- Decide on the Togolese national REDD+ vision and strategy options including management and benefit sharing arrangements;
- Mediate conflicts between REDD+ stakeholders;
- Validate, based on the recommendations of the National Platform for Dialogue, strategic policies and programs to be implemented for reducing forest-related GHG emissions;
- Approve the work program of the Technical Committee and REDD+ Coordination; and
- Monitor, control, and evaluate the implementation of the REDD+ process.

Operation of the REDD+ NC

The REDD+ National Committee meets twice a year in ordinary session when convened by its Chairman. It may meet in extraordinary session when convened by the Chairman as necessary. It may invite any natural or legal resource person whose opinion is likely to inform the discussions to attend meetings of the Committee. The activities of capacity building, training, and information will be provided with the assistance of technical experts from the National Coordination Unit. The National Committee members shall make written comments that will be discussed during the National Committee meeting. Decisions within the REDD+ NC will be taken by consensus. All methods of negotiation will be used to reach consensus.

REDD+ Technical Committee

The REDD+Technical Committee is a body providing technical support to the REDD+ National Committee. It is a multidisciplinary team composed of 11 members from various public institutions and civil society organizations. It will be responsible for formulating strategy and will work with the National Committee which is responsible for monitoring outcomes in accordance with its mission.

National REDD+ Coordination Unit

The National REDD+ Coordination Unit ensures the daily management of the REDD+ process and is responsible for providing support to the various national entities involved in REDD+. It implements the decisions taken by consensus in the REDD+ National Committee, to which it will communicate all relevant information on the REDD+ process in the form of progress or assistance reports on specific topics where the REDD+ National Committee requests its expertise. In its oversight function, the REDD+ Coordination Unit ensures consistency of activities through regular monitoring and participating in meetings of the steering committees of REDD+ projects. It is, therefore, a pivotal structure of the national REDD+ system ensuring continuity of actions throughout the different phases of the REDD+ process. Maintaining the stability of this structure is vital and must be guaranteed to ensure progress and continuity of the strategic policy actions at all levels with the strong involvement of the State through the Forest Administration.

Organization

The National REDD+ Coordination Unit is under the administrative supervision of the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources and will act as direct contact of the Ministry vis-à-vis national and international entities in REDD+ matters. It shall therefore ensure that a National REDD+ Register is maintained.

Its main tasks are to: (i) manage the process, plan and implement all operational activities; (ii) contribute to the development of REDD+ strategies and ensure that they are effectively implemented; (iii) ensure effective communication with the various stakeholders; and (iv) ensure effective collaboration with the national platform that can provide the necessary technical support for REDD+, and it can therefore appeal to national and international experts. The National Coordination Unit will work during the REDD+ readiness phase and this could last 48 months.

Composition and functioning

The National REDD+ Coordination Unit is administered by a National REDD+ Coordinator, recruited through application. He is assisted by a team of technicians also recruited and responsible for various R-PP units, as well as administrative and financial staff provided by the Government. The National Coordinator attends REDD+ National Committee meetings and takes part in the deliberations in an advisory capacity, and provides the Unit with a secretariat.

The National REDD+ Coordination Unit is composed of the following seven (7) members:

- National Coordinator,
- Programs Support Officer,
- Administration and Finance Officer,
- Information, Education, and Communication Officer,
- Monitoring and Evaluation and MRV Officer,
- Legal Affairs Officer,
- Public Procurement Officer.

Members of the National REDD+ Coordination Unit perform full-time functions to be specified in their job description by the portfolio Minister (Appendix 1a1). They are thus paid the stipend set forth in the laws governing this type of job. The Coordinator is assisted by a support staff consisting of a secretary, an accountant, and two driver-messengers. In addition, The Coordinator is supported by regional focal points in the MERF regional branches when needed and may call on consultants and national or international experts.

At the operational level, an international technical assistant (Annex 1a2), a specialist in REDD+ negotiations will be recruited to support the National REDD+ Coordination Unit in mobilizing resources.

The Coordinator will also be responsible for strengthening the capacity of the different stakeholders in the management of REDD+.

Functions

The National REDD+ Coordination Unit has the following main responsibilities:

- Coordinate all REDD+ readiness activities;
- Design the indicators and tools necessary for monitoring and evaluating projects, and collect information on project achievements;
- Evaluate qualitatively and quantitatively the effective implementation of REDD+ projects and prepare progress reports for each project detailing the environmental impact and sustainability of these projects;
- Design the tools for analyzing and making use of information;
- Prepare terms of reference for all studies and mandates for the preparation of the REDD+ national strategy;
- Prepare communications relating to Togo's REDD+ approach;
- Prepare and periodically draft a report on the status of the implementation of REDD+ in Togo;
- Mediate between stakeholders if there is a dispute to bring the various actors to a settlement (dispute management);
- Develop and implement campaigns for communication, training, and information and assess the impacts;
- Support the representatives of the REDD+ National Committee and the National Platform for Dialogue to strengthen their capacity, as implementation of the R-PP progresses;
- Gather, update, and disseminate information on REDD+;
- Establish and maintain a database and make information available at the national level (statistics, etc.) on REDD+;
- Build a network of technical partners in the area of REDD+ involving the private sector, research organizations, and training institutions;
- Mobilize resources for the implementation phase;
- Ensure that the activities of the Technical Secretariat are implemented;
- Participate in international forums and share of Togo's experience in the area of REDD+.

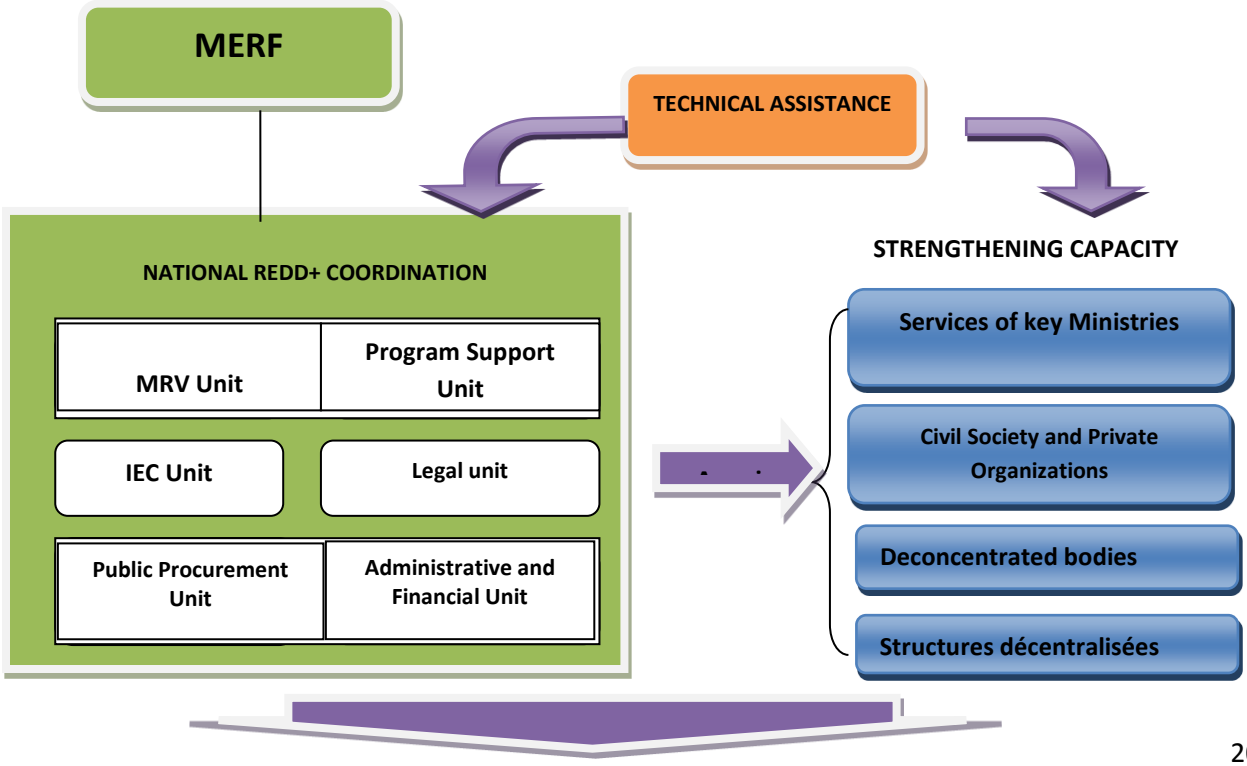

Figure 1: National REDD+ Coordination Organization Chart

REDD+ Trust Agency

To provide safeguards of financial transparency, independence and adaptability, a National Trust institution will be responsible for carrying out the financial management functions. Financial institutions that already exist, are independent, and working in the environment sector will be preferred to ensure fiduciary management. It could be the National Forest Development Fund [*Fonds National de Développement Forestier* FNDF] or the National Environmental Fund (NEF), a further study will clarify the most appropriate body (Annex 1a-3 and 1a-4). In addition, the capacity of members of the financial unit will be strengthened for better management of the funds. It will make available to the Coordination Unit, the authorizing unit, the funds required for the implementation of activities that are planned and approved by the REDD+ NC. The Financial Unit will manage the funds according to the rules of donors and ensure that financial reports are produced and ensure compliance with tender procedures, and financial and treasury management procedures.

Table 1a: Financing of the Institutional Framework and National REDD+ Coordination

Main Activity	Sub-Activities	Estimated cost (in thousands of dollars)				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
Payment of salaries for coordination staff	National Coordinator for four years	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	**84,000**
	National permanent experts (five) for four years	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000	**312,000**
	Administrative and Financial Manager for four years	15,600	15,600	15,600	15,600	**62,400**
	Secretary for four year	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	**14,400**
	Driver-messengers (two) for four years	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	**14,400**
Functioning	Hold two meetings annually	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	**8,000**
	Communication: telephone, internet	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	**9,600**
	Fuel and maintenance	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	**16,000**
Premises, office materials and equipment	Purchase two vehicles	0,000	60,000	0,000	0,000	**60,000**
	Office materials and equipment	15,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	**35,000**
	Coordination premises, electricity …	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	**48,000**
National and International expertise[1]	International Technical Assistance Support	70,000	70,000	50,000	50,000	**240,000**
	Local technical assistance	10,000	30,000	40,000	20,000	**100,000**
Transfer skills to national experts	CN-REED, CT-REED, REED National Coord. and other institutions		40,000	30,000	30,000	100, 000
Missions	External Missions for REDD	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	**60,000**
Total		**236,600**	**346,600**	**271,600**	**246,600**	**1 101,400**
National Government		15,600	15,600	15,600	15,600	**62,400**
FCPF		**221,000**	**331,000**	**256,000**	**231,000**	**1039,000**

[1]Scientific and technical support assistance: based on the terms of reference presented in the Annex, the proposed budget for technical assistance refers to regular external support of all components of the RPP for the duration of its implementation.

1b. Information Sharing and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups

Standard 1b the R PP text needs to meet for this component:

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

Rationale

The key stakeholders forming the base of REDD+ are farmers who are at the same time the owners and managers of the majority of forests and trees outside forests through the agroforestry in which they are engaged, and individuals with plantations. Natural forest oases and a few plantations are also managed by State bodies and local communities that have community forests or sacred forests. Other stakeholders are: the private sector, civil society organizations, local authorities and other State bodies directly affected by REDD+ matters.

In Togo there is no talk of indigenous peoples, but of rural communities (farmers, ranchers, fishermen, shopkeepers etc.). These communities are in almost all cases farmers, representing nearly 75 percent of the workforce. Non-forest trees and forest trees contribute to their economic and social subsistence, as well as their cultural and religious well-being. These communities should be consulted often and involved heavily in the REDD+ process in Togo.

Several civil society organizations (CSOs) and NGOs are involved in rural development. They are organized into regional networks.

One particular aspect of Togo which must be taken into account in future consultations is that the land belongs to communities or individuals and not the State as in several countries. The State only has reserved forests, protected areas, or State-owned woodlands which together represented in 1990 approximately 14.2 percent of the territory (PNIERN, 2010). In the context of REDD+, dialogue should be established between the State, particularly through the sectoral ministries, and all landowners to define the modalities for everyone to participate in the process. Thus, the Ministry of Territorial Administration, for example, will facilitate the development of a transparent organization, selected by local people with governing and procedural rules clearly defined to encourage the active participation of local people in the management of resources and the strengthening of citizenship (better understanding of rights and duties). A land use plan will be developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Regional Planning to meet the optimization needs of the three sustainable functions of the forest, namely: (a) the economic profitability of the sector function; (b) the ecological function relating to ecological viability; and (c) the social function concerning the need for socio-economic development of the communities. The Ministry of Justice will help in amending the land and national forest legislation and will support the implementation of REDD+ and provide an additional framework for dialogue.

The supporting frame of reference for all those stakeholders already exists. It is the National Commission for Sustainable Development and its representations reach up to the level of the commune which is called a platform. For better consultation with all stakeholders, the regional, prefectural and communal platforms must be revitalized. As part of the implementation of the

National Program of Decentralized Environmental Management Activities (PNADE) funded by the EU, for example, these platforms have actively participated in communal and prefectural forums leading to the development of Territorially Integrated Plans [*Plans d'Intégration Territoriaux* PIT] between 2011 and 2013.

1.2.1. Methods of communication and consultation

Communication at all levels is a major challenge for a successful REDD+ process. It is a question of disseminating information to generate awareness and concern about it in the general public. Information on the content of the R-PP, the readiness process, the resources available and the use to which it is put will be shared. The reference situation, strategy options, and the implementation process proposed in the R-PP will be presented to enhance the knowledge and maintain the support and participation of all stakeholders in REDD+.

1.2.2. Information campaigns, as well as information exchange, knowledge sharing, and capacity building campaigns

The information and capacity building campaign will be organized at three levels: (i) the central (national) level to promote the REDD+ National Strategy for its contribution to sustainable development; (ii) the decentralized (local, communal, prefectural, and regional) level to reach the grassroots in order to have a public dialogue; and (iii) the international level to inform international opinion on national efforts and mobilize more resources. The information and the capacity building campaign will be carried out through several activities, as set out below.

At the decentralized level:

- Organize women into REDD+ groups to better defend their interests;
- Create a framework to permit young people to participate in the process;
- Establish forums for discussion at the decentralized level;
- Train local actors (local elected officials, associations, traditional leaders and notables, NGOs, VDC, farmers' organizations, etc.) in REDD+ matters;
- Develop and make available to the local population simplified guides on the REDD+ process in local languages if possible;
- Prepare posters explaining the activities and projects to be implemented and their potential effects on the community;
- Organize information and public awareness workshops on REDD+ (the process, its ins and outs, advantages and possible constraints). This role may be assigned to local NGO partners in the process;
- Organize a series of information meetings with the local communities;
- - Produce and broadcast television programs and cartoons on REDD+;
- Organize events (theaters, cultural activities, publicity caravans, etc.);
- Produce and broadcast on community radio stations.

In decentralized communities popular forums will be conducted in local sustainable development committees (LSDCs), village development committees (VDC) and neighborhood development committees (CDQ to gather opinions of the people on the REDD+ process and provide them with necessary information. As such, and considering the important role of women in finding firewood and in processing non-wood forest products as well as of the youth in environmental education and the fight against unemployment, particular attention will be given to these two groups. Representatives elected locally and Deputies are another important stakeholder group in information sharing. At the local level each prefecture has local representatives elected by an electoral college as part of the decentralization process, the implementation of which is provided for in Law No. 2007-011 of March 13, 2007 on Decentralization and Local Freedoms. For now, this role is performed by councilors who are closer to the grassroots communities. At the national level, each prefecture is represented by at least two Deputies. Deputies are the main channel to the people on the REDD+ process and are

also responsible for enacting laws related to REDD+. They are thus better able to explain these laws to the people.

At the national level:

- Prepare and publish articles in the press (after the formal approval of the R-PP and when major projects are implemented successfully) and ensure they are disseminated through the media (newspapers, television and radio);
- Prepare brochures and other information explaining the purpose or goal of the REDD+ national strategy and the benefits of its implementation and make these accessible to a wide audience;
- Translate REDD+ publications into local languages;
- Organize seminars, national dissemination workshops, conferences, debates and discussions;
- Train journalists and information professionals to better transmit information;
- Create and manage a web page: the internet can be used for dissemination of information especially for organizations and institutions at national and regional levels.

At the international level

- Communicate internationally on REDD+ activities to enable the country to promote the progress made in the initial implementation of the REDD+ strategy and seek funding for further implementation. This will be done at the highest level of the State by the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Members and Members of the National Assembly who will seize every opportunity internationally to provide information on achievements in REDD+ and advocate for Togo;
- Participate in international forums relating to the environment or REDD+ and permit side events to be organized in order to publish and disseminate newspaper articles in the national and foreign media, the audio visual media and give interviews on REDD+ initiatives in Togo.

1.2.3. Roles of the different actors in the REDD+ process

The key players identified in the REDD+ process in Togo are: (i) the State represented by the Government and administrative services; (ii) civil society, traditional leaders, local communities, local elected officials, decentralized communities; (iii) the private sector; and (iv) the technical and financial partners (TFP).

Table 2: Role of Stakeholders in the REDD+ Process

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLES
STATE: GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	Apply the new laws that will be voted on by the House (the Land Code, the Rural Land Code); Develop, implement and monitor REDD+ strategies, SLM programs, and reforestation projects; Ensure strong multi-sectoral and cross-sectoral integration of stakeholders in the REDD+ process; Ensure that concrete measures to reduce emissions are adopted in a participatory manner and during the implementation process; Act as a facilitator for the development of activities, establish incentives, and coordinate the process; Ensure the mobilization of resources (financial, material and human); and Ensure that the real concerns of the communities are taken into account and that they take ownership of the process.
LOCAL COMMUNITY	Identify in a participatory manner the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;

STAKEHOLDERS	ROLES
	Participate in the identification of priority actions to achieve development while complying with land use policies and strategies; and Participate in the management of disputes over land use and utilization of the outputs within the framework of the REDD+ process.
PRIVATE SECTOR	Form networks, unions, consortiums, associations of foresters, farmers, traditional healers to contribute to the management of land-related issues, reforestation, and protection of forests; Understand the phenomena of change of land use and enefits in terms of carbon credit; Invest more in tree planting and conservation of existing forests; Develop joint actions with forest-dependent communities to effectively fight against the causes of deforestation and forest degradation; Develop innovative low carbon projects; and Anticipate risks and potential disputes.
CIVIL SOCIETY	Form pressure groups to lobby the Government, landowners, multinationals, and the private sector on aspects of land management, land-related issues, the protection of trees outside forests, forestry, and forest resources; Capitalize on experiences and build awareness among local communities on sustainable management of forest resources Encourage the adoption of agricultural practices with low impact on the forests to achieve local development; and Mobilize resources in favor of grassroots organizations.
TRADITIONAL LEADERS AND LAND OWNERS	The rural area in Togo is almost entirety governed by customary law under which rural land, the backbone of agricultural and forestry activities, belong to a given community. The role of traditional leaders will be, among others, to: Facilitate community consultation and dispute management (including land-related disputes); and Facilitate access to land and land use contracts, contribute to public awareness on the protection of forests and trees outside forests and the acquisition and sharing of local knowledge and techniques of sustainable land management (SLM)
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE	Enact laws and other legal provisions relating to REDD+, sustainable land management, and land; Monitor government action in the management of forest, land, and dispute resolution; As representatives of local communities, elected officials must transmit information from REDD+ committees to these populations; and Seek to resolve their grievances at the level of committees and Parliament.
DECENTRALIZED AUTHORITIES	Enact local laws on land management, incentives for reforestation, protection of out of forest trees and forests; Ensure proper identification of local REDD+ projects; and Facilitate the planning and implementation of local REDD+ projects
TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL PARTNERS (TFP)	Technically and financially become a part of the REDD+ process in order to obtain a better outcome.

1.2.4. Consultations already held for the development of the R-PP:

Togo joined the REDD+ Partnership at the Climate and Forest Conference in Oslo, Norway on May 27, 2010, thus affirming its commitment to work alongside the international community for the rehabilitation and protection of forests because of their importance in stabilizing climate. In addition, Togo subscribed the fourth decision of Annex 2 of the Copenhagen Accord in December 2009

inviting the signatory parties to refer to the indicative guidance in the Annex to decision 2/COP.13 (paragraphs 7 and 11).

Given that the process of development of Togo's R-PP did not receive external funding, it was funded mainly by internal State resources. In view of the limited resources raised for the development of the RPP, the consultations held were inadequate and will be completed during the implementation of the RPP. This is why special emphasis will be placed on dialogue in the development of the REDD+ strategy. Nevertheless, various stakeholders were involved through the establishment of a permanent forum for exchanges, consultation, awareness-building, analysis and sharing regional workshops, radio broadcasts, and training in sustainable forest management (SFM) with the active involvement of the local NWG/SFM, which is a national working group on sustainable forest management.

Consultations between 2009 and 2013 in the overall framework of national planning for the management of natural resources and the environment have taken into account the issue of REDD+ in Togo. Since 2009, the period in which Togo expressed interest in REDD+, a series of consultations were held at the national level to engage all stakeholders (local authorities, NGOs, the forest management agency, employers, research institutions, technical and financial partners, and the private sector) in a comprehensive approach that led to a national investment program for the environment and natural resources. This consultation process can be summarized in three steps. In total, 317 persons were consulted following the steps below:

STEP 1: In 2009, Togo's concept paper on REDD+ was developed by a small group of national experts and served as a background document to a phase of building awareness in all stakeholders on the issue of REDD+ and its implications for the country's development. The document prepared (Annex 1c-2) at that time was submitted to certain technical and financial partners (UNDP, JICA, BOAD, etc.) for their comments.

STEP 2: Between 2009 and 2011, Togo launched a national consultation process on the development of its 2010-2015 National Investment Program for Environment and Natural Resources (PNIERN) of which REDD+ is the major component in terms of volume (43.43 percent) of investment. This second phase consisted of several sub-steps during which REDD+ was highlighted, which were as follows:

a. Make an inventory and diagnostic of the environment and natural resources. This step was to analyze from all existing documentation, the main gaps and bottlenecks that have so far prevented the scaling up of good management of the environment and natural resources including sustainable forest management. The inventory and diagnostic made it possible to define the objectives and investment priorities of the investment program in an iterative process of dialogue and consultation. The discussions and recommendations made during the dialogue held from July 5 to 9, 2010 in which more than 53 persons in the three northern regions and 40 persons in the Maritime and Plateau regions representing NGOs and State services as well as different resource persons and development partners were accessed helped in the development of a first draft of a national planning document which has been the subject of consultation in the various regions of the country.

b. After the consultations of June and July 2010, two consultants made available to Togo by the World Bank helped develop the document "Inventory and investment priorities for scaling up and integrating management of the environment and natural resources in Togo" [*Etat des lieux et priorités d'investissements pour la mise à l'échelle et l'intégration de la gestion des ressources naturelles et de l'environnement au Togo*]. This document was the subject of analysis and validation in the workshops organized in the five economic regions of the country with all stakeholders, from August 20 to 27, 2010. During these workshops, more than 106 persons (Annex 1c3) shared their experiences and made contributions to the document. The various stakeholders consulted were: resource persons from various ministries and other institutions involved in ENRM, the private sector, the research sector, and civil society, etc.

c. After the regional discussions and integration of comments from the regional workshops, a technical three-day meeting was organized for the attention of 15 senior officers of key ministries (finance, national planning, agriculture, environment) as well as technical and financial partners

(FAO, BOAD, and WB) concerning ownership of the program. This meeting allowed more detailed work to be done on the logical framework of the program, and the budget and planning documents and existing strategies and programs in Togo's environmental sector to be taken into account. The new version of the document was subsequently submitted to a national validation workshop.

d. The validation of the National Investment Program for Environment and Natural Resources (PNIERN) was held in Lomé on October 6 and 7, 2010 on BOAD's premises. The workshop was organized with the support of the World Bank, UNDP, and BOAD. One hundred and thirty participants (Annex 1c4) consisting of representatives of government departments, NGOs, and technical and financial partners took part in the work. This workshop was an opportunity to supplement and validate the forward-looking approach of Togo as regards the management of natural resources with a focus on REDD+. Finally, on June 8 and 9, 2011, the program was presented to the technical and financial partners during a round table organized by the Government to mobilize the financial resources necessary for the implementation of the program. The REDD+ component was the subject of great interest from more than 40 technical and financial partners at this round table (Annex 1c5 and 1c6). It should be recalled that six sub-programs were presented to the partners at that time. These were:

- Strengthening of Institutional, Legal, Financial, and Technical Capacity for Sustainable Management of the Environment and Natural Resources;
- Supporting the implementation and Scaling up of Good Practices in the Management of Natural Resources in Rural Areas and Strengthening of Commercial Services;
- Mitigation of the Effects of Climate Change, Disaster Management, and Risk Prevention;
- Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+);
- Improving the Quality of Life in Urban and Rural Areas; and
- Development and implementation of a system for acquisition and management of knowledge of monitoring and evaluation and reporting on ENRM.

After these various discussions that helped formulate a manifestation of intent to the FCPF, a small group of 15 persons was formally introduced to pursue more in-depth thinking on REDD+ and formulate an RPP.

STEP 3: Formulation and validation of the RPP

All the parties agree to the REDD+ process in Togo. It is this ownership and commitment that led to the establishment of the national working group on REDD+ in 2012 to develop the R-PIN and R-PP. It included individuals from State agencies (forestry, agriculture, energy, planning), civil society organizations, and research institutions (Annex 1c7 bis). The development of the RPP was made with the technical support of a Swiss expert at the request of the Government of Togo. The REDD+ national working group, based on the various discussions and following the methodological guidelines, prepared a first draft RPP which was analyzed by resource persons and experts familiar with REDD+ matters.

1.2.5. National validation of the RPP and opinions of civil society organizations

The RPP document was validated by all stakeholders during a two-day national workshop held on July 8 and 9, 2013 in Lomé. This workshop, which was opened by the Minister of Environment and Forest Resources in the presence of the representative of the World Bank, FAO, UNDP, and a Senior Forest Advisor of the Swiss Cooperation Office, brought together more than 80 persons from all stakeholders including 22 NGOs. The list of participants at the validation workshop (Annex 1c-8) and the statement of NGOs are attached (Annex 1c-9) to this document. The participation of the various stakeholders at the national workshop is shown in Figure 3.

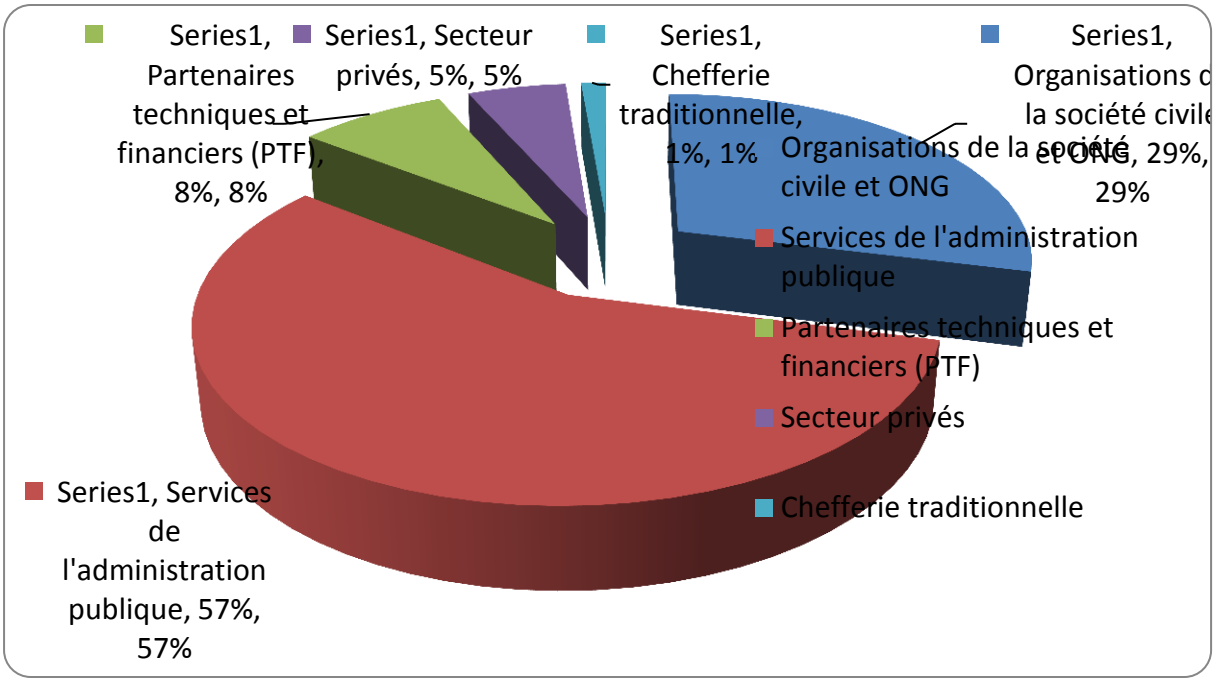

Figure 2: Participation of Stakeholders in the National Validation Workshop of Togo's RPP REDD

Table 3 (1b): Summary of Activities and the Budget for Sharing Information and Early Dialogue with Key Stakeholder Groups in the Implementation of the "Readiness" Process

Main Activity	Sub-Activities	Estimated cost (in thousands of dollars)				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
Design of communication media	Preparation of posters explaining the activities and projects to be implemented and their potential effects on the community	0,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	**12,000**
	Preparation and publication of scientific and press articles	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	**4,000**
	Preparation of information materials explaining the purpose or goal of REDD+ and its benefits for the general public	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	**20,000**
	Translation of REDD+ information materials and publications in local languages	8,000	8,000	5,000	5,000	**26,000**
	Production of sketches and other cultural activities for more community involvement in REDD	8,000	12,000	10,000	10,000	**40,000**
Communication and dissemination of information and awareness	Training of journalists and information professionals to better communicate information.	0,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	**24,000**
	Production and broadcasting of television programs	0,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	**18,000**
	Hosting a web page on the website of the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources	0,000	2,000	0,500	0,500	**3,000**
	Productions and broadcasts on existing local community radio stations	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	**16,000**
Total		**25,000**	**52,000**	**41,500**	**44,500**	**163,000**
National Government		0,000	8,000	3,000	2,000	**13,000**
FCPF		**25,000**	**44,000**	**38,500**	**42,500**	**150,000**

1c. Consultation and Participation Process

Standard 1c the R PP text needs to meet for this component:

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

1.3.1. Consultation and participation of stakeholders in the implementation of the R-PP

Rationale

The success of REDD+ interventions in Togo will depend on the active involvement of the stakeholders. This Component aims to ensure that the National Committee responsible for leading the REDD+ process conducts consultations with relevant stakeholders and facilitates their participation in preparing and implementing it. The REDD+ preparation process should be inclusive with a holistic approach that takes into account all socio-economic aspects, the population, and is transparent to everyone, with a plan to share the benefits from the process.

Stakeholders are individuals and groups who live and/or have a social, cultural or economic interest related to forests and land as well as those who may be affected positively or negatively by the activities proposed or published by REDD+. They include local communities, formal and informal forest users, private sector entities, civil society, and local authorities.

All these actors are grouped into three broad categories:

- The general public, which includes all stakeholders from both the private and the public sector with an emphasis on civil society organizations (CSOs) and the research sector;
- The affected public, which includes the persons who will be affected by the implementation of the REDD+ strategy, especially those activities that create disputes in land use (landowner and usufructuary), the forest-dependent communities, and private sector planters; and
- The vulnerable public: the focus here is on the representativeness of women's groups, youth, and small farmers (with less than one hectare).

These groups have a special role to play in REDD+ because of their traditional knowledge, their relationship with the forest, and their presence on the ground.

The National Sustainable Development Committee (NSDC) established by Decree No. 2011-016/PR of January 12, 2011 (Annex 1c) and composed of all stakeholders (Government, NGOs, elected representatives of the people, local communities, traditional leaders etc.) will play the role of national platform for dialogue on REDD+. This structure is most appropriate in the context of consultations on REDD+ in Togo because not only does it bring together all stakeholders to provide a forum for open discussion, but also because it has representations at the local level. These local Sustainable Development Committees (LSDC) were established by Decree No. 018/MERF/MPDAT/MATCL of May 30, 2011. These communal, prefectural, and regional frameworks for dialogue will be strengthened through workshops and seminars on REDD+ management tools (benefits sharing, dispute resolution, etc.) to enable them to intervene in REDD+ issues. This organization will,

however, start from the grassroots and develop national consensus. Communal platforms are represented by their chairpersons at prefectural level.

The wording of the NSDC provisions will be revisited to take into account the necessary parameters in the context of REDD+ namely the representation of vulnerable groups (women, youth, small farmers etc.), the composition of the NSDC and the LSDC, the schedule of meetings of the NSDC (quarterly meeting), and other parameters as may be necessary to make consultation effective and transparent. The relationship between the National REDD+ Coordination Unit and the NSDC is functional and non-hierarchical. For consultations, the REDD+ Coordination Unit will make the necessary resources available and ensure their effective use while NSDC will provide the framework for dialogue.

Box 2: Key Objectives and Composition of the NSDC

The NSDC is a mechanism for expanded dialogue around issues of sustainable development, and its functions in the context of REDD+ in accordance with Decree No. 2011-016/PR of January 12, 2011 are to:

- Look for trends in the national, regional and communal consultations on REDD+ and consolidate the data;
- Deliberate generally on the ways and means to achieve the objectives of REDD+;
- Deliberate specifically on issues related to the content and objectives pursued in the REDD+ national strategy and formulate proposals and recommendations in this regard;
- Receive and consider reports from local platforms;
- Play the role of facilitator between the actors on the ground, the beneficiaries, the authorities, the operators, and the executing agencies for REDD+ projects and programs,

The NSDC, the REDD+ national platform, consists of members representing public and private institutions, local authorities, NGOs and other interested legal entities. It is composed of:

- The Minister of the Environment;
- The Minister for Development or his/her representative;
- The Minister for the Economy or his/her representative;
- The Minister of Social Welfare or his/her representative;
- The Minister of Agriculture or his/her representative;
- One (1) representative of the Office of the President of the Republic;
- One (1) representative of the Prime Minister;
- The Permanent Secretary of the National Sustainable Development Committee;
- Two (2) Members of Parliament;
- The Permanent Secretaries of Ministries (all Ministries listed above?);
- The Director General of the National Environmental Management Agency;
- One (1) representative of the Union of Communes of Togo;
- One (1) representative of employers;
- One (1) representative of labor unions;
- One (1) representative of the Union of Traditional Leaders of Togo;
- Three (3) representatives of religious denominations;
- Two (2) representatives of NGOs working in the field of sustainable development;
- One (1) representative of women's organizations working in the field of development;
- Three (3) university professors (economics, ecology, and sociology);
- One (1) representative of the Togolese Media Observatory;
- One (1) representative (1) of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry;
- One representative (1) of the Economic and Social Council;
- One (1) representative (1) of the Chamber of Trade;
- The Chairperson of the National Committee for the Fight against Desertification;
- The Chairperson of the National Committee for Biodiversity;
- The Chairperson of the National Biosafety Committee;
- The Chairperson of the National Committee for Climate Change;
- The Director General of Water;
- The representative of the platform to reduce risks and natural disasters.
- **An amendment to the decree is being prepared for integration into the REDD+ framework, three (3) Women's Groups or Associations, and two (2) Youth Associations as well as the National Youth Council will be incorporated into the National Sustainable Development Committee (NSDC) to better take into account the concerns of young people and women in national consultations**

1.3.1.1. Objectives of the consultations:

- To promote information feedback firsthand from village organizations, deconcentrated and decentralized administrations, or local and international NGOs based and/or working in the field, aware of the problems caused by deforestation and degradation. With this information, decision-making in the development of the REDD+ national strategy should be improved;
- To make the process transparent and facilitate access to information for stakeholders;
- To ensure understanding and acceptability of REDD+ strategy options, so that they can be adapted, effective, and sustainable; and
- To ensure transparency of the process, including problem areas such as regional planning, regulation of access to land and natural resources, and the distribution of carbon income in Togolese society.

1.3.2 Consultations and communications to be undertaken

1.3.2.1. The consultation plan for REDD+ (2013-2016)

In Togo, national consultations on REDD+ will be managed by the National Sustainable Development Committee (NSDC) established by Decree No. 2011-016/PR of January 12, 2011 to act as a national platform for exchange of information on REDD+ matters. At local levels, the NCSD will be represented by the communal, prefectural and regional sustainable development committees (CCDD, CPDD, RSDC) established by Decree No. 018/MERF/MPDAT/MATDCL (Annex 1c-1) specifying the composition, organization, and functioning of local sustainable development committees.

The consultations will focus on the following key elements: the management system, the causes of deforestation and degradation, the strategy options, the institutional framework and policy measures for the implementation of REDD+, the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) process and safeguard measures, the reference scenario, MRV, and monitoring and evaluation**.**

. The public with whom these consultations will be carried out includes:

- The general public: this includes all stakeholders from both the private and the public sector with an emphasis on civil society organizations (CSOs) and the research sector;

-The affected public: this includes the persons who will be affected by the implementation of the REDD strategy, including those whose activities create disputes in land use (landowner and usufructuary); and

- The vulnerable public: the focus here will be on the representation of women's groups, youth and small farmers (with less than one hectare) in the consultation process.

Members of the local sustainable development committee will be requested to disseminate information, assist in the selection of representatives for consultations at the local level, and facilitate the feedback on important decisions. This local support will ensure better participation of representatives of CSOs, vulnerable groups (women, youth, small farmers), and local communities in the negotiations by facilitating real discussion at the local level.

The consultation process will consider the potential target areas defined on the basis of clear criteria and pre-selected target groups. It is on these two bases that consultations on the causes of deforestation and forest degradation, strategy options, and MRV reference scenarios will be held—which will enable the environmental and social impacts of REDD+ national strategy to be assessed.

1.3.3. Strategy for the collection and circulation of information

1.3.3.1. Collecting Information

For better data collection, investigators will be trained and made available to the NSDC. These investigators, essentially civil society stakeholders, will each be deployed according to his or her geographical area of operation to collect information in the field. This information relates to the socio-economic factors behind deforestation, solutions proposed by the people, projects with known success, etc. There will be cross checks with the sectoral institutions concerned, in particular when gathering information necessary for the selection of strategy options (costs and economic benefits, technical and institutional feasibility, risk of leakage, etc.). The information collected and processed will be validated locally and then nationally.

After each awareness building and reinforcement of skills campaign, some members of the public will give their opinion in response to the project. The Coordination Bureau will make tools and mechanisms available to collect their reactions. It will discuss the reactions by categorization and assessment of the relevant issues in order to better target responses and planning. In-depth studies, polls, or surveys may be conducted to explore some of the proposals.

1.3.3.2. Circulation of information

Information on REDD+ will be from bottom to top and from top to bottom within the NSDC. The information from the grassroots population are collected and discussed in local sustainable development committees. At this level already, some decisions can be made concerning the local level. The information will then rise to the central level within the NSDC which has a much broader overview than is the case at the local level. The NSDC may ask the local level to reformulate or revise the information provided to the central level. The same information can go from the NCSD to the local committees. Grassroots populations can also give their opinions on the information coming from the central level through local committees**.**

All complaints relating to the functioning of the REDD+ process will be dealt with at the level **of the** NSDC and the LSDC. Decision-making for some serious important topics will be done by the National REDD+ Coordination Unit.

1.3.4. Methodology for future consultations

Consultations will be held to help answer some important questions in the context of the development of the national strategy to ensure the stakeholders' commitment and that matters of concern to them are included.

Of course by relying on the Rapid Participatory Analysis (RPA) method, the **NSDC,** based on the questions in the consultation per component, will ensure the dissemination of information in order to raise awareness and concern about REDD+ on the part of the public. Information on the R-PP, the preparation process, the resources available and how they are used will be shared. During these consultations, the reference situation, the strategy options and arrangement for implementation of REDD+ will be presented in order to enhance knowledge and maintain ownership and participation in REDD+.

To this end, other organizations (international, governmental, civil society, or private) that can help the country get out the right information will be used.

A major player in civil society, the National Working Group on Sustainable Forest Management (NWG/SFM) will be asked to become involved. The NWG/SFM was created in 2010 with the legal status of an association for sustainable forest management. It worked in consultation with grassroots communities through the ACP/FLEGT FAOR/CTOG11/080/Ad project, under the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources. This experience will be capitalized upon within local committees in future consultations as part of the implementation of the R-PP and the development of the REDD+ strategy.

In the case of the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) process, the focus will be on the grassroots, including traditional authorities, communities living near forests or not, formal or informal operators, landowners and usufructuaries, private planters, concessionaires of protected areas, vulnerable groups, including minority women, youth and small farmers, who might suffer the effects and impacts of the strategies identified in the R-PP. The objective is to identify concerns and the environmental and social challenges related to REDD+ and mitigation and/or compensation measures for the negative impacts. Such consultation will be consistent with the provisions and procedures relating to the process of environmental impact studies in Togo (*Decree No. 2006-058/PR of July 5, 2006*).

1.3.4.1. Information and communication: expanding contacts

The REDD+ national strategy will be regularly discussed and amended by the established national platforms at the national level.

The communication campaign will be carried out through the media and events available at the national and local level: newspapers, radio, TV, fairgrounds, conferences, exhibitions, etc. Information support on the process in local languages aimed at the public at large will be developed and disseminated. Journalists and information professionals will be trained and requested to help.

1.3.4.2. Communication at the international level

Communication activities at the international level will also be initiated to allow the country to promote the progress made in the initial implementation of its REDD+ strategy and seek funding for further implementation. This will be done by the President of the Republic, the Ministries, the REDD+ National Committee, the National REDD+ Coordination Unit, and the Permanent Secretariat of the NSDC through their participation in events related to REDD+ or the environment, but also through publication and dissemination in the foreign media of press articles, documentary films, interviews, and testimonies.

1.3.5. Consensus-seeking bodies

In Togo, the National Sustainable Development Commission (NSDC) will serve as a national REDD+ platform for dialogue. Dialogue on REDD+ will be carried out at the national level within the NSDC and at the **local** level in local sustainable development committees (RSDC, CPDD, CCDD). These platforms will be fully involved in analysis of the current situation, in formulation of the REDD+ strategy, and in the implementation of this strategy. This will allow it to start from the grassroots and develop national consensus.

1.3.5.1. National REDD+ platform (NSDC)

Functions

The National Platform is an expanded mechanism for dialogue on REDD+ issues, and its functions are to:

- Look for trends in the national **and local** dialogue on REDD+ and consolidate the data;
- Deliberate generally on the ways and means to achieve the objectives of REDD+;
- Deliberate specifically on issues related to the content and objectives pursued in the REDD+ national strategy and formulate proposals and recommendations in this regard;
- Receive and consider reports from local platforms; and
- Play the role of facilitator between the actors on the ground, the beneficiaries, the authorities, the operators and executing agencies for REDD+ projects and programs.

Composition

The National Sustainable Development Committee consists of members representing public and private institutions, local authorities, NGO, and other interested legal entities (Annex 1a-1). The National Committee may invite any resource person whose competence is considered useful for the accomplishment of its mission. **In the context of REDD+, it is proposed that the NSDC law be revisited to take into account in its composition, all actors involved in REDD+ such as vulnerable groups, women's groups, youth, small farmers, etc.**

1.3.5.2. Local REDD+ platforms

Composition of local REDD+ platforms

The REDD+ local platforms are also sustainable development platforms (Annex 1a-2). They provide the framework for exchange and dialogue at the local level. The results of these exchanges will be picked up at the level of the REDD+ national platform.

The missions of the **local** platforms are to:

- Follow up the integration of environmental considerations into policies and development strategies;
- Make suggestions for guidelines for sustainable development at the local level;
- Monitor the implementation of the national sustainable development policy;

- Produce and submit progress reports to the National Committee;
- Provide advice on development strategies, programs and projects that may affect the environment, natural resources, social equity, and economic efficiency;
- Ensure the extension and implementation of Local Agenda 21 and the recommendations of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development;
- Ensure the promotion of sustainable consumption and sustainable production, proficiency in the use of clean technologies in industry and the taking of measures against all forms of waste, and promote strategies against pollution of the air, water and soil; and
- Ensure the involvement of all stakeholders in the sustainable development process.

1.3.6. Measures implementing the platform for dialogue

The sustainability of public dialogue and consultation will be ensured at the financial level by the contribution of the State (in particular through the Forest Development Fund), the TFP, carbon credit, and other mechanisms that will be mobilized by Togo. Strengthening the capacity of the REDD+ organizations will be done through the financing of their functions, the activities they will perform, and the total body of knowledge that members will gain during the various activities.

Currently, **Local** Sustainable Development Committees (**LSDC**) are not functional and this does not ensure awareness building or mobilization of the population around the objectives of REDD+. It is therefore necessary to strengthen the frameworks for dialogue to ensure the smooth operation of the **NSDC** (national REDD+ platform).

Table 4: **Timetable for the Operationalization of the Institutional Framework and Consultations**

Activity	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4	T1	T2	T3	T4
Establish **and strengthen** dialogue frameworks (NSDC RSDC , CPDD, CCDD)																
Recruit staff and TA, and purchase equipment																
Dialogue and consult at all levels																
Design communication media																
Communicate and disseminate information and awareness building																

1.3.7. Mechanism for complaints and appeals

The implementation of Togo's RPP will be based on transparent procedures for information sharing and consultation with all stakeholders. The holistic and multi-sectoral nature of the problems addressed and the diversity of actors can raise many questions, reveal divergent and sometimes contradictory issues, requests for information or complaints about the REDD+ strategy and procedures. The complaints and appeals mechanism will be an integral part of the REDD+ management framework that Togo will establish in the implementation of RPP REDD+. This mechanism will be discussed and developed with all stakeholders from the start of the implementation phase of the R-PP in response to any inquiries or complaints.

The appeals mechanism that Togo will put in place will be aimed at receiving inquiries and complaints from the population or other stakeholders affected by REDD+ activities or programs at the local or national level, and facilitating resolution. This mechanism is based on flexible methods of dispute resolution, such as the establishment of facts, dialogue, facilitation, or mediation. The mechanism will respond to citizens' concerns, identify problems quickly and inspire confidence in those involved while empowering them as much as possible on matters within their competence. Togo intends to build on the World Bank note (see toolbox FCPF).

Table 5 (1c): Summary of Activities and Consultation and Participation Budget

Main Activity	Sub-Activities	Estimated cost (in thousands of dollars)				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
Put in place and	Training of local actors	20,000		40,000		

train, and build awareness in, members of platforms for dialogue (NSDC, RSDC, CPDD, SDCC)	(local elected officials, association, traditional leaders and notables, NGOs, VDC, farmers' organizations, etc.) on REDD+ issues.		40,000		40,000	**140,000**
	Organization of information and public awareness workshops on REDD by local NGO partners in the process	30,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	**165,000**
	Implementation and functioning of the CSO platform on REDD+		20,000	15,000	15,000	**50,000**
Dialogue and consult at all levels	Organization of seminars, national dissemination workshops, conferences, debates, and talks in all prefectures	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	**230,000**
Advocate on the international plane	Organization of a round table of TFP and advocacy missions	-	-	-	80,000	**80,000**
Total		**55,000**	**80,000**	**80,000**	**160,000**	**375,000**
National Government		10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	**70,000**
FCPF		**45,000**	**60,000**	**60,000**	**140,000**	**305,000**

COMPONENT 2: REDD+ STRATEGY PREPARATION

2a: Assessment of land use, land use change drivers, forest law, policy and governance.

To satisfy the provisions of this component, standard 2a must be adhered to in the R-PP text: Assessment of land use, land use change drivers, forest law, policy and governance:

A complete assessment is presented on the following aspects: definition of the main trends in land use; assessment of direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in the sectors most relevant to the REDD+ context; recognition of main land property rights, rights to natural resources and shortcomings in governance; description of past failures and successes in the implementation of policies or measures to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation; enumeration of the main challenges, opportunities and shortcomings in the REDD+ context and the creation of the necessary conditions to enable the country's REDD+ strategy to directly address the causes of changes in land use.

2.1.1. Assessment of Land Use

2.1.1.1. Biophysical Context

The population of Togo is estimated to 6,191,155 inhabitants (2010), with a growth rate of 2.84% and population density of 109 inhabitants/Km2. 3/5 (62.3%) of the population of Togo are rural dwellers. The incidence of poverty was reduced from 61.9% in 2008 to 58.7% in 2011 (SCAPE, 2012). In view of the population trends, land use is concentrated in the following areas:

Togo is situated on the coast of the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa. It consists of a narrow strip of land with a total area of 56,600 km², bordered by Ghana to the West, Benin to the East and Burkina Faso to the North. It measures approximately 600 km across and has a maximum length to 150 km, while to the south the narrow coastline is only some fifty kilometers long. In general, the topography is Togo bears the typical characteristics of a chain of mountains that is surrounded on either side by a series of plains and plateaus.

Togo is traversed in the center by a long chain of mountains and plains extending roughly South, Southwest: North, Northeast. The mountains alternate to form a kind of framework for the country. This series of mountains, which corresponds to the structural unit of Atakora is known locally as the "Monts du Togo", or Togo Mountains. The range runs obliquely along one side of the country and covers approximately a quarter of Togo with mountains of moderate elevation. The mountain range is characterized by its division into autonomous orographic units or sub-units, which may be grouped into three categories:

- The mountains that make up the southern section of the range (from South of the town of Kpalimé to 8 degrees latitude to the north), which consists of dry plateaus (Kloto, Danyi, Akposso plateaus, etc), with summits of high elevation (Lobo, Kpélé and Agou, with Mount Agou being the highest peak in Togo at an elevation of 986m). In this region, one may find authentic, dense, semi-deciduous forests interspersed with Guinean-style savannahs.
- The mountains of the central region (from 8 degrees latitude north to the Kara river), which are characterized by a series of peaks (Fazao, Malfakassa, Tchaoudjo, Bassar, plateaus, etc.). Almost the entire region is covered by the Fazao (162 000 ha) and Malfakassa (30.000 ha) reserve forests. The whole region is covered by vast expanses of dense, dry forests.
- Mountains that make up the northern region (from the Kara River to the border with Benin). These mountains form part of an active hydrographic network (the Défalé chain, Kabyè Massif, the Kantè hills, etc.). This is the ideal environment for clear and dry forests.

This region of mountains and vegetation is flanked on either side by plains that may be classified into two categories:

- The plains of the northern plateau (the Oti plain, a perfectly flat alluvial plain, interspersed with medium-sized hills less than 200m high, the Bombouaka and Dapaong plateaus, etc.), where the vegetation mainly consists of Sudanian Savannah;
- The southern plains and plateaus with the Mono plain at its highest section. This region is a very well-developed peneplain, whose main vegetation consists of Guinean Savannah. At its lower section is the "terre de barre" plateau (a plateau of reddish, leached soil) with very low elevations and a low-lying, sandy coastal region separated from the ocean by a system of lagoons. The "terre de barre" plateau is characterized by a disparate mosaic of islets of forested land, relics of gallery forests anthropized savannahs, coastal thickets, halophilic or marshy grasslands and mangroves.

Togo is therefore made up of a mosaic of forests and savannahs, with a predominance of savannahs. Some parts of the country have been classified as protected areas, to ensure the protection and conservation of their biodiversity. Today, there are in theory 83 protected areas in Togo (8 in the Maritime Region, 33 in the Plateau Region, 13 in the Central Region, 22 in the Kara Region and 9 in the Region of the Savannahs). Included in the protected areas are national parks, reserve forests and animal reservations, accounting for 14% of the national territory.

Table 6 : Surface area of the protected areas of Togo

REGIONS	TOTAL SURFACE AREA OF THE TERRITORY (ha)	SURFACE AREA OF PROTECTED AREAS (ha)	NUMBER OF RESERVE FORESTS
SAVANNAHS	847.000	166.906	8
KARA	1.173.800	198.143,40	22
CENTRAL	1.331.700	252.087	14
PLATEAUS	1.697.500	142.855	31
MARITIME	610.000	33.297,41	8
	5.660.000	**793.288,81**	**83**

Source: Monograph of the Biodiversity of Togo. (MERF, 2003)

2.1.1.2. Land Use

The Agricultural Sector: 70% of the active population is employed in this sector. Agricultural lands consist of 2,460,000 ha of arable land, 170,000 ha of permanent crops and 1,000,000 ha of permanent grasslands and pastures (*source fr.worldstat.info/Asia/Togo/Land).* An indication of the extent to which the agricultural land surface has been divided is the fact that there are 30 ha per 1000 inhabitants. Agricultural production consists of food crops (69%), livestock (13%), and cash crops (cotton, coffee and cacao, accounting for 9%), forestry production (agro forestry, 6%) and fishery (4%). There is a strong tendency to encroach on natural land formations for agricultural use, thus leading to degradation, with diverse consequences for the environment. The agricultural land surface is expanding, to the detriment of forested areas.

The Forest Sector: The surface area of natural dense forest of Togo was estimated at 449,000 ha in 1970. This surface area has continued to contract over the years. In 2005, it was estimated that only 386,000 hectares[2] of land were covered by dense forest formations (dry, dense and semi-deciduous forests)[3]. According to FAO estimates (FRA 2010), dense forests cover approximately

[1,2] ADF, Tropical, ITTO, 2006
[3] ODEF

287,000 ha, 68% of which are thought to be production forests, 16% are protection forests while another 16% consists of forests for the conservation of biodiversity. These statistics on forests in Togo are mere estimates and are not based on a forest inventory. Current information indicates that only a partial characterization of the flora of Togo's forests has been carried out. There has been no real inventory of forest resources that could provide more specific information on the existing potential and allow for efficient planning for the use of such resources. According to Togo's Second Sustainable Forest Management Report (SFM), land use as part of reforestation efforts accounted for 50,000 ha for the period 2005-2009.

Other areas of activity: Apart from these two major areas of land use, the urbanization (cities) sector has been increasing steadily, due to burgeoning population growth. The mining sector is under-developed with approximately 6,994 ha (IUCN, 2011) of total land surface devoted to mining rights. The largest site for mining is in the maritime area of Hahotoé, where phosphate and limestone are mined at Tabligbo.

2.1.1.3. Land Classification

In accordance with the national system of land classification and with GIEC categories (Afidégnon*et al.*, 2002; GIEC, 2003), the surface areas for the different categories of land cover (not land use) are (Figure 3, Table 2):

- Forest lands, which include semi-deciduous forests, clear forests, dry forests, savannahs, mangroves, plantation forests and non-agricultural land (2 495 724 ha);
- Cultivated land, consisting mostly of cropland (fields of cereals, legumes, cassava, yams, etc.), agro forestry lands (*Vitellaria paradoxa, Parkia biglobosa, Elaeis guineensis, Dialium guineense*) and fallow land - 3 058 791 ha;
- Grasslands make up the vegetation of the various floodplains (34 583 ha);
- Wetlands, which are made up of aquatic ecosystems such as rivers, lakes, dams, ponds, etc. (34 583 ha);
- Settlements, consisting of different types of agglomerations (towns, villages), infrastructure and land for mining (quarries for mining limestone, phosphate, gneiss, marble) (42 173 ha);

Table 7 : Surface areas of units of soil cover

Categories of Land (GIEC, 2003)	National Classification System	Surface Area (ha)
Settlements	Agglomerations	42,173
Grasslands	Grasslands	34,583
Cultivated land	Mosaic of Fallow and Cultivated land	961,344
	Agro forestry Land	2,097,447
Forest Lands[4]	Mangroves	1,000
	Dense Semi-deciduous Forest	149,005
	Clear, Dry forests, Savannahs and Non-agricultural land	2,307,719
	Plantation forests	38,000
Wetlands	Ponds, Lakes and Dams	34,584
TOTAL		**5665 854**

2.1.1.4. Land Tenure

In Togo, as in most African countries, the status of land is determined on the basis of a number of land rights registers. It is customary law based on locally-established unwritten consensus and evolving rules, combined with statutory laws dating from the colonial period, that define administrative processes governing the creation of private property. Due to this legal dualism, local communities that cultivate and live off the land and its resources are plunged into a situation of uncertain land tenure. Agro forestry reform, introduced in Togo through a series of legal texts

[4] Forest Lands include all non-agricultural, non urban land with no forests as defined by the forestry code, but where reforestation and agriculture may be undertaken..

including Order no. 12 of 6 February 1974, seeks to clear up the confusion surrounding the system of land tenure. It was also intended to bring about real agrarian reform by clearly defining national lands. This definition was to be used by the state as a basis for instituting rural, urban and industrial development programs. In Togo, there are several means by which land may be acquired: through lease, inheritance, donation and bequest, among other means. Efforts to set up a modern system of land registration system have been limited, due to speculation, land seizures and the limited capacity of land administration services to implement the principles and procedures of land registration. Under the current situation, a non-owner or usufructary does not have the right to plant or carry out reforestation on the land. Similarly, owners of land with limited means at their disposal to enhance the value of their property must make short-term leases to people who do not have the right to carry out reforestation. However, efforts are underway in Togo to update the legal texts and adapt them to principles of land management.

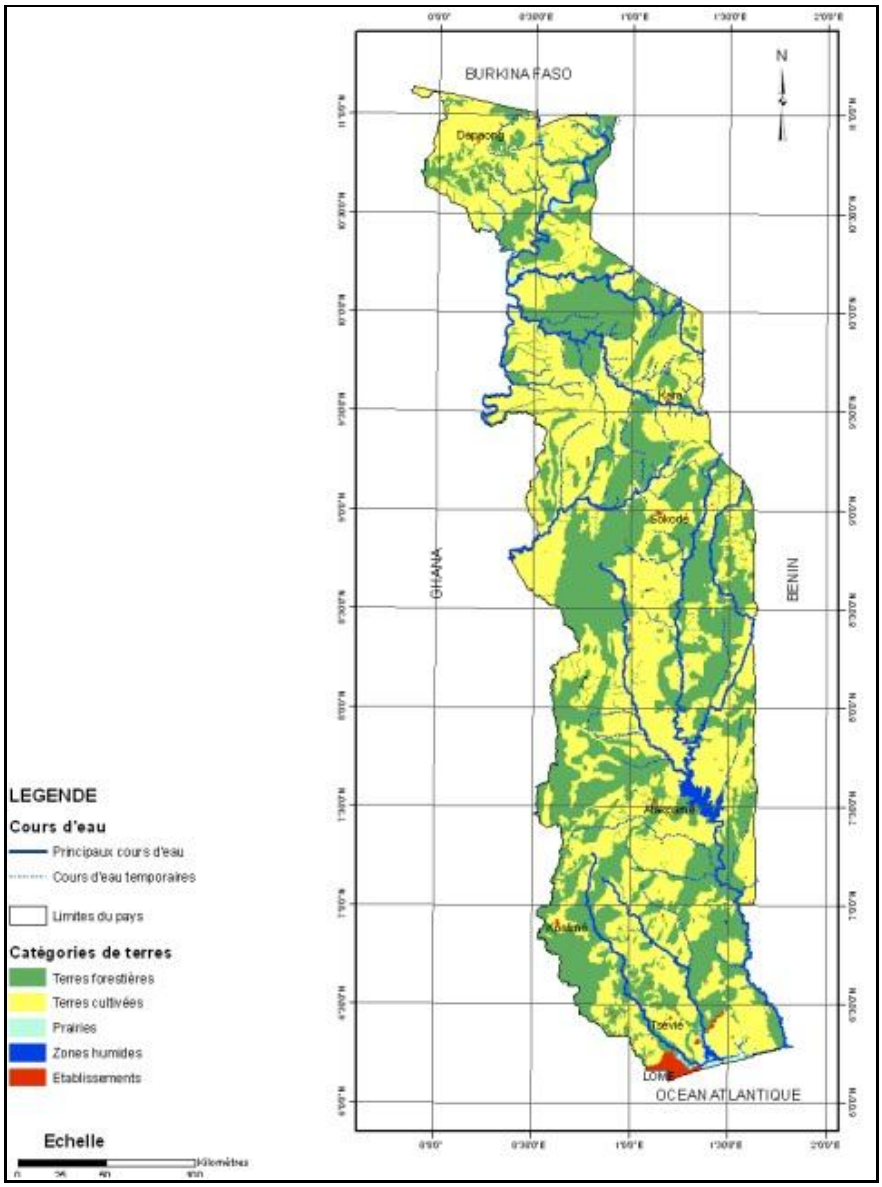

Figure3 : Land Cover in Togo

Source: Adapted from Afidégon et al. GIEC, 2003

2.1.2. Assessment of Land Use Change Drivers

2.1.2.1. Deforestation and forest degradation

2.1.2.1.1. Deforestation and its causes

There have as yet been no specific studies on deforestation in Togo. Existing data have been drawn from FAO estimates.

Of all the negative factors leading to the loss of forest cover in Togo, in accordance with the average annual loss established between 1990 and 2001 for certain types of forest formations (PNAE, 2001; MERF/ITTO, 2010), one may note the following:

a. Use of firewood and charcoal for domestic energy needs

In Togo, the majority of the population use plant biomass as a source of domestic energy. This represents 76% of final energy consumption, as against 20% for petroleum by-products and only 4% for electricity. Firewood is used in an overwhelming proportion of rural households (75%, or 347 kg/yr/person.), while charcoal is largely used in urban households (72%, or 62 kg/yr/person.). This sector represents a major informal business network for many women. Charcoal is the second most important source of domestic energy and accounts for around 80% of energy biomass consumed. It is produced in the traditional way in kilns made of earth and has very low yield (15-20%). The loss arising from this inefficient method of charcoal production is further compounded by the loss of energy during its use (8-13%). In terms of quantity of wood consumed, it is in the same order of magnitude as firewood. An effective strategy in the management of energy demand would therefore also include the development and dissemination of more efficient methods of producing charcoal. It is urgent that this sector, where there are a number of actors involved in charcoal production, transportation and distribution, be better structured and organized.

b. Slash and burn agriculture and other unsustainable agricultural practices.

The agricultural sector employs 70% of the active population. Food crops account for 69% of Togo's gross domestic agricultural product (GDAP), as against 9% for cash crops (cotton, coffee and cacao), while 6% of GDAP comes from agro forestry. Each year, a portion of fallow or forest land is cleared by burning, to be used for planting crops. As farmers are continually seeking fertile land for agriculture, every year more forest land is being encroached upon for use in cultivation. The loss of soil fertility is linked to the use of fire to clear the land, but also due to the fact that demographic pressure reduces the period that the land is allowed to lie fallow. To solve the problem of reduced soil fertility, smallholders turn their attention to the protected areas. In an unclear system of land ownership, communities lay claim to State-owned lands. In this way, every year small holders encroach further and further on land in the protected areas. Thus, hectares of forest lands are destroyed by fire and agriculture. In general, the system of agriculture consists of traditional, extensive farming. The period when the land is allowed to lie fallow is drastically reduced, thus leading to depletion of soil fertility. Farmers' needs may only be met at the price of the destruction of natural resources.

Furthermore, the introduction of new varieties of cash crops in the 1980s has significantly transformed the forest massif in areas that are favorable for the cultivation of these crops. Since agriculture has led to the degradation of the forests, the soil is increasingly depleted and it is with difficulty that the degraded original vegetation can reconstitute itself.

The intensive use of chemicals on some export crops also causes the degradation of biodiversity. .

Table 8: Increase in land area used for cash crop production (in hectares)

Year	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total surface area (ha)	1056617	982075	1031495	1209482	1269232	1336604	1378451
Rate of growth		-7,05	5,03	17,26	4,94	5,31	3,13

Source: Department of statistics, information and agricultural documentation (DSID/MAEP, 2011)

Population growth

The total population of Togo increased from 2,719,567 inhabitants in November 1981 to 6,191,155 in November 2010, more than doubling in 29 years (DGSCN, 2011). The rapid population growth, which has been estimated at 2.84% per year, has been the foremost contributing factor to the greatly increased pressure for subsistence crops and cash crops. As a result of poor soil management in non-forest areas, there is an observable trend to migrate towards forested regions with more fertile soil in search of high yielding agricultural land to satisfy the growing demand. The result of this is the encroachment on protected areas, relics of gallery forests, where the soil is still fertile.

d. Poverty

According to the results of the QUIBB survey of 2011, the incidence of poverty in Togo is 58.7%. Overall, the Savannahs are the poorest region, with a poverty rate of 90.8%, followed by the Central regions (80.2%), Kara (68.4%), the Plateau (64.7%), the Maritime region (53.9%) and finally, Lomé (27.4%). The rural population is the most severely affected by poverty, with a rate of 74.3%, accounting for 79.9% of the total number of poor people. The only sources of income available to these rural households are agriculture, exploitation of forest lands and the extraction of forest by-products. They have limited access to markets, little external support and a low level of education. They are therefore extremely reticent about adapting to new techniques, no matter how effective these may be.

2.1.2.1.2. Forest degradation and its causes

Uncontrolled forest fires: The national strategy for the management of vegetation fires (MERF, 2010), indicates that every year, uncontrolled vegetation fires occur over the entire national territory and that more than 60% of the country (or approximately 30,000 km^2) are affected. Please see the annexed map of vegetation fires for the year 2010. These forest fires result in significant tree mortality and even the destruction of forests. As a result, the fires exacerbate the reduction in forest surface area, especially in dry regions. The disappearance of plant cover leaves the soil denuded and vulnerable to over-exposure to sunlight. The denuded soils are then covered by highly inflammable invasive weeds (*Imperata, Chromolaena odorata* for example), which inhibit natural forest regeneration. All of these factors lead to the decrease of even the complete destruction of certain tree species in areas of dense human population.

Uncontrolled forest fires may be attributed to three main causes:

(i) Ignorance and disregard for the consequences of fire as well as scant mobilization of the population. Adults as well as young people remain unaware of the consequences of forest fires, due to lack of sensitization and the absence of regulations on vegetation fires.

(ii) The continued use of fire for hunting and agriculture. The majority of rural dwellers are farmers engaged in itinerant slash and burn agriculture, where fire is used as the principal means of clearing land. Rural populations also use fire for hunting. These practices deplete the soil and cause the rural dwellers to sink even deeper into poverty.

(iii) Ineffectiveness of prevention measures and combat plans. The existing fire-fighting brigades are insufficient, unmotivated, and lacking in reinforcement, while the alert systems are outdated, under-equipped, ineffectual and in need of monitoring.

Transhumance and over-grazing. Each year sees the seasonal migration of large numbers of livestock from neighboring Sahelian countries. This migration is due to the shortage of grazing land in the majority of these countries. A lack of observance of regional agreements regulating transhumance has led to a considerable influx of transhumant herds, causing irreversible degradation of vegetation and agricultural crops outside of transhumant corridors. This has caused sometimes bloody conflicts between local farmers and the herders, who for the most part belong to the Fulbe ethnic group. These transhumant pastoralists show an increasing disregard for the designated entry points, corridors and reception areas, thus causing significant damage to forest ecosystems. Apart from the harm occasioned by the herds grazing and eating away at plant species, they also trample plants. The compacting and subsequent modification of the soil's structure exacerbates runoff of rain water. This prevents the regeneration of many plant species and

the reconstitution of forests. Transhumance also leads to over-grazing as the space available in Togo is limited and cannot withstand the pressure caused by both local and foreign herds. .

Uncontrolled felling of timber in natural forests and protected areas: While there are few species of forest timber in Togo, it has been noted that a wide range of species of exploited timber exist in all regions of the country. Most of these resources are to be found in the Plateau region of the country, especially in ecological region IV (Ern, 1979), where semi-deciduous forests are to be found. However, the present state of these resources is alarming, as they have been completely degraded and are now increasingly rare. This is the result of uncontrolled and excessive harvesting. Farmers illegally harvest timber in the reserves, with no regard to forest regulations or sustainable forest management practices.

Factors that contribute to forest degradation

The political, social and economic context: The expropriation of classified forest lands with limited customary user rights is an indirect cause of the degradation of forest resources. Encroachment on the Protected Areas began in the 90s, following socio-political disturbances and the almost complete suspension of cooperation for development programs. Villages were built in the main protected areas, with no attention given to their legal status and the purpose they served.

Inefficient manufacturing industry: The timber manufacturing sector is severely underdeveloped. There are no real wood processing facilities in Togo. The country has no large sawmill or facilities for unrolling or cutting wood. Sawing of timber is usually done according to local tradition, with chainsaws. However, small, private sawmills have sprung up in Lomé and other large towns over the past 3 years or so. It must also be noted that the harvesting and manufacture of timber produces a high level of waste. As a result, the wood is sold before it is subjected to the first stage of manufacture. This leads to a loss of value added and makes it necessary to dip into funds earmarked for the exploitation of wood.

Lack of professionalism of stakeholders in the forestry sector (NGOs, trade unions, associations, charcoal producers, loggers, planters, etc.). This lack of professionalism is another factor that leads to forest degradation.

2.1.2.3. Cross-cutting drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

Limited number of managed forest formations: Of the 368,000 ha of production forest and forests owned by the State, only a limited number are being managed. There is no management plan in place for forest lands that are protected areas. Where management plans do exist, they are not implemented due to a lack of funds. There is therefore ample opportunity for intrusion by poachers, illegal loggers and farmers, as no forestry activities are being carried out in the protected areas. In those protected areas where Forest Management Plans do exist, activities such as reforestation and forest protection are carried out.

It is therefore vital that forest management plans be developed and implemented in the various protected areas as well as in private and community forests. This will require capacity building for the stakeholders in the forestry sector.

Inadequate implementation of the legal and institutional framework: With the adoption of the Framework Law on the Environment and the Forestry Code (2008), the legal basis for partnerships was defined. These partnerships are between the central administration, local authorities and civil society for the sustainable and participatory management of Togo's natural resources. In addition, there are a number of decrees governing the Environmental Assessments (EAs), the 're-designation' of the protected areas of Togo and the conditions governing access to them. However, many of these instruments lack implementing provisions. The institutional and management framework for the management of natural resources is hampered by the lack of synergy in the implementation of activities on the ground. At the same time, these activities share certain commonalities and are all intended to complement the national policy on the management of natural resources. There is insufficient coordination among the various entities and institutions (forestry, agriculture, livestock breeding, customs, territorial planning and management, justice, research, security forces, etc.). The result is a lack of coherence in the activities of these institutions. It must be noted, however, that the reorganizing of the Department responsible for the environment and forest resources has created the conditions for sound, rational and sustainable management of forest resources.

Lack of communication: The low level of mobilization of domestic and external resources to deal with the problem of forest degradation may be explained in part by a lack in communication. There have been limited efforts to sensitize and inform local communities about the importance of sustainable management and the resulting risks when it is not implemented. Another problem is the lack of organization of local populations into viable groupings. If deforestation and forest degradation are to be reduced, rural communities must be involved, trained and made accountable, through ongoing sensitization and information campaigns. It is indispensable that efforts to educate all sectors of the society about environmental issues be intensified and extended.

Shortcomings of the forest tax system: Taxes and charges levied on forest resources are a significant means of mobilizing domestic resources for financing the forestry sector. However, little attention is paid to this resource by the authorities when making budgetary allocations. Under current fiscal arrangements, taxes and charges are not imposed at all the different stages of forest exploitation. The prices of charcoal and firewood do not reflect their real cost. Quite apart from the shortcomings identified in the fiscal system, current systems of taxation on forest products do not take account of certain categories of stakeholders. These are: wood manufacturers, producers of timber, firewood and charcoal, traders in sawn wood, logs, and hardwood logs among others. Furthermore, certain activities which should be subject to taxation are not taxed, due to the lack of legal texts to ensure their implementation. This is the case of the tax on the local marketing of forest products and the tax on animal ownership. Similarly, no taxes are levied on certain products of great economic value. Specifically, these are non-wood, plant-based forest products.

Insufficient staff and under-equipment of the forestry service: Of the overall staff numbers of the Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resource (MERF), approximately 535 people are specifically involved in forest resource management. Apart from this number, it is estimated that other research institutions and NGOs employ less than 20 or so forestry officers. The ratio of forest land surface to forestry service officers and staff members therefore remains very high in Togo. If the total surface area of forests (including savannahs) is estimated at 1,680,000 ha (FAO, 2005), this corresponds to an average surface area of 84,000 ha for each forestry employee, 22,700 ha for a highly trained technician in water and forests and 5,400 ha for a forest ranger. One must add to this the low level of agents training in the forestry sector, due to the lack of programs and appropriate national training institutions. Furthermore, the fleet of MERF vehicles is aging: there are at present 52 vehicles and other functional 4 or 6-wheel means of transport available for all central and regional MERF services. Of these, 7 of the vehicles are in a passable state of repair while 39 are in a state of disrepair. This situation may account for the low level of training in forest management. .

2.1.2.4. Spatial analysis of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

As part of the updating and renewal of the NFAP (National Forestry Action Plan), the following problems and failings have been identified, by region:

- **The Savannah Region:** anthropic pressure on forest resources caused by communities settling in protected areas, uncontrolled exploitation of wood by populations, extensive farming, repeated vegetation fires, uncontrolled transhumance ;
- **The Kara Region:** shortage of farmland, cultural practices that are ill-adapted to the forest environment, climate change ;
- **The Central Region:** deforestation, poaching, vegetation fires, encroachment on protected areas, uncontrolled exploitation of wood and non-wood products (charcoal, honey) and transhumance in protected areas, the purchase of vast tracts of agricultural and forest lands by private owners attached to plantations or large farms, deforestation as a result of cultural activities;
- **The Plateau Region:** Illegal harvesting, clearing of land for cultivation of cash crops (coffee, cacao, cotton and palm oil), accidental and/or criminal vegetation fires, poaching, impoverishment of the population, pupils dropping out of school;
- **The Maritime Region:** The lack of good governance and of a policy to secure the involvement of communities, lack of sensitization and training, insufficient qualified human, and especially material and logistic resources, interference by politicians and the military in violation of

legislation governing forest exploitation, notably the granting of transport licenses to persons without felling permits, the absence of management plans for the forests of Togo.

2.1.3. Assessment of laws and policies relating to forest management

The Framework-Law on the Environment, adopted 30th May 2008, constitutes the legal framework of the environment sector. This law reinforces the management framework that was long governed by the Environmental Code of 1988. There are a number of laws and sectoral policies relating to the specific field of forest management, which complement each other and seek to ensure the effective management of forest resources. These laws and policies (annexes 2a) are as follows:

- Law N°2008-009 of 19th June 2008 on the forest code;
- Law n° 2007-011 of 13th March 2007 on decentralization and local freedoms;
- Law n° 96-004/PR of 26th February 1996 on the Mining Code of the Republic of Togo;
- National Environmental Policy (NEP) adopted on 23 December 1998, which is currently being updated;
- Declaration on Forest Policy(DFP) adopted by decree n°2011-002/PR of 5 January 2011;
- Forest Policy of Togo (FPT) developed in 2011;
- National Territorial Planning Policy in 2012.

2.1.4. Assessment of Governance

2.1.4.1. Institutional framework for forest management

Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources: The Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources (MERF) was created in 1987. Its mission is, among others, to develop and implement a national policy on the environment and the management of the forest resources of Togo. This Ministry, like many ministerial departments in Togo, was subjected to an organizational audit in 2009. A series of decrees governing all ministerial departments was adopted. These include: decree N° 2011-178/PR of 07 December 2011 establishing general organizational principles of ministerial departments, decree N° 2012-004/PR of 29th February 2012 regarding the duties of Ministers of State and Ministers. Decree N° 2012-006/PR of 7th March 2012 concerns the organization of ministerial departments. Under the terms of these decrees, the Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources is reorganized into central and regional services and coordinated by a Secretary General. The central services include four Departments, two of which are operational department (the Environmental Department and the Natural Resources Department). There are two auxiliary directorates (the Department of Studies of planning (DEP) and the Department of Administrative and Financial Affairs (DAAF)). The decentralized services of the Ministry include the Regional Prefectural Environmental and Natural Resource Department. The Office for the Development and Exploitation of Forests (ODEF) and the National Agency for Environmental Management (ANGE) are attached to the Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources. The ODEF in particular is undergoing a period of restructuring to be in conformity with Decree N°90-26 of 4 December 1990, on the reform of the legal and institutional framework of State companies. The status of the ODEF will be changed from that of office to become a company with a supervisory board.

Other State Institutions

- ***Ministry of Agriculture***: The Agricultural Directorate promotes agro forestry; the Togolese Agricultural Research Institute (ITRA) is involved in forestry research, while the National Institute for Training in Agriculture (INFA) provides training in forestry. The Institute is located in Tové and is attached to the Ministry of Agriculture;
- ***Ministry of Energy***: One of the mandates of the General Directorate of Energy is the promotion of biomass as a means of economizing on energy costs. Togo's energy outlook reveals that biomass constitutes almost 75% of all energy sources;

- ***Ministry of Higher Education and Research:*** The Universities of Lomé and Kara offer courses in natural resource management. Over the past few years, some theses defended by students of the University of Lomé have been on the theme of forest management. A post-graduate training course on natural resource management is currently being developed at the College of Agronomy (l'Ecole Supérieure d'Agronomie (ESA)), in collaboration with the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Lomé (UL) ;
- ***Ministry of Regional Planning:*** has a national observatory of spatial analysis as well as the monitoring and evaluation unit for regional planning programs and projects.
- ***The Ministry of the Economy and Finance*** helps to mobilize financial resources for the forestry sector, from the State as well as from technical and financial partners;
- ***The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Security*** both work to ensure that forestry legislation is implemented;
- ***The Ministry of Health*** *promotes the use of forest by-products in medicine, by organizing and supporting traditional healers.*
- ***Other Ministries,*** such as the Ministries of: Commerce, Transport, Industry and the Public Service are all involved in the management of forest resources.

Non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations

There are many Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and NGOs involved in rural development. A number of these have organized themselves into networks, notably: (i) The Federation of Organizations for the Development of the Savannahs (FODES) in the Savannah Region; (ii) The Kara Network of NGOs (RESOKA) in the Kara Region; (iii) The Network of Organizations for the Development of the Central Region (RESODERC) in the Central Region; (iv) the Council of NGOs and Associations for the Development of the Plateau Region (COADEP) in the Plateau Region; (v) NGOs and Associations of the Maritime Region (CONGREMA) in the Maritime Region. NGOs and trade union organizations are organized under the Support Program for Civil Society Organizations (PAOSC), which is supported by the EU and UNDP in coordination with NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). A large number of NGOs in Togo fall under two umbrella organizations: The Federation of NGOs of Togo (FONGTO) and the Union of NGOs of Togo (UONGTO). The aim of the coordination of NGOs and CSOs is to avoid duplication in the work of the NGOs in Togo. In the specific field of natural resource management, each regional network has thematic groups; for example, the group on the environment and agriculture. At the national level, NGOs and associations working on environmental matters are organized in a Consortium of NGOs and Associations on the Environment (COMET), the Network of Togolese Civil Society Organizations on Climate Change and Energy (ROCCET). Apart from these stakeholder groups, there is a national working group (GNT) for sustainable forest management that acts as a permanent framework for exchange and collaboration.

Implementation of legal instruments on forest management: Texts regulating the management of forest resources have generally been based on the decrees of 5th February 1938 pertaining to the organization of the forest and territorial systems in Togo. In the history of the forestry sector of Togo, there are three periods worthy of special mention (Annex 2a).

2. 1.4.2. Forest Governance

Instruments for sustainable forest management

Togo developed a legal Forestry Code in 2008 and a forest policy in 2012. In terms of strategy, a National Forestry Action Plan (NFAP) was approved for the period 2011-2019 by all stakeholders in the forestry sector. Standards for the development of management plans for natural forests have also been established. The texts for the implementation of the forestry code are currently being elaborated.

Togo has begun to develop a normative framework for sustainable forest management in accordance with the principles, criteria and indicators (PCI) of the GDF, as prescribed by the

International Tropical Timber Organization. The PCIs for plantation forests have been developed and tested on the ground. PCIs for natural forests will also be established, as part of the implementation of the R-PP. Together, these instruments serve to reinforce sustainable forest management.

National REDD+ Register

Togo intends to develop a national register, which will serve as a monitoring and evaluation tool for all REDD+ activities nationwide, while allowing for maximum transparency on carbon transactions. It will incorporate the criteria and indicators of national, social and environmental standards developed under component 2d for each REDD+ activity, as well as environmental and social safeguard measures. For each REDD+ activity and/or emissions reduction program, the register will also specify the number of carbon credits gained or the number of units of carbon which will be eligible for payment. This register will be accessible to the general public.

Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA / FLEGT)

Togo is preparing to accede to the Protocol of the Voluntary Partnership Agreement on the FLEGT. Togo's signing of this agreement will help the country to implement its plans to ensure tracking of forestry products and in this way improve forest governance. Workshops to raise awareness of these issues and mobilize stakeholders in the forestry sector have been organized by the national GDT working group, as well as other NGOs, together with the forestry administration and with support from FAO and ITTO.

2.1.4.3. Management of data on forests

There are numerous organizations and entities involved in the management of data on forests. The main bodies engaged in data collection for the purpose of monitoring general developments in the forest are:

- Directorate General for Statistics and National Accounting of the Ministry of Planning.
- Directorate of Statistics, Information and Documentation (DSID) of the Ministry of Agriculture.
- The STATFORBOIS database, established with support from ITTO, which provides statistics on forests (reforestation, exploitation, forested areas and formations).
- The information portal on the sustainable management of lands (GEO portal), which manages information on water-related resources, forests, and the climate.
- Research centers and universities, including science faculties, the Graduate School of Agronomy, the Faculty of Geography, the Agronomic Research Institute of Togo, the National Agricultural Training Institute, etc.
- International institutions and other national bodies that generate data on Togo's forests.

2.1.5. Analysis of previous efforts made by the forestry sector

Actions undertaken to manage the forests sustainably have partly alleviated the problem of illegal harvesting, helped to strengthen Togo's institutional framework as well as its capacity to prevent and manage natural disasters. These measures have also helped to preserve ecosystems and biodiversity. The following are some of the most notable results:

Policy making and legislation, some of the important gains include the ratification of several international conventions on the environment, the adoption of the Framework Law on the Environment, the Forestry Code, the law on the prevention of biotechnological risks, as well as the approval of the national environment policy and the national forestry policy. These policy and legislative frameworks put in place from 2008, promote the emergence of a private sector as part of a public-private partnership, in which a significant role should be given to civil society organizations. Environmental and social assessments have become an obligatory component of all development projects, thus facilitating the decision-making process and ensuring that all actions undertaken will be sustainable.

Defining priorities for action, Togo's National Investment Program for the Environment and Natural Resources (PNIERN) has been approved by all the partners. The priorities established are in accordance with the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion (SCAPE). The mobilization of innovative private investment (domestic and foreign) is an important challenge that the government is striving to face by offering advantages and incentives to companies that commit to the process of social accountability and environmental and social monitoring and auditing.

In the field of agriculture, the National Program for Agricultural Investment and Food Security (PNIASA) has set as its goal "to increase the revenue of smallholders and contribute to improving the trade balance as well as sustainably developing the living conditions of rural-dwellers, with special attention to the poorest and most vulnerable groups." To achieve this goal, five priority areas have been identified, which aim at the following: (i) strengthening and sustainable development of agricultural production systems to increase the income of smallholders and improve living conditions in the rural areas; (ii) promotion of diversification and development of agri-business; (iii) structuring of the rural environment and professionalization of farmers; (iv) institutional capacity building of public service and private institutions; (v) the promotion of the right to food and good governance in the area of food and nutritional security. The PNIASA has set a target of at least 6% growth in the sector and is based on 5 sub-programs, which are intended to be pragmatic in their focus and implementation. These strategy options are based on targeted actions to correct structural deficiencies, in sectors that are deemed most likely to bring added value and increased growth. Priorities are defined by simulating a strategy to bring additional growth of 1% in the specific sub-sector of food crops that generate the most growth.

At the institutional level, an environmental audit was conducted on the Ministry of the Environment. A new organizational structure for the Ministry is also being developed, in order to improve the services provided. Human and technical capacity building, through targeted training and the transfer of adapted technologies, remains a challenge that must be met.

In the field of disaster risk management, Togo has developed a multi-stakeholder platform and has put in place a contingency plan in the event of any emergency. Major infrastructural work has gone into the development of a drainage system, which has considerably limited the damage from the recurrent flooding that has affected the country over the past few years. The Government intends to pursue these efforts with the support of its partners, in order to improve the sanitation of towns and cities and protect human settlements from natural disasters.

In the fight against climate change, vulnerability studies on the main sectors have been conducted and adaptation measures have been proposed. With the rising sea level, coastal erosion has become a major concern. Significant efforts have been made to build protective constructions along the coastline at the most critical points. Vigorous and urgent action is needed to protect human settlements and historic cultural sites under threat from coastal erosion. The Togolese authorities are hoping to receive substantial support from the country's partners.

In the field of sustainable forest management, governance and oversight of the forest management of protected areas has been improved. This improvement is attributable to the following factors: the implementation of forest regulation and a greater level of decentralization in environmental management. Strategic actions to be developed include efforts to control vegetation fires, reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) as well as the scaling up of management of protected areas and decentralization of the management of natural environmental resources. Togo intends to mobilize available financing to combat the effects of climate change and conserve biodiversity.

One of the major objectives established by the environmental and natural resources sector was to increase the area of protected ecosystems from 6.8% in 2010 to 10% by 2015. Protection and reforestation measures (see annex 2a), implemented by the Ministry have, to some extent helped to halt encroachment on protected areas and lower the high deforestation rate.

Management of protected areas

With a view to preserving its biodiversity and thereby ensuring sustainable development, Togo created 83 protected areas (annex 2a) between 1939 and 1958, covering a total area of 793,300 ha, or the equivalent of 14% of its territory. To reverse the trends towards the degradation of the Protected Areas (PAs), the Government of Togo has taken steps to secure and restore 578,000 ha through a process of enhanced participation. Togo received funding from the EU and GEF to

implement a program for the rehabilitation of the protected areas and a project to enhance the conservation of Togo's system of Protected Areas. Special emphasis must be placed on the efficient management of the Oti-Kéran-Mandouri (OKM) complex, which is adjacent to the W-Arly- Pendjari (WAP) complex, shared with three other countries. The implementation strategy for this project is based on: (i) the improvement in the action, legal and institutional framework for the Protected Area and (ii) the effective management of the OKM complex of Protected Areas. In order to have a role in the conservation of biological diversity at the regional level, Togo has sought to ensure that the OKM complex is incorporated into the Parks Agreement Support Program (PAPE), so that the natural ecological processes could develop within a complete ecosystem and in a more extensive land area. In order to secure Togo's integration into the PAPE, the UEMOA (West African Economic and Monetary Union) Commission requested complementary financing from the European Union Delegation through the tenth EDF RIP.

2.1.6. Lessons learned from implemented programs and projects

Togo has garnered some experience in a participatory approach to Sustainable Forest Management (SFM). This experience has been accumulated thanks to forest development projects undertaken by the country's forestry administration as well as by NGOs and Associations, with the participation of the local population. The following are some of the projects that have been implemented:

a) *Project: PD030/96 Rev.3 (F): "effective involvement of local forest communities in the management of the Haho-Baloé classified forest".* As part of its collaboration with the International Tropical Timber Organizations (ITTO), Togo has received funding to help forest communities and local villagers to organize themselves and to participate in sustainable forest management. In doing so, they may reap the benefits of economic and social development. The following are the technical outcomes of the project: (i) the creation of a plant nursery and the construction of a 70,000 m^3 water reservoir; (ii) the introduction of four forest species (*Tectona grandis*, *Gmelina arborea, Terminalia superba, Triplochiton scleroxylon)* over an area of 658 ha; (iii) the regeneration of an old teak plantation covering 100 ha; (iv) the management, with the help of the local populations, of 1,600 ha of forest; (v) the protection of plantations with 46 km of fire-blocks and fire-stops; (vi) the clearing of a total of 65 km of road and covering the surface with laterite. The project also focused on the development of social infrastructure, with the construction of a school, wells and the rehabilitation of boreholes and a dispensary. Training and support activities have been carried out and local communities have been organized. In the course of the project, three community groups of tree growers were established. Upon completion of the project, these groups of nursery workers sell their products to private planters and NGOs. Organized community fire-fighting brigades still exist, although capacity building is needed, especially in terms of organization and the techniques for combating vegetation fires. The newly constructed and rehabilitated roads facilitate communication between villages and urban centers. As a result of this project, the forestry administration has understood the fundamental importance of involving local communities in the management of protected areas. The management of Haho-Baloé today serves as a model and example of successful forest management.

b) *Project PD51/ 99 Rev.2 (F): "Support for the mobilization of grass-roots initiatives to promote sylviculture in Yoto."* This project had been implemented by the NGO ALTERNATIVE in collaboration with the ODEF. Its main objective was to foster the socio-economic development of grass-roots communities through the protection of plant life and the development of reforestation activities. It was a pilot forestry promotion project that took the form of research activities on sustainable integrated development. The target populations were informed and encouraged to develop private reforestation initiatives for the creation of community forests. Exploitation of these forests will, in time, significantly increase their revenue. The main outcomes of this project have been: (i) the reforestation of 272, 75 ha, (ii) the production of one million, one hundred and twenty thousand (1,120,000) plants, (iii) the training of 56 plant growers, etc. The mobilization and effective participation of these tree planters (nursery workers) have been the high points in the implementation of the project. The agro forestry system implemented, together with the fact that the plantation forests are privately owned, facilitated an ongoing communication and effective comeback against devastating bush fires. This experiment in the co-management of a project served as a test for the collaboration of State-NGO-local communities in the sustainable management of Togo's forests.

c) *P*roject: PD009/99 Rev.2 (F): "*The sustainable management of the forest resources of the Missahoé reserve forest, with the participation of the local forest communities for the optimal production of timber."* The aim of this project is the restoration, as well as the participatory and sustainable management of the Missahoé Reserve Forest and surrounding forest communities by means of the following strategies: (i) ensuring the security and management of the Missahoé Reserve Forest (MRF) on a consensual basis and (ii) the development of forestry and agro-forestry reforestation activities on lands bordering the Missahoé Reserve Forest. Special emphasis has been placed on encouraging the active participation of stakeholders as well as on building their awareness, providing them with training and encouraging a sense of commitment on their part. A number of activities have been developed to this end: a training program has been conducted for the Local Committees for the Management and Protection of Missahoé (CLGPM); 350 people have been trained in the planting of a variety of forest species and a nursery has been established in each village. Full planting and agro-forestry have been conducted on approximately 596 ha in the MCF and on 288 ha of rural lands. Exchange visits have been organized to share experiences, self-evaluation workshops have been held and fund-raising activities carried out to ensure project follow-up, etc. In order to coordinate future activities, the Local Committees have come together to form the Union of Local Committees for the Management and Protection of Missahoé. More than five years after the implementation of the Missahoé Project, the lessons learned point to a low level of ownership by local communities of the tree species introduced under the project. Farmers continue to be engaged in agro-forestry, especially in the Kouma-Konda area. However, the timber species have been neglected in favor of multi-purpose tree species, especially fruit trees.

d) As part of efforts to ensure the concerted management of protected areas, village associations for the participatory management of PAs were established, with the majority being set up around the following Protected Areas: Oti-kéran, Togodo, Abdoulaye, Oti-Mandouri, Bayémé, etc. Between 2006 and 2008, local populations near the Oti-kéran Park received monetary benefits equivalent to 30% of the earnings collected from duties imposed for crossing the park. This experiment, albeit promising, has not been replicated in other PAs. Since 2008, the forest control posts set up on national highway no. 1 have been removed. Shortcomings in the management methods of the PAs in previous years have forced the managers of fauna to opt for a new approach based on participation and the utilization of the benefits of conservation to help forest populations. This desire to collaborate with local communities led to the establishment of the AVGAP/UAVGAP, resulting in their salutary participation in the process of PA rationalization or "requalification." However, these associations founded on the cooperative principle of open membership need to be strengthened to ensure greater representation. Furthermore, Togo's incorporation into the PAPE will help the country to benefit from experience acquired in the ECOPAS program, allowing for an economy of scale in a regional context, based on the principle of complementarity and subsidiarity. Finally, in this development strategy and on the basis of past experience, Togo has chosen to introduce the concepts of environmental sustainability and economic sustainability in all programs implemented for the benefit of the populations.

e) In the management of State-owned plantations, a ministerial decree has established the amount of benefits to be granted to surrounding communities on exploited forests at 15%. Revenues granted to these communities have allowed them to realize various projects. Between 2006 and 2009, the ODEF distributed, on an annual basis, approximately 150,000,000 CFA francs to communities bordering State-owned plantations. Thanks to these financial benefits, each one of these communities has been able to solve a specific number of problems. Overall, the revenue has been used for collective social infrastructure such as: (i) the construction and renovation of storage areas in markets, school buildings, public latrines and a public health center, wells or boreholes, culverts on rivers; (ii) tables and benches to furnish schools; etc

f) Several NGOs have also developed in the areas surrounding the community forest massifs (areas of around 20 to 2000 ha in size). Several of these NGOs have also developed projects for the participatory management of forest resources. These NGOs include:

- The RAFIA NGO, which helps the populations of 4 villages in the savannah region to carry out sustainable forest management. In the community forests of Natchabonga (429.49 ha) and Djayéga (1326.64 ha) in the Kpendjal prefecture, as well as the Kaditchieri and the Kouwakou forests in the Oti prefecture whose boundaries have not yet been defined;

- The Environmental Action for Sustainable Development (AE2D), an association working with the community of the Alibi forest (3377 ha), bordering the Abdoulaye protected area, with support from IUCN France and GEF;
- The Village Development Community (VDC) of Kpomey in the Assahoun canton, AVE prefecture, has accumulated valuable experience in managing a community forest of 100 ha, with support from the ATPH NGO and INADES FORMATION;
- The AGBOSEGUE NGO, with support from IUCN Netherlands has, since 2007, been helping communities of the Oti-Kéran Protected Area to develop AGRs (Income Generating Activities) and to engage in participatory reforestation;
- Several other initiatives are underway in State and community Protected Areas, as part of the micro-financing program of the Global Environment Fund, which provides financing for almost 40 NGOs and associations. With respect to the training of smallholders, training activities have been carried out under a number of governmental and non-governmental projects, which have sometimes been very effective though very limited in scope;

g) A number of private stakeholders are involved in Togo's forestry sector, for example: companies involved in the import and export of timber, companies that harvest timber, timber processing plants and industries, etc. Timber import companies maintain a network for marketing logs and sawmill products between Togo and other countries. They also import furniture or rolled wood products for the local market.

h) Furthermore, Togo is seeing a proliferation of private planters throughout the territory. There are plantations that are being established with or without technical support, by rural communities, schools or private individuals.

In conclusion, the various sustainable forest management programs implemented over the past 20 years have allowed for significant progress in the participatory management of Protected Areas and forest resources. They have also helped to set in train a veritable transfer of know-how to local communities and groups, civil society organizations and private planters. The State has taken due account of the situation and has put in place a legal and planning framework that is adapted to the new national context.

2.1.7. Contribution of forests to wealth creation and the fight against poverty

The Community Development Program (CDP) led to the creation of 9,000 jobs in 2011, through the "Haute Intensité en Main d'œuvre" (highly labor intensive) approach. In order to improve the living conditions of the population, the State is allocating a growing amount of resources to institutions working in the environmental, health, social outreach, culture, education and agricultural sectors. For example, the share of the State budget allocated to the environment grew from 128 million CFA in 2000 to 612 million CFA in 2010.

Biomass is the chief source of household energy consumption, accounting for almost 70% of all energy consumed in 2010. In 2002, while the demand for firewood and charcoal was estimated at 1,630 kilotonnes and 280 kilotonnes respectively, by the year 2020 the demand will grow to 2,864 kilotonnes for firewood and 477 kilotonnes for charcoal. It must be noted that the consumption of firewood and charcoal makes for a highly labor-intensive supply sector, generating vital income for 2000 to 3000 people for an average of 100,000 households that use wood energy. In the face of this constantly growing demand, averaging approximately 3% per year, the future supply seems uncertain if the present low forest cover is further exacerbated by intense forest degradation. This is taking place at an approximate average of 5.1% per year. How can one reconcile the management of the environment with the fight against poverty?

It may be noted that forestry has a social impact, in that it allows for greater social cohesion among the communities involved in agro-forestry. It builds solidarity among the actors involved in grass-roots development. Apart from the recreational opportunities made available to the population, forestry also indirectly enhances the living standards of the community. It also helps to reduce unemployment among the young and contributes to a significant decrease in rural exodus. Forestry offers several possibilities for job creation:

At the level of the plant nursery: Young plant growers may be provided with employment, assuming that 0.12 man days will be required to care for one (01) tree plant. This could generate more than 8200 full time or part time jobs for the reforestation of 5000 ha.

At the level of forestry production: An average of 5000 jobs, at a rate of one (01) full time or part time job per ha, could be created to care for tree plantations until the trees reach maturity.

At the exploitation stage: Between 50 and 100 full time jobs may be created in the wood-energy supply sector. Assuming that around one (01) million households in Togo use wood for energy, the reforestation of 5000 ha could create 50 to 100 thousand full time jobs, thus generating income for a population that is predominantly rural.

Apart from the main wood products, such as timber and firewood, forests and wooded areas support other types of activities, including tourism, the craft industry, traditional medicine, the pharmaceutical industry and the trade in game meat. All of these activities are crucial for improving the income of households. The contribution of forests and wooded areas to national economies through the production of medicinal plants, honey, bees wax and game meat is considerable, even if such contribution has not been quantified. Local populations therefore depend to varying degrees on forests and trees.

The national inventory is the principle means by which a mapping of available resources may be established. The national inventory is dealt with under Component three. Any analysis should include four main activities:

(i) Analysis of the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation. The following sub-activities will be carried out:

- Evaluation of the causes and consequences of forest degradation, together with a spatial study of these drivers;
- In-depth study of the use of land appropriate for tree-planting (biophysical, socio-cultural aspects, characteristics of land outside of reserve forest areas);
- Study on the potential of trees outside forest for the development of REDD+ ;
- Identification and prioritization of stakeholders, in accordance with the impact of their activities on deforestation and forest degradation and;
- Study of the typology of vegetation formations affected by deforestation and forest degradation.

(ii) Political and economic analysis of the contribution of the forestry sector to Togo's economy. The following sub-activities are included under this main activity:

- Evaluation of State investments in the forestry sector;
- Evaluation of the investments of other stakeholders (NGOs, private owners, communities,);
- Assessment of benefits gained by populations from the exploitation of forests;
- Analysis of the national market in the wood and forestry sector;
- Development of value chains that are specific to the key wood-forest sectors;
- Impact analysis of the effect of wood-forest exploitation on living conditions and poverty levels of forest populations ;
- Development of economic models for sustainable forest management (FLEGT, tracking system, a sound system of taxation, forest certification, etc.).

(iii) Analysis of the legal and institutional context and preparation of implementing provisions.

The following are the planned sub-activities:

- Evaluation of the existing body of laws;

- Drafting of the other implementing provisions of forest laws and GDF tools;
- Elaboration and dissemination of legal implementing provisions.

The various planned activities and the estimated costs of their implementation are enumerated in table 9 (2a).

Table 9 (2a) : Summary of activities and budget relating to land use assessment, forest law, policy and governance.

Main activity	Sub-activity	Estimated cost (in thousands)				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
Analysis of the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation	Study of the causes and consequences of forest degradation		15,000	10,000		**25,000**
	Study on the integration of the forestry sector into other related sectors, such as energy, agriculture and tourism		30,000	10,000		**40,000**
	Typology of vegetation formations affected by deforestation and forest degradation		10,000	5,000		**15,000**
Political and economic analysis of the contribution of the forestry sector to Togo's economy	Review of public investments in the forestry sector		30,000	10,000		**40,000**
	Review of investments by other stakeholders (NGOs, private owners, communities)		0,000	15,000	5,000	**20,000**
Analysis of the legal and institutional context and preparation of implementing provisions	Evaluation of existing body of laws		5,000	5,000	0,000	**10,000**
	Elaboration of implementing provisions		10,000	10,000	5,000	**25,000**
	Production and dissemination of legal implementing provisions		0,000		10,000	**10,000**
Total			**100,000**	**65,000**	**20,000**	**185,000**
Government			40,000	40,000	20,000	**100,000**
FCPF			**60,000**	**25,000**	**0,000**	**85,000**

2b. Strategic REDD+ Options

Standard 2b should be adhered to in the R-PP text to comply with the provisions of this component: REDD+ Strategy options

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

The aim of the REDD+ strategy is to develop a set of policies and programs to counter the drivers of deforestation and/or forest degradation as defined in component 2a, thus leading to the reduction in emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the improvement of carbon uptake as a result of other REDD+ activities. The expected corollary benefits contribute to national efforts to combat poverty.

Togo's REDD+ strategy will be developed in accordance with the national frameworks that determine the country's strategies for sustainable development. There are two fundamental and closely linked objectives contained in the strategic approach for the implementation of the REDD+ program in Togo:

- The reduction of emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation
- The acceleration of sustainable growth and promotion of employment in the rural sector, with a reduction of poverty. Trees and forests make up the central element of this strategic approach.

The development of Togo's REDD+ strategy will be systemic, dynamic and inclusive, to promote the socioeconomic transformation of the rural sector and achieve sustainable development, with the forest at the center of all actions implemented to this end. Implementation of REDD+ at the technical, strategic and political levels will constitute a major challenge for a country such as Togo, with its rather high level of deforestation and low GDP per capita.

The country's REDD+ strategic approach will be based on a prioritization of "win-win" strategies, to directly benefit the forest, non-forest trees and profit the people of Togo. The strategy arising from R-PP implementation will be a consolidation of the overall vision for the forestry sector for the year 2035, as reflected in the national forest policy: "*by consolidating the process of decentralization, making grass-roots community stakeholders accountable, by integrating forestry into rural development, with the effective involvement of private stakeholders and civil society in the management of forests and systems of production. This should be achieved by means of an approach that respects the balance of ecosystem and the ecological, social and economic functions of forests. In so doing, Togo will achieve 20% forest cover by 2035 and 30% by 2050 and thus fully cover its needs in fuel wood, conserve its biodiversity and ensure the sustainable protection of its risk-prone areas, as well as its animal habitats.*"

It is evident therefore, that this vision cannot be achieved solely by the State. All stakeholders in rural development (private, State, civil society organizations), must work in concert, pooling their resources, knowledge and strategies, giving particular attention to comparative advantage and complementarity. In order to achieve this, the Togolese authorities intend to conduct a series of strategic studies during the development stage of the country's REDD+ policy. They also seek to carry out pilot projects involving rural populations, maintain ongoing communication on the development of the REDD+ process at the national and international levels, in keeping with climate change negotiations.

2.2.1. **Communication monitoring and studies**

Several studies are being planned as part of REDD+ preparation and these will contribute to the development of the strategy. A number of these studies are described under each of the relevant sub-components in section 2 of the R-PP. The table below summarizes the main studies which will be conducted throughout the course of the R-PP process in Togo.

	Component 2a	Component 2b	Component 2c	Component 2d
Studies to be conducted	1. *Analysis of the underlying drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Togo*	2. Scoping study on REDD+ potential in Togo	3. Studies on the need for institutional and legislative reform	4. Study on the social and environmental management framework
	5. *Political and economic study of the contribution of the forestry sector to Togo's economy.*	6. More in-depth exploration of the most promising lines of action in relation to drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and feasibility assessment, including analyses of economic benefits	7. Studies on carbon governance and analysis of the possibilities of carbon revenue sharing	
	8. *Analysis of the legal and institutional context and preparation of implementing provisions.*	9. Analysis of REDD-related sectoral programs that are ongoing or in the preparation phase		

Details of the different studies are provided in the components above. Specifically as regards 2b, three major studies are contemplated:

- *Preparatory study on REDD+ potential in Togo.* This study will be conducted with the support of an expert and will be based on the elements that point to the possible reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The aim of the study is to build the relevant analytical tools to guide the REDD+ strategy and schedule the implementation of REDD+ programs and projects. The objective is to develop model abatement cost curves and gain maximum advantage from information gathered from the national forest inventory (see component 3), regarding land cover.
- A more in-depth analysis of the most promising lines of action relating to the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as an implementation study including analyses of economic benefits. On the basis of the analysis of REDD+ potential benefits, the various preliminary action items identified in the R-PP for REDD+ will be adjusted and aligned with the specific programs that will inform the long term REDD+ strategy. This study will include the opportunity costs for the implementation of the programs identified, in order to allow for effective prioritization of the programs. This study will define the concrete REDD+ activities to be carried out in specific regions.
- *Analysis of sectoral programs that are related to REDD+, which are currently in the process of preparation or implementation*: a study of the development programs under preparation or already in the implementation phase in the various key sectors (environment, forestry, agriculture, water, energy, infrastructure, education and health, etc.). The study will be carried out to more effectively align the vision of all the program and project leaders with the REDD+

strategy. Most importantly, the study aims to explore possible synergies and build bridges to foster cooperation among the bodies implementing the various programs and projects.

2.2.2. **Overview of the main axes of a preliminary REDD+ strategy in Togo**

Five preliminary strategic axes have been identified, based on the different drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. These strategic axes are depicted in the table below:

Figure 4: Outline of the programming of the preliminary strategic axes for REDD+ implementation in Togo

2.2.3. Description of preliminary strategy options for REDD+ in Togo

Strategic Axis 1: Efficient agriculture adapted to climate change and low in carbon emissions

Togo is essentially an agricultural country with an estimated rural population of more than 3.8 million, of which 1.3 million are smallholders (53.3% of these are women). The total area of cultivated land may be broken down as follows: 1,176 million hectares for cereals, 367,273 ha for root tubers, 625,967 for legumes, 122,020 ha for cotton, 62,032 ha for coffee and cacao. The average area of

cultivated land per household is 3.96 ha. However, small farmers owning less than 2 ha of land account for 60% of the total number of smallholders (52% of this number are women). Cereals account for 7.5% of cultivated land and more than 531,068 rural households in Togo cultivate cereals.

REDD+ in Togo intends to give particular attention to sustainable agriculture where trees are incorporated into the systems of production, able to adapt to climate change and are low in carbon emissions. The National Program for Agricultural Investment and Food Security (PNIASA), which brings together under one umbrella Togo's priorities in the field of agriculture, will provide the framework for REDD+ intervention in the agricultural sector. Proposed REDD+ activities in the agricultural sector, which will be implemented under the aegis of the Ministry of Agriculture are as follows:

a. Development of sustainable agricultural practices oriented towards smallholders. The objectives include: the development of guides for good agricultural practices and sustainable land management; support provided to farmers for mastering technical aspects of agricultural practices that protect the environment (live-hedges, strip cropping); construction of collinear water reservoirs and multi-function dams; the promotion of small-scale irrigation and reorganization of agricultural lands to conserve water and the soil; development of vegetable gardens, horticulture, integrated management of soil fertility, etc.

b. Assign greater importance to the planting of trees, through agro-forestry. This involves the integration of trees into agriculture, the sector that produces the highest degree of soil degradation. Today, 22% of rural households engaged in agriculture practice agro-forestry on 12% of agricultural lands. There is enormous potential for expansion, for food crops as well as for the cultivation of coffee and cacao. To achieve this, Togo must take the following measures: encourage the integration of agro-forestry into the agricultural practices of rural populations; promote sylviculture to introduce a number of tree species that are well-adapted to the ecology of each region and disseminate information on their use as agro-forestry plants. Stakeholders in the agricultural sector will also need to be trained in agro-forestry. Furthermore, Togo will have to develop those activities that generate alternative sources of financial resources, in order to avoid deforestation and forest degradation. The fact that farmers are already organized into groups should facilitate this. There are 28,084 agricultural associations, of which 35.5% are made up of women.

c. The sustainable management of transhumance constitutes a major challenge. Togo has around 428,772 heads of beef cattle, of which 208,079 are to be found in the savannah region. Although the cattle herd is not very large, social and land-related conflicts arising as a result of transhumance occur quite frequently between farmers and cattle-herders on the one hand and the cattle-herders and managers of Protected Areas on the other. Against this background, out of 3,480 villages identified in Togo, 28.2% have grazing land and 65% have a water source that must be managed in order to serve multiple functions. There are no clearly defined or well managed transhumance corridors or reception areas for transhumant animals. Support will need to be given for the creation and management of grazing areas and transhumance corridors as well as for the mapping of these corridors, while encouraging farmers and cattle herders to cohabit peacefully.

d. In order to improve agricultural productivity and thus reduce pressure on the forests, agricultural practices will need to be adapted to climate change and the soil will need to be sustainably managed to maintain fertility. Drought and climatic disruptions are a threat to the fertility of agricultural lands and small farmers are particularly vulnerable to these threats. The harnessing of water for agriculture, the improvement of soil fertility and the fight against the effects of drought are important tasks that must be undertaken. It should be noted that Togo has a National Action Plan for the Integrated Management of Water Resources (PANGIRE), which identifies the necessary actions for sustainable management of river basins and surface water. Integrated water resource management will be an important part of REDD+ activities, to be undertaken under the leadership of the Ministry with responsibility for water.

e. Conservation of the existing vegetation formations at the national level. Togo has low forest cover and in order to improve the situation, policies and programs have been developed to encourage managers of forests and protected areas to plan for activities and methods to ensure sustainability while preserving existing forests. This action targets ten priority Protected Areas in Togo, which cover some 570,000 ha, community forests and sacred forests that are found throughout the territory, State-owned plantation forests (15,000 ha) and privately owned forests (50,000 ha). There are also natural forests, which have great potential to be preserved. The use to which these natural forests may be put has not yet been clarified. Those natural forests that belong to communities are quite diverse and also include wooded savannahs as well as forest mosaics. For the most part, they are concentrated in the plateau and central regions and occupy a sizeable area of Togo's mountainous regions. Two urgent actions will have to be undertaken in order to preserve the existing forests, with special attention to the following: protection of fragile sites, especially those situated at the flanks of mountains and along water courses; rehabilitation of mining quarries; the conservation of land and aquatic biodiversity and their sustainable use, as well as the equitable sharing of profits arising from the management of mangroves and other wetlands.

- Reduction of vegetation fires: the population should be taught the consequences of fire in terms of material damage, loss of life and economic and ecological losses. This sensitization process should contribute significantly to reducing the number of vegetation fires, which each year affect 60% of the national territory. Sensitization may be achieved through the following actions: (i) an awareness-building campaign to change mentalities, especially among the youngest members of the population, farmers, cattle herders, hunters; (ii) involvement of the populations, by employing them to set up and monitor local fire-fighting squads and fire brigades, to be managed by the communities themselves; (iii) establishment of an early warning and rapid reaction system, as well as other community-level interventions. All of these measures would serve to preserve the interests of the populations that practice slash and burn agriculture, while at the same time making grass-roots communities responsible for the management of vegetation fires.

- The conservation of existing carbon stocks: existing carbon stocks may be maintained by implementing security measures for the protection of land-based protected areas (animal reserves, reserve forests, Parks, community forests, sacred forests). This will be carried out together with local communities and private stakeholders (concessionaires), to: (i) ensure the continued security of protected areas; (ii) combat the illegal harvesting of wood in forests; (iii) improve knowledge of sylviculture of the main local tree species.

f. Increase of the national forest heritage: the increase of Togo's national forest cover will be achieved by means of a national program to repopulate and enrich its forests. The areas concerned include the degraded perimeters of State reserve forests (almost 50,000 ha of available forest land), privately owned lands (individuals, private entities, territorial communities, schools and village communities). In view of the fact that the population of Togo is growing at an annual rate of 2.84% and that 2/3 of available rural lands is used for agriculture, all available information on the area of national territory covered by forests must be completely reviewed to ensure the realistic, efficient and accurate planning of REDD+. Subsequently, it will be necessary to identify the land area and spaces that are actually available for reforestation (mapping/ inventory of lands according to categories of use), research the different tree species to be planted and that could adapt to Togo's agro-ecological zones. Teak is the tree species most widely used for reforestation in Togo (accounting for 90% of total species). A major axis of forestry research should therefore be for local species to be used for reforestation. A landscape approach, which places the tree at the very center of all rural activity, is already being implemented in all regions throughout the national territory. It is this approach that will be scaled up along the entire mountain chain that makes up almost one-fifth of Togo's total land area.

Strategic Axis 3: Management of traditional sources of energy and development of renewable sources of energy

Despite their predominance in Togo's energy system, renewable sources of energy have been the poor relation of the energy sector in terms of planning, organization and especially of investment in these sources. The national energy policy developed in 2011 seeks to encourage more efficient use of all forms of energy, as part of the rational management of natural resources and the promotion of clean energy to preserve the environment. Two significant measures will be envisioned within the REDD+ process: (i) the management of traditional forms of energy and the improvement of energy output and; (ii) the promotion of new and renewable sources of energy in Togo.

g. Management of traditional sources of energy in Togo

In order to increase the availability of wood-energy, reforestation must be promoted and intensified and reforested lands must be managed sustainably. The demand for traditional energy may be managed by promoting more generalized use of woodstoves that use charcoal and standardized firewood. In addition, rural populations must be taught more cost-effective ways of producing charcoal. In the large towns, efforts must be made to promote the use of butane gas for domestic purposes.
Firewood and charcoal will continue to be the main sources of domestic energy in rural households for several years to come. This sector should therefore be organized around community plantations that produce wood for energy. Efforts should be made to understand the chain of production and studies should be conducted on the production costs of firewood and charcoal. This would facilitate the planning of periods for harvesting wood and areas where such wood should be harvested. It would also help to determine the real amounts for felling and marketing taxes. Throughout the entire production chain, local populations must be sensitized and trained in felling techniques as well as the procedures for making charcoal.

h. Improvement of energy output and promotion of new and renewable sources of energy.

Improvement of energy output: In recent times, there has been a significant increase in the numbers of consumers of firewood and charcoal in large urban centers such as Lomé. In order to manage the consumption of traditional energy sources, efforts should be made to increase the number of urban households and small restaurants that use wood stoves. It is also important to formalize the charcoal production sector and ensure the professionalization of charcoal producers and other affiliated stakeholders.
It is important to promote the use of butane gas in urban centers, to substitute the traditional sources of energy and thus limit pressure on the forests. Togo does not produce butane gas, although the first steps towards substituting biomass energy with butane gas were taken in 1980. These measures have been met with limited success, due to the price of the gas and the cost of the necessary equipment, which have remained beyond the reach of most urban households. Added to this is the fact that butane gas is not readily available on the market. Since 2010, the private sector has made a great effort to improve distribution of butane gas. These efforts will be pursued with added funding from the private sector and the banks.

Promotion of solar energy: modern use of solar energy is in its early stages. So far, its use is limited to a few projects to install solar water heaters in maternity homes and hotels. Photovoltaic solar panels may also be seen on the roofs of some homes, religious institutions and railway stations. The cost of installing the equipment and producing solar energy has been considerably reduced globally and the salutary impact of this decrease will undoubtedly be felt at the national level. With regard to the REDD+ process, efforts will be made to promote the use of solar energy (photovoltaic and thermal solar power), so that its use may become widespread in Togo.

Promotion of biogas: biogas resulting from the anaerobic fermentation of organic matter may be used as a direct substitute of natural gas for producing electricity, cooking, heating, etc. It may be produced in biogas plants, household digesters and dumps (biogas sequestration). The concept of waste recovery is gaining ground in Togo, thanks to the efforts of the Laboratoire de Gestion, de Traitement et de Valorisation des Déchets (Laboratory for the Management, Treatment and Recovery of Waste) of Lomé. Under the REDD+ program, waste recovery will have to be popularized in all regions throughout the country.

Strategic Axis 4: Territorial planning and land reform

i. Territorial planning and security of land tenure: Togo has a policy and a law on territorial planning, both of which stipulate that territorial planning systems must meet the need for balanced development. The organization and management of territory is now considered to be as fundamentally important as the management and organization of the country's natural resources. Territorial planning efforts will therefore not be confined to combating inequalities and imbalances among regions, prefectures and cantons. It will also involve the planning, organization and use of the land space, in accordance with development standards and criteria, the wealth of the territories and social dynamics. The national territorial planning policy will therefore have to meet two major challenges: (i) for all actions to be undertaken, policy makers must know, plan, administer and observe the territory; (ii) territorial management practices must be developed based on spatial coherence between national and regional development activities. To achieve these objectives, the Ministry in charge of territorial planning will carry out the following activities: development and implementation of integrated territorial management programs for balanced and sustainable development and identification of homogenous socio-economic zones to facilitate the production of local resources.

j. Togo's land law dates back to 1974. Efforts have been made to improve the country's system of land tenure. In the context of REDD+, actions will be aimed at establishing linkages between the land tenure policy and other sectoral policies, especially those governing agriculture, forestry and mining. It will also be necessary to review and update a number of legal texts that have proven to be a source of confusion and even of conflict. There must be an assessment of the extent to which land and domanial legislation is applied. In this way, any cause of blockage may be identified. The results of forest zoning must be integrated into national and regional territorial planning processes, as this will be important for the task of constituting a forest estate for local communities.

Strategic Axis 5: (Cross-sectoral) - Inter-sectoral Coordination and Good Governance in the Forestry Sector

This option relates to the building of technical capacity, sensitization, information sharing, governance and essential actions in other sectors related to rural development. This option precedes, accompanies and follows any activity to reduce deforestation and degradation of forest resources. There are several sub-options, notably capacity building, development of sustainable agriculture, territorial planning, security of land tenure, domestic sources of energy, climate change, biodiversity and land degradation.

k. Building the technical capacity of actors involved in the REDD+ process: The REDD+ process is guided by procedures, rules and forest management methodologies that must be adhered to. Ideally, it should be led mainly by national stakeholders involved in the process, all of whom should benefit from capacity building activities. These activities should include: (i) national capacity building workshops for actors involved in REDD+ (local or national stakeholders, as appropriate); (ii) participation in various international workshops on the REDD+ process and making use of all opportunities for training in REDD+ in order to build national expertise and train high-level national stakeholders in REDD+ themes.

The REDD+ project is still a new concept. A sensitization program should be implemented with broad-based support to target those directly involved or associated with REDD+. It should allow the target groups to take ownership of various aspects of REDD+, in order to understand its advantages and take hold of them willingly. A sensitization package should be prepared and sensitization sessions should be conducted at both the local and national levels.

Such an initiative would help to promote the involvement of target groups in the REDD+ process, including those who have been exposed to and have benefitted from instructional material, as well as women and local communities.

l. Improvement of governance in the forestry sector: this initiative is designed to address the shortcomings in forest governance, which are marked by the disregard for laws and regulations, illicit exploitation and a lack of forestry controls. These deficiencies serve to stifle creativity and

inhibit initiatives which could promote the sustainable use of resources. It is vital to pursue a greater level of consistency and cohesion in the implementation of governance initiatives at all levels, by addressing management constraints in the discharge of their functions and by strengthening the engagement of civil society and the private sector in the sustainable management of forest resources.

Special emphasis will be placed on the following lines of action in order to better evaluate the most appropriate options to reduce deforestation and forest degradation:

- Strengthen reforms being undertaken in forest governance through the adoption and implementation of the Forestry Code and the enforcement of law N°011 of 13th March 2007, on decentralization;
- Set up an effective data management system for forests and strengthen the fight against corruption by consolidating the different independent monitoring and control agencies;
- Strengthen the delegation/decentralization of forest resource management by integrating civil society and the private sector into the systems and processes of planning and decision-making; promote the enhanced surveillance of the sector by reinforcing the system of community management of forests defined by the REDD+ process; clarifying the role and intent of local actors in relation to the discussion on community forests, small family forest enterprises, etc.;
- Ensure that, given its cross-sectoral nature, the REDD+ is integrated into the strategic documents of the agricultural, energy, mining, management/infrastructure, commercial, transport and justice sectors and that the program is owned and used by these sectors;
- Strengthen reforms underway in the area of land management through the adoption and implementation of decrees applicable to land tenure in forest domains and protected areas;
- Develop opportunities and strategies to promote activities that generate revenue in rural communities, including actions to generate sustainable income streams from forests and trees in the rural countryside (wood and non-wood products, charcoal);
- Put in place incentives to encourage individuals and communities to adopt conservation measures and develop income generating activities (AGR); create financial incentives for administrative staff involved in forest management, in order to encourage high performers;
- The financial resources to be used as incentives for staff will come from the profits derived from forest management and from carbon credits generated by REDD+.

2.2.4. Pilot actions to combat deforestation and forest degradation

Togo proposes to implement a number of pilot operations in the preparatory phase of REDD+, in order to combat deforestation and forest degradation. This is designed to enable the populations to test the new and ambitious REDD+ project. A number of specific sites will be chosen from among the five agro-ecological zones and will be targeted for the implementation of particular measures. These measures will include pilot operations at the community and individual levels in the region, designed to promote income generating streams in rural areas. This would reduce the pressure on forests and enhance the organization and training of women and youth in charcoal production techniques and reforestation in fragile/degraded sites, agro-forestry, management of soil fertility, etc. At the same time, component 2b will be strengthened by concrete actions on the ground undertaken with Government financing. A GIZ mission to Togo from 28th October to 7th November 2013 provided the framework for Togo and Germany to hold consultations and decide together on the nature and content of the support to component 2b, which is slated to begin in 2014.

Table 10 (2b): Summary of activities and budget of the REDD+ strategy

Outcome (Main activity)	**Main or secondary activities**	**Estimated cost (in thousands)**				
		Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Total**
Outcome 1 1: Policy options adjusted and	Establishment of a list of the most promising action items with regard to		18,000	-	-	**18,000**

Outcome (Main activity)	Main or secondary activities	Estimated cost (in thousands)				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
list of action items established and analyzed in detail	the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation					
	Assessment of the benefits and impacts of action items (as regards attenuation and adaptation)		12,000	12,000	-	**24,000**
	Assessment of the feasibility of implementing the action items		10,000	15,000	12,000	**37,000**
	Analysis of the advantages and economic costs of the action items		20,000	-	-	**20,000**
	Summary and compilation of analyses on action items		-	5,000	-	**5,000**
Outcome 2 : Scenarios for actions items established and analyzed	Establishment of scenarios for strategic axes		-	10,000	-	**10,000**
	Analysis of costs and benefits of the scenarios		-	20,000	-	**20,000**
	Studies on the EES		-	40,000	-	**40,000**
Outcome 3 : REDD+ strategy defined	Formulation of the strategy, giving due account to specific local characteristics		-	-	30,000	**30,000**
	Validation of the strategy that has been developed		-	-	10,000	**10,000**
Pilot activities to combat degradation and deforestation conducted	Pilot community projects in the regions		25,000	25,000	25,000	**75,000**
	Promotion of income-generating activities in rural areas, to reduce the pressure on forests		0,000	25,000	25,000	**50,000**
	Organization and training of women in charcoal production techniques		20,000	5,000	5,000	**30,000**
	Study on the promotion of non-wood forest products		0,000	20,000	5,000	**25,000**
Total			**105,000**	**177,000**	**112,000**	**394,000**
National Government			-	-	20,000	**20,000**
FCPF			**105,000**	**177,000**	**92,000**	**374,000**

2c. REDD+ Implementation Framework

Standard 2c should be adhered to in the R-PP text, to comply with the provisions of this component: REDD+ implementation framework

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

Rationale

A framework of national REDD+ priorities was outlined in the national investment program for the environment and natural resources. These priorities were reaffirmed in the strategy for accelerated growth and employment promotion (SCAPE). However, the priorities as defined in these documents are still not sufficient to take full account of all areas of concern for REDD+. Improvements should therefore be made.

The aim of this component is to identify credible and transparent institutional, economic, legal and governance modalities that may be needed for the implementation of the preliminary REDD+ strategies presented in 2b and to adhere to the potential obligations under the future REDD+ regime. Institutional and governance-related considerations to ensure the effectiveness of REDD+ strategy options are examined in section 2b.

The REDD+ implementation framework addresses the concerns of all actors and helps to determine the roles and responsibilities of the entities involved in meeting the challenges which will be addressed with the help of the proposed strategy options.

2.3.1. Proposed institutional governance framework

Throughout the R-PP process, Togo plans to conduct a series of activities, which may be grouped in the following three main stages:

- The preliminary stage, which will basically span the first 18 months. During this phase, a sufficiently solid institutional framework will be put in place to allow for multi-level decision-making, planning, coordination, policy dialogue, training, sensitization and centralization of data and information. This stage will be followed by capacity building, which will continue throughout the entire 4- year duration of the R-PP process. During this phase, all the necessary studies will be fine-tuned and the terms of reference more clearly defined, in order to recruit the necessary staff members as well as national and international experts for the preparatory phase.
- Preparatory and deployment phase: this will follow the preliminary stage and will last for 12 months. At this stage, all studies will be conducted to better assess REDD+ potential and shortcomings, propose legal reforms and policy reviews, clarify the roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders (State, NGOs and other non-State, private entities), with a view to proposing a logical preliminary framework for Togo's REDD+ strategy.
- Strategy elaboration stage: this crucial phase will last for 18 months and will consolidate Togo's definitive REDD+ strategy and put in place the MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification) mechanism. All legal and institutional questions will be considered in the strategy. Each strategic option will be analyzed in detail by all actors at all levels (local, regional and national). A detailed financing and implementation plan will be developed at the end of this phase.

Overall content of preliminary strategy options

Togo plans to develop five (05) preliminary axes, which will be refined following national consultation studies to be conducted during the R-PP phase. The strategic axes are as follows: (i) effective agricultural practices adapted to climate change and with low carbon emissions; (ii) sustainable management of existing forests and increased forest heritage; (iii) management of traditional sources of energy and development of renewable energies; (iv) territorial planning and land reform; (v) inter-sectoral coordination and good governance in the forestry sector.

Strategic Option 1 on agriculture should allow Togo to have an overall management approach to the management of rural areas, with the tree at the center of agricultural development activities. Togo's REDD+ strategy is based on sustainable agricultural practices, which incorporate trees and forests into the system of production, adapt to climate change and are geared to produce low carbon emissions. The National Program for Agricultural Investment and Food Security (PNIASA), which provides a unified framework for Togo's agricultural priorities, will provide the basis for REDD+ intervention in the agricultural sector.

Strategic Option 2 aims to increase the forested area through restoration, reforestation (planting of trees) and due attention given to the importance of trees in the rural landscape. Under this component, the issues of reforestation, biodiversity conservation and rehabilitation of ecosystems, as well as the development of non-forest trees will be addressed in relation to State-owned land, communal land managed by communities, as well as land owned by individuals and private entities. The question of the increase in the wooded surface area will be taken into account when evaluating carbon sequestration that is not restricted only to forested areas.

Strategic Option 3 deals with the management of traditional sources of energy and the development of renewable sources. Within the REDD+ context, two important measures will be undertaken: (i) management of traditional sources of energy and improvement of energy output; and (ii) the promotion of new and renewable energy in Togo. Under this option, alternatives to wood energy are envisaged (biogas, solar, wind energy, etc.). Also considered is the improved efficiency in the use of wood energy.

Strategic Option 4 relates to territorial planning and land reform. Territorial planning is not restricted to addressing imbalances and disparities among regions, prefectures and cantons, but also involves the planning and organization of land use, in accordance with developmental norms and criteria, the wealth of the regions and social dynamics. National territorial planning policy makers will therefore have to address two major challenges: (i) to know, plan, arbitrate and observe the territory in which all interventions will be undertaken; (ii) develop a territorial management system by implementing frameworks of spatial coherence for national and regional development activities.

Strategic Option 5 seeks to undertake cross-cutting inter-sectoral activities in natural resource management and enhance information-sharing, sensitization, capacity building, participation and governance, address climate change in collaboration with key sectors for rural development, such as agriculture, energy, water and territorial development, etc. REDD+ is a new concept about which it is vital to generate information. Furthermore, the issues addressed under the four strategy options should be aired so that suitable solutions may be found.

Main activities proposed in the cross-cutting option:

- Organize national capacity building workshops for stakeholders in the REDD+ process (local, regional or national, as appropriate) ;
- Sponsor the participation of managers in international exchange programs and training courses on REDD+ ;
- Request international expertise on questions specific to REDD+ and the link between REDD+ and climate change. For example, expert help would be sought for developing the national forest inventory, the elaboration of the reference level, implementation of the MRV and other skills needed for implementing the REDD+ strategy in Togo. All of these international experts will work alongside national experts to transfer the requisite skills.

The question of governance, like the other issues mentioned in Strategic Option 5, is recurrent at all levels, as in the problem of institutional reform and forest governance. The MERF, through its Planning Directorate, will work towards the adoption and implementation of the decrees governing forestry legislation. The Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization of Local Administrations will oversee the effective implementation of Law N°011 of 13th March 2007, pertaining to decentralization. With respect to governance, the National REDD+ Coordination will establish a register for managing data and information on forests. This question is dealt with in detail under Component 3, on Reference Scenarios and Component 4 on the MRV. The aim of stepping up the fight against corruption will be achieved through the development of management tools for sustainable development (zoning, tracking, management plans, elaboration of legal texts, monitoring of timber exploitation and transport, FLEGT, etc.). It will be necessary to build the technical capacity of local actors and carry out independent monitoring. With the national REDD+ platforms, delegation/decentralization of forest resource management will be made possible, through the involvement of civil society and the private sector in planning arrangements. The communal platform will serve to reinforce the system of community management of forests, as defined by REDD+ and clarify the roles and intent of local actors in relation to the discussion on community forests, and small family forest enterprises.

There will be increased attention given to the multi-sectoral nature of forest management, especially as it relates to the following sectors: agriculture, energy, mining, health, territorial planning, infrastructure, commerce, transport and justice, to ensure increased ownership by the various actors.

2.3.1. Proposal for an institutional governance framework

Inter-sectoral coordination and resolution of potential conflicts: the following sectors are involved in the development of REDD+: forestry, agriculture, livestock, public works, transport, energy and mining, decentralization and territorial planning, water resources, justice, etc. The establishment and efficient operation of the different pilot bodies, such as the national coordination, the technical committee and the national committee will allow for effective mediation in case of conflict and guarantee that the REDD+ strategy will be consistent with other national priorities.

Sharing of responsibilities in implementation: the REDD+ approach should value the skills and experience acquired by the various stakeholders in Togo, who are already engaged in the conservation and sustainable management of forest resources. There should be increased delegation of responsibilities. This may be done, for example, by evaluating existing models of delegation of natural resource management responsibilities to grass-roots communities, as well as other forms of delegation, including duties for managing communities. The ownership by these grass-roots communities will constitute a high point in the strengthening of existing structures. In response to this commitment on the part of the communities, the recognition of their legitimacy and in turn, the awareness on the part of these communities that they are accepted and affirmed, are crucial factors for the success of the delegation of responsibilities. The sensibilities of various groups (minority or marginalized groups, women, youth, etc.), will be taken into account in the process of sharing and transfer of duties.

2.3.2. Preliminary considerations for a “carbon governance framework”

The term “carbon governance” includes: (i) carbon ownership; (ii) allocation of funds to finance the REDD+ strategy; (iii) management of REDD+ revenue; (iv) revenue sharing through a transparent system; (v) studies and negotiations pertaining to carbon governance.

Ownership of forest carbon.

An in-depth analysis, in collaboration with all actors concerned, must be made of three situations:

- Carbon sequestered on lands that are permanent domains of the State (Protected Areas, reforestation perimeters, etc.). The State will re-distribute a portion of the revenue and profits to the local forest populations in the form of rebates;

- Carbon on land exclusively owned by private individuals or entities belongs to the owners of the plantations, who, in accordance with the principles of sustainable forest management, will involve local communities, especially the persons from whom the land was acquired.

- Carbon from community-owned land belongs to the community, for whom the revenue and profits will be used to carry out socio-collective projects (schools, wells, boreholes, dispensaries, etc.).

In general, carbon ownership is modeled off prevailing regulations, notably rules governing the measures for exploiting resources of the land and the forests. At any rate, and to avoid possible conflict, customary laws and statutory laws will need to be harmonized.

Legislative and regulatory texts on carbon ownership will be elaborated on the basis of studies and consultations.

Allocation of funds to finance the REDD+ strategy

Sufficient resources will be made available for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy and to cover the costs that will be incurred by stakeholders as they play their part and make their contribution to the development of the program. The expenses associated with implementing the various actions and the opportunity costs for the stakeholders in all sectors will be taken into account. In order to instill confidence and a sense of ownership of the REDD+ strategy among all stakeholders, it will be necessary to take account of all their interests and concerns in the development and management of the REDD+ implementation framework.

Management of REDD+ financing and revenue

The revenue sharing modalities utilized in the REDD+ pilot projects and the experiences observed in this area will be analyzed. It should be noted that the income generated by these projects from the sale of carbon credits, targeting the voluntary markets, has been very limited to date. The same may be said of the effectiveness of the revenue sharing mechanisms and performance monitoring procedures, which remain to be tested, particularly in relation to the duration and sustainability of emissions reductions. The analysis to be conducted would also take account of the profit sharing mechanisms implemented and the experience gained from the utilization of community management tools.

At the same time, the tools developed by the decentralization law will provide a framework for the implementation and testing of the management mechanisms and profit sharing procedures associated with the Protected Areas. The decentralization modalities can be used to inform and put in place the management and income sharing mechanisms.

A number of different options for the financial management of the REDD+ strategy will be considered and compared during the preparatory phase. Evaluations will be conducted of existing institutions that deal with the financing mechanism, such as the National Forestry Fund ((FNE). Alternatively, a new model could be adapted or created. A combination of different elements from these options could be envisaged.

Finally, it is important to note that the results of research, as well as other benefits that cannot be directly calculated in monetary terms, should be considered and evaluated during negotiations for revenue sharing contracts. A detailed description of these different mechanisms may be found in Annex 2c-3.

Any option pursued should facilitate the integration of the other sectors, while establishing a transparent financial auditing system. The diagram below offers a representative overview of the implementation and governance frameworks.

Transparency of the revenue sharing process

During the preparation phase of the national REDD+ strategy, a number of mechanisms will be put in place to guarantee the effectiveness and transparency of financing for REDD+ strategies and activities, as well as the distribution of revenue among all stakeholders. It is essential that independent checks and monitoring be conducted by external auditors and REDD+ co-financing bodies. The national monitoring and mediation body will also see to it that all stakeholders in Togo have access to information on financing provided and revenue generated. These stakeholders will also be involved in assessing the effectiveness of the distribution and use of revenues, in accordance with previously defined indicators.

Studies and negotiations for carbon governance

The REDD+ coordination platform will conduct a series of activities during the REDD+ preparation phase, in order to put forward and negotiate the main elements of carbon governance. The activities are as follows:

- Inform the stakeholders concerning the principles of carbon governance;
- Formulate the modalities for sharing carbon revenues
- Develop a mechanism for the management and monitoring of carbon revenues;

A number of other activities, such as workshops and field missions, will be carried out to support these studies and to promote dialogue and negotiations with the decision-makers.

2.3.3. Description of the work plan for the studies and other activities

Any reform or clarification concerning forest carbon ownership must (i) seek to harmonize customary and statutory law as a matter of priority and (ii) must be considered within the wider context of land use reform and clarification, in order to promote the rights of local communities and avoid conflicts and negative social impacts during the implementation phase of the REDD+ strategy. The current options, whereby the State would delegate to developers the right to conduct carbon trading should be further clarified, in order to reassure possible public or private investors in REDD+ activities in Togo. Two main activities are required for the implementation framework, and these may be broken down into the following ten sub-activities:

Studies on the need for institutional and legislative reform. The following activities should be carried out:

1. Analysis of the overall regulatory framework for the implementation of REDD+ strategies (analysis of the rules and regulations, proposals for necessary reforms, design of an institutional arrangement);
2. Study to explore the possibility of making the implementation framework sustainable;
3. Design of management tools adapted for the community level, for REDD+ implementation ;
4. Proposal of a system of monitoring and oversight of the strategies, as well as the variations in deforestation drivers ;
5. Participation in negotiations, along with the decision-makers, to make official the texts regulating the new management arrangement;

Studies on forest governance. The following are the planned activities:

6. Inform the stakeholders on the principles of forest governance : sensitization on principles of governance, publication of tools of communication;
7. Compile views and opinions on carbon governance gathered during public consultations to analyze in detail the drivers of deforestation. Consolidation. Preliminary reflection with key stakeholders ;
8. Conduct study on carbon ownership, proposal and analysis of regulatory framework for carbon governance ;
9. Carry out studies to formulate carbon revenue sharing mechanism with a view to making the whole mechanism sustainable over time;

10. Develop a transparent system to manage and monitor carbon revenues. Institutional and regulatory proposal.

Table 11 :(2.c) : Financing of the implementation framework

Outcome (Main Activity)	**Activities or sub-activities**	**Budgetary Allocation in thousands (estimated cost in thousands)**				
		Year1	**Year2**	**Year3**	**Year4**	**Total**
Studies on the need for institutional and legislative reform	Analysis of the overall regulatory framework for the implementation of the REDD+ strategy. Regulatory analysis. Proposal for necessary reforms. Design of an intuitional mechanism.		0,000	12,000		**12,000**
	Analysis of the vulnerability associated with climate change and the increase in carbon sinks		0,000	7,000	6,000	**13,000**
	Design of management tools adapted for the community level, for REDD+ implementation		0,000		16,000	**16,000**
	Proposal of a system of monitoring and oversight for the strategies as well as the drivers of deforestation		0,000	3,000		**3,000**
	Participation with decision-makers in negotiations to make official the texts regulating the new management arrangement		0,000		2,500	**2,500**
Studies on carbon governance	Informing stakeholders of the principles of carbon governance : sensitization on the principles of governance, publication of communication tools		1,500			1,500
	Compilation of opinions on carbon governance, gathered during consultations and detailed analysis of the drivers of deforestation Consolidation. Preliminary reflection with key stakeholders.		3,000	3,500		6,500
	Study on carbon ownership. Proposal. Analysis of overall regulatory framework for carbon governance.		8,000			8,000
	Studies for the formulation of a carbon revenue sharing mechanism, with a view to making the system sustainable over time.		25,000			**25,000**
	Development of a transparent system for the management and oversight of carbon revenues. Institutional proposal. Regulatory proposal.		13,000			**13,000**
Total			50500	25500	24500	**100,500**
Government of Togo			**0,000**	13,000	2,500	**15,500**
FCPF			**50500**	**12500**	**22000**	**85,000**

2d. Social and environmental impacts of REDD+ preparation and implementation

Rationale

The aim of this section is to assess the probable effects (both positive and negative) of REDD+ strategy options and the implementation framework identified in sections 2b and 2c, or to be determined during the preparation phase. The Strategic Environmental Social Assessment (EESS) tool is an effective means of integrating the environment and social dimensions in development strategies, plans and policies. This will ensure that socio-environmental consequences are fully taken into account from the earliest stages, along with economic and social considerations.

The EESS seeks to ensure that environmental and social questions are given due consideration when the REDD+ strategy is being implemented. It further aims to identify, describe and assess the points of convergence, as well as significant and probable interactions between environmental, economic and social factors. In addition, the EESS will facilitate the rapid evaluation of lessons learned with regard to: (i) experience acquired in the reduction of deforestation and forest degradation; (ii) forest governance as it related to REDD+.

It will also make it possible to better identify and assess potential REDD+-related activities and other potential benefits (poverty reduction, biodiversity conservation, increased political will, etc.).

2.4.1. Togo's legal framework for environmental assessment

The revised Constitution of 14th October 1992 states that it is the right of every citizen to enjoy a healthy environment, while its article 1 asserts that it is the duty of the State to ensure the protection of the environment and natural resources. Article 84 states that the following rules are established under the law:

- The protection and promotion of the environment and conservation of natural resources;
- The creation, extension and declassification of national parks, animal reserves and reserve forests, as well as the system of ownership.

Under the Constitution, local communities take precedence as far as the allocation of local land space is concerned. In 2008, the Government of Togo adopted the Framework-Law on the Environment, which contains the following major principles:

- The principle of sustainable development, whereby development efforts must take due account of the environment in meeting the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to satisfy their needs;
- The principle of information, which states that every person has the right to be informed, to inform others and themselves on matters pertaining to the environment;
- The principle of prevention, whereby one must anticipate and prevent from the outset, any damage to the environment;
- The precautionary principle, whereby the absence of scientific and technical evidence should not preclude the adoption of effective and appropriate measures to guard against serious harm to the environment;
- The "polluter pays" principle, whereby the costs arising from actions to prevent and combat pollution, including the rehabilitation of polluted sites, are borne by the polluter;
- The principle of accountability, whereby any person who, by his actions, causes damage to human health or to the environment is held responsible for taking the necessary measures to put an end to and repair the damage caused;
- The principle of participation ; whereby every citizen has a duty to ensure the preservation of the environment and contribute to its improvement;

- The principle of subsidiarity ; in the absence of a written law governing the protection of the environment, customary laws and proven traditional practices of the locality in question should apply.

In Togo, the Framework-Law on the Environment has established the precautionary principle, which is presented as one of pillars on which corporate social responsibility is based. Also anchored in the law are environmental assessments, the reports of which are accessible to the public. Article 31 of the same law stipulates that "*the various development stakeholders are called upon, in the course of their duties, to sensitize, educate and inform populations on the problems affecting the environment."* Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) could be included among the conditions to be considered pursuant to article 53 of the Framework-Law on the Environment relating to incentive measures.

The legal framework for this environmental assessment is defined pursuant to decision N° 18/ MERF of 19th October 2006, which stipulates the modalities and procedures for information and public participation in environmental impact studies. In accordance with the Charter on the environment, the text makes it incumbent on public and private investors to carry out an environmental impact study (EIS) when their activities are likely to have an adverse effect on the environment.

At the international level, the need for an EESS is justified by agreements on development that have been ratified by Togo. Reference may be made to the following agreements:

- The Conventions of the Rio generation, as well as Conventions on pollution and nuisance (Stockholm, Basel, Rotterdam, etc.). The Paris Declaration on the effectiveness of development aid adopted on March 2 2005, calls upon agencies engaged in development efforts to define, together with partner countries, a common approach for environmental assessment in general and the EESS in particular;
- The EESS for sectoral plans and programs applies to programs financed by the World Bank and the ADB, rules and regulations prevailing at the regional community level (ECOWAS and WAEMU), as well as the national regulatory framework.

Togo has accumulated extensive experience in the field of environmental assessment. From 2006 to 2010, the Environmental Directorate has been responsible for coordinating and carrying out environmental assessments and for monitoring social and environmental management programs. Since 2010, the National Agency for Environmental Management (ANGE) has been the lead institution for environmental assessment.

Overall, environmental assessments have been carried out in relation to several hundred initiatives (policies, planning activities, programs and projects). With reference to REDD+, it should be noted that the EESS will be conducted in parallel with the development of the REDD+ strategy to ensure that the EESS is as useful and as relevant as possible with regard to the choice of the appropriate lines of action.

2.4.2. Safeguard framework

A national REDD+ safeguard framework will be put in place in accordance with the guidelines governing World Bank projects. Its development is in keeping with the frameworks that are liable to be applied and have been applied in Togo, notably the decree on environmental assessments and the World Bank operational guidelines on safeguards. The table below illustrates the concepts of the World Bank, together with the concept applied in Togo.

Table 12: Characteristics of the different types of assessment processes

Themes	World Bank Safeguard Procedures
Concepts	A set of participatory analyses and approaches for integrating environmental and social considerations into policies, programs and plans
Areas of application	Any plan, program of policy which, on the bases of a preliminary examination, is found to have a potential social or environmental impact
General outlines of the terms of reference	
Points of reference in the EESS	World Bank operational guidelines, which carry weight internationally
Consideration of the population affected by the project	World Bank operational guidelines : PO 4.12 under the involuntary resettlement of persons
Consideration of natural habitats	Only populations with user rights are authorized in natural habitats (PO 4.04).
Participation	
Assessment of an impact study	All projects put forward for financing must be subjected to an environmental assessment (PO.4.01). Assessment to be carried out by World Bank experts in safeguards
Alignment of the strategy	Adjust the strategy in accordance with pertinent points raised during the assessment

The EESS will include an Environmental and Social Safeguard Management Plan (PGESS). The aim of this plan is to furnish extensive data on challenges and concerns, the social, environmental and economic impacts and the identified measures that may affect the populations targeted by the REDD+ strategy (PASR). This plan will subsequently be used as a "Cahier des Charges Environnementales (CCE)" or Environmental Specifications. In its safeguard management plan, the EESS will take account of the following points:

- An analysis of the environmental, social and economic challenges and concerns, as well as their probable impact and their link to REDD+. The socio-economic development of populations affected by the REDD+ strategy will also be considered. The aim of this analysis is to come up with a plan that is coherent with the principles of sustainable development and which takes into account the global, cumulative and synergistic impacts.
- Detailed analysis of social safeguard measures and arrangements.

The National Agency for Environmental Management will be responsible for developing a PGESS guide for the REDD+ strategy, as well as for evaluating the PGESS itself. The guide will set forth the steps to be taken prior to, during and after the EESS, as well as the corresponding activities.

2.4.3. Charter of responsibility in strategic, environmental and social assessment

The National Agency for Environmental Management (ANGE) is the main entity involved in developing the EESS. The ANGE leads the environmental impact assessment study and coordinates the Ad Hoc Assessment Committee, which brings together environmental sector units and the Ministry of the Environment and Forestry Resources. This same principle will apply for the EESS. With the support of REDD+ Coordination, the Agency, together with the Ad Hoc Committee will: (i) approve the Terms of Reference of the EESS and (ii) carry out assessment and approval of the preliminary EESS.

The National REDD+ Coordination is in charge of the operational management of the activities of the process. In addition to its role as guarantor of EESS activities, the Coordination will propose arrangements in accordance with generally established plans pertaining to the EESS. It will also determine the Terms of Reference of the EESS to be presented to the ANGE and the World Bank for their approval. The Ministry will ensure that, while the REDD+ process is being developed, due consideration is given to the results of the EESS.

The World Bank: the World Bank will evaluate the final version of the EESS.

Other actors: A number of other actors will contribute to the establishment of the EESS. They are mainly representatives of other Ministerial departments, administrative and traditional authorities, grass-roots communities directly affected by the REDD+ strategy, civil society, university academics/researchers, various non-governmental organizations that work together with REDD+.

Consultants: National consultants, with the support of international consultants, will be contracted for the development of the EESS. The consultancy team will also be responsible for building the capacity of the various stakeholders in the EESS, before the study is launched. The following are the general outlines of the Terms of Reference for developing an environmental and social CGES management framework:

a. **Objectives:** Develop a CGES that is coherent with the national and international system of laws. The CGES must bring together consultation procedures, adequate measures for capacity building and assessments of social and environmental impacts of REDD+-related activities.

b. **Methodology and Activities:**

- Appoint a team that will be responsible for coordinating and developing the CGES of the EESS process.
- Establish a plan of action for the development of the CGES, following the example of Ethiopia.
- Constitute a team of experts for technical assistance.
- Build individual and institutional capacity for CGES development and implementation
- Elaboration of CGES rules and indicators.

c. **Expertise Needed:** A multi-disciplinary team is indispensible for the development of the CGES. The team should comprise experts from the following fields: agriculture, ecology, forestry, hydrology, economics, energy, anthropology, human rights and land rights. .

d. **Expected outcomes:**

- A user-friendly social and environmental management framework, which will identify, prevent of mitigate social and environmental impacts on the people of Togo, especially the rural dwellers. It should also identify, prevent or mitigate impacts on the environment, in particular on biodiversity.
- Building of individual and institutional capacity in Togo, with reference to the development and application of the CGES.
- A system to monitor implementation of the CGES, which allows for participation by the public.

e. **Responsibilities:** The Ministry of the Environmental and Forestry Resources, with support from CN REDD+ (National REDD+ Coordinating body), will develop the CGES Terms of Reference to be presented both to the ANGE and the World Bank for approval.

Table 13: Terms of Reference and roles of stakeholders in the EESS

ENTITY	ToRs	ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EESS
National REDD+ Coordination	Will coordinate the technical aspects of the development of the EES report	• Management of procurement aspects and fine-tuning of the Terms of Reference • Management of consultants • Oversight of the development of the EESS (consultation with stakeholders, communication on aspects of the EESS, etc.)

National Agency for Environmental Management	Monitor the standard of the EES to be followed in its implementation	•Approval of the Terms of Reference of the EESS •Approval of the scoping of the EESS • Coordination of the CTE of the EESS • Providing training courses on the EESS • Assessment of the environmental management and social safeguard plan of the (PGESS) of REDD+
World Bank	Will contribute with expertise and facilitate the use of EES tools	• Approval of the Terms of Reference of the EESS • Assessment of the environmental management and social safeguard plan (PGESS) of REDD+ • Financial support and methodological support
Project office/Consultants	Will conduct the study	• Elaboration of the preliminary version • Elaboration of the final value, following assessment

Table 14(2.d) : Financing of the environmental safeguard framework

Main Activity	**Secondary activity**	**Estimated cost (in thousands)**				
		Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Total**
Launching of the EES	Development and approval of the ToRs	0,00	2,00	0, 00	0,00	**2,00**
	Development of tools	0,00	5,00	0,00	0,00	**5,00**
Conduct of the EES	Development of the EES	0,00	0,00	130,00	0,00	**130,00**
	Field mission	0,00	20,00	20,00	0,00	**40,00**
Consultation and approval	Public consultation	0,00	10,00	15,00	0,00	**25,00**
	National approval of the report	0,00	0,00	10,00	0,00	**10,00**
Total		**0,00**	**37,00**	**175,00**	**0,00**	**212,00**
Government		0,00	7,00	5,00	0,00	**12,00**
FCPF		0,00	30,00	170,00	0,00	**200,00**

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

Decision 1/CP.16 of the Cancun COP - national reference emission level and/or national forest reference level: "71. b) A national reference emission level and/or forest reference level[6] or, if appropriate, as an interim measure, subnational forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels, in accordance with national circumstances, and with provisions contained in decision 4/CP.15 and with any further elaboration of those provisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties.[6] In accordance with national circumstances, national forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels could be a combination of subnational forest reference emissions levels and/or forest reference levels."

Standard 3 the R-PP text needs to meet for this component: Develop a National Forest Reference Emission Level and/or a National Forest Reference Level:

Present workplan for how the reference level for deforestation, forest degradation (if desired), conservation, sustainable management of forest, and enhancement of carbon stocks will be developed. Include early ideas on a process for determining which approach and methods to use (e.g. forest cover change and GHG emissions based on historical trends, and/or projections into the future of historical trend data; combination of inventory and/or remote sensing, and/or GIS or modeling), major data requirements, and current capacity and capacity requirements. Assess linkages to Components 2a (assessment of deforestation drivers), 2b (REDD+ strategy activities), and 4 (monitoring system design). (FCPF and UN-REDD recognize that key international policy decisions may affect this Component, so a stepwise approach may be useful. This Component states what early activities are proposed.)

Context and Rationale

Togo joined the REDD+ Partnership at the Climate and Forest Conference in Oslo (Norway) in May 2010 and subscribed to the fourth decision of Annex 2 of the Copenhagen Accord in December 2009 inviting signatory parties to refer to the indicative guidance in the Annex to decision 2/COP.13 (paragraphs 7 and 11). It is necessary to identify the determining drivers of deforestation and forest degradation causing emissions, identify ways to remedy the situation, identify related activities, and finally, implement, depending on the situation and the country's capacity, reliable and transparent national forest monitoring systems. For now, the reference for the forest resources of Togo is not established and the existing timber potential is not known owing to lack of a national forest inventory. Indeed, Togo has never taken a national forest inventory. Only a few scattered forests had been the subject of a partial inventory in 1975 and since that time no work has been done in this regard. Moreover, there is no comprehensive mapping of land cover and the satellite images needed to monitor the dynamics of forest ecosystems are not readily available at the country level. In addition, there is no land use plan.

In the context of the Togo R-PP, planning the development of the national forest reference emission level (REL) and the national forest reference level (RL) was done on the basis of the methodological guide "Decision Support Tool for Developing Reference Levels for REDD+," prepared by Winrock International and the World Bank under the leadership of Nancy Harris. Sub categories are as follows:

- Reference level scope of activities;
- Definition of forest in Togo under REDD+;
- Scale implementation of REDD+;
- Sinks and compartments to be included;
- National forest inventory;

- National circumstances;
- Definitions of trajectories.

3.1. Activities to be carried out in developing the reference level

The estimate of historical emissions of Togo will depend on the development of forestry areas in time, to which should be added estimates of loss or gain of carbon since 1970/80. The choice of the period (1970-1980) is justified by the fact that the degradation of forest resources in Togo in general and that of deciduous and semi-deciduous forests in particular has continued since that date (Thiam, 1991). One cause of this decline is the development of cash crops (coffee, cocoa, cotton etc.) which have flourished in this period and led to a conversion of forests into coffee and cocoa plantations. Efforts to curb the degradation by implementing various forestry development projects under various United Nations programs (between 1970 and 1995) have been reduced because of the socio-economic conditions of the 90s that have particularly accentuated and caused significant loss of forests in Togo. This choice is also justified by the possibility of making a historical analysis from satellite imagery, including Landsat images available not only on the market, but also for free and the choice for which will be guided by the type of resolution. In this context, Togo held primarily deforestation and degradation as key fields for which a reference level would be developed. The analysis of medium-resolution images will allow the tree cover in agricultural areas and savanna areas to be compared and thus for an estimate of any changes in tree cover outside forests to be compared by identifying peaks and crowns. Thereafter, gradually over time, the fight against forest degradation, forest expansion by reforestation and enrichment in a “landscape” and “systemic” approach to sustainable forest management will also be factors to be reported on.

3.1.1. Evaluation of deforestation in Togo

The annual rate of deforestation for the period 2000-2005 was 4.5 percent in Togo, according to the FAO FRA report. This rate fell to 5.75 percent from 2005 to 2010 (FAO, 2011). The average annual rate of deforestation in Togo over the past 10 years is about 5.1 percent, which is one of the highest rates of deforestation in the world according to the World Report on Forests. FAO often bases its statistics on national reporting. Surprisingly in Togo, modern methods of GIS that can make a good diachronic analysis to establish a deforestation trend and estimate CO_2 emissions are not much used and there is a lack expertise in this area. So in the absence of a national forest inventory from satellite imagery coupled with checks and inspections on the ground, the statistics on Togo’s forests as well as trees outside forests are unreliable estimates that do not allow a proper assessment of deforestation to be made. That is why a national forest inventory (reserved forests and trees in the wider landscape) using satellite images and field work is essential for Togo. Also, additional studies on forest types to be included, and validation of emission drivers for major tree species exploited in the country is necessary in the context of REDD+.

3.1.2. Analysis of forest degradation: a REDD+ activity in Togo

The main drivers of forest degradation in Togo listed in C*omponent* 2 of this document are: harvesting wood energy products which to date amounts to the figure of 5-6 million m^3 per year, wildfires, changes in land use and extensive agricultural systems, timber and service wood logging (often illegal) in areas still considered forest production areas. There is no reliable data on operations, but the annual volume of timber sold in Lomé reached 22,000 m^3/year (affecting at least 50,000 hectares of forest). Deforestation being the main GHG emission driver, initially Togo will focus on this problem while making fairly extensive analyses of the degradation of its forests. This is why studies are proposed in Component 2 to better understand the causes and consequences of forest degradation and to decrease the degradation phenomenon in Togo. Further studies will be conducted in relation to major degradation drivers such as the exploitation of firewood, the making of charcoal, slash and burn agriculture etc. using appropriate methods to quantify emissions from degradation and to establish a baseline for degradation in forest areas and trees in the agricultural landscape and savannas.

3.1.3. Reforestation and trees in the landscape

The total area planted between 1908 and 1996 was 34,734 hectares (ODEF Statistics). Forest plantations covered 50,000 hectares in 2010 (15,000 belonging to the State) by using own funds. Togo is undoubtedly a country where reforestation has a future as private and community growers are investing in reforestation. Reforestation activities will be in all ecoregions of the country through the use of a landscape approach that focuses on all forms of agroforestry, reforestation of hillsides and banks of water courses for purposes of protection, enrichment, and assisted regeneration in degraded natural formations, deferred grazing, etc. Two levels of actors should be considered in particular, first, the State and Local Governments and, second, the private sector.

Definition of forest

A forest may consist either of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground, or open forest formations.

In Togo the definition of forest is all-embracing. The Forest Code of Togo in Article 7 defines forest as:

- Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds *in situ*;
- Lands that were covered with forests cut or burned recently but which are subject to natural regeneration or reforestation
- Fallow land intended to be reforested;
- The farmlands affected by the owner or usufructuary of forestry activities;
- All degraded land unsuitable for agriculture and intended to be forested or reforested; and
- Forest formations that have declined or been totally destroyed by fire during a period of 10 years from the date of recording of their destruction.

The forest area of Togo is spread over all the national territory. Under the Forest Code, the national forest area is composed of the permanent forest area and the non-permanent forest area. The permanent forest area falls within the protected area of the State and comprises all lands permanently allocated to the forest and/or wildlife habitat areas (it was estimated at about 14 percent of the territory up to 1900 and in 2011 is only 10.2 percent of still viable surface area). The non-permanent forest area is the amount of forest land that may be allocated to uses other than forest.

In Togo, the definition of forest in the REDD+ process must cover all five ecological zones of the country and be based on a perception of vegetation and carbon as a continuum from north to south of the country. Given the “landscape” and “systematic” approach used by Togo and the need to define forest land to be included in the REDD+ process, it is essential to engage in a process of dialogue for a shared understanding of the national definition of forest, deforestation, and forest degradation under REDD+. This definition will take into account the proposals from all stakeholders especially women and rural populations who are most affected by sustainable land management.

Determining the scale of implementation of REDD+

The implementation of REDD+ in Togo has to be considered on the national level. Although Togo is divided into five ecoregions with different but complementary and inter-linked realities, the small size of the country (56,600 km^2) and its elongated shape makes it easy to carry out activities throughout the territory considering the rainfall gradient and the ecological gradient. GHG emissions will therefore be measured according to methodologies that enable carbon to be accounted for in all ecological regions of the country in a national accounting approach. Accordingly, there will be a single register at the national level, which, however, takes into account the different situations.[5] This

[5]One must have an idea of variability in order to accept REDD+ projects (e.g. VCS), with a proper system of accounting for any sale of carbon credits. Care must therefore be taken to harmonize the two interlinked accounting systems (e.g. refer to REDD+ authorized standard)

will have the advantage of avoiding having to implement different institutional frameworks and different methodologies. Given the lack of capacity at the national level and the size of the country, it is not required that records be provided in the economic regions of Togo. Figure 2 shows the economic subdivisions and ecoregions of Togo.

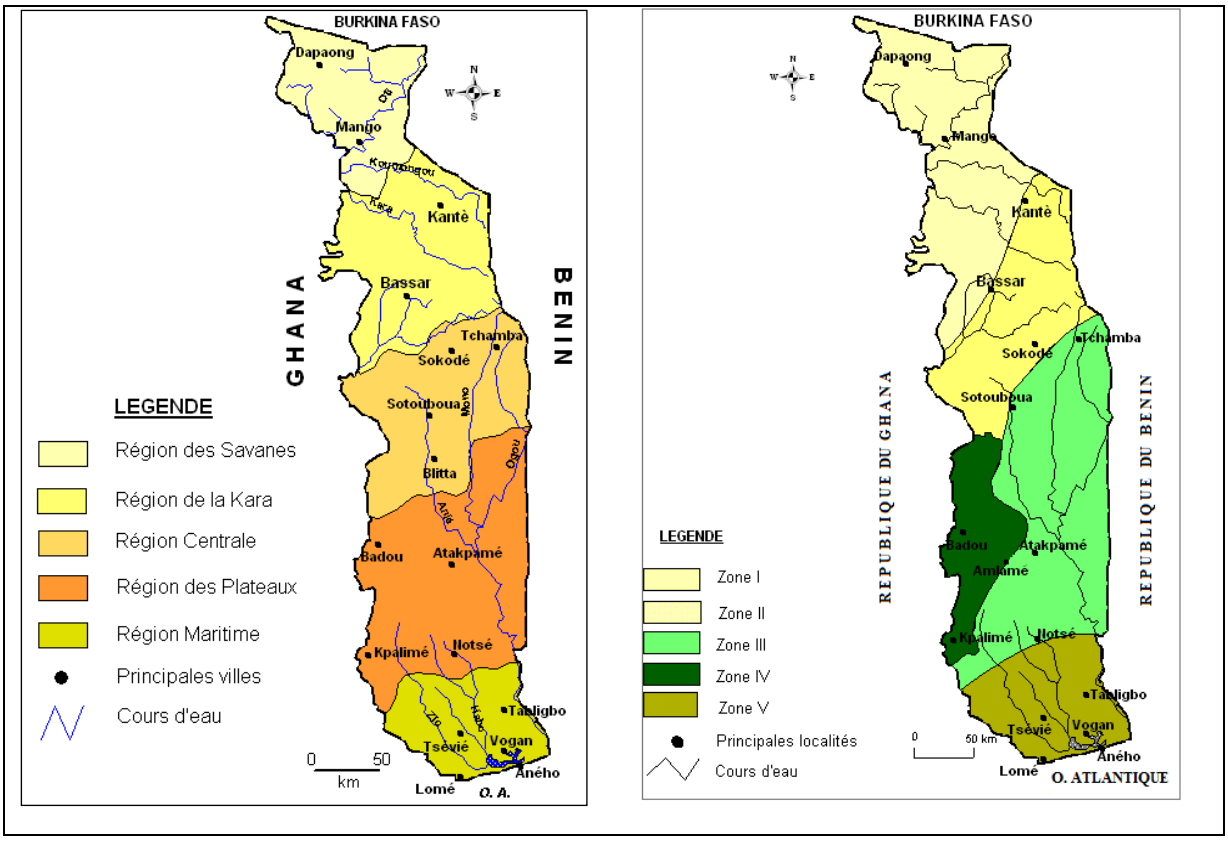

Figure 5: Maps of Togo's Administrative Subdivision (left) and Ecoregions (right)

The national scale map adopted by Togo does not prevent the inclusion of the specific features of the ecoregions (Figure 4) described as follows:

- Zone 1: area of the northern plains characterized by a rainy season and a dry season corresponding to the Sudanese savanna and islands of dry forests that are home to the main protected areas (Oti-Keran and Mandouri) of the complex of cross-border protected areas between four countries aimed at conserving biodiversity and the habitat of large mammals;
- Zone 2: northern mountains, a Sudano-Guinean climate at this altitude, a rainy season and a dry season, a mosaic of dense dry forests and wooded savannas;
- Zone 3: central plain, tropical climate with a rainy season and a dry season, an area of dense dry forest and wooded Guinea savannas and two of Togo's large protected areas (Fazao-Malfakasa and Abdoulaye);
- Zone 4: the Togo Mountains in the south, a sub-equatorial type climate characterized by a long rainy season interrupted by a slight decrease in August/September, an area of dense semi-deciduous forests and exemplary mountain forests;
- Zone 5: coastal plain of south Togo, sub-equatorial climate with a rainfall deficit, which concentrates all mangroves in the country with interesting protected areas and small sized sacred forests.

Togo has a good experience of private plantations (especially teak) and sustainable management of natural community forests and sacred forests but no CDM project is currently being implemented in the field. In these circumstances, the R-PP process planned for the next four years will not advance the CDM projects of the private sector but possibly the potential for integration of forest carbon projects in the voluntary market and the Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS) will be explored more during the implementation of the R-PP.

Determination of carbon stocks and sinks and compartments to be considered

This step is fundamental to the whole REDD+ process because the efforts to determine carbon stock will be geared to Togo having a database that is reliable and therefore able to be used as regards the carbon stock in its forest ecosystems.

The approach to determine the carbon stock of forests across the entire Togolese territory include the following main sub-steps: (i) determination of the historical data on deforestation activities, which involves making a historical analysis from satellite images and doing modeling and projection of future trends, and (ii) estimation of carbon stock in aboveground biomass by conducting a national forest inventory and by validation of allometric equations available and mapping the biomass.[6] Models incorporating ecological data that influence the future trend of biomass and carbon stock will be developed in partnership with foreign universities which already train Togolese students by using models focused on forest biomass.

As part of the national forest inventory measurements, plots for carbon stock and other parameters (biodiversity, non-timber products, etc.) will be established on the ground. The preference is to establish fixed plots (permanent) for continuous monitoring (e.g. carbon, health of the population, etc.). It is also proposed that some observation plots incorporating the GLAS sensor bearings from the ICESAT satellite, which allows the GLAS signals to be calibrated with ground biomass inventory data, be installed. LASER dendrometers that cost less and provide good results can also be used. This work will be done in partnership with researchers from the University of Togo and its foreign university partners who have experience in the processing of GLAS data. Students will be assigned to specific subjects related to the definition of the reference level as part of their field of studies.

Carbon compartments to be considered

Thus, under REDD+ Togo will use mainly the following compartments: aboveground biomass and root biomass (which is calculated using default values) and soil organic carbon. In the latter case different models will be tested and some samples taken to get an idea of stocks for model validation). Experiments will be conducted during the REDD+ readiness phase to do simulations of the estimated carbon stock in these compartments by developing allometric equations (in collaboration with universities in Togo) for different types of forest formations taking into account the specific features of the five ecological regions of Togo. The results will be compared with those in the IPCC guidelines and if the results are similar, the usual IPCC guideline conversion factors will simply be used for national inventories of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

To this end, arrangements will be made to train Togolese senior staff in monitoring and evaluating the carbon of the two target compartments (aboveground biomass and root biomass). International expertise in forest inventory as well as in soil carbon and modeling of forest biomass will be required to provide training to nationals in the methodology for evaluation and monitoring of carbon and in aboveground biomass. The final result that will be achieved will be the availability of a map of the carbon density of the aboveground and underground biomass and possibly of the soil and of all the forest formations of Togo.

The “dead wood” and “litter” compartments will not be taken into account in the calculation of carbon stock. Given that dead wood is used by local people for their biomass energy needs, this aspect is not taken into account in these estimates of carbon stock.

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[6] Existing maps that have been developed globally will be used as the basis for the intitial work, e.g. http://www.geos.ed.ac.uk/~emitchar/carbonmapcomparison/Index.html

Finally, the quantification of carbon sinks will be done according to the following methodology:

- Above-ground biomass: Tier 3
- Soil biomass carbon: Tier 2
- Root biomass carbon: Tier 1
- Dead wood biomass carbon is not considered as it is harvested by the communities.
- Litter biomass carbon is not considered because of methodological difficulties.

Greenhouse gas emissions to be considered

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is the main greenhouse gas (GHG) that will be entered in the accounts in the context of REDD+ in Togo. According to the findings of Togo's Second National Communication on Climate Change presented at the COP18 in 2011 and considering the net CO_2 emissions (emissions minus removals), the emissions from the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector reached 7,548.09 Gg (i.e. 84 percent CO_2) according to Togo's SNCCC 2010 report transmitted to the UNCCC. Trends in aggregate direct GHG emissions for the period 1995-2005 show that CO_2 emissions remain the most dominant followed by N2O and CH4. The influence of trends in emissions of CH4 and N2O on the increase of domestic emissions remains very low. Emissions/sequestration of CO_2 will be quantified by monitoring changes in carbon pools mentioned above. All aspects related to the quantification of carbon fluxes at different stages of the forest cycle (degradation, deforestation, reforestation, regeneration, etc.) will be considered. So it is on CO_2 that the measurements will be more focused.

3.5. National forest inventory

Evaluations of greenhouse gas emissions in Togo were based on the methodology described in the IPCC guidelines in its 2006 revised version, and the recommendations contained in the IPCC GPG 2000 and IPCC-LULUCF 2003. Most of the data needed for the evaluation of estimates of greenhouse gas emissions in the forest sector were not always available. Some data not available were generated and/or adjusted from expert opinions and/or extrapolation. The drivers of emissions used in all estimates are those proposed by the IPCC as a matter of default because at the national level there are no drivers locally assessed and validated by the IPCC.

The spatial distribution of Togo's forest formations is little known, which means that the extent of the degradations cannot be taken into account: the only statistics that exist in this regard are projections from partial data from 1975 to 1981. The updating of these over 30 years old and piecemeal data is now a necessity in order to achieve good planning for the sustainable management of forest resources. The challenge at this stage is to prepare and implement, with technical and financial support from development partners, a draft assessment of forest resources by using satellite imagery. The establishment of the reference level in Togo will be done in various stages to reach the highest level of accuracy, namely:

- Analysis of historical deforestation in the country;
- Analysis of the forest cover, current situation and trends over the last twenty years by photo-interpretation and/or analysis of satellite images;
- Quantification of forest biomass from forest inventories available to be supplemented by specific inventories (on the ground) to fill in the missing data. and
- Development of emissions/sequestration trajectories by modeling, taking into account the different adjustment factors from the projection of development and the programs implemented in Togo.

It is therefore essential to carry out a total forest inventory that aims to provide a solution to the lack of reliable data and information on forests in Togo. The deforestation and degradation trends must be carefully considered, the historical deforestation throughout the country analyzed using the data sets on forest statistics available and the results of the analyses and processing of satellite images from various years (**1970, 1980**, 1990, 2000, 2010/2012). The output of this stage will consist of thematic maps and a national map establishing vegetation cover and locating the successive phenomena of deforestation between different periods for each type of ecosystem in the different ecoregions. To do this, the tools to be used should have the ability to detect changes in canopy

cover. The current situation of forest cover in Togo will be established through analysis of recent high resolution satellite images.

Satellite images are used to estimate activity data (surface area changes) resulting from changes in land use. Analysis of satellite imagery will help select the type of images (high or very high resolutions) to use for the national stratification. Experiences from other countries recommend the use of very high resolution (VHR) images such as SPOT 5 (pixel size = 2.5 m) for REDD+ projects to minimize whenever possible interpretation errors. However, the cost of such images (unit cost, number of images to cover the entire country) and required processing capacity might restrict their use. An approach using high resolution images coverage (pixel 10 to 30 m) and a limited number of VHR images might be considered. Indeed, the GEO intergovernmental body only recommends the use of very high-resolution images for its pilot projects (GEO-FCT) on well-defined control areas throughout the territory. These regions, with a surface of about (40x40) km will be assessed with high precision. Results and values obtained from these control areas will help fine-tune estimations for the rest of the territory, for which LANDSAT type images will be used. Although the IPCC offers only one class for forests (forest land), taking into account different specific classifications of existing types of forest formations in Togo is necessary at the national as well as at the respective State level. Generally carbon stock varies according to bioclimatic factors, climatic parameters, the type of land use, and the type and condition of the forest formation.

For quantification of forest biomass, image processing will establish sampling bases covering the whole country and all the forest formations. On this basis, field trips throughout the country will be conducted to verify and validate the results from spatial analyses. The data collected will be used to feed a database on the country's forest resources.

The carbon stock assessment process will be as follows:

- Analysis of the surface area (and historical change of the surface area) and forest-type stratification when making the national inventory (IPCC "activity data");
- Development of a sampling plan and mission on the ground to collect data (ref. last paragraph in the introduction of Component 3). (IPCC, "biomass emissions factors"); and
- Development of allometric equations to estimate biomass and establish a carbon map (made with one of the two options: (a) evaluation by forest stratum, or (b) calibration of biomass models) according to the methodology proposed in Component 4.

3.6. National circumstances

Given the progress on climate negotiations since Copenhagen (2009) and Doha in 2012, Togo will develop its national reference level based on historical deforestation. The results of time series analysis of the phenomena of deforestation, degradation, and the increase in carbon stocks will then be projected into the future, subject to an adjustment. The element of adjustment to the development will depend on the stage of development that the country aims to achieve in the medium and long term. It is with this in mind that Togo is engaged in a process of long-term development based on low carbon emissions through its Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion (SCAPE) for the period 2013-2017.

According to data from Togo's second national communication to the UNFCCC (2010), between 1995 and 2005 GHG emissions in the LULUCF sector in Togo have almost doubled. Of all GHGs, carbon dioxide (CO_2) constitutes 9,010 Gg CO2-e or about 68 percent of total emissions. A rapid growth of CO_2 emissions from 6,777.62 in 1995 to 11,502.76 Gg CO_2-e in 2005 has been noted with the LULUCF sector being the main contributor to CO_2. It is possible that this trend will undergo significant changes resulting from the enormous pressure on forest resources, which will have as corollary a reduction in CO_2 sinks.

Also, a strong correlation was observed between the GHG emission trend and population growth. Indeed, Togo's demography is characterized by rapid population growth and marked by strong regional disparities. The total population increased from 2,719,567 inhabitants in 1981 to 6,191,155 in 2010, an average of 2.84 percent annual growth rate (equivalent to a doubling every 25 years).

The population is predominantly female (51.4 percent). One of the major characteristics of this population is its unequal distribution throughout the country:

- The Maritime region has 42 percent of the total population, while it occupies 23.2 percent of the total land area.
- The regions with relatively moderate population growth and lower than the national average rate such as those of the Plateau Region (2.58 percent) and Kara (2.04 percent),
- The areas of high population growth, such as the Savanna region (3.18 percent) and the Maritime Region (3.16 percent).

National circumstances also need to take into account the overall performance of the national economy characterized by a decrease in the incidence of poverty at the national level which has declined from 61.7 percent in 2006 to 58.7 percent in 2011. Indeed, with a real GDP growth rate of 2.4 percent in 2008, growth rose from 3.4 percent in 2009 to 4.0 percent in 2010. In 2011, it is estimated at 4.9 percent. For the year 2012, which is in line with the trends observed over the last three years, it is estimated at 5.6 percent. Economic growth in Togo has seemingly shown a steady increase over the last three years, benefiting both the business climate and the effects of counter-cyclical policies implemented by the Government (support to agriculture, increased public investment spending, etc.). This situation has an influence on forest management and will be taken into account in socio-economic analyses.

Some studies in the past three years including the fourth general census of the population (DGDN, 2010), QUIBB surveys 2011, etc. helped define demographic (population density) and socio-economic (use of forest products etc.) variables. However, extensive studies and analyses in particular on the relationship between socio-economic and demographic factors and their impact on deforestation with a view to determining the most relevant variables in developing predictive models for the future of deforestation phenomena are important for the country.

In addition, for the development of the national reference level in the historical context of Togo, it is essential to consider the policy variables and local governance and the process of decentralization of natural resource management, two dimensions that weigh heavily in whether the objectives of the fight against deforestation/forest degradation are achieved. Detailed studies and analyses will be undertaken in this regard in order to have a good knowledge of the most relevant variables in predicting deforestation/forest degradation.

Because the drivers of deforestation/forest degradation are not uniform across the country, it would be more appropriate for future modeling of deforestation/degradation of forests to be done at the national level, but taking into account the characteristics of the ecological zones and especially the hot-spots of the country. Therefore, a multidisciplinary team of experts could be recruited for the identification of the relevant variables, as well as development of the projection model(s) in each of the ecological zones to determine the location of the main areas of deforestation.

3.7. Definition of emissions/sequestration trajectories.

The national reference level will be based on quantitative and spatial predictions of greenhouse gas emissions caused by deforestation and forest degradation, at the chosen time horizon, that is 20 or 30 years. Thus, the main activities will include: (i) the collection of data for adjustment (mobilization of data and information on development programs (agriculture, water, energy, forests, etc.) made by the State and the determination of the impact on forest cover); and (ii) the modeling and building of capacity in relation thereto. These activities will help to estimate the amount and location of future deforestation in order to create a realistic reference level.

3.8. Validation and communication of the reference level

Although partial validations can be made throughout the process to experts and international organizations involved in REDD+, the reference level and the methodology followed to determine this will be validated by all stakeholders concerned. To this end, a national workshop will be organized to discuss and validate the main results of studies establishing the reference. During the phase of implementation of the RPP, several studies will be conducted and training will be given to national stakeholders by national and international experts who will be recruited for this purpose.

Table 3 below summarizes the major studies, the international expertise to be sought and the training needed to strengthen national capacities.

3.9. Existing capacities and building the capacities needed.

Prior to the determination of the reference level, it is necessary to strengthen the capacity of national experts coordinating the RPP who will work with all the bodies holding the data necessary for the REDD+ process. The person responsible for MRV coordination will be responsible for creating the reference levels and the centralization of data on REDD+. He or she will be supported for four (4) months by an international expert in geomatics applied to forestry with knowledge of carbon accounting. The international expert will also provide specific training to national staff and stipulate with them the necessary tools and instruments. The mission of the person responsible for MRV will be: to have oversight of the process of developing the reference level and the design of a system for monitoring carbon (Annex 1a-6). Capacity building of members of the National REDD+ Committee will also be undertaken to enable them to have the knowledge needed to better manage the process of creating the reference level. Computer equipment and the most user friendly software will be purchased and training in how to use them will be necessary to ensure a national forest inventory and publication and printing of thematic maps. To this end, a study of the capacity building needs will be conducted quickly in the first years after implementation of the RPP. An international forestry expert will be recruited to assist the national team in the definition of the methodology and tools necessary to make a national forest inventory in Togo.

Table 15: **Summary of Capacity Building for Defining Reference Level**.

Area	Studies to be carried out	Need for capacity building	Need for expertise
REDD+ fields of activities	Study to determine the types of forests to be included in REDD+ and the criteria for their selection.	- Dialogue with non-state actors and the private sector to define forest under REDD+	
Further REL analysis	Analysis of the degradation of forests and trees in the landscape and baseline	- Master and doctoral studies at the University of Lomé with its partners	Academic exchange
Carbon stocks and sinks and compartments to be considered	- Aboveground biomass inventories and soil carbon/modeling of aboveground biomass (to get a map of biomass). - Studies to compare the relationship between belowground biomass and validation of allometric equations. - Study to analyze the options for monitoring and establishing a REL and MRV	- Master and Doctoral studies at the University of Lomé with its partners - Training of national experts in carbon monitoring and evaluation	Expertise is required for this training
Analysis and modeling of deforestation	- Analysis of historical deforestation in the country. - Analysis of forest cover, current situation and trend by analysis of satellite images. - Quantification of past emissions using biomass estimates. - Development of emission/sequestration trajectories by modeling. - Production by satellite of data and land use maps - Study on the accuracy of the capacity building needs will be done quickly	- Definition of the methodology and tools - Training of the national team on inventory tools - Acquisition of satellite images covering the whole country, - Establishment of permanent plots in vegetation formations. - Computer equipment and easy to use software will be acquired - Training in the use of software. - Training in remote sensing and GIS for monitoring carbon	An international forestry expert and national experts will be recruited to assist in the definition of the methodology and tools required to make a good national forest inventory in Togo.
National Forest Inventory	- Definition of the sampling plan and protocol on the ground. - Conducting the inventory on the ground,	Training of local staff in the methodology of forest inventory	
National circumstances	- Study and detailed analyses on the relationship between socio-economic and demographic drivers and their impact on the variables of deforestation	Training of a local multi-sectoral team to conduct the study.	

Table 16(3a): Summary of Actions to be Taken and Related Budget to Develop the Reference Level

Main Activities	Sub Activities	Cost estimate (in thousands of US$)				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	TOTAL
Analysis of the historical deforestation	Definition of forest and scope of the REDD+ mechanism	5,000	2,000	3,000	0,000	**10,000**
	Capacity building in GIS and remote sensing	10,000	50,000	30,000	5,000	**95,000**
	Acquisition of old satellite images (1990 and 2000) and recent high-resolution images 2012/2013	0,000	50,000	30,000	0,000	**80,000**
	Historical analysis of deforestation, mapping, and quantification of past deforestation	0,000	40,000	10,000	10,000	**60,000**
	Study to analyze monitoring options and establishment of a REL and MRV	0,000	10,000	5,000	0,000	**15,000**
	Publishing and printing of maps	0,000	0,000	5,000	15,000	**20,000**
Determination of actual carbon stock	Definition of methodology and tools for the national forest inventory of aboveground biomass	10,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	**10,000**
	Recruitment of an international expert in forest inventory and assessment of aboveground biomass for four months	1,000	30,000	40,000	20,000	**91,000**
	Comparative studies of aboveground/underground carbon ratio for different ecosystems and ecological zones	0,000	5,000	5,000	0,000	**10,000**
	Fieldwork for the verification, control and collection of data for measuring carbon	0,000	95,000	55,000	25,000	**175,000**
	Validation of allometric equations	0,000	30,000	25,000	0,000	**55,000**
	Capacity building in data collection for measuring carbon	0,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	**20,000**
Modeliing of future trend of carbon stock	Research on the assessment of soil carbon and other compartments	0,000	5,000	15,000	25,000	**45,000**
	Application of existing models to determine the future trend of carbon stock, with appropriate software	0,000	30,000	15,000	5,000	**50,000**
	Validation and communication of the reference level	0,000	0,000	10,000	50,000	**60,000**
Building capacity	Acquisition of equipment for GIS and remote sensing (software, GPS, digitizing table, digital storage accessories, etc.).	150,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	**150,000**
	Varied training for staff and various non-state actors	10,000	50,000	80,000	95,000	**235,000**
	Workshop for awareness building and validation of the tools developed	0,000	0,000	10,000	10,000	**20,000**
TOTAL		**26,000**	**362,000**	**448,000**	**175,000**	**1 201,000**
Government		6,000	25,000	37,000	5,000	**73,000**
FCPF		20,000	212,000	286,000	145,000	**478,000**
Other partner (WB/PGICT)		0,000	125,000	500,000	25,000	**650,000**

COMPONENT 4: DESIGN SYSTEMS FOR NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING AND INFORMATION ON SAFEGUARDS

Box 4-1: Decision 1/CP.16 COP in Cancun - National forest monitoring system

" 71. c) A robust and transparent forest monitoring system for the monitoring and reporting of the activities referred to in paragraph 70 above, with, if appropriate, subnational monitoring and reporting an interim measure,[7] in accordance with the national circumstances, and with the provisions contained in decision 4/CP.15 and with any further elaboration of those provisions agreed by the Conference of the Parties;[7] including monitoring and reporting of emissions displacement at the national level, if appropriate, and reporting on how displacement of emissions is being addressed, and on the means to integrate subnational monitoring systems into a national monitoring system." Source:

:http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2010/cop16/fre/07a01f.pdf

Rationale

The purpose of this Component is to develop and implement a national monitoring system for emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (GHG) due to deforestation and forest degradation, enhancement of forest carbon stock, conservation and sustainable management of forests and governance aspects, benefits and distributing them. To this end, three aspect s will be considered by the MRV system:

- Monitoring the carbon elements with the obligation of notification and verification;
- Monitoring the drivers of deforestation/degradation in order to provide guidance to REDD+ policy; and
- The Information and Safeguards System, including the aspects relating to governance and distribution of benefits.

The monitoring system will report the data and check the validity of the results and of the information.

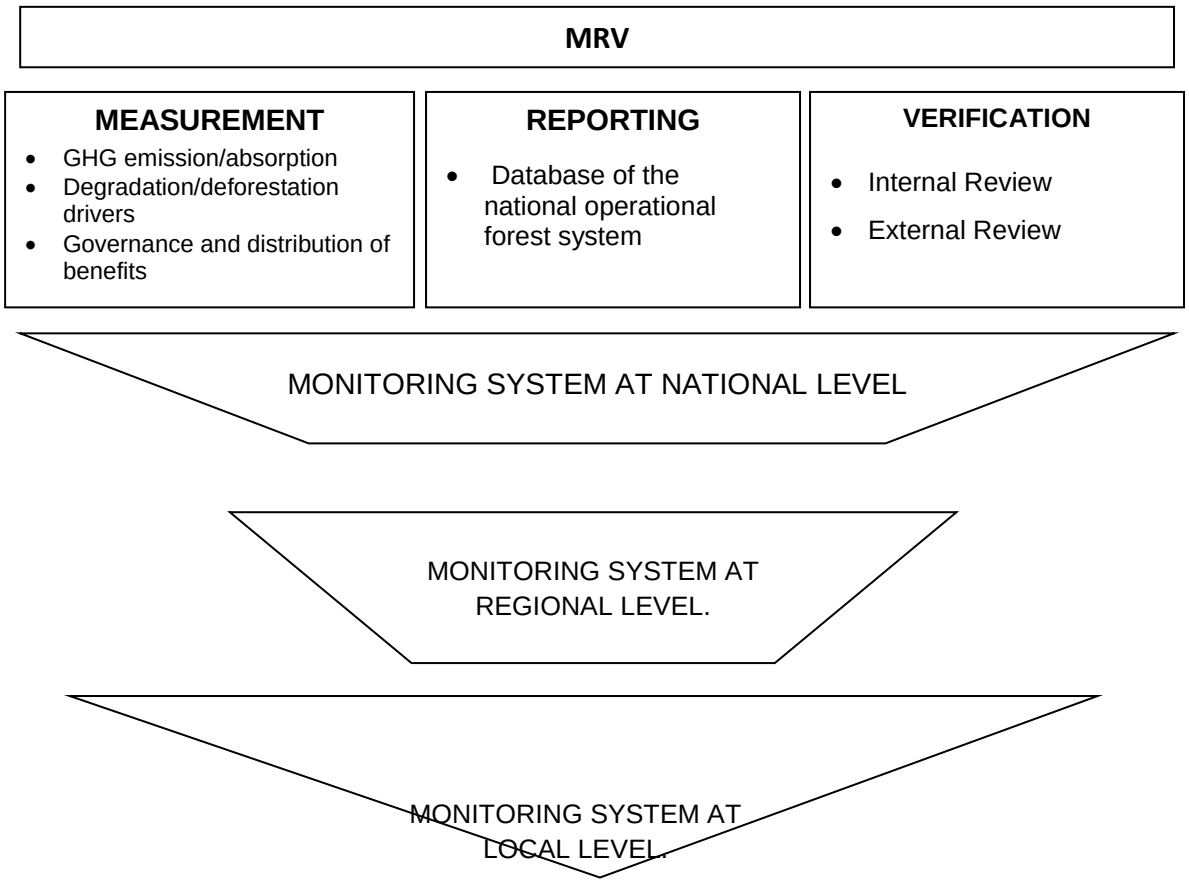

Figure 6: Diagram of the MRV System and Monitoring to be Implemented

4a: National forest monitoring system

Standard 4a the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:
National Forest Monitoring System.

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

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

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

The objective of the forest monitoring system is to be able to regularly quantify changes in land use and emissions/removals for comparison with the reference scenario in order to estimate the gains in forest area and potential carbon credits from the fight against deforestation/forest degradation in the country.

As for the development of a reference level (Component 3), MRV will focus first on the loss of carbon from the aboveground and root biomass linked to deforestation. The potential of other activities (including degradation and increase in stocks) and pools (including ground) will be analyzed and later inclusion is possible.

To follow the results of REDD+, several important steps will be considered:

- Step 1 “Methods”: the same approaches and methods to be followed will be those proposed in Component 3 (REL) to determine the measures in line with the existing data and data to be generated;
- Step 2 “REL”: establish a reference level in the country in terms of area occupied by forests and future deforestation (in accordance with Component 3) and monitor regularly all variations and change of land use;
- Step 3 “Mapping”: carry out a mapping of land cover through implementation of a geographic information system (GIS) and permanent plots for monitoring and verification,
- Step 4 “Monitoring”: regular monitoring of carbon stocks (permanent plots) and land use/cleared areas; and
- Step 5 “Communication”: periodically prepare reports and the mechanism for widely distributing them including dissemination to local communities and civil society organizations.

4.1.1. System for measuring and monitoring

4.1.1.1. System of data collection and monitoring of forests

The current system of data collection and monitoring of forests is very rudimentary and inefficient. It is only based on the volume of timber harvested and is not able to determine changes in land use. In the absence of sufficiently reliable data at the national level, all estimates are based on fragmentary

data from multiple and varied sources. The statistics of FAO global forest assessments are those cited in all works on Togo while they come from making estimates on a global scale without good precision.

This lack of relevant data and information on forests is partly explained by the lack of qualified staff until recently. Indeed, until 2005 the Ministry of Forests had less than five forest officers (with five years of post-secondary education at least). This low human resources situation improved significantly between 2005 and 2012 through several waves of recruitment of senior executives and training them in forestry schools outside the country which has to date made available at least thirty persons qualified in the areas related to forest management.

Togo would therefore like to make its first national forest inventory within the framework of REDD+; which is why particular emphasis is placed on the forest inventory in the description of the REL as an essential component on which the REDD+ strategy in Togo is based. To do this, specific studies nationally by satellite imagery coupled with field work will allow for the establishment of more accurate statistics on the forests of Togo, which is necessary for the development of the REL.

The material, technical, and human capacities of institutions charged with supporting this activity must first be strengthened.

4.1.1.2. Monitoring of deforestation/degradation and the major drivers

The monitoring of deforestation/degradation and the major drivers will be at three (3) levels.

At the local level, communities are the key to monitoring the different drivers of deforestation/degradation mentioned in Component 2. These communities will be involved in monitoring the drivers of deforestation and the fight against wildfires. A study and a consultancy process will be undertaken to define the role and responsibilities of communities and civil society in monitoring deforestation, bushfires and other activities closely related to the REDD+ process.

Campaigns on awareness raising and training of local communities will be very important. Simple tools will be developed and implemented for the local population so that people can collect data on changes in the allocation and use of land. Plots representative of all types of land cover, including various states of forests (natural and artificial) will be subject to regular monitoring. The location and size of these plots (comprising the control areas) and their nature (permanent or random at each monitoring period) will be identified during the preparation phase. Training courses will be conducted to strengthen the capacity of local actors in the collection of dendrometric data to support the local forest administration.

Local management committees for management of bushfires will be installed around the main areas prone to bushfires to promote a strong mobilization of local communities in the fight against bushfires.

At the regional level, the purpose of the monitoring system is to highlight the characteristics of each region concerned. It will involve the data-holding decentralized bodies (regional department of statistics including agricultural statistics, NGOs, etc.). The capacity of these bodies will be strengthened to monitor different drivers of deforestation/degradation. Monitoring at the regional level will be fueled by the monitoring system at the local level.

At the national level, the process of monitoring followed by the communities will be accompanied by a technical monitoring using MODIS images because high precision monitoring is required. In addition, other existing free satellite images will be allowed to track forest fires in Togo. The frequency and extent of wildfires at the local level will be recorded and will be one course of action to reduce the damage associated with these fires and also reduce GHG emissions. A harmonized methodology at the national level will be proposed on the use of satellite images to generate annual data on burned areas. This will require capacity building of the grassroots stakeholders and training of national experts in the use of GIS to facilitate effective management of wildfires.

The mechanism of forest monitoring and evaluation will be based first, on the data collected through the forest inventory every ten years through permanent plots to be established during the implementation of the RPP and with the support of the GIZ and, second, on interpretations of satellite images obtained every five years. In line with the methodology elements proposed for the

development of the reference scenario, Togo will opt for the use of Landsat type satellite images or others for monitoring trends in its forest cover and the use of high resolution images on some control areas considered as hot spots. The reference scenario will use the same images (see Component 3).

Relevant indicators for monitoring and evaluation of forest land will be developed in order to harmonize the methods of collection and processing of data on the changes in forest surface area. A monitoring system will regularly analyze the deforestation and degradation trends, will determine the changes in socio-economic causes related to these trends, and identify potential problems related to forest governance. This mechanism will be used to adjust planned interventions and reassess the REDD+ strategies adopted in a timely manner.

Changes in land use maps as well as the main deforestation/degradation drivers of the different periods will be the results obtained from this monitoring system. Monitoring at the national level will be fueled by the monitoring system at the regional level. Drivers of deforestation will be taken into account by identifying deforestation hotspots, socio-economic analyses of forest use and forest governance including illegal forestry operations and the driver of corruption, etc.

Monitoring will be done with a time step of four years early in the process and two years in the long term to allow for the possible revision of the national strategy according to changing circumstances. The advantages and disadvantages of different options will be evaluated in relation to human and logistical constraints imposed by such a choice. Regular “feedback” mechanisms will be implemented to determine the performance of the action items.

Procedure manuals and technical manuals will be developed, published and distributed to stakeholders at all levels in order to standardize measurement protocols, have transparency on the data, and assurance of the quality of data collected. The information to be supplied to feed the national database will be collected at local and regional levels.

Structures and institutions involved in the reference scenario phase will be maintained for the design of the MRV system, including the MRV unit (see Component 3). A team of five national experts will be trained and will be supported by three international experts (inventory and GIS, assessment of carbon, database) to develop and implement monitoring of the drivers of deforestation. Wildfires are a major driver of deforestation/degradation and the monitoring nationwide of wildfires through satellite data is one of the functions of the national monitoring structure.

4.1.1.3. Monitoring of carbon stocks

The monitoring of the dynamics of carbon stocks over time is the most relevant way of measuring CO_2 emissions from deforestation. Once the density map of the current forest carbon at the national level (step 2 of the development of the reference scenario) is established, Togo will have a solid foundation in terms of very precise knowledge on the existing carbon stock in its forests. This map will serve as a benchmark for monitoring changes in carbon stock in the future. Thus, changes in carbon stocks will be measured using the IPCC (2003) methodology to comply with the requirements of the National Communications on Climate Change. In accordance with the activities in Component 3, the carbon pools to be considered in the stock monitoring are among others the aboveground and belowground living biomass and soil carbon. The estimation of stock levels will be determined on the basis of data available in reference to the IPCC good practice guidance for the land use, change of land use, and forestry sector.

The periodic inventories data will be used to estimate changes in carbon stocks. Indeed, the natural growth rate of different types of forests (conservation/assisted regeneration, planting) will be applied to account for the increase/decrease in carbon stocks in forests. The carbon map will be regularly updated taking account of new data.

In addition to monitoring the carbon stock trend that will be undertaken by remote sensing as for the national level, verification on the ground by inventories and data collection on clearings, wildfires, etc. will be undertaken on the permanent plots.

The principle is to use decentralized bodies and local communities to retrieve the data collected in the field and then cross-check with the processing of satellite images at the national level.

Once the analyses and estimates of errors are made, the results will be reported so that all stakeholders are informed of the results periodically.

Even though at the national level leakages are not sufficiently taken into account, they must be taken into consideration and quantified at the regional and local levels (project level) as internal leakages are almost impossible to avoid. Studies will be undertaken to develop a methodology for providing spatial monitoring of leakage areas at the regional and local level (project level) and quantifying the emissions therefrom. One path would be to start on the basis of the BiocarbonFund methodology (methodology under the VCS standard). Once the methodology has been finalized and tested, it will serve as a tool to be used for the evaluation of leakage in REDD+ projects.

4.1.2. Reporting

A reporting system will be implemented during the design phase of the monitoring system. The reports produced by the system will be used for the preparation of National Communications on Climate Change under the UNFCCC to which Togo is a party.

To this end, it is indispensable that the information and data generated be stored in a database, which is why Togo's MRV system provides for the establishment of a database of REDD+ actions, taking into account current experiences which should be capitalized on and strengthened.

Indeed, in recent years (less than three years ago) initiatives to establish parcel databases to centralize some data on forestry statistics in Togo started with the establishment of:

- The STATFORBOIS database funded by ITTO, which operates a forest statistics management system (reforestation, use of the forest, forest formations areas). This is a simple application that allows the volumes of timber logged to be recorded but does not give information on the location of the reforested or deforested species;
- An information portal on sustainable land management (geo-portal: http://tg-gdt.ige.fr/gdt.html) that manages the information existing on forest resources, climate, and water was established with the support of the World Bank in 2011. This portal allows the information available (especially the "open sources" information available on the net) to be centralized. The management capabilities of this portal will be strengthened under REDD+ and a configuration will be proposed (by experts to be recruited for this purpose) so that this portal can serve as a database linked to a server installed at the national level;
- The monitoring unit of the National Environmental Management Authority [*Agence Nationale de Gestion de l'Environnement*] of Togo (established in 2010) has been trying for the last two years to use the free satellite images (MODIS) to identify burned areas annually and make sketch maps. In addition, studies are underway by several Togolese students on the phenomenon of forest fires in Togo which will provide additional data on forest fires to determine the areas in which efforts should be focused to reduce CO_2 emissions caused by bushfires;
- Togo has good oversight experience in the GHG inventory process under the UNFCCC process. Already in 2001, the Initial National Communication (INC) was made, followed by the publication of the second in 2010 at the COP18. In May 2013, Togo launched the third national communication process, the results of which are expected in late 2015.

The REDD+ database will be managed by the unit as described above. Data holding organizations will participate actively in feeding the various environmental (indicators, statistics, etc.), forest (allometric equations, wood density per species, expansion drivers, biomass/$C0_2$ ratio, etc.), and thematic (thematic maps) information bases. The creation of this database will be completed during the second year of the preparation phase of the REDD+ strategy. Maintenance of the database consists of providing equipment, coordinating the network of contributors and providing information on REDD+ and any other interested entity or organization. Distribution of information can be done through a digital document accessible via an internet portal (MERF website) or the distribution of a DVD and/or a statistical yearbook. A procedural manual will be developed for the maintenance and updating of the database.

4.1.3. Notification and Verification

Notification and verification will focus on National Communications every four years, including REDD+ activities related to the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in Togo. REDD+ actions will be measured, reported and verified at national level and then communicated to the UNFCCC Secretariat. The information discussed will focus on the national greenhouse gas emissions inventory report, the mitigation measures, including a description, impact analysis and related methods and assumptions, the progress made, as well as support received.

Capacity building

A particular point in the REDD+ process is the use of satellite images for MRV. These techniques are relatively new to most of the REDD+ stakeholders in Togo. It is essential to strengthen national and local capacities in the processing of the images and use of spatio-temporal models.

Also, the use of new technologies requires the training of national and local stakeholders. At the same time, during the preparation phase the institutions that will be involved in the implementation of the REDD+ strategy monitoring system will be identified. Once identified, these institutions will benefit from capacity building during the preparation phase. Local institutions involved in the collection of ecology-related data, evaluation of carbon content, and reporting of data will benefit from capacity building for inventory matters, evaluation of carbon stock, evaluation of leakages and management/maintenance of the database.

Measurement protocols (reference scenario, MRV) will be developed and disseminated through procedure manuals/guides. They will aim to standardize approaches and estimates of the particulars. Training sessions on the use of these manuals will be organized at national and local level.

At the level of the regions and local communities, training and information actions will be undertaken on the issue of climate change and the REDD+ concept. National REDD+ organizations, local organizations involved in the collection of MRV data will be equipped with computer facilities and software for processing of images and GIS.

Studies will be assigned to mixed research groups (national and/or international) on the use of radar images and other alternative methods for estimating and monitoring carbon stocks.

Given the lack of experienced national auditors, at first, Togo will use an external auditor to conduct audits and at the same time will strengthen national capacities***.***

4b. Designing an Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards

Standard 4b: Other Multiple Benefits, Impacts and Governance.

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

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

Beyond the national forest monitoring system developed in the previous chapter, monitoring of Togo's REDD+ will incorporate the following elements:

- Monitoring the improvement of rural livelihoods in accordance with REDD+ strategy options (2b);

- Monitoring the conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecosystem services in accordance with the REDD+ strategy options (2b);
- Monitoring the governance of implementing REDD+ at the national level, particularly the operation of the national arrangements described in Component 1a and the implementation framework described in Component 2c; and
- Monitoring the impact of the implementation of the REDD+ strategy on the environment and the social environment in accordance with Component 2d.

The MRV system will be based where possible on existing environmental and socio-economic monitoring systems (including Principles, Criteria, Indicators and Verifiers (PCIV) for sustainable forest management; the legislative and regulatory framework for environmental and social impact studies). In addition to these existing systems and for reasons of efficiency, effectiveness and transparency, it is imperative that an information and safeguards system in accordance with UN REDD+ standards be established.

Before presenting the procedure for establishing the information and safeguards system it is important to remember the main benefits and social and environmental impacts of REDD+ actions in Togo.

4.2.1. Potential benefits and impacts of REDD + in Togo.

Beyond mitigation, REDD+ provides many other improvements and benefits in many areas such as governance, economy, environment, forest ecosystem, among others, in terms of biodiversity, air and water quality, erosion control, etc. and social (cultural, health, etc.) dimensions. The expected additional benefits are:

- Sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation;
- Adaptation of communities to climate change;
- Availability of water resources;
- Capacity building for education and environmental culture;
- Improvement of agricultural yields;
- Increase in ecosystem services and environmental functions of forests;
- Improvement of the socio-economic conditions of grassroots communities.

4.2.2. Implementation of the information and safeguards system

The FCPF funding on this Component 4b will be used for the following interventions;

a. ***Inventory and analysis of other benefits and impacts of REDD+***: Knowledge of other benefits and potential impacts of REDD+ activities is fragmentary and incomplete in Togo, except as regards specific aspects such as impacts on biodiversity in forestry operations, including research work on rates of recovery of harvested species. The implications of REDD+ activities (or activities that REDD+ aims to reduce or transform) on other environmental goods and services (maintenance of soil and fertility, water services, non-timber forest products etc.) and social aspects (income, gender, health, etc.) are poorly understood. The FCPF will allow the work of evaluation and economic valuation of these other benefits and impacts, and in some cases, mapping that will be integrated into the national surveillance and monitoring system.

b. ***Strengthening of national capacity on monitoring other benefits and impacts and governance***: FCPF funding will enable, first, a national or international expert on the social and environmental risks and benefits of REDD+ to be recruited based on the REDD+ NC with responsibility for coordinating the work relating to this matter. Indeed, this work will include the development of national safeguard measures, the gathering of information about the multiple benefits of REDD+ and the creation of a working committee (or task force) on the socio-environmental risks and benefits of REDD+ (oversight and monitoring role) and an independent REDD+ Observatory (control and self-monitoring role). In fact, support will be given to the establishment and work of this steering committee (task force) on risks and

socio-environmental benefits: it will be a body of administration officials, representatives of civil society and the private sector, as well as specialists who will draft measures on the social and environmental safeguards for REDD+. Particular attention will be paid to avoiding duplication of REDD+ monitoring bodies and the specific responsibilities of the independent Observatory shall be defined at a more advanced stage of maturation of the REDD+ process.

c. ***Consolidation of the global REDD+ monitoring system***: Some work will be necessary to integrate the different monitoring systems: monitoring REDD+ projects and initiatives (register); monitoring impacts on forest cover and carbon (national monitoring and MRV system); monitoring the application of safeguard measures (Environmental and Social Management Framework of SESA incorporating a series of indicators to verify compliance with national principles and criteria, on the UN-REDD+ model of social and environmental principles and criteria); monitoring of other benefits and impacts (national monitoring system). The national monitoring system will be the entry point for the global monitoring system, incorporating or connected to other dimensions of REDD+ monitoring (including the national register), in the form of an internet portal open to the general public.

4.2.3. System for monitoring other benefits and impacts

REDD+ will reduce deforestation and forest degradation while providing improvements in several areas such as governance, economy, and environment. These impacts and benefits also need to be monitored and evaluated to increase the value added of REDD.

SESA will respond in part to the mechanism of monitoring co-benefits since it allows the initial information on social, economic and environmental issues to be collected. But SESA alone will not be enough to handle all the co-benefits of REDD+. The implementation of an appropriate, effective and transparent system for monitoring these other impacts and benefits at the national level is needed. The MRV system implemented by Togo should incorporate:

- The monitoring of impacts of the implementation of the REDD+ national strategy on the environment and the social environment, related to the conduct of SESA described in Component 2d of this R-PP; and
- The monitoring of governance of the implementation of REDD+ at the national level, particularly the functioning of the national arrangements described in Component 1a and the implementation framework described in Component 2c.

4.2.3.1 Monitoring of environmental, economic, and social impacts

The first criteria and indicators to be used to achieve monitoring in the context of MRV will be from SESA. These criteria and indicators take into account the rights of stakeholders in REDD+, and especially the right of local communities and women in the implementation of REDD+ (right of user, ownership, etc.). Local knowledge and practices will be taken into account before any innovations, knowledge, technologies, institutions, and various strategies are introduced.

These criteria and indicators will be augmented by others that will focus on costs distribution, income distribution, creation of employment with low impact on GHG emissions, access to financing, and more broadly the evolution of living standards of local communities and beneficiaries of income from REDD+, etc.

Because the mechanism aims to improve the well-being of local communities living near forest resources, the involvement of these groups is very important both in the design of the tool and when it is being used. The goal of community reforestation for wood-energy is to enable rural women to have the resource at their disposal and so reduce the pressure on forest resources. In addition, the energy efficiency program with the use of improved stoves allows women to meet their energy needs with limited wood resources.

4.2.3.2. Monitoring governance and the impact of decentralization

Decentralization in Togo is part of a legal framework laid down by the Constitution of October 14, 1992 and amended by Law No. 98-006 of February 11, 1998 on Decentralization. This law was

superseded by the new Law No. 2007-011 on Decentralization and Local Freedoms that was enacted by the National Assembly on March 1, 2007.

It establishes three levels of decentralization: the commune, the prefecture, and the region. Those local authorities endowed with powers and their own resources should be administered without obstruction by elected bodies.

From the fact that there have been no more local elections since 1987 except in a few prefectures, local governments are being managed by appointed and active special delegations. The overall situation is as follows:

- 35 urban municipalities including 21 that are operational and are members of the Union of Communes of Togo;
- 344 non-operational rural communes;
- 35 Prefecture Councils 30 of which have special operational delegations;
- 5 non-operational Regional Councils.

Given that the next municipal elections have been announced for sometime soon, the REDD+ strategy will take into account all the reforms on local governance in progress. The effectiveness of decentralization will have a positive impact on the management of natural resources in general and on forest resources in particular. It will allow decentralized authorities greater responsibility in forest management and strengthen their involvement in the process of decision-making on REDD+ options. To this end, the capacities of elected representatives at all levels will be strengthened in relation to REDD+ issues.

Monitoring REDD+ governance no longer particularly deals with the establishment of bodies and development of management tools and implementation of REDD+ described in components 1a, 1c, and 2c. The main criteria and indicators for this monitoring involve the following aspects:

- The existence and the quality of a legislative and institutional framework for REDD+, not only at the central level but also at the local (and intermediary, regional, and departmental) level;
- The existence and the quality of functioning of the REDD+ governance bodies mentioned in Component 1a;
- The soundness of the legal and regulatory framework of Togo's REDD+ strategy options for taking action;
- The reforms initiated or facilitated by REDD+;
- The effectiveness of redress and dispute management mechanisms;
- The quality of the consultation plan of the different stakeholders in REDD+ presented in Component 1c;
- The adaptation of sectoral strategies in the sectors concerned in the REDD+ process; and
- The availability and the use of funding for implementation of the R-PP and later the REDD+ strategies themselves.

Table 17: Key Elements of the Monitoring System (Components 4a and 4b)

4.1. Major Elements of the Monitoring System (components 4a and 4b)						
Time frame	**National Forest Inventory**	**Remote sensing of land use changes and major drivers**	**Forest Degradation**	**Carbon denisty data**	**Non-carbon multiple benefits, and impacts**	**Governance and stakeholder participation**
Current country monitoring capacity	• Lack of national forest inventory; • Fragmented and poorly harmonized forest data; • Absence of reference level ; • Weak material, technical, and human capacity	• Lack of land use maps and major drivers; • Old and obsolete spatial data; • Weak material, technical and human capacity	• Existence of recent maps (2010) of wildfires; • Qualitative assessment of impacts of fires at the national level ; • Absence of quantitative assessment of the impacts of fires • Fragmentary data on transhumance • Existence of human resources whose technical capacity will be strengthened	• Fragmentary data calculated on the basis of default factors • Low material, technical, and human capacity	• Existence of CSOs working on forest issues • Strong capacity in participatory approach and co-management of natural resources	• Favorable institutional and legal framework (Framework Law on the Environment and the Forest Code) • Weak implementation of the institutional and legislative mechanisms
Medium-term monitoring capacity objectives	Make the National Forest Inventory and Development of the reference level (see Component 3) Strengthening material, technical, and human capacity	• Start mapping and quantification of deforestation • Evaluate the main drivers • Monitor reforested plots • Strengthen material, technical, and human capacity	• Quantify damage following the major drivers; • Establish mechanism for monitoring drivers of forest degradation	•Draw up of a carbon map from calibration of biomass models. •Strengthen material, technical, and human capacity	• Assess environmental and social benefits	• Effective stakeholder participation
Longer term monitoring capacity objectives	• Make periodic inventories (permanent plots)	• Monitor the spatio-temporal dynamics of land use	• Monitor the spatio-temporal dynamics of forests • Monitor drivers of forest degradation	• Monitor the dynamics of carbon • Give notification through national communications every four (4) years	• Monitor the evolution of environmental and social benefits	• Implement and control of the process

Table 18: Summary of Monitoring Activities and Budget

Table 6-: Summary of Monitoring Activities and Budget						
Main Activities	**Sub-Activities**	Estimated Cost (in thousands of dollars)				
		Year 1	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Total**
Monitor the drivers of deforestation and carbon stocks at the national level	Workshops for sharing information within the framework of the MRV	5,000	5,000	0,000	0,000	**10,000**
	Design a methodological approach for monitoring taking into account the existing tools/instruments		20,000	5,000	5,000	**30,000**
	Identify and establish control areas		50,000	30,000	20,000	**100,000**
	Develop procedure manuals, sampling plan for monitoring and use of MRV			20,000	10,000	**30,000**
	Conduct study on the determination of periods appropriate for early burning fire according to the ecological regions		25,000	25,000		**50,000**
	Monitor the drivers of deforestation on the ground		25,000	25,000	30,000	**80,000**
	Conduct study on alternative methods for monitoring and estimating carbon content		40,000	20,000	0,000	**60,000**
Monitor governance, co-benefits, and impacts of REDD+	Conduct preliminary studies and establish socio-economic monitoring indicators		0,000	40,000	20,000	**60,000**
	Establish legal frameworks and legislative tools for resolving disputes and grievances			20,000	10,000	**30,000**
	Integrate the REDD+ strategy in sectoral strategic documents		0,000	0,000	5,000	**5,000**
	Establish arrangements for monitoring the sharing of socio-economic benefits			5,000	0,000	**5,000**
	Establish indicators for monitoring the implementation of the strategy and			5,000	5,000	**10,000**
Report and make transparent	Design and implement databases		15,000	15,000	0,000	**30,000**
	Inform, educate, and communicate	10,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	**65,000**
	Equip and maintain the database and put online (web)		0,000	40,000	50,000	**90,000**
Conduct verification	Strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders in verification			10,000	10,000	**20,000**
	Conduct external verification			45,000	5,000	**50,000**
Make GHG inventory	Carry out fieldwork for monitoring and assessment of CO_2		20,000	20,000	20,000	**60,000**
	Establish register (with approval)		0,000	10,000	50,000	**60,000**
Build capacity	Train managers and national stakeholders		30,000	50,000	50,000	**130,000**
	Hold workshops and seminars for capacity building		30,000	30,000	30,000	**90,000**
Centralize data	MERF to monitor the program on an ongoing basis		5,000	5,000	5,000	**15,000**
Total			**280,000**	**440,000**	**345,000**	**1065,000**
Government			23,000	20,000	15,000	**58,000**
FCPF			207,000	220,000	55,000	**482,000**
Other partner (PGCIT Project with WB)			50,000	200,000	275,000	**525,000**

COMPONENT 5: SCHEDULE AND BUDGET

Standard 5 the R-PP text needs to meet for this component:

Completeness of information and resource requirements

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

Rationale

This Component focuses on time and on budget. The purpose of this schedule is to contribute to informed management of the R-PP process: to make sure that all proposed activities are included in the R-PP, that an estimate of the required funding and sources of funding for each Component has been made, and that the time required to complete them has been estimated.

All activities of the preparatory phase for REDD+ will last four years (Table 5.1) and include:

- A first phase covering the first year and aimed essentially at the establishment of the institutional framework (committees, coordination unit, experts, etc.) and the development of wider dialogue. It is also marked by the development of communication tools for all types of stakeholders; and
- A second phase covering the last three years devoted to communication, dialogue that should lead to the studies necessary for an understanding of the resources, the establishment of a reliable database and an effective monitoring, evaluation, measurement, and verification system. This phase should result in the validation of a REDD+ strategy in Togo.

The overall budget for the REDD+ readiness process is estimated at 11,414,512 U.S. dollars. This amount will be raised from four main sources: (1) the Togolese Government through the Ministry in charge of forests will contribute in cash and kind the amount of 423,900 U.S. dollars; (2) the development partners already active, in particular the World Bank through the Integrated Disaster and Land Management Project, the amount of 1,175,000 U.S. dollars (Annex 5); (3) the total amount requested from the FCPF is 3,390,400 U.S. dollars; and (4) another potential partner is the GIZ.

The Federal Government through the “Support of REDD+ readiness activities, and rehabilitation of forests in Togo” [*Appui au REDD+-readiness et réhabilitation de forêts au Togo*] program proposes to provide financial support to Togo (TBD) for complementarity with FCPF fundraising. The announcement was officially made in Togo in August 2013 and a German mission on pre-identification of Germany’s areas of action took place in Togo from October 29 to November 7, 2013. This supplementary German funding will be mainly focused on field activities aimed at rehabilitating existing forests and protected areas and bringing wood energy issues under control, evaluating the forestry potential and initiating land reform. The program will be detailed later in full complementarity with the funding that Togo may obtain from FCPF. It is against that background that Germany and Togo have agreed to take this R-PP document as a basis for the formulation of the German program. To this end, the Swiss international expert who assisted with the development of the RPP REDD+ in line with the improvement in the means of production in rural areas is also the person who is assisting the GIZ in defining its support to Togo.

Table 19: Overall Budget

Main Activities	Sub-Activities	Estimated cost (in thousands of dollars)				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
COMPONENT 1						
Pay salaries of coordination staff	National permanent experts (5) for 4 years	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,000	**312,000**
	Administrative and Financial Manager for 4 years	15,600	15,600	15,600	15,600	**62,400**
	Secretary for 4 years	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	**14,400**
	Driver-messengers (2) for 4 years	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	**14,400**
	Hold 2 meetings annually	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	**8,000**
Functioning	Communication: telephone, internet	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,400	**9,600**
	Fuel and maintenance	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	**16,000**
	Purchase two vehicles	0,000	60,000	0,000	0,000	**60,000**
Premises, office materials and equipment	Office materials and equipment	15,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	**35,000**
	Coordination premises, electricity …	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	**48,000**
	International Technical Assistance Support	70,000	70,000	50,000	50,000	**240,000**
National and International expertise	Local technical assistance	10,000	30,000	40,000	20,000	**100,000**
	CN-REED, CT-REED, REED National Coord. and other institutions	0,000	40,000	30,000	30,000	**100,000**
Transfer skill to national experts	CN-REED, CT-REED, REED National Coord. and other institutions	0,000	40,000	30,000	30,000	100,000
Total	**0**	**252,200**	**362,200**	**287,200**	**262,200**	**1 163,800**
National Government		**15,600**	**15,600**	**15,600**	**15,600**	**62,400**
FCPF	**0**	**236,600**	**346,600**	**271,600**	**246,600**	**1 101,400**
GIZ (to be specifiedr)						
Design communication media	Prepare posters explaining the activities and projects to be implemented and their potential effects on the community	0,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	**12,000**
	Prepare and publish scientific and press articles	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	**4,000**
	Prepare information materials explaining the purpose or goal of REDD+ and its benefits for the general public	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	**20,000**
	Translate communication media and REDD+ publications into local languages	8,000	8,000	5,000	5,000	**26,000**
	Produce sketches and other cultural activities for more community involvement in REDD	8,000	12,000	10,000	10,000	**40,000**
Communication and dissemination of information and	Train journalists and information professionals to better communicate	0,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	**24,000**

Main Activities	Sub-Activities	Estimated cost (in thousands of dollars)				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
awareness building	information					
	Produce and broadcast television programs	0,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	**18,000**
	Create a web page on the website of the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources	0,000	2,000	0,500	0,500	**3,000**
	Produce and broadcast on current neighborhood community radio stations	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	**16,000**
Total		**25,000**	**52,000**	**41,500**	**44,500**	**163,000**
National government		**0,000**	**8,000**	**3,000**	**2,000**	**13,000**
FCPF		**25,000**	**44,000**	**38,500**	**42,500**	**150,000**
Put in place and train and build awareness of members of platforms for dialogue (NSDC RSDC, CPDD, SDCC)	Train local actors (local elected officials, heads of associations and traditional leaders, NGOs, VDC, farmers' organizations, etc.) on REDD+ issues.	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	**70,000**
	Hold information and public awareness workshops on REDD by local NGO partners in the process	30,000	45,000	45,000	45,000	**165,000**
Dialogue and consultation at all levels	Organize seminars, national dissemination workshops, conferences, debates, and talks	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	**60,000**
Advocate on the international plane	Organize a round table of FTP and advocacy missions	0,000	0,000	0,000	80,000	**80,000**
						-
Total		**55,000**	**80,000**	**80,000**	**160,000**	**375,000**
National Government		**10,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**70,000**
FCPF		**45,000**	**60,000**	**60,000**	**140,000**	**305,000**
Total Component 1		**332,200**	**494,200**	**408,700**	**466,700**	**1 701,800**
National Government		**25,600**	**43,600**	**38,600**	**37,600**	**145,400**
FCPF and GIZ (GIZ to specify)		**306,600**	**450,600**	**370,100**	**429,100**	**1 556,400**
COMPONENT 2						
Analyze the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation	Conduct study on the causes and consequences of forest degradation	0,000	15,000	10,000	0,000	**25,000**
	Conduct study on the integration of the forestry sector into many other related sectors such as energy, agriculture, and tourism	0,000	30,000	10,000	0,000	**40,000**

Main Activities	Sub-Activities	Estimated cost (in thousands of dollars)				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
	Types of vegetation formation affected by deforestation and forest degradation	0,000	10,000	5,000	0,000	**15,000**
Analyze politically and economically the contribution of the forest sector to the economy of the country	Review public investment in the forest sector	0,000	30,000	10,000	0,000	**40,000**
	Review investments of other stakeholders (NGOs, private sector, local authorities)	0,000	0,000	15,000	5,000	**20,000**
Analyze the legal and institutional context and prepare implementing regulations	Evaluate the existing body of laws	0,000	5,000	5,000	0,000	**10,000**
	Prepare implementing regulations	0,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	**25,000**
	Produce and disseminate laws and implementing regulations	0,000	0,000	0,000	10,000	**10,000**
Total		**0,000**	**100,000**	**65,000**	**20,000**	**185,000**
National Government		**0,000**	**40,000**	**40,000**	**20,000**	**100,000**
FCPF		**0,000**	**60,000**	**25,000**	**0,000**	**85,000**
Output 1 1: Strategy options adjusted and list of action items established and analyzed in detail	Compile a list of the most promising action items concerning the causes of deforestation and degradation	0,000	18,000	0,000	0,000	**18,000**
	Evaluate the benefits and impacts of the action items (in terms of mitigation and adaptation)	0,000	12,000	12,000	0,000	**24,000**
	Analyze the feasibility of implementing the action items	0,000	10,000	15,000	12,000	**37,000**
	Analyze the economic benefits and costs of the action items	0,000	20,000	0,000	0,000	**20,000**
	Synthesize and compile analyses of the action items	0,000	0,000	5,000	0,000	**5,000**
Output 2: Scenarios of the action items established and analyzed	Establish scenarios for strategic areas	0,000	0,000	10,000	0,000	**10,000**
	Analyze costs and benefits scenarios	0,000	0,000	20,000	0,000	**20,000**
	Conduct studies on the integration of SEA	0,000	0,000	40,000	0,000	**40,000**
Output 3: REDD+ Strategy established	Formulate strategy, taking into account local specificities	0,000	0,000	0,000	30,000	**30,000**
	Validate the strategy developed	0,000	0,000	0,000	10,000	**10,000**
Implement pilot actions against degradation and deforestation	Pilot community projects in the regions	0,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	**75,000**
	Promote income generating activities in rural areas to reduce pressure on forests	0,000	0,000	25,000	25,000	**50,000**
	Organize and train women on carbonization techniques	0,000	20,000	5,000	5,000	**30,000**

Main Activities	Sub-Activities	Estimated cost (in thousands of dollars)				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
	Conduct study on the development of non-timber forest products	0,000	0,000	20,000	5,000	**25,000**
Total		**0,000**	**105,000**	**177,000**	**112,000**	**394,000**
National Government		**0,000**	**0,000**	**0,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**
FCPF		**0,000**	**105,000**	**177,000**	**92,000**	**374,000**
GIZ (to be specified)						
Conduct studies on the need for institutional and legislative reforms	Analyze the overall regulatory framework for implementation of REDD+ strategies. Carry out analysis of regulations. Promote necessary reforms. Design institutional arrangements	0,000	12,000	0,000	0,000	**12,000**
	Analyze drivers of vulnerability to climate change and increase in carbon sinks	0,000	7,000	6,000	0,000	**13,000**
	Design management tools appropriate at community level for the implementation	0,000	0,000	16,000	0,000	**16,000**
	Propose system of monitoring and oversight of strategies and changes in the causes of deforestation	0,000	3,000	0,000	0,000	**3,000**
	Provide support and negotiate with decision makers to formalize regulations on the new management arrangements	0,000	0,000	2,500	0,000	**2,500**
Conduct studies on carbon governance	Prepare stakeholders on the principles of carbon governance: awareness of the principles of governance, publish communication tools	0,000	1,500	0,000	0,000	**1,500**
	Collect opinions on carbon governance, combine with consultations during the detailed analysis of the causes of deforestation. Consolidate. Express preliminary thoughts with key stakeholders	0,000	3,000	3,500	0,000	**6,500**
	Conduct study on cleanliness of carbon. Make proposal. Carry out a regulatory analysis for all carbon governance	0,000	8,000	0,000	0,000	**8,000**
	Conduct studies on the formulation of a mechanism for sharing carbon revenues associated with the sustainability of the whole mechanism	0,000	25,000	0,000	0,000	**25,000**
	Develop transparent management arrangements and monitor carbon revenues. Institutional proposal. Regulatory	0,000	13,000	0,000	0,000	**13,000**

Main Activities	Sub-Activities	Estimated cost (in thousands of dollars)				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
	proposal.					
Total		**0,000**	**72,500**	**28,000**	**0,000**	**100,500**
National Government		**0,000**	**13,000**	**2,500**	**0,000**	**15,500**
FCPF		**0,000**	**59,500**	**25,500**	**0,000**	**85,000**
Launch SEA	Develop and validate TORs	0,000	2,000	$0 00	0,000	**2,000**
	Develop tools	0,000	5,000	0,000	0,000	**5,000**
Manage SEA	Develop SEA	0,000	0,000	130,000	0,000	**130,000**
	Mission on the ground	0,000	20,000	20,000	0,000	**40,000**
Consult and validate	Consult the public	0,000	10,000	15,000	0,000	**25,000**
	Conduct national validation of the report	0,000	0,000	10,000	0,000	**10,000**
Total		**0,000**	**37,000**	**175,000**	**0,000**	**212,000**
National Government		**0,000**	**7,000**	**5,000**	**0,000**	**12,000**
FCPF		**0,000**	**30,000**	**170,000**	**0,000**	**200,000**
Total Component 2		**0,000**	**314,500**	**445,000**	**132,000**	**891,500**
National Government		**0,000**	**60,000**	**47,500**	**40,000**	**147,500**
FCPF and GIZ (GIZ to specify)		**0,000**	**254,500**	**397,500**	**92,000**	**744,000**
COMPONENT 3						
Analyze historical deforestation	Define forest and scope of REDD	5,000	2,000	3,000	0,000	**10,000**
	Build capacity in GIS and remote sensing	10,000	50,000	30,000	5,000	**95,000**
	Acquire past satellite images (1990 and 2000) and recent high-resolution images 2012/2013	0,000	50,000	30,000	0,000	**80,000**
	Conduct historical analysis of deforestation, mapping and quantification of past deforestation	0,000	40,000	10,000	10,000	**60,000**
	Conduct study to analyze the options for monitoring and establishing a REL and MRV	0,000	10,000	5,000	0,000	**15,000**
	Publish maps	0,000	0,000	5,000	15,000	**20,000**
Determine current carbon stock	Define the methodology and tools for the national forest inventory of aboveground biomass	10,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	**10,000**
	Recruit international expert in forest inventory and assessment of aboveground biomass for four months	1,000	30,000	40,000	20,000	**91,000**

Main Activities	Sub-Activities	Estimated cost (in thousands of dollars)				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
	Compare studies of aboveground/underground carbon reports for the different ecosystems and ecological zones	0,000	5,000	5,000	0,000	**10,000**
	Conduct fieldwork for the verification, control and collection of carbon measurement data	0,000	95,000	55,000	25,000	**175,000**
	Validate allometric equations	0,000	30,000	25,000	0,000	**55,000**
	Build capacity in data collection of carbon measurement data	0,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	**20,000**
Model future trend of carbon stock	Conduct research on assessing soil carbon	0,000	5,000	15,000	25,000	**45,000**
	Apply existing models to determine the future trend of carbon stock with appropriate software	0,000	30,000	15,000	5,000	**50,000**
	Validate and communicate on the reference level	0,000	0,000	10,000	50,000	**60,000**
Build capacity	Acquire equipment for GIS and remote sensing (software, GPS, digitizer table, digital storage accessories, etc.)	150,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	**150,000**
	Train managers and various non-state actors	10,000	50,000	80,000	95,000	**235,000**
	Hold workshop on building awareness and validation of tools developed	0,000	0,000	10,000	10,000	**20,000**
TOTAL		**186,000**	**407,000**	**343,000**	**265,000**	**1 201,000**
National Government		**6,000**	**25,000**	**37,000**	**5,000**	**73,000**
FCPF		**180,000**	**207,000**	**56,000**	**35,000**	**478,000**
UN-REDD Program (where applicable)		**0,000**	**0,000**	**0,000**	**0,000**	**-**
Other development partner 1 (WB/PGICT)		**0,000**	**175,000**	**250,000**	**225,000**	**650,000**
Total Component 3		**186,000**	**407,000**	**343,000**	**265,000**	**1 201,000**
National Government		**6,000**	**25,000**	**37,000**	**5,000**	**73,000**
FCPF		**180,000**	**207,000**	**56,000**	**35,000**	**478,000**
Other development partner 1 (WB/PGICT)		**0,000**	**175,000**	**250,000**	**225,000**	**650,000**
COMPONENT 4						
Monitor carbon stocks at national level	Hold workshops to share information as part of the MRV	5,000	5,000	0,000	0,000	**10,000**
	Design a methodological approach to monitoring taking into account the existing tools/instruments	0,000	20,000	5,000	5,000	**30,000**

Main Activities	Sub-Activities	Estimated cost (in thousands of dollars)				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
	Identify and establish control areas	0,000	50,000	30,000	20,000	**100,000**
	Develop procedure manuals, sampling plan for monitoring and use of MRV	0,000	0,000	20,000	10,000	**30,000**
	Conduct study on the determination of favorable periods appropriate for early burning fires according to the ecological region	0,000	25,000	25,000	0,000	**50,000**
	Monitor the drivers of deforestation on the ground	0,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	**80,000**
	Conduct study on alternative methods for monitoring and estimating carbon content	0,000	40,000	20,000	0,000	**60,000**
Monitor governance, co-benefits and impacts of REDD+	Conduct preliminary studies and establish socio-economic monitoring indicators	0,000	0,000	40,000	20,000	**60,000**
	Establish legal framework and legislative tools for resolving disputes and grievances	0,000	0,000	20,000	10,000	**30,000**
	Integrate the REDD strategy into sectoral strategy documents	0,000	0,000	0,000	5,000	**5,000**
	Establish procedures for monitoring the sharing of socio-economic benefits	0,000	0,000	5,000	0,000	**5,000**
	Establish indicators for monitoring implementation of the strategy	0,000	0,000	5,000	5,000	**10,000**
Report and make transparent	Design and implement databases	0,000	15,000	15,000	0,000	**30,000**
	Educate, inform, and communicate	10,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	**65,000**
	Equip and maintain the database and put online (web)	0,000	0,000	40,000	50,000	**90,000**
Verification	Build the verification capacity of national stakeholders	0,000	0,000	10,000	10,000	**20,000**
	External verifier	0,000	0,000	45,000	5,000	**50,000**
Make GHG inventories	Conduct fieldwork for the monitoring and evaluation of CO_2	0,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	**60,000**
	Establish register (with approval)	0,000	0,000	10,000	50,000	**60,000**
Build capacity	Train managers and national stakeholders	0,000	30,000	50,000	50,000	**130,000**
	Conduct workshops and seminars for capacity building	0,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	**90,000**
Centralization of data	MERF to monitor the program on an ongoing basis	0,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	**15,000**

Main Activities	Sub-Activities	Estimated cost (in thousands of dollars)				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
Total		0,000	280,000	440,000	345,000	**1 065,000**
Government		**0,000**	**23,000**	**20,000**	**15,000**	**58,000**
FCPF		**0,000**	**207,000**	**220,000**	**55,000**	**482,000**
Other partner (PGCIT with the WB)		**0,000**	**50,000**	**200,000**	**275,000**	**525,000**
Total Component 4		**0,000**	**280,000**	**440,000**	**345,000**	**1 065,000**
National Government		**0,000**	**23,000**	**20,000**	**15,000**	**58,000**
FCPF		**0,000**	**207,000**	**220,000**	**55,000**	**482,000**
Other development partner (WB/PGICT)		**0,000**	**50,000**	**200,000**	**275,000**	**525,000**
COMPONENT 6						
Implement the Monitoring and Evaluation System	Design and validate the M&E program	0,000	15,000	0,000	0,000	**15,000**
	Install the Specialist in Monitoring and Evaluation (SSE) so operations can commence	0,000	0,000	5,000	5,000	**10,000**
Implement the Monitoring and Evaluation System	Monitor (collection of indicators, processing and analyses, results)	0,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	**30,000**
	Carry out internal evaluation (mid-term, final)	0,000	50,000	0,000	25,000	**75,000**
Total		**0,000**	**75,000**	**15,000**	**40,000**	**130,000**
Government		**0,000**	**0,000**	**0,000**	**0,000**	**-**
FCPF		**0,000**	**75,000**	**0,000**	**40,000**	**115,000**
Total Component 6		**0,000**	**75,000**	**15,000**	**40,000**	**130,000**
National Government		**0,000**	**0,000**	**0,000**	**0,000**	**-**
FCPF		**0,000**	**75,000**	**15,000**	**40,000**	**130,000**
Total of components		**518,200**	**1570,700**	**1651,700**	**1248,700**	**4 989,300**
National Government		**31,600**	**151,600**	**143,100**	**97,600**	**423,900**
FCPF		**486,600**	**1194,100**	**1058,600**	**651,100**	**3 390,400**
Other development partner (WB/PGICT)		**0,000**	**225,000**	**450,000**	**500,000**	**1 175,000**
GIZ (to be specified)						

The amount requested from the FCPF represents 67.95 percent of the total cost. The breakdown by RPP funding partner groups is illustrated in Figure 7.

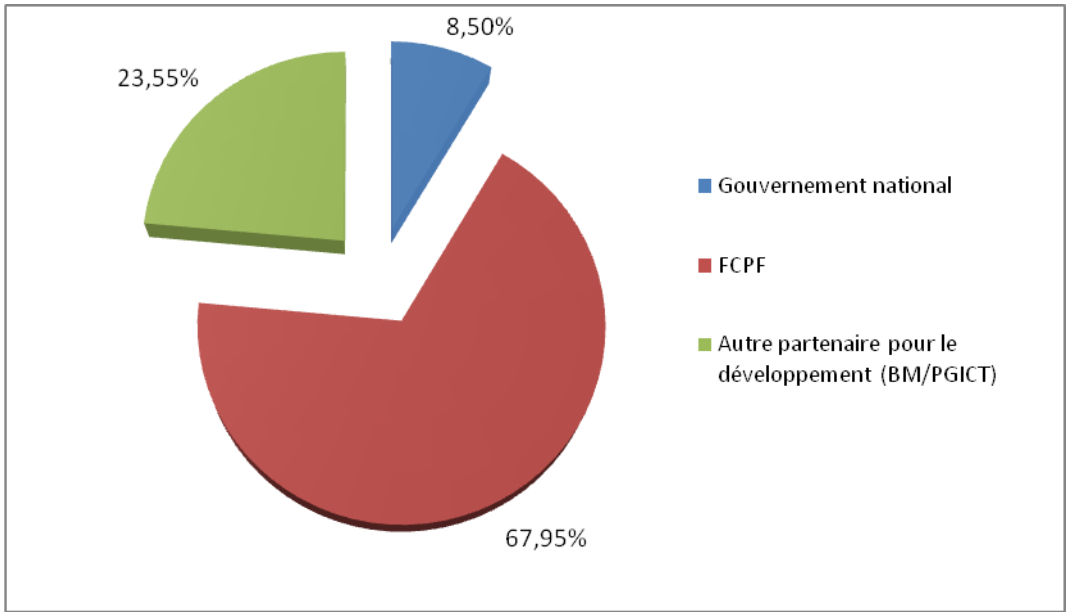

Figure 7: Breakdown of Togo's RPP-REDD according to Funding Partners

The distribution of costs by Component is shown in the following table

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Table 20: Breakdown of Costs by Component

Component	Amount in USD	Percentages
Component 1	1,701.80	34.11 percent
Component 2	891.50	17.87 percent
Component 3	1,201.00	24.07 percent
Component 4	1,065.00	21.35 percent
Component 6	130.00	2.61 percent
TOTAL	4,989.30	100.00 percent

COMPONENT 6: DESIGN OF A PROGRAM MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Standard 6 that the R–PP text needs to meet for this component:
Design a Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

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

Rationale

The main purpose of the monitoring and evaluation framework of the preparation phase is to create decision-making and guidance tools from an objective assessment of the progress of implementation of activities in the R-PP REDD+ components and the results. The system will regularly produce an annual physical performance report of the component section by section. Monitoring reports of activities and recommendations for each Component will allow the adjustments needed to guide the planning in response to the goals set.

The main support for the monitoring and evaluation system for implementation of the R-PP is the logical framework. Given that it specifies the outcomes expected at different levels of goals as objectively verifiable indicators, it is the basic document for monitoring and evaluating the level of implementation of the R-PP. The monitoring and evaluation system for implementation of the R-PP will therefore be based on this document and will focus more specifically on indicators related to (i) the process, and (ii) the outcomes. The ***process indicators*** will measure performance in the implementation of the R-PP and will be established following, first, the mobilization of the resources in the R-PP, whether in terms of financial or human resources, and, second, the progress of activities for each component of the R-PP sections. The ***outcome indicators*** will focus on achieving the outcomes expected of the preparation process. The extent to which the country is moving toward readiness can therefore be evaluated: deforestation and forest degradation diagnosed, REDD+ strategy developed, reference scenario developed, and MRV system operational. The results indicators will also focus on the process of stakeholder participation especially in terms of number of training sessions, number of people informed and aware, and number of NGOs involved in the consultations. The focus will be on improving governance in general. A monitoring and evaluation procedure manual on the implementation of the R-PP will be developed in the second year. This manual should be operational and provide for the collection of information. It will be the central element of the system of monitoring and evaluation around which the monitoring and evaluation activities of the various aspects of the R-PP revolve. The indicative program monitoring budget is summarized in the following table.

Table 21: Summary of Program M&E Activities and Budget

Main Activity	Validation of the SES	Estimated cost (in thousands of US$)				
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation system	Design and validation of M&E program		15,00			**15,00**
	Deployment to operationalize the ESA			5,00	5,00	**10,00**
Implementation of the monitoring and evaluation system	Monitoring (collection, processing, and analysis of the indicators)		10,00	10,00	10,00	**30,00**
	Internal evaluation (mid-term, final)		50,00		25,00	**75,00**
	Total	**00**	**75,00**		**40,00**	**130,00**
FCPF		**0,00**	**75,00**		**40,00**	**130,00**

Table 22: Simple Program Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

R-PP Components		Outcome	Output and means of verification	Major Activities	Organization[7] responsable for output and activity	Frequency of data collection and reporting	Indicators	Time frame of indicators
1a	***National preparation management systems***	Organizations for coordination (CR-REDD+) and dialogue (NSDC, LSDC) of REDD+ are operational	Recruitment contracts signed	Issue calls for applications for the various posts Effectively recruit all national and international experts	MERF	Once	1 Coordinator 5 National Frameworks 3 International Experts	In the first half of year one
			Equipment and materials for functioning purchased Purchase slips for the equipment purchased	Carry out procurement and sign contracts with suppliers	REDD+ National Coordination (REDD+ NC)	Once	Two vehicles and computers and other computer and office materials	
1b	***Information sharing and dialogue***	Information campaigns and capacity building organized	Communication plan approved	Prepare communication materials Organize workshops for sketches and radio broadcasts in all regions	REDD+ NC	Annually	Number of persons (farmers, ranchers, members of CSOs and department executives) sensitized or trained Number of training sessions and number of participants Number of broadcasts of sketches and workshops organized and number of satisfied participants	Begins in semester two of year one until the end of year four

[7] It is the body responsible for initiating the action. The partner entities participating in the implementation of the action are not mentioned here but the very participatory and inclusive approach of the process should be borne in mind

1c	***<u>Consultation and participation process</u>***	Organizations for dialogue are operational in 35 prefectures	35 orders for the establishment of prefectural committees (CPDD)	Prepare and sign orders on composition of CPDDs of the remaining 25 prefectures Appoint members representing each stakeholder group Organize regional and prefectural dialogues	MERF NSDC	Biannually	25 orders signed and published A NSDC forum organized annually at the national level Two regional forums held each year Four prefectural forums organized annually The number of persons (farmers, livestock farmers, coalmen, members of NGOs, officers in the technical services) who participated in the various forums (including women)	All orders will be published before the end of quarter four of year one All forums begin in quarter one of year two
2a	***Assessment of land use and causes of land-use changes***	All baseline studies on the causes of deforestation are carried out	Study documents and indicators of deforestation made available	Conduct studies on the underlying causes of deforestation Determine the areas most affected by each deforestation phenomenon Conduct studies in relation to the land	REDD+ NC MERF	Annually	Number of quality studies conducted using the TOR and contracts entered into with other researchers and consultants	Fourth quarter of year one until the fourth quarter of year three
2b	***REDD+ strategy options***	Strategy document developed and approved	REDD+ strategy document	Develop early versions of REDD+ strategy document Organize validation workshops at the REDD+ strategy regional and national level	REDD+ NC and NSDC	Biannually	National REDD+ strategy validated	Start in fourth quarter of year two up to second quarter of year four

2c	***REDD+ implementation framework***	Revenue sharing mechanism The implementation framework has been finalized and is consistent	The legislation adopted and disseminated A manual available and operational	Develop and validate the manual on methods of revenue sharing Organize sessions on information, education, and awareness building	REDD+ NC MERF NSDC	Annually	The number of persons who read the manual and understood it, and made comments	First quarter to third quarter of year four
2d.	***Social and environmental impacts of the REDD+ preparation and implementation process***	An impact assessment done and appropriate safeguard measures proposed and integrated into the strategy	Environmental safeguard plan available	Conduct studies on the postive and negative impacts of the REDD+ strategy	Independent consultant	Annually	An environmental safeguard of quality available and integrated into the REDD+ strategy	First and second quarter of year four
3	***Develop a reference level***	In depth studies are carried out and the data and information are available	Study report and maps	Develop TOR for studies Set up offices/recruit consultants and conduct studies Acquire images and interpretation	REDD+ NC with national and international experts	Annually	Quality study reports are available	Second quarter of year two up to first quarter of year four
		The forest inventory is carried out and land cover maps are available	Study report, information and reliable data, updated maps	Develop guides and methodology for carrying out the inventory (sampling plots, etc.). Train staff Carry out the (properly so called) inventory on the ground	REDD+ NC with international experts	Annually	Land cover map and carbón map available Number of staff trained in forest inventory	Second quarter of year two up to first quarter of year four
		Emission and carbón stock scenarios are carried out	Document on emission scenarios and CO_2 stock	Carry out reference scenarios at all levels (from local to national)	REDD+ NC with international experts	Annually	The models developed The number of persons trained in the scenarios	Second quarter of year two up to first quarter of year four

4a.	***National forest monitoring system***	The monitoring system is developed and all relevant indicators are defined	Institutional and design framework for operational monitoring	Conduct studies, training and communication Design database	REDD+ NC with national and international experts	Annually	MRV system implemented and tested to see if it is functional Dynamic management platform for operational information	Second and third quarter of year 4
4b.	***Design an information system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards***	Additional studies are being conducted and socio-economic indicators are defined and information on how they are to be used is given	Document compiling information on the benefits and how they are shared among all stakeholders	Share information widely and lessen disputes Conduct studies on risks and how to regulate them	REDD+ NC with the national and international experts	Quarterly	Studies on the socio-economic benefits and the sharing of benefits are validated by a large number of persons	First quarter to fourth quarter of year 4
		Periodic monitoring reports are prepared	Evaluation reports	Conduct mid-term evaluations (including independent reports) and submit periodic reports to the FCPF	REDD+ NC	Annually	Regularity and quality of the reports prepared	Last quarter of years 2 and 4 (and according to the methods of the donors)